

The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
★ ★ **JOURNAL** ★ ★



Vol. XIII

OCTOBER, 1936

No. 10

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CONTENTS

(OCTOBER, 1936)

COVER PICTURE "Munday Williams" (See also page 582)	PAGE
DIPLOMACY AND LETTERS By Augustus E. Ingram	545
THE CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY By John R. Barry	548
ROLLER COASTER By Roy E. B. Bower	550
THE QUEENSLAND ABORIGINAL By John Colebrook	552
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE IN ACTION	554
MAGELLAN	556
LETTERS	558
SCHOLARSHIPS	559
PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT	560
NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT	561
NEWS FROM THE FIELD	564
A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF Cyril Wynne, Review Editor	
The Cardinal Dictator Reviewed by C. W.	566
Diplomacy and Peace Reviewed by Mary Walton McCandlish	567
Canadian-American Industry Reviewed by William Gerber	574
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES	568
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES	570
SHADOWS IN COBLENZ, <i>Photographic Study</i>	572
TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL	575
IN MEMORIAM	575
MARRIAGES	582
TENNIS IN THE DEPARTMENT	585
REGALIA	585
A WEEK IN HANKOW By Jean Josselyn	591
CONSULAR SHIPBUILDING	596
VISITORS	596
BIRTHS	596

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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

American Security and Trust Company	569
Bacardi, Santiago de Cuba	595
Baltimore Mail Line	586
Brewood (Engravers)	588
Calvert School	592
Cathay Hotel—Shanghai	595
Chase National Bank	590
Cognac—Jas. Hennessy & Co.	595
Crillon, Hotel—Paris	595
Dunapalota Hotel—Budapest	595
Federal Storage Company	578
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	544
France et Choiseul Hotel—Paris	595
General Motors Export Co.	542
George V, Hotel—Paris	595
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Export Company	577
Grace, W. R., and Company	587
Harris and Ewing	588
Hungaria Hotel—Budapest	595
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.	573
Le Boissy D'Anglas Restaurant—Paris	595
Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co.	570
Martinique Hotel	581
Mayflower Hotel	543
Merchants Transfer and Storage Company	591
Metropole Hotel—Shanghai	595
Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.	581
Munson S.S. Lines	590
National Geographic Magazine	575
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.	588
New Yorker Hotel	II Cover
Pagani's Restaurant—London	595
Palace-Ambassadeurs Hotel—Rome	595
Pan-American Airways, Inc.	570
Park Hotel—Shanghai	595
Plaza Hotel	579
Rockefeller Center	III Cover
Sapp, Earle W., C.L.U.	588
Savoy-Plaza Hotel	579
Sea Captains' Shop, The—Shanghai	595
Security Storage Company of Washington	569
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	583
Southern Engraving Co.	593
Tyner, Miss E. J.	588
Underwood Elliott Fisher Company	589
United Fruit Company	581
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company	571
United States Lines	571
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	IV Cover
Woodward and Lothrop	541

Thoughts of
WASHINGTON

FOREIGN Service Officers Have A Particular Interest In The Many Activities of Government.

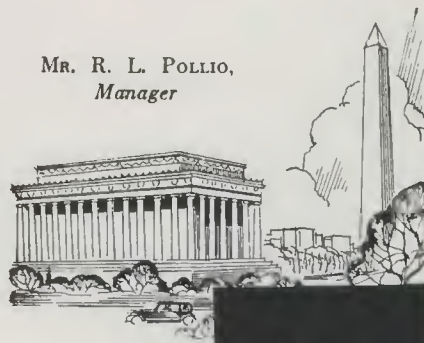
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. XIII, No. 10

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1936

Diplomacy and Letters

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

DIPLOMACY and Letters as careers have often gone hand in hand, and the United States like other countries has often called upon its literary men to go abroad to represent their country in the diplomatic and consular service.

Would that it were possible to go back to the earliest days of the American diplomatic and consular service and present a complete list of American men of letters who have been members of the Service. The mere recital of their names would make a galaxy of stars. Some day such a list may be made; this is merely a somewhat hasty glimpse into the past, presented in the hope of increasing the *esprit de corps* of our Service and of stirring up its members to an interest in carrying on its literary traditions.

It is difficult to know where to start,

but for fear of being thought remiss one must mention briefly Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, and others who acted

as our first diplomatic representatives abroad and who were also distinguished as men of letters. Soon thereafter came Joel Barlow, our Minister to France in 1811, who was well known both in his own country and in Europe as the author of a remarkable epic poem entitled "The Columbiad." His death from exposure at Zarnowicz, near Cracow, while traveling to keep an appointment for a conference with Napoleon, was one of the many tragic events of the retreat of Napoleon's army from Moscow.

Certain diplomatic posts seem for obvious reasons to have been filled in the past by literary Americans. For instance, at Madrid in



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FROM THE FAMOUS DUPLESSIS PORTRAIT, METROPOLITAN MUSEUM



1842 Washington Irving, famous as the author of "The Sketch Book," was our Minister; it was in 1829 he had written his famous work on the Alhambra. He had been called "the first American man of letters" and "the first man to make Europe conscious of the fact that there was a cultured society in the United States." Among his distinguished successors at Madrid were: James Russell Lowell in 1877, editor, poet and author; John W. Foster in 1883, well known as the author of "A Century of American Diplomacy," "American Diplomacy in the Orient," and "The Practice of Diplomacy"; Hannis Taylor in 1893, author of "Origin and Growth of the American Constitution" and various works on international law; William Miller Collier in 1905 (later appointed Ambassador to Chile), the author of many legal works; and so on down to the present incumbent, Claude G. Bowers, a distinguished orator and author of "Jefferson and Hamilton," "The Tragic Era" and other historical works.

The Court of St. James also received many American literary men. All of our diplomatic representatives to Great Britain were noteworthy, but of those with a literary experience and training we might start with Edward Everett, our Minister there in 1841, who was an editor and a man of letters. Later, in 1846, came George Bancroft, the celebrated historian. J. Lothrop Motley, author of the celebrated "Rise of the Dutch Republic," was at London in 1869, after service at Vienna; next came General Schenck in 1870, noteworthy among other things as the author of the leading exposition of poker; James Russell Lowell, poet, essayist and humorist, was rewarded for his literary eminence by appointment to London in 1880, after serving at Madrid from 1877; John Hay, author of "Castilian Days," "Pike

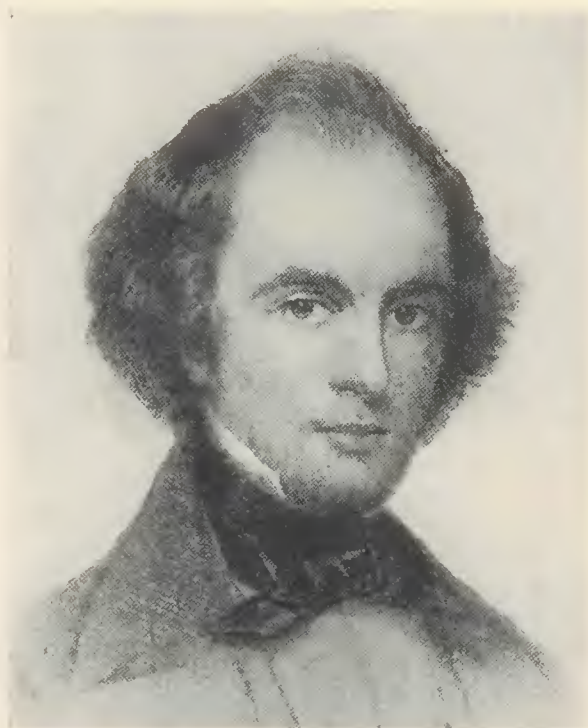
County Ballads," and many other works, was our Ambassador at London in 1897; Whitelaw Reid, great journalist and for many years leader of the Republican editors of the country, was Ambassador from 1905 to 1913; following came Walter Hines Page, from 1913 to 1918, who had been not only a successful editor and journalist but also an author of distinction; George Harvey, Ambassador from 1921 to 1923, was also a journalist but of a different and more militant type. At the present time our Ambassador at London is Robert Worth Bingham, president and publisher of several important newspapers in the South.

Many distinguished American literary men were sent as our diplomatic representatives to Germany, commencing with George Bancroft in 1871 (to Prussia in 1867); J. C. Bancroft Davis in 1874, Bayard Taylor in 1878 (among his writings, his translation of Goethe's "Faust" is considered a classic); Andrew D. White in 1879, and again in 1897, noted as an educator and author; David J. Hill, in 1908, author of "A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe," and other literary works; and James W. Gerard, who after serving there during the early part of the World War was the author of "My

Four Years in Germany," "Face to Face with Kaiserism," *et cetera*.

General Lew Wallace was Minister to Turkey from 1881 to 1885. He wrote three historical romances: "The Fair God," 1873; "Ben Hur: A Tale of the Christ," written while Minister to Turkey, which proved a great success; and "The Prince of India or Why Constantinople Fell," in 1893.

Thomas Nelson Page, author of many books and poems, was our Ambassador to Italy in 1913, and was followed by Robert Underwood Johnson, distinguished poet and editor of the *Century Maga-*



Courtesy of the Saturday Review of Literature

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE FROM A PAINTING BY C. G. THOMPSON



zine; he has written delightfully about Venice, "The Queen of the Adriatic."

Richard Washburn Child, then editor of *Collier's Magazine*, was the next appointee (1921); he was the author of "A Diplomat Looks at Europe."

Rasmus B. Anderson, Minister to Denmark in 1885, was known as the "father of Norse literature in America." Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, Minister to Denmark in 1907, was a journalist of great charm and ability, and also the author of many books, among which were "Ten Years on the German Frontier," "Confessions of a Book Lover," and "Recollections of a Happy Life." Norman Hapgood, well known editor and author, was stationed at Copenhagen in 1919. John Dyneley Prince, professor of Semitic and Slavonic languages, and author of some descriptive books on expeditions to Babylonia, also was Minister to Denmark (in 1921). Ralph Hermon Booth, of Detroit, who had a distinguished career in journalism, was Minister to Denmark, dying there in 1931. Our Minister to that country until recently was Ruth Bryan Owen, noted for her gifts as a speaker and writer.

Lewis Einstein, appointed Minister to Czechoslovakia in 1921, after filling other positions in the Foreign Service, is the author of several historical works.

Henry Van Dyke, that charming poet and author of essays and religious works, who was pastor of the Brick Church, New York City, for many years, and afterwards professor of English at Princeton University, served as our Minister to the Netherlands from 1913 to 1917. He was an ardent fisherman, and his "Little Rivers" and "Fisherman's Luck" endeared him to all enthusiasts of that sport.

Brand Whitlock was American Minister (later

Ambassador) to Belgium from 1913 to 1922, a period which covered the Great War, concerning which he has written so graphically, as did also Hugh S. Gibson, his able assistant, now Ambassador to Brazil.

James B. Angell, our Minister to China in 1880, and to Turkey in 1897, was president of Michigan University and an editor and author. Charles Denby, Minister to China from 1885 to 1897, was the author of "China and Her People." Horace N. Allen, Minister to Korea from 1897 to 1905, was

the author of "Things Korean: A collection of sketches and anecdotes, missionary and diplomatic." Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, author of many works on the intellectual and political currents in the Far East, was minister to China in 1913. Jacob Gould Schurman, author of several philosophical, historical and religious works, was in 1921 our Minister to China, having served previously in Turkey.

John Gardner Coolidge, who served at several posts in the diplomatic service, his last being as Minister to Nicaragua (1908-11), was the author of several well known books.

As will have been noted, many of our diplomatic officers have published their memoirs or experiences,

and in addition to those already mentioned the following might he listed:

William F. Draper, Ambassador to Italy, 1897-1900, wrote "Recollections of a Varied Career." Herbert W. Bowen, Minister to Venezuela, 1901-1905, wrote "Recollections Diplomatic and Undiplomatic," (1928). Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, 1913, wrote "All in a Life Time," (1922). Frederick J. Stimson, Ambassador to the Argentine in 1914, wrote in 1931 "My United States," an autobiography dealing generally with his diplomatic experiences in the Argentine during

(Continued to page 576)



WASHINGTON IRVING PORTRAIT
WASHINGTON IRVING HOTEL, GRANADA, SPAIN



THE DE RAMEZAY
COAT OF ARMS

The Chateau de Ramezay

By JOHN R. BARRY, *Vice Consul, Montreal*

LONG, long ago, during the French regime in the year 1705, the Chateau de Ramezay came into existence at Montreal, Canada.

Its first occupant, Claude de Ramezay, eleventh governor of Montreal, came to Canada from France in the year 1685 as a lieutenant. Later he served as captain, colonel, commandant and finally as governor. His gallantry and bravery soon brought him, not only merited promotion, but the love, devotion and hand of Melle Marie Charlotte Denys, the beautiful daughter of Denys de la Ronde, a gentleman of great wealth and culture. De Ramezay was known as a most hospitable gentleman and when not on expeditions of war, discovery and conference with the Indians, entertained lavishly within the walls of the Chateau for all classes of society, including not only royalty, high military and government officials, but also many of the Indian chiefs and braves from the surrounding country.

At the time of its erection, the Chateau de Ramezay was in the most fashionable neighborhood of the town, with a clear view of the St. Lawrence River and the beautiful gardens of the Jesuits.

Governor Claude de Ramezay died in the year 1724, his family occupying the Chateau until its sale to the Compagne des Indes in 1745. Later it was sold to William Grant who disposed of it to the English Government. The governors sent

by England to Canada used the Chateau for residential purposes until the year 1849.

An American army under General Montgomery made the Chateau its headquarters during the years 1775-1776 and here issued propaganda urging the Canadian people to join with them and cast off allegiance to the King. Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll, envoys sent from the American Congress to influence the Canadians against the English Kings, were guests of General Montgomery at the Chateau. Benjamin Franklin brought his printing press with him to aid in the issuance of propaganda, the press being set up in the vaults. During this same period Benedict Arnold occupied the Chateau for several weeks.

For many years after the withdrawal of the government from Montreal, and the transfer of Lord Metcalf, the last resident governor, to a new government house, the Chateau was used for various purposes until obtained by the Provincial government in the year 1894. The City of Montreal purchased the Chateau for the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society in 1895 for use as a museum and historical portrait gallery. This Society became the absolute owners of the Chateau during the year 1929.

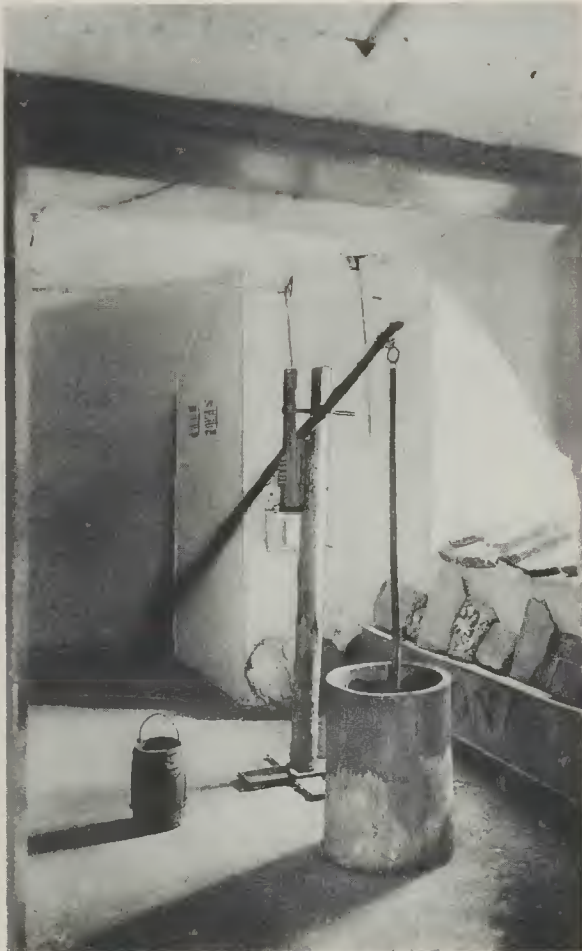
Here were held councils of war, conferences with the Indians, through the French, American and



English regines by de Ramezay, Montgomery, the English governors and their staffs, and in this room lavish hospitality was extended to nobility, the illustrious and the lowly.

Historical portraits and costumes now adorn the walls, and relics, antiques and documents of various periods fill numerous cabinets and cases scattered throughout this interesting council room. A letter written in the Chateau during 1776 and signed by the three Commissioners of the American Congress, B. Franklin, Saml. Chase and Chs. Carroll of Carrollton, is on exhibition as well as the antique sword of Colonel Pierre Guy, who was among those who signed the capitulation of Montreal with the Americans in 1775.

In the Discoverers' Room of the Chateau de Ramezay many historical portraits, maps, and antiques connected with the early history of Canada



THE VAULT WHERE FRANKLIN'S PRINTING PRESS WAS USED



ENTRANCE TO THE CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY

may be found, including a plan of the town and fortification of Montreal in 1763 (this plan was copied from the original plan of the Royal Engineers in the Dominion archives); a plan on parchment of Fort Detroit in 1760-63; plan of Fort Duquesne drawn by Captain Robert Stobo while a prisoner in 1754; the Louisbourg Bell and many other exhibits of importance and interest to historical treasure seekers who journey from far and near to view these jewels of the past which have been preserved through generous individuals and societies interested in this service.

The principal kitchen of the Chateau is now vault No. 2 and contains antiques from several periods. The wooden candlesticks were formerly in the Chateau Chapel. Chairs, tables, spin-

(Continued to page 571)

Roller Coaster

By ROY E. B. BOWER, *Consul, Stockholm*

Illustrations by Roderick Beach

Consular Regulations: Sec. 11, Note 3.—The Department desires that every Foreign Service Officer furnish on April 1 of each year a statement on a "Transfer Record" card, prepared in accordance with instructions appearing on the reverse side of the card: Is a transfer desired? Post preferences, with reasons; etc., etc.

THAT Zeus, that All-in-One and One-in-All, known as "the Department" tests our philosophies in unsuspected ways. Among them, this 3 x 5 card desired of us on All Fools' Day asks us to be articulate, and our women folk vociferous, about our very hearth and home. Willy-nilly, every man must ask himself at least once a year what he wants and expects from life.

The card is temptingly spotless, like a new scratch-pad. The questions are modestly placed in small type as a footnote. How inviting! No one has ever seen a questionnaire like that before. No arrogant bold-face interrogatories, with space so small that it is evident no one cares what answer you meekly squeeze therein. Just amiable hints, like a cultured host quietly leading you on to talk about yourself. "You're quite a hunter, I believe?" or "The opera was very fine last season, was it not?" One looks forward to the pleasant duty of being agreeably frank with so cordial a Zeus. One broods upon Kenya's lions or Budapest's music as the case may be.

The day comes. The card is placed before you. Would you like to be transferred, and where? The whole world is offered. It is like childhood days when a birthday came around and one could have whatever one wanted. You draw little squiggles on the blotter, and day-dream. The blotter gets fairly decorated, but the 3 x 5 card is still clean. Would Herr Freud deduce from the odd markings on the blotter that the subconscious yearns for China?

Can it be that you don't know what you want? Is it possible that a reaction has set in, and you are so darned homesick you wish you were back in Keokuk selling real estate?

This is one of several possible moods. In it, the joy of satisfied wanderlust is revived. (It has become fairly subdued after coping several times with landlords, servants, new languages, curtains too short, rugs too large, schools non-existent and Junior becoming a Problem.) For at least a moment the eyes sparkle as they did that day some years ago when word came that you'd passed the exams and the President had selected you—gosh! —to represent the nation. If anyone says that's

not a thrill he lies in his teeth. Westward Ho! and with a flag, *the* flag, in your hand. To Athens, to Algiers, to Bangkok, Canton, Dundee—to the whole index of the atlas. Was a transfer desired then? Sure! Many and often. Post preferences: Asia, South America, Europe, the South Seas, the North Pole.

The flame flickers down, and a criss-cross is added to the other squiggly bits on the blotter. The cat instinct now takes charge of the mind for a moment. It's

cheaper not to keep moving. And the cook has finally learned to make apple pie without garlic. What a bore to have to make a whole fresh circle of friends. Besides, the new radical parliament's doings will be exciting: to a greenhorn they'd mean nothing. Don't forget, too, Junior will always find this language useful and heaven knows what unheard of place we'll go to next. Like an old cat, wouldn't one prefer to stay put?

The trouble is Mrs. X—. If that woman would keep her nose out of things this post wouldn't be the impossible place it is. The blotter gets its final jab and the nice clean 3 x 5 card its first entry. Is a transfer desired? Yes. Reason: My wife finds the climate very trying. (No, the sinister



ZEUS . . . TESTS OUR PHILOSOPHIES IN VARIOUS WAYS



Madame X did not really determine matters, but like the student's at Sarajevo her's was the match.)

Another mood is a compound of such abstractions as the ultimate goal of existence with concrete notions of service. Post preferences, the card murmurs. Well, why does anyone want to go anyplace? Cash rewards and ultimate glory will not be altered by these little confessions. Zeus has a tolerant smile for the lad who said he wanted London because his goal was the No. 1 job in the Service, namely, Amhassador to the Court of St. James; but the lad must walk patiently through the decades and many lands before he need worry about London. Other considerations may therefore rule. Temperament, perhaps. It would be so easy sometimes to say what was *not* wanted. What a lot of prejudices one really has, all unsuspected until 3 x 5 cards appear. Yet, one man at least, who detested several varieties of his fellow beings, was given four years at Singapore — where lives the world's largest assortment of peoples — and after due adjustments, spent the happiest years possibly imaginable.

Perhaps to be wanted is the most fundamental human desire. If Zeus will only say "I can use you," what possible difference does it make where? By all means, then, let's manoeuvre for such a position. Now if there's one thing for which I have a flair it's forecasting the results of elections. It's always the other man who rolls the peanut down Main Street with his nose. Wouldn't I positively shine in that troubled republic where frequent voting is the national sport? Shall I ask to be sent there? Diplomacy is chiefly knowing which way the cat will jump. . . . I've promoted myself to an ambassadorship before recollecting that it's not I but my wife who is the Family Prognosticator and that, come to think of it, her oracles have always indubitably been Delphian. And would Zeus care for that? Maybe I was just lucky not having to push that peanut. Post preferences: I humbly crave the gods to decide for me. It's too much to ask a mortal to guide his own destiny. Only let the

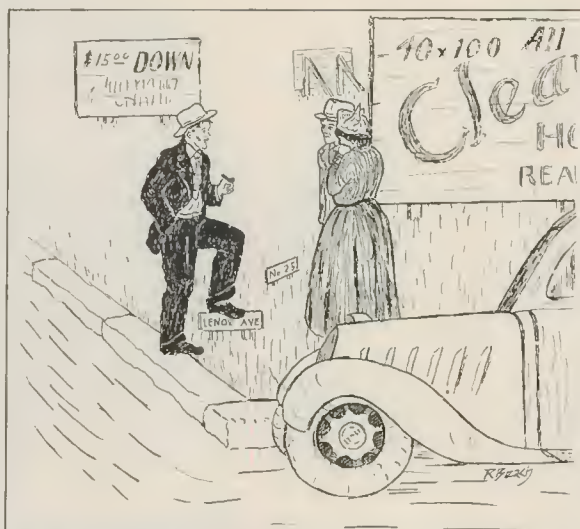
reason be my own much or little worth, and not the Olympians' games.

A mood which is apt to succeed this chastened spirit is one of calculation. How when Zeus reads this craven card? Will the great head nod, and the divine voice say, "Papa knows best"? And would papa accordingly send so spineless a creature to Coventry? The old boy has legendary attributes which should be considered. The cynics say: If you want a transfer, plant a garden. This implies a contrary-mindedness on the part of Zeus, a human quality which may give him charm, but— It's also an axiom that cockyness is sat upon, and that would-be humorists are made to realize that "we are not amused." Initiative must not sound like impudence. 'Twere well to be ingratiating,

which, after all, is our professional bedside manner. The four cardinal virtues are prudence, temperance, justice and fortitude; credit Zeus with the first three and suspect he needs the fourth. For our part, there is no mightier Service sin than playing one's cards badly. The man who can't play his own cards won't do better playing for the nation. Cautious is the word for officers before putting transfer records in the pouch on April first. Don't be fooled!

Weary of calculation, the necessarily resilient mind finally rejects all

this. Presumably the kindly gesture of asking to learn your wishes is just that, a kindly gesture. Let the response be spontaneous. Damme, this service life is like being on a roller coaster; we're up, then down, and it's all exciting. Underneath is what seems to be uncertain support, but we have faith. We paid our nickel to get on, let's go places—and come back where we started. Zeus, you're in charge of a grand show. The man who steps up and lets you take him for a ride—that's the man you favor. The Blue Grotto or the Alps; it makes no difference; they whirl past in a jiffy. Here's your 3 x 5 card. Put me down for Paris, Rio and Peking. Post preferences: Wherever my Uncle Sam can use a bright young feller. Reasons: It's a great life.



WISH YOU WERE BACK IN KEOKUK SELLING REAL ESTATE



ABORIGINAL CHILDREN,
NORTH QUEENSLAND

The Queensland Aboriginal

By JOAN COLEBROOK

YOU seldom see a full-blooded aboriginal in the streets of an Australian city. You find them singly and in pairs in the smaller country towns, working as handy-men on farms and as cattle boys on stations. Sometimes you find a camp of them settled near a creek in the coastal scrubs and in the wilder interior they move about in larger tribes of a hundred or more. The Queensland government has gathered about five hundred of the more refractory of them and formed a settlement on Palm Island and here the women wear mission dresses as well as the hereditary grass necklaces and the boys enjoy the football scrum more than they do the dances of their fathers.

Already in the brief years of Queensland's occupation by white men, the original owners of the country have discarded most of their old customs, and rather pathetically confused by alien beliefs and morals, they have developed a strange mixed philosophy and manner of living.

Sometimes a car moving smoothly along a bitumen road will pass a little creek where a "blackfellow" stands patiently spear in hand waiting for a fish to move in the muddy water. Occasionally you will see a little procession moving

along the grassy side of the road, an aboriginal husband with his sticks and his inevitable mongrel dog, and behind him a couple of gins laden with their dilly bags and their children. If you travel off the beaten track you may strike a "camp"—either a very temporary one with the gundi made of leaves or grass, or a more permanent shelter where sheets of tin and pieces of wood have been used to build huts in the white man's style. The gundi are very low and are redolent with the smell of dogs and smoke and aborigines. An old gin generally crouches near the fire smoking a short pipe; and, when strangers approach, the lean and always hungry dogs set up a wild chorus of barking.

With the gradual encroachment of civilization the aborigines are being pushed farther back into the interior and with the slow dying out of the race there is the dying out of a remarkably logical and ingenious mode of living.

Their language includes an extensive sign language, the use of which, in company with smoke signals, has probably given rise to the expression "bush telepathy" that refers to the miraculous manner in which news spreads from tribe to tribe and from one part of the country to another.



For instance in certain circumstances members of a tribe communicate by means of hand signs, and this is particularly useful when one member is some distance from another or when it is not advisable to speak aloud. A black tracking an opossum might signal to another that an opossum was in the vicinity. He would do this by imitating with his first and middle fingers the clawing action of the animal when it clings to the bark of a tree.

The smoke signals make it possible to send news more quickly over long distances and the ordinary straight rising of the smoke is varied by alternately covering and uncovering of the fire with leafy branches and by the formation of smoke rings, or black smoke. This method of sending news causes many reports of the uncanny sixth sense of the aborigines and with it is associated their well developed five senses and almost soundless method of walking.

When it comes to providing himself with food, the aboriginal is extremely ingenious and will willingly wade neck deep into a lagoon, his head tied up with rushes, until he is near enough to an unsuspecting diver or duck to catch it by its webbed feet. Birds are caught

in traps, and the larger red-necked scrub turkey by means of a lawyer vine loop and a grasshopper bait. Kangaroos are tracked with dogs and the spear or boomerang, and with incredible speed and litheness one of the tribe will climb a tall scrub tree to surprise an opossum or tree-climbing kangaroo.

The chief food of the tribe varies according to the district, and the camps on the edge of the civilized districts use a great deal of whiteman's food. A staple diet farther out is pap-pa or seed food which is first ground, then winnowed with the help of the toes, then ground again, moistened and baked. Yams baked or raw, the edible root of the water lily, a pigweed which is rather like cress, wild fruits, honey or the "sugar-bag," ants, frogs, lizards, iguanas, snakes, birds and fish,—these give variety to the diet and in different areas, an occasional crocodile or kangaroo finds its way into the larder.

The women make and carry dilly bags, made of opossum string (tendons of the opossum), whitefellow's twine, blanket thread, or human hair, and into these go all manner of things, including a few yams or roots.

Even the most sophisticated town lubra is likely

to wear a necklace of giddy giddies, and grass belts and bracelets decorate the camp women. The giddy-giddy is an attractive scarlet seed with a black eye. In the less civilized portions of the state, the men mutilate themselves with knives and rub charcoal into the cuts so that long scars run in patterns over



Queensland Government Tourist Bureau

THIS "MODERN" ABORIGINAL HAS NOT FORGOTTEN THE CRAFTS OF HIS FATHERS.

He is seen preparing a shield for a coroboree.

their bodies. For the coroborees or dances, they paint themselves with red and yellow ochre and white paint made from gypsum.

No one who has seen a coroboree will ever forget it. Like all savage dances it is at once

(Continued to page 584)

The American Foreign Service in Action

The current situation in Spain has furnished another opportunity for members of the American Foreign Service to demonstrate their ability to serve their fellow countrymen under emergency conditions.

Other agencies of the Government, American citizens, and the American press have praised the Foreign Service in Spain for its recent splendid achievements.

The JOURNAL takes pleasure in reproducing, as representative, but not as mentioning all meritorious officers, a few of the comments:

MEETING AN EMERGENCY

Before the week is out American authorities in Spain will have completed the extremely difficult and nerve-racking task of evacuating American refugees from that war-torn land. Those who insist on remaining will do so at their own risk.

The occasion should not pass without a tribute to the truly splendid work done for their endangered fellow-citizens by American foreign service officials. The outbreak of the civil war last July found hundreds of our nationals surprised in danger zones, some of them in places extremely difficult of access.

With courage, resourcefulness and skill members of the American Embassy at Madrid, and American consular officials throughout the country, set about rounding up the stranded, providing shelter for them until means of egress from Spain had been made available, and seeing that they got away safely. As a group they have lived up to the highest standards of our foreign service and have performed a task of which all Americans may justly be proud.

Particular praise is due Eric C. Wendelin, third secretary of our embassy at Madrid. With the Ambassador and the next ranking officials away from the capital when trouble began, youthful Mr. Wendelin automatically assumed charge and has for two months skilfully surmounted all the enormously difficult emergency tasks which have fallen to him. Now all but 40 persons claiming American citizenship have been evacuated from the beleaguered capital, or soon will be. These 40, by repeatedly declining to take advantage of the means of rescue placed at their disposal, are no longer in any sense a governmental responsibility.—*The Washington Post.*

ANCHORS AWEIGH

Secretary Hull has acted wisely in deciding to withdraw all warships of the United States from

Spanish waters. They have rendered effective service in the evacuation of American citizens from civil war danger zones and immediate further need of their presence is at an end. More than one thousand of our people have been safely transported from the country since war broke out. Some five hundred Americans have elected voluntarily not to depart. Besides these there are about one hundred who are destitute and could not take advantage of evacuation facilities, while a few others are marooned and out of reach of rescuers. The State Department is now working on plans to assist the impoverished and isolated Americans and to get them out of Spain at the earliest possible moment.

The four ships now leaving Spanish waters will be kept within easy hailing distance for emergencies requiring their return. The cruiser *Quincy* and the Coast Guard cutter *Cayuga* will proceed to Gibraltar, while the destroyers *Kane* and *Hatfield* will be stationed along the coast of France. The private American citizens who choose to remain in Spain for business or other reasons now do so at their own risk. Consular and diplomatic officers will stay at their posts until they conclude that it is no longer safe for them to continue functioning. Secretary Hull gives them discretionary authority to leave whenever they think conditions warrant it. It is an appropriate moment to commend the efficient and faithful work done by our foreign service officers in Spain, both diplomatic and consular, under extraordinarily trying conditions. The men of "career," like young Mr. Wendelin, Charge d'Affairs at Madrid, have given notably good accounts of themselves.

Having exhausted every possibility of removing citizens from troubled areas, there is no valid reason why the Washington government should keep warships hovering along the war-torn coasts, with ever-present danger of such untoward incidents as the recent air bombing of the destroyer *Kane* and involvement of the United States in international complications which may any day flow from the revolution. The State Department and the Navy between them have earned the Nation's gratitude for an excellent job performed under difficult and perilous circumstances. Having given everybody who wants to get away from civil war ravages and vicissitudes an opportunity to do so, it is eminently right that the United States should now take action designed alike to emphasize its neutrality and reduce to a minimum the chance of embroilment in Spain's tragedy.—*The Washington Star.*



FOREIGN SERVICE TESTED

The efficiency of the State Department and the foreign service has been strikingly demonstrated in the emergency precipitated by the revolution in Spain, which required the government to conduct the first evacuation of Americans from a European country since the World War. At the same time our diplomatic and consular officers in Spain and adjoining lands provided an exceptional news service for the information of the government and the American public.

Confronted with danger, the consuls have remained at their posts. They intend to remain, at least until they are satisfied that there are no Americans left in their districts to whom they can be of assistance.

They have reported no destitution among American refugees, but have in some cases given of their own means to see that this would remain true.—*New York Times*.

UNCLE SAM DOES A GOOD JOB

The activity of the diplomatic and consular agents resulted in information being sent to Washington as to the whereabouts and safety of Americans and a special train was furnished for the 161 Americans beleaguered in Madrid. To date most Americans in Spain have been evacuated, but members of the diplomatic and consular corps are remaining on their jobs to render assistance to any who may have been caught in the bloody civil war.

In this quick and effective work, the United States helped evacuate nationals from other countries. All who participated in it deserve the highest commendation.—*Louisville, Kentucky, Courier*.

PREPAREDNESS UNPLANNED

No federal benefit payments are provided to succor Americans stranded abroad, or even to extricate them from situations similar to the one now popping in Spain.

For that reason their safety is a matter of their own ingenuity and the diplomatic ability of the Foreign Service of the United States, an organization numbering fewer than 3,700 from top ambassadors to lowliest messenger, costing approximately \$11,200,000 annually, or less than two-fifths of 1 per cent of the annual expenditure of the government.

If the thousands of Americans now in Spain escape without casualty, just as Americans were evacuated from the turmoil of Ethiopia, it will be because of the skill of the American Foreign Serv-

ice, and not because of any governmental plan, program, project or Washington blueprint mapping a course of action in case of emergency.

In none of the many money chests in the United States Treasury is a fund available to take care of Americans in the Spanish predicament. Nor has the State Department ever sought such a fund, depending as it does on the skill of its men and cooperation of the Navy, now quite casual since the so-called European squadron of the American fleet was abolished in 1929.

Paradoxically, the motto of the Foreign Service is to be prepared at all times without benefit of plan of action. The unexpected that the men in the field meet has shown plans to be worthless. Success depends on whether the diplomacy of the United States has operated to command respect.

In the Spanish disturbance chance found three American battleships at Cherbourg on the annual cruise of the Annapolis midshipmen. One, the *Oklahoma*, was spared to rescue Americans in Spain. Likewise it was luck that the new cruiser *Quincy* was en route to Europe on a shake-down cruise, and an American liner could be turned in at Barcelona to evacuate Americans there.

Throughout the present incident the Department of State has banked frankly on the efficacy of the American foreign policy as it has been enunciated by the Roosevelt administration in the term "good neighbor." To the men in the field has been left the job on the assumption that they have been able to convince foreign nations in both Eastern and Western Hemispheres that the policy is one of non-interference short only of jeopardizing the dignity, prestige and interests of the United States.

Just as Cornelius Van H. Engert, American Minister at Addis Ababa, was expected to handle the rough-and-tumble of the Ethiopian situation in which Legation guards were forced to fire on raiding Ethiopians, so Eric C. Wendelin, third secretary of the Embassy in Spain, has been expected to look out for the hundreds of Americans herded for safety into the Embassy in Madrid. In the same manner the department expects American consuls in Bilbao, Malaga, Seville, Valencia and Vigo to take care of Americans in their territories, using means and methods at hand to meet situations as they develop.

The Department of State exercises jurisdiction over fifty-five American embassies and legations and 350 American consulates. In the fiscal year of 1936, ended June 30, Congress appropriated \$12,934,605 for the department and its foreign

(Continued to page 586)

Magellan

THE Portuguese called him Fernão de Magalhães and many unkind names. The Spaniards called him *blesséd*, and Fernando de Magellanes. We call him Ferdinand Magellan and the "first circumnavigator," though he did not survive to return home with his ship. Because birth records were often laxly kept in those days, we only know that his birth took place some time between 1470 and 1480, which must have been a bit of a strain on his parents. He was eventually delivered at Villa de Saborosa in the district of Villa Real, Traz os Montes: in other words, he was born in Portugal.

His family was "hidalgo" and he spent his boyhood in the household of Queen Leonora, consort of John II. For several years he was in active service in the East Indies. In 1510 he gave warning of the plot of the people of Malacca, thus probably saving his countrymen from annihilation. He commanded the ships sent out under Abreu for the discovery of the Spice Islands, and on his return was sent to Morocco. This brief episode is memorable for the wound which left him lame for the rest of his life, and for the beginning of the troubles which determined his future course. Contrary to what he had a right to expect, King Manuel refused Magellan's application for an increase of the pay assigned to him as a member of the royal household, and the manner of the refusal added insult to what he considered injury.

So Magellan offered his services to the court of Spain, and was heartily welcomed. Manuel realized his mistake and first tried to lure Magellan back, and then attempted to ruin his new-born Spanish reputation. Because of the influence of the Bishop of Burgos, Manuel was unsuccessful.

On August 10, 1519, Magellan, in the service of Spain, sailed to find his way by a western route to Spice Islands. To Spain this expedition of five ships was extremely important.

In 1494 the Pope, in order to make an end to all further strife between his beloved children of the Iberian peninsula, had taken a ruler and had divided the whole world into two equal parts by drawing a line roughly corresponding to our fiftieth degree of longitude west. He had given the Spaniards everything to the west and the Portuguese everything to the east. That was the famous treaty of Tordesillas upon which the Spaniards

based their right to execute all those who dared to pass beyond the line and which made the first English and Dutch expeditions to the American mainland such very hazardous enterprises, for whoever was caught was threatened with immediate hanging as a common pirate.

The Pope, however, who had made this venture into applied geography, Alexander VI, was himself a Spaniard, and for this reason, the Portuguese claimed that the treaty had not been quite fair to their interests. Hence a century of wrangling and fighting, and hence the importance of Magellan's expedition.

When more than three years afterward, on September 8, 1522, the *Victoria* cast anchor in a Spanish port, the captain, Sebastian del Cano, had a strange tale to tell of mingled triumph and tragedy. When the squadron lay in Port St. Julian, on the Patagonian coast, three of Magellan's captains had defied him and it was only by a rapid execution of summary vengeance that he had maintained his authority. Later when provisions ran low and his men urged their leader to turn back, Magellan replied that he would go on and finish his work if he had to eat the leather off the ship's yards. Actually they did eat the leather off the rigging, first soaking it in the ocean and then roasting it over a fire. At a later date the *Antonio*, at the instigation of Gomez, the Portuguese pilot and Magellan's personal enemy, sailed home to Spain with evil reports at the very moment of Magellan's success, when the Strait of the Eleven Thousand Virgins, now the Strait of Magellan, had been explored almost to the Pacific.

The strait was passed on November 28, 1520, and, though Magellan had not quite reached the Spice Islands when he fell in conflict with the people of Zebu, in the Philippines, April 27, 1521, his task was virtually accomplished.

The name Magellan's Land is given to Patagonia and the hypothetical continent of which Tierra del Fuego was considered only a portion. The southernmost point of land, Cape Horn, is named after the native town of the man who discovered it (the little town of Horn in Holland) and not after a cow.

J. F.

An editorial frown upon history in frivolous vein, even though in condensed form.—Ed.



FERDINAND MAGELLAN MEMORIAL
Magallanes, Chile

Letters

AMICABLE WRESTING

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Washington, D. C.

TO THE EDITORS:

Thank you for your courtesy in sending me copies of the *AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL* for September containing the article on The National Archives, compiled by Elizabeth M. Trueblood. I have read the article with interest. The National Archives is grateful to you and to Mrs. Trueblood for making possible the dissemination of information concerning The National Archives to readers of your publication.

In the interest of accuracy, however, and in order to keep the record straight, I desire to point out the fact that the Emancipation Proclamation, which Mrs. Trueblood refers to as "Perhaps the most important document preserved in the State Department," was transferred to the National Archives Building, with all other proclamations and executive orders, on March 12, 1936. The statement is also made that "All the governmental departments will dislike to part with such priceless documents, and not the least of the Archivist's problems will be to wrest them away without leaving any hard feelings." The resolution adopted by the National Archives Council defining the classes of material which shall be transferred to the National Archives Building and establishing regulations governing such transfers, gives to the head of a governmental agency the right to initiate the transfer of records in his custody to the National Archives Building. The Archivist is empowered to requisition for transfer to the National Archives Building only such archives as the head of the agency having custody of them has indicated that he desires to have transferred. The Archivist, therefore, is not faced with the problem of wresting archives from the various governmental agencies.

The National Archives cannot successfully perform its functions without the cooperation of the agencies that produce the archives, and it is a source of gratification to The National Archives that in every case in which its representatives have had relationships with other governmental agencies they have been extended every courtesy and have met with cordial cooperation.

Please be assured that The National Archives deeply appreciates the opportunity afforded the

readers of the *FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL* by the publication of this article to obtain information about the agency of the Government charged with the responsibility of concentrating, preserving and administering the archives of the United States Government.

Sincerely yours,
THAD PAGE,
Administrative Secretary.

TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES:

1. An apology for the error regarding the Emancipation Proclamation which is indeed in the custody of The National Archives.

2. No apology for "wrest." The Editors felt in considering the manuscript, and still are of the opinion, that the context clearly indicated that any "wresting" had been and would be of a friendly cooperative character, if, in fact, the Department heads concerned refrained from initiating the transfer of documents appropriate for inclusion in The National Archives.

3. Thanks for its thanks.

THE EDITORS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

TO THE EDITOR:

The information in J.'s letter in the March, 1936, issue of *THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL* regarding an index for the *American Journal of International Law* was of interest.

J. and your other readers may be interested in knowing that the writer has compiled two indexes: one of references in the *Journal of International Law* to Mexico and the other of leading articles, editorial comment, current notes, judicial decisions, book reviews and the references in the section "Periodical Literature of International Law" relating to citizenship, expatriation, naturalization, nationality and protection.

There are not a few subjects treated in the *Journal of International Law* the indexing of which would be profitable for officers particularly interested in some one subject, e.g., the Foreign Service, immigration, extraterritoriality, China, recognition, claims, extradition, etc.

S.



THIS ONE BELONGS TO PC

To THE EDITOR:

A few weeks ago I was at my desk in the Consulate, meditating deeply upon the Foreign Service Officer who is described on pages 326-328 (inclusive) of the Department of State Register, and wondering what he did in his spare time, etc. During the course of my meditations, there occurred an incident which, had I been that man, would have required no thought whatever, but which, under the circumstances, was sorely trying.

It presented a question which does not appear to be touched upon in the Consular Regulations, yet one which could confront any officer at some time during his career. Any suggestions, therefore, which might be forthcoming from the JOURNAL'S readers, would be beneficial to all. I refer to the proper method of receiving in the office a particular class of visitors, to wit: lady midgets; and special reference is made to the following points:

1. If the visitor is offered a chair, and it then appears that the suggestion is not feasible, should the officer (a) place the visitor in the chair, or (b) let the matter drop?

2. If the visitor declines to be seated, should the officer (a) remain standing, so that he can see, but not hear, the visitor, or (b) vice versa?

3. In case there happen to be two large poliee dogs on the inventory, and they both simultaneously assume a playful attitude toward the visitor, should the officer (a) remove the dogs, (b) remove the visitor, or (c) try to "laugh it off?"

4. If, on entering the room, the visitor approaches from the far side of the desk, in such a way that the officer can hear, but not see, the visitor, is the officer justified in assuming that it is all a mistake, and jumping out of the window?

DOUGLAS FLOOD.

WHAT IS A DIPLOMAT?

An inquiry was made of one member of our party during our visit to the Chichen Itza ruins, by a young Maya servant employed in the home of Doctor Morley. Being very curious and no doubt having previously heard that the members of the Diplomatic Corps would visit the ruins, he inquired the meaning of a diplomat. It took almost thirty minutes of the member's time to explain finally to the Mayan lad the meaning of the term diplomat. He seemed much more familiar with the term consul, which he admitted having heard, but was quite ignorant of what a diplomat meant. It is still doubtful in the member's mind whether the lad now understands the meaning of a diplomat.—*From a report by Ambassador Daniels.*

SCHOLARSHIPS

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



LUCIEN MEMMINGER, JR.

As announced in the August, 1936. issue of the JOURNAL, its scholarship for the current scholastic year has been awarded to Lucien Memminger, Junior, son of the American Consul General at Belfast.

Young Memminger is reported to have attained a creditable record in the schools he has heretofore attended. It is expected that he will continue his progress at Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia, which he has now entered.

The JOURNAL'S Scholarship is awarded every year to children entering American preparatory schools, preference being given to those entering the final year of such schools. Other details were given on page 446 of the August, 1936, issue.

FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Miss Helen May Goforth, daughter of the American Consul at Matamoros, has been awarded the Association's scholarship for the 1936-37 scholastic year. Her photo appears on page 570 of this issue.



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

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PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT

The JOURNAL takes pleasure in announcing that the Pictorial Supplement is scheduled to come off the presses in the early part of November.

One copy will be mailed *gratis* to every officer who has supplied his photograph or who is a subscriber to the JOURNAL.

The supplement will contain the photographs of the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Undersecretary and the Assistant Secretaries, Ambassadors and Ministers, Foreign Service Officers, Chiefs of Divisions of the Department of State, and non-career Vice Consuls. For obvious reasons, it was necessary to draw up a list of individuals to be included; this list was based as to the Foreign Service upon the Foreign Service List of April 1, 1936, and, with respect to the Department at Washington upon the list of Officers of the Department of State published by The National Emergency Council.

The Supplement will also contain photographs of every American Diplomatic and Consular office, of the White House, the Department, the Capitol, the New York skyline, the San Francisco skyline, and other interesting scenes. In all there will be approximately 1,400 photographs.

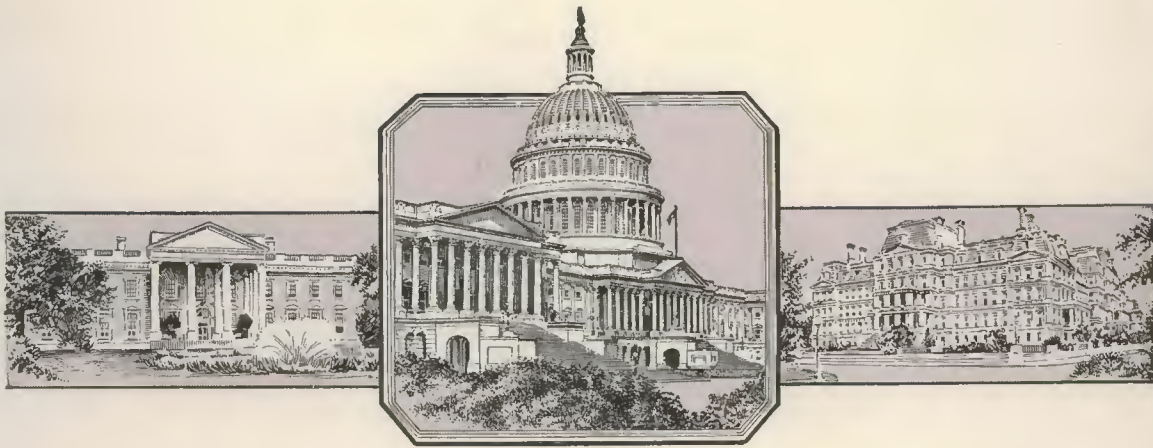
The volume will be well printed on first quality paper and well bound. Standard JOURNAL dimensions and typography will be followed.

It is the opinion of the JOURNAL's staff that this volume is unique in many respects including the fact that it covers practically the entire world. It should further knowledge of the Foreign Service and for many years be of value as a reference book to those interested in the Department and the Service. The cooperation of nearly 1,000 individuals was necessary and a year's time has been given to preparation.

While it would be preferred that no orders be placed by officers for additional copies of the Supplement until they have actually seen their copies, plans have been made whereby officers, particularly those at distant points, desiring to have copies delivered as Christmas or New Year gifts may now submit orders. The price of each extra copy has been fixed at \$1.90.

A limited number of copies will be available in *de luxe* binding at a cost of \$3.50, U. S. currency, each postpaid to any address.

In order that mailing may be expedited and bookkeeping kept at a minimum, officers are requested to enclose remittances with their orders. Remittances should be in the form of drafts (or personal checks) on New York or Washington payable to "THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL."



News from the Department

On September 7 the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, delivered the following address of welcome to the Third World Power Conference and the Second Congress of the International Commission on Large Dams:

"It is a great satisfaction to me to be able to welcome in the name of the Government of the United States the distinguished members of the Third World Power Conference and the Second Congress of the International Commission on Large Dams. I assure you that it affords us genuine pleasure to have you as our guests in the Nation's capital.

"The subject of the development and use of power, the harnessing of the forces of nature to make them work for man, is of tremendous and increasing importance. Your meeting here in Washington is convincing proof of that assertion. Engineers in every specialized field, producers of fuel, operators of plants and distributors of power and prominent Government officials have come here from more than fifty nations for the purpose of meeting together to exchange technical knowledge, experiences and opinions. Power represents one of the largest single factors in any nation's economic structure; for upon power depend to a large extent industry, transportation, communications, and to a growing degree, agriculture. And as the uses of power are extended to millions of people throughout the world, the influence upon society of this great expansion must have the careful consideration of us all. Those of you who are concerned with the development of power technology, and those of you who are interested in the organization and use of power resources, have before you almost unlimited opportunities for great service to mankind. Inventive and engineering genius have brought many of the luxuries of two

decades ago within the reach of all today. Power and mechanical appliances conceived and produced by men of your training and experience are able to provide an even greater abundance of good things.

"But, they also are capable of producing machines of destruction—engines of war. Unfortunately, a vastly disproportionate share of the skill and energy of scientists and statesmen alike is being devoted now in many parts of the world to the creation and organization of forces of destruction. Shall we allow this application of genius and energy to be dissipated in the agony of armed conflict, or shall we insist with all the determination at our command that they be employed objectively in the pursuits of peace? Shall the brains of the world be used to lighten the burdens of man, or shall they be used for the grim purposes of war?

"The responsibility of maintaining peace in a world fraught with suspicion and fear, and torn by dangerous ambitions and conflicting political philosophies, rests not upon governments alone. This responsibility rests to even greater degree upon the shoulders of the thinking people of each land; people such as you who meet here to consider important matters common to every country. You meet in a spirit of friendly cooperation with no thought of chauvinism or political jealousy. You thus not only make progress in your own field of endeavor; you also advance the cause of peace. And the cause of peace is the cause of civilization; religion, science, culture and social betterment only go forward in a world without war. Every war of the past has retarded the progress of civilization in direct proportion to the vigor with which it was pursued and the number of days, months, or years it has endured. Yet we



find today a lamentable absence of appreciation by many responsible and influential statesmen that these present warlike tendencies can only lead to a world holocaust. Are we in this supposedly enlightened age so stupid that we cannot read this awful lesson of history? I refuse to believe that we are. I am convinced that once this lesson is fully learned by the people of the world, the unanimity of their response will secure to us the blessings of permanent peace.

"And it is your duty as well as mine to teach this lesson. The people of the world must learn that war is a cruel mill whose stones are the misled hope of national aggrandizement and the selfish ambitions of unscrupulous persons. The oil and fuel of that mill are furnished by the fear and hate which come from distrust and suspicion. The grain for that mill is the valiant, patriotic youth of the world, ready to carry out the orders of the leaders who are too often reckless or ruthless. The grist from that mill is death—death to youth, death to hope, death to civilization!

"Accustomed as you are, as men of science or men of affairs, to deal with tangible things and with exact facts, you are essentially realists. I think the definition of realism as applied to international relations has greatly changed in the recent past. From the end of the World War up to a short time ago, those who labored to bring about the settlement of differences among nations by peaceful means were termed impractical idealists. The realists were those who put no faith in those efforts for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. They refused to believe in the possible effectiveness of this work for peace, and held that it was futile to attempt to settle differences between nations except by the judgment of the sword. But today the true realist in international affairs knows that in the face of present threats, our efforts to devise ways and means of preserving the peace must be redoubled. The true realist is he who knows that the fabric of peace has been worn perilously thin; that if it is again torn asunder by the bloody hands of war it may never be repaired.

"I spoke a moment ago of the great responsibility of governments and peoples to preserve the peace. In all history the weight of that responsibility has never been so great as at this hour. The world has countless times in the past known the horror and destruction of war. In each case it has labored back to the sanity of peace, sometimes quickly, sometimes only after long dark years of struggle. But the wars of the past, with the exception of the world conflict which began in 1914, give us no basis for judging the effects

of a war of the future. If war comes upon us, it will be fought not alone by uniformed armies and navies but by the entire populations of the countries involved. Airplanes, poison gas, and other modern fighting equipment of which we can only conjecture would make the world a veritable inferno.

"A general war now would set loose forces that would be beyond control—forces which might easily bring about a virtual destruction of modern political thought, with all its achievements, and possibly a veritable shattering of our civilization. Our one hope is that the governments and peoples of the world may fully realize the solemn responsibility which rests upon them all and that realistic envisaging of the inevitable consequences will prevent their flying at each other's throats no matter how great may be their impulses and the fancied incentives. There exists today an unparalleled opportunity for those nations and groups which look forward with clear vision to bring about an early return to sane perspectives and relationships based upon full comprehension that the members of the family of nations must live together amicably and work together in peace or be broken in an utterly destructive misuse of the power and the instruments which, properly used, bear beneficial witness to the amazing constructive capacity of mankind.

"I cannot too strongly urge that, with the great capacity which you possess and the influence which you can wield, you, the members of this Congress, and your associates in every land, bend your efforts unceasingly toward perfecting programs of methods for the preservation and promotion of peace. I urge that you insist that the products of your constructive thought and efforts be devoted to constructive ends."

Assistant Secretary Welles on August 27 broadcast the following address over a nation-wide network on a program sponsored by the People's Mandate to Governments to End War, on the eighth anniversary of the signing of the Briand-Kellogg Pact:

"When the twenty-one American republics, through their delegates, meet together at Buenos Aires on December 1, an opportunity unique in the history of this continent will be afforded them. It will be within their power to determine upon measures which can do much to insure the preservation of permanent peace in this western world.

"Notable advances have been made during these past three years. Peaceful adjudication of disputes has replaced armed conflict; suspicions and antagonisms have in great measure been dispelled



AMBASSADOR TO ITALY



Edward J. Taylor

CAREER DIPLOMAT APPOINTED AMBASSADOR

The Honorable William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, has been appointed, by the President, American Ambassador to Italy.

by a salutary correction of mistaken policies of the past; real progress has been made in achieving a more liberal inter-American trade. These gains must not only be consolidated, they must be greatly enhanced.

"The instrumentalities of conciliation and arbitration can be made more efficient, more practical. Peace machinery can and must be improved where experience has shown it to be necessary. But it is only by abolishing, so far as it is humanly possible, the very causes and motives for war, that the American democracies can offer more than lip service to the cause of peace.

"And the achievements of the Inter-American Conference, if they prove happily to be of this nature, will not be limited in their beneficial results to the nations of this continent alone. Such a practical application of the policy of the Good Neighbor cannot fail, sooner or later, to make for peace in every quarter of the world."

AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been appointed American Ambassador to France, succeeding Jesse Isidor Straus who resigned because of ill health.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen has resigned as American Minister to Denmark.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL

The following will attend the current sessions of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School. The names of posts given are those at which they have recently served probationary assignments:

Hector C. Adam, Jr., Ciudad Juarez; Monroe W. Blake, Montreal; William F. Busser, Warsaw; Clion Curtis, Jr., Budapest; C. Perry Ellis, Habana; Albert R. Goodman, Santiago, Cuba; Norris S. Haselton (married), Guadalajara; Robert B. Menninger (married), Toronto; Marcellis C. Parsons, Naples; Carl W. Strom (married), Vancouver; E. Paul Tenney, Hamburg; S. Roger Tyler (married), Toronto; T. Eliot Weil, Marseille; Ivan B. White (married), Mexico City.

Lowell C. Pinkerton is Director of the School and Miss Cornelia B. Bassel is his assistant.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT

A definite announcement regarding the Pictorial Supplement of the JOURNAL will be found on page 560. The Supplement is now in the final stages of preparation.

It has taken a year to complete work on this publication which, it is believed, will be of value to all who are interested in the Department and the Service.

FLETCHER WARREN HONORED

Fletcher Warren, Secretary of Legation and Consul of the United States, was on September 14, 1936, at Managua, decorated by the President of Nicaragua with the Medal of Merit for his action in May, when he received non-combatants caught between the cross-fire of two opposing factions.



News from the Field

SAN SALVADOR

The annual August holiday season was made more enjoyable by the five-day visit of the Special Service Squadron, United States Navy, on a courtesy mission. A number of entertainments and athletic events were arranged for the officers and men of the American colony and the Salvadoran government.

W. P. C., JR.

SAN SALVADOR VISIT



Left to right: Rear Admiral G. J. Meyers, U. S. Navy, President Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, Minister Frank P. Corrigan. The accompanying photograph was taken at the Legation immediately following a luncheon given by the Minister for the Admiral and a few officers, attended also by the President and the Ministers and Subsecretaries of Foreign Affairs and War.

SCANDINAVIAN POSTS

Minister and Mrs. Biddle left Oslo on May 29 for leave in the United States. Prior to their departure on May 9th there was a dinner for 69 people, a record for the Legation so far as the Old Timers can recollect.

Counselor of Legation North Winship and Mrs. Winship returned to Copenhagen from leave in the United States on May 16. Consul General Maynard and Mrs. Maynard returned from home leave in the United States on July 31. Vice Consul Laurence Taylor and family spent a three weeks' holiday in August touring England and Scotland by automobile.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Dowling accompanied by their daughter, Miss Patricia, returned from home leave on June 6th. They expect to leave for their new post at Lisbon about the middle of August. Mrs. Brockholst Livingston also returned to Oslo in May from a visit to Edinburgh.

Visitors to Oslo included Mrs. Wanner, mother of Consul General Beck accompanied by Miss Mildred Pettit and Mr. Paul Butler who arrived July 13th; Consul Dana Hodgdon of Riga, who arrived on May 17th and Consul and Mrs. George Abbott of Riga.

Visitors to Bergen included Mrs. Roger Culver Tredwell and Commander Harlow Trask Kays, U. S. Navy, retired, and Mrs. Kays.

The Stockholm register records the names of the following visitors: Lt. Commander F. M. Maile, Jr., Assistant Naval Attaché at Berlin, on May 18. On June 4, Third Secretary and Vice Consul James Henderson of Tallin. On June 15, Captain Benjamin Dutton, Jr., Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Dutton, and Major Truman Smith, Military Attaché and Mrs. Truman Smith, from Berlin (also Attachés at Stockholm), and ex-Minister to Sweden Ira Nelson Morris. On July 6, Mrs. Lawrence Higgins, wife of Consul Higgins, Oslo. On July 12, Mrs. Emmet and Mr. Emmet, wife and son of the Minister to the Hague. On July 22, Dr. C.



C. Pierce, Senior U. S. P. H. S., Paris. On July 23, Mrs. Edward Page, Jr., wife of Third Secretary and Vice Consul Page, Riga, and her mother, Mrs. Dalley.

Several investigators in the fields of cooperation and sociology have visited the Scandinavian countries during the summer. At the head of the list is the President's Commission to Study Cooperative Enterprise in Europe: Mr. Charles E. Stuart, representing banking and business interests; Mr. Leland Olds, executive secretary of Power Authority of New York State; and Mr. Jacob Baker, Assistant Administrator of W. P. A. The Commission visited Stockholm, Helsingfors, Oslo and Copenhagen. The Commission also included Mr. Robin Hood and Mr. Clifford Gregory, interested in agricultural cooperation; Mr. E. J. Coil, interested in rural electrification, and Mr. Tage Palm.

Research work was undertaken also by Dr. Ernest M. Fisher, Director of the Federal Housing Administration, Mr. William V. Reed, of the Housing Division of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works; Mr. Thomas C. Lyons, Executive Secretary for Trade Zones Board, Department of Commerce; Mr. F. A. Silcox, Chief United States Forester; Professor E. G. Petersen of the Utah State College; Professor Swaine of the

University of North Dakota; Professor H. Peel of the Rockefeller Foundation; Mrs. Francis D. Pollack, Head of the Teachers' Guild, New York, and Mrs. Petersen of the Michigan State College, and Colonel Worthington Hollyday, lecturer. During the last week of July the Consulate General at Copenhagen served five different groups of investigators.

Scandinavia is also attracting international gatherings. The Sunday School Conference and the Congress of Mathematicians met in Oslo.

The Yale Glee Club was enthusiastically received during July in the Scandinavian countries and the Luther College Band gave interesting programs in Norway.

The Coast Guard Cutter *Cayuga* and the School Ship *Annapolis* called at Copenhagen in July and August, respectively.

On May 24th the Biddle Cup was shot for and won by the Norwegian Rifle Team firing against the American team 3,000 miles away. It was a surprise to everyone when the scores were compared by telegraph and it was found that Norway was 22 points ahead.

Vice Consul Livingston accompanied the Minister to the range and authenticated the Norwegian

(Continued to page 574)



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, BARCELONA

Seated: (Left to right)—Consul Thomas S. Horn, Consul Lynn W. Franklin, Consul Leo J. Callanan, Consul Daniel M. Braddock. Standing—Clerk Victor Iturralde (brother of Santiago Iturralde, recently killed in line of duty); Messenger Mariano Zamora, Clerk José Bosch, Mrs. Ashdown (American citizen voluntarily in charge of Consulate's Annex); Messenger J. Louis Pardo, Clerk Hilaria de Romañá, Clerk Francisco de Jesús, Mr. Homer W. Eddy, Mr. Benjamin Finch, Jr., Clerk Juan Bas, Clerk Sophia P. Kearney, Clerk Miguel Remus, Clerk Emilio Comas, Clerk Angel Ortiz.

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

THE CARDINAL DICTATOR: A PORTRAIT OF RICHELIEU. By Auguste Bailly. Translated from the French by Hamish Miles (London, Toronto: Jonathan Cape, Ltd., 1936, pp. 310, \$4.50.)

It has been said that the chapter on "Richelieu's Way with His Master" in Alfred De Vigny's historical novel "Cinq Mars" was the prototype for the pictures of the great Cardinal by Alexander Dumas, Victor Hugo and other distinguished but colorful writers who are largely responsible for the popular conception of Richelieu. Of this popular conception, the gentlemen who helped create it and the real Richelieu, Mr. Auguste Bailly writes:

"The ludicrous pictures of him traced by Dumas, Vigny or Hugo have left their traces in the public mind which snatches too readily at fictions of crude simplicity. In no way does Richelieu resemble these traitors of melodrama, these heroes of a crime story. Ambitious and calculating he certainly was . . . and without diminishing his stature, it can be admitted that he was as supple and secretive as the most able politicians, that he played with wonderful virtuosity the double game imposed by circumstances, that he did not hesitate, if necessary, to belie his thoughts or even to bow before those whose bodies would later serve as his footstool. But when the day came and, standing beside the young King, he could tell himself that he was the real successor of Henry IV on the throne of France, he cast off the dirt which he had traversed to reach there and no dross was left clinging to the diamond" (p. 133).

This estimate of Richelieu is not one made by a biographer so carried away by his subject that he cannot view it objectively. On the contrary, Mr. Bailly tells the story with the record consisting in the main of documentary source material ever before him and when that story is unfavorable to Richelieu the facts are neither glossed over nor softened. Indeed, the great merit of the book, apart from such factors as the attractive style of the author which happily has lost little in the English rendition thanks to the excellent translation by Hamish Miles, is the impartial manner in which Mr. Bailly discusses questions which have been the subject of bitter controversy for several centuries.

The reference to such controversial questions brings to mind the many arguments which have been made on the subject of Richelieu the prelate as opposed to Richelieu the statesman. Was this Prince of the Church who, in spite of continual ill

health, rose at two o'clock every morning for private devotions and the morning mass, so carried away by an excess of zeal for his faith that he regarded the Reformation and all Protestants as quite beyond the pale? Mr. Bailly answers the question by showing that in matters temporal Armand Jean du Plessis Cardinal Duc de Richelieu was always—a Frenchman. With a statesman's vision he saw that a disorganized France required a strong central government functioning in the name of the monarchy and to make that monarchy powerful he wielded the temporal sword with a zeal that was political but not ecclesiastical. To be sure, the sword cut down Protestants but it also cut down Catholics if they stood in the way of the man who, as ruler of France, made it a point to distinguish between the Regnum and the Sacerdotium. "Divided in faith," Richelieu wrote in his instructions to de Schomberg, a Protestant chosen by the Cardinal as the French envoy to the German Princes in the critical year 1617, "we remain unified in a Prince in whose service no Catholic is so blinded as to think that in matters of State a Spaniard is better than a French Huguenot" (p. 107). The great Catholic countries of Spain and Austria were able to "encircle France" (p. 138) by their control of the Valley of the Adda (Valtellina) and "in this matter of Valtellina the difficulty was increased by the close alliance formed by Pope Gregory and later by Urban VII with Spain" (p. 140). Such an "encirclement" was not to Richelieu's liking so he "marched on" the Spanish troops and the pontifical garrisons in the region and. Mr. Bailly states further, "The Pope was beaten by a half-Protestant army under the orders of a French cardinal" (p. 140). All Europe suddenly woke to the fact that, although the scarlet cloak adorned his shoulders, here was a ruler who did not let politics interfere with religion; and so there followed in rapid succession the French alliances with Savoy, Venice and Holland which was about as Protestant a country as England whose Prince of Wales was falling in nicely with Richelieu's plans by marrying Henrietta of France.

But what of La Rochelle? Was it not the prelate here, "the Cardinal presiding over everything as commander-in-chief on land, as admiral on sea, as engineer, as comptroller of finances, as paymaster" (p. 173) who, in the name of religion,



captured the Huguenot stronghold after a siege during which starvation had, to quote Richelieu's words, reduced the inhabitants to "shadows of living men" (p. 172). Mr. Bailly considers the subject very carefully in the chapter (VII) entitled "La Rochelle." He shows that the Cardinal was not carried away with any religious fanaticism but moved by a cold-blooded determination to let nothing deter him from bringing about the unity of the French Kingdom; and the Huguenots entrenched at La Rochelle and allied with the English who sent a large fleet to help them under the command of the dashing Buckingham (whose friendship with Anne of Austria may or may not have had something to do with the departure of the fleet at a critical time) could be said to be an obstacle to that unity (pp. 166-172). It may be added that Richelieu's terms to the inhabitants of La Rochelle and to the Huguenots in the Treaty of Arras (p. 179) were most liberal as regards religious beliefs and personal and property rights but stern in the measures provided to prevent the Reformers from maintaining separate strongholds or political entities in the Kingdom.

He was just as stern and probably more ruthless in making the great nobles aware of the "inflexible will of a dictator. These great vassals of the Crown who did not scruple to revolt, in whose minds France was only a federation of their feifs . . . were suddenly obliged to obey a central authority . . . imposed with equal force on all parties in the kingdom, levelled under the same yoke" (p. 181). In telling of the means employed by the Cardinal Dictator to bring this result about, Mr. Bailly constantly refers to and quotes from the famous "Memoirs" but, unlike some of Richelieu's champions, he does not adopt the attitude that it would be *lèse majesté* to question any statements in the "Memoirs" nor, on the other hand, does he assume, as some of the Cardinal's critics have done, that all such statements were written or dictated by a schemer and self-seeker. The author's impartial examination of the subject is brought out forcibly in his consideration of the trial and execution of the Marshal de Marillac which has "often been cast up against Richelieu as unjustifiable cruelty" (p. 202). Mr. Bailly considers that the Marshal was not seriously involved in the comic-tragic series of events when Marie de Medici announced in triumph that the Cardinal would be "expelled" while the "Court hastened towards the new sun" only to hasten back on that day which is still known as the "Day of Dupes." Mr. Bailly reviews in detail the arguments set forth in the "Memoirs" to justify the execution and rejects them (p. 203). He con-

cludes that Marillac was executed "because it was necessary to terrify by a brutal example all those at Court among whom rebellion was still fermenting" (p. 204). He reaches the same conclusion with respect to the execution of the Duc de Montmorency "second only to the princes of the blood royal" to whom clemency was refused by Louis XIII with the remark, "I should not be king if I had the feelings of private men" which, as Mr. Bailly observes, shows "how far the King had absorbed the ideal of his minister" (p. 207).

Of Richelieu's relations with Louis XIII who was much more of a king in his own right than he is given credit for, of the intimate tie between the Cardinal and that strange character, Father Joseph, of "The Cardinal's Private Life" (Chapter X), of "Richelieu the Organizer" (Chapter XII), and of "Richelieu and Europe" (Chapter XI) Mr. Bailly writes with that impartiality and discernment which distinguishes his work. One feels that he portrays Richelieu as he was and not as fiction has depicted him; and as the truth is stranger than fiction, so does the real character appear to be far greater than the one of fancy. "I have had no enemies but those of the State," said Richelieu on his death-bed, after he had made his confession and received the Sacrament. "And these were his last words: they seem to contain the whole meaning and secret of his life" (p. 282).

C. W.

DIPLOMACY AND PEACE. By Robert B. Mowat. (New York: Robert M. McBride & Company, 1936, pp. 295, \$2.50.)

If diplomacy sometimes reminds the man on the street of the music that goes 'round and 'round, Mr. Mowat's latest work may make him more sympathetic in regard to the efforts of diplomatists to maintain peace. In dealing with the time-worn subject of diplomatists, their limitations and accomplishments, and their difficulties from outside sources of interference, the author unfolds a wealth of interesting historical incident to illustrate points that are necessarily far from new. Among the apt and well-told anecdotes that make up the bulk of the volume, there are certain references to American foreign policy. On the debit side of the ledger, the author lists Blaine's "brutal" method of negotiation with Great Britain concerning the projected Panama Canal in 1881, and American rights in the Behring Sea, 1890; Olney's "bungling" in the Venezuela boundary dispute of 1895, and Cleveland's "bellicose" message to Congress. On the credit side, he in-

(Continued to page 574)



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service:

Walter F. Boyle of Atlanta, Georgia, American Consul at Auckland, New Zealand, assigned American Consul at Guatemala.

Reginald Bragonier, Jr., of Baltimore, Maryland, American Vice Consul at Canton, China, assigned American Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay.

William E. Copley of Scottsdale, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, assigned American Vice Consul at Asuncion.

William W. Corcoran of Massachusetts, American Consul at Vigo, Spain, assigned Consul at Göteborg, Sweden.

Douglas Flood of Kenilworth, Illinois, Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, assigned Vice Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

Leonard N. Green of Detroit, Michigan, American Consul at Strasbourg, France, assigned Consul at Malta.

Randolph Harrison, Jr., of Lynchburg, Virginia, Third Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Loy W. Henderson of Colorado Springs, Colorado, Second Secretary of Embassy at Moscow, U. S. S. R., designated First Secretary at that post.

Thomas S. Horn of St. Louis, Missouri, American Consul at Barcelona, Spain, assigned Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr., of Ashland, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Bombay, India, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at London, England, instead of Third Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary.

Robert G. McGregor, Jr., of New Rochelle,

New York, Third Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Joseph F. McGurk of Paterson, New Jersey, Foreign Service Officer on duty in the Department of State, designated First Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Dale W. Maher of Joplin, Missouri, American Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands, assigned American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary.

Sidney E. O'Donoghue, Second Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, assigned to the Department of State.

Earl L. Packer of Utah, Assistant Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs of the Department of State, appointed Foreign Service Officer of Class IV, Consul and First Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and detailed to the Department.

Earl L. Packer of Utah, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State, designated First Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Riga, Latvia.

Walter T. Prendergast of Marion, Ohio, Second Secretary of Embassy at London, England, assigned Consul at Strasbourg, France.

Mason Turner of Torrington, Connecticut, American Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands, assigned Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru.

Neil Whyte, American Consular Agent at Salaverry, Peru, died in Scotland on July 18, 1936. Mr. Charles Yeager Derby will continue as Acting Consular Agent.

Lloyd D. Yates of Washington, D. C., American Consul at Göteborg, Sweden, assigned Consul at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.





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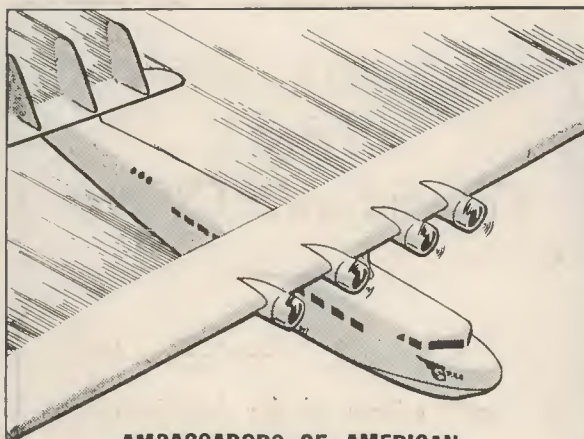
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HELEN MAY GOFORTH
(See also page 559)

Miss Helen May Goforth, daughter of Consul Herndon W. Goforth, Matamoros, Mexico, has been awarded the American Foreign Service Association Scholarship for the scholastic year 1936-1937.

Miss Goforth was one of the first honor students in the 1936 graduating class of the Junior College at Brownsville, Texas.

She will enter the University of Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Mr. James J. Somerville, Jr., Assistant Commercial Attaché, sailed recently for his post at London.

Mr. Sam E. Woods, Commercial Attaché at Prague, has returned to the United States for special duty.

L. C. Z.

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RAMEZAY

(Continued from page 549)

ning wheels, kettles, and curios are preserved in this musty vault reminding one of ancient fortresses where prisoners dwelt awaiting the decisions of the military regarding their freedom or execution.

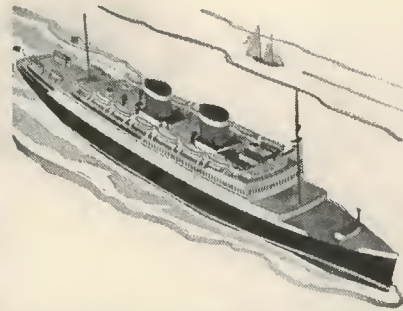
The Chateau Indian Room abounds in interesting relics made and used by the Indians in past periods. Drums, canoes, blankets, snow-shoes, clubs, rattles, tomahawks, costumes, beads, and various other articles make up a real Indian exhibit which is viewed by tourists and visitors with much enthusiasm and amazement. Here is seen the buckskin coat of Sitting Bull, the great Indian warrior, and the buckskin dress embroidered with blue beads worn by his daughter.

The exhibition in the French Salon of the Chateau includes: the coat-of-arms of Louis XIV; an antique cabinet belonging to Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, Governor-in-Chief of Canada, 1767 to 1777; an arm chair that belonged at one time to James McGill, founder of McGill College; a small Chippendale table, with drawers; a harp, formerly owned by Madame Leprohon, *nee* Mullius, the authoress; an old piano that once belonged to Major and Mrs. Johnson, the last official residents of the Chateau de Ramezay, and many other portraits, prints and antiques closely connected with the French regime and associations at Montreal.

In this old Chateau de Ramezay, erected so long ago, are other rooms and vaults which contain treasures of history closely connected with Montreal and the cosmopolitan peoples making up its different regimes and history. Outside on the lawn in front of the Chateau stands the old Louisbourg gun taken from the French man-of-war sunk by the English in the harbor of Louisbourg in 1758. This cannon weighing four tons was raised in the year 1900 and brought to Montreal, mounted on an old English gun carriage of the 1843 period, and now appears to stand guard over this old Chateau of fame and history that has become endeared in the hearts of the people of Montreal and to the myriads of visitors of all climes and nationalities fortunate enough to enter its portals.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL

A retired officer has left with the JOURNAL for sale a complete set of bound volumes which are offered at \$5.00 per volume as a set. Individual volumes are not for sale separately.



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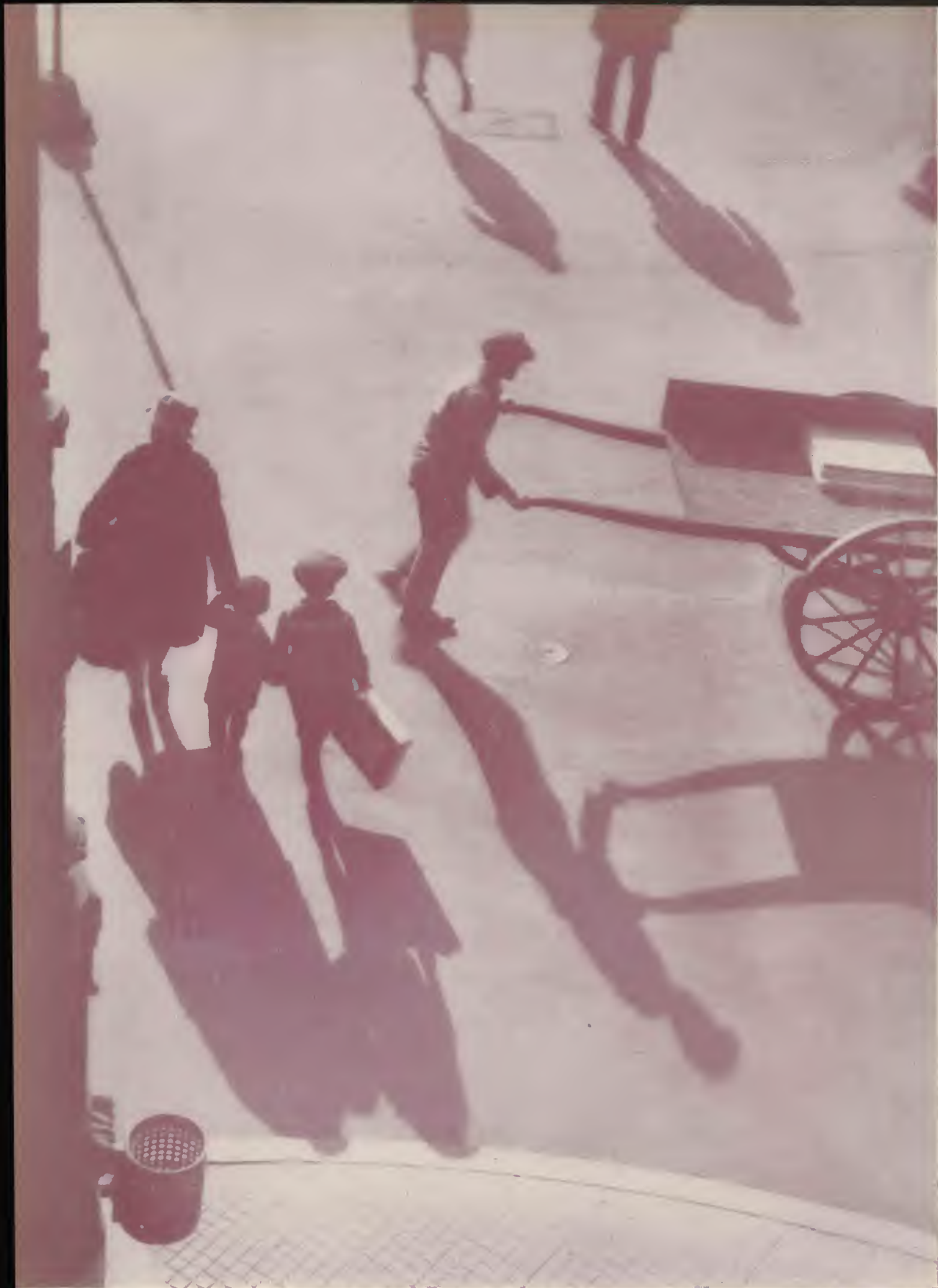
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A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 567)

cludes the Monroe Doctrine as a piece of skilful drafting typical of the traditional diplomacy. It may also be interesting to note Mr. Mowat's opinion of Woodrow Wilson as "one of the greatest of men in an age when great men were few," and of the "fortunate" setting of the Limitation of Armaments Conference of 1921-22, in Washington, "where social life is keen and closely in touch with politics."

That diplomacy alone is powerless to maintain peace is well-known. The author's conclusion that the hope for peace lies in democratic governments guided by a well-informed and freely-expressed public opinion, though likewise familiar, is unfortunately a formula which most of the world seems unwilling to accept even "in principle." Hence the reader may conclude that there is not apt to be unemployment in either diplomatic or literary circles at any time in the near future.

MARY WALTON McCANDLISH.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN INDUSTRY: A STUDY IN INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT. By Herbert Marshall, Frank A. Southard, Jr., and Kenneth W. Taylor. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1936, pp. xv, 360, maps, charts, \$3.00.)

This monograph is the first to be published in a series of "some thirty volumes" on Canadian-American relations under the general supervision of Professor James T. Shotwell for the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Volumes in preparation include *A History of Canadian-American Relations*, by J. B. Brebner; *Relations, 1870-1914*, by C. C. Tansill; *Military and Naval Relations*, by C. P. Stacey; *Canadian-American Tariffs and Trade*, by W. W. McLaren; *The Settlement of Canadian-American Disputes*, by P. E. Corbett; *Judicial Decisions* (documents), edited by N. A. M. MacKenzie and L. H. Laing; *Diplomatic Incidents* (documents), also edited by Professors MacKenzie and Laing; *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States Relating to Canada*, edited by William R. Manning; and *The Social Nexus of Canada and the United States*.

With meticulous objectivity, the authors set forth the extent of American industry in Canada and of Canadian industry in the United States; the reasons which have led enterprises in each country to establish branch factories and subsidiaries in the other; elements of operation such as costs, labor policy, advertising, and sales; profits and losses, *et cetera*.

WILLIAM GERBER.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 565)

score. The Norwegian team was anxious that the cup be won by the American competitors in order that they might have an opportunity to see the fine example of Norwegian handiwork which the cup represents.

Lieutenant J. Kahn Lacey of the United States Army Air Corps is spending August in Bergen. Lieutenant Lacey is studying "weather": the facilities for these studies are unusually good at the Government Station and the "weather" obliges with frequent and unexpected changes. The town is surrounded by seven mountains, each of which may have its particular "weather" any day in the year.

Consul General and Mrs. Beck received the staffs of the Oslo Legation and Consulate General to tea on May 6. Technical Adviser and Mrs. Mancill had a similar party on the 12th. A surprise party for Vice Consul Brigg Perkins was given by the Consul General on May 25th in honor of the former's birthday.

The town of Bergen is having a busy tourist year with large crowds particularly from the United States. During the "season," that is, from May 26 to September 7, the arrival of seventy-four ships is scheduled, two more than during the season of 1935.

TORONTO

The Canadian National Exhibition held at Toronto, and the largest annual exhibition of the kind in the world, was pleasantly enlivened this year by a good-will visit paid to the city by the United States Coast Guard Cutter *Tahoma*, Lieutenant-Commander R. C. Heimer. The vessel dropped anchor off the exhibition grounds at sundown on August 31st and remained in port until September 4th, during which time most cordial and friendly receptions and contacts were arranged by local authorities and citizens. Upon arrival, the vessel fired a 21-gun salute to the Dominion, followed by a 7-gun salute as Consul Damon Woods left the ship after his formal call. It is believed likely that this marks the first time that an American Consular officer has taken a salute at this post.

Commander Heimer and his officers were the guests of many Toronto clubs and societies, and just prior to their departure for Detroit were the guests of Consul Woods and Mrs. Woods at a delightful tea held at their home.

H. M.



TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL
(October, 1926)

- "Alexander Hamilton's Birthplace" (Island of Nevis, West Indies), interestingly written, was contributed by Henry D. Baker. The article dealt with the circumstances of Hamilton's birth, the characteristics of Nevis, a naval engagement in St. Kitts-Nevis waters, and "The Luck of History."
- Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg's address at Plattsburg, New York, August 18, 1926, was published in this issue.
- Homer Brett gave an entertaining account of the history of the American Consulate at Bahia.
- The Misericordia Society of Florence, founded in 1329, was the subject of an article by Consul Joseph E. Haven.

A DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF THE
UNITED STATES

The JOURNAL has received a copy of "A Diplomatic History of the United States," by Samuel Flagg Bemis, Farnham Professor of Diplomatic History in Yale University. This work has just been published by Henry Holt and Company, New York (\$5.00). To be reviewed in the December issue.

RESIGNATION

I listened to the wind questioning the olive trees.
The whisper of the silver grey leaves was soft and almost inaudible.
They had found life hard, but like an old Arab they made no complaint.
It was the decree of Allah, they said, and besides, It has been thus in the world for so many years.
E. C. K.

IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

Julian C. Dorr, American Consul at Mexico City, who died at his post September 3, 1936.

Elbridge Dexter Rand, former Foreign Service Officer, who died September 16, 1936, in Los Angeles, California.

Neil Whyte, American Consular Agent at Salaverry, Peru, who died in Scotland, July 18, 1936.



Jingling Bells Clear the Way for a Sleepy Pair in Peiping, China. Photograph by Sidney D. Gamble.

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Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DIPLOMACY AND LETTERS

(Continued from page 547)

the World War. Oscar S. Straus, Minister to Turkey, 1909-1911, wrote "Under Four Administrations (Cleveland to Taft)." William P. Cresson, diplomatic secretary at several important posts from 1909 to 1917, is the author of "Francis Dana: A Puritan Diplomat at the Court of Catherine the Great," 1930, considered an important addition to the diplomatic history of the American Revolution. Norval Richardson, diplomatic secretary at various posts from 1909 to 1924, has written "My Diplomatic Education," 1929. Sumner Welles, Ambassador to Cuba in 1933 and now Assistant Secretary of State, is the author of "Naboth's Vineyard: The Dominican Republic, 1844-1924." Dana G. Munro, Minister to Haiti, 1930-2, now professor at Princeton University, is the author of "The Five Republics of Central America; their economic development and their relations with the United States" (1918), and "The United States and the Caribbean Area" (1934).

In very recent times, Meredith Nicholson, the well known Hoosier author—his novels "The House of a Thousand Candles," and "Port of Missing Men" being widely known—was appointed Minister to Paraguay in 1933; later, in 1935, he was transferred to Venezuela.

Ralph J. Totten, our Minister to South Africa at the present time, is the author of a book on his experiences as a big game hunter, announcement of which was made in connection with his recent magazine article entitled "Voices and Eyes of the Night."

When the consular branch of the Service is considered, it is evident that the needs of those early days called for somewhat different action. From the outset, however, appointments to the Service were few in number, and apparently each applicant was given very careful consideration. Applicants at that time too seemed mostly to be American citizens who had been established in business abroad and desired the honor of being Consul to gain prestige. The protection of American shipping and seamen, especially from the British, also caused the establishment of consulates at important seaports, and whenever possible the positions were filled by competent American citizens.

For some positions, however, which called for decision of character, not to mention physical courage, such as the consular posts in the Barbary States (which were, by the way, the only salaried posts at that time in the Consular Service), the Government seems to have selected whenever possible former military or naval officers, for instance, David Humphreys, Joel Barlow, Tobias

Lear, William Eaton, and others. Indeed, one might add John Paul Jones, who was, on June 1, 1792, appointed Consul (and Commissioner to treat on peace and ransom of captives) at Algiers, but did not serve, being then stricken with the illness which caused his death at Paris, July 18, 1792.

Then came quieter days, and later—after the Civil War—diplomatic and consular positions were frequently given to former military officers who made application therefor. Indeed the Service during that period had in it many Civil War veterans, several bearing unmistakable signs of their military service. The story was told at Stockholm some years ago that, on the arrival of a new American Minister, the King on receiving him expressed pleasure at welcoming a *whole* American citizen (the previous Ministers had lacked either an arm or a leg!). It should be remembered, however, that in most cases such appointees not only brought to the strict performance of their duties a punctilious regard born of their military experience, but also by their deportment and social aplomb won for themselves as representatives of their Government favorable reception abroad. Incidentally the fact that they were permitted to wear their military uniform at public receptions and other state occasions gave them an advantage over those compelled to attend in ordinary attire and not in the prescribed court dress.

Undoubtedly some consular posts possessed a special allure that led American literary men to seek to be stationed there. Venice is probably one such, for we find there, in 1853, Donald G. Mitchell, who under the pen name of "Ik Marvel" wrote "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life," books which in their day had great popularity. William Dean Howells, famous American author, was stationed at Venice from 1861 to 1865; "Venetian Days" was written by him during that time.

James Jeffery Roche, author, journalist and poet—"Ballads of Blue Water" and "The Story of the Filibusters" being among his best known works—was Consul at Genoa in 1904, and later at Berne.

Athens, Greece, must surely have had a charm for those with a love for the ancient classics and the land of their birth. George Horton, an experienced journalist and author of a wide range of books from grave to gay, as well as poetry, much of it inspired by Greek mythology, was stationed there in 1893, and again in 1905 and 1922; he was also Consul General at Smyrna from 1911 to 1917 and from 1919 to 1922. Thereafter he wrote his experiences and later in 1927 he published his "Recollections Grave and Gay: the Story of a Mediterranean Consul."

Gabriel Bie Ravndal, who entered the Service in 1905, was Consul General at Constantinople from



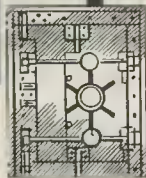
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1910 to 1919, and also later, and who retired when Consul General at Berlin, was a journalist and has written, among other things, a valuable history of the origin of the capitulations in the Ottoman Empire and of the Consular Institution.

It is evident, however, that some posts were not chosen from aesthetic reasons, but the applicants accepted what was offered them, the emoluments of the office being sufficient allurements (it must be remembered that in the early days the so-called unofficial fees went to the Consul, and often he was the only one who knew how large they were).

We find that Bret Harte, the celebrated novelist, was appointed Consul at Glasgow in 1880—he had previously been stationed at Crefeld, Germany. Nathaniel Hawthorne, famous author, was stationed at Liverpool in 1853 and has given us some charming pictures of his life in England and of his consular duties in "Our Old Home" and his "English Note Books." James Fenimore Cooper, author of the celebrated series of American historical novels, was Consul at Lyons, France, in 1826, though it is doubtful if he ever resided there or took the duties of his office seriously, most of his time being spent in and around Paris.

Bret Harte, unlike Fenimore Cooper, took his consular duties seriously, and the following incident is evidence of his having personally attended to the business at his post. Consul Lathrop at Bristol circularized his colleagues in England, warning them that he had been victimized by a distressed American applying for relief. Bret Harte replied to Lathrop in a charming little poem, which ran as follows:

*I'm acquainted with affliction, chiefly in the form of fiction, that is offered up by strangers at the Consul's open door,
And I know all kinds of sorrow, that relief would try to borrow, with various sums from sixpence upwards to "a penny more."
And I think I know all fancy styles of active mendicancy, from the helpless Irish soldier who mixed in our country's war,
And who laid in Libby prison in a war that wasn't his'n, and I sent back to the country that he never saw before.
I know the wretched seaman, who was tortured by a demon captain, till he fled in terror, with his wages in arrear;
And I've given him sufficient to slip us an efficient and active malefactor with a gentle privateer.
Oh I know the wealthy tourist, who (through accident the purest) lost his letters, watch, and purse from the "cold deck"
And I heeded that preamble, and lent him enough to gamble, till he won back all his money on a "cold deck" here ashore.*



*But I never, never, never, in beneficent endeavor,
fell into the meshes—wicked meshes—by the
Saxon Fowler spread;
And it seems to me a pistol, used judiciously at
Bristol, would have not too prematurely
brought this matter to a head.*

John Howard Payne, poet and dramatist, famous as the author of "Home, Sweet Home," was American Consul at Tunis in 1842 and again in 1851. He died at his post in 1852. He composed the poem in 1823, and it was given as an interlude in his opera "Clari" presented at Covent Garden Theatre in London. A fanciful story was that "on a stormy night, beneath the dim flickering of a London street lamp, gaunt and hungry, and without a place to shelter his poor shivering body, he wrote his inspired song upon a piece of ragged paper, picked from the sidewalk." As a matter of fact, Payne was then living comfortably in Paris, being fully occupied in dramatic work in that country and England.

Albion W. Tourgee, author of several novels on reconstruction days in the South, such as "A Fool's Errand" and "Bricks without Straw," was Consul at Bordeaux, France, in 1897.

George Agnew Chamberlain, Consul General at Mexico City in 1919, when he resigned from the Service, has become well known as a writer of fiction, many of his stories having appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post*, and some having been dramatized.

Lorin A. Lathrop, who was Consul at Bristol, England, for many years, retiring from the Service in 1924, was a very successful writer of fiction. He wrote under the pen name of Kenyon Gambier, after his birthplace in Ohio. For many years all of his productions were taken by *The Saturday Evening Post*, and several were used as scenarios. He died in 1929.

E. Alexander Powell was consular agent at Alexandria in 1907, but soon resigned from the Service for free lance journalism. He travelled extensively and his books of travel are many and interesting. His love of adventure led him into becoming a war correspondent, and his book "Fighting in Flanders" gives a fine description of the events leading up to the Fall of Antwerp in 1914.

Prior to the reorganization of the American Foreign Service, the practice had grown up of each new administration rewarding its supporters during the recent campaign by sending them abroad to such diplomatic and consular posts as were available. We accordingly find that in those days a large number of editors and journalists, who had been active and helpful in the campaign, were appointed to such positions. It was perhaps due in



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large measure to such journalistic experience that the American Foreign Service, even before the reorganization, was rated so highly, particularly by its foreign competitors, in regard to commercial report work. It may not be possible nowadays under the present regime for those entering the Service to possess actual journalistic experience, but the preparatory study should strive to develop the keenness of perception and ability to present facts clearly and concisely that well trained newspaper men possess.

A long list could be compiled of those in the American Foreign Service who were formerly editors or journalists. The following list, arranged alphabetically, may be of interest, though it is probably very incomplete:

Edward L. Adams; George B. Anderson; George E. Anderson; Louis H. Ayme.

Henry D. Baker; Orlando H. Baker; Eugene L. Belisle; Herman Bernstein; William A. Bickers; Thomas D. Bowman; Austin C. Brady; Joseph I. Brittain; Norton F. Brand; Lloyd Bryce, Arthur Jones Bundy.

B. H. Carroll, Jr.; James G. Carter; William R. Castle, Jr.; Elias H. Cheney; Richard Washburn Child; Felix Cole; W. W. Corcoran; John Corrigan; R. Newton Crane.

Josephus Daniels; Thomas C. Dawson; Charles M. Dickinson; Leon Dominian; Garrett Droppers; James Dubois; Hiram J. Dunlap; James E. Dunning; Francis J. Dyer.

Clement S. Edwards; Thomas D. Edwards; Maurice F. Egan; John Ewing.

George Gifford; Frederic Goding; William E. Gonzales; Nicolay A. Grevstad; John H. Grout; Curtis Guild; Edwin N. Gunsaulus.

Edward J. Hale; Albert Halstead; Marshal Murat Halstead; Arthur S. Hardy; Robert Harnden; Ira L. Harris; Charles Burdette Hart; Charles A. Holder; W. R. Holloway; William H. Hornibrook; Joseph A. Howells; George Horton.

George N. Ift; Lewis Morris Iddings.

Douglas Jenkins; T. Stanbola Jones.

Francis B. Keene; William P. Kent; Samuel S. Knabenshue; Wilson King.

Tracy H. Lay; Soren Listoe; Frank P. Lockhart; Will L. Lowrie.

David B. Macgowan; Frank W. Mahin; Robert E. Mansfield; Frank H. Mason; Lester Maynard; J. Martin Miller; William W. Masterman; Preston B. McGoodwin; Robert M. McWade; Claude Meeker; Edwin C. Merrill; William L. Merry; Mason Mitchell; William H. Michael; Alexander P. Moore; Charles K. Moser; George H. Moses; Dominic I. Murphy.

Thomas H. Norton.

José de Olivares.

Frederic Courtland Penfield; William J. Pike; DeWitt C. Poole.

Gabriel Bie Ravndal; Whitelaw Reid; Elliot Verne Richardson; James Linn Rodgers; William A. Rublee.

Leo R. Sack; Thomas Sammons; Lester L. Schuare; Eugene Seeger; James M. Shepard; Robert P. Skinner; Abraham E. Smith; A. Donaldson Smith; Madison R. Smith; John H. Snodgrass; Addison E. Southard; George K. Stiles; Pleasant A. Stovall; Albert W. Swalm.

Samuel M. Taylor; William C. Teichman.

Henry Clay Von Struve.

Post Wheeler; John Campbell White; Amos P. Wilder; Henry Lane Wilson; Alfred A. Winslow.

It was not by a mere coincidence that during the period of such influx of journalists into the Service that the certification of invoices became an important and valuable part of the official duties. Keen newspaper or business men could not fail to take an interest in and to scrutinize carefully the invoices of merchandise brought to them for certification as to correctness of the market value of the goods, as this involved an interesting study of the local industries of their districts and the market for such goods. No matter whether a high or low tariff prevailed on the goods entering the United States, the subject of correct local market value remained an important question, because human nature being what it is, some shippers desired to gain an unfair advantage over their competitors and the United States Government by understating value; it was then that the consular officer was often in a position to render invaluable service to the United States Custom House. The most notable examples of such work occurred in shipments of textiles, and it is on record that the consular officer at a leading manufacturing center was helpful in saving the United States Government millions of dollars; a somewhat similar experience occurred in hosiery shipments elsewhere, and also of lace and other fabricated materials. The same principle of watchful care over shipments proved in those days, as it will at all times, of great value to our country.

In conclusion, it is difficult to enumerate those Foreign Service officers now in the active Service who are interested in literary work. Readers of the JOURNAL are acquainted with those officers who have contributed stories to their Service magazine, some of which have been highly commended for their literary merit. Those who have been particularly helpful in contributing to the JOURNAL are, in addition to those previously mentioned:

Paul Alling; Henry D. Baker; Thomas D. Bowman; Homer Brett; Herbert S. Bursley; William R. Castle, Jr.; Maurice P. Dunlap; Coert Du Bois;



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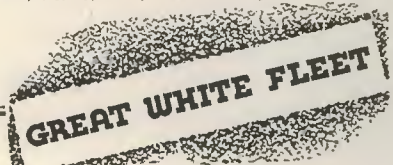
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Special mention should be made of the invaluable help rendered to the JOURNAL by Frederic Simpich while he was a member of the American Foreign Service and before he resigned to become associated in an editorial capacity with *The National Geographic Magazine*.

The mention of that magazine also brings to mind that it has published numerous illustrated articles written by Foreign Service officers, among whom might be mentioned Roy W. Baker, E. S. Balch, Maurice P. Dunlap, Richard Ford, William Thomas Fee, George M. Hanson, Ernest L. Harris, Robert W. Imbrie, Harry A. McBride, Stewart E. McMillin, J. Theodore Marriner, Alexander W. Weddell, James Loder Park, and others.

The Publications Committee, in the Department of State, was created by Secretary Hughes in 1925 to consider articles submitted by Foreign Service officers, to determine whether they should be published for the Department's special use, for confidential purposes, or released for commercial purposes, and to encourage and stimulate such output. A report of the work of that committee was published in the JOURNAL for September, 1930; it contained many helpful suggestions for writers, and added the following statement which deserves repetition and consideration:

"It is apparent that, while relatively few of the Foreign Service officers have ever realized the sources of pleasure which lie in literary composition, it has been a great inspiration to some lonely men."

COVER PICTURE

Photo by Queensland Government Tourist Bureau

"MUNDAY WILLIAMS"

Munday Williams is considered a champion coconut peeler. He does the peeling by catching the fibres between his strong teeth.

MARRIAGES

Nielsen-Morgan. Orsen Nielsen and Miss Esther Lynette Morgan were married at Warsaw September 2, 1936.

Warner-Johnson. Gerald Warner and Miss Rella Forsse Johnson were married August 29, 1936, at Tokyo.

MORE ABOUT MINOR VERSE

Mrs. Roosevelt in her column "My Day"—The weather is glorious here and I feel great sympathy for our vice-consul in Rio, who addressed the State Department in rhyme in a final effort to get home after seven years in foreign parts.

I particularly enjoyed this return rhyme. Somehow or other I had not given credit to anyone in the State Department for so much versatility and humor. It is nice to feel that, what of necessity must be such a solemn branch of the Government, may occasionally deal lightly with a situation, and I hope that weather such as this will greet our returning vice-consul.

*May he see these wide open spaces . . .
And never notice the Kansas drought.*

ARCHIVES IN RHYME

When Harold B. Minor, formerly of Holton, Kan., and now Vice-Consul at Rio de Janeiro, resorted to verse as a medium in which to inform the State Department that he was tired of South America and wanted to come home, he probably did not expect the department to respond in verse. Perhaps it cannot be said to have replied in verse, but in the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL appears a set of verses by George Wilton, Jr., described as a reply to Vice-Consul Minor. After a poetical equivalent of "yours received and contents duly noted," the poem assures Mr. Minor thus:

From Rio you'll soon be departing,
En route to your native domain;
The exile will shortly be ended
On wings of off-duty refrain.

In spite of a possible sacrifice of clarity for the sake of rhyme, Mr. Minor will get the idea. So, it is to be expected, will disoriented foreign-service officials in coaling stations and banana ports all over the world. Secretary Hull may find it necessary to take on a full-time poet to take charge of replies to these metrical requests, and, if the thing goes much further, American citizens about to travel abroad may be startled to note on their passports some such legend as this:

Know all men by these presents:
That Willoughby Jonathan Peltz
Of Missouri a resident,
Is endorsed by the President
To receive full protection, or else!
—*Baltimore Sun.*



PEGASUS FLIES AGAIN



*How the Winged Horse of Ancient Greece
became the Symbol of a Modern
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So swift that his speed was matched only by that of the imagination—so powerful that no deed of man or the gods was beyond him, Pegasus stood alone, unexampled and unrivalled, in the mythology of the ancient Greeks.

Today, a modern Pegasus rides the skies. Portrayed in flaming red, his likeness dots the highways as the symbol of a great American institution . . . the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Incorporated.

Pegasus stands for the whole broad scope of the Company's activities. He represents a service to industry combining the finest in lubricants with specialized knowledge of their application.

He stands for an army of 50,000 men, constantly at work in the service of both industry and the motoring public.

You can rely on the products identified by this modern Pegasus. You can rely on the service that goes hand in hand with these products. Pegasus flies again, a symbol that all can trust.



SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.





Queensland Aboriginal

(Continued from page 553)

fascinating and awe-inspiring. Against the leaping of the fires and the weird ragged shadows of the Australian bush, the naked figures of the dancers with their huge headdresses acquire a new savagery and the monotonous nasal chant of the onlookers becomes an impersonal and dreadful sound capable of absorbing all time and consciousness. The drummers beat with the flat of the hand upon opossum skins stretched taut over frames, and the older and more ardent dancers foam at the mouth as they leap into the air and slap their anaesthetized flanks.

Many a corroboree is a sort of dumb charade, and has been passed on from tribe to tribe and presented year after year with the same faithfulness as our own entertainments.

Inter-tribal fighting is very rare now, but the laws which have existed within the tribe and between tribes constitute a sort of rough justice. The family is very important and a man killing his own gin would be forced to give up a sister to the relatives

of the deceased. On the other hand a man killing another's gin would have to surrender himself to death. This nice distinction supports the theory that possession is nine points of the law.

The pointing of the death bone is one of the most interesting of the aboriginal customs and finds its echo in many dark creeds in other countries. The bone itself is generally taken from the human forearm and the man to point it must

be a specially chosen person, made powerful by the appearance to him of a supernatural form. This form takes different shapes in different parts of the country, it may be a giant water-snake with a mane of hair, or a creature with burning eyes and huge ears. There are many ways of

pointing the death bone, but the pointer must manage it so that his victim is not conscious of the act. The victim is then supposed to sicken and die, and in many cases he actually does, but whether from natural causes or from fear and self-starvation cannot be determined. In some investigated cases the sick man seems to have had fever of some sort and to have refused to eat or sleep in his terror. The blacks attribute all unaccountable illnesses to the pointing of the bone.

The walk-about, curse of employers of aboriginal labor, is an old custom which apparently sprang from the needs of trade and those who know the customs of the tribes say that there are still well-defined trade

routes, which followed by the natives resulted in the exchange of weapons and food, blankets, knives, feathers, shirts and so on.

To the desolate housewife this urge to travel is just another annoying habit and when her gin announces that she is going "walk-about" neither she nor her mistress may know that it is an honored custom, which like all aboriginal customs has its root in a primitive need.



Queensland Government Tourist Bureau

On Palm Island, the Government aboriginal settlement, many of the huts are of this style, neatly plaited and thatched.



TENNIS IN THE DEPARTMENT

The tennis tournaments conducted this summer under the auspices of the Department's Recreation Association aroused a great deal of interest and produced a high brand of tennis. The winner in the Women's Singles was Mrs. Lucille P. Jessup of the Mexican Claims Commission, who defeated Miss Mary Bouve in the finals by scores of 7-5,



Mr. Simmons, Mrs. Jessup, Miss Angeline, Mr. Pierce

6-2, to gain possession of the trophy offered by Miss Margaret Hanna for the winner in this event.

Mrs. Jessup also shared honors in the doubles, pairing with Miss Melva Angeline to defeat Miss Ruth Allen and Miss Harriet Sackett, 6-2, 6-1, for the trophies given by Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley.

The competition in the Men's Singles and Doubles was very keen throughout the tournament, with the finals in both events going the limit of five sets. In the Singles, for the cup offered by Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, the finals lay between Howard Bucknell and Edward R. Pierce, with Pierce gaining the upper hand in the fifth and deciding set. The scores in this match were 6-3, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3. To reach the finals Bucknell was forced to come from behind in his semifinal match with John F. Simmons, runner-up last year, who led him until midway of the second set, Bucknell winning by scores of 3-6, 6-3, 6-3. Pierce's semifinal opponent was John R. Minter, who went down 6-3, 6-2, in a match closer than indicated by the scores.

The doubles final between the teams of John Minter and Charles Bohlen *versus* Jack Simmons and Edward Pierce was won by the latter team in a gruelling match, 6-4, 9-11, 6-4, 6-8, 7-5. Minter and Bohlen won their way into the final by defeating Howard Bucknell and Robert Joyce,

6-2, 6-4, while Simmons and Pierce defeated Crenshaw and Lovell, 6-1, 6-0. In the final Minter's angled volleys and Bohlen's deceptive chops matched point for point with the ultimate victors up to five all in the fifth set, where Simmons and Pierce broke through to take the deciding games to win out at 7-5. The winning team's play was featured throughout by Simmons' magnificent backhand stroking and Pierce's net play. Keith Merrill presented the winners with silver tumblers in token of their hard-won triumphs.

Note: Now that the tennis season is on the wane a large number of the Department's players are turning their attention to badminton, which is becoming enormously popular. Howard Bucknell, runner up in the tennis singles, is reputed to be among the best players in Washington.

REGALIA

One occasion that lives in the memory of at least one reporter is worth recalling. During the World War a very high officer here on a special mission suddenly appeared at the Executive Offices at an odd hour when few of the press were present. In full regalia he made a brief call on the President and then hurried over to the State Department where his pause was equally brief. He had nothing to say but one reporter was particularly intrigued by his orderly who followed at a respectful distance with a large square leather box in his arms supported by a strap over his shoulders so it could be held flat, like a cigarette girl's tray.

The curious reporter followed the orderly as he marched respectfully behind his chief, pausing outside each door until he came out. Nothing happened to disclose the purpose of the black box until the Admiral (that was one of his titles) reached the door of the Secretary of the Navy. Few were in the corridors but oblivious to them the dignitary halted, turned and took off his plumed hat and coat. The orderly flipped open the box and out came a coat and hat of a naval uniform which the Admiral donned then and there. (Diplomatic regalia had sufficed for the first two calls.)

In a moment or two out he came and this time Pandora produced with a flip an army coat and appropriate headgear. The next call was just around the corridor on the Secretary of War.

It was all done with such speed and aplomb not to say dignity—and who but a diplomat could be dignified in shirt sleeves?—that the few observers could only wonder.

It is one of the few cases on record where officialdom was able to cut corners.—*From the United States News, Washington, D. C.*



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FOREIGN SERVICE IN ACTION

(Continued from page 555)

service, of which \$10,734,795 was for the foreign service. For the current fiscal year appropriations totaled \$13,501,410, of which \$11,199,400 is for the foreign service.

But the amount was not a dead loss to the government, for in the fiscal year of 1936 the department collected \$3,540,000 in fees.

Compared with the outlay for the State Department and its foreign service—designed in one way or another, as Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, maintains, to promote the peace of the United States—the appropriations for the Navy totaled \$526,546,532, and the War Department received \$388,104,858.

In emphasizing the responsibilities of his department, one of the smallest and least costly, Secretary Hull has said:

“It all too seldom occurs to most people that in the current settlement of questions that arise from time to time in the relation of nations lies one important route to the prevention of war. The more promptly such questions are disposed of the less chance there is of either government becoming irritated or public opinion becoming inflamed over them.

“On the other hand, if such questions are permitted to remain unsettled, the time arrives when public opinion in both countries becomes vocal and the foundations are laid for serious misunderstanding. The conditions out of which these routine problems of foreign relations arise will be at once apparent when I mention some figures.

“In 1935 American citizens had direct property investments abroad of \$7,500,000,000, and they owned foreign securities valued at more than \$6,000,000,000. Other investments of one kind or another brought the stake of our citizens abroad up to \$13,800,000,000.

“In addition, 409,000 Americans were living abroad in 1935. Then, too, our citizens are great travelers. More than 118,000 obtained passports in 1935 to enable them to live abroad.”

The job of watching this stake and Americans abroad and handling routine diplomatic affairs of the United States is cut out for the foreign service, the backbone of which is about eight hundred career men—officers who do not change with each administration.

It is a professional organization quite apart from the civil service. Not one in fifty pass the original examinations and stand up under the two years of probation which precede assignment in the service.

About 70 per cent of the career men are college graduates, and more than 22 per cent attended college. The organization created by the Rogers act of 1924 has built up a permanent service.

In Spain, as in Ethiopia, the diplomatic and consular officers have kept in touch with the department through the Radio News Service, begun by the Navy Department under order of the President in 1935. It is now charged to the State Department, and is maintained on a current appropriation of \$50,000.

Established primarily to acquaint foreign service officers with developments of the American government so that they can interpret them against the flood of propaganda in Europe, the service has kept the department in touch with its representatives when ordinary communications failed. The Navy's short-wave radio in Addis Ababa, before the city was taken by the Italians, kept the State Department in hourly touch with American representatives beleaguered in the legation.

Begun with installation of short-wave sets in the embassies in Paris, Rome and Berlin and the consulate at Geneva, it has been extended to Sydney, Calcutta, Santiago de Chile, London, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Lima and Cairo.

The news bulletins which go out of Washington daily sometimes aggregate 1,000 to 1,200 words outlining government policy, activities of Congress, even Supreme Court decisions, so that an American diplomat or consular representative contacting a foreign official is not caught unawares by a foreign diplomat who may have American news not published in the foreign press.

Foreign service officers admit they use golf, or bridge as a basis for adjusting problems. Knowledge of the people of the countries to which they are accredited is essential, and "when in Rome do as the Romans do" is the rule of procedure. —*New York Herald-Tribune.*

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT SAYS—

"NAVY DEPARTMENT
Washington

"August 20, 1936.

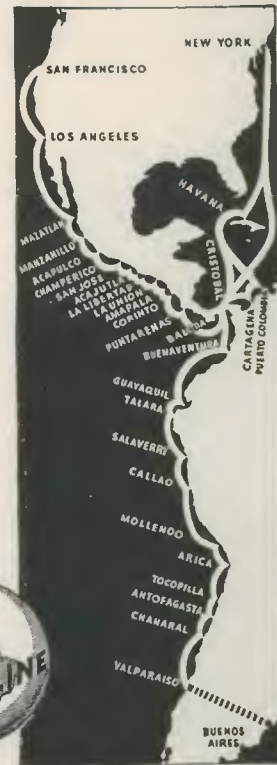
"SIR:

"I am forwarding herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter received from the Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. *Quincy* relative to the assistance rendered that vessel by Foreign Service officers of your department.

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W. H. STANDLEY,
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Incl.
The Honorable,
The Secretary of State."

"U. S. S. QUINCY

"Passage—Valencia, Spain, to
Marseille, France,

1 August, 1936.

From: Commanding Officer,
To: The Secretary of the Navy.
Via: The Chief of Naval Operations.
Subject: United States Foreign Service Officers.

"1. During the period 26 July-1 August, 1936, this vessel visited several Spanish ports in the Mediterranean Sea in order to evacuate American citizens and other foreign nationals, because of the civil warfare throughout Spain. While the duty itself was not arduous, the time was so limited and the distance to be covered so great, that the successful completion of the mission was greatly facilitated by the very effective assistance rendered by our consular officials in the different ports. Their wide knowledge of local conditions, their services as interpreters and intermediaries, and their general devotion to duty, all combined to form a smooth groundwork for what might have been a very delicate task. The Commanding Officer therefore desires to submit these remarks in appreciation of their assistance.

"2. *Consul George M. Graves at Malaga.*

"Prior to the arrival of the *Quincy*, Consul Graves had arranged for the evacuation on British destroyers of a number of American tourists, some of whom he brought in from places distant from his post. His success in accomplishing this work in a period of much confusion may be attributed to his excellent standing with the local authorities. Mr. Graves' action at Malaga is the more commendable because he had no Vice Consul or other officer at Malaga to assist him. All American residents at Malaga so desiring were evacuated promptly.

"3. *Consul Robert D. Longyear. (Temporarily at Palma, Majorca.)*

"This officer, detailed to Palma from the Consulate General at Marseille, had proceeded with



good judgment and energy to prepare a complete list of those Americans desirous of leaving Majorca and his activities were so helpful that approximately fifty (50) American citizens were evacuated to H.M.S. *Repulse* on the afternoon of the arrival of the U.S.S. *Quincy*. Consul Longyear had also completed arrangements for the evacuation of approximately ninety (90) American citizens in the the S.S. *Exochorda* of the Export Shipping Company, which was due at Palma the following day. Mr. Longyear assisted in great measure to facilitate the mission of the *Quincy* by accompanying the ship's officers to the military authorities and obtaining waivers of regulations, which accelerated embarkation movements. As Palma is being subjected to daily bombing by airplanes, Mr. Longyear's work was attended by some risk to himself.

"4. *Consul Thomas D. Davis, and Vice Consul Milton K. Wells at Valencia.*

"These officers contributed in no small measure to the rapid evacuation of American citizens arriving from Madrid, and were exceedingly helpful to the ship's officers detailed for evacuation duty upon the arrival of the *Quincy* at Valencia.

"5. At this point, it is desired to commend Consul Lynn Franklin at Barcelona, and Mr. Eric Wendelin, Secretary of Embassy at Madrid, for the helpful information furnished by them to the ship's officers who established telephonic communication with them from Alicante.

"6. *Mr. Edward J. Norton, Consul General (Retired).*

"Above all others, it is desired to invite attention to the unstinted devotion to duty of Mr. Edward J. Norton.

"While the *Quincy* was in Malaga, inquiries were made as to the best method to use in facilitating the evacuation of foreign nationals at Motril. Mr. Norton volunteered to accompany the *Quincy*, render all the help he could, and then make his way back to Malaga, on foot if necessary, gathering up any nationals who might be in that territory. On advices received at Motril that there were no known Americans between Motril and Malaga, Mr. Norton agreed to continue on with us.

"He has been of unestimable assistance to the Commanding Officer, both through his diplomacy and tact and his ability in speaking Spanish fluently.

"His knowledge of the Spanish methods and characteristics has enabled us to facilitate greatly the passage of our nationals through the Customs

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without the customary search of baggage. He has been indefatigable in his energy and devotion to work which he considered a duty.

"7. It is recommended that a copy of this letter be sent to the Department of State.

"W. F. AMSDEN."

From a Press Release of the Department of State.

VIEWS OF PRIVATE CITIZENS

The Secretary of State has received from Mr. Robert O'Connell, 3459 Observatory Place, Cincinnati, Ohio, a letter containing statements commendatory of the assistance rendered to American citizens by members of the American Embassy and Consulate at Madrid. Mr. O'Connell's letter reads as follows:

"His Excellency
Cordele D. Hull,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"I wish to convey to you on behalf of a great majority of the Americans in Madrid our appreciation of the efficient, alert and excellent service being rendered to us in Madrid by the Embassy and Consular service. It far surpasses any such service given by any other power.

"It makes us truly proud to be Americans.

"Very sincerely,

(Signed) "ROBERT O'CONNELL,
20 Meguel Angel, Madrid, Spain.
"3459 Observatory Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"July 22, 1936."

The Acting Secretary of State today sent the following reply:

"August 18, 1936

"Sir:

"There has been received your letter of July 22, 1936, containing statements commendatory of the assistance rendered by the members of the American Embassy and Consulate at Madrid.

"It is always a satisfaction to the Department to learn that its representatives abroad are proving themselves of assistance to American citizens, and your action in bringing this particular instance to its attention is very much appreciated."—*Press Release of the Department.*



A Week in Hankow

By JEAN JOSSELYN

I HAVE often thought the Navy recruiting slogan would be even better suited to the Foreign Service with a few adaptations, "Join the Foreign Service and meet and eat with the world" alternating with "Join the Foreign Service and meet and feed the world" for instance expresses what most of us experience.

As I glanced at my calendar for the past week, I was struck with the way in which we had acted on the first slogan. We have been in Hankow, six hundred miles up the Yangtze, for a little over a year, and I am still amazed at the wealth and variety of social contacts. Possibly some of the future Hankow consular family would be interested in a week's resume of its possibilities, both from the culinary and social standpoints.

Sunday, February 16th, a Japanese dinner with Consul General and Mrs. Miura. This was the real thing—which means raw fish in several forms. I was able to negotiate the fish, but when I found myself with a choice bit of raw eel which had been concealed in sea weed, I couldn't swallow it. I'll omit the next few minutes and go on to the last course, which was sukiyaki and delicious. It is a Japanese version of Chinese chop suey.

Monday, February 17th, the American members of the International Women's Club were hostesses to the club at the Consulate General for a Valentine tea. This club has a membership of over eighty—twenty British, twenty Chinese, twenty Americans, and the rest made up of German, French, Italian and Portuguese members. Its purpose is purely social.

Tuesday, February 18th, dinner with the de Garcia's. They are a Portuguese couple in the Chinese Customs Service. Our hostess was slim and dark and exotic looking in a satin gown. There was more to her than just glamour, however, for it turned out that she had cooked the entire dinner herself. This was a Spanish dream, smothered in hot tomato sauces. The high spot of the banquet was a filet roast of beef, which had been soaked in olive oil and garlic twenty-four hours before it was cooked. Later our hostess played Chopin for half an hour, and then ended the evening by reading our palms. She told my husband that he was going to take a trip soon, and that he would stay longer than he expected. I trust this means a detail in the State Department when we are next in Washington on leave.

Wednesday, February 19th, we stayed at home and read.

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Thursday, February 20th, we dined with Mr. and Mrs. Myers. He is British and Commissioner of Customs, and she is a gay and sociable Russian. Our co-guests were Admiral Crabbe, of the British Navy; Captain Hotham, Commander Miller and Lieut. Gallie, of his staff, Admiral and Mrs. Allen, and Commander and Mrs. Robinson, of our Navy. After a delicious dinner, which included many rich Russian dishes, we were just able to make feeble attempts to dance in the drawing room. We really needed a ten-mile walk.

Friday, February 21st, we dined with Bishop Roots, of the American Church Mission. The Bishop is a very charming and cultured gentleman who has spent many years in Hankow. He has just returned from a year spent in Europe—largely in Geneva—in work on the Oxford Group Movement.

Saturday, February 22nd, we had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. G. Martel Hall, of the National City Bank. He is a very humorous and clever American, and she is a most charming English girl. Our dinner was baked ham, Southern style, sweet potatoes and all the fixings. Later we went to the Club and danced. There was no formal Washington ball this year, but the occasion was marked by our best gowns and no white ties, so all members of the family were pleased.

Sunday, February 23rd, we had tiffin with Mr. and Mrs. Wallis, of the British Consulate General. They are a delightful couple, who are just being transferred to Wei Hai Wei—unfortunately for us. You probably have guessed that we had roast beef and Yorkshire pudding.

Monday, February 24th, we went across the river to Wuehang to a luncheon in honor of Governor Yang Yung Tai and his wife, given by three Catholic Bishops—Bishop Espelage, American and venerable with flowing beard and sharp eye—Bishop Piggot, Irish and delightful to meet—and Bishop Massy, Italian, also bearded and venerable. When we reached the compound we found a brass band playing energetically, and firecrackers popping, and two hundred middle school boys standing stiffly at attention. Once inside the reception room we met our hosts and the other guests. Among the latter were a number of very interesting and important Chinese. Doctor and Mrs. Cheng stood out particularly. He is the Commissioner of Education for Hupeh Province—he is a graduate of Chicago University and a post-graduate of Columbia. I discovered that he had travelled far more extensively in America than I had, but to balance that, I had seen more of China than he. Mrs. Cheng is pretty as a picture. She is a graduate of Northwestern



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University and a Ph. D. from Michigan. Some thirty of us sat down to a delicious Chinese meal. The menu reads like a lovely poem in free verse.

1. Chicken soup with shell fish
2. Bêche de Mer (abalone)
3. Prawn eggs, mushrooms
4. Swallow's nest with pigeon eggs
5. Baked shrimp with champignon
6. Steamed shark's fins
7. Mountain pheasant with bamboo shoots
8. White silver lichen
9. Myrica jelly and cherries

With this we had red and white wine made by the Monks in Shantung, and champagne. After tiffin we were shown over the boys' orphanage. The youngsters sang a Chinese song for us, and when one of the Sisters said that they knew an English song, too, they obligingly and surprisingly sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." We then saw the hospital, and the girls' orphanage which is recruited almost nightly by having little girl babies abandoned at its gate. Last of all, we were shown through the printing plant, which issues books in English, Italian, French, Spanish and Chinese.

This week was unusually crowded with functions, and we seem to be facing a season of "meeting and feeding" our friends in return, but it included contacts and friendships with people of so many nationalities who have such varied interests, customs and creeds, that I found it unusually interesting and stimulating. It represents the greatest compensation for being in a service that necessitates living so many years away from home.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT

A definite announcement regarding the Pictorial Supplement of the JOURNAL will be found on page 560. The Supplement is now in the final stages of preparation. It has taken a year to complete work on this publication which, it is believed, will be of value to all who are interested in the Department and the Service.

Additional copies of the Supplement will be available at a reasonable price. Copies in *de luxe* binding will be available at a cost of \$3.50, postage paid to any address.



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, CALCUTTA

Left to right: Officers seated: Vice Consul Coe, Consul Groth, Consul General White and Vice Consul Macdonald. Clerical Staff: Standing: Mr. Venkatram, Mrs. Joakim, Mr. Basu, Miss Lazar, Mr. Dutt, Mrs. Le Franc, Mrs. Heberlet, Mr. Dass, Mrs. Rodericks, Miss Reston and Mr. Datta. Bearers: Seated: Ali Hossain, Basir Khan, Shewprasad Panday, Birodhi Ram, Brijkishore Ram and Mahabir Ram.



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ISOBEL II

Built by Consul General Coert du Bois while on leave, from Naples, and Carl M. J. von Zielinski, former Consul.

Residents of the Staten Island and Brooklyn shores, who are accustomed to see unusual ships and boats of every kind, were startled last week by the appearance of the new full-rigged brig Isobel II sailing up and down the Narrows with as much sail as is usually carried on a boat twice her size.

Designed and built by Coert du Bois, American Consul General in Naples, and Carl M. J. von Zielinski of Shore Acres, S. I., the owner, the Isobel II is a full-rigged brig of the Baltimore clipper type. She carries a total sail area of 256 square feet. Fourteen feet on the keel, the brig has a mainmast of seventeen feet and a foremast of sixteen feet above the keel.

She carries flying jib, main jib, fore topmast staysail, foresail, fore topsail, fore topgallant, main royal staysail, main topmast staysail, mainsail, main topsail, main topgallant, main royal and spanker—thirteen sails in all.

The brig has an ingenious method for lowering the upper sails, which can be dropped in a few seconds by releasing a single halyard on each mast. It is the same method used on the first brig, Isobel, of similar size, which was seen in Chesapeake Bay last year.

Another feature is a wire stay from the fore top to the fore truck which overcomes the objection to the poleacre system, since it keeps the headsail halyard blocks in place after the yards are down. A combined sheet and tack on a continuous line through two blocks facilitates handling the courses.

The designers arranged the running rigging so that the brig can be manœuvred by one man, as every sheet, tack and brace necessary to put her about leads to the fife rail.

The Isobel II carries a black ball in her fore topsail, the insignia of the old Black Ball Line, and also the red flag with a black ball at her main truck. Her home port is Johnson Island, on the Maryland shore.

Mr. von Zielinski formerly was American Consul in Santo Domingo and was for some years a nautical expert in the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department. Both men sailed on square-riggers in their youth.

—New York Times.

VISITORS

The following visitors called at the Department during the past month:

	<i>August</i>
W. Perry George, Malta	19
Ray Spier, Ankara	19
Frederick C. Johnson, Fredericton	19
Edmund J. Dorsz, Warsaw	20
Orme Wilson, Buenos Aires	24
Robert F. Hale, Ottawa	25
Reginald Bragonier, Jr., Canton	26
Robert Janz, Belfast	26
H. T. Goodier, Fort William and Port Arthur	26
Jane Wilson, Buenos Aires	27
F. Van den Arend, Soerabaya	28
James G. Byington, Buenos Aires	28
Robert D. Murphy, Paris	31
Bert Fish, Cairo	31
	<i>September</i>
La Verne Baldwin, Geneva	1
Harold B. Minor, Rio de Janeiro	1
Whitney Young, Tientsin	3
Marcella Undorf, Vienna	3
Robert English, Paris	8
Mrs. B. M. Kendig, Habana	8
Horace H. Smith, Tsinan	9
Norris S. Haselton, Guadalajara	10
Hugh G. Grant, Tirana	10
William A. Smale, Ensenada	11
Edward Savage Crocker, Tokyo	11
Joseph P. Ragland, Brisbane	11
Hernan C. Vogenitz, Cienfuegos	11
E. de W. Mayer, Paris	14
George Alexander Armstrong, Kingston, Jamaica	14
O. Gaylord Marsh, Guatemala	14


BIRTH

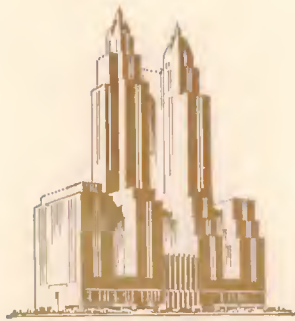
Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Dawson Moreland at Bordeaux on August 5, 1936, a son, William Dawson Moreland, III.



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