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VOL. XII

JUNE, 1935

No. 6

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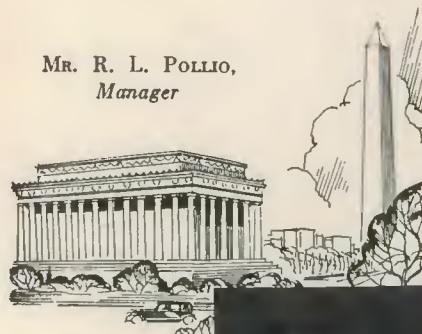
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Glimpses of Greenland

By THE HONORABLE RUTH BRYAN OWEN, *American Minister to Denmark*

UNTIL I sailed for Greenland on the 1,400-ton motor ship *Disko*, my own impressions of that land scarcely went beyond the words of the hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand..."

I had noticed that returning travelers seemed to have found a curious fascination in the Arctic, but none of those whom I questioned gave any analysis of the quality which charmed them. They were all, however, definite and unanimous in their wish to return to the far North.

Denmark's great Arctic colony, Greenland, lies outside our general purview for two reasons. Stretching as it does from a latitude of 60° into the almost unexplored ice and sea around the North Pole, it is well off the beaten track of travelers. And, being held by the Danish Government as a closed country, even the hardy ones who might, for some reason, choose to visit it, cannot easily

obtain permission. Greenland is entirely closed to traders as well as to tourists. The Greenland Administration, under the Danish Government, holds a monopoly on all imports and exports. The Es-

kimo sells his catch of furs and fish to the Styrelse and buys his supply of staple commodities from the Government's store in each settlement.

There is no line of passenger ships connecting Greenland with Denmark. The ships which ply between Denmark and her colony are the ships of the Greenland Administration carrying the Government officials and those who have obtained special Government permission. Teachers, clergymen and doctors who minister to the health, mental, moral and physical, of the Eskimos; scientists going to study the Viking ruins and analyze the mineral content of the hills; painters whose art constitutes a reason for their voyage—these comprise the passenger-list of the *Disko*,



MINISTER OWEN WITH ESKIMO SLEDGE DOG PUPPY, "DISKO"



Left to right: Mrs. Hansen, wife of the Captain of the *M. S. Disko*; the Captain, the American Minister. Extreme right: Greenland's Governor General, Jens Daagaard-Jensen.

ESKIMO SEAL HUNTER HURL

which makes four journeys each year during the season when Greenland is not locked in by ice, crossing the 1,700 miles from Denmark to Kap Farvel, the southern tip of Greenland, and cruising along the thousand miles of Greenland's west coast, stopping at one little settlement after another.

These are on the sea coast at the foot of the mountains, which, rimming Greenland, hold in place the continent of ice from four to seven thousand feet in depth. It sounds fantastic, the computation made by one of the scientists, that if all the ice in Greenland were to melt, the water-level in all of the seaports of the world would be raised a hundred feet.

Greenland has no interior except the great uninhabited ice-cap. At intervals, where the ice finds a crevice through which it can pour like clotted cream from the lip of a jug, are the glaciers, from which the icebergs are born.

The *Disko* was to be our home for the duration of the tour, for after a day, or often an evening party as well among the people of a settlement, we would return to our ship and cruise by night to the next colony.

After eight days' journey, for the most part through dark and uneasy seas, I came out on the deck one day to catch my first glimpse of Greenland, and there I saw, in dazzling sunshine, floating on the blue water, cathedrals of ice—one iceberg of towering pinnacles had actually a Gothic doorway; there was a great semicircular stadium of ice, on whose sloping sides thousands could

have been seated; there was an ice flower with open petals, and there were other icebergs shaped like the rounded backs of great quiet animals, moving with the movement of the waves.

The *Disko* made her way among icebergs, on which the shadows were pale green, with a strip of jade green where each rested in the sea. Along the distant shore was a Fata Morgana, half white and half green, above which rose the granite mountains, and along the summits of the mountains, like a pearly cloud, one could glimpse the beginning of the inland ice.

When I inquired of a Dane during my journey the size of one of the colonies we were to visit, he answered: "It is about the ideal size for a town. It has two hundred inhabitants. In a town of two hundred every man catches the animals he needs for food and his wife dresses the skins and makes the clothes and boots, but if a town has 500 or 600 inhabitants the people begin to live off each other's efforts and that is unwholesome."

Our first colony, Julianehaab, one of the larger towns with a population of 500, lying beyond the wonder of its icebergs, is a cluster of brightly painted little wooden houses clinging to the rocks on each side of a mountain stream spanned by picturesque bridges. Although the Viking discoverers of Greenland had a colony in that vicinity a thousand years ago, the modern colony is only two hundred years old. It has Greenland's one little barley field, the triumph of many years of patient clearing away of rocks, and here the barley waves green in the short Arctic summer.

Here also a Danish Director of Agriculture and



HARPOON FROM HIS KAYAK



Mrs. Owen with Eskimo children at Kragiassuk—site of Viking ruins.

Animal Husbandry, Herr Walsøe, teaches the Eskimos sheep-raising, and at the completion of their course recommends them to receive a Government loan, which they may repay on easy terms, for the purchase of their herd. This is Denmark's answer to the question. "What will the Eskimos do if the supply of seals should be exhausted?"

Sheep-raising is confined to South Greenland, as the sledge dogs of the North would make short work of the woolly herds. Even the skin boats (kayaks) and the sledges which are bound together with leather thongs, must be kept on raised platforms or on the roofs of the huts, out of their reach.

A crowd of Greenlanders in their high boots of red and yellow leather and their coats of many colors welcomed us on the shore, and behind them we saw the little village square, with a quaint fountain spouting jets of water. In the house of the Colony Manager were two rooms dedicated to the aviators who had occupied them after long flights across the North Atlantic, Lindbergh and Balbo.

Cruising from Julianehaab up the deep fjords, we visited Kragiassuk, now home of Walsøe's sheep-herds, and Igaliko, with its ruins of the Viking Bishop's palace of a thousand years ago. Beyond the pasture-land of Kragiassuk a heap of great granite blocks marks the site of another Viking settlement—faint but unmistakable traces of the early chapter of Greenland's history, which began with its discovery by the Icelander Erie the Red in 983.

Leif Eriksen, the discoverer of the North Ameri-

can continent 400 years before Columbus, set forth from here, and these still Viking ruins recall that a thousand years ago Icelandic adventurers colonized these shores and even established a Christian era. There remain, however, only faint traces of this chapter of Greenland's history, which was closed when disease and hostile tribes swept over the last remnants of the Viking settlers after a few hundred years, and Greenland's dark ages began.

During the long intervening period until Hans Egede, Danish missionary-pioneer, set out for Greenland two hundred years ago, there were recurrent rumors of the remnants of a Christian colony somewhere beyond the inhospitable icy barriers. The story of the persistent efforts of Hans Egede and his wife, Gertrud Rask, to gain permission and equipment for a voyage of succor to this legendary land, and of their subsequent labors among and for the Greenlanders, is a lustrous chapter in the history of exploration and Christian service.

The quaintly lovely little Danish Lutheran churches of Greenland, with their devout Eskimo worshipers, tell more eloquently of Hans Egede's ministry than the many memorials of stone and bronze which one finds erected to his memory in Greenland.

For purposes of administration, the colonies along the west coast are divided into a northern and a southern district, each under the administration of a resident Governor (Landsfoged). The Governor General or Director of the Greenland



Administration, has his office in Copenhagen. For twenty-three years Jens Daugaard-Jensen has held this office, and it was on his annual trip of inspection that I was permitted to be a fellow-passenger on board the *Disko*. The beaming smiles of the Greenlanders as they welcomed this beneficent official spoke eloquently of his kindly and understanding administration.

Each of the Greenland settlements has its Danish Colony Manager (Bestyrer) and its Eskimo council, composed of Greenlanders and a smaller number of Danes who have been at least two years residents of Greenland. These make and administer the laws. Each colony has its church, many of them as old as our American republic; and, in these, the clergymen of the Danish Lutheran Church, themselves either Danes or Greenlanders, conduct the services wearing long black cassocks with picturesque white Elizabethan ruffs around their necks.

Each colony has its hospital, and consumption which formerly took a dreadful toll of the Eskimos, who must crowd into small huts during the long Arctic winter, is now being resisted by the help of science, and the health curve of the natives is steadily upward.

Each little settlement has its schoolhouse, and in a land where the only animals are the polar bear and the Arctic fox, with occasional wolves which may have wandered over from North America, one sees in the brightly painted schoolrooms lithographs of the elephant and the tiger, and of the equally foreign horse and cow.

Frederickshaab we saw through mist and rain as a cluster of wood and stone houses lying around the fishing sheds at the wharf. Life is more prosperous in Frederickshaab since the cod-fish appeared in its waters. In years past it has known a real struggle for existence. Now, the Greenland girls in long rows in the fishing sheds, scrub and salt the flattened cod and stack them in great regular piles, with a pattern of black tails at intervals, from floor to ceiling. Tons of cod go out from the little colony each year.

When a ship visits one's colony only four times a year, or as in the case of Frederickshaab once a year, the visit is a great occasion and the Greenlanders in their community welcome and farewell, were unforgettably picturesque and touching groups. Many of the women wear the native costume — trousers of sealskin, high boots of sealskin made with the fur inside and the outer surface of the boot colored bright red or yellow and beautifully embroidered



A FAMILY OF RITENBENK, GREENLAND

ered with fine mosaic work of colored leather, with blouses having a wide cape of colored bead-work, and knitted caps also brave bits of color against the ice and rock. Although the men's sealskin boots were usually black there was a variety of color in the hooded shirts (anarak).

Godthaab, Greenland's capital, greeted our ship with a salute from its cannon, and the Governor of South Greenland, in gold-braided uniform, stood at the landing-place while the entire village

(Continued to page 352)

His Majesty the Faamasino Meleke*

By QUINCY F. ROBERTS, Consul, Saigon

IT WAS back in 1920 that the last "Faamasino Meleke" received orders that sent him off ten thousand miles to his remote post in the South Seas. Roger Tredwell who in that pre-Rogers Act period was in charge of personnel, at least of the subordinate consular personnel, came bustling down the corridor of the State Department one hot July afternoon.

"I've been looking all over Washington for you. The Chief wants to see you," he said.

I went in.

"How is your heart?" Mr. Hengstler greeted me.

I assured him that it was normal and functioning satisfactorily according to the last report.

"Good," he said, "We have found a post for you. You leave San Francisco on the S. S. *Sonoma*, sailing eight days from now, for Samoa to relieve Consul Mitchell. You will be in charge of the consulate

temporarily, perhaps for a few months."

Neither the Chief of the Consular Bureau nor I knew it, but he was sending me on a temporary tour of duty in the islands that was to last more than twelve years during which I was to close the historic old Apia Consulate, open a vice consulate at Suva (Fiji Islands), raise it to a consulate, and finally close it when economy measures made the action necessary.

In this way the news was broken to me that I was the new "Faamasino Meleke" at Apia. I, a mere vice consul, was appointed to take charge of an office

that had once been in charge of commercial agents, consuls, and consuls general. My predecessors had been advisers to the native government, municipal administrators, and chief justices. They had been men with war ships at their command who made war at will. They had set up kings and pulled them down in the little island kingdom. But the Samoans cared not whether the consular officers were called commercial agents, consuls, vice consuls, or consuls general by the "Malolo Meleke"; the American Consul to them was a person who could punish and one who had power of life and death over his citizens. So I became "Faamasino Meleke" or the American Judge, a judge without a bailiff, without a bench, and without a single judicial power. Not for twenty years had a consul exercised judicial power in Samoa but still I was the American Judge.

It was not long after my arrival that by listening to the yarns of the old residents I learned of the glory and other things that once had belonged to the "Faamasino Meleke."

Underneath the consular premises were several old packing cases filled with archives dating back to 1853. They were brought forth to yield an unbroken record of the doings of my predecessors. The old records and the beach gossip had many an interesting tale of the "Faamasino Meleke" in the days when there were no cablegrams and when instructions from the Department of State were from four months

*Title literally translated means "American Judge," which was applied to the American Consul.

²American Government.

SAMOAN CHIEF
IN CEREMONIAL
DRESS

Tattersall, Apia

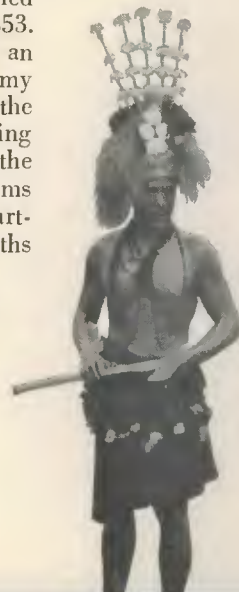


DISTRICT GOVERNOR FAAVAI OF AMERICAN SAMOA AND HIS BRIDE



TAUPO (VILLAGE VIRGIN) IN CEREMONIAL DRESS

Tattersall, Apia



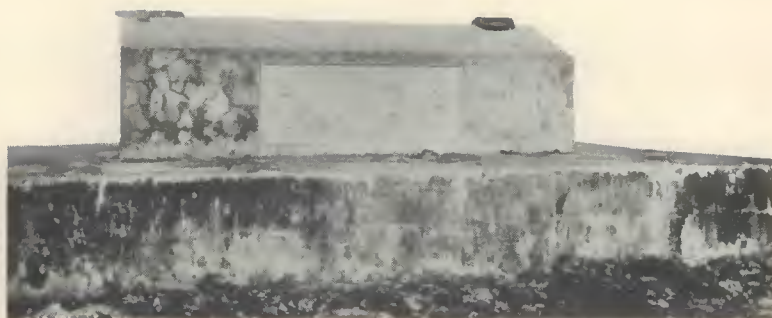
to a year in arriving.

Of course, the most interesting were those told of the wild and riotous days before law and order were established. There was one old buccaneer, let him be nameless and unidentified by date for the story may have been true, whose ingenuity and cunning exceeded all others according to his successor. This "rascal," quoting from the formal despatch engrossed by his relief, had organized the beachcombers and derelicts of the island port into a band for plundering American whalers who put in to Apia for fresh supplies. Just before the arrival of the new "Faamasino Meleke" the old pirate laded his goods and chattels on board a sailing vessel and betook himself away to Peru.

The honest and faithful successor was not long in likewise packing his goods and chattels for flight. The "rascalities of his predecessor" (I again quote from the official record) had so dishonored consular drafts that he was unable to obtain funds. The public which had gained a profitable living by cooperating with the consulate in handling stranded American vessels turned against the man who had put a stop to their "depredations." Twice the valiant "Faamasino Meleke" had to defend "the honor of the Great Republic he represented by physical encounters." It is little wonder that "penniless, sore in heart, body, and spirit" he left his post for Washington without permission and disappeared from the Apia records.

Turning to a more serious study, I found the earliest record of American interests in Samoa is that of the United States Exploring Expedition. Commodore Wilkes visited and surveyed the islands in 1839. The U. S. S. *Peacock* called at Upolu and punished the murderer of Edward Cavanaugh of New Bedford. The American Commander presented John Williams, the pioneer missionary of English origin, to the native chiefs as American Consul but the appointment does not appear to have been approved by the Department of State.

By 1861 Germany, Great Britain, and the United States had consular representatives at Apia and there began the forty years of suspicion, intrigue, and machinations in the consular corps and in the native government that eventually led to the partition of the islands and an American



Courtesy Signal Corps, U. S. Army

TOMB OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, VAEA, SAMOA

insular possession in the South Seas. Sometimes the "Faamasino Meleke" supported his British colleague, sometimes he was

with his German confrere, often with neither. It was a rare day when all three consuls agreed.

By 1877 the necessity of protecting foreign property in and about Apia during the many civil wars that broke out had led to the fixing of a neutral zone by the three consuls. The consular corps took over the government of the neutral zone and held meetings every Tuesday. Each officer took his turn acting as local magistrate.

This arrangement in 1879 was incorporated in a convention drawn up and signed by King Malietoa, the consular officers, and the naval officers of the three powers interested in Samoa. The foreign consuls were to act as a municipal board. While the convention never received the sanction of the United States, our government tacitly approved the action of its representative for it did not instruct him to abstain from participating in the responsibilities of municipal government.

The Berlin convention of 1889 establishing a tripartite government definitely fixed the powers of the consuls and for the first time the American Consul was officially authorized to participate in the affairs of the Apia municipality. The three consuls were created into a Consular Board of Review which was to pass on all orders of the Municipal Council. That the "Faamasino Meleke" worked long and conscientiously is amply proved by the many volumes of "Papers of the Consular Board" found in the old archives of the Apia Consulate from 1890 to 1899. Acting under instructions from the Department dated March 10, 1890, the United States Consul joined with his German and British colleagues in restricting the sale of arms and liquor, defining the municipality of Apia, creating election districts, and collecting taxes.

Malietao Laupepa was recognized King of Samoa in the Berlin convention of 1889. Mataafa, a rival claimant to the throne, in 1893 led his forces in rebellion against the government set up by the three powers. The American Vice Consul joined with his colleagues in heading an expedition of three warships and two thousand Malietoa warriors in some one hundred and thirty boats to capture the rebel forces. The naval vessels were to clear the fortified places by shelling and the native troops were to land and fight the battle on



shore. Mataafa in the face of this overwhelming force surrendered unconditionally. The Department of State approved the consular officer's action in cooperating with his colleagues to suppress the rebellion.

In 1898 Malietoa Laupepa died and a question arose as to the succession. Malietoa Tanu, the son of the old king, was elected by the chiefs in control of the government. Mataafa, just returned from exile, was elected by his followers. Chief Justice W. L. Chambers handed down a decision December 31, 1898, in favor of Malietoa Tanu whereupon the American Consul General and his British colleague issued a proclamation declaring Malietoa Tanu, King of Samoa. Three thousand Mataafa warriors moved in towards Apia. The Chief Justice moved to a point near the warships. Armed guards were landed to protect the British and American consulates. Fighting broke out at 3:30 P. M. January 1, 1899. The Chief Justice, King Malietoa, and his faithful followers fled to the shelter of the warships in port. On January 4, 1899, after two days' looting of European houses by Mataafa warriors the American Consul joined his colleagues in a proclamation recognizing a provisional government set up under Mataafa and thirteen chiefs.

By March, 1899, American Consul General Osborn and the British Consul General had received naval forces and the two, opposed by the German Consul General, decided to uphold the decision of the Chief Justice. The U. S. S. *Philadelphia*, H. B. M. *Porpoise*, and H. B. M. *Royalist* shelled the bush for several days. One shell from the U. S. S. *Philadelphia* burst over the American Consulate General and killed one of the armed guard. On March 23, 1899, forces from the three men-of-war, the American Consul General, the British Consul General, and about twenty-five hundred natives proceeded to the native headquarters under the guns of the ships and crowned Malietoa Tanu, King of Samoa. Two days later the American and British consular representatives issued a proclamation informing the country that Malietoa Tanu was King and calling on the rebels to surrender. On April

1, 1899, a combined force of British and Americans numbering one hundred and seven left the American Consulate with one Colt automatic gun to carry on military operations to the east of the consulate. The party was ambushed about two miles outside Apia and driven back to the seashore with the loss of three American officers and men and five wounded. The Colt automatic gun and ammunition were left in the hands of the enemy. Incidentally, Mrs. Robert Frazer, who accompanied Consul General Frazer on an inspection trip to Samoa, twenty-six years later, went over the battlefield with Brother Philip, the

(Continued to page 364)

FIRST SERGEANT NELSON HURON WITH THE FITA-FITA GUARD

Courtesy U. S. Marine Corps



Fulwar Skipwith: A Biographical Sketch

By AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM, *Consul General, Retired*

AN intriguing personality, whose biography appears never to have been written, and the full details of whose long and active life seem now to be fast fading from our memory, is that of Fulwar Skipwith, one of the very earliest appointees to the American Consular Service, serving at Paris from 1794 (and possibly earlier) to 1808, during which time he took part, among other important business, in the Louisiana Purchase negotiations. Later Mr. Skipwith returned to the United States and played a prominent if not important role in the West Florida controversy, in which part of the country he apparently took up his residence. Despite persistent research, much of his life remains undetermined; and in the hope of laying the foundation of a complete biographic sketch, these fragmentary notes are submitted.

Among the old Virginia families in the early colonial days the Skipwith family was prominent, Sir Guy Skipwith, of "Prestwoud," Leicestershire, England, having emigrated to America "during the usurpation of Cromwell" and dying in Virginia in 1680. Later, members of the family filled important positions in Virginia, the records of Bristol Parish containing many mentions of them.

The Skipwith family is of ancient lineage, taking its name from the town and lordship of Skipwith, in Yorkshire, England, and being descended from Robert de Estotville, Baron of Collingwood, in the time of William the Conqueror. The first baronet of the family was Sir Fulwar Skipwith, receiving the title from King Charles in 1670. He had two sons, Humberston and Fulwar, and it is interesting to note how these names persisted in the family.

A story is current that Sir Peyton Skipwith in early colonial days won a large estate in Mecklenburg County, Va., from William Byrd as the result of a game of cards lasting three days, and on this estate, which was called "Prestwoud" after their old home in England, he erected a fine mansion on a high hill overlooking the valley of the Staunton, which mansion with its old furniture built by craftsmen of the 18th century, and its pictures, plate, and rare books, was still intact early in this century. The gardens of this Virginia estate are still interesting and imposing, and from the descrip-

tion given in "Historie Gardens of Virginia" one can conjure up a picture of a stately home, with a deer park and gardens, with rosewalks and shadowy trees, lilacs and bowers of jasmine, tall boxwood and broad erepe myrtles, English hollytrees, ancient ivy and great peean trees lending dense shadows to velvety lawns.

By marriage the Skipwiths became connected with many other prominent Virginia families, such as the Byrds, Wailes, Bollings, Peytons, and Waldrons. William Short, of Spring Garden, Surrey County, Virginia, another interesting member of the American Foreign Service (being the holder of the first commission signed by George Washington*), was the son of William Short who married at "Prestwoud" in 1758 Elizabeth Skipwith, daughter of Sir William Skipwith. William Short, 2d, born in 1759, went to France with Thomas Jefferson and acted as Secretary of Legation in 1781, afterwards being commissioned as Chargé d'Affaires to France in 1790. Later (1792) he was appointed Minister to the Netherlands and then to Spain.

Thomas Jefferson married Martha Skelton, half sister of Robert Skipwith's wife, and in the Jefferson Letters are several very friendly, intimate letters to Robert Skipwith. To this relationship, and Jefferson's friendship with the various members of the family, Fulwar Skipwith probably owed his entry into the Foreign Service.

Fulwar Skipwith, son of Sir William Skipwith, was born March 17, 1720 (according to the Parish Register of Christ Church, Middlesex County, Va., he was born March 2, 1719, and baptized March 27, 1720); and certain biographical records add that he was "U. S. Consul in France 1790-1."

Fulwar Skipwith married Martha, daughter of Frances Waldron, and had one son and four daughters. It seems most unlikely that a man of 70 years of age would be appointed Consul and would continue to lead a very active life until well into the next century (certainly until 1820

*His epitaph in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, reads: "He received from President Washington with the unanimous approval of the Senate the first appointment to public office conferred under the Constitution of the United States, and from President Jefferson whose affectionate friendship he always largely possessed proof of similar confidence."



and possibly later), so the explanation undoubtedly seems to be that it was his son, bearing the same name, who was Consul at Paris. As stated previously, the name Fulwar is one that occurs frequently in the family history. The Fulwar Skipwith who entered the Foreign Service was therefore probably born about 1745 to 1750.

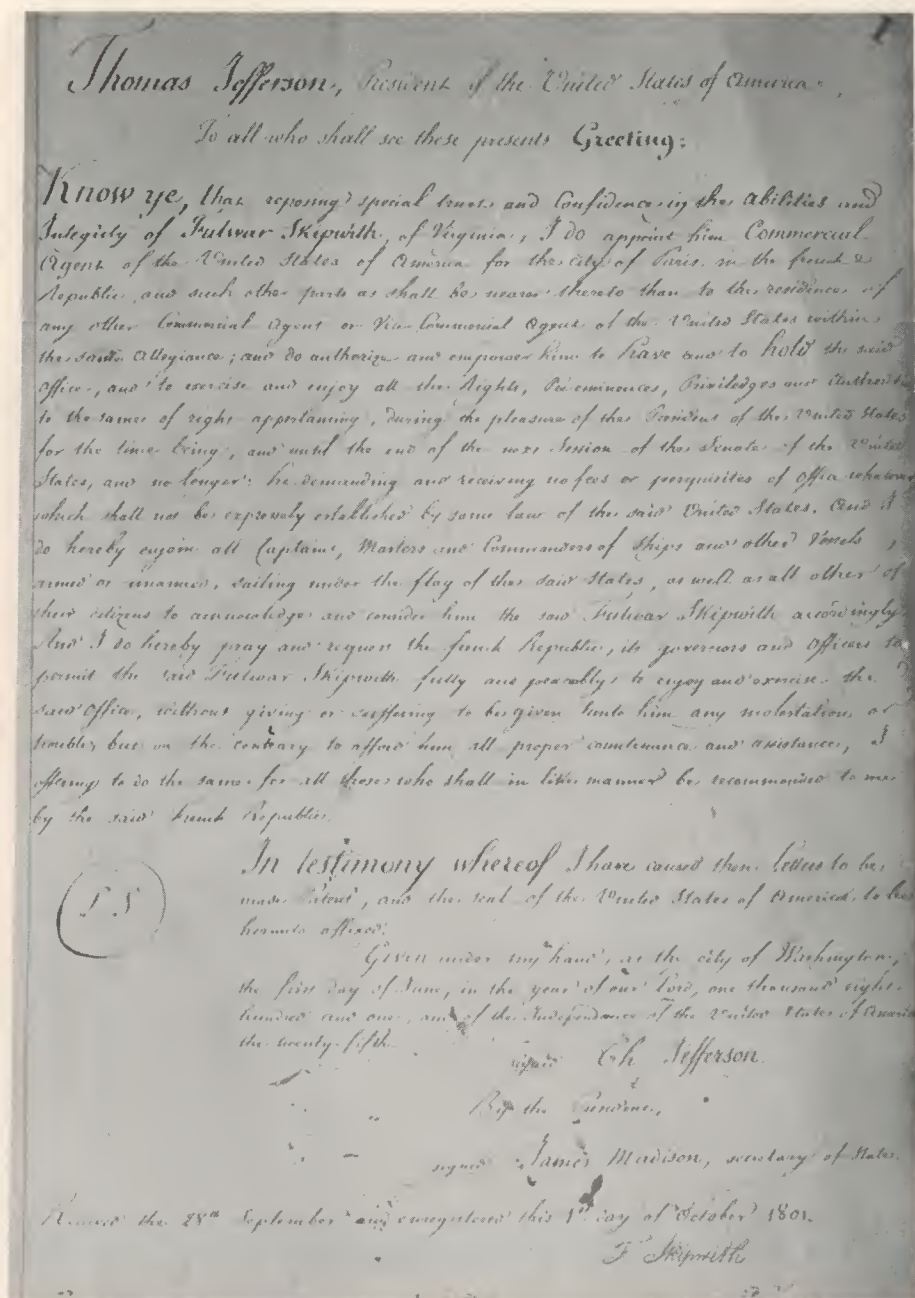
According to a publication (Government Printing Office, 1901), prepared by Gaillard Hunt, there is in the files of the Bureau of Appointments, Department of State, an undated list or "Calendar of Applications and Recommendations for Office during the Presidency of George Washington" (which list is in George Washington's handwriting), and one of the items reads "Fulwar Skipwith for Martinique." The records of the Department show that Skipwith was appointed Consul at Martinique, French West Indies, on June 7, 1790.

Skipwith wrote from Norfolk, Va., July 17, 1790, that he was embarking the next day for Martinique. The hurricane season began in

August and he was anxious to get to his post. During the next three months he wrote from St. Pierre that the Government had not received from the Court of France notification of the Consular Convention and consequently could not grant him

an exequatur. He said also that as a result of the news of the revolution in France, affairs on the island were in a state of disorder, severe fighting taking place between the aristocratic party and

(Continued to page 356)



H. C. Ellis, Paris

PHOTOGRAPH OF SKIPWITH'S COMMISSION AS COPIED IN THE MISCELLANEOUS RECORD BOOK OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, PARIS

Captain Hull's "Nig"



Charles Dunn

SO MANY years of Secretary Hull's life have been filled with activities in behalf of economic and political peace that few of those acquainted with his career in national affairs are aware, or would be likely to suspect, that he had seen hard military service. As Captain of Company H in the Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish American War, he went to Cuba where the hazards encountered were not only those of bullets of the enemy but often the even greater ones of pestilence. It is not with the dangers and rewards of war, however, that this piece is concerned but with the lighter aspects of the associations that war compels.

It seems that Company H had a mascot of strong individuality and decided preferences whose relations with the present Secretary of State throw an interesting light on the characteristics of each. The mascot was a small dog named Nig, and the history of his experiences with Company H and Captain Hull has just been engagingly told in a reminiscent letter written by Judge C. B. Smith of Alabama, one of the Secretary's Spanish War comrades, who was a Lieutenant in Company H.

Judge Smith, who now presides over the Circuit Court of the Tenth Judicial District of Alabama, says at the beginning of his letter that a recent request for information about Nig had "opened up

storehouses of memory that have been closed for many years," and he then draws upon them in the following pleasing way:

—::—

Nig's ancestry would not bear close scrutiny, as he had the looks and characteristics of several breeds. He was the height of a fox terrier, although heavier, coal-black, with short hair and a screw tail like a pug dog. We sometimes called him a black pug, but he had nothing of that dog's gentle disposition and ugly face. He was about 11 or 12 months old when he showed up as a stray dog in our camp at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the late summer of 1898. He came to the tent occupied by Captain Hull and myself and at once adopted us as his own. I have never seen a dog just like him, as in some respects he had almost human intelligence. If there is such a thing as a dog being a gentleman, then Nig was one. Captain Hull was always dignified and somewhat reserved and Nig from the first recognized those qualities and respected him accordingly. He would never take the liberties with the Captain that he would with me and always obeyed him without question, although he sometimes challenged my authority. Nig never fawned on anyone and in his way was as dignified as the Captain. He was utterly devoid of fear, absolutely refused to associate or fraternize with other dogs, and, despite his small size, kept our company street free from his kind.

The enlisted men of Company H were devoted to Nig, although he would rarely unbend with them and allowed no one to take liberties with him but the Captain and myself. The officers' tent was where he slept and made his headquarters, except at mealtimes, when he would get in line at the company mess and be served his food as a member of the company. On cold nights he would get on my cot and sometimes slip under the cover, but he knew better than to presume on Captain Hull's hospitality in this respect.

The Captain was then an inveterate smoker of cigars while at work or studying in his tent, and he would sometimes slyly blow the smoke down on Nig's head when the latter would be sleeping at his feet. Nig disliked tobacco smoke and would at once move, and, if the Captain continued to blow the smoke at him, he would get mad, leave the tent and sometimes pout for a day before he would make up. He was a dog that could not stand ridicule and, if you laughed at him, he would either leave in a ridiculously stiff-legged and dignified way or get real mad and fight. I have laughed at him until he would go wild and try his best to bite me, and I would be forced to grab him by the



scruff of his neck and hold him until he calmed down. Strange to say, he would never try to bite the Captain, the extent of his resentment at the latter's teasing being a dignified exit or a slightly lifted lip showing his teeth in a silent snarl.

When we left Knoxville, Nig's spirits seemed to be broken by the long train ride to Savannah, where we took ship for Cuba. He hated the noise of the train and refused to eat during the trip, but when we went on board the transport he regained his morale. He enjoyed the trip to Cuba and investigated the ship from top to bottom and was a splendid sailor.

In some respects Cuba was made to order for Nig, as all the large dogs had been eaten by the starving Cubans and the few small ones that were left were of the hairless type. When he took a bite of one of these, he got meat instead of hair, and he soon became the canine boss of Trinidad, the town where we were stationed. By this time Nig had become a regimental character and was known and liked by all the officers and men from the Colonel down. He was known as Hull's Nig or Nig Smith and received a half column write-up in the *Volunteer*, a weekly newspaper published by the regiment while in Cuba.

Nig got pretty thin about this time as we at first did not have much more food than the starving Cubans, and he would forage at both the men's and officers' mess. When he thought no one was looking, Captain Hull would sometimes unbend with Nig and would slip him a choice morsel of food or otherwise show his affection. Ours was a green and purely volunteer regiment, and Nig learned to drill as fast as the men. He would always march with the Captain or me, and it was sometimes amusing at dress parade to see him sedately marching by the side of the tall, straight figure of the company commander. He understood or rather sensed the commands given and always turned in the right direction and could slip through a set-of-fours in a fours right-about movement as well as any officer.

Nig was in great demand in all regimental draw poker games, as he was supposed to give good luck to the player whom he favored by lying under his chair. To touch his head with your cards before you looked at them would insure you at least two pair, but there were very few to whom Nig would accord this latter privilege. I could tell you who was the best poker player in the regiment, but a certain high official of the United States might not like it. It is too bad that he later renounced the game but even at that if any foreign diplomats can tell today what kind of hand he holds by looking at his face, they can do more

than a lot of highly intelligent and enterprising young officers could do thirty-six years ago.

Nig saved me from an extremely embarrassing position while in Cuba. Our Colonel believed Cuba would become a part of the United States and thought we should teach the natives English as the first step in that direction. I had just graduated at the University of Tennessee, so he ordered me to organize a school for that purpose. I tried to get out of it and told him I knew no Spanish and the Cubans knew no English and that the situation presented insurmountable difficulties, but in his best West Point manner, he said in effect, "Do it anyhow," so I did. My first class consisted of about a hundred boys and young men who met at night at the Cuban Club. When I arrived on the scene, they at once assumed an air of expectancy, as if I would make a few passes with my hands and they would immediately begin to speak English. I had secured an English-Spanish dictionary and had a plan of procedure worked out, but I was only a kid and when I looked at that crowd I forgot my speech just as I had on Fri-

(Continued to page 348)



Courtesy H. W. Eskridge, Assistant Managing Editor,
"The Nashville Banner," Nashville, Tennessee

CAPTAIN CORDELL HULL

The Parliamentary Library of Canada

By W. McG. HARLOW

District Accounting and Disbursing Officer, Ottawa

THE Canadian Parliamentary Library, located in the city of Ottawa on a plot of ground known as the Barrack Hill, overlooking the historic Ottawa River, is an institution devoted to the needs of Federal legislation.

The Library, under the jurisdiction of Parliament, is governed by a joint committee of the Senate and of the House of Commons over which preside the Speakers of both Houses who, by statute, are Ministers. The joint Librarians, one English speaking and one French speaking, both have rank of Deputy Minister.

Since 1876 the Library of Parliament has been housed in its present structure. The stone used in exterior construction is known as Nepean sandstone and was quarried in and around Nepean Township, a district approximately five miles from the city limits of Ottawa. Corrosion of the three copper roofs lends a contrast to the pinkish grey color of the building.

The following specifications were issued for the construction of the Library on April 18, 1863:

"The face of the whole of the external walls to be of Nepean stone ****. The window and door jams, sills, arched heads, cornices, strings and mouldings of every description to be executed with Ohio stone ****. The relieving arches to be formed with Potsdam stone ****. The flying buttresses of Library to be executed with block lime stone from the Gloucester quarries best bed ****."

As the names imply, Ohio stone came from the State of Ohio, and Potsdam stone came from Potsdam, New York. Gloucester stone was quarried in the Township of Gloucester, a district approximately ten miles from the city limits of Ottawa.

A facsimile of the Parliamentary Library is a designation of things Canadian just as the Washington Monument typifies something truly American. A reproduction of the Library is second only to a reproduction of the Peace Tower, which is the tower of the main block of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa and which is the apex of anything Canadian. Its significance is comparable to that of the dome of the Capitol at Washington.

The present structure of the Parliamentary Library follows several unfortunate attempts of Can-

ada to establish such an institution. During 1841, the year of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada (Upper Canada embraced what is known as the Province of Ontario, and Lower Canada the Province of Quebec), the libraries of Upper and Lower Canada were combined in Montreal with a total content of 6,000 volumes. By the year 1849, eight years later, this content had increased to 25,000 volumes. In the year 1849, however, these Parliament Buildings were destroyed by fire and 200 only of the 25,000 volumes were saved from the conflagration. By the year 1853, 17,000 volumes had been assembled in Quebec City, and during the same year a second disastrous fire threatened again to wipe out the Library. This second fire destroyed 9,000 volumes, leaving a total of 8,000 volumes available.

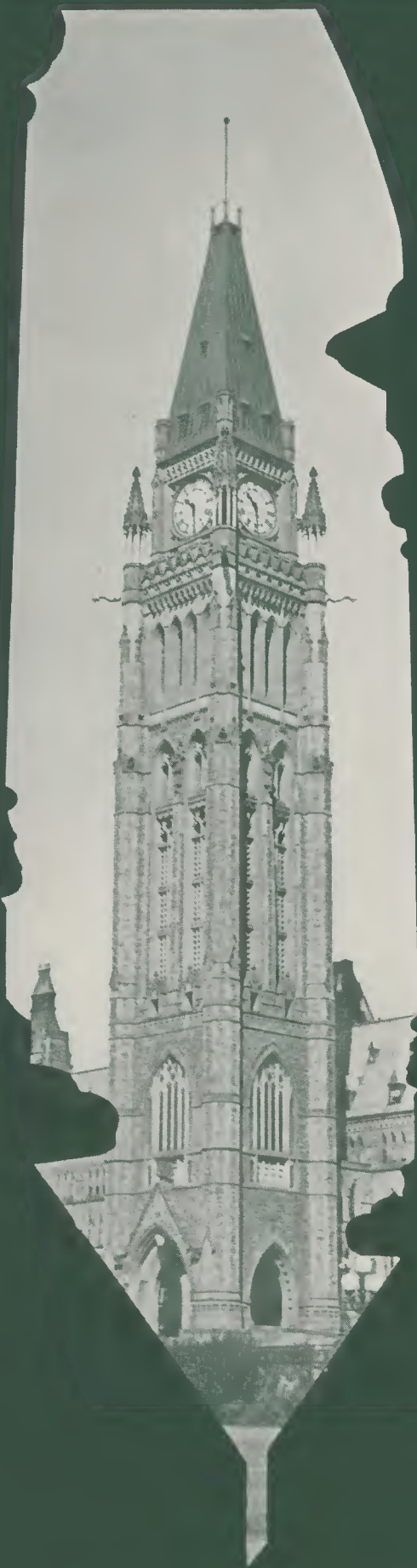
One year before Confederation, 1866, the seat of Government was removed to Ottawa. At this time the Parliamentary Library consisted of 55,000 volumes. In the year 1876, when occupancy of the present structure was begun, 100,000 volumes represented the total content of the Library. The present content is approximately 400,000 volumes, including many rare and costly books and manuscripts.

A disastrous fire on February 3, 1916, destroyed the main block of the Parliament Buildings and threatened the destruction of the Library, but the heavy iron doors separating the Library from the center block of the Parliament Buildings were closed. The parquet floors of oak, cherry and walnut, while damaged by water which flowed under the iron doors, remain the same as they were in 1876.

The exterior appearance of the Library, with

PARLIAMENTARY TOWER, OTTAWA

The legislative power of Canada is vested in a Parliament of two houses—the Senate and the House of Commons. The former consists of ninety-six members appointed for life; the latter of two hundred forty-five members elected for a term of five years (unless the House of Commons is sooner dissolved) by popular vote in accordance with the distribution act of 1924. There is woman suffrage and women are eligible for election to Parliament.





flying buttresses, is a noble architectural work. It can be said to be a place of beauty that would make particularly strong appeal to those possessed of an aesthetic sense.

Thomas Fuller, famous for his Italian Gothic style, was the successful contestant for designs of the Parliament Building, winning a prize of £250 set up May 7, 1859. After the erection of the Parliament Building, Fuller left Ottawa to erect the State House at Albany, New York. Thomas Fuller was the father of the present Chief Dominion Architect.

The interior of the Library is circular with a diameter of 140 feet. The distance from the floor to the cupola is approximately 132 feet. Between the interior and exterior walls are many small rooms containing thousands of books. In the center of the Library is a fifteen foot marble statue of Queen Victoria, erected by Marshall Wood. Double galleries of wrought iron and artistic wood carvings with eight projecting balconies encircle the interior of the structure. The floorings of the galleries are of one - inch glass. Illumination of the interior of the Library is furnished

by a circle of lights of 12,000 watts. This circle of lights is located at the base of the lantern 90 feet above the floor and gives an extremely mellow effect. There is also a system of indirect lighting on the galleries and in the eight projecting balconies.

Access to the Parliamentary Library is granted to everyone at all times and students from all parts of the country avail themselves of the exceptional opportunities thus afforded for research work. Books are rarely permitted to leave the Library, and when permission is granted for the loan of books this permission is granted only for such time as Parliament is not sitting.—*Prepared in collaboration with the Honorable Martin Burrell, Joint Librarian of the Library of Parliament.*

PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY, OTTAWA

W. McG. Harlow



Foreign Service Uniforms in 1967

Scarcely diplomatic Serial
No. x

December 1, 1967.

Changes instructions to
Diplomatic Officers, Note No.
1706 Changes in Consular
Regulations and Notes, No.
6349.

STARCH

To

American Diplomatic and
Consular Officers
Gentlemen:

Attached hereto is a copy
of the Act of November 23,
1967, which supplements R.S.
Sec. 1688 prohibiting the
wearing of uniforms or
official costumes. The Act
of November 23, 1967,
defines uniforms or official
costumes to include garments
of starched linen and the
attire customarily worn in
conjunction therewith namely
'swallow-tails'', 'tuxedo''
and morning suits.

Chapter XVI-2 of
Instructions to Diplomatic
Officers and Sec. 452 of
Consular Regulations are
accordingly amended to read:-
etc. etc. etc.

THREE days after this order had been tele-
stated to the field there was a gathering of
Foreign Service Officers on Atlantic Transfer, the
seaplane island anchored half way between Cuba
and the Azores. The new law was the sole topic
of conversation.

Up spoke Monty Churleigh: "You men as-
signed to London needn't worry; starch is bad
form at court. But think of me! I've been a model
to the syndicalist-anarchists of Poosh ever since
they came into power. They've absolutely relied
on me to show them how to wear the pre-war
clothes of their betters. We have the most rigid
etiquette in Europe. Am I to appear at Chief
Charlady Blump's parties in a colored shirt?
It is ridiculous!"

"It certainly is," chimed in Roger Hefty, whose
success in scraping acquaintance with a certain
Dictator's second cousins is well known. "They
might take me for a consul. I'd rather resign."

Well might these young men have qualms for
their country's reputation abroad. The Old World,
skilled in the art of diplomacy, masters of psy-
chology, soon had us feeling cheap. With what an
air of apology we had to creep into the salons of
Europe's Ministers of Sewage Disposal looking in
our old tweeds like an aristocrat or some such
pitiful, but funny, derelict. In such a state of
mind how could we negotiate? How jostle for
position? It simply meant social ostracism, and
rather than suffer such humiliation many became
expatriates and secured appointments as Under
Eugenics Commissioners and the like, in foreign
governments.

This left the nation to be represented by a
handful of eccentric nobodies who seemed to
care more about securing mere concrete advantages
for the country than for advancing their own
personal prestige. Instead of carefully adapting
themselves to the customs of the country of their
assignment they insisted upon being American.
What did that get them! They were received no-
where, and had to confine their contacts to small
fry like scientists, professional men, government
experts, and others who, to be sure, shaped the
destinies of their country, but who were quite
negligible in high life.

However, there remained at least one bright
spot, the dear old conservative mother country.
There, Queen Elizabeth, typical democrat, would
not admit a starched collar or similar communis-
tic uniform to her presence. This was hard on
the snobs, who rate discomfort and expense in
attire very highly; but they adapted themselves
to the mode and one saw the unique and diverting
spectacle of an American Ambassador at the
same table with a gentleman—the latter uneasy
in a pink shirt and yellow shorts but, true to
tradition, plus Oxford qu'Oxford.

Elsewhere we were mocked, and suffered great-
ly. However, tragic as were the consequences of
the Act of 1967, they proved soon to be of little
moment, for it will be recalled that in the Wellsian
Era which shortly followed, mankind wore no
clothes at all. Gentlemen parted their hair in
the middle, diplomats went bald, and social dis-
tinctions were seen to be more apparent than real.



LETTERS

SHOULD THE JOURNAL BE "PROFESSIONALIZED"?

TO THE EDITOR:

The improvement of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is a matter which deserves discussion and careful consideration. Foreign Service is a profession, the purpose of which is to render certain public services. If this definition is sound then it logically follows that the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL should possess the characteristics of a professional journal and these are the very characteristics which, it seems to me, it does not now possess. Members of a profession, as a rule, do a certain amount of thinking concerning their work and concerning methods by which it can be improved. The results of this thinking they are anxious to discuss with their colleagues, orally and in writing. In the case of the Foreign Service, the members of which are scattered all over the world, this discussion should be carried on in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. To forestall the charge of vagueness, let me describe more specifically what should and what should not be discussed in the JOURNAL. Foreign Service Officers are not free to write of international affairs in general without the Department's express authorization, and it is often thought wise to withhold such authorization. The reasons for this attitude are obvious. Discussion of the mechanical details of office administration is of limited value and even more limited appeal. Between these two categories—matters of international policy and details of administration—there is a large field of professional subjects, and it is precisely the objective discussion of these subjects that I propose that the JOURNAL should encourage. Let me give a concrete example. Mr. J. Rives Childs in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL of October, 1934, wrote an article entitled "Democratized Diplomacy" in which he dealt ably and stimulatingly with the problem of contacts—a problem of general interest and importance.* I hope that Mr. Childs' article will be followed by other articles and letters on this subject representing different and divergent points of view. After a sufficiently representative set of opinions has been expressed then it should be the duty of the editor of the JOURNAL or of some person designated by him to close the discussion with an article summarizing what has been said and commenting thereon, if, in his judgment, comment is called for.

Besides contacts I would suggest that the problems of what the Service should do for the business

man and of how Foreign Service Officers can most effectively keep in touch with what is going on in the United States could be discussed in the JOURNAL with advantage to all of us in the Service. There are many other problems for discussion—indeed, a lengthy list could be compiled with very little effort.

I have said that the purpose of the Foreign Service is the rendering of certain public services. That means that we must constantly be alert to criticism from outside the Service and when that criticism is informed and intelligent, we should not only be alert to it, we should welcome it. My second suggestion for improving the JOURNAL is that it should deliberately seek out and publish at frequent intervals articles written on the Service by persons outside the Service, and if these articles are critical in character so much the better, as long as the criticism is informed and constructive.

The greatest defect from which any organization can suffer is intellectual complacency: the point of view which follows eventually from the more or less faithful but largely unreflecting and mechanical performance of a fixed set of duties. The surest protection against this defect is criticism and in this day of great change the Foreign Service needs criticism; we need each other's criticism, and we need criticism from the outside. In stimulating and in furnishing a channel of expression for both sorts of criticism the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL would be making a contribution of first rate importance to the efficiency of the Service.

G. HOWLAND SHAW.

A Recreation Association has been formed in the Department and a total of 336 persons have already become members and have paid their dues. Activities of the Association already underway include soft ball, ping pong, women's swimming, horse-shoe pitching, horseback riding and tennis. Other activities are expected to begin shortly. Officers of the Association are: Bryton Barron, Chairman; George T. Heckert, Vice-Chairman; Percy F. Allen, Miss Elizabeth B. Smith, John Farr Simmons, Ancel Taylor, Roy Veatch, Delmar E. Webb, and Louis L. Widmer.

Richard W. Morin, a Foreign Service officer on duty in the Department, has resigned in order to practice law at Albert Lea, Minnesota.

In the footnote on page 292 of the May issue of the JOURNAL, through a curious transposition of figures, the date of the surrender of the Bastille was incorrectly stated. It should have been given as July 14, 1789.

*See also Mr. Childs' letter in the April, 1935, issue.



CHAIN LETTER IN THE DEPARTMENT

With reference to the craze for chain letters which has swept the country and which promise anything from immediate prosperity to Houris in Paradise, the following spoofing letter, which has been circulated in the Department, has caused considerable amusement:

"SUPER PROSPERITY CLUB

David McK. Key, Room 285, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

D. M. K. Kay, Division of Current Information, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

M. D. Keyes, c/o Department of State, Washington, D. C.

McKendree Key, Press Section, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Dave Keys, 2407 California Street, Washington, D. C.

Howard Bucknell, Belle Haven, Alexandria, Va.

Hope—Faith—Charity

This letter was started in the hope of bringing prosperity to Mr. Key. Within three days make ten copies of this letter, leaving off the top name and address and adding your name and address at the bottom (be sure it is not the top) and mail to as many of your friends as you think will fall for this letter.

In omitting the top name, be certain to send that person ten cents, wrapped in a dollar bill, as a charity donation. To do otherwise will bring on very bad luck.

In turn, as your name leaves the top line, you should receive 99,999 letters with the ten cent donation, amounting to \$9,999.90. (This estimate does not include the dollar bills.)

IS THIS WORTH A DIME?

(Ask Mr. Key.)

Have the faith your friend had and, like Pouzi, we will all get rich together."

"LOW EBB"

DEAR ANN:

You ask me why I have "fallen down" on our correspondence lately—and add that you mean to prod me into my old stride. Well, not even you with your provocative flair, will be successful this time—only the gods or the Department of State can entice me out of the despond into which I have fallen, alas!

Let us be frank. *You* have arrived at your new Post. Your letters are lively with fascinating descriptions of the new country, its people, customs and strange household arrangements. All is new once again, Echo—"all is new once again." That

JOURNAL STAFF



Charles Dunn

Herbert Bursley, Editor of the JOURNAL, gives weighty "consideration" to a manuscript.

The JOURNAL plans to publish, from time to time, caricatures of members of its staff and of others in the Department.

sentence somehow sums up the most charming part of our nomadic life. Can you expect me to compete with you these days after three years in one tiny, if delightful, corner of the universe? Oh, be patient, Ann, and wait. In good time I shall regale you again with my actions and reactions as I did with those African days of fond memory and you reciprocated with your Finnish ones.

Do you recall our Washington days and the eagerness we brought to our first Posts? Since then we have each had four and now you somehow have managed your fifth whilst I but dream of ours. Dream of it and wonder!

I still thrill at the thought of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia—the Eastern Hemisphere *does* have its charm—and the Western? Well, you shall try it next, then in unison to submit our essays and do it fairly?

In the meanwhile send along some of those new recipes—we crave a change of diet and it will prolong my life to know that *you* are having it.

MADELEINE.

ADDRESS BY VINTON CHAPIN

For the benefit of officers who may have failed to note it in "Press Releases," April 27, 1935, attention is called to a particularly interesting address on the American Foreign Service, delivered by Vinton Chapin, formerly a member of the Service and now on duty in the Department, before a students' conference at Harvard University, April 12, 1935.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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COVER PICTURE

Photograph by Gordon P. Merriam

CAIRO: FOREGROUND, TOMB OF YA'QUB SHAH EL MIHMANDAR; BACKGROUND, THE CITADEL, CAIRO.

TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL

"Aphrodisias," one of the most interesting of the ruined cities of Asia Minor, was vividly described in an illustrated article by Consul General Ernest L. Harris, then stationed at Vancouver.

To facilitate the initial assumption of duties in countries where the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction, Francis M. Anderson of the Department, contributed "First Aid in Extraterritorial Jurisdiction."

A reproduction and a translation of a letter from the Emperor of China to the President of the United States, dated September 16, 1844, were published.

Photographs of the gateway and the memorial tablets at Trinidad, honoring Commodore Oliver H. Perry, commander of the American fleet at the Battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812, accompanied a brief article descriptive of the dedicatory services and of Perry's burial in 1819 at Port-of-Spain, whence his remains were removed to Newport in 1826. Reference was also made to a previous account of Perry's death and funeral, published in the *American Consular Bulletin*, February, 1924.

Raymond Phelan described Dakar as an agreeable post.

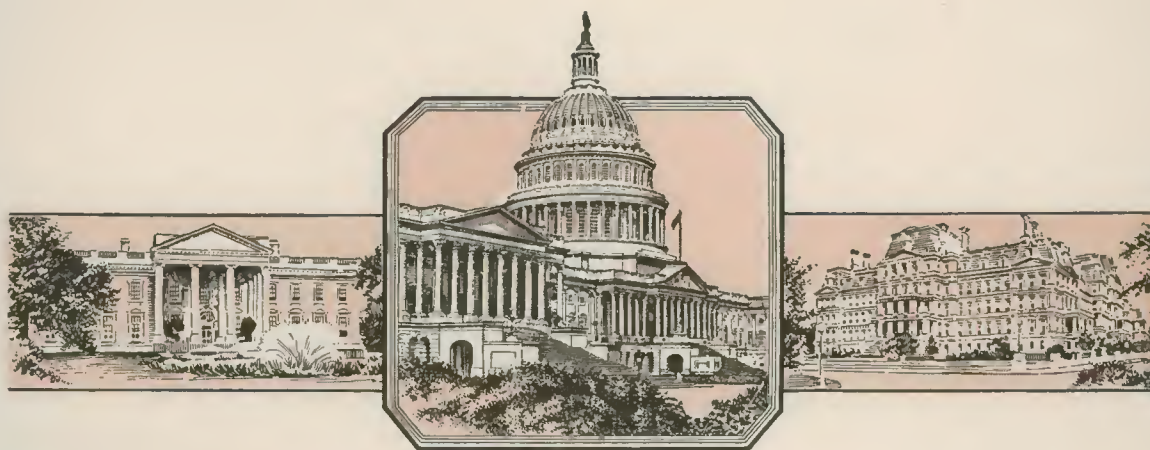
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP

The American Foreign Service Association Scholarship for 1935-36 will be awarded during the last week of August, 1935. Applications should be submitted by mail to the Executive Committee of the Association prior to August 24, 1935.

The Scholarship, which amounts to \$150, is open to the children of active members or of deceased former members of the American Foreign Service Association. It may be used only for expenses in connection with a regular undergraduate course at a college or university in the United States.

No specific form of application is prescribed, but applicants should submit a biographical sketch indicating age, previous education, scholastic standing, the college or university they desire to attend, their proposed course of study, and any personal information they consider pertinent.

Augustus E. Ingram, formerly Editor of the JOURNAL is on a vacation trip to England.



News from the Department

In an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia on April 13, Assistant Secretary of State Welles said among other things that the basis of the "good neighbor policy" is the removal of three chief barriers, the barrier of political suspicion, the barrier of high tariffs, and the barrier resulting from differences in language and cultural development. In conclusion, Mr. Welles stated that as a result not only of what the United States has done to help Cuba, but also of steps taken to improve our relations with the other countries of this hemisphere, there is a general recognition that the United States is now approaching its inter-American relations in a different spirit—in a spirit of real friendship and understanding, as an equal among equals, and not as the notorious big brother armed with the "big stick."

On April 16 the Secretary strongly denounced propagandists and the propaganda designed adversely to affect the trade agreements policy of the Administration. While the Administration is anxious to know the views of citizens of this country in regard to tariff and other matters, it does not approve of high pressure lobbying methods or allow such tactics to interfere with the trade recovery program.

The Secretary, upon request from the President for an opinion, approved an investigation by the Tariff Commission, under a Section of the National Industrial Recovery Act, of the importation of bleached cotton cloth to determine whether imports are entering on such terms or under such conditions as to render ineffective or seriously endanger the maintenance of the textile code. If the Commission finds that higher costs imposed by the code seriously endanger domestic industry in the face of

foreign competition, they will so advise the President.

The State Department's policy is to increase and develop foreign trade without drastic disturbance to established domestic industry. The program for increasing foreign trade envisages increases in exports and imports. However, if because of extraordinary circumstances, importations of any particular commodity should threaten drastic readjustment or undue curtailment of employment in a code industry, it may be necessary to take appropriate action in order to stabilize trade and prevent serious disruption in our international economic relations.

On April 30 the State Department gave notice of its intention to negotiate a trade agreement with France and its colonies, dependencies and protectorates other than Morocco.

On May 1 the Assistant Secretary of State, the Honorable Francis B. Sayre, addressed the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of trade agreements and foreign trade. He criticized "buy American" slogans and said, "If the American standard of living is to be maintained we must trade. How long would the people of the United States be willing to go without coffee? How long would we be willing to go without rubber? Are we ready to forego the use of tin or to give up using silk, tea, bananas or chocolate? The point is that we cannot set ourselves up as a hermit nation."

A direct printer cable circuit to be operated between Washington and London was formally inaugurated on May 1, in Washington at the Department of State and in London at the American Embassy, by an exchange of messages between Secretary Hull and Ambassador Bingham.



In an address before the general session of the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on May 2, the Secretary of State said in part:

"We have reached a point when every country must go forward both on a domestic and international economic program, so that the buoyance of an expanding world prosperity will develop to sustain and promote the expansion of domestic recovery. The international aspects of such a combined program are far broader than the mere readjustment of a limited number of tariff rates in this country. It envisages, broadly speaking, that important nations throughout the world will proceed gradually but simultaneously to readjust to a more reasonable level the existing excessive tariffs, quotas, and other trade barriers, and to abandon the chief forms of discrimination in international finance and commerce, and to adopt fair, equal, and friendly trade methods and practices.

" * * * While it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of domestic and internal measures for recovery, it is nevertheless true that the collapse of world trade is beyond doubt one of the most important factors prolonging the depression. The breakdown of the international structure has created uncertainty and fear, and holds in check the tens of billions of dollars of investment which today are most urgent owing to capital depreciation, obsolescence, renewals, repairs, and the need for new structures. What is required at this juncture is to move forward both on the domestic and the international fronts toward a full and stable measure of trade expansion and industrial prosperity.

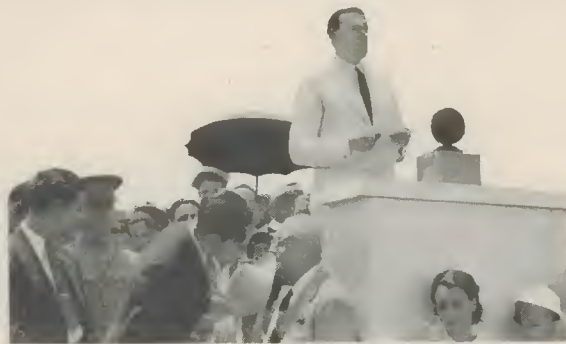
" * * * It is literally accurate to say that no nation was ever so well-equipped to become a great trading nation, to play its role in assisting in the development of higher standards of living throughout the world and thereby areas, which cannot fail to increase our own prosperity. With our superb natural resources, we stand face to face in this year 1935 with the problem of whether we shall go forward with renewed industry, energy, hardihood,

and the old pioneering spirit, or whether we shall falter and fall back.

" * * * The resources of the world needed for modern ways of living and for the development of a higher future civilization, are not evenly distributed throughout the globe. * * * The modern industrial structure depends upon the interchange of products localized in certain areas and which the various countries of the world can enjoy only on the basis of international trade. * * *

"Whenever the interchange of products, to the extent mutually profitable, is obstructed, the prices of the products that are destined for the world market are seriously depressed. The ensuing economic distress leads to political unrest and sometimes to revolution. The disturbed conditions of the last six years incident to the disruption of the world economic system have been chiefly responsible for the political upheavals and the downfall of government after government in almost all parts of the world. Internal distress opens the way for the demagogue and the agitator, stirs up internal class strife, and especially develops international friction, fear, and resentment of foreign peoples and governments,

and shatters the very foundations of world peace. The dangerous political situations that exist throughout the world today, the international tension, the recrudescence of the military spirit, the expansion of standing armies, the enormously increased military budgets, the feverish efforts made to invent new instruments of warfare, new weapons for offense and defense—all these have emerged and developed in a world in which the international economic structure has been shattered, in which normal peaceful commercial intercourse has been broken and vast unemployment and human distress has resulted. It is the collapse of the world structure, the development of isolated economies, that has let loose the fear which now grips every nation and which threatens the peace of the world. We cannot have a peaceful world, we cannot have a prosperous world, until we rebuild the international economic structure.



EDWARD L. REED, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS OF THE DEPARTMENT, RECENTLY REPRESENTED THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT EXERCISES DEDICATING A BOUNDARY MARKER ERECTED ON THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE CONNECTING LAREDO, TEXAS, AND NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, BY THE LADIES OF THE PAN AMERICAN ROUND TABLE AS A SYMBOL OF INTER-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP



" * * * Without friendly relations and understanding nations are little prone to settle questions of controversies by arbitration or other orderly and peaceful means. On the contrary, they are hasty to arm and to institute force for justice in international affairs. We behold that tendency progressed to an alarming extent today.

"The desire of the Government to combat this trend, which it is convinced can lead only to the serious deterioration of our civilization, is the controlling reason for the efforts which it is now making to restore international trade on a basis of equality and friendship. This must continue to be the basis for world commercial relations. * * *"

"We oppose exclusive or preferential arrangements the effect of which would be to impose discriminatory tariff rates against other countries. On the other side this country does not intend to accept discrimination against American commerce in foreign countries. It desires to extend equality of treatment to all nations and it seeks to obtain fair and equitable treatment from all nations. The unconditional most-favored-nation policy, as already indicated, is the one which almost universal experience since the middle of the last century has demonstrated to be the best suited for the attainment of these purposes. This Government is convinced that only if it makes the most determined attempt to stem the degeneration of international commercial intercourse into a network of bilateral arrangements of an exclusive and restrictive type with their accompanying discriminations and retaliations, can international trade be restored.

" * * * With the sources of information that the organization of the Government places at my disposal I see not a few evidences of the state of mind of other peoples which give me reason to believe that the program which this Administration is following is beginning to supply the inspiration necessary to induce them to alter this course and to hope that the world can shortly expect a general movement in the direction of international economic sanity. * * *"

"The trade agreements program, first promulgated and unanimously adopted by the twenty-one American nations at Montevideo and now actively being carried forward by this Government, is based upon the view that international trade among other things is a material factor in the full and stable business recovery of individual nations; that unreasonable trade barriers can only be effectively reduced by a constructive program carried out over a period of years concurrently by the leading nations of the world; that such liberalized commercial policy will be a vital factor in the reduction

of unemployment, the increase in domestic prices, and the improvement of business conditions throughout the world. What we propose in a fair and friendly way as stated affords the best possible foundations on which to rebuild sound and worthwhile international relations. This program contemplates a simultaneous and continuous attack by all wide-awake nations upon the several well-recognized obstructions to the restoration of international trade and finance."

CHIEF OF PROTOCOL



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Mr. Richard Southgate has been selected to be Chief of the Division of Protocol and Conferences. He assumed the duties of his new office April 26, 1935. As Chief of Protocol Mr. Southgate will have the rank of Minister.

Mr. Southgate entered the Foreign Service in 1919, advancing to Class IV prior to his resignation in 1926. After three years in business, he served the Department at several conferences and expositions, and on July 12, 1930, became Assistant Chief of the Department's Division of International Conferences and Protocol.

Mr. Southgate is also to serve on a newly-formed committee in the Department, of which Assistant Secretary R. Walton Moore is chairman, to consider questions arising with respect to civil aviation. The other members of the committee are Mr. Joseph R. Baker and Mr. Stephen Latchford.



Foreign Service Changes

Chiefs of Mission

Hal H. Sevier, Ambassador to Chile, has resigned and has returned to the United States.

The Senate confirmed the following executive nominations on May 9, 1935:

Alvin Mansfield Owsley to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Irish Free State.

Leland Harrison to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Rumania.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 15, 1935, and up to May 15, 1935:

Theodore C. Achilles of Washington, D. C., Vice Consul at Rome, Italy, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Charles E. Allen of Maysville, Kentucky, American Consul at Gibraltar, died at his post on April 8, 1935.

J. Kenly Bacon of Newton, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru, assigned American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden.

The services of Arthur W. Burrows, American Consular Agent at Coquimbo, Chile, terminated March 31, 1935, upon the closing of the American Consular Agency at that place.

George H. Butler of Evanston, Ill., Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

George E. Chamberlin of Oneonta, New York, American Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia, will retire from the American Foreign Service on December 31, 1935.

Lewis Clark of Montgomery, Ala., Second Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China, designated second Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France.

Frederic Ogden de Billier of Washington, D. C., American Foreign Service Officer, Retired, died at Paris, France, April 10, 1935.

Sherburne Dillingham of Millburn, New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil, assigned American Vice Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru.

George Gregg Fuller of Pebble Beach, California, an American Foreign Service Officer now on duty in the Department of State, resigned from the Foreign Service effective the evening of April 4,

1935, to accept a position in the Department of State.

John A. Gamon of Glen Ellyn, Illinois, American Consul General at Marseille, France, will retire from the American Foreign Service on June 30, 1935.

W. Perry George of Gadsden, Alabama, Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, assigned American Consul at Malta.

Paul Judson Gray of Lewiston, Me., Third Secretary of Legation at Montevideo, Uruguay, died at his post May 1, 1935.

Robert L. Hunter of South Dakota, Clerk in the American Legation at Baghdad, Iraq, appointed American Vice Consul and assigned in that capacity to Baghdad.

Robert Y. Jarvis of Los Angeles, Calif., American Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, now in the United States, assigned Consul at Hankow, China.

Albion W. Johnson of Texas, American Vice Consul transferred from Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and now in this country, has resigned from the Service effective June 30, 1935.

David B. Macgowan of Knoxville, Tenn., American Consul General at Bern, Switzerland, will retire from the Service on June 30, 1935.

Edward P. Maffitt of St. Louis, Missouri, American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, assigned American Vice Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Ernest de W. Mayer of Flushing, Long Island, American Vice Consul at Havre, France, assigned American Vice Consul at Southampton, England.

George R. Merrell, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., Foreign Service Officer now in the Department of State, assigned Second Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China.

Richard W. Morin of Albert Lea, Minn., Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department, has resigned from the Service effective July 7, 1935.

David J. D. Myers of La Fayette, Georgia, American Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands, assigned to the Department of State.

Joseph E. Newton of Philadelphia, Pa., American Vice Consul at Nagoya, Japan, assigned Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

W. Leonard Parker of Syracuse, New

(Continued to page 336)





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York, American Vice Consul at Lyon, France, assigned American Vice Consul at Canton, China.

John R. Putnam was confirmed a Consul General on May 9, 1935, by the Senate.

Alan S. Rogers of Santa Barbara, Calif., Third Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria.

W. Quincy Stanton of Woodhaven, Long Island, N. Y., Third Secretary of Legation and Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Mason Turner of Torrington, Connecticut, American Consul at Malta, assigned American Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands.

S. Walter Washington of Charles Town, West Virginia, Second Secretary of Legation at Bogota, Colombia, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Commercial Attaché Ralph H. Ackerman recently sailed from New York for Buenos Aires where he will attend the Pan American Commercial Conference as an adviser to the United States delegation.

Mr. A. W. Childs, formerly Chief of the Automotive Division, has been appointed Trade Commissioner to Rio de Janeiro and will at an early date sail for his new post.

Among foreign commerce officers who have recently arrived in the United States are Trade Commissioner C. E. Brookhart from Batavia, Trade Commissioner George Cauty from Berlin, and Assistant Trade Commissioner Jule B. Smith from Buenos Aires. Those now en route are Miss Mindee McLean, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Santiago, Chile, and Assistant Trade Commissioner Jack B. Neathery at Bogota.

Mr. A. Cyril Crilley, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Habana, Cuba, is en route to Ecuador.

Disbursing Officer George Miller expects to sail at an early date to return to his post at Paris, after having spent several months at home.

MARRIAGES

Byington-Treadwell. Married at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on April 20, 1935, James Gregory Byington and Miss Barbara Booth Treadwell.

Heard-Vaccarino. Married at Florence, Italy, May 4, 1935, Miss Antoinette Wilson Heard and Mr. Giampiero Vaccarino. Miss Heard is the daughter of Consul and Mrs. William Wilson Heard, Birmingham.



A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

ADDRESSES AND STATEMENTS BY THE HONORABLE CORDELL HULL, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONNECTION WITH HIS TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA 1933-1934 TO ATTEND THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY. Department of State Publication No. 694, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1935. Pp. ix, 103. \$1.00 (cloth).

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, DECEMBER 3-26, 1933. Department of State Publication No. 666, Conference Series No. 19, Government Printing Office, 1934, Washington, D. C. Pp. xiv, 346. Index. 40 cents (paper binding).

Careful students of the diplomatic history of the United States, with particular reference to the relations between the Governments of the Latin American Republics and the United States Government, have expressed the view that the International Conferences of American States have not always contributed to the advancement of these relations. It has even been said that one or two of these conferences concluded their sessions in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust. Whether or not such statements are justified is, of course, a matter of opinion, but the fact that they have been made by men whose views are entitled to the highest consideration, leads one to approach the study of the record of the Seventh International Conference of American States in a somewhat critical frame of mind.

The Department of State has recently issued two publications containing information and data which will be of value to those who desire to make a critical study of the part played by the United States at the Montevideo Conference. One publication is, in brief, the statement of the record as contained in the "Report of the Delegates of the United States of America to the Seventh International Conference of American States, Montevideo, Uruguay, December 3-26, 1933" (Publication No. 666) while the other is a compilation of the "Addresses and Statements by the Honorable Cordell Hull in Connection with His Trip to South America, 1933-1934" (Publication No. 694). The two publications should be considered together. After reading them one can appreciate the significance of the statement in the telegram sent by President

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Gabriel Terra of Uruguay at the conclusion of the Conference to President Roosevelt that Secretary of State Hull had "known how to interpret, in no superficial manner, the sentiment of Pan America, and to win lasting sympathies for his country—sympathies which will be of historic importance and render inter-American relations closer on both the cultural and commercial plane." Reference may also be made to the comment of a distinguished Latin American editor who has not always been friendly to the United States: "The Conference was able to close in an atmosphere of high proposals, of broad outlook, and of singular cordiality between the United States and other American countries."

The work of the Conference is discussed in detail in the Report which is signed by Secretary of State Hull and the other delegates of the United States (pages 1-61). The discussion is supplemented by copies of all relevant documents which are printed in the "Appendices" covering 263 pages

(65-328). The printing of these documents adds a great deal to the value of such a publication. The critical student of international affairs demands—and quite properly—original and not secondary material upon which to base his conclusions. He will find this original material available in the extensive "Appendices" mentioned.

He will also find from a reading of the documents in question that the Conference at Montevideo differed from a well-known Congress which met at Vienna. "The Congress does not march," said the Prince de Ligne, "it dances." If there was dancing at Montevideo the Report does not mention the fact and in view of the record of accomplishment one is inclined to believe that it was a tired but happy group of delegates who concluded their labors at the last plenary session. The record shows that the "Conference adopted six conventions, an additional protocol to the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation of 1929, and ninety-five resolutions, and signed a procès-verbal of the intention



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to subscribe to the pacts for the settlement of international conflicts by pacific means. The following conventions were signed:

- "1. Nationality of Women.
- "2. Nationality.
- "3. Extradition.
- "4. Political Asylum.
- "5. Teaching of History.
- "6. Rights and Duties of States.
- "7. Additional Protocol to the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation of 1929." (Page 6.)

As the Report points out, one of the most outstanding accomplishments of the Conference was its work in connection with the perfection of the inter-American peace machinery. As one reads the concise statements under the heading "Committee I, Organization of Peace" (pages 7-16) and turns to the relevant documents in the "Appendices" there is a feeling that if the Montevideo Conference had achieved nothing else, its efforts to further the cause

of peace in the Western Hemisphere by the adoption of carefully considered and practical proposals would be enough to prove how much good can come from the International Conferences of American States.

The Montevideo Conference achieved, however, other constructive results besides its great work in perfecting the inter-American peace machinery. The student of the law of nations will read with interest the statements in the Report under the heading "Committee II. Problems of International Law" (pages 16-23). Four conventions (Nationality, Extradition, Political Asylum, Rights and Duties of States) which were adopted are valuable contributions to international law. Committee III (pages 23-25) recommended and the Conference approved the Convention on the Nationality of Women, providing that "There shall be no distinction based on sex as regards nationality, in their legislation or in their practice" (appendix 15, page 132). Committee IV, Economic and Finan-



ENT OF STATE, APRIL, 1935

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eial Problems (pages 25-34) considered such complex questions as the international debt situation, currency stabilization, commercial arbitration, the inter-American protection of patents and inventions, commercial paper, and the juridical personality of foreign companies. The section of the report dealing with the work of this Committee should be studied in connection with the section headed "Committee IX, Economic Matters" (pages 54-58). The topics referred to Committee IX "were all covered by a proposal which the United States Delegation presented to the Committee on December 12, 1933. This proposal laid down a broad program of economic, commercial, and tariff policy which was based on a plan suggested by Secretary Hull at the World Monetary and Economic Conference in London in 1933" (page 55).

The terse statements in the Report regarding the work of these committees and the proceedings of the Conference show what was accomplished at Montevideo. Nevertheless, it is not by such a report that Secretary of State Hull desires to have the results of the Montevideo Conference judged. Turning to the book entitled "Addresses and Statements of the Honorable Cordell Hull in Connection with his Trip to South America 1933-1934" we find that in his address delivered on February 10, 1934, before the National Press Club, Washington, Mr. Hull made the characteristic statement "I would really prefer that you do not accept the account of the accomplishments of this Conference given solely by the United States Delegation, but that you and all others who feel a broad public and patriotic interest examine the utterances and declarations of the statesmen and the editors of the newspapers and magazines, of any consequence, in all of Central and South America, many of which were hitherto unfriendly, and be governed by their interpretation of the proceedings and the full significance of the Montevideo meeting." (Page 92.) It may not be irrelevant to inquire how many Secretaries of State who have attended previous International Conferences of American States would have been in a position to make such a statement after their return from the Conferences in question?

The addresses and statements in the book are preceded by a brief "Foreword" (page vii) which contains the interesting information that "This was the first time that a Secretary of State of this country had attended one of the International Conferences of American States as an official delegate." It is also stated that "Mr. Hull took advantage of the opportunity to visit as many countries as possible while en route to and from Montevideo, and the present publication contains addresses and statements made by him during that trip as well as his principal addresses at the Conference."

A reading of these addresses, which are expressed in simple and direct language, will enable one to understand why a conference which met under unfavorable auspices is generally regarded by the Latin Americans as the most successful of the Conferences of American States. As Mr. Hull points out in his address to the National Press Club, "Some four or five of the most influential foreign offices in South America cabled in advance that there was no real chance for a successful conference now, and enumerated a formidable list of obstacles relating to the economic, the peace, the political, and other difficulties in the way." (Page 91.) With such dark omens present, convenient reasons for postponing the Conference might well have been found. Mr. Hull, however, took another view of the situation. "We are today faced in this hemisphere," he told the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on the eve of his departure for Montevideo, "with a challenge to accomplish something that might be valuable enough and important enough to mark the beginning of a new epoch in the affairs of our respective peoples."

The view that the Montevideo Conference marked a new epoch in the relations between the United States and her sister Republics prevails throughout the speeches of the Secretary of State. "The United States is determined," said Mr. Hull in addressing Committee I of the Conference, "that its new policy of the New Deal—of enlightened liberalism—shall have full effect and shall be recognized in its fullest import by its neighbors. The people of my country strongly feel that the so-called right of conquest must forever be banished from this hemisphere and, most of all, they shun and reject that so-called right for themselves. The New Deal indeed would be an empty boast if it did not mean that." (Page 35.)

In discussing the "economic proposal" of the United States Delegation before Committee IX, Economic Matters, Mr. Hull declared that it "would strike at the distressing effects on business of excessive trade barriers by offering an earnest declaration in favor of their reduction from the present abnormal heights to a reasonable level. The proposal would also implement this declaration of broad policy by proposing two important methods of carrying it into effect. The first would be by the immediate adoption of the policy of bilateral reciprocity commercial treaties based on mutual concessions to be entered into by nations of this hemisphere among themselves and other nations as well, and the second, by a proposed understanding with other important countries that we and they proceed simultaneously to bring down these trade barriers to a level dictated by a moderate tariff policy."

(Continued to page 346)

Life's Economic Problem

Providing an INCOME for the Family if we die too soon.

Providing an INCOME to Self or Self and Wife if we live too long.

At interest, it requires \$20,000 at 6%, \$24,000 at 5%, or \$30,000 at 4% to produce \$100.00 per month.

How accumulate these funds? What about the family if anything happens during the accumulation period? What rate of interest can we safely assume during this period? Many men tell us today they would be delighted to get back the principal they have invested, without thought of any interest. On that basis, a man 35 would have to save \$800.00 a year until age 65 to accumulate \$24,000, and then he would have no guarantee as to the rate of interest he could get at 65. The fact is we do not know in general savings at what rate of interest we can accumulate, or how much it will earn when it is accumulated; neither do most of us need to conserve the entire capital, if by some scientific principle a monthly income can be guaranteed to serve us best when we need it most.

New England Mutual's Answer

To celebrate its Hundredth Charter Anniversary, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, announces a new Multiple Income Policy, which to an extent never before achieved, makes it possible for a man, who can qualify, economically to assure that whether he dies too soon, or lives too long, a GUARANTEED MONTHLY INCOME will be provided to meet the emergency.

Guarantees of a \$10,000 Multiple Income Policy Issued in 1935 as of Age 35

FAMILY BENEFITS. An income of \$100.00 per month. This income starts when the Insured dies and continues monthly to the beneficiary until 1955, and then further guarantees to pay \$10,000 in cash, or a monthly income to the beneficiary for life based upon the attained age of the beneficiary at that time. If death occurs after the Income period, a minimum cash payment of \$10,000 is provided, or a monthly life income based on age of the beneficiary.

RETIREMENT VALUES. (1) An income to insured for life starting at Age 65 of \$100.00 per month; or, (2) an income to husband and wife as long as either live of \$73.90 per month, assuming husband and wife are the same age; or, (3) an income to husband or wife alone (with 10 years minimum payments) guaranteeing an income for the lifetime of one payee of \$89.63 per month (again assuming same age), or, (4) a cash payment of \$11,840.

While, as we have seen above, it would require a saving of \$800 a year without interest to accumulate gradually in thirty years a principal of \$24,000 to yield interest income of \$100.00 per month at 5%, this contract at age 35, requiring an annual deposit of only \$422.00, creates an immediate estate, which provides a guaranteed income to the family of \$100.00 per month, and gradually builds that fund which provides the guaranteed retirement income. The annual deposit at age 30 is \$345.50, and at age 40, is \$539.00. Like all New England

Mutual policies, this contract participates in dividends starting at the end of the first year, which either decrease the annual payments, or increase the income as you prefer. In response to individual inquiries, dividend illustrations will be shown. The contract can be issued to provide a monthly income as small as \$25.00, and premium payments arranged to best meet the convenience of the insured.

It is with a great deal of pleasure we announce that this most unique contract (as far as we know the only one of its kind issued) has been made available to Ambassadors, Ministers and Career Officers Class One to Eight, inclusive, of the American Foreign Service of the State Department, Ages 28 to 50, inclusive. This contract is designed particularly for married men and is available only to married Foreign Service Officers. Company announcements of this new policy will be found in *The Saturday Evening Post* of May 4th, *Time*, May 20th, and in the June issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

Earle W. Sapp, C.L.U., General Agent,
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company,
403 Colorado Building,
Washington, D. C.

Please send me further information about your new Multiple Income Policy and how it can be secured by Foreign Service Officers.

Name

Address



News from the Field

ITALY

During the month of March and the early part of April, 1935, quite a number of our Colleagues and their wives have passed through Naples en route to their posts or to the United States. Among them were:

Consul General and Mrs. Joseph E. Jacobs, proceeding on an inspection trip to begin at Alexandria.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Walter J. Linthicum on local leave from Vienna.

Vice Consul Leslie G. Mayer on his way to Tripoli to open a new office and

Consul and Mrs. Leo J. Callanan, destined for Aden.

Vice Consul and Diplomatic Secretary Earl T. Crain was heading for Teheran. We discussed the advisability of his taking a complete inventory of his effects before encountering the desert sands and brigands between him and his post.

Vice Consul Waldo E. Bailey also made a short stay before going to Lyon.

Diplomatic Secretary Harold H. Tittman, Jr., from Rome was here on his way to the States on home leave.

Since he was in the capacity of a Deputy United States Marshal, Vice Consul John H. Madonne was unable to come ashore. The escorting of prisoners back to the United States appears to be becoming a specialty of the Near East.

An unexpected visit in March on the part of Miss Margaret M. Hanna was indeed a great pleasure for her friends here. She seemed to enjoy Naples and the Consulate General certainly enjoyed her brief stay. It was with regret that we bade her farewell on the train for Rome after her return from Sicily.

Consul General Coert du Bois has arranged a schedule whereby the heads of the various sections of the Consulate General are switching their jobs and the "specialists" in passports, visas, shipping

and so forth are experiencing new lines of work. This has proved quite interesting and has gone a long way to dispel the idea that most of the work is done at anyone's desk. Incidentally, the executive officer has had to become a veritable professor of consular procedure.

The appearance of the weather promises an early summer, and various plans are already under way for the launching of the small sailing boats comprising the consular fleet. In addition to the "SANTA LUCIA," the "BAR-SINISTER" and the "YANKEE," a new boat, as yet unchristened, has also been acquired, so that there ought to be lots of sailing here for those transient colleagues who may be interested.

* * *

The month of March brought a number of diplomatic and consular officers and their wives on brief visits to Florence. These included:

Ambassador and Mrs. Alexander Weddell,

The American Minister to The Hague and Mrs. Grenville T. Emmett.

Mrs. Breckinridge Long (wife of the American Ambassador at Rome) and their daughter, Miss Long.

Consul General and Mrs. Ernest L. Harris of Vienna, and

Vice Consul and Mrs. John M. Allison of Tokyo.
H. M. B., Jr.

ATHENS

On April 1, 1935, First Secretary and Consul General Leland Morris completed twenty-five years in the Service. He did not know that his colleagues at the Legation and at the Consulate General were aware of the anniversary and he was therefore completely surprised when he was called into the Minister's office and presented with a silver dish to the accompaniment of the following Greek ode:

Brakes Wore Out *but* THIS Tyre Kept Right on Rolling



No tyre ever endured such brutal road tests before it was announced to the public. For months engineers and test car drivers manied this tyre. Brakes burned out every eight hours, had to be relined every 72 — but the G-3 never faltered! *It kept right on rolling.*

The G-3 is the first tyre built to meet the demands of the new, modern high speed, fast-starting, quick-stopping cars that have been causing ALL MAKES of tyres to wear out too fast! Today this new Goodyear stands as the biggest tyre success in years. This is not an opinion — nor a boast — it's a **FACT** proved by sales and a flood of enthusiastic letters from car owners and tyre dealers all over the world.

See the G-3 today at your Goodyear dealer's. You pay nothing extra for its many extra advantages.

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MILEAGE

The World Over More
People Ride on Goodyear
Tyres Than on Any Other
Make

GOOD  **YEAR**



... is only a NEIGHBORHOOD

April 30 a robot-piloted plane flashed across the United States in the record (temporarily) time of 11 hours, 5 minutes, 45 seconds

May 6 in London, England, a loyal people celebrated the Silver Jubilee of the world's most popular monarch . . . The big parade took place May 6. You read all about it looked at pictures of it in your morning paper of May 7.

Lightning-fast communication and transportation have made the world merely a neighborhood. Modern business buys and sells in China or Africa as a matter of course, though headquarters may be in Chicago or New York.

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SWIFT & COMPANY U. S. A.

An ancient Greek so loved to look
Upon his image in the brook
That, blind and deaf to all around,
He fell in headlong and was drowned.

I pray our Diplomatic Mission
May not incur a like punishment
For things that I'm about to say
About it and our friend today.

I doubt if anywhere you'll find
A force with such united mind,
Devoted to the work in hand
And loyal to the high command.

Cooperation rules the roost,
There's brains to guide and faith to boost,
And courtesy for everyone.
And strength to say "It can't be done."

But always, when there's such a crew,
There's one to whom chief praise is due.
It seems that some-one's been observant
Of what befits a public servant!

We've heard him tell us all about it,
And sure himself he's not without it.
It's not in words he's made us see
What public servants ought to be.

His judgment and his warmth of heart;
His skill in every human art,
Invest with pride of memory
His quarter of a century.

And we his friends who give this dish
Can only add our heartfelt wish,
With gratitude and love and praise,
For Leland Morris—happy days!

—LINCOLN MACVEAGH.

BARCELONA

Consul General and Mrs. Dawson gave a buffet supper recently in honor of Consuls Horn and Braddock who were on the last promotion list. Consul Braddock had occasion to use his new title immediately; for in the midst of the celebration he was called out to sign a bill of health.

Officers in Barcelona enjoyed the visit early in March of Diplomatic Secretary Alan S. Rogers on his way to the Canary Islands to enjoy the sunshine he had been missing in Paris. He returned several weeks later wearing an enviable tan.

Consul Prentiss B. Gilbert found time while the *Aquitania* was in port on March 18th to visit the Consulate General.



It is the custom of the Barcelona office to send one of the consuls to Mallorca every six months or so to perform official services for the several hundred Americans residing there. These details to the "Isle of Calm" are always welcomed. It was Consul Franklin's turn to make the trip early in March. Mrs. Franklin accompanied him.

Consul General and Mrs. Dawson left Barcelona on the Mallorca night boat on April 6th, to make connections in Palma with the *Exochorda* bound for New York. Prominent members of the Colony were at the pier to wish them a happy voyage. For several weeks before their departure the engagement book of the Dawsons was overflowing with dates of parties, teas and dinners given in their honor.

Attracted by Spain's seldom-failing sunshine, Consul General and Mrs. Arthur C. Frost visited Barcelona on April 8th and 9th. They left Zurich in the midst of snow and slush and after two days' motoring were enjoying Spain's balmy spring weather.

Miss Margaret M. Hanna, the popular Chief of the Office of Coordination and Review, and Miss Esther Susan of the Bureau of Mines spent a portion of Holy Week in this city. Several trips were arranged in their honor by the officers and their families. On Good Friday they motored to Tarra-gona to see the impressive procession, the first to be held since the founding of the Spanish Republic. On Easter Sunday they visited Montserrat and attended solemn services for which the music was supplied by the famous choir of the Monas-tery. They left for Madrid and Southern Spain on Sunday night. The families of Consuls Cross and Franklin shared the honor of having these ladies as their house guests while they were in the city. (See also photo on page 366.)—C. M. P. C.

SCANDINAVIAN POSTS

Subsequent to his inspection of the offices of the sub-editors at Oslo and Bergen, Editor-in-Chief for Scandinavia, Consul Roy Bower, sailed for home, leaving Bergen April 22. It is hoped that the leave will improve Consul Bower and that the inspec-tions will improve the notes for the JOURNAL, said improvement appearing to be difficult during his absence.

Mr. James C. Dunn, whose appointment as Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs has recently been announced, called at Copenhagen, Oslo and Stockholm on an informal tour.

Counselor of Legation North Winship and Mrs. Winship left Copenhagen on March 26th for a short visit to the United States.

(Continued to page 366)



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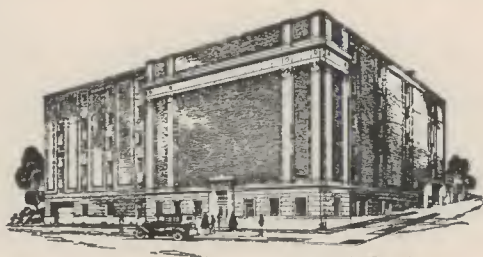
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A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 340)

(Page 28.) It is to be noted that this proposal was adopted as resolution V by the Conference. The resolution is printed in the Appendices to the Report of the United States Delegation.

The addresses and statements made by the Secretary of State en route to Washington following the adjournment of the Conference are of special interest. One of the most important of these addresses was made to the Chilean Senate, Mr. Hull having been accorded the honor of being the specially invited guest of the Congress of Chile during his visit to Santiago. "None but motives of the most genuine hospitality," he said in the course of his address, "and the warmest friendship could have prompted this unusual and most generous action on your part." (Page 54.) After reviewing some of the more important results of the Montevideo Conference he stressed "the necessity for patience as the American nations, both by domestic and international programs, undertake to go forward with the righteous work of peace and prosperity. Eggs were never more thoroughly scrambled than were the economic affairs of the world during and since the war." He expressed his faith, however, "in the gradual return to normal" and declared that he believed "profoundly that this condition when achieved will be followed by broader human advancement and greater human progress under our joint American leadership than the world has ever witnessed in the past." (Page 59.)

C. W.

JAPAN'S PACIFIC MANDATE. By Paul H. Clyde. Pp. 244. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. 1935.

If you are keeping an eye upon the trend of things in the Far East—politics, war and peace, or just current history in general, here is a book that will serve you well. If it is Japan's relation to events that interests you, then the book comes close to being indispensable; the time, travel and able research that have gone into its making are almost certainly not represented elsewhere in a single volume. Finally, this volume provides the student of mandate problems growing out of the World War a comprehensive guide to the condition of the South Sea Islands under Japanese Mandate.

But one's interest need not be special to derive profit, even keen enjoyment, from this book. In addition to international aspects of the Japanese mandates, the question of sovereignty, and of fortifications, there are chapters on "Educating the Kanaka," "Saving Souls in the South Seas"; the



twin problems of population and industry, in their unique application to the South Seas, also receive close attention.

"Japan's Pacific Mandate" first became newsworthy following the Tokyo-Geneva imbroglio over the Manchurian incident, and Japan's subsequent notice of withdrawal from the League. The chapter on international relations strikingly illustrates, through excerpts from the world press, the revived interest in this once remote subject. Japan's announced intention of retaining its Mandate indefinitely is shown to have sharply stimulated world interest in the political, and strategic status of the former German possessions, especially as it coincided with intimations from the Japanese Navy of its interest in the matter.

Making good use of recognized authorities, the author develops a distinctly interesting chapter on "The Question of Sovereignty" with respect to territories under mandate. The puzzling legal questions of sovereignty of mandate territories, and of the League's authority to revoke mandates are set forth, and clarified. Judicious use is made of comment of noted legal authorities and statesmen on the mandate system. There is lack of agreement, however, and one sees the first fruit of the Peace Conference's experiment in substituting for the old "spoils system" the mandatory system of General Smuts and President Wilson. The thin line separating administration by mandate from outright annexation is drawn so that all may see.

The author's own view of the future of Japan's Mandate are given in a chapter ("Ruling and Being") that adds to the history of Japanese colonial government. He feels that it is the record of the Japanese administrators, "good, bad, or indifferent, which must finally determine Japan's moral right to continue her mandatory administration."

For those interested in the strategic importance of Micronesia, there is a chapter on "The Question of Fortifications." This is thoroughly done, but no evidence of fortifications, naval bases, or the like, appear to have been found.

The general reader has been slighted in this review; he is not slighted in the book. He will find, for example, that Yap is famous for something more than cables and diplomatic memoranda. As the home of "the most interesting and picturesque of the tribal groups of Japan's Mandate," the island's life, customs, and stone money, amply reward an arm chair tour of its shores. There are excellent illustrations of island scenes and native life.

A book of this kind was needed, and Professor Clyde, keeping the proportions of his subject in excellent balance, has produced it.

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CAPTAIN HULL'S "NIG"

(Continued from page 323)

day afternoon in grammar school. The silence became almost unbearable when Nig, who was with me and who could sense your moods better than any human, feeling my embarrassment, began to whine and stood up, putting his front paws on my leg. I let my hand drop on his head and, having an inspiration, said "dog." A boy in the front row said "perro," which is Spanish for dog, and I immediately wrote "dog" on the blackboard and had the boy write "perro." I then wrote the English names of other things in the room and had the Spanish names written by some of the pupils. It was in this way that Nig sponsored and gave a fine start to the Trinidad High School which eventually had seven teachers and which we left in a flourishing condition.

The Cubans soon learned that Nig was an important part of the Army of Occupation, and the children especially made a lot over him and called him "Negrito," meaning little Nig. He would never growl at or try to bite a child or any other young thing, knowing instinctively it was not the proper thing to do.

Nig liked to swim in fresh water but disliked salt water and had a special antipathy to the surf. I would sometimes throw a stick on the beach and tell him to get it, timing the throw so an incoming wave would hit him. The wave would turn him over and over and he would come up growling and fighting mad but holding firmly to the stick. After giving me the stick, I have seen him turn and attack the next wave, growling and biting it as if it were a living thing. He would not let a little old ocean bluff him.

When we evacuated Trinidad we had strict orders to have all soldiers out of the town by a certain time and allow no one to return for any purpose. Company H was the last to leave and when we had gotten about a quarter of a mile away, I discovered that Nig was not with us and reported that fact to Captain Hull. He said orders notwithstanding for me to take two men and go back and find Nig. We reentered the town hoping no one in authority would see us, but almost the first person we met was Colonel Brown on his horse, evidently seeing for himself whether his orders were being obeyed. He was a captain in the regular Army and pretty strict at times, so it was with some trepidation that we stopped and saluted him. He sternly asked me what this disobedience of orders meant, but when I told him, he smiled and said, "Be sure you find Nig," wheeled his horse and galloped off. We met Nig

in less than a block, and he was evidently on our trail as he was pretty good at following scent. The Captain had slowed down the march for us, and we soon caught up with the company, where there was much relief and rejoicing over the finding of our mascot.

On our return to the United States, Nig was mustered out with the rest of us, receiving his regular and honorable discharge from the Army. When our regiment finally disbanded at Nashville, many bearded members of our company got down on their knees on the station platform to hug Nig and tell him good-bye. Several of them wrote me later and asked me to visit them and bring Nig, he being the one they really wanted to see. Captain Hull and Nig told each other farewell as two dignified gentlemen should, but the sorrow at parting was none the less sincere.

Nig spent the rest of his brief life at my home at Pulaski, Tennessee. Being a dog with personality, he soon became known to nearly everyone in town and was as highly thought of and popular in civilian life as in army circles. While I was away in law school, he received injuries from which he died in a fight with a bull dog. Many tears were shed in unashamed tribute to the memory of this small creature who had the heart of a lion and the noblest instincts.

—:—

Judge Smith relates that it was his admiration for Captain Hull, a lawyer, which made him decide to become a lawyer himself. He followed in the Secretary's footsteps also by being elected a circuit judge, and he has had the honor and satisfaction of being reelected four times. The JOURNAL is greatly indebted to him for this interesting story about our Secretary's pet and mascot during the War of '98.

BOOKS RECEIVED

PARLIAMENTARY LAW AND PROCEDURE. By John Q. Tilson, Lecturer on Parliamentary Law at Yale School of Law (formerly majority leader of the United States House of Representatives). (Washington, D. C., Ransdell, Incorporated, 1935, Pp. XV, 176, \$2.50.) With a foreword by the Honorable Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MARITIME TRADE OF WESTERN UNITED STATES. By Eliot Grinnell Mears. (Stanford University, California; Stanford University Press, 1935, Pp. IX, 538, \$4.00.)

THE NEED FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. By William Yandell Elliott. (New York, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Incorporated, 1935, Pp. X, 286, \$2.50.)



SERVICE VISITORS

The following officers and clerks called at the Department on leave or en route to their posts during the past month, their names being taken from the Register in Room 115, Department of State:

DATE OF REGISTRATION

	April
John M. Allison, Tokyo.....	15
H. A. Boucher, Rome, on leave in Minneapolis.....	15
Samuel J. Fletcher, Canton, on leave at Kittery Point, Maine.....	16
Eleanor Shields, Mexico City, on leave.....	16
Raymond Phelan, Barranquilla, on leave.....	17
C. E. Gauss, Peiping, on leave.....	17
Harold H. Tittman, Rome, on leave in Washington.....	17
Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., Shanghai, on leave.....	17
John P. McDermott, Pretoria, on leave in Salem.....	17
Nan Horan Wheeler, Shanghai, en route Europe to Shanghai.....	18
Walter S. Reineck, Santo Domingo, on leave.....	18
Walter H. McKinney, Yarmouth, on leave.....	22
John R. Putnam, Genoa, on leave in Washington.....	22
John S. Littell, Shanghai, sailing May 17.....	23
Claude I. Dawson, Barcelona, on leave in Piedmont, S. C.....	23
Francis R. Senden, Antwerp, on leave in Marshall, Minn.....	23
John Wallace Hill, Paris, on leave in Washington.....	23
Robert Y. Jarvis, Hankow, on leave in Washington.....	26
Philip Adams, St. John, N. B., on leave.....	27
C. W. Gray, reporting to Department for duty.....	29
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Frances E. Willis, Brussels, on leave in Washington.....	29
George J. Haering, Pernambuco, on leave in New York.....	29
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	May
Lucien Memminger, Belfast, on leave in Charleston, S. C.....	2
Courtland Christiani, Curacao, on leave.....	2
Paul C. Betts, Paris, on leave in Towanda, Pa.....	3
Reginald S. Castleman, Porto Alegre, on leave at Balboa Beach, California.....	3
W. J. McCafferty, San Salvador, on leave in Washington.....	5
Damon C. Woods, Toronto, on leave in Waco, Texas.....	6
James R. Riddle, Winnipeg, on leave in Talmadge, Ala.....	6
Karl deG. MacVitty, Panamá, on leave in Nashville, Tenn.....	6
Fred Morris Dearing, Lima, on leave.....	6
W. H. A. Coleman, Paris, on leave.....	6
Wallace Butterworth, London, on leave in Washington.....	6
Marshall M. Vance, Windsor, on leave in Washington.....	7
Mary C. Boudinot, Hahana, on leave in Washington.....	8
Andrey E. Lippincott, Montevideo, on leave in Washington.....	9
Duncan M. White, Habana, on leave in Louisburg, N. C.....	10
F. A. Sterling, Sofia, on leave in Washington.....	11
North Winship, Copenhagen.....	13
Leo R. Sack, San Jose, on leave in Washington.....	13
E. C. Kemp, Moncton, on leave.....	14
Culver B. Chamberlain, Hankow, on leave in Washington.....	14
Francis A. Moriarty, Turin, on leave in Washington.....	15



Photograph by L. Perez Parra

THE GLAMOUR OF OLD MEXICO

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The National Geographic Magazine

GILBERT GROSVENOR, LITT.D., LL.D., Editor

WASHINGTON, D. C.



IN MEMORIAM

The sudden and untimely death of Paul Judson Gray, Third Secretary of Legation at Montevideo, at his post on the evening of May 1 following an injection for sciatica, brings to the Foreign Service the loss of a splendid officer.

Entering the Service in November, 1929, he was first assigned to the Foreign Service School. On March 26, 1930, he went to Stuttgart, where he served until September, 1934, when he was assigned to Montevideo.

Paul Gray's memory will be cherished by the American Foreign Service for those fine qualities which made up his character. He was quiet, kindly, courteous and just—characteristics which, combined with his ability, clearly identified him as a distinct asset to the Service.

Surviving are his widow and a daughter, to whom deepest sympathy is extended.

Edward H. Thompson, formerly American Consul in Yucatan, who was a well known writer and lecturer on the archaeology of Yucatan, died at Plainfield, New Jersey, on May 11, 1935, being then 76 years of age. He was appointed Consul in 1885 and retired after about twenty years of service.

George Barclay Rives died at Edgewood, near Cobham, Virginia, on May 6, 1935, following a brief illness. Mr. Rives, who was sixty years of age, had been Secretary of the American Legation at Vienna and Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil. He was Special Assistant to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin during the World War, aiding French and English prisoners of war. He retired from the Service in 1917.

Officers who have served at the Consulate General in London during the past 20 years will regret to learn of the sudden death from pneumonia, on March 26, of Miss Hylde Retallack. Her personality and character, coupled with her exceptional devotion to her work and to those with whom she was associated, won her many friends in the service who are now stationed in all parts of the world.

Her funeral was attended by Mr. Frazer and many others from the Consulate General. Thus all those officers with whom she had been associated in the past were represented, as we feel sure they would have wished to be.

Pleasant Alexander Stovall, editor of *The Savannah Evening Press* and former American Minister to Switzerland, died at his residence, Savannah, Georgia, May 14, 1935, aged 77 years.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING.

Two hundred hands are now busy working on the immense new granite building devoted to the State, War and Navy Departments. The hammer of the mason and the whistle of the steam engine as they put the big granite blocks into their places can be plainly heard in the cabinet rooms of the White House across the way. This mammoth building is at last approaching completion and within two years at the most it will be a finished structure. It has already cost about nine million dollars and when it is done its aggregate will foot up to at least 10 million and a quarter. This is the greatest building in Washington, is said to be the largest granite building in the world, and covers about four acres and a half, or an acre more than the Capitol. It is so built that it will almost outlast the ages. Its composition is of immense blocks of gray granite, weighing all the way from a quarter of a ton to 20 tons each.

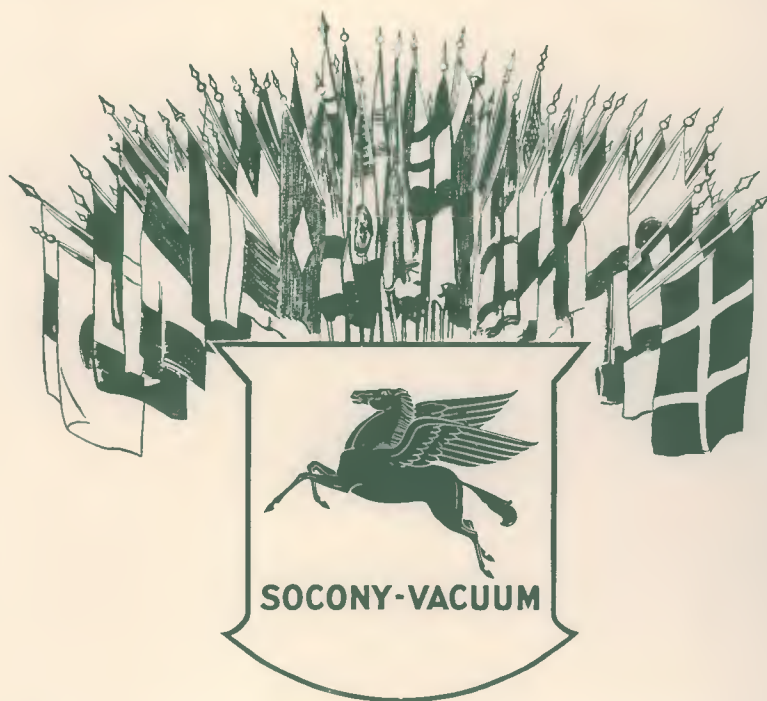
The building is perfectly fireproof. It is made entirely of iron and stone with the exception of a skin of boards laid over the stone floors of the offices for comfort, and of the doors themselves, which are of polished mahogany. The door casings, however, are of iron, and there are 545 tons of iron in the window frames and door frames of the east wing alone.

This great structure lies to the west of the White House, facing the Potomac, and looking down upon the moss-covered farm house of Davy Burns, who used to own much of the land upon which Washington is built. The architecture of the building is of Roman Doric order, married, I should say, to the French mansard. Stand by the President's stables and take a long look at it. Hundreds of windows peer out of their deep granite casings at you, the caps of each carved with the shield of the United States. Note the many projections and let your soul drink in the symmetry of those Doric columns which support the different stories at either end of the wing. Look at the central portico with its little grove of symmetrical columns as it rises in tiers from story to story. See the wide plazas which, by easy gradations of granite steps, lead to an entrance door. Stop for a while and study the structure in its immensity, and again in detail, and you may begin to form a new application of Ruskin's expression, "poems in stones."—*Frank G. Carpenter, "Washington in the Eighties," reprinted in the Washington Sunday Star.*



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GREENLAND

(Continued from page 316)

crowded along the edge of the wharf. Godthaab has its council room in the Landfoged's house, with a council-table covered with felt that is bordered with a strip of birdskins.

When I asked one of the officials about the crime statistics in Greenland, he replied that there were none. I suggested that there must at least be theft, and he answered that in North Greenland during the past year there had only been three cases of theft. When I inquired about murder he informed me that he had not known, in all the time of his service, a single instance of deliberate murder. He told me of one case, in which an Eskimo husband had become annoyed with his wife and put her out of the house. She had caught cold as a result of the exposure and had later died. This, which was certainly involuntary manslaughter, was the only recorded killing in North Greenland for several years.

When I asked about divorce, the official replied: "We have no divorce provisions in Greenland but we almost had a divorce last year. A young couple had about decided to separate in spite of the efforts of their friends to keep them together. Finally, one neighbor, as a last and most telling argument, said to the Eskimo husband, 'What if the King of Denmark should hear of this?' and the young Greenlander replied, 'We will not embarrass the King,' and the matter was dropped."

Godthaab is also the site of Greenland's newspaper, "Aguagagdlitit," which is published once a month. I was told that at one time the Council had discussed the idea of punishing criminals by publishing their names in the newspaper, but it was later decided that such a punishment would be too drastic and that no Greenlander could survive

the disgrace of being published to the world as a malefactor. The Penal Code now provides that the man who steals shall forfeit half his pay for a period of three months, and murder is such a rare occurrence that it has not been necessary to make provision for its punishment.

It was at Godthaab that we experienced a "south-west," one of those Arctic storms which can develop with such incredible speed and fury.

We had landed from the *Disko* in fair weather and were making a series of visits to the hospitable village folk. It was quite without warning that we came from one of those calls into the teeth of a fierce gale. All of our ship's company had to take shelter wherever the "south-west" found them, and the *Disko* had to be tethered by stout cables to the rocks on either side of the deep fjord. I happened to be near the house of the local clergyman and when I was driven in by the storm, as were five of my fellow-passengers, we were given food and kindly hospitality and stowed away in improvised sleeping-places for the night. Often these sudden storms blow unabated for three days, so that we were lucky to be able to continue our journey with only one day's delay.

The houses of Sukkertoppen appeared from a distance to be perched insecurely on the perpendicular face of a granite mountain. There were no slopes here for pasture land, only cliffs

rising sheer from the sea. At Sukkertoppen we saw flying above the welcoming group at the landing-place, a Danish and an American flag, side by side. I learned that the wife of the Colony Manager had sent a message to the whaling ship *Sonia* to bring the flag, which reached the colony just in time for our arrival. It was probably the only American flag in all of Greenland's 827,300 square miles.

Holsteinborg was mentioned by Anne Lindbergh



A GREENLAND GIRL



as having Greenland's most beautiful view from the window of the Colony Manager's house. It is also notable for the gateway to its village square, formed by the jawbone of a whale. At Holsteinborg we saw our first Eskimo sledge-dogs, and knowing the valiant service which these animals perform in winter, it came as somewhat of a shock to learn that they are not fed in summer but are on what is called "board wages." They hunt their none too plentiful food wherever they can find it and the struggle for existence is accompanied by much howling and many sharp fights among themselves.

There was a curious parody of laundry work at Holsteinborg. The girls were scrubbing at wooden tubs, but it was fish which they were cleaning, and it was fish and whale-meat which hung on the wooden clothes-lines back of the houses.

Egedesminde, although clinging to the bare rocks along the shore, was more nearly horizontal than Sukkertoppen or Holsteinborg, and it was here that I visited a Greenland boarding-school. A number of Greenland girls had come up from the southern colonies by our ship, and as there is no express company or red-cap service in Greenland, each passenger carries his own baggage or freight, as the case may be. The Eskimo girls carried their trunks swinging between them as they climbed the rocky path to the school in their soft sealskin boots. The dormitories had wooden bunks built in two tiers, all freshly painted in red and white, and school-rooms bright with green and terracotta paint, and below the little wooden school where the thirty pupils will work through the dark winter, great icebergs were floating.

Jacobshavn lies at the water's edge, below the greatest ice-producing glacier in the world. An hour's climb up the rocks and across a high upland of spongy peat brings one to a height from which one can see Jacobshavn's ice stretching away, glistening and white. It is computed by scientists that forty million tons of ice a day float out to sea from this glacier.

The *Disko* steamed past a succession of its great icebergs and it was here that we encountered the largest berg of the voyage. This floating mountain of ice was about a half-mile long and a half-mile wide and rose more than two hundred feet out of the water, and as only one-eighth of an iceberg shows above the water, its total height must have been twice that of the Empire State Building.

At Ritenbenk we saw the seal hunter manage his kayak with amazing skill.

The Eskimo inserts himself into the small round opening in his sealskin boat and then buttons

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the bottom of his anarak around the opening, so that the man and the boat are one unit. He can roll over in his boat until the kayak is bottom-side up, and then right himself again without the help of his paddle. When starting out to hunt a seal he places a small square white sail on the front of the kayak. This is to deceive the not too observant seal into thinking that it is a block of ice which floats towards him. When the hunter has thrown his harpoon and killed his quarry, an inflated sealskin which the hunter carries behind him on the kayak will float on the surface and support the weight of the seal, which can thus be safely towed ashore by the light craft. We watched a triumphant hunter draw his seal ashore and drag it up to his little house, where his wife removed and cleaned the fur while the husband swung his long whip to keep off the hungry dogs.

As I watched the stately procession of the hills beyond Godhavn, I remarked to Greenland's Governor General that the beauty of the place was set to the music of a string quartette, and he replied, "You will see mountains at Umanak which will call for the entire orchestra, with wood-winds and brasses." I understood his meaning when I saw Umanak's granite cliffs thundering up against the sky, and the mountain which gives the settlement its name, raising two great wings of rosy granite, like the tip of Brunhilde's helmet. It was a colossal setting for a Wagnerian opera.

When the *Disko* attempted to enter the wrinkle in the base of the granite mountains, which is Umanak's harbor, we found that an iceberg had floated into the fairway and it was necessary for our ship to circle around the obstruction in order to be able to maneuver into the narrow opening which was left.

At Umanak, the Governor General and I entertained the village at a "kaffenik." It was not an extravagant entertainment, for one can serve coffee and dried figs to an entire community for about three dollars. After the refreshments, the guests, in their picturesque costumes, sang, with a beautiful sense of tone and harmony, stately Danish hymns and melodious native songs. There is a placid beauty about the faces of the Greenlanders as they sing, and a rapt absorption in the music.

Upernivik, the most northerly point of our voyage, lies in latitude 72.8°.

Before it stretch the Melville ice-fields, which are called "the graveyard of the Arctic." Even in August a boat had just found its way down from Ultima Thule with difficulty. New ice was already forming between the old ice and driving the ship far out of its course to open water.

The little settlement at Upernivik stretches up

the rocky slope of a mountain and down the other slope to a second and safer harbor.

When I visited the grave of Peter Freuchen's first wife, the Eskimo girl Navarana, I could look down over the little settlement to the ice-strewn waters below. Around me were the heaps of stone and the mounds of sod which serve as sepulchers, and farther down were the little sod huts and wooden houses of the settlement.

On a promontory of rock jutting out into the sea and ice-fields, a cairn was being erected to mark the most northern spot ever visited by a diplomat. This pyramid of rocks, which will bear a tablet inscribed with my name and the date of my visit, is only a short distance from the cairn which was erected in honor of the visit in 1930 of the Danish Prime Minister, Thorwald Stauning.

From Upernivik our course would lead south again, down along the thousand miles of coast to Kap Farvel. But I found my own gaze turning, not towards the familiar lands but rather to the ice-clotted waters to the north, beyond which lay Ultima Thule. I understood then the spell of that blending of mystery and danger which is the Arctic, and that I too, would find myself of the number of Greenland travellers who long to return.

SONG OF THE COSMOPOLITE

A hunger for the world consumes my soul;
I climb a minaret in Istanbul,
I pluck a jungle vine from Angkor Vat,
I scorch on the Sahara, or I blot
Pure arctic snowfields whose too tenuous air
Retains no fragrance; then I wander where
From tropic swamps the weird miasmas rise,
Or soporific spices shut my eyes.
I walk Broadway at midnight, up and down,
Fathom the caverns of a mining town,
Kiss sweetly with a Polynesian girl,
Or drink with Hollywood as reels unfurl.
And as I move and live,
This much I do perceive—
The truth is dark to any who pretends
To know where good begins and evil ends;
Truth speaks in every land a different tongue,
So I have ceased dividing right from wrong.

Mariquita Villard.

ENOUGH

When fragrance can bewitch and halt the hour
And blossoms hold their honey worth the saving,
I would not suck to numbness, but prefer
To let enchantment free me of my craving.

Mariquita Villard.



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FULWAR SKIPWITH

(Continued from page 321)

those favoring independence for their land.

In February 1791 he wrote from Basse Terre, Guadeloupe, saying he had been compelled to leave Martinique on account of the "long and obstinate continuance of the unhappy disputes on the island," and that the delay in his recognition had sadly reduced his slender resources, as well as his patience. (He sends Mr. Jefferson half a dozen pots of guava jelly by bearer of letter.) Other letters followed during that and the following year asking for another appointment, and then strange to say a letter is found written by Fulwar Skipwith from Paris, on May 24, 1793, to Joseph Fenwick at Bordeaux, saying:

"After three days doubt whether the City of Paris was to be delivered to murder and pillage by the infernal furies and scelerates of the faux-bourgs, the contests has been completely decided in favor of the friends of order and government. Most of the chiefs are arrested, the rest of the insurgents disarmed and joy and tranquility restored to the well disposed part of the community." (This, by the way, was prior to the Reign of Terror in Paris, which prevailed from September 1793 to July 1794.)

The next we hear of him is that he was in charge of the Consulate at Paris in October 1794. (Correspondence in the archives of the Paris office confirms this fact.) According to a printed brief (on file in the Department's first volume of dispatches from Paris), prepared by Mons. Delagrangé, counsel for Fulwar Skipwith in a suit brought against him by Major James Cole Montflorencé, claiming a portion of the fees collected at the Consulate, Mr. Skipwith after having fought for the independence of his country, and later being sent as Consul to Martinique, came to France with James Monroe as Secretary of Legation,* being a friend of James Monroe (*lié d'une amitié particulière*) who had been appointed Minister on May 28, 1794. Mr. Monroe perceiving the necessity for a consular officer at Paris nominated Mr. Skipwith as Consul, and to this the Department agreed, giving Mr. Skipwith, however, the rank of Consul General. This fact is confirmed by a note on the card-index in the Appointment Section, Department of State, that Fulwar Skipwith was appointed Consul General, France, June 26, 1795.

The above mentioned brief states that in Octo-

*A letter is of record from Skipwith to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paris, dated Paris, February 23, 1797, in which he styles himself "*Ancien Secrétaire de Legation*."



ber 1794, Fulwar Skipwith entered into an agreement with James Cole Montflorenc, who was to act as chancellor of the Consulate, as to the distribution of fees received for collecting indemnities, etc., from the French Government due to American shipping interests. Skipwith was to receive two-thirds, and Montflorenc one-third. This agreement continued in force for three years, during which time Montflorenc received as his share of fees about 60,000 francs. The suit in question was decided against Montflorenc, then secretary to Minister Pinckney, who had been appointed as successor to James Monroe but was never recognized as such by the French Government.

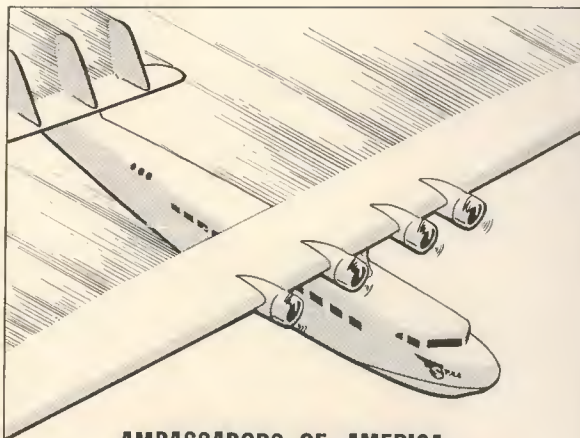
Relations between the two countries became at that time strained almost to the breaking point, and as Skipwith had, aside from his long residence in France, undoubtedly imbibed from Jefferson and Monroe an admiration and sympathy for the French, it is not surprising to learn that he desired to resign as Consul General at Paris, being out of sympathy with his Government's attitude towards France.

We therefore find a letter from Fulwar Skipwith to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, dated May 1, 1799, saying:

"It is now two years since I solicited of my Government its acceptance of my resignation of the office of Consul General near the French Republic. As long as they deferred notifying to me their acceptance of the same, I deemed it my duty to overcome my own desire of retirement and consequently have continued for the convenience of my countrymen to exercise the functions of the office. Today I have the honor of laying before you a copy of a letter I have just received from the Secretary of State of the United States wherein he announces on the part of the President that I should on the receipt of this letter cease to exercise the duties of my office. I beg, therefore, citizen minister, that from this day you will consider me among the private citizens of the United States at present residing in France."

M. Talleyrand, writing to the French Minister of Justice, in regard to "rôles d'equipage" (crew lists), referred to Mr. Skipwith as "the only authority in Paris for the United States." (Diplomatic Correspondence, No. 339,551.)

However, on December 18, 1800, Jefferson having been elected President, we find Fulwar Skipwith writing from Paris to Thomas Jefferson saying: "Many of my countrymen in Paris urge me to solicit of our Government to be named again to my late office with this Republic," and adds



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Major Montflorenc, above mentioned, (a veteran of the American Army), addressed two or three letters to the Secretary of State, asking to be appointed Consul at Paris. He stated that he had worked under Mr. Jefferson in 1791, and that the late President Adams (apparently after Skipwith's retirement) had honored him with the appointment of Commercial Agent at Paris but that he had never received a commission and so had not been granted an exequatur and therefore enjoyed none of the profits of the office during the time he had held it. However, on October 12, 1801, Mr. Montflorenc wrote to the Department that he had delivered all the books and papers to Mr. Skipwith who had produced his commission as Commercial Agent at Paris. Mr. Skipwith also wrote on October 12, 1801, acknowledging the receipt of the Department's communication of June 9 enclosing his commission as Commercial Agent.* (The official record in the Department is that the appointment of Skipwith as Commercial Agent was confirmed January 26, 1802, the commission above mentioned was therefore that of a recess appointment.)

The opening pages of the oldest complete record book in the Paris Consulate General show a transcription of the commission of Fulwar Skipwith as Commercial Agent of the United States at Paris and his exequatur dated 1801. The original of the commission was signed by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, and the exequatur by Bonaparte and Talleyrand.

Thomas Jefferson became President on March 4, 1801, and very early in his administration he named his friend Robert R. Livingston, of New York, as Minister to France. Friendly relations with France were by now restored, and negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana commenced. James Monroe returned to Paris as Envoy Extraordinary to assist Livingston in these negotiations; his coming was not relished by Livingston, and Monroe said to Madison in a private letter dated April 13, 1803:

"I was informed on my arrival here by Mr. Skipwith that Mr. Livingston, mortified at my appointment, had done everything in his power to turn the occurrences in America, and even my mission, to his account by pressing the Government on every point with a view to show that he has accomplished what was wished without my aid." ("America's Ambassadors to France, 1777

*It was in deference to Bonaparte's title of First Consul that Skipwith was commissioned as Commercial Agent instead of Consul.



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Even allowing for the old friendship between Monroe and Skipwith, this incident throws a light on Skipwith's feelings against and his relations with his chief, Minister Livingston. It is not surprising therefore to learn that early in 1804 such relations nearly reached the breaking point. Skipwith, who had been acting for some years past as Agent for Shipping Claims against the French Government, had since the inclusion in the Louisiana Purchase Convention (which was dated April 30, 1803) of twenty millions for the payment of American shipping claims found his work in regard to the collection of such claims greatly increased in volume and importance. In February 1804, Mr. Livingston took strong exception to Skipwith conferring direct with Marbois, French Minister of the Public Treasury, in regard to the interpretation of clauses in the Convention relating to shipping claims, and insisted that all such matters should have been given into his hands for attention. This led to voluminous correspondence between Livingston and Skipwith, which correspondence is on file in the Department. Skipwith in a letter to James Madison, Secretary of State, dated February 21, 1804, spoke of Mr. Livingston's "vanity," "ungenerous suspicions" and "irascible machinations."

It is interesting to note that Skipwith writing to Minister Livingston, answering the criticism that he had not been calling at the Legation, said that his office hours were from seven in the morning until ten in the evening, adding: "I go to no private or public amusements. On Saturday at two o'clock of the afternoon I leave my office to join my family four leagues from Paris, and again am at my office at twelve on the following Monday." In that connection he said that he had a country house with 15 acres of excellent land attached, which he hoped "would suffice to give independence to a man who has never been ambitious and who is ready cheerfully to embrace retirement."

Apparently the controversy with the Minister died down, and later Mr. Livingston retired and was succeeded at Paris by his brother-in-law, General John Armstrong. Relations between Skipwith and General Armstrong were, however, no better than with Minister Livingston, and in 1806 and 1807 we read of charges and recriminations. Finally, on March 8, 1808, Mr. Skipwith writing to Mr. Jefferson said that General Armstrong was seeking the withdrawal of his (Skipwith's) exequatur and he styled it "persecution." He ten-

dered his resignation as Consul and Agent of Prize Claims, and said he would leave Isaac Cox Barnet in charge.

An instruction from the Department of State, dated July 21, 1808, is an interesting confirmation of the foregoing, but is unfortunately vague and indefinite as to the charges mentioned. (However, as will be seen later, Mr. Skipwith's good standing with his own Government was in no way affected.) The instruction read:

"Your letter by Lt. Lewis was duly delivered. Others not already acknowledged are of January 3, February 13, and March 8 and 24.

A little before the receipt of your resignation, General Turreau, by order of his Government, had signified its wish that you might be recalled. Gen. Armstrong has been authorized by the President to make a provisional appointment for the vacancy until a regular one shall take place. He has been desired also to promote, as far as may be proper, your obtaining an opportunity of doing justice to yourself against the charges and evidence which induced the interposition of the French Government against you.

This will be delivered by Capt. Halley who will facilitate your return in the vessel in which he makes the present voyage to France with despatches for Gen. Armstrong.

Gen. Armstrong's attention has been called to the other subject mentioned in your letter.

I am, &c.,

James Madison."

Another chapter now opens of Fulwar Skipwith's activities in another field. Possibly through his connection with the negotiations leading up to the Louisiana Purchase, Skipwith became the owner of a tract of land in West Florida. In a letter dated Paris, June 20, 1808, to John Graham, of Virginia, (Chief Clerk of the Department of State from July 1, 1807, to July 18, 1817), Skipwith said among other things: "I have a claim to an undivided part of a tract of land on the Ouacheta, to which I must look for an asylum, or at least for the means of providing for a family now seven in number."

This accounts for his next appearance occupying a prominent position in the stormy field of politics in West Florida, and in that connection it is interesting to note that back in the year 1804 Fulwar Skipwith had apparently applied for a position in the newly formed State of Louisiana, for we find a letter from Thomas Jefferson to James Monroe, dated Washington, January 9, 1804, (written confidentially, as he said, with less reserve than common conveyances admit) saying:



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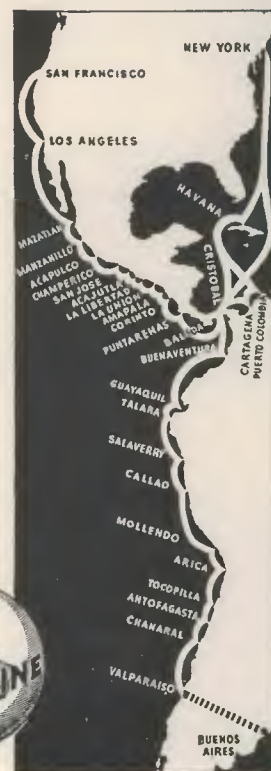
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"Fulwar Skipwith wishes office in Louisiana, but he should be made sensible of the impossibility of an office remaining vacant until we can import an incumbent from Europe. That of Governor is the only one for which the law has made that sort of provision. Besides he has been so long absent from America that he cannot have habits and feelings, and the tact necessary to be in unison with his countrymen here. He is much fitter for any matter of business (below that of diplomacy), which we may have to do in Europe."

This makes it all the more remarkable that late in the year 1810 we find Fulwar Skipwith acting as Governor of Florida (or what might more properly be called West Florida, as East Florida was at that time still in the hands of Spain). On November 26, 1810, the legislative assembly of the embryo State of West Florida elected Fulwar Skipwith as Governor of the State. As Skipwith afterwards explained, this honor was not of his seeking.

Early in the year 1810, East Florida, according to Hubert Bruce Fuller,* had a curious population, "a notable congregation of evil-doers, Englishmen, Spaniards, renegade Americans, traders, land speculators, army deserters, fleeing debtors, fugitives from justice, filibusters, pirates, and others of like ilk. Taking advantage of the confusion in Spain, and the difficulties in the other provinces, these people determined to seize the opportunity to set up a free government, which meant simply substituting their own misrule for that of Spain." There were two factions, those favoring an independent government, and those for annexation by the United States. Finally the Convention, after declaring West Florida to be a free and independent State, instructed its President to offer terms of annexation to the United States. The terms were that West Florida should be admitted to the Union as a State or Territory with power to govern itself, or at least as part of Orleans; that it should be recognized as having full title to its public lands, and that \$100,000 should be loaned to it by the United States.†

This offer was refused and President Madison issued a proclamation taking possession of the territory in the name of the United States by virtue of the treaty of 1803 and annexing it to Orleans. An order was issued to the Governor of Orleans to carry out the terms of the proclamation, and in pursuance thereof General W. C. C.

*"The Purchase of Florida 1776-1819; its History and Diplomacy," Hubert Bruce Fuller, A.M., LL.M. (Cleveland, Burrow Bros. Co., 1906.)

†American Papers, Foreign Affairs, Vol. III, p. 395.



Claiborne was directed to proceed immediately to West Florida and take possession as far as the Perdido River. General Claiborne scattered copies of the President's proclamation broadcast through the towns and hamlets of West Florida, and this gave cause for great indignation on the part of the newly chosen Governor, Fulwar Skipwith, who declared that his dignity had been insulted in that a copy of the proclamation should have been brought to him before being indiscriminately scattered among the people. Skipwith thereupon shut himself up in the Fort at Baton Rouge and defied General Claiborne to do his worst.

From the official letterbooks of General Claiborne we read that Captain John H. Johnson was charged by Governor Skipwith with a message to General Claiborne offering to negotiate with him, and saying that he (Skipwith), had "retired to the Fort of Baton Rouge and rather than surrender unconditionally and without terms he would with twenty men only, if a greater number could not be procured, surround the flag (of their State, the Lone Star State), and die in its defense." To this message General Claiborne made no reply, but in 48 hours his army was in Baton Rouge, and the United States flag was flying over the city. The Fort was quietly surrendered, and no blood was shed.

General Claiborne stated that while he was not at the time advised of the terms which Mr. Skipwith would propose, it was said that among other things he wished a formal recognition of all the sales of land under the Spanish authorities. He also stated that "Mr. Skipwith's conduct continues correct. When first appraised of the President's proclamation his feelings were I suppose wounded, and this betrayed him into some imprudence of expression. But from what I have since learned, the union of Florida with the United States has always been his avowed object and he now professes to be much gratified by the late event and to be sincerely disposed to contribute to the general welfare."

General Claiborne later reported that Mr. Skipwith had been offered a commission as Justice of the Peace, but had declined it. He added:

"We are on good terms, and I believe he is sincerely disposed to promote the interests of the United States. The sudden fall of the State of Florida evidently affected him, and I suspect he still thinks that the local authorities as established here by the people ought to have been consulted, and perhaps treated with previously to the taking possession of the country by the United States. It is very certain that few of the citizens hold

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lands under what are called Morali's titles. I had suspected that Mr. Skipwith was concerned in that speculation, but I learn to the contrary, nor does he seem in his conversation with me to take any interest in the subject."

Fulwar Skipwith later reported in a letter to President Madison, dated December 5, 1810, very clearly the reasons for the position taken by him.

Fulwar Skipwith did not suffer in the estimation of the administration, for lengthy correspondence on file in the Department of State indicates that in 1813 he was entrusted by Monroe, Secretary of State, with a confidential mission to Santo Domingo or Haiti. A certain James Gillespie was also connected with this mission. It is believed that the object of his mission was to obtain permission from General Petion to establish a base on the island for American vessels during the war with England. The difficulties of obtaining passage or chartering a vessel for the journey were so great that Skipwith did not go to Haiti but sent a Mr. Taylor to act for him.

An instruction to Skipwith from James Monroe, Secretary of State, dated March 23, 1815, enclosing Skipwith's commission as Consul at Paris, stated that the restoration of peace with Great Britain rendered the future services of Mr. Taylor, Port au Prince, unnecessary. The compensation allowed Taylor would therefore cease.

Skipwith's appointment as Consul at Paris is confirmed by the records in the Appointment Section, Department of State, the date being given as March 3, 1815. There is no evidence, however, that Skipwith returned to Paris.

Skipwith on March 15, 1819, was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys for Lands of the United States at St. Helena, Louisiana. He apparently held this position until 1822, when he was succeeded by Elijah Clark, who acknowledged his kind assistance. In the records of that office there is an entry of a land claim by Evaline Skipwith, and also one for 678½ acres by Fulwar Skipwith, acquired in 1805.

The last item discovered is a letter to Fulwar Skipwith, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, dated December 11, 1829, from Humberston Skipwith, only son of Sir Peyton Skipwith, of "Prestwoud," Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, asking the consent of Mr. and Mrs. Skipwith to his marriage to their daughter Lelia Robertson (widow of Thomas Bolling Roberston, Governor and first United States Senator from Louisiana). The item* refers to Fulwar Skipwith as Governor of West Florida in 1810, and also American Consul at Paris.

*Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 35, page 197.

SAMOA

(Continued from page 319)

eighty-five-year old Catholic Marist teacher who had recovered the body of her grand uncle after the battle.

Although the American Consul had been a party to the crowning of the young king his despatches reflect much pessimism. He reported that Malietoa Tanu could be kept on the throne only as long as warships were in the port. He found the British and Americans were on the defensive despite the operations of warships and landing forces which had done all that was possible. People dared not remain at Apia even under the guns of the warships. Always there was danger of an attack. With a strong guard at the American Consulate Mr. Osborn feared to burn a light at night or to venture out.

Relief from the arduous labor of king making was at hand. On May 13, 1899, the Joint Commission, one commissioner from each power, arrived on the U. S. S. *Badger* to exercise supreme power. All civil and military officers of Samoa were placed under the authority of this commission. The commissioners set about disarming the natives. The king was persuaded to abdicate and the three consular officers were invested provisionally with the official duties of the king.

I sought the Berlin Convention of 1899 (Treaties, Conventions, International Acts 1776-1909; Malloy, Page 1576) to learn just what were the official duties of King of Samoa. The convention is silent except that the independence of the Samoan Government and the free right of the natives to elect their king and choose their form of government according to their laws and customs were recognized. In other words, the "Faamasino Meleke" shared with his colleagues all the powers and authority of a supreme chief in the South Sea islands.

I began this with an idea of giving an account of the last days of the historic consulate at Apia but after wandering far and wide of my subject I see that to record the doings of a mere signer of consular invoices and routine quarterly returns to the Department of State would detract from the glory and other things that had once belonged to the Consul at Samoa. I let the curtain drop on His Majesty the "Faamasino Meleke" in his evening clothes sitting on the triple throne flanked by his gold braided German and British colleagues. Peace once more reigned in the Kingdom and Their Majesties' dusky subjects dropped warlike pursuits to take up humdrum taro planting and fishing on the reefs.



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 345)

First Secretary C. Porter Kuykendall, formerly at Oslo, passed through that city on February 1 on his way from Cherbourg to Kaunas.

Captain H. J. Keppler, Naval Attaché at Berlin, also accredited to the Scandinavian countries, left his p.p.c. cards at Copenhagen, April 17, and at Oslo and Stockholm prior to his return to the United States, and probably to a sea assignment.

Vice Consul Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., splashed out of Copenhagen in his Chevrolet on March 28 for his new assignment at Budapest. He states that he is equipping his car with pontoons and sails for future spring voyages.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Maffitt returned from leave in the United States on February 12. They have received notice of their transfer to Sao Paulo but do not know when they will leave Stockholm for Brazil.

Vice Consul William F. Cavanaugh arrived in Göteborg on March first to take up his duties as Vice Consul there. He was accompanied by his mother-in-law and his wife.

Spring moving days find Doctor Meriwether packing preparatory to his transfer to Stuttgart about the end of May. He will be relieved at Oslo by Doctor Bush now at Warsaw.

Mrs. Kari Wade (née Klinkenberg) left Oslo on April 9 en route to the United States, having resigned from the staff of the Consulate General.

Professor Harold C. Urey, whose discovery of

heavy hydrogen and other work in the field of chemistry earned him the Nobel Chemistry Prize, came to Stockholm in February and received his award. He was accompanied by Mrs. Urey.

Minister Ruth Bryan Owen has been requested to show her motion pictures and to speak on her trip to Greenland last summer, on several occasions, the principal one being at Elsinore, Denmark, on March 6 for the benefit of the Knut Rasmussen memorial fund for scientific investigation.

On March 1, the American Minister Laurence A. Steinhardt was the guest of honor at a dinner given in Borås by the Technical Society, the Chambers of Commerce of Västergötland and Norra Halland. An address delivered by the Minister on that occasion on the subject of advertising and sales methods received wide comment in the Swedish press.

Consul General Southard spoke on April 4 before the members of the American Women's Club of Stockholm on "The Old Home of the Queen of Sheba."

Consul General Lester Maynard addressed the American Club at Copenhagen on March 26, relating interesting stories of his experiences in the Foreign Service.

Spring has come and so we hope the winter sport casualties will decrease at Oslo. Practically everyone who indulges has met with

some form of injury. Consul General Bevan is too much of an expert to receive real bodily injuries, but he returned from the Easter holiday excursion with his face badly burned. The Consulate General, from appearances, seems to be staffed with

EASTER IN BARCELONA



Lynn W. Franklin

Miss Margaret Hanna, Chief of CR, Department of State, under the old Roman Arch near Barcelona, April 21, 1935. Left to right: Horacio Hawkins, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Pauline Reinsch, Mrs. Cross, Consul T. S. Horn, Miss Margaret Hanna, Miss Esther Susan, Mrs. F. H. Robinson, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross.



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American Indians. Mrs. Thaw and Mrs. Bevan acquired sprains while the Higgins, not content with one try, have been seen limping about on several occasions. Mr. Mancill states that his black and blue ski-service stripes will never disappear.

Marilyn Doty, the eleven-year-old violinist from California, gave concerts recently in Oslo and Copenhagen. At Oslo she and her mother were presented at a tea given by Chargé and Mrs. Thaw and the impression which she made that afternoon filled the auditorium when she gave a public concert. At Copenhagen she and her mother were entertained by Minister Owen. Prince Gustav and Princess Thyra were present on that occasion. Miss Doty's playing at that time and at her two public appearances won a place for her in the hearts of the Copenhagen public.

The pianist Paul Snyder also gave public concerts in both Oslo and Copenhagen.

The appearance of these two talented Americans may do something to overcome the impression that America produces only colored artists which may have developed as the result of the recent success in Scandinavia of Marion Anderson, Josephine Baker, Paul Robeson and Duke Ellington.

On March 5, the American Minister and Mrs. Steinhardt gave a dinner which was honored by the presence of the Crown Prince Regent and the Crown Princess of Sweden. Among the 34 guests present were several Ministers and their wives, Swedish Court officials and members of Swedish society.

On April 9, the American Minister and Mrs. Steinhardt entertained at a supper dance which was honored by the presence of Prince Gustaf Adolf,

the heir apparent to the Throne, and Princess Sibylla, and Prince Carl, the Duke of Ostergötland. This was the first formal dance given at any of the legations in Stockholm since the marriage of Prince Gustaf Adolf.

L. W. T.

PORT AU PRINCE

Richard N. Heming, clerk in the American Consulate at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, since 1928, died suddenly on March 18th.

A service was held at the Church of the Holy Trinity on Tuesday, March 19th, attended by the Honorable Norman Armour, American Minister, and the Honorable F. M. Shepherd, British Minister, and many other friends.

BOGOTA

In a recent "International Tennis Tournament," conducted in Bogotá, Reginald S. Kazanjian, Secretary of the Legation at Bogotá, and Jaime Durall, No. 4 Spanish singles player, won the men's doubles against the Colombian champion and the Colombian Olympic champion as the opposing team.

W. S. G.



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Left to right: His Excellency Raul Gudián, Foreign Minister of Costa Rica; Admiral Richard E. Byrd; Gerald A. Drew, American Chargé d'Affaires. Photo taken at the Costa Rican Foreign Office, April 16, 1935.

HANKOW

The engagement has been announced of Miss Jean Elder to Mr. Reginald P. Mitchell, American Vice Consul at Hankow, China.

GUATEMALA

On May 23, 1935, Federico Garcia, Janitor-Messenger, American Consulate General, Guatemala City, completed twenty-five years of faithful service.



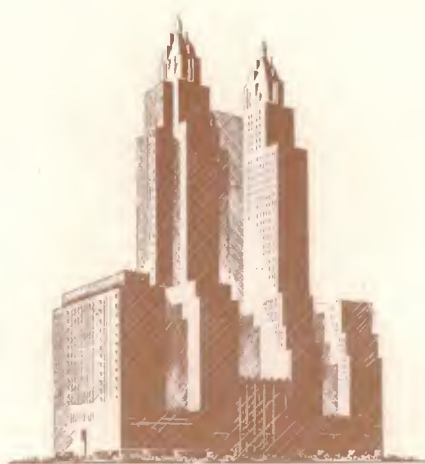
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