

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Harris & Ewing

KEY PITTMAN

Chairman, Foreign Relations Committee, United States Senate

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. X, No. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1933

Aces in the New Deal

I. THE INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

By HENRY L. DEIMEL, JR.

IN all the amazing array of important public legislation which emerged from the whirlwind special session of Congress recently ended, the enactment which is now attracting the most attention is the National Industrial Recovery Act.* Whether or not this act proves to be the ace of trumps in the New Deal, it certainly is to be counted among the aces.

On May 4, 1933, in a brief address to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the President requested increased wage scales, a national instead of a particularistic outlook on the nation's affairs, and cooperation in the eradication of "unfair methods of competition, of cutthroat prices, and of general chaos."

"In almost every industry," he said, "an overwhelming majority of the units of the industry are wholly willing to work together to prevent over-production, to prevent unfair wages, to eliminate improper working conditions. In the past, success in attaining these objectives has been prevented by a small minority of units in many industries. I can assure you that you will have the cooperation of your Government in bringing these minorities to understand that their unfair practices are continuing to a sound public policy."

Subsequently there was introduced the bill which became, with little change in the course of

its passage through Congress before the end of the session in mid-June, the National Industrial Recovery Act.

In Title I of this act are to be found its most significant provisions, constituting that partial relaxation of the anti-trust legislation which American business has for years been urging as a means of making "self-regulation in business" possible—a relaxation, however, closely hedged about with Government supervision and control and carrying stipulations clearly intended to promote a more equitable distribution of the national income. But while it is the provisions of Title I which will in the end doubtless prove the most significant, neglect of the remainder of the act would convey only an ill-balanced account of the act itself—just as, indeed, it is necessary to consider the act in relation to the other important items of the New Deal's economic legislation to obtain any adequately proportioned grasp of its place and significance.

Title II of the act need only be briefly and summarily described. It provides for the creation of a "Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works" under an "Administrator" (a position now occupied by the Secretary of the Interior), and for the survey, financing, and construction of a public works program "with a view to increasing employment quickly." Public works, in the sense of the act, include not only highways, parkways, and public buildings, but "any publicly owned instrumentalities and facilities"

* "An act to encourage national industrial recovery, to foster fair competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes." Public No. 67—73rd Congress, approved June 16, 1933.

and the "conservation and development of natural resources, including control, utilization and purification of waters, prevention of soil or coastal erosion, development of water power, transmission of electrical energy, and construction of river and harbor improvements and flood control . . ." Military and naval construction is included, notably "if in the opinion of the President it seems desirable, the construction of naval vessels within the terms and/or limits established by the London Naval Treaty of 1930.

It is provided that "all contracts let for construction projects and all loans and grants pursuant to this title shall contain such provisions as are necessary to insure (1) that no convict labor shall be employed on any such project; (2) that (except in executive, administrative and supervisory positions) so far as practicable and feasible, no individual directly employed on any such project shall be permitted to work more than 30 hours in any one week; (3) that all employes shall

be paid just and reasonable wages which shall be compensation sufficient to provide, for the hours of labor as limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort; . . . and (5) that the maximum of human labor shall be used in lieu of machinery whenever practicable and consistent with sound economy and public advantage."

This program is to be financed by the issue of Government securities, and special "Reemployment and relief taxes" are established to service these securities. Finally, the act authorizes the appropriation, "for the purposes of this act," of three billion, three hundred million dollars, of which up to one hundred millions is ear-marked for the expenses of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (another of the acts in the New Deal), and not less than four hundred millions for highway construction. (Naval construction of \$230,000,000 has been provided for by executive action under the act.)

This is obviously, though in smaller total than usually advocated, the program of public works construction which many liberal and progressive public men have for years been urging as a means to put an end to the depression. While today the front pages of the press daily carry articles reporting progress in the drawing up of the construction program, there is no lack of individuals of conservative tendencies, accustomed to thinking for themselves, who ask with gloom what the result will be when this money is all spent, and the men employed by means of it are again thrown out of work while additional billions have been added to the total of the Government's debt.

But what these individuals overlook is that this public construction program is only part of the entire gigantic plan enacted to promote the nation's economic recovery by positive political action. The great appeal which this plan has for the economist lies to no small degree in its balance; it is not in the nature of a panacea—it is neither completely inflationary nor completely deflationary; it contains elements in which, without doubt, representatives of all lines of economic thought may variously find pleasure and displeasure—they will each find something to approve, and something to disapprove. But regarded as a whole, it is an immense and detailed program of authorization to the Executive to proceed, by one means and by another, in this field of economic action and in that, in an endeavor (1) to put a stop to the creeping economic paralysis which has been spreading over the nation, and to move the fly-wheels of the national economic system off



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THE HONORABLE JOHN CUDAHY,
American Ambassador to Poland.



dead-center; and (2) to amend and improve the basic institutions of that system, the "rules of the game" of business, in the hope of preventing a relapse and a renewed attack of the dread disease of depression.

Title II of the Industrial Recovery Act belongs obviously to the first of the foregoing categories. Title I will surely prove to be one of the second class.

Title I of the Industrial Recovery Act opens with the following significant "Declaration of Policy":

"SECTION 1. A national emergency productive of widespread unemployment and disorganization of industry, which burdens interstate and foreign commerce, affects the public welfare, and undermines the standards of living of the American people, is hereby declared to exist. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to remove obstructions to the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce which tend to diminish the amount thereof; and to provide for the general welfare by promoting the organization of industry for the purpose of cooperative action among trade groups, to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision, to eliminate unfair competitive practices, to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries, to avoid undue restriction of production (except as may be temporarily required), to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources."

Section 2 provides for the establishment by the President of an administrative agency, including "an industrial planning and research agency to aid in carrying out his functions under this title" (General Hugh Johnson has been appointed administrator, and Alexander Sachs is in charge of the research). Section 2 (c) limits the life of the act to two years (from June 16, 1933), unless sooner terminated by declaration that the emergency has ended, which may be by Presidential proclamation or joint resolution of Congress.

Section 3 ("Codes of Fair Competition") and Section 4 ("Agreements and Licenses") contain the provisions constituting the essential structure of Title I.

Under Section 3 (a) the President may approve "codes of fair competition" for any trade or industry or subdivision thereof upon the application of a "truly representative" group or association which does not inequitably restrict its membership; but such codes must not be designed or operate to "promote monopolies or to eliminate or oppress small enterprises," and "persons engaged in other steps of the economic process" who may be affected by such code are not de-

prived of "the right to be heard prior to approval by the President of such code or codes." The President may impose "such conditions (including requirements for the making of reports and the keeping of accounts) for the protection of consumers, competitors, employes and others, and in furtherance of the public interest," and such exceptions and exemptions as he may deem necessary to effectuate the declared policy. Upon approval, such codes become "the standards of fair competition for such trade or industry or subdivision thereof"; violations thereof in any transaction "in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce" become "unfair methods of competition in commerce within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act"; United States District Courts are "invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations" and the district attorneys of the United States are required "under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations." Moreover, by subsection 3 (f) any violation "in any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce shall be a misdemeanor" punishable by fine of not more than \$500 for each day the violation continues.

The foregoing envisages, of course, the initiative of business in submitting voluntary codes. The President may, however, under the authority of Section 3 (d), impose a code upon any trade, industry or subdivision thereof which does not have one.

The most controversial provision of the act, the so-called "licensing section," 4 (b) provides a means of enforcing codes imposed under Section 3 (d). Section 4 (b) provides, in part, that

"Whenever the President shall find that destructive wage or price cutting or other activities contrary to the policy of this title are being practiced in any trade or industry or any subdivision thereof, and, after such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, shall find it essential to license business enterprises in order to make effective a code of fair competition or an agreement under this title or otherwise to effectuate the policy of this title, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in such announcement, engage in or carry on any business, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, specified in such announcement, unless he shall have first obtained a license issued pursuant to such regulations as the President shall prescribe. The President may suspend or revoke any such license, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, for violations of the terms or conditions thereof. Any order of the President suspending or revoking any such license shall be final if in accordance with law."

Such was the opposition to this section that its term was limited to a single year.

(Continued on page 313)

Random Reminiscences

3. A BARKING DOG

By CONSUL GENERAL ARTHUR GARRELS

THE CONFUSION, turmoil, and ferment that war-time traffic brings to a busy military port was at its height during 1916 at Alexandria. So many a seaman "missed his ship," sometimes with extenuating circumstances, for "convoys" had a way of slipping out of port at an hour's notice and gates to piers and docks were often closed, irrespective of scheduled hours. But there were many cases of "missed ship" when the delinquent instead of being aboard at the sailing hour was "dead to the world," flopped in some corner of a "Seamen's Rest" or "Sailors' Bar" where some son of the Levant took good American dollars for liquid disguised as "booze" that would make the "slungullion" of a pre-war New Orleans Custom House Street "Crow's Nest" look like Olympian nectar. And when the pockets were empty, out went the sailor man to make room for a customer who was still able to imbibe and had the wherewithal to pay.

Martial law prevailed in Alexandria during the war, and the British military police "looked after" all non-Egyptians who straggled about the city.

The exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction was not curtailed when martial law was imposed except when military expediency demanded.

M. P. Sergeant Cameron, who delivered the various "catches" from the nightly police drag net to their respective Consulates, was a friendly young Scotsman. We always got on well together, worked hand in hand, seeking more to impose common-sense justice than to apply legal technicalities.

"Good morning, Consul," said Cameron as he saluted one morning. "We've a bit of a bad 'un today. The boys picked him up late last night sprawled on a bench in Mohamed Ali Square. He was all in, I don't mind tellin' you, sir! And he didn't have much to say when he came to at the Caracol, but went off in a natural sleep. It was different this morning, though. He's a strong 'un, I'll say. He was more than a match for the lads who tried to put the irons on him. I've been around a good bit, sir, the water front at Liverpool, Tilbury Docks, and along the Clyde, but he can hold his own with any I've met when it comes to lettin' out words. There were some new ones to me, believe me. You better not have the irons off, sir. I'm afraid he'll make trouble."

"Well, just as you think best," I replied. It was my practice never to have a man in irons during examination or trial.

"Here are his papers, sir," said Cameron. "Perhaps you'll have a look at them before you see him. I'll wait until you call."

There was enough evidence among the ill-assorted lot of pocket-worn cards, discharges, certificates, etc., to show that John Welsh was an American citizen and an American seaman.

So I constituted myself the Consular Court in session and ordered the prisoner to the bar.

John Welsh was the living embodiment of Eugene O'Neill's "Hairy Ape"; a low forehead, reddish bushy eyebrows, a protruding lower jaw, large ears, and a shock of sandy hair. At least 6 feet 2 in stature. He carried himself with a stoop, and his arms, though the wrists were ironed, I noticed, were almost dangling to his knees. Brute force incarnate.

Just as most of them that came before me under similar circumstances, he was devoid of the good clothes with which they invariably left ship. When the cash was gone the good clothes generally went in a swap for a few piastres and cheaper garments from some Syrian's shop. Or often they were stripped of their clothes while drugged or in an alcoholic stupor.

"John Welsh, you are charged with being drunk, with vagrancy, and resisting a police officer in the execution of his duty. What have you to say for yourself?"

"Who in the !!!***!!! are you, anyway? Can't a free-born American citizen take a flop in the park without having a bunch of 'limees' jump a guy when he's down and out and take him to a ***** police station? I showed the ***** this morning that it took more than two of ***** to put the cuffs on me." And he continued in a flow of words of profane abuse, gutter slang, and foul epithets that I am sure covered the full existing category of such expletives as might be gleaned from the water fronts of the world.

"Thirty days in Hadra Prison," was my sentence.

If his language had been abusive before, it was threatening now.

"You *****!! You're sending a free-born American citizen to jail, are you? Just for being



a bit woozy. All right. You wait until I get out. I'll fix you! You *****!"

To Hadra Prison he went. Not a bad place, the section for Europeans. Food from an outside caterer. Cell confinement for night only. To be there was more like a rest cure than a penal sentence.

Reports from Hadra Prison for the first few days showed that Welsh required a bit of discipline. After a week, though, everything was evidently all right, for there were no reports of unruliness. A few days before his sentence expired one of the men from the U. S. Collier *Caesar*, which was then in port with a cargo of relief supplies for Syria, became incapacitated and was sent to the hospital.

"I've got to have another man, Consul," said Captain Shurtlief.

I told him about Welsh.

"Send him on, Consul. I'm sure I have tamed worse than him before."

"All right," I said, "you're the master."

And the next morning I sent for Welsh.

"He's here, sir," the kawass reported.

"What's he like?" I asked.

"All right, I think," was the answer.

"Well," I said, "take the irons off and let him come in alone."

Remembering the vehemence of his threats, I was a bit dubious as to just what was going to happen.

He shuffled up to my desk, turning his hat in his hand which he held by the brim, hung his head, and with a sheepish look in his eyes said, "Well, Consul, I hear you've got a job for me. Thank you very much. And I want to thank you, too, for sending me to that nice place. It's about the best grub I've had for a long time, and their bed was better than many a bunk I have at sea. It was the rest I needed. This war certainly does get on a fellow's nerves."

"All right, Welsh," I said. "Here are your papers. You are working for Uncle Sam now, so you can exercise all the rights and privileges of a free-born American citizen." And I despatched him aboard the *Caesar*.

"Well, Captain," I asked Shurtlief about a week later, "how's Welsh?"

"Best workman aboard. Hasn't had a drop since I've had him, and no shore leave either."



Photo from Dayle C. McDonough

STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, BOMBAY, INDIA, MAY, 1933

Seated (left to right): Mrs. L. F. Boerner, Vice Consul Morris Rediker, Vice Consul Paul C. Hutton, Jr., Consul Dayle C. McDonough, Vice Consul Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr., and Miss E. A. Underwood. Standing (left to right): Messenger K. Narasimha, Clerks M. S. Bashyam, T. A. Narayan, I. F. Pereira, P. P. Harihara Iyer, and M. I. Choyi, and Messenger T. B. Rane

Election of Officers

American Foreign Service Association 1933-1934

The Electoral College of the American Foreign Service Association, elected as a result of the recent balloting, was composed of the following officers on duty in the Department: H. M. Byington, W. A. Foote, C. E. Gauss, S. E. Grummon, J. E. Jacobs, H. V. Johnson, H. F. Matthews, J. F. McGurk, J. E. McKenna, G. R. Merrell, Jr., J. P. Moffat, E. B. Montgomery, L. C. Pinkerton, R. E. Schoenfeld, J. B. Stewart, George Tait, E. C. Wilson, Orme Wilson.

The Electoral College met on June 27, 1933, and elected the following officers for the year beginning July 1, 1933:

President, Norman Armour; vice president, Clarence E. Gauss; Executive Committee, W. A. Foote, J. E. Jacobs, H. V. Johnson, J. P. Moffat, Thomas M. Wilson; H. S. Bursley and G. R. Merrell, Jr., alternates.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association has received the following letter of acceptance from Mr. Armour:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PORT AU PRINCE, JULY 15, 1933.

MR. MAXWELL M. HAMILTON,
Secretary-Treasurer,
American Foreign Service Association,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 28, last, informing me of my election as president of the American Foreign Service Association for the year commencing July 1, 1933.

It is unnecessary for me to tell you how deeply I appreciate the high honor that the members of the Association have conferred upon me. While I regret that my absence from Washington will probably make it difficult for me to take a very active part in the work of the Association, I shall, nevertheless, always be happy to be of any assistance possible and to keep in touch with the Executive Committee to that end.

Will you please convey my thanks to those members of the Association in Washington, and believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) NORMAN ARMOUR.

In the belief that members of the Service will be interested in recalling the past officers of the American Consular Association and the American Foreign Service Association, the following list,

showing the officers who have served since 1917, is printed:

AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

President

Vice President

1917:

Ralph J. Totten.

1919-1920:

Robert P. Skinner.

William Coffin.

1921-1922:

Charles C. Eberhardt.

Stuart J. Fuller.

1923-1924:

Horace Lee Washington

Tracy Lay.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSN.

1925-1927:

Vacant. (During this period no president or vice president were elected pending the results of a referendum questionnaire which was submitted to members of the Association.)

President.

Vice President

1927-1928:

Evan E. Young.

Hugh R. Wilson.

1928-1929:

Horace Lee Washington.

Jefferson Caffery.

1929-1930:

George T. Summerlin.

Edwin S. Cunningham.

1930-1931:

Ralph J. Totten.

G. Howland Shaw.

1931-1932:

Arthur Bliss Lane.

George S. Messersmith.

1932-1933:

Leo J. Keena.

Norman Armour.

1933-1934:

Norman Armour.

Clarence E. Gauss.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSN.

Secretary-Treasurer

1924-1925—H. Merle Cochran.

1925-1926—Herschel V. Johnson.

1926-1927—Wallace S. Murray.

1927-1928—Williamson S. Howell.

B. Reath Riggs.

1928-1929—B. Reath Riggs.

1929-1930—Franklin B. Frost.

Maxwell M. Hamilton.

1930-1931—Maxwell M. Hamilton.

1931-1932—Maxwell M. Hamilton.

1932-1933—Maxwell M. Hamilton.



A FOREIGN SERVICE GOLFER

The Santiago, Chile, Consulate General claims the golf championship of the American Foreign Service. Inasmuch as nobody else has claimed it, why not? And to prove it documentary evidence is hereby submitted: Exhibit A, showing the golf trophies won by Vice Consul Camden L. McLain within a period of only a few years.

McLain is the kind of golfer we all aspire to be, a consistent golfer. Distance, direction, and accuracy on the putting green combine to make him the finished golfer. Not that he doesn't go haywire now and then—I saw him miss a putt once. His best record so far was on the Los Leones course in Santiago, where he recently played around in four under par, 15 par holes, 2 birdies, and 1 eagle. There are still two or three golf prizes in Chile that Mr. McLain hasn't won yet. He started playing golf in 1925.

A glance at Exhibit B will show that Consul Atwood also plays golf.

There are eight golf courses in Chile, including the southernmost course in the world at Magalenes (now Punta Arenas again). Officers traveling around the Horn are advised to take their clubs and try this remote course.

Arica Golf Course: Arica boasts of an 18-hole



EXHIBIT "B"



Photos from Thomas D. Bowman

EXHIBIT "A"

course, which is still patronized, but rendered its best service during the days of the Plebiscite in 1925-26. It is all sand, including the greens.

Iquique: Another 18-hole course, and while the departure of so many British and Americans in late years has caused less money to be spent on upkeep, it is still a very good sand course.

Antofagasta: Briefly summarizing, it is an 18-hole course, which the wind, sun, and the general terrain make the newcomer, especially if he is a low-handicap player and therefore feels that he can play, discount much of his ability as a golfer. Perhaps it should be said that golf, like on other Chilean sand course, is highly deflating.

Granadilla (Valparaiso): No golfer remaining at Valparaiso for more than a day or two should miss a game at Granadilla (high up above Viña). Good golf and excellent Bermuda greens, view, et cetera; an appetite restorer.

Course in Racetrack, Viña: This is a good but short 18-hole course. It being flat, is not as interesting as Granadilla, but is, nevertheless, interesting.

Concepcion: 360 miles south of Santiago. Concepcion has a 9-hole course, one of the oldest in the country; is an excellent lay-out during the rainy season from April to October.

Valdivia: Another 9-hole course, playable the year round.

(Continued on page 308)



THE YANKEE CONSUL

By ARMINIUS T. HAEBERLE, *Consul General,
Dresden, Germany*

Though the greatness of a nation
To many men may seem
Confined by law and limit,
By mountain ridge or stream;
Though we hold our bound'ries sacred
And though Neptune East and West
Has placed his white-capped legions
To march at his behest,
Yet Duty marks no limits
For our Flag beyond the seas,
Lashed by arctic blast and blizzard,
Kissed by equatorial breeze,
While the man who keeps it focused
On the world's gigantic screen
Is your watchful Yankee Consul.
Do you know the man I mean?

You have met him in his glory
On the comic opera stage,
In histrionic drollery
A hero of the age,
And in tropical tradition
You have read of him before,
Swinging hammocks under palm trees
In the palmy days of yore.
But—if you yourself should wander
Into far-off lands, unknown,
And hardships pounce upon you
When you linger all alone,
Recall the Yankee Consul!
Display to him your scars,
In truth to learn a story
Of the glory of our stars.

Your shipping in a muddle?
Consignment gone astray?
A cable to the Consul:
"Investigate delay!"
From the ragged, stranded sailor
To the touring millionaire,
It seems that all men travel
With their little bags of care.
Now the prison, now the gutter
Sends its promises and pleas—
Won't the grim and gruesome jailor
Turn his rasping cumbrous keys?
While claims and passport puzzles,
Wrecks on sea and wrecks on shore,
Are problems for the eagle
That shields his open door.

Your exports supervising
That turn the wheels at home,
Your wayward sons advising
That heed not where they roam,
Your capital protecting
In mine and lumber camp,
Sometimes a grave selecting
For saint or tattered tramp,
Not with bugle call or glitter
Of gold and silver lace,
But with loyal hand on halyard
He keeps the flag in place,
Guarding his country's treasure
As we would the grains of gold
That a thousand streams have gathered
And a thousand years have rolled.

His regulations tell him
What he must and must not do,
But his Yankee spirit gives him
The real, unwritten clue
To grasp Life's legislation,
Which brotherhood defines
As something not restricted
By sea or border lines.
If you seek him, you will meet him
At his post in foreign lands,
Standing watch in blast and blizzard,
Standing watch on desert strands,
Where he keeps our colors flying
To enrich the world's great screen,
Standing watch as Yankee Consul,
O, you know the man I mean!

Rio de Janeiro, 1922.



THE STAFF AT SAN LUIS POTOSI

From left to right they are—sitting, Vice Consul Henry T. Unverzagt, Consul George P. Shaw, Clerk Luis Olalde; standing, Messenger José Cerda, Clerk Elsa Eichelmann (recently resigned), Clerk Enrique Tello.



FIRST CONSULATE IN NEW ZEALAND

The first American consular office in New Zealand was established in 1838 at Russell, Bay of Islands (over 100 miles north of Auckland), on the east coast of the North Island, which bay was much frequented in those days by whaling vessels from New England.

The first appointee in 1838 was James R. Clendon, who after three years of service resigned in 1841. As showing the primitive conditions in those days, Clendon reported soon after taking charge that there was no Government, no customhouse, and no post office; he stated, however, that "the native chiefs have expressed their readiness to render every assistance I may require and have when applied to apprehended all deserters." The consular return of American vessels arriving at and departing from the Bay of Islands for the first six months of 1839 gave 37 vessels, all with whale oil cargoes.

It was only on January 22, 1840, that Captain Hobson, R. N., acting on instructions from the British authorities, landed in the Bay of Islands and annexed the country to Australia.

The next appointee in 1842 was John B. Williams, an American citizen from Salem, Mass., who was also commissioned as Commercial Agent to Fiji. The records show that he spent considerable time at Fiji, the harbors there being also much used by American whalers. John R. West was the next Consul, and served from 1856 until his death on May 28, 1859.

George Henry Leavenworth, of Bennington, Vt., was appointed Consul in October, 1859, and a record book, during his term of office, the entries in which cover the period of the American Civil War, gives many particulars of whaling vessels from Nantucket and New Bedford ranging from 300 to 400 tons, though here and there appears a Leviathan of as much as 500 tons. One of the last entries in this book is a copy of a despatch to the Department, dated March 21, 1864, reading as follows:

"I beg leave to inform you that one of the disastrous results of the rebellion against the United States Government has been the almost entire abandonment of the Bay of Islands as a port of call for American whale ships for the present, principally owing to the fact that they can obtain no money on their drafts and are consequently obliged to sell their oil at a great loss to pay their expenses.

"The same reason prevents my disposing of my drafts for the purpose of meeting my Consular accounts. For many months past I have not drawn for either salary or disbursements, not being able to dispose of my bills either here or in Auckland.

"Considering the impossibility of carrying on the Consular duties under these circumstances, and the great de-



Associated Press Photo

THE HONORABLE BRECKINRIDGE LONG,
American Ambassador to Italy, presents his credentials.

crease in the arrivals at this Port, which do not appear to be increased by vessels fitted at home, and also continued ill-health, I have determined to leave my office in the hands of a gentleman who has before acted in a similar capacity, and is well acquainted with its duties, and proceed homewards on the first of April, where I hope arrangements may be made which will prevent any difficulty in future. I may add that probably for the next 12 months there will not be half a dozen vessels calling here."

Consul Leavenworth while on leave in the United States resigned in September, 1864. He was succeeded on December 1, 1866, by W. G. Wright, appointed Commercial Agent December 1, 1866. On February 21, 1870, he was in turn followed by James G. White, an American citizen, born in Ireland, and it was during his term of office that he received permission to move the office to Auckland and did so in October, 1871, the office being located on Fort Street in Auckland.

An article in *The New Zealand Observer*, pub-

(Continued on page 318)

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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BY THE WAY

Mr. Augustus E. Ingram, Editor of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, and Mrs. Ingram sailed at the end of June for Europe on the S. S. *Sinaia*. They expect to spend several weeks at Malaga and later will visit other parts of Spain. The editorial staff of the JOURNAL wishes them both a restful and enjoyable vacation on their well-merited holiday among their old service friends in Spain.

This issue of the JOURNAL inaugurates a series of articles on certain of the important legislation enacted at the last session of Congress. The writer of these articles, Dr. Henry Deimel, of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, explains that they are written by a layman for the use of laymen. The views expressed are the personal views of Doctor Deimel and are not in any way to be construed as official statements. It is expected that further articles will appear in an early issue.

Attention is particularly invited to the item appearing elsewhere in this issue regarding the programs on the Foreign Service which have been broadcast from Station WEAJ by Mrs. Pattie Field O'Brien. As is explained in that item, Mrs. O'Brien is contemplating broadcasting additional programs regarding the experiences of members of the service. Officers are urged to correspond directly with her with a view to furnishing material which might be suitable for broadcasting

purposes. It is hardly necessary to point out the benefits that may be derived for the entire service through having its work better known and understood by American radio audiences.

TEN YEARS AGO

The August, 1923, number of the JOURNAL contained an interesting article regarding Smyrna entitled "The Four Horsemen in the Near East," prepared by Consul General George Horton.

Consul General Alexander W. Weddell, recently appointed American Ambassador to the Argentine, had an article entitled "The American Consular Service: What It Means to One Man." In introducing his article Mr. Weddell wrote as follows: "I love the Consular Service and all its works, and, since the Good Book tells us somewhere that we should be ever prepared to give a reason for the faith that is in us, I am setting down some of the basic causes of this affection."

The leading article in the issue was entitled "The Fifth International Conference of American States" and dealt with the meeting held at Santiago, Chile, from March 25 to May 3, 1923. The Secretary of the American delegation was the Honorable J. Butler Wright. Mr. E. C. Wilson and Mr. Cord Meyer, both of the diplomatic service, were assistant secretaries, and Miss Margaret M. Hanna, now Chief of the Division of Coordination and Review, was special assistant and disbursing officer.

Information was given as to the most recent location of the following inspectors: Messrs. Eberhardt, Frazer, Garrels, Tredwell, Johnson and Dawson.

A short item reviewed the record of the Student Interpreter Corps in China, which was established in 1906. Of the 48 men who had been through the course in the seventeen years between 1906 and 1923, 27 were still in the Department's service, one was with the Department of Commerce as Commercial Attaché, five had resigned and entered commercial business in China, two others who had resigned and entered the service of the Chinese Government, three had died in the Department's service, and nine had resigned and returned to the United States. No explanation was offered as to the fate of the forty-eighth man!



The *Washington Post* of July 13, 1933, carried the following story, based upon an interview with the President regarding the appointment of new chiefs of mission:

"President Roosevelt announced that he was having no difficulty in finding deserving Democrats who wanted diplomatic posts.

"The President's statement was made in denial of newspaper stories that Democrats rich enough to support themselves in diplomatic offices were not asking for the jobs. At the same time he outlined the procedure he will follow in filling posts now held by Republican political appointees.

"From 250 to 300 applicants, so anxious for jobs they might even take them without salary, are listed in the diplomatic folder, the President said. All these are rich enough to maintain the splendor of this country in foreign capitals. Not all of them are as well qualified personally as they are financially, it was stated.

TO RETAIN CAREER MEN

"All career diplomats will be kept in the service, the President assured them. These are men who have studied particularly for Foreign Service work, and were appointed on a merit basis without regard to politics.

"Republican appointees who are doing special jobs in the countries to which they are accredited also will remain in office until these jobs are finished. The jobs include studies which they may be making, or mediation efforts which are under way. When the tasks are finished their resignations will be accepted.

"As the political hold-overs are eliminated there will be a general shifting of Foreign Service officers. The empty Legations and Embassies may be filled with career men, or Democratic political appointees may get the posts. The Foreign Service roster may not be completed before the end of the year, the President said."

The Hon. Raymond Moley, who, by direction of the President, sailed on June 21 to attend the Economic Conference, returned to the United

States on July 13 and immediately resumed his duties at the Department.

Sixty-three members of the Department's staff were separated from the service on June 30, 1933, under pertinent provisions of the Economy Act. Of these, forty came under the "Married Workers" provisions, under which either the husband or the wife had to be separated from the service in the event that both were employed by the Government. Four members of the Department were separated under the Involuntary Retirement provision of the Economy Act after thirty years' service in the Department. The remaining nineteen were separated for other reasons under the appropriate provisions of the act.

Two provisions of the President's Order of June 10, 1933, regarding the reorganization of governmental agencies, which goes into effect sixty-one days from the date of issue, have to do with the functions of the Department.

In Section Two of the Order is the following provision:

"National cemeteries located in foreign countries shall be transferred to the Department of State."

Section Six of the Order provides in part as follows:

"The United States Court for China, the District Court of the United States for the Panama Canal Zone and the District Court of the Virgin Islands of the United States are transferred to the Department of Justice."

The Hon. Jefferson Caffery, recently American Minister to Colombia, took oath of office on July 12, 1933, as Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Caffery, in addition to whatever other duties may be assigned to him, will have particular supervision over Latin American and Mexican affairs.

Mr. Caffery needs no introduction to members of the Service, which he entered in 1913 as a Secretary of Legation following two years duty in the Department. He rose through the various grades of the Diplomatic Service, and in 1926 was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to El Salvador. In 1928 he was appointed in the same capacity to Colombia, and in 1930 was the special representative of the President with rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the inauguration of the President of Colombia.



Harris & Ewing

THE HONORABLE JEFFERSON CAFFERY,
Assistant Secretary of State

Various members of the Department have been assigned to take charge of the Department's exhibition at A Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago for two-week periods. For the first two weeks after the exhibition opened Mr. Millard L. Kenestrick of the Chief Clerk's office was in charge. Subsequent assignments for two-week periods have been as follows: Francis I. Burnham of the Geographer's Office; Miss Anna A. O'Neill, Assistant to the Legal Adviser; and Mr. Will F. Dunker of the Appointment Section of the Chief Clerk's office.

The Grace Log, house organ of W. R. Grace & Company, in its May-June issue, makes the following comments regarding the new diplomatic appointments to Latin America:

The appointments made by the administration to diplomatic posts in Latin America have been actuated as heretofore by a keen desire to place in such responsible positions men of experience and judgment in international affairs. Of late years more and more emphasis has been laid by the Executive arm on its selections for Latin American appointments, an emphasis reflective of the strong realization in Washington of the great importance of inter-American affairs and the part these play and must continue to play in the destinies of the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

So far Messrs. Hugh Simons Gibson, Alexander W. Weddell, Josephus Daniels, and Sumner Welles have been appointed as Ambassadors to Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and Cuba, respectively. Mr. Gibson is a career diplomat of many years standing and wide experience in every phase of foreign affairs. Latin America is not new to him for he commenced his service 25 years ago as Secretary of Legation in Honduras, and later filled the same office in Cuba. In recent years he has rendered distinguished service in England, Belgium, France, and Switzerland. Mr. Weddell also has spent the better part of a quarter-century in the United States Consular and Diplomatic Services and is especially informed on commercial matters. Although this is his first Latin American post, his experience in Greece, Turkey, and Egypt extended over a period of years rich in crises, during which tested ability was at a premium. Mr. Daniels is, of course, well known primarily as the Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Wilson. He is a representative North American of distinction and such as have seldom failed to receive support and the friendliest cooperation in Mexico. Sumner Welles, the Ambassador to Cuba, has served before this in American republics other than his own. After some years in Buenos Aires he returned to the State Department in 1920 as assistant chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs.

Mr. Willard L. Beaulac, having returned from duty as Chargé d'Affaires a. i., at the Legation in San Salvador, and having taken leave of absence in the United States, reported on July 12 for duty in the Latin American Division of the Department of State.



Mr. H. Freeman Matthews, Assistant Chief of the Latin American Division, met with an automobile accident on June 28, while on leave of absence, at Tarrytown, N. Y., and was taken to the hospital at Ossining, N. Y., suffering from a slight concussion of the brain, a fractured skull, and a number of cuts and bruises. He has now been removed from the hospital to the home of his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas I. Luke, of Tarrytown, and his doctors report that he is getting along as well as could be expected. It may be several months before Mr. Matthews can resume his duties in the Department.

Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, who left Washington in April to attend the regular meeting of the League of Nations Opium Advisory Committee at Geneva, returned to the United States late in July and resumed his duties in the Department. Mr. Fuller on his return journey passed through Holland and England and spent some time in London. During his absence, Mrs. Fuller, who had remained in Washington, suffered a painful accident in which she fractured her wrist.

Mrs. Pattie Field O'Brien, who will be remembered in the service as Vice Consul Pattie Field,



Underwood & Underwood

THE HONORABLE HARRY E. PAYER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

recently gave a series of three broadcasts on the Foreign Service over the Woman's Radio Review of Station WEAJ, New York City. The programs were as follows:

First program.—Preparation for the Foreign Service; examinations; the Foreign Service Officers' Training School; meeting President Coolidge.

Second program.—Arrival at my post; Amsterdam; learning the Dutch language; jokes played on me by other Vice Consuls; finding a home.

Third program.—Presentation to the Queen of the Netherlands; being piped on board the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*, in command of Capt. Taylor Evans, son of "Fighting Bob" Evans; what chance for success a woman has in the Foreign Service.

Mrs. O'Brien writes that, judging from the amount of fan mail received, the programs were a great success. Indeed, the broadcasts were so well received that she is contemplating the possibility of making them a regular feature. In this connection Mrs. O'Brien is considering a series of programs describing the experiences of other Foreign Service officers. It is suggested that officers who have had interesting or unusual experiences may wish to correspond directly on this matter with Mrs. O'Brien, whose address is 9 West Sixteenth Street, New York City.

In a despatch dated June 12, 1933, Consul General John Ball Osborne, at Budapest, reported that Consul Fletcher Warren had on that day undergone an operation for appendicitis and that his condition at that time was entirely satisfactory. Consul General Osborne, who retired from the service on June 30, had expected to leave Budapest about the time of Mr. Warren's operation, but in view of developments he planned to continue at his post until Mr. Warren had recovered.

Mr. Warren D. Robbins, American Minister to Canada, who has been in London at the Economic Conference, returned to the United States on July 13 on the S. S. *Manhattan* and proceeded soon thereafter to his post at Ottawa.

The former Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, arrived in London on July 12 for a short vacation, during which he plans to partake of some grouse shooting in Scotland when the season opens.

Mrs. Cyril Wynne, wife of the Acting Historical Adviser, has recovered from an operation for appendicitis and is spending the summer with her mother in Wayland, Mass.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

The newly appointed Minister to Czechoslovakia, Mr. Francis White, and Mrs. White spent a fortnight motoring in the north after Mr. White relinquished his duties as Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. and Mrs. White expect to sail for their new post at Prague on August 2 on the *S. S. Washington*.

Miss Dorothy Walters, daughter of Mrs. George F. Walters, of Washington, and Mr. Eric C. Wendelin, recently assigned as Vice Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, were married at 8 o'clock on the evening of June 17, 1933, in Christ Church, Georgetown. The rector, the Rev. John Temple, officiated. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Raymond S. Walters. Follow-

ing the ceremony the couple left for the bridegroom's new post.

Mr. Wendelin, the son of Mr. C. John Wendelin, of Quincy, Mass., is a graduate of Brown University. Before his entry into the Foreign Service he was associated with the World Peace Foundation in Boston. Prior to his assignment to Ensenada he served as Vice Consul at Montreal.

Miss Walters is a graduate of Goucher College and a member of the Delta Gamma Sorority.

Two other Foreign Service officers, Mr. Kenneth Yearns, recently assigned to Shanghai, and Mr. Troy L. Perkins, Vice Consul at Tientsin, participated in the wedding. The former was best man and the latter was one of the ushers.



WEDDING PARTY OF MR. AND MRS. EDMUND B. MONTGOMERY

Left to right: Hon. Richard Crane, former Minister to Czechoslovakia; Consul George Tait, Visa Division; Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs; Herbert Hengstler, Chief, Division of Foreign Service Administration; Mr. Montgomery; Mrs. Montgomery; Miss Nancy Yates; Mr. William Wesley Barnes, of Philadelphia, cousin of the bride; Diplomatic Secretary Jefferson Patterson, Assistant Chief, Division of Protocol; Diplomatic Secretary Joseph McGurk, Latin American Division; Consul General James B. Stewart, Director, Foreign Service Officers' Training School; Robert F. Kelley, Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs; Consul General Lowell Pinkerton, Foreign Service Inspector; Harry A. Havens, Assistant Chief, Division of Foreign Service Administration



Elsewhere in this issue appears an item regarding the President's recent statement to the press concerning the career service. In commenting upon this statement the Washington Star in its issue of Sunday, July 16, carried the following leading editorial under the title "The Diplomatic Career":

President Roosevelt's announcement that "career" members of the American foreign service are to be retained, either in their present positions or at other points of usefulness, is sure to gratify the country. Since time immemorial, our diplomatic posts abroad have generally been the special booty of spoilsmen, usually of the wealthier class, with no more claim to favor than that they were deserving partisans of the administration newly in power. Few Presidents have succeeded in resisting the pressure brought upon them to turn our embassies and legations over to patronage hunters.

Ever since he took office Mr. Roosevelt has revealed a commendable purpose to break with the old system. He has staffed the State Department, for the most part, with long-time members of the foreign service. He has kept veterans like William Phillips, Wilbur Carr, Hugh Gibson, Joseph C. Grew, Norman Armour, Nelson T. Johnson, Hugh R. Wilson, Robert P. Skinner, Butler Wright and others on the service roster. This week the statement was forthcoming at the White House that no career diplomats now at foreign posts are to be disturbed. It is not only a "break" to which these faithful public servants are entitled, but no less a fortuitous development for the country. In most instances career men have spent their mature lives in representing Uncle Sam abroad. To dispense with their services for no better reason than to serve party needs in the patronage realm would result in an irreparable loss to the Nation as a whole.

It happens that the majority of our career diplomats are now envoys at Latin American capitals. If, as just indicated at Washington, the United States is about to embark upon a concerted effort to strengthen trade ties with the twenty other Americas, it would be unfortunate in the extreme to detach from key posts at such a time trained and experienced men, who know the languages of the southern lands, are acquainted with the economic conditions and temperaments of their respective peoples and are thus equipped to render the United States perhaps the most valuable service they have yet had opportunity to offer.

The United States remains the one great power in the world which has failed to organize and maintain a professional diplomatic "career" service. The Rogers law, under which the foreign service now functions, is a far-reaching attempt to remedy this deficiency. Under the law's provisions, encouragement is given to capable young men to enter foreign service, adopt it as a career and to aspire to promotion to the higher grades. President Roosevelt's policy will bolster the morale of the whole service to the Nation's enduring good.

Perhaps, in days to come, with a trained diplomatic service steeped in established traditions, American statesmanship at world conferences may be equipped to give a more consistently good account of itself than on certain occasions in the past, when our representatives have had to match wits with men who have made diplomacy their life work, and always enter the international lists with that advantage which inheres in the practiced hand.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER Room 115, Department of State

Name and Post	Date of Registration
Hartwell Johnson, Matanzas.....	June 13
Robert C. McCloud, Geneva.....	June 14
Wales W. Signor, Naples.....	June 16
Bernard Gottlieb, Messina.....	June 16
James E. Henderson, Vancouver.....	June 16
Elbridge Gerry Greene, Buenos Aires...	June 16
Eric C. Wendelin, Ensenada.....	June 16
Orray Taft, Jr., Mexico City.....	June 17
James W. Gantenbein, Santo Domingo...	June 17
Robert F. Woodward, Winnipeg.....	June 17
H. Bartlett Wells, Montevideo.....	June 17
Henry P. Leverich, Berlin.....	June 17
Patrick Mallon, Leipzig.....	June 17
Laurence M. Taylor, Copenhagen.....	June 17
Theodore C. Achilles, Rome.....	June 17
Homer M. Byington, Jr., Naples.....	June 17
Tyler Thompson, Marseille.....	June 17
Robert M. Taylor, Mexico City.....	June 19
Leo Toch, Montreal.....	June 19
Milton K. Wells, Ensenada.....	June 19
J. H. Keeley, Montreal.....	June 19
Halleck Rose, Rotterdam.....	June 19
Edward I. Nathan, Monterrey.....	June 19
Edward B. Thomas, Athens.....	June 19
Francis L. Spalding, Zurich.....	June 19
Kent Leavitt, Mexico City.....	June 19
John P. Palmer, Genoa.....	June 20
John W. Carrigan, Vigo.....	June 21
Harry L. Walsh, Moncton.....	June 22
Julius G. Lay, Tegucigalpa.....	June 23
Hiram Bingham, Jr., Warsaw.....	June 26
George P. Shaw, San Luis Potosi.....	June 26
Hugh Gibson, Rio de Janeiro.....	June 26
Kenneth J. Yearn, Shanghai.....	June 26
Tevis Huhn, Montevideo.....	June 26
Hyman Goldstein, Mexico City.....	June 26
Robertson Honey, Nice.....	June 27
Obert R. Nelson, Jr., Corinto.....	June 28
George T. Summerlin, Caracas.....	June 28
Troy L. Perkins, Tientsin.....	June 28
H. C. von Struve, Teneriffe.....	June 28
Roy T. Davis, Panama.....	June 29
R. J. Clarke, Victoria.....	June 30
Ernest L. Harris, Vienna.....	July 1
John Cudahy, Warsaw.....	July 1
Bruce Lancaster, Kobe.....	July 3
James B. Young, Lima.....	July 3
H. Gordon Minnegerode, Jerusalem.....	July 3
E. Talbot Smith, Milan.....	July 5
Gertrude Beer, Colombo.....	July 6
George A. Armstrong, Warsaw.....	July 7
Claude A. Buss, Nanking.....	July 7
Merritt N. Cootes, Hongkong.....	July 10
William F. Nason, Kobe.....	July 10
Culver E. Gidden, Belize.....	July 11
Edwin C. Kemp, Havre.....	July 12
Lillian K. Fenn, Port au Prince.....	July 12
Henry G. Krausse, Matamoros.....	July 14
John S. Mosher, Tientsin.....	July 14
Dudley G. Dwyre, Mexico City.....	July 15
Edward Page, Jr., Paris.....	July 17
Gerald A. Mokma, Nuevitas.....	July 17



News Items From The Field



HAMBURG

JUNE 10, 1933.

On the occasion of the maiden voyage of the S. S. *Washington*, a reception was held at Hamburg on board the ship, to which 500 invitations were issued. Consul General John E. Kehl made an address of welcome. Senator Kleppel replied on behalf of the State of Hamburg. Other speakers were T. V. O'Connor, formerly president of the U. S. Shipping Board; and Tarleton Winchester, European director of the U. S. Lines. The gathering included representatives from Hamburg's official, cultural, and business circles. The United States Lines were represented by Basil Harris, vice president.

Recent notable visitors in Hamburg have included Stuart J. Fuller, Assistant Chief of the Far Eastern Division, on his way home from Geneva; Consul General and Mrs. Roger C. Treadwell, en route from Stockholm to the United States; Lieut. Col. Franklin L. Whitley and family, en route to his new post as Military Attaché at Belgrade, Athens, and Bucharest; and Capt. P. C. Grening, of the U. S. Shipping Board, London.

Members of the Hamburg staff have been on vacation as follows: Consul and Mrs. Lester L. Schnare, in Schleswig; Consul and Mrs. John J. Meily, in France; Consul and Mrs. Lloyd D. Yates, in Denmark; and Miss Elizabeth Landers, in Belgium.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

NAPLES

MAY 31, 1933.

Consul and Mrs. Richard B. Haven, recently transferred from Messina to Turin, passed through Naples May 3 on their way to their new post.

Consul and Mrs. Henry Samuel Waterman arrived on the S. S. *President Pierce* May 6 en

route to Sheffield, England, to which post Mr. Waterman has been assigned.

Vice Consul Douglas James, of the Naples Consulate General, departed on the S. S. *Excambion* May 14 to attend the next session of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, beginning June 19.

Vice Consul Wales W. Signor recently, assigned to the next Foreign Service Officers' Training School, left with Mrs. Signor on the S. S. *Exochorda*, sailing from Naples May 28.

Mr. N. I. Nielsen, Agricultural Commissioner at Marseille, spent May 23 and 24 in Naples, making a study of the crop prospects in southern Italy.

An old friend of the service, Mr. Kenneth Roberts, of *Saturday Evening Post* fame, and Mrs. Roberts, spent a day in Naples before sailing for home on the *Vulcania* May 30. Mr. Roberts has spent the winter in his castle at Porto San Stefano working on a historical novel involving Burgoyne's campaign in the Revolutionary War, which should appear late this summer. He says it's pretty good.

CONSUL C. P. KUYKENDALL.

NAPLES

JUNE 26, 1933.

Vice Consul H. Gordon Minnigerode, of Jerusalem, called at the Naples Consulate General June 10 while on his way to the United States.

Consul Alfred T. Nester, recently transferred from Tunis to Palermo, was in Naples June 10 for the purpose of conferring with Consul General du Bois.

Consul Howard K. Travers passed through Naples June 14 in transit from Palermo to his new post at Southampton.



Consul General du Bois spent two days in Rome for the purpose of calling upon the new Ambassador, the Hon. Breckinridge Long, and of conferring with the Commercial Attaché.

After leaving Rome, former Ambassador and Mrs. Garrett spent several days in Florence on their way to Paris prior to returning to the United States. Their visit in Florence coincided with the first performance of the opera "Falstaff," which was one of the operas selected for the "Musical May" festival of Florence, and their presence at the opera was particularly appropriate in that the three leading roles were sung by Edith Mason, Rosa Raisa, and Giacomo Rimini, all of whom are American citizens.

Consul General and Mrs. Lester Maynard, of Athens, Greece, spent two days in Naples while on leave of absence. During his stay in Naples Mr. Maynard was able to attend one of the Thursday luncheons of the officers of the staff held during the summer months at Lucullus Restaurant, on the water front.

CONSUL C. P. KUYKENDALL.

GHENT

On the occasion of the closing of the American Consulate at Ghent, the Consular Corps of that city tendered a complimentary luncheon to Charles J. Pizar on his departure, and to Vice Consul Harry Tuck Sherman on his retirement from the Consular Service.

Mr. de Fourmestraux, Consul of France and dean of the Consular Corps, in most gracious terms expressed the regrets of all the members at Mr. Pizar's departure from Ghent and particularly at his separation from the corps in which he had made so many friends and gained so much sympathy. He wished him every success in the career and happiness in Lyons, to which post Mr. Pizar has been transferred.

Referring to the retirement from the Consular Service of Vice Consul Harry Tuck Sherman, who will remain for an indefinite period in his new home in Ghent after 43 years of consular activity in Belgium, Mr. de Fourmestraux said he was happy to state that his colleagues hoped that Mr. Tuck Sherman would remain in their midst as an honorary member of the corps.

E. F. G.

PARIS

JUNE 3, 1933.

Ambassador Jesse I. Straus and Mrs. Straus received a most enthusiastic welcome from the French authorities and the American Colony upon their arrival in Paris on May 31. Besides the staffs of the Embassy and the Consulate General, there were representatives from all American organizations in Paris and many personal friends to greet the Ambassador at the station.



Wide World Photo

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE AND MRS. STRAUS

In the garden of the Embassy at Paris.

Consul General and Mrs. Claude I. Dawson spent a week in Paris the latter part of May. They returned to Barcelona by motor on June 2.

Consul and Mrs. Henry S. Waterman spent two weeks in Paris during May, en route from Saigon to their new post in Sheffield, England. Mr. Waterman demonstrated to the satisfaction of his colleagues here that his service in Indo-



China has not impaired the quality of his golf game.

Other recent visitors at the Consulate General were: Consul and Mrs. W. E. Chapman, from Bilbao, on their way to England for a motor trip; Vice Consul John W. Scott, from Vienna; Vice Consul Foy D. Kohler; and Vice Consul W. Walmsley, Jr., from Aden, on his way to his new post in Prague.

It appears that there will be very little vacation and leave of absence news to report from this post during the coming summer unless the dollar-franc exchange situation improves considerably.

CONSUL WILLIAM E. DE COURCY.

ATHENS, GREECE

MAY 30, 1933.

Consul General Lester Maynard has just returned to Athens from two short inspection trips to the Consulates at Saloniki and Patras.

Consul E. B. Thomas, recently transferred from this office to the Department, left Athens on the *Quirinale*, of the Lloyd Triestino Line, on May 24, 1933, for Naples, Italy, where he expected to catch the American Export *Exochorda* for New York on May 28.

The departure for the United States of Maj. Charles B. Hazeltine, Military Attaché in Athens, Belgrade, and Bucharest, and Mrs. Hazeltine, was deeply regretted by their many friends in Athens. Major Hazeltine completed four years service as Military Attaché in those posts.

Among recent visitors to Athens have been the following: Louis G. Michael, Agricultural Attaché at Belgrade, Yugoslavia; Rufus H. Lane, Jr., Consul in Patras, Greece; William C. Young, Vice Consul at Patras, Greece; Mrs. Dorothea Richardson, wife of the Commercial Attaché in Vienna.

VICE CONSUL WALWORTH BARBOUR.

"I saw a cheering sight stepping off a Glasgow tramcar yesterday—a large-size American complete with golfing kit (cap, plus-fours, suede shoes, leather jacket, and roughhide zip-fastener golf bag), and a cigar stump. He attracted a good deal of attention, and the conductor who had wrestled with the mystery of his accent gazed



Underwood & Underwood

THE HONORABLE LINCOLN MACVEAGH,
American Minister to Greece.

after him almost fondly. 'That's the first o' them,' said he, 'and a real, lil' old Noo Yorker he is, by the sound of 'im.' So perhaps we're not going to miss our annual American visitors altogether, and there may be a spot of whoopee in the Highlands after all.'—*Glasgow daily.*

Friends of Vice Consul Morton, recently transferred from Athens to Glasgow, believe they recognize the above item, though they assume no responsibility for such recognition.

BILBAO, SPAIN

JULY 5, 1933.

Mrs. Justine Diffie, formerly Miss Whitfield of the American Consulate at Madrid, and her husband, were pleasant callers at the Consulate on June 28 while on a tour of north Spain.

(Continued on page 315)



ANDORRA RECEIVES AN AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE FIRST TIME

For the first time in the 600 years of its independent existence, the Republic of Andorra on May 20, 1933, officially received a representative of the American Government, when Consul General Claude I. Dawson presented in person a letter from President Roosevelt to the President of the Andorra Republic, acknowledging a letter addressed by it on the occasion of President Roosevelt's inauguration.

The Republic of Andorra has for centuries been one of the political curiosities of Europe. It consists of a tiny enclave in the Pyrenees on the border between France and Spain. Since the Concordat of 1278, when the Republic began its independent existence under the suzerainty of the King of France and the Bishop of Urgel, the Republic has continued to maintain its integrity, protected by its inaccessibility and the rivalries of its powerful neighbors. In 1933 it achieved universal suffrage and public sessions for its General Council, bringing it more nearly abreast of its neighbors in political development.



Photo from C. I. Dawson

PRESIDENT OF ANDORRA READING LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Left to right: Sr. José Picart y Vilanova, Secretary of the General Council of the State; Sr. Agustín Coma, Councilor General of the Parish of Ordino; Mrs. Dawson; Consul General Dawson; Excmo. Sr. Roc Pallerés, Sindic General, or President of Andorra; Sr. Pedro Font Armany, Councilor General of the Parish of Canillo

The Republic has an area of 191 square miles and a population of about 6,000. It is almost exclusively agricultural, and its almost complete isolation from the rest of the world during the winter months has retained among its citizens a simplicity that is becoming rare elsewhere.

On the occasion of the visit of Consul General Dawson, the reception took place on the highway, as the receiving committee consisting of the President or Sindic General, the General Secretary, and

four parish councillors had failed to intercept the automobile of Consul General Dawson at Les Escaldes, the principal town.

After the presentation of President Roosevelt's letter an adjournment was made to the town of Lcs Escaldes, where the usual toasts were exchanged.

On the following day, the seat of the government, the Casa de Valls, at Andorra La Vella, was visited and President Roosevelt's letter added to the archives of Andorra, in the vault in the wall of the council chamber, which is secured by six locks, and can only be opened when the Councillors of all six parishes are present.

The visit ended with the usual formalities and the President and his Councillors presumably returned again to their farms whence they had been called for the State occasion.

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**RETIREMENT OF WILLIAM A.
NEWCOME**

One of the Department's "Old Guard" was retired at his own request on June 30, 1933, and is now looking forward to a well-earned rest. "Billy" Newcome—or perhaps I should be a little bit formal in the columns of the JOURNAL and say Mr. William A. Newcome—was until the other day our Passport Agent at San Francisco, where he has been on duty since July 1, 1921.

Previous to that date Billy had had much experience in the Department and in the field, and was well qualified to take over the post at San Francisco. Many a commendation was received as to his unfailing courtesy, his willingness, and his geniality in connection with his work. This was all the more pleasing to the Department which considers the Agencies as "outposts" in the United States for the expeditious handling of passport matters, and during Billy's charge at San Francisco there was no worry at this end about his work, and it gained in effectiveness and value as the years rolled on.



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WILLIAM A. NEWCOME

Billy had an expert knowledge of citizenship matters and with it a great understanding of human nature, so essential to handling a citizenship case satisfactorily in the opinion of applicants.

Billy has become endeared to the coast, and I understand that he plans to spend his retirement basking in the well-advertised sun of California. After his decades of devotion to public service, his countless friends and former associates wish him many years of enjoyment and happiness.

JAMES E. MCKENNA.

CLOSING OF CONSULATE AT GHENT

The American Consulate at Ghent was definitely closed at the termination of business on June 30, 1933. After availing himself of official leave, Consul Charles J. Pizar, with Mrs. Pizar and family, will proceed to his new post at Lyons, France.

According to the archives of the City of Ghent, Consuls of the United States of America have been recorded since 1834, showing that the post was in existence for 99 years. The first record, however, in the archives of the Consulate is a circular instruction to consular officers from the Department of State, dated June 1, 1854, and signed "W. L. Marcy."

There is therefore no consular record at Ghent of the activities in connection with the Peace Conference of 1814 and the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814. However, there is a copy of an excerpt from the diary of John Quincy Adams, the chief American plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference, filed in connection with proposals for a celebration, in December, 1914, of the centenary of the signing of the treaty. The municipality was making elaborate preparations, together with American and British committees, for appropriate ceremonies on that occasion, but the outbreak of war, in August of that year, made the accomplishment of the program impossible.

The excerpts from the diary read as follows:

DECEMBER 24, 1814.—A few mistakes in the copies were rectified, and then six copies were signed and sealed by the three British and five American Plenipotentiaries. Lord Gambier delivered to me the three British copies and I delivered to him the three American copies of the treaty, which, he said, he hoped would be permanent; and I told him I hoped it would be the last treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States. We left them at half-past six o'clock.

DECEMBER 25, 1814.—Christmas Day. The day of all others in the year most congenial to proclaiming peace on earth and good will to men. We received shortly after dinner a note from the Intendent, informing us that he had just received an official communication of the conclusion of peace, and inviting us to dine with him on Wednesday next to celebrate the event.



JANUARY 5, 1815.—Another important question arose, how were we to dress for the banquet of this day. To settle it, Mr. Smith, at my request, called upon Mr. Goulburn, and enquired how he proposed to go. He answered, in uniform. The banquet was at the Hotel de Ville, and was given by subscription by the principal gentlemen of the city. We sat down to table about five o'clock, in the largest hall of the building, fitted up for the occasion with white cotton hangings. The American and British flags were intertwined together under olive trees, at the head of the hall. Mr. Goulburn and myself were seated between the Intendent and the Mayor, at the center of the crosspiece of the table. There were about 90 persons seated at table. As we went into the hall, "Hail Columbia" was performed by the band of music. It was followed by "God Save the King," and these two airs were alternately repeated during the dinner time, until Mr. Goulburn thought they became tiresome. I was of the same opinion. The Intendent and the Mayor alternately toasted "His Britannic Majesty" and the "United States," the "Allied Powers," and the "Sovereign Prince," "The Negotiators," and the "Peace." I then remarked to Mr. Goulburn that he must give the next toast, which he did. It was the "Intendent and the Mayor"; the "City of Ghent, its prosperity, and our gratitude for their hospitality and the many acts of kindness that we had received from them." I gave the next and last toast, which was, "Ghent, the City of Peace; may the gates of the Temple of Janus, here closed, not be opened again for a century."

In 1911 there appear in the archives of the Consulate at Ghent letters received referring to the American-British peace centenary to be held in 1914. These letters inform the Consul at that post of the foundation of a "National Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English Speaking People."

The late President Theodore Roosevelt is mentioned as honorary chairman, and Charles A. Fairbanks as chairman of the executive committee, with Senator Elihu Root, former Vice Presidents Morton and Stevenson as vice chairmen, and Lyman J. Gage as honorary treasurer.

Among members of the international committee were Judge Job E. Hedges, John Hays Hammond, and J. P. Morgan, Sr. At a later date Andrew Carnegie is mentioned as chairman of the national committee, while John A. Stewart seems to have taken the place of Charles A. Fairbanks as chairman of the executive committee.

Judge Hedges was delegated by the national committee to proceed abroad and make the necessary contacts with the officials of the City of Ghent. However, the judge was prevented by illness from the proposed visit to Europe, and William B. Howland, at that time editor of *The Outlook*, and an associate of Ex-President Roosevelt, was chosen to undertake the mission. Mr. Howland had already visited England during the summer of the same year (1911) and had conferred on the matter with Lord Aberdeen, Lord Beresford, John Morlet, and others.

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The plan at that time was to begin the anniversary ceremonies at Ghent on Christmas Eve, 1914, the celebration to be followed by a banquet at the Hotel de Ville, which should be an exact replica of that held in 1814 as described by John Quincy Adams in his diary.

HARRY TUCK SHERMAN.

RETIREMENT OF RICHARD HENRY HAWKINS

On the afternoon of June 30 the personnel of the Division of Foreign Service Administration gathered in Mr. Hengstler's room to express their appreciation and best wishes to "Henry," who was about to retire from the Department. At the time he was handed the letters from Mr. Phillips and Mr. Hengstler, which are printed herewith, he was also presented with a generous purse in token of the sentiments which were expressed orally.



RICHARD HENRY HAWKINS

"Henry," as he has familiarly been called for lo! these many years, entered the Department of State March 1, 1881, and would have retired at the end of August, but voluntarily retired June 30 in order that funds might be available for the fiscal year 1934 to continue the employment of a fellow worker.

"Henry" served his entire time in the Department, almost 52 years, in the Consular Bureau and the Division of Foreign Service Administration, about 35 years of those years having been with Mr. Hengstler. His devotion to duty and unflinching courtesy have won for him a host of friends in the Department and Foreign Service who wish for him the health to enjoy many years of well-earned leisure.

JUNE 30, 1933.

Mr. R. HENRY HAWKINS,
2244 Twelfth Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. HAWKINS: On the occasion of your retirement from the service of the Department of State after a service of more than 52 years I wish to congratulate you on your fine record.

The faithfulness and devotion with which you have ever discharged your duties and the high standard of service you have rendered have set a fine example for the members of the messenger corps of the Department.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Acting Secretary.

JUNE 30, 1933.

RICHARD HENRY HAWKINS.

DEAR HENRY: On this occasion when you have reached the time for retirement, I desire to express to you both my personal and official thanks and appreciation of your work in the Department.

There are not many who can point to as long a service, over 52 years, for the Government, and it is something of which you can well be proud. For 35 of those years, you have assisted me in the Consular Bureau and its successor, the Division of Foreign Service Administration, and the office will not seem the same without you. May you enjoy many years of well-earned rest.

Most sincerely,

HERBERT C. HENGSTLER,
*Chief, Division of Foreign
Service Administration.*

CONSUL GENERAL OWEN NICKERSON DENNY (1880-1883)

Foreign Service officers of today should receive considerable inspiration from the pioneer work done by Owen Nickerson Denny in the early eighties while he was Consul General at Shanghai. His term was of short duration, but the records accord him an enviable position of activity and initiative. He was Consul General from March 31, 1880, to December 15, 1883. Judge Denny was appointed from Oregon, to which State he returned after his resignation. He was familiar with conditions on the Pacific coast and was exceedingly anxious that he might be the means of introducing from China fauna and flora which would be useful and adaptable, and he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations.

Under date of February 1, 1881, he advised the Department that:

There is perhaps nothing in China which supplies many of the primary wants of the people of this Empire more than the bamboo. It is applied to many different uses—the list is said to number 500. Frequently made to take the place of both iron and steel. . . .

I have been induced to make these remarks in the hope that our Government might favorably consider the advisability of introducing this plant into the Southern States and such other localities as are suitable to its growth. For a plant which has served a people so large and well as the bamboo has the Chinese, will certainly under American genius soon expand its already broad



field of usefulness. . . . For a few days ago a vessel cleared for Oregon, the *Otago*, Capt. Boyd in command. By this vessel I sent 26 boxes of bamboo for transplanting, and although through the kindness of the captain I had no freight to pay, yet the collecting, boxing, and getting them on board was a considerable tax.

I may add that by the same vessel I sent to eastern Oregon, which is well adapted for the growth of the peach, 16 trees of the Pangtao, a flat peach variety. It is a delicious fruit and sometimes called the tomato peach.

At the same time I sent to be turned loose in Oregon and Washington about 70 large Shanghai pheasants, some Mongolian sand grouse, and Chefoo partridges. I have good reason to believe that these things will arrive safely and will thrive on the Pacific coast.

On October 12, 1881, in a despatch to the Department he suggested that the transplanting of tallow trees to the Pacific coast was desirable. The Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States informed him in reply that "the experiment was not a new one." He was not discouraged, however, by the information that an experiment in the Southern States had resulted in failure, but he insisted that "this is an additional reason why the experiment should be tried on the Pacific coast," adding that the seeds introduced into the section of the United States referred to may have been of an inferior variety, or their failure to reach the results attained in their native soil might have been due to climatic influences or the soil, or both. He also stated that he sent some seeds of the lichee to Oregon, but the climate was too cold; he thought, however, they might grow in southern California, which was more like their native climate. He had procured some 60 or 70 grafted trees in pots which he intended to send to California. He was also sending some square bamboo to the Golden Gate Park in San Francisco.

What, if any, success was met by Judge Denny's efforts in transplanting the bamboo, the tallow tree and lichees to the Pacific coast is unknown, but it is known that his efforts in transplanting the China pheasant were wonderfully successful.

In the winter of 1881 he sent by the U. S. S. *Otago*, tonnage 895, owned by Kenton & Company, Capt. Boyd, master, 70 large Shanghai pheasants, which did "thrive on the Pacific coast."

The Hon. Robert S. Farrell, Senator to the Oregon State Legislature and a member of the committee on game, speaking of the fine large birds which are the offspring of Consul General Denny's contribution, states:

It is estimated that 100,000 China pheasants are killed in Oregon each year (two weeks season), probably one-half that many in Washington and Idaho—and many in Montana, Dakota, and other States east—all having come from original stock brought here by Mr. and Mrs. Denny. I personally have killed hundreds of them. They are excellent food and good targets, and each year I take two or three shoots after them.

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Senator Farrell sponsored and secured the passage by the Oregon State Legislature in 1913 of legislation appropriately recognizing Judge Denny's contribution to game in that State.

Mrs. Denny, who within the next decade will join the small group of centenarians, retains a clear recollection of her residence in Shanghai, and she cherishes photographs taken of The Bund at Shanghai some 50 years ago. Since 1913 Mrs. Denny has been the recipient of a pension from the State of Oregon, paid from the game revenues appropriated in recognition of the services rendered the State by Consul General Denny and his admirable wife.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul General.

Shanghai, June 1, 1933.

THE 1930 CLASSIC

Despatches and reports as they pass through the Department from office to office frequently attach to themselves "chits." These chits contain brief comments, some of which are so apt that they become classics, especially to those who know all the persons concerned. In this connection the following, which was attached to a particularly long report, is offered as the 1930 classic:

"U

Mr. Cotton:

For your perusal.

H. M. B.

For Sunday reading by the Secretary.

J. P. C.

This is not Sunday.

H. L. S."

A FOREIGN SERVICE GOLFER

(Continued from page 291)

Magallanes: The southernmost golf course in the world is found here; furnishes good golf during the summer, or warm months, from October to April.

Chile therefore offers either the tourist or the permanent guest an assortment of courses which it would be difficult to find in many other countries. The game is played the year round as far south as Santiago and Concepcion, where the official season closes with the playing of the Chilean championships and interclub matches on September 18-19-20.

Golf is obtainable at almost every port, from Panama to Magallanes, if one is so ambitious.

CONSUL GENERAL THOMAS D. BOWMAN.



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication June 24, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since June 17, 1933:

Robert L. Buell, of Rochester, N. Y., Third Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China, assigned as Consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

Norris B. Chipman, of Washington, D. C., Vice Consul and Language Officer at Paris, France, assigned as Foreign Service Officer at the American Legation, Riga, Latvia.

Earl Thomas Crain, of Huntsville, Ill., Vice Consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Managua, Nicaragua.

Hooker A. Doolittle, of Utica, N. Y., assigned as Consul at Tangier, Morocco, has been confirmed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States and designated Second Secretary of Legation at Tangier in addition to his consular duties.

Hugh S. Fullerton, of Springfield, Ohio, Consul at Lyon, France, assigned as Second Secretary of Legation at Helsingfors, Finland.

Clarence E. Gauss, of Bridgeport, Conn., a Foreign Service Officer now assigned to the Department of State, has been confirmed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States and designated Counselor of Legation at Peiping, China.

Bernard Gufler, of Tacoma, Wash., Vice Consul at Riga, Latvia, has been confirmed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States and designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland.

Bertel E. Kuniholm, of Gardner, Mass., Vice Consul and Language Officer at Paris, France, assigned as Vice Consul at Tallinn, Estonia.

Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., of New London, Conn., Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at Tallinn, Estonia, assigned as Vice Consul and Third Secretary at Helsingfors, Finland.

John C. Shillock, Jr., of Portland, Oreg., Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, assigned as Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia.

Edward B. Thomas, of Illinois, Consul at Athens, Greece, and now in the United States, will be retired from the service on June 30, 1933.

Richard R. Willey, of New York City, Consul at Leipzig, Germany, and now in the United States, will be retired from the Service on June 30, 1933.

Whitney Young, of New York City, Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, assigned as Foreign Service Officer at the American Legation, Peiping, China.

Non-Carrier

John Brandt, of Chapel Hill, N. C., Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, appointed Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

The American Consular Agency at St. Leonard, New Brunswick, Canada, has been ordered closed immediately, when the services of the Consular Agent, Mr. Alphonse P. Labbie, will terminate. Archives and records will be preserved at St. Stephen, New Brunswick.

Released for publication July 1, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 24, 1933:

Russell M. Brooks, of Salem, Oreg., American Consul at London, England, assigned Consul at Curacao, Netherland West Indies.

Monnett B. Davis, of Boulder, Colo., a Foreign Service

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ROBERT J. SCOVELL, Principal

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BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Officer detailed as Inspector, now on duty in the Department of State, assigned American Consul General at Stockholm, Sweden.

Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., of Santa Barbara, Calif., now American Consul General at Copenhagen, Denmark, assigned Counselor of Embassy at Lima, Peru.

Cornelius Van H. Engert, of Berkeley, Calif., now First Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China, assigned First Secretary of Legation at Cairo, Egypt.

C. Paul Fletcher, of Hickory Valley, Tenn., now American Consul at Toronto, Canada, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

H. Livingston Hartley, of Boston, Mass., American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and now in the United States, resigned from the Service effective June 22, 1933.

Tevis Huhn, of Princeton, N. J., American Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, and now in the United States, resigned from the Service effective June 30, 1933.

Bruce Lancaster, of Worcester, Mass., American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, and now in the United States, resigned from the Service effective June 30, 1933.

J. Lawrence Pond, of Milford, Conn., American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, and now in the United States, resigned from the Service on June 30, 1933.

Charles J. Pizar, of Sheboygan, Wis., American Consul at Ghent, Belgium, assigned Consul at Lyon, France.

Samuel C. Reat, of Tuscola, Ill., American Consul at Calgary, Canada, retired from the Service on June 30, 1933.

James B. Stewart, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., Director of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, Department of State, assigned American Consul General at Budapest, Hungary.



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Samuel H. Wiley, of Salisbury, N. C., American Consul at Naples, Italy, assigned Consul at Havre, France.

The services of the following Foreign Service Officers terminated on June 30, 1933:

Flavius J. Chapman, of Roanoke, Va., formerly American Consul at Tientsin, China, and now in the Department of State.

William F. Nason, of Brockton, Mass., American Consul at Kobe, Japan, and now in the United States.

W. M. Parker Mitchell, of Richmond, Va., American Consul at Alicante, Spain, and now in the United States.

Charles D. Westcott, of Philadelphia, Pa., American Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands, now in the United States.

Non-Career

John Brandt, of Chapel Hill, N. C., American Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, will remain at that post, his appointment to Cartagena, Colombia, having been cancelled.

Released for publication, July 15, 1933

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

James W. Gantenbein of Portland, Oregon, having been appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Harry L. Walsh of Melvale Heights, Md., American Consul at Moncton, New Brunswick, has resigned from the Service effective August 18, 1933.

Whitney Young of New York City, having been appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Peiping.

Non-Career

Herbert W. Carlson of Detroit, Mich., American Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, appointed Vice Consul at Monterrey, Mexico.

William E. Copley of Scottsdale, Pa., American Vice Consul at Monterrey, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay.

BIRTHS

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

A daughter, Sylvia Finger, was born on March 26, 1933, at Paris, France, to Assistant Commercial Attaché and Mrs. William L. Finger.

A son, James Alfred Thompson, was born on May 5, 1933, at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard E. Thompson. Mr. Thompson is a member of the clerical staff at the American Consulate at Port-au-Prince.

A son, Frederick Francis Farnsworth, was born on June 6, 1933, at Washington, D. C., to Vice Consul and Mrs. Frederick E. Farnsworth.

A son, Joseph Gerald Maldonado, was born on May 9, 1933, at Santiago, Chile, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Maldonado. Mr. Maldonado is a member of the clerical staff at the American Embassy at Santiago.

A son, Albert Pike Moore, was born on June 7, 1933, at Peiping, China, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Russell Moore. Mr. Moore is a member of the clerical staff at the American Legation at Peiping.

A daughter, Margaret Irene Foster, was born on October 18, 1932, at Wellington, New Zealand, to Mr. and Mrs. Julian Barringer Foster. Mr. Foster is an American Trade Commissioner at Wellington.

A daughter, Margaret Cecilia Hinke, was born on May 29, 1933, at Mazatlan, Mexico, to Consul and Mrs. Frederick W. Hinke.

A daughter, Patricia Dowling, was born on June 10, 1933, at Oslo, Norway, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Walter C. Dowling.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. George Alexander Armstrong, wife of the Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Warsaw, died at the Presbyterian Hospital in New York City on June 16, 1933, after a sickness of several weeks. Despite the fact that Mrs. Armstrong had been ill for some time hope was held out for her recovery and it was only following an operation that it became evident that her affliction would prove fatal. Mr. Armstrong arrived in New York from Warsaw on June 2 and was with his wife at the time of her death. The JOURNAL extends sincere sympathy to Mr. Armstrong in the loss of one who endeared herself to their many friends in and out of the Service.

Arthur Orr was born at Evanston, Ill., October 4, 1884, and died at Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., June 5, 1933. He was educated at Lawrenceville School, at Princeton University, and at the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris. He was married in 1908 to Alice Meigs and shortly afterwards was appointed as Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin. He



served as Third Secretary in London under Mr. Whitelaw Reid in 1909 and later was transferred to the Department of State in Washington. He resigned from the service in 1911 while Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro and returned to Chicago to enter business. In 1914, as the Department of State was greatly in need of experienced men, he was sent to Paris as Second Secretary of the Embassy.

The outbreak of the war found the large American Colony in Paris without passports; indeed few had any papers of identity to prove their nationality. In this emergency Arthur Orr was sent by the Department to take charge of the passport bureau of the Embassy. Notwithstanding the exacting requirements of the post, Orr discharged his duties with never-failing tact and patience, meeting complicated situations and occasional angry remonstrances with unruffled calm. At that time the official taking the application was entitled to one-half the fee. Orr allowed these fees to accumulate, and on the completion of the work devoted the total amount to the purchase of an adding machine which he presented to the Embassy; this was a priceless boon to the overworked accounting department.

On one occasion the French military authorities requested the Embassy to send a representative to Bordeaux to interrogate an alleged spy, bearer of an American passport. Orr was chosen for this detail; the commanding general of the region was so much impressed by his poise and by the judicial manner in which he conducted the inquiry that he left the fate of the accused man entirely in Orr's hands.

After the United States entered the war, Orr, who had had considerable experience in the manufacture of airplanes, was appointed A. D. C. to General Fulois, commanding the air service of the American Army in France. He was attached to

General Fulois for about six months—afterwards he entered the flying school at Issoudun, where he qualified as a *chasse* pilot.

After the war Orr worked for a year as day laborer in the factory of the Commercial Solvents Corporation at Terre Haute, Ind.; he did this in order to familiarize himself with all of the details of the business and to fit himself to be an executive of the company, of which he later became vice president.

During the last two years of his life he devoted his keen intelligence and practical knowledge to perfecting an appliance for supplying humidity to the air in steam-heated buildings.

Orr's independent spirit, the impartiality of his judgment, and the balance of his mind set him apart from the majority of men. His premature death will be mourned by those who had the privilege of knowing him.

A. H. F.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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

Medical Director John McMullen. Authorized to attend the International Congress for Protection of Childhood, Paris, France, from July 4 to 9, 1933. June 12, 1933.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Gordon, Jr. Relieved from duty at Winnipeg, Canada, and assigned to duty at the Quarantine Station, Angel Island, California. June 20, 1933.

Medical Director G. M. Corput. Relieved from duty at Montreal, Canada, on July 16, and assigned to duty at San Diego, Calif. June 22, 1933.

Medical Director French Simpson. Relieved from duty at Naples, Italy, on or about August 1, and assigned to duty at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in charge of the Quarantine Station at that place. June 27, 1933.

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A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By EDWARD C. WYNNE

"An Appeal to Reason," by John Bassett Moore. Published in the July, 1933, issue of "Foreign Affairs, an American Quarterly Review," Volume II, No. 4, pages 547-588.

John Bassett Moore has produced so many profound studies and treatises in the field of international law and diplomacy that it requires considerable temerity to say that in his "An Appeal to Reason" he has given us something which stands out among his various works submitted as a scholar, statesman, and jurist. The article is different, however, from most of the other works of Judge Moore in that it is evident that when he wrote it, he felt he had a message to convey to his countrymen; one feels that his very heart was in the message as he conveyed it.

There will probably be plenty of disagreement with his conclusions; this is to be expected as he considers fundamental issues involving the foreign policy of the United States upon which there is a great difference of opinion at the present time. The article cannot, however, be judged by the present; its worth can only be tested by the future. If Judge Moore's statements and conclusions are proved to be justified in the light of future international events with reference to the effect of these events upon the United States, his article will rank with the great treatises which have enriched the political literature of the nation since the days when Hamilton and Madison wrote for the *Federalist*. These treatises have lived not because they were brilliantly written but because they were filled with ordinary common-sense which enabled them to meet the infallible test of having the future show whether the political predictions made therein were accurate. It remains to be seen if this will be the case with this treatise of Judge Moore; if it is, the reviewer ventures to state that in the years to come "An Appeal to Reason" will be regarded as a political and international classic.

The article is divided into nine parts which are entitled "The New Psychology," "The Kellogg Pact," "The Lethal Blow of Facts," "International Law and Neutrality," "Arms Embargoes," "The Aggressor," "Consultative Pacts," "Manchuria," and "Our Birthright."

"Talleyrand," by Duff Cooper. (New York and London, Harper Brothers, 1932.)

The picture which tradition has painted of the master diplomat serving the Girondins, Napoleon,

Louis XVIII and Louis Phillipe with a zeal that has become associated with a certain type of diplomacy, is not present in this book. According to Mr. Cooper "Talleyrand is a true patriot and a wise statesman to whom neither contemporaries nor posterity have done justice." Mr. Cooper admits that Talleyrand was quite willing to accept bribes, but the author insists that he only did so when the bribes in question were consistent with Talleyrand's ideas of what were for the best interests of France. The great diplomat's constant aim, according to Mr. Cooper, was the maintenance of peace between England and France. There is no question that the author cites abundant authority to prove that this was Talleyrand's main objective. Mr. Duff's view that whatever his sins of commission (there were not many of omission) were, Talleyrand always gave of his best to France, is a view that is generally held today by French historians who have studied his career.

"Foreign Affairs, a Selected and Annotated List of Books on International Relations, 1919-1932." By William L. Langer and Hamilton Fish Armstrong. (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1933.)

Foreign Service officers who have startled the office of the Historical Adviser with urgent requests for a bibliography of all books, treatises, and "important articles" dealing with international relations since a certain treaty was signed on June 28, 1919, are referred, with pleasure, to this bibliography of Professor Langer and Mr. Armstrong. It contains 7,000 titles which have been grouped into 10 main divisions which have been in turn subdivided into a total of 380 different headings. Among these main divisions are such topics as geographical factors, economic factors, international law and organization, war, peace, security, and disarmament. Governmental documents and documents of the League of Nations are generally omitted. It is understood that these omissions, and certain others, have caused the bibliography to be criticized by some eminent historians; still, the compilers have done rather well.

"National Sovereignty and Judicial Autonomy in the British Commonwealth of Nations," 1931. By Hector Hughes. (London, King and Son.)

Mr. Hughes discusses the question of the abolition of appeals from the highest courts of the Dominions to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Great Britain. One gathers from a



reading of Mr. Hughes arguments that he is somewhat partial to the views of the Fianna Fail leaders in the Irish Free State on the subject. In the circumstances it is perhaps irrelevant to point out that he regards the system involved in an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as a violation of the sovereignty of the Dominions. The fact that there are several of the self-governing Dominions who desire to retain the appeal system, is not discussed as fully as it might be by Mr. Cooper. The book is recommended to students of the Government of the British Commonwealth of Nations, or as they call it in certain parts of the world where the British sunset gun is fired, the Empire. It may be added that the book will be enjoyed by those who believe that the sovereignty of the United States will be impaired if the Government of the United States joins the Permanent Court of International Justice.

ACES IN THE NEW DEAL

(Continued from page 287)

Actions taken under the provisions of this act while they are in effect, and for 60 days thereafter, are made "exempt from the provisions of the anti-trust laws of the United States" by Section 5, which also provides that the act shall not prevent anyone from "pursuing the vocation of manual labor and selling and trading the products thereof," or from "marketing or trading the produce of his farm."

There remain numerous provisions subsidiary to the foregoing, but by no means unimportant. Section 3 (e), of which more below, authorizes the President under certain conditions to impose fees or restrictions on imports to prevent the ren-

dering ineffective or seriously endangering of any code. Section 4 (a) authorizes the President to enter into "agreements" with or to approve voluntary agreements among "persons engaged in a trade or industry, labor organizations, and trade or industrial organizations, associations or groups" if he considers such agreements will aid in effectuating the declared policy "with respect to transactions in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce," and that they are consistent with the provisions governing codes. Thus such agreements, when approved, become exempt from the anti-trust laws.

Section 7 is of particular interest to those who maintain that, under the application of our laws heretofore, the development of organization and collective bargaining by labor groups has been at a disadvantage. Section 7 (a) provides that:

"Every code of fair competition, agreement, and license approved, prescribed, or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions: (1) That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President."

Under 7 (b) the President is to encourage the voluntary establishment by mutual agreement between employers and employes in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof of standards as to "maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of

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pay, and such other conditions of employment as may be necessary . . . to effectuate the policy of this title," and under 7 (c) he is authorized, in the absence of such mutual agreement, to impose such standards after investigation and public hearing. He may "differentiate according to experience and skill of the employes affected and according to the locality of employment; but no attempt shall be made to introduce any classification according to the nature of the work involved which might tend to set a maximum as well as a minimum wage."

Section 8 establishes inter-relation with the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and Section 9 provides for certain measures of oil regulation, including control of the operation of pipe-lines in interstate commerce, and of the interstate transportation of petroleum and its products in accordance with state laws and regulations.

To those whose work touches particularly the foreign relations of the United States, Section 3 (e) authorizing a control of imports is naturally of especial interest. The genesis of such a provision is obvious. A major purpose of the title as a whole being to raise wages and improve conditions of employment, it seems to most people to follow as a matter of obvious common sense that the effect will also be to raise costs and prices, and that it is necessary, therefore, to provide for additional protection against that "flood of imports" which is generally pictured as imminently everhanging and threatening our industries. Of course the economist is aware that such a consequence does not necessarily have to follow; that improved wages and conditions of labor, and the more rational organization of an industry, may accompany a reduction in its costs, and that such reduction is even conceivable when the improved conditions involve a reduction in total production. But it can hardly be asserted with confidence that no occasion can arise which would justify a further limiting of imports by additional imposts or even by restrictions as an emergency action while an industry adjusts itself to the new conditions resulting from the placing in effect of a "code of fair competition."

A reading of the pertinent portion of Section 3 (e) suggests that it is toward occasions of actual proven necessity that the section is directed. The passage reads:

"On his own motion, or if any labor organization, or any trade or industrial organization, association, or group, which has complied with the provisions of this title, shall make complaint to the President that any article or articles are being imported into the United

States in substantial quantities or increasing ratio to domestic production of any competitive article or articles and on such terms or under such conditions as to render ineffective or seriously to endanger the maintenance of any code or agreement under this title, the President may cause an immediate investigation to be made by the United States Tariff Commission, which shall give precedence to investigations under this subsection, and if, after such investigation and such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, the President shall find the existence of such facts, he shall, in order to effectuate the policy of this title, direct that the article or articles concerned shall be permitted entry into the United States only upon such terms and conditions and subject to the payment of such fees and to such limitations in the total quantity which may be imported (in the course of any specified period or periods) as he shall find it necessary to prescribe in order that the entry thereof shall not render or tend to render ineffective any code or agreement made under this title."

The scope of this authority is definitely limited. It is directed at importations (1) "in substantial quantities or increasing ratio to domestic production"; (2) "on such terms or under such conditions as to render ineffective or seriously to endanger the maintenance of any code or agreement"; (3) investigation by the Tariff Commission must precede use of the authority; and (4) the fees or restrictions authorized are to be such as the President, after discovering the facts of the situation, "shall find it necessary to prescribe" to avoid having a code or agreement rendered ineffective.

Of course there is wide latitude for administrative determination and interpretation under this authorization, but the nature of its intent appears clearly evident from the text.

Such are the terms of the new formula under which American industry is to recover its health. Of course the enactment of the law is only the first step. The test will come in its application. Already there has been some progress in this respect. The cotton textile industry came forward promptly with a proposed code, which, after public hearing and some amendment was conditionally approved and is now in effect. After some delay other large industries have begun to file their proposals, and hearings are now being held or are pending on codes for the lumber, steel, electrical, wool and rayon industries, and some others. What has already come to popular attention with respect to the initial application of this act is already sufficient to impress at least the discerning with some idea of the immensity of the task, the multitude of difficulties and the wide range of scope for disputes between different interests. But it also is very clear that those in charge do not intend to be chargeable with any half-heartedness in their task. Most noticeable also is the



emphasis laid, in official pronouncements and actions, on the necessity of first increasing wages and limiting hours of work, thus to promote re-employment in industry and build up that mass purchasing power which, as has by this time become only too painfully obvious, is the essential condition of stable prosperity for an economic system based on mass production.

Where this great experiment will lead us no one can yet see clearly, but wherever it is, we are now definitely on the way. In view of the immensity of our natural resources and the fertility of our industrial technique, it is evident that the margin of safety for errors in experiment, provided only that the process of intelligent pragmatic experimentation be persisted in, must be very great. We may each use our own judgment in forecasting for ourselves as to whether, at the end of the two-year term provided, this new system of self regulation in industry or imposed regulation by government will lapse, or be continued, or yield to some other new experiment. Certainly, however, those of us who recall that battle-cry of the dim and distant past of only a few years ago—"Less government in business and more business in government"—must reflect that the first part thereof has certainly been reversed with a vengeance. What is destined with respect to the second part, is as yet still an open question.

NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 302)

On the same day Mrs. Anabel Read Scott of San Diego, Calif., who is on a leisure tour around the world and will remain at Bilbao about one month, became a house guest of Consul and Mrs. William E. Chapman. Mr. Chapman and Mr. Scott (the latter now deceased) were civil service colleagues thirty-one years ago in the Philippine Islands.

The Bilbao Consular Corps of which Consul Chapman is the Dean was joined in a picnic on Sunday, July 2, at the historic village of Limpias, by the Consular Corps of Santander, Spain. Advantage was taken of the occasion to do honor to the popular Consul of Italy who will leave Bilbao within a few days under assignment to the Foreign Office at Rome.

On the afternoon of July the Fourth Consul and Mrs. Chapman gave at their spacious residence a reception and tea to the American citizens of Bilbao and vicinity. Those of longest residence stated that it was the largest gathering of Americans at Bilbao within their knowledge, the colony now being larger than ever before, in so far as they know.

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GUAYAQUIL

JULY 10, 1933.

Following the visit of Consul General Harold B. Quarton and family to Quito shortly before June 1, last, Minister William Dawson and Mrs. Dawson came to Guayaquil for a much needed rest and vacation on June 8, 1933. During the two weeks that Mr. and Mrs. Dawson remained in Guayaquil festivities were arranged in their honor among which were a luncheon to meet officials at the Union Club, a colony reception at Consul General Quarton's home, a reception on board His Majesty's cruiser *Dauntless*, and a number of private luncheons and dinner parties. Among other reasons for the trip to Guayaquil was Mrs. Dawson's desire to meet her son, Mr. Edward Bready, a student at Princeton University, who arrived on the *Santa Maria* on June 26 last.

While Minister Dawson was in Guayaquil he had an opportunity to compare notes with Consul General Quarton regarding the earthquake which was felt in all parts of Ecuador on May 17 at 11.45 p. m. Mr. Dawson said that he and Mrs. Dawson had visited the new Teatro Bolivar (seating 4,000) in Quito and with a full audience the whole building which was of brick, concrete and stone shook up and down with rough jolts but the audience was most courteous and well behaved, keeping their seats and making no effort to crowd the exits. Mr. Quarton stated that he was enjoying an after dinner conversation with a dozen guests when the earthquake made itself evident by rocking the pliable wooden building in which he resides with a smooth, swaying motion much like a cradle moving back and forth. It seemed that the building in moving swayed from three to four inches but no damage was done thanks to the pliable native wood and the joining of the beams which allows for considerable motion.

Consul General Edward A. Dow with Mrs. Dow and their two children called at the Consulate General on June 26 en route to his new post at Santiago, Chile. As Mr. Dow's ship, the Grace Liner *Santa Maria*, did not leave until the following morning he had considerable time to see Guayaquil and its environs as well as to have dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Quarton.

Vice Consul Philip K. Tattersall took leave for three weeks in June to go to Panama for a medical examination of Mrs. Tattersall in the Gorgas Government hospital at Ancon.

Mr. Tattersall wishes to thank Consul Herbert

O. Williams for the many courtesies shown himself and wife during his stay in the Canal Zone.

Vice Consul Taylor W. Gannett has received permission to return to the United States on 45 days leave of absence beginning about August 1. Mr. Gannett is very anxious to reach his home at Omaha, Nebr., before August 15 in order to participate in a family reunion.

The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated by a reception of officials at Consul General Quarton's home between 11 and 12 in the morning and a reception at the same place of 160 Americans and friends of other nationalities later in the day.

CHEFOO

JUNE, 1933.

The Destroyer Squadron of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, together with tenders and other American naval vessels, 22 in all, arrived in Chefoo on May 18 for the annual summer visit. They are expected to remain until the middle of October.

Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the U. S. Court for China, accompanied by Maj. A. Basset, former U. S. District Attorney, was amongst the various visitors to the Consulate during May.

Consul General Hanson, of Harbin, was the guest of Consul Webber during the last two weeks of May. Consul General Hanson was renewing an old acquaintance with Chefoo, having been Vice Consul here from 1911 to 1913.

AMOY

JUNE 7, 1933.

On May 30 Consul Lynn W. Franklin gave a luncheon in honor of Mr. Hu Siu Gi, who had completed 25 years service with the Amoy Consulate. The luncheon was attended by the following: Mr. Co Cuanco, cigarette dealer in Manila and uncle of Mayor; Mr. Co Seteng (Hsu Yu Ch'ao), Mayor of Amoy; Mr. Chien Wan Sung, student, Amoy University; Dr. Lim Boon Keng, president of the Amoy University; Mr. Y. T. Oei, son of Mr. Oei Tjoe; Gen. Gaston Wong, Chief of Staff of the Nineteenth Route Army; Mr. E. W. P. Mills, British Consul; Mr. Fernand Roy, French and senior Consul; Mr. C. Bos, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. H. J. P. Anderson, chairman of the Kulangsu Municipal Council; Lieut. Chiang Ying, chief aide to and representing Admiral K. K. Lin; Mr. Ku Shen Chu, secretary of the Amoy Magistrate; Mr. Tan Ching Tee, clerk,



U. S. Consulate; Mr. Lo Chung Shen, magistrate of the Mixed Court in Kulangsu; Dr. C. H. Holleman, American missionary doctor; Mr. Lu Yen Sun, salt inspector; Mr. Cheng Chun Mo, clerk, China Banking Corporation; Mr. P. C. Huang, manager, Bank of China; Mr. Hu Siu Gi, interpreter, U. S. Consulate; Dr. R. Hofstra, American missionary doctor; Mr. Chiao Chung Min, Chinese writer, U. S. Consulate; Mr. H. B. Hawkins, Deputy Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Chen Shing, a painter; Mr. Yang Ting Shu, Chief Justice, Chinese Naval Court; Mr. G. R. Bass, captain, Kulangsu Municipal Police; and Col. Huang Chien Yen, Nineteenth Route Army.

In introducing Mr. Gi to the guests, Consul Franklin spoke as follows:

"Mr. Hu Siu Gi, Chinese interpreter for the American Consulate at Amoy, celebrated in May the completion of 25 years of continuous service to the U. S. Government. He was born in Foochow, China, on November 22, 1878, and entered upon his duties at the American Consulate on May 29, 1908. Mr. Hu is one of the few who has graduated from the American Missions College at Foochow. When Mr. Hu came to the Consulate he had two children. He now has five children and seven grandchildren, and has been married 30 years.

"It is in a large part due to Mr. Hu's activity that the property now occupied by the Consulate was obtained. Many beautiful trees now grown up and giving shade were planted by him. The two cannon at the foot of the flagpole were obtained by him many years ago from the commander of one of the Chinese forts in Amoy. Mr. Hu states that although it's a fact that the Consulate compound is some distance across the harbor from Amoy, nevertheless, he remembers times in the past when bullets from contending factions landed in the Consulate compound.

"He states that one of the outstanding events which occurred during his 25 years with the Consulate was the visit in 1908 of eight battleships of the American Fleet under command of Admiral Emery and Admiral Schroeder. The fleet was officially entertained by the Chinese Government at Amoy while Mr. Julean Arnold was Consul."

Mr. Hu's nominating officer was Mr. Carlton Baker, American Vice Consul in charge.

He has since served under the following principal officers: Consul Julean H. Arnold, 1908; Consul Lester Maynard, 1913; Consul Clarence E. Gauss, 1916; Consul Algar E. Carleton, 1920; Consul Thomas M. Wilson, 1921; Consul W. J. McCafferty, 1923; Consul LeRoy Webber, 1924; Consul John R. Putnam, 1926; Consul Lynn W. Franklin, 1931.

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FIRST CONSULATE IN NEW ZEALAND

(Continued from page 293)

lished in Auckland, March 9, 1933 (forwarded by Consul Walter F. Boyle), gives a picturesque account of "the old grey building, standing beneath a clump of vast and hoary pines," three miles out of Russell, on the road to Whangarei, which was the American Consulate in the days when Orongo Bay was the rendezvous of scores of Nantucket whalers. The article further states:

"The popular impression is that, except for the hewing down of the flagstaff and Heke's raid in 1845, Russell's interest in the historian ended in 1841 when Hobson transferred the capital to Auckland; but for the rest of the century Kororareka, even though of no official importance, was not merely dreaming. Whalers came and went, knives flashed on the pier, a whaling captain, accused of cruelty, was sent to Auckland in irons, and manganese mines were opened on the shoulders of Tikiora Mountain. Of all these doings, the old grey house took due official cognizance."

The manganese mines above mentioned were operated by American capital, and the administrative offices of the mining company were housed in the consulate building. The remains of the wharf built by the company may still be seen, as also of the elevated ropeway by which the ore was brought in steel buckets down from the mountain to the ships which came into the bay to load the ore. The old grey house was well built, according to American pattern, and until recently the members of the Russell Golf Club were using one of the spacious rooms of the Consul's mansion as their nineteenth hole.

The following is a list of officers in charge of the American Consulate at Auckland from the time of its establishment in that city:

Henry Driver, 1874-7; George W. Roosevelt, 1878-9; Gilderoy W. Griffin, 1879-1884; Alexander H. Shipley, 1886; John T. Campbell, 1887-9; John D. Connolly, 1889-1897; Frank Dillingham, 1897-1905—appointed Consul General March 2, 1903; William A. Prickett, 1905-1914; Joseph I. Brittain, 1914-15; Alfred A. Winslow, 1915-20; David F. Wilber, 1920-21; Karl de G. McVitty (Consul, the Consulate General being transferred to Wellington), 1921-25; and Walter F. Boyle, 1925.

A BETTER 'OLE?

From a crank letter to the President, the crank having submitted a hole-proof plan for world salvation:

"Excellency, much more can be said regarding this method. And no doubt you will find many of holes. But I, as the author intellectualis of this system, I do have for every hole the right nail."



Members of the Service who have daughters in school or college in the United States will be interested in the following description of the life of the "co-ed" of 1835, which appeared in a recent publication of the Office of Education, Department of the Interior :

Some idea of what was expected of the young girl who went to college 100 years ago is shown in the Oberlin catalog for 1835: "Young ladies of good minds, unblemished morals, and respectable attainments are received into this department and placed under the superintendence of a judicious lady whose duty it is to correct their habits and mold the female character. They board at the public table and perform the labor of the steward's department, together with the washing, ironing, and much of the sewing for the students. They attend recitations with young gentlemen in all the departments. Their rooms are entirely separate from those of the other sex, and no calls or visits in their respective apartments are at all permitted."

All students were required to work three hours daily. Board was \$1 per week for the men and 75 cents per week for the women, since the women received only 3 cents per hour where the men received 5 cents per hour for their work.

An officer at a busy commercial post, who believes thoroughly in concise replies to trade inquiries, holds the opinion that such letters might best be prepared in the style of Mark Twain. He reports that recently he received a letter from Mr. Cramer, foreign sales manager of a large American firm, asking the Consulate to "stir up" the company's local sales agent. Investigation disclosed that the agent had left for parts unknown. The sales manager was advised to that effect in a letter conforming strictly to the pertinent rules and regulations. The officer in question feels, however, that a reply along the following lines would have been exactly to the point:

"Dear Mr. Cramer :

Your July 7th epistle
Proved a boomerang missile,
For the dealers here say
Your man's gone astray,
And that all you can do is to whistle."

LETTERS TO EDITOR

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Occasionally the editors receive letters which anonymous writers request be published in the columns of the JOURNAL. The editors wish to take this opportunity to make clear that they can not publish communications from anonymous sources. They will be glad, however, to consider the publication of letters and other articles under a *nom de plume*, it being understood that the writer's real name will not be divulged.)

To the Editor :

You invite opinions on the possibility of developing Foreign Service officers for the highest posts in the Service, which problem was raised by the interesting letter from Mr. William Franklin Sands.

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Vice-Pres. in Charge Foreign Dept.

Experience alone will not prepare an officer for the "new diplomacy" in this rapidly changing world. My suggestion is that any officers who have the time and inclination, spend their available hours in pursuing graduate courses when a university is available. I have found that courses in politics, theories of government, international commerce, and money and banking, have removed 20 years of dust from an academic training and have put me in touch with modern economic and political thought. I was not only surprised by the results, but also by the ease with which an "old grad" can hold his own with the younger generation. If an officer will get out of the rut, and brighten up his collegiate training, he will understand the new world and can leave the rest to the Department.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE G. FULLER.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, June 8, 1933.

THE EDITOR,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The reported demand of some of our debtors for a reopening of the war debt settlements, largely on the ground that payment can not be made except by goods, services, or gold, all three of which methods are stated to be very difficult, has suggested the thought whether at any time the application of some portion of these debts to the maintenance of our Foreign Service, including the acquisition of Government-owned diplomatic and consular offices and residences, has been given serious

consideration. As all such sums would be spent outside the United States, the question of transfer of funds to the United States would not enter.

Appropriations have been greatly reduced, and if the war debt question is to be thrown into the melting pot, it would seem to be an excellent opportunity to consider this proposal. While there might be some difficulties in the way, there appears no reason to believe them insurmountable.

Very respectfully yours,

ALBERT M. DOYLE,
American Consul.

To the Editor,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I am not entirely satisfied with "Expert's" reply published in connection with my request for information regarding the form of verb to be used with the term "United States" in the July issue of the JOURNAL. He quotes the simple grammatical rule for the use of singular or plural verbs with collective nouns but it has no application to the general sense which is conveyed by the word "United States" in the two sentences quoted in my letter.

I suspect that the proper answer to my question is contained in the footnote on page 1028 of the Outline of History, by H. G. Wells, 3d edition, as follows: "Is' not 'are.' Since the Civil War the U. S. A. is one nation." This note is explanatory of the following

phrase of the author: "The United States is constitutionally incapacitated . . . etc."

Respectfully,

NO LONGER PUZZLED.

A. E. INGRAM, Esquire,
Editor, FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:

Questionnaire Box No. 5 asks information on home training or education for young children. Although my experience has been limited to those under six, I find that the Calvert School of Baltimore provides excellent courses in character building. There are both short and long courses. Friends who are instructors in universities state that those pupils who have followed the Calvert courses, have been outstanding.

I will be glad to have further information regarding home education for children. Perhaps the JOURNAL could open a column where officers who have finished with textbooks and apparatus could offer them for sale. The main trouble with the courses I have located has been their expense. Could the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL arrange for reduced tuition if a number of children enroll at one time for the same course?

Very truly yours,

GEORGE G. FULLER,
American Consul.

Kingston, Canada.



Photograph by W. Robert Moore.

The Bund, International Settlement, Shanghai

To Members of the Foreign Service:

In your contact with the peoples of other lands you have noted many things that make them different from your friends at home, but are you not often struck also by strange similarities? Readers of *The Geographic* are interested both in the differences and likenesses among earth's various peoples.

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The National Geographic Magazine

GILBERT GROSVENOR, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor

Washington, D. C.

**AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL
ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS**

July 1, 1932—June 30, 1933

RECEIPTS

Balance from previous year—Checking account	\$2,214.44
Advertising	3,133.45
Association	4,210.00
Subscriptions and sales.....	228.95
Refund—Postage account	171.53
Interest on checking account.....	15.16
Total receipts	\$9,973.53

DISBURSEMENTS

Clerical assistance	\$628.60
Salaries, editor and business manager.....	2,000.01
Postage	480.00
Printing of JOURNAL, including Index.....	4,473.26
Photographs	6.00
Telegrams78
Stencils	8.76
Trip to New York—Business Manager.....	60.00
Printing of envelopes—approximately 2 years..	236.00
Binding of Editor's JOURNALS.....	3.00
Taxi fare	1.50
Tax on checks.....	1.56
Register of Copyright for year.....	24.00
Total disbursements	\$7,923.47

Total receipts for year.....	\$9,973.53
Total disbursements for year.....	7,923.47

Balance in checking account..... \$2,050.06

I certify the foregoing to be a correct statement of the balance on hand July 1, 1933, and a true record of receipts and disbursements for the year ended June 30, 1933.

CLAYSON W. ALDRIDGE,
Treasurer, American Foreign Service Journal.
July 19, 1933.

