

The **AMERICAN**
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Vol. 14

NOVEMBER, 1937

No. 11

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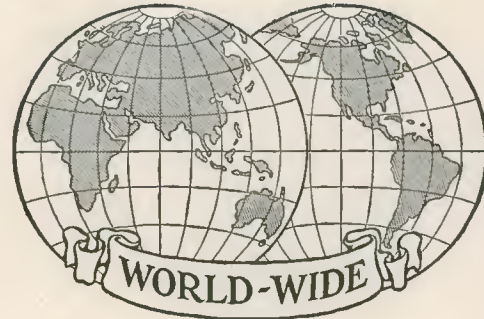
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Greek Temple, Segesta, Italy
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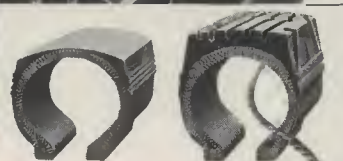
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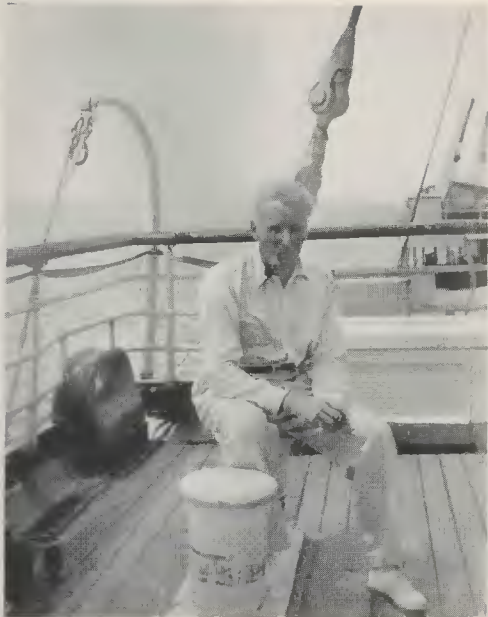
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Mr. Summerlin leaves Panama. The others are A. L. Prather of the Panama Ry., Robert Y. Brown, Secretary of Legation, and John Summerlin.



Consul General and Mrs. Dudley G. Dwyre and Vice Consul and Mrs. Francis C. Jordan on the pier at Cristobal.



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NOVEMBER, 1937

The American Foreign Service

An Outline Appraisal Thirteen Years After the Rogers Act

By SELDEN CHAPIN, *Department of State*

THIRTEEN years have now passed since the Rogers Bill, the Magna Charta of the American Foreign Service, entered into force on July 1, 1924. Even the severest critics of the Service, inside or out, should be convinced of the beneficial contribution brought to the efficient handling of American foreign relations by the reorganized and amalgamated Foreign Service. Recently a series of steps in reorganization of the Department of State has added further to this efficiency. It seems opportune accordingly to call attention at this time to certain possible defects in the structure and administration of our Foreign Service and to suggest certain remedies for discussion.

Even those most responsible for the Rogers Bill and the wise agitation which led to its drafting and adoption would not, it may be presumed, wish to claim that the Bill as modified by the Moses Bill was a perfect and permanent charter for the Foreign Service. It was a beginning, and as such a very important beginning, but one which stands in need of amendment as experience in the administration and functioning of the Foreign Service indicates. Although the personnel of the Foreign Service has undergone several blood lettings and transfusions in the shape of retirements and additions of new officers, and the average standard of ability among the commissioned personnel is considerably higher than in 1924, there have been

few if any important changes in the basic framework of the organization.

While in the first years after the Rogers Act all but the malcontents of the Service were greatly pleased with the step forward that had been taken, and while during the depression the Service in unshaken loyalty realized that further improvements were inopportune, in more recent years there has been noticeable a growing spirit of criticism among the members of the Service who feel the need of new legislation and regulations to remedy certain failings of the Service and to cover certain deficiencies in the provisions of the original Rogers Bill. Be it understood that this spirit of criticism is motivated solely by an intense interest on the part of all in perfecting the fine instrument which is the Service and to which we all take pride in belonging.

It is difficult for more than three officers to be together for any time without all joining in a conversation of what should be done for the Foreign Service on the one hand, and what the Foreign Service should do, on the other. Each one has his own ideas and does not shrink from airing them in friendly conversation, but few of us for one reason or another attempt to put them on paper. Just why this last state of affairs should be so is another story which will figure on the list below.



The following topics (no attempt is made to arrange them in order of importance) are those around which discussion seems chiefly to revolve:

1. An increased share for the Foreign Service in appointments as Ambassadors and Ministers, and the introduction of the permanent rank of Minister.
2. The encouragement of special qualifications.
3. The elimination of duplication of work by the Foreign Service and the Foreign Commerce Service.
4. The fostering of a competent clerical service.
5. A more satisfactory system of recruitment for the career service.
6. A more satisfactory promotion system.
7. Increased allowances for representation and for home leaves of absence, et cetera.
8. The fostering of free and constructive discussion of the administration of the Foreign Service and its various problems.

There are other minor points of discussion and criticism most of which are related to one or more of the above enumerated topics.

The suggestions and observations offered below accordingly do not represent the exclusive product of any one person, but form merely a symposium of the ideas advanced in many discussions by various officers. An attempt has been made to arrange them in more or less logical order in the form of a proposed outline for the Foreign Service of the future. Within that outline some of the topics enumerated above are treated, while others are reserved for specific discussion subsequently.

Sincere apologies are offered at this point if some of the observations may seem blunt to the point of offensiveness. They are advanced, it must be reiterated, in a sincere spirit of interest in the good of the Service and not through malevolent and specific criticism of any individuals or institutions. It is hoped that they may be accepted in the same spirit. Many of the suggestions may prove impracticable of adoption for one reason or another. It has been impossible naturally to give consideration to them in all their phases, but they are put forth in the hope of arousing a continuance of the friendly discussion in which they were born.

Organization of the Foreign Service

The personnel of our foreign service should fall roughly into the following five categories:

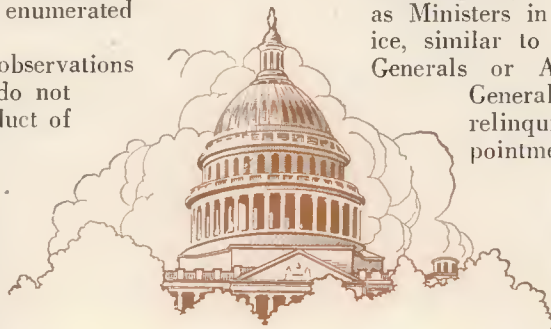
- I Ambassadors and politically-appointed Ministers.
- II The career service of six grades including that of Minister.
- III The non-career service.
- IV The foreign clerical corps.
- V Custodial and Miscellaneous Service.

The grade of Ambassador is a special one. It is generally conceded that even when appointed by republics, an Ambassador may often partake of a somewhat special personal representative character as respects the Chief of State. Although it may be presumed that the majority of Ambassadors will be taken in the future from the career service, the President of the United States should retain complete liberty of action as respects the selection of his Ambassadors whether this choice be made from the Foreign Service or from distinguished Americans in other walks of life. In the case of Ambassadors chosen from the Foreign Service, they would upon the cessation of their duties in that capacity automatically resume status as Ministers in the regular Foreign Service, similar to the manner in which full Generals or Admirals revert to Major Generals or Rear Admirals upon relinquishing their temporary appointments in a higher grade.

While it is to be hoped that the percentage of Ministers in charge of our Legations abroad, who are chosen from the career service, will steadily increase, it must be recognized, nevertheless, that the pressure of political patronage is still so heavy on the part of prominent party men for such positions that a certain number of ministerships will continue to go to non-career appointees.

The career service should consist of the grade of Minister, four classified grades and the unclassified grade. It is submitted in this connection that the present number of grades, eight, with three unclassified salary grades, is unduly cumbersome in practice and is a heritage from the past which often gives rise to invidious comparisons in rank with foreign diplomatic and consular officers, with foreign civilian officials and with officers of the Army and Navy whether American or foreign. Although a minor point of prestige, it often seems curious to the untutored in the ways of the foreign service that a consul general or a first secretary may be of Class IV, or that an officer who has served nine or ten years is still in Class VIII.

Accordingly, the following table of classes, with





pay ranges and annual rates of automatic promotion, is suggested:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Salary Range</i>	<i>Annual Increment</i>
Minister	\$10,000 to \$12,000	\$400
Class I	8,000 to 10,000	200
Class II	6,000 to 8,000	200
Class III	4,500 to 6,000	150
Class IV	3,500 to 4,500	100
Unclassified	2,500 to 3,500	100

In connection with the above, it would of course follow that the present required period of service in each grade before being eligible for promotion to the next grade would be lengthened to perhaps four or five years. Extra meritorious work for any officer should be compensated by according that officer an extra year's credit in grade, thus automatically giving him an immediate additional increase in salary as well as a superior standing as respects promotion to the next higher class.

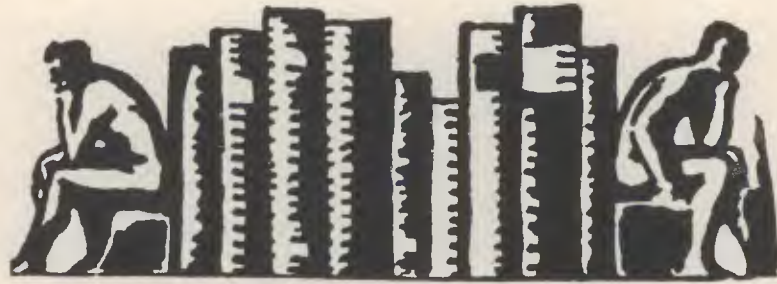
There is little need to explain the suggested permanent rank of Minister for the career service, since the absence of such rank has long been con-

sidered a serious defect. The introduction of the grade would permit the employment of experienced Foreign Service Officers, without loss of pay, as Assistant Secretaries of State and on such special duties as the President might direct. Officers of ministerial rank would become available for assignment as counselors in the larger embassies, as consuls general in the few most important offices or as chiefs of division in the Department of State.

The mission of the Foreign Service may be defined as the cultivation of "the entire system of interests arising from the relations established between nations." It will hardly be denied that these interests revolve to a very large extent around economic relations. The Department of State and the American Foreign Service are being called upon to assume an ever increasing part in the direction and cultivation of our international economic relations, as may be witnessed by the part that they are playing in the Trade Agreements program, the recent exchange agreements, and

(Continued to page 672)





The Adventures of a Bibliomaniac in Steeltown

By WALTON C. FERRIS, *Consul, Sheffield*

SMITH had been consul in Steeltown a matter of two or three months, had worn off the first novelty of his first post, and didn't yet know enough to tell the Department the true inwardness of relations between the Government and the tycoons of the left-handed monkey wrench industry (tycoons in this traditionally reserved country normally wait six months or so before telling young consuls all their business secrets). The baby had whooping cough; the weather consisted of a judicious mixture of rain, fog and the fumes of industry; and Mrs. Smith didn't yet understand why central heating was regarded by Steeltownites as a dangerous innovation that dried the air, and produced in its victims that pale, wan look characteristic of all Americans. Furthermore, the residential hotel (board and room, four guineas per week; private garden; ping-pong and billiard rooms provided; convenient to trams and buses) had produced, that morning, watery porridge, underdone bacon, and coffee that looked like a cupful of the Missouri River in the flood season.

Wherefore, as Smith set out for his fifteen minute walk to the consulate at, say, eight-fifty, he was ripe for adventure. Had he been in Spain, he would have dropped in at Anarchist headquarters for lurid enclosures for the next political report. On the Riviera, he might have played hookey for twenty minutes at a sidewalk cafe, talking with some bearded and arty individual about the probable fate of a corrupt world. And so in any of the posts that the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, in the inner workings of its inscrutable mind, doubtless classifies as exotic. But Steeltown could not, by any means, be so classified. Medieval Steeltownites, wishing to produce "kirtels" (knives to you, gentle readers) for

use in the Canterbury Tales, set up their cutlery grinding wheels on the banks of limpid streams straight out of Robin Hood ballads and Scott's tales, trickling peacefully along in one of the most beautiful valleys of this well-favored island; and thus began a centuries' long process of producing one of the grimmest scenes of men's industrial development. One Walpole, writing in the 18th century, described Steeltown as "the foulest town in England," and that hit of libel is still quoted in Baedeker (which it would not be, if the town had a boosting committee trying to "Make Muskogee Mighty," along lines followed in our own Middle West). There have been, of recent years, efforts to change this picture and to soften it; but Steeltown remains not a thing of beauty, with a pall of smoke hanging over it that aviators say makes the town invisible from 1,000 feet up. However, there is a certain stark strength and genuineness about the place and its people; and after a time one becomes fond of both and contented to stay. And one can, at any time (except office hours, of course), step into the car and in ten minutes be on high and wind-swept moors, with green valleys and ancient villages here and there.

But, on the morning in question, Smith had not yet become aware of moors or villages or stark beauty of place and character. As he walked down, down, down into the smoke-filled valley, his thoughts (punctuated by disturbing small coughs—he *might* be catching whooping cough again, in spite of that time in childhood) ran to such thrillers as trade lists and fog and cutlery reports ("the market for pocket knives is getting brisker") and hot water bottles and brussels sprouts and even to Nottinghamville lace ("it is



"Harsh clang of drums, continuous and shrill,
"The sullen murmur of the mob,—the loud
"Insistent singing of the maidens, volatile,
"Swaying like painted marionettes, that stir
"Beneath the ruling hand of some eccentric sorcerer."

Hastily disbursing sixpence, he put the volumes underneath his arm, and dove once more into the fog, resolved to banish vagrant thoughts for the time being and to spend the balance of the morning resolutely ferreting out names for a trade list on hides and skins ("Johns-Milks, Ltd., exporters of raw rabbit skins for the hatters' fur trade") and otherwise doing penance for his short excursion into far regions not recognized by the Commercial Office. And, marvelous to relate, an unusually meritorious effort in trade lists went on its way to Washington that afternoon.

Some years ago, a great Secretary of State, himself a master of routine and detail, sensed the fact that the Smiths working for him in consulates the world over were sometimes bored by lace flouncings and butcher knives and rabbit skins and similar matters; and he wisely prescribed "renewed zeal" as the cure for such ills. Very true, too, and his prescription has often helped this particular Smith. But other things are necessary also, and Smith's policy has been sometimes to renew his zeal, and sometimes to visit his bookshop. Bookshops in fact eventually, some of which sold their wares at more than three pence or sixpence. Soon there was a long row of "sixpenny marvels" in the Smith living room; then there were two rows there, then a row in the bedroom, then a pile in the bedroom—and then Mrs. Smith prescribed a large bookcase, which was built and has been outgrown. Even, it may be said (Smith hopes that the Department will not hear about this), the consulate storeroom was invaded; but it has lately been evacuated by a tattered old man who came with his hand barrow and carted the surplus back to the bookshop whence they came (Smith being refunded one-twentieth of what he paid). Now Smith has discovered the true charms of Steeltown; he loves the surrounding countryside, studded with villages and churches and grand, far views, and great cathedrals; and he falls comfortably into the customs and amenities of life in this island. He has also discovered that consular reporting work can be fascinating,

once one digs below the humdrum surface and begins to perceive the underlying forces at work in a great business community. But he recalls with gratitude the pleasant part that the bookshops and their bargains played in his first rather difficult months in Steeltown—and still plays,—and thinks that perhaps Smiths in other posts might like to hear of the rare and unusual game that he bagged in his many hunting expeditions through dusty shelves, most of the trophies being gathered with very small expenditure.

As Smith's eye wanders along his own shelves now, he sees, at random, such titles as these: six Tennyson first editions, including one of the first "Idylls of the King" in handsome tooled leather (sixpence each); a little set of Byron, in twelve volumes, ten published before the poet's death in Greece, and two just afterwards (a volume is missing, but no matter, the set cost only two shillings); a single volume from an early edition of the "Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff" (otherwise known as "The Tatler"—the volume cost tuppence); a handsome eighth edition of "The Spectator" (1728) (two shillings the set); a dozen books on the United States published here in the first half of the 19th century (some libellous and some not); a dozen volumes of the "European Magazine" of the 1780's and 1790's, showing a conservative European world all hot and bothered about upstart Americans and revolutionary Frenchmen; a 1728 "Tale of a Tub," with indignant notes scribbled on its pages by a scandalized churchman of the time; a 1705 theological outpouring entitled "Cyprianus Isotimus, or J. S.'s Vindication of his Principles of the Cypriatic Age Confuted," in which an unlettered owner of a few years later had scribbled: "James Coats his Book, The Grace of God, Upon him Look, The Ros is rid, the Gras is Gren, God Saive king gorge, our noble king;" a score of guide books, new and old; a first edition of Dr. Johnson's abridged dictionary (1756), in the preface of which that unbending literary giant opined:

"Having been long employed in the study and cultivation of the English language, I lately published a dictionary like those compiled by the academies of Italy and France, for the use of such as aspire to exactness of criticism or elegance of style.

"But it has been since considered that works of that kind are by no means necessary to

(Continued to page 678)





Coast Between Carenage
and Pte. Picoulet

Cap Haitien

NESTLED on a small flat on the north coast of Haiti is Cap Haitien. During the long years since its founding, in 1670, Cap Haitien—in colonial times Cap François—has drowsed, lulled by the trade wind and the murmur of the sea, warmed by the same sun which, in 1494, made scintillating flashes of silver of the spear points and swords of Ojeda's Spaniards.

Once, prior to 1795, the Cap was a city of delight to the Frenchman weary of the ups and downs of a France tossed about by the convulsions of the impending revolt. The city had a theater, cafés, paved streets, fine residences, large business houses, and a population of some 20,000 souls: white colonists, lovely mulatto women, who were the mothers of fine children of mixed blood, African and French, *affranchis*, or freed blacks, and slaves from the tribes of Congos, Aradas, Nagos, Ibos, Cangas, Moundonges.

Outside the city were the great plantations of cane, reaching from the mangrove-studded beach clear to the foothills far to the south and east. Huge brick and stone homes graced the plain, set back in from the wide road and reached through long palm-bordered avenues, cool and sun-shot with shadows of mimosa, orchid, la belle mexicaine, purple bougainvillea, stragonia. Sleek horses pulled graceful carriages up to these villas and groups of fair women, tall men would descend, enter the spacious rooms, and in the soft light of candles sit and chat, or enjoy dinner seated around a long polished table of solid mahogany: such delicacies as green-gold avocados, sugar-sweet star apples, crystalized breadfruit

By L. E. THOMPSON, *Consulate, Port-au-Prince*

pods vied with roasted beef, tender turkey, and, inevitable in every home in Haiti, rice and red beans. Old wines from across the sea, rare liquors, sparkling champagne brought a mellow-ness to the whole affair.

It was in Cap François that the slender negro who was destined to create a wonder-kingdom grew. Henri Christophe, after two periods of service at sea, became a waiter in the Crown Hotel, a bought slave of the *affranchi*, Coidavid. Here he listened to the oft expressed fears of arrogant whites. He never spoke, but the shaping of sinister events was not lost upon him.

Here, too, grew Dessalines. Brought from Africa in chains, he loafed about the wharves, dozing in the shade; he was so ugly, so sullen, that he had been made the object of great disgrace—he had been sold to a negro! Did he, in his lazy day dreams, ever catch a glimpse of the startling events that were to sweep him into the role of Emperor?

Driving in from a distant plantation quite regularly, seated on the coachman's box of a carriage, middle-aged, black François Dominique Toussaint never dreamed that he would one day blast Napoléon's hopes for a colonial empire.

So the Cap thrived. Riches were there. Gaiety abounded when abetted by the flowing bowl.

Revolution followed the fall of the Bastille, word of which was not long in reaching Haiti. The blacks arose and murdered, pillaged, and burned. Cap François became a ruin. Bouk-



mann, Toussaint, Biassou, Christophe, Dessalines, Sonthonax, Polverel, Rochambeau, Leclère, all these and scores more passed on the screen of Saint Domingue, fighting, intriguing, bleeding, dying.

The year 1804 dawned, and when but three days old saw Haiti throw off forever the yoke of slavery. Ripping the white from the tri-color. Jean-Jacques Dessalines proclaimed the blue and red the new symbol of Haitian independence.

Under Henri I, the Cap was rebuilt. All northern Haiti became once more a hive of industry. Cane, cotton, coffee, indigo grew again. Schools sprang up, education was compulsory—and negligence was severely punished. The struggle for expression, for approval; to escape the mire of ignorance, was terrific because Henri, the dominant figure in this prodigious renaissance, was determined to show the world that the black man could rise above circumstances. The mighty will, the superb courage of the man triumphed, and although destiny marked him for a tragic end, he left, in the Citadel, a magnificent monument to his genius.

Cap Haitien lived on. Perhaps some of the splendor had gone. Perhaps the rigid discipline enforced by the iron hand of the master had not been maintained. The old gaiety died with Christophe. The streets no longer echoed to the laughter and chatter of the colonists. The same sun



The Citadel on Bonnet a l'Eveque

Photo Louis Doret

came up out of the sea each day, the same moon glided from sight behind Morne du Cap, the same stars were mirrored in the calm waters of the Acul du Nord, but the old grandeur was no more.

Then, as if in a final decisive gesture, fate launched a catastrophe.

May 7, 1842, saw the Cap totally destroyed by a terrific earthquake that rocked half the island. Thousands died in that holocaust, and there remained but a tumbled mass of ruins to mark the spot where once wealth and pride and life had abounded.

The first contingent of American Marines to arrive at Cap Haitien in 1915 found it a city of ruins. Narrow, weed-grown streets. Crude shacks constructed of box boards and corrugated iron and the shattered walls of pre-earthquake houses. They established a camp in the small square adjacent to the Hôpital Justinien, the rows of yellow tents creating a

strange contrast to the moss-covered walls of the hospital and the emerald of the morne.

Everywhere the walls stood as mute reminders of the past. Colonial bridges over small streams were well preserved and in use. The stone sea-wall stood intact, beaten by centuries of storm-created waves. Out past Carénage, on the bluff of Pointe Picoulet, the tragic mass of brick and stone that was once the palace of Pauline Leclère, Napoléon's sister, dreams of the



Restored Chapel of Henri Christophe at Milot. Milot is in the background.

Photo Louis Doret



once gay days and sparkling nights when the beautiful mistress ruled there. In these walls, on the night of November 2, 1802, Leclerc, his body burning with fever, his mind wracked with the problem of the future of the colony, died. Pauline took his remains to France. They now rest in the Panthéon.

There is little life in Cap Haitien today. There are stores and shops, it is true, but an overwhelming poverty abounds. Streets are cleaner, sanitation better, and schools exist. A new movie theater is patronized by those Haitians who can spare a gourde or two from their budgets.

The real romance of the city is missed by the infrequent tourists who come to it. It would seem so simple for anyone to gaze at the ruins and construct a picture of the past—even with no knowledge of the place or its history. Perhaps

the fact that visitors are concerned with getting to the Citadel is what keeps them from paying any attention to the city. At any rate, the city is never the sole attraction for tourists, which, after all, is to be regretted.

The nearby plantation of pineapples, a great sisal plantation and deorticating plant, logwood, bananas, and other commodities serve to provide work for many natives. Haiti has been a one-crop country—coffee accounting for more than seventy per cent of its revenues. A subnormal coffee crop, therefore, causes a period of acute depression which is felt throughout the republic. In the north the sisal, pineapple, and banana industries have tended, in a small way, to offset the disadvantages of subnormal coffee crops.

So there it stands, this old, old city of narrow, straight streets.



Palace of San Souci at Milot

Photo Louis Doret

COVER PICTURE

The cover picture, showing the Greek Temple at Segesta, Italy, was contributed by Paul J. Reveley, Vice Consul, Palermo. Mr. Reveley's comment about the picture reads: "The city of Segesta was destroyed several years after the destruction of Selinunte (409 B.C.). The Segestans were Hellenized natives of the island, and notorious for their many enemies and the bad faith and treachery shown to their allies during the wars be-

tween the Greek cities of Sicily and with Carthage."

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN SCHOLARSHIP

The Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship for the year 1937-38 has been awarded to Mr. Robert G. Donald and Mr. George W. Dye. Mr. Donald is the son of Consul General George K. Donald, Southampton, and Mr. Dye is the son of Consul John W. Dye, Nassau.

MOHAMMEDAN WEDDING

By GEORGES CAROUSSO

A STATUESQUE "fella" sitting on a miniature donkey was gesticulating from the bank of the river, trying to shout above the roar of the dredge. I nudged Roberts with my foot and jerked a thumb over my shoulder.

"See what he wants!" he shouted above the infernal noise.

I could hardly hear his words, but I read his lips. I shook my head and pointed to my ears and Roberts grudgingly shut off the motor.

"If I get any more interruptions, I'll never get this job finished," he grumbled. "Well, what do you want?"

The "fella" began with the customary salutations, blessing all and sundry of our ancestors, then swung into the invitation. Our old friend, the Omdah of Taranis-el Bahr, wished the honor of our presence at the feast to be given in celebration of the signing of the marriage contract between his daughter and the son of the Omdah of Nagir. Would we accept?

"How about it?" said Roberts. "Tomorrow is Sunday, anyway."

"Tomorrow is Saturday," I said.

"What's the odds? If you didn't have a calendar, tomorrow would be Sunday."

Roberts was getting like the Arabs. He had an excuse for everything.

"Sure," I said, "let's go. I've never had a real Arab feast."

It was his dredging contract, not mine. I was only there to visit him and shoot a few ducks.

The next morning, the Omdah sent two donkeys to carry us to his "palace." It makes one feel slightly apologetic to climb on the back of one of these miniature creatures. Roberts' long legs almost reached the ground and his feet knocked against all of the high mud clumps. He disdained to answer my suggestion that he ride sidesaddle.

Roberts had spent years in the back country of Egypt, digging irrigation ditches and draining canals and he knew the people and their customs as only those who are accepted can ever know them.

"Tell me about their marriages," I said casually, "All I know is that they have a lot of wives."

"Do you really know that?" he asked sarcastically.

That was for the sidesaddle suggestion. I bowed my head meekly.

"Well, they *can* have a lot of wives. Four to be exact. But few of them ever have that many. You see there are a lot of complicated laws attached to Mohanmedan marriage and these people do not break the Koranic law lightly."

He lit his pipe, taking a long time to see if my question was sincere or just an excuse to make a crack. I waited.

"You see, it's odd that, although in the Orient women are considered inferior to men, the marriage laws are pretty much in their favor. First, unlike the case in most European countries, it's the man who must supply the dowry."

"Do they have hope chests?"

"Yes, they do, smart Aleck, only they're full of cows and sheep. That's the way they bargain for a wife. They can pay the contract price on installments but if they fail to meet the payments, the wife goes back to her parents and brings action against her husband."

"And I thought we were far from civilization!"

"The bride has her trousseau and that's her own inviolate property. She can go so far as to forbid her husband and any of his guests from using her furniture."

"She's no wife," I exclaimed, "She's a mother-in-law."

Roberts seemed to finish. So, that's why he stays in the back country!

A red fox bounded through the high clover field bordering the trail and sat on a mound to watch us. Roberts dismounted and fired two shots with his revolver but missed by a foot. The fox ran a little further and sat down again. It was too far for a shot so we continued on our way. I wouldn't let Roberts sidetrack me with a little noise.

"Are those furniture possessions one sees in town, the bride's trousseau?"

I had often seen wagonloads of orchid and rose colored furniture and stacks of brass utensils rattling down the street in gaudy disorder.

"Well, yes and no," he said. "You see, accord-



ing to the law, the husband must be able to support his wife in the style to which she was accustomed. Naturally, the wife wants everyone to think she was accustomed to orchid swan beds and so forth. She, accordingly, hires a truckload of beautiful furniture to parade through the streets. Then, when she has her first quarrel with her husband, she can accuse him of taking her out of a wonderful home and expecting her to live in poverty."

"Where have I heard those words before!"

Roberts laughed gleefully.

"And that's not all! For example, there's no

brick, composed of mud, camel dung and hay, tumbled over each other in disorderly array. Cows, sheep, poultry and naked children wandered aimlessly through the barnyard street, followed by their individual auras of swarming flies. In a canal running before the village, a score of women washed clothes in the water that floated atop the mud. Their dresses were hoisted waist high and their ankle-long, flamboyant pantaloons lent the only touch of color to the drab scene.

I could not see the "palace." The fellah who had brought us the invitation, met us at the plank



Native Women in a Mohammedan Family

such thing as a favorite wife. That kind of stuff sounds good in books and in the movies. According to the law, a man must spend his time equally with all his wives, unless he has their permission to do otherwise. If he goes on a journey and can take only one of them with him, they decide by drawing lots which one is to go. Then, when he comes back, he has to make up the time in the company of the others."

"I pity the poor son of the Omdah of Nagir! Is this the place?"

The village lay sprawled on a little hillock made up of the remains of many villages long ago crumpled into dust. Squat houses of sundried

bridge and led us into the village, opening a path for us with his needle-sharp, rhino whip.

The Omdah met us at the door. The Omdah was old, white bearded, sharp eyed, handsome. A proud man. The palace was old, white washed and ugly, but its windows were barred and its flat roof rose higher than any in the village. A proud house.

We shook hands, touched our hearts, our lips, our foreheads. The Omdah smiled and waved his hand generously.

"My house is your house."

We were early. The Omdah led us into a large

(Continued to page 690)

The Foreign Service Gets Tougher

By GOODE BAER

TOMORROW morning brows will wrinkle, hands will clutch at tousled hair and pencils will scurry over paper as some 600 ambitious young men, assembled in Washington and other cities throughout the country, write the examination prerequisite to appointment to the Foreign Service. They are some of the young men who want to be representative officers of the United States at home and abroad. Some few of them may eventually become ambassadors to foreign countries, but, if the records of past examinations can serve as a criterion, only thirty-six of the 600 will even receive appointment in the Foreign Service.

That is of course an amazingly low percentage, but entrance into the service is not easy. The Foreign Service wants informed, vital young men who have read the right books, proved their physical and mental fitness and who know how to take care of themselves and their country's reputation under a variety of circumstances. And through a rather labored process of tedious examinations, the service sees to it that it gets only the sort of men it wants.

The qualifications for application are not very exacting. The candidate must be over 21 years of age and under 35, and his application to take the examinations, filled out in long hand, must be accompanied by a birth certificate, a photograph and five endorsements from responsible persons attesting his moral character, ability, initiative and other qualities that have bearing on the matter.

While it is not required that a candidate for examination have a college education, he will find it to his advantage. Seventy-five per cent of the officers now in the Service are college graduates; a little over 17 per cent attended college but did not graduate and only about 8 per cent of the officers have had no college training. But all of them knew their ABC's in international, commercial and maritime law, United States history, European history, mathematics, economics, commercial and physical geography, and a choice of French, Spanish or German. They had to or they never would have got by the examining board.

(Extracts from an article printed in *The Baltimore Sunday Sun*, September 12, 1937).

Submitting an application is merely the first step in preparing for the examinations. A college education by no means assures a passing grade. The Service draws men from all walks of life, but even the brightest and best informed of them are aware of the wisdom of intensive preparation immediately before the examination period.

All of them have been studying in tutoring schools during the summer and claim that they never knew how to spell the word "work" until they started to prepare for these examinations. Which is quite credible when one glances at questions similar to ones they'll have to answer. In 1932 the candidates were given such questions as: How did Alexander Hamilton proceed to centralize the United States Government as much as he could? Why may ships' cargoes sometimes be pledged for repairs to the ship? Can a State declare a statute void because it conflicts with the United States Constitution? What, besides feudal companies under their lords, composed the troops of a nation in the fifteenth century? Which were the last Latin American republics to achieve independence? What is meant by the optional clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice?

Not only information, but also ingenuity and ideas are tested in the examinations. The examiner might want a description of the Malthusian analysis of population. What would you do were you in the American Embassy at Shanghai now, they ask him, and what is a good itinerary for a salesman leaving Vienna on a trip through the Balkans and the Near East, listing in order the towns where he will stop and the most convenient means of transportation available. Tough questions when you're racing with the clock and 599 competitors. And, according to previous statistics, only 15 per cent of the 600 candidates will get a passing grade on the examinations.

Even getting into the Foreign Service is a matter of survival of the fittest, for, according to the estimates, only 40 per cent of the approximately ninety men, who pass this week's examinations, will be successful in the oral examination which follows. Written examinations are held in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, Denver,



San Francisco and Seattle, as well as in Washington, and those who receive a grade of 70 per cent or above are invited to come to Washington later in the year at their own expense to take the oral examination, an event which seems to demand the perspicacity of Portia's casket riddles and strike the terror of the Spanish Inquisition.

Twenty-five years ago the Service had neither adequate salaries nor organization and offered neither a career nor security of tenure. Appointments were based more upon the political service which the appointee had rendered the particular party in power at home than upon any aptitude or fitness which he might have for the work which he was to perform abroad.

But this situation no longer obtains. The Foreign Service now makes sure of the mettle of its men before it admits them, and, in addition to the other examinations, their physical fitness is determined by a Government surgeon in Washington who acts in an advisory capacity to the Board of Examiners. The lucky young men who

receive a passing grade on the whole examination are certified to the Secretary of State as eligible for appointment and as vacancies occur their names are drawn from the eligible list in the order of the examination marks. Once appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate they are given probationary assignments to the field for preliminary training under the direction of more experienced officers.

"During an officer's career in the Service," advises Wilbur J. Carr, recently Assistant Secretary of State and now Minister to Czechoslovakia, "he is expected to serve where he is needed or where he is deemed best qualified to serve, whether that be in a consular office as a vice-consul, consul or consul general, or in a diplomatic mission as a secretary or, eventually, as a counselor, or in the Department of State in Washington on special assignment. A large proportion of the Foreign Service officers are utilized interchangeably in consulates and diplomatic missions and in the

(Continued to page 668)



From a book of cartoons by M. C. Pers's

The Oral Examination



J. THEODORE MARRINER



"Ted" Marriner, who has gone so suddenly, so tragically, from among us had one quality, in a brilliant galaxy of qualities, which stood out. He loved life, life in its unusual and in its everyday aspects, the bright side which he relished with the richest appreciation and the greyer side which to him was human but never sordid or dull.

Loving life, he was happiest in the company of people, with the leaders here and abroad with whom in his work he was so constantly and effectively in contact and with the great multitude of his friends and colleagues to whose enjoyment of work and play he added wit, zest and humor and, when it was necessary, the word of encouragement and cheer that lifted the heaviest burden and conjured away the darkest of clouds.

Perhaps because people with their foibles and their frailties fascinated him, the Foreign Service was to him something more than a splendid career; it was a thrilling experience in which every day was replete with humor and adventure and its greatest award was the possibility it afforded of contributing in some small measure to the solution of the problems of the men and women he met, in the great capitals and on the by-roads, along the way.

He was deeply devoted to the Foreign Service and to the Department of State. He had the highest sense of patriotism, and he identified the welfare of his country with a strong and efficient peace service, animated by a spirit of close comradeship and the purest ideal of unselfish duty. He never spared himself. Where there was a job to be done, long hours, grinding details, merciless strain did not turn him back. Although his health and his strength were not great he was prepared at any time, and at all times, to set an unflinching example and to sacrifice himself in the public interest.

It is difficult for us to understand that our day will not again be enriched and enlivened by one of his witty thrusts or sallies or that when we seem to be knotted in a peculiarly complex problem he will not be there to point the way out. But since he has been taken from us there is this mite of compensation. He fell in line of duty, serving the country which he had so long served, gallantly and well.

R. T. P.

The Secretary made the following statement:

"I have been greatly shocked to learn of the tragic death of James Theodore Marriner, Consul General at Beirut. His career since entering the Foreign Service in 1918 has been an exceptionally distinguished and notable one. He had filled with conspicuous success the difficult posts of technical assistant and adviser to the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs in the Department of State, Counselor of Embassy at Paris and Consul General at Beirut. His wide and unusual experience and his sound judgment made him a particularly valuable member of the Service. His death is a serious loss to the Government and a great personal sorrow to his many friends both in and out of the Foreign Service."

On October 12, the Department issued the following announcement:

The Department regrets to announce the receipt of information from Paris that J. Theodore Marriner, American Consul General at Beirut, Syria, was shot this morning while getting out of his car at the Consulate General and died instantly.

The Department thus far has received two reports from the American Embassy at Paris, the first one reading as follows:

"The Foreign Office has just received a telegram from Beirut confirming the report that Theodore Marriner, Consul General there, was shot and killed while driving his car into Beirut this morning by an Armenian to whom a visa had been refused."

A second telegram from the American Embassy at Paris reads as follows:

"Further report from Foreign Office states that Marriner was shot while getting out of his car at the Consulate General and died instantly. The murderer, an Armenian named Mejjardich Karayan, who has been arrested, is reported to have taken out his first papers for naturalization and to have then demanded a passport of the Consulate General, which was refused him."

In a corridor of the State Department hangs a memorial tablet dedicated to diplomatic and consular officers of the United States "who, while on active duty, lost their lives under heroic or tragic circumstances." Sixty-five of these American soldiers of peace are thus commemorated. Today another name is added to that roll of honor—James Theodore Marriner, Consul General at Beirut, Syria, who was assassinated on Tuesday by an Armenian madman to whom a visa to enter this country had been refused on the ground of insanity in the applicant's family.

"Ted" Marriner, brilliant career officer of the Foreign Service, fell in action and in the line of duty as illustriously as any soldier on the field of battle. Native of Maine, graduate of Dartmouth and Harvard and English instructor at the Cambridge University before embarking upon the diplomatic calling in 1918, he typified the most cultured traits associated with the profession he was destined to adorn, bringing to it, as well, those qualities of sound judgment, good breeding, modest bearing and tact which are indispensable to success in the tedious and delicate art of cementing international relationships.

It is paying the superlative tribute to "Ted" Mar-



riner to say that he was the very flower of the State Department "career man." Immaculate in dress, punctilious in manner and reserved in speech, he could have served as the perfect pattern of the "cookie-pusher" and "white spat boy" of heavy-handed satirists who are fond of depicting the Foreign Service as a crew of snobbish climbers afflicted with a maximum of social ambition and a minimum of horse sense or interest in their country's affairs. The Consul General just felled by a lunatic's bullet demonstrated in his own long record of service in Washington and at a responsible post overseas that the chronic gibes leveled at his caste are misplaced humor, generally as witless as it is undeserved.

Our diplomatic and consular officers, especially at this hour of omnipresent world turmoil, face unseen perils and unimaginable dangers as part and parcel of their daily jobs. Consul General Marriner's pitifully untimely end reminds us that these pitfalls are traditions of the service. A gentleman, scholar and worthy representative of his country has laid down his life gallantly in the uniform of America's army of peace.—(*Evening Star*, Washington, Oct. 13, 1937.)

PARKER HOPPER

There are many in the Foreign Service who will find their sentiments expressed in the following letter received by the editors regarding the death of Mrs. George D. Hopper:

"I have only today been informed of the recent death of Mrs. George Hopper, wife of Consul General Hopper, now stationed at Winnipeg.

"As one who had the privilege of serving with the Hoppers at a Canadian post, I cannot refrain from stating what so many of her old friends, I know, must feel.

"The death of Parker Hopper, from an illness contracted at Casablanca shortly before her departure for a new post at Winnipeg, may be termed 'died in the line of duty' as truly as that epitaph can be written of any soldier of the field.

"The Foreign Service has lost an individual who brought to it a high sense of duty, a keen sense of humor and a charming and intelligent personality.

"Only those who have served with the Hoppers can realize what a great loss her death is to our Service. Wherever she went her presence rendered the work of those associated with her and her husband easier, while to the foreign community she exemplified the very best traditions of American life. It was a relief after a bad day at the office to drop in at Parker Hopper's for a cup of tea and revive one's sense of proportion and humor under the influence of her cool wit and soft southern voice.

"How instructive it was to witness the tact and ease with which she could handle 'difficult' foreign guests and cajole visiting American celebrities, sometimes with an excessive sense of their own worth, to become their natural selves and present their more attractive side. It was all done so delicately and

with such ease that each individual left merely enchanted by a delightful American household in the midst of an alien scene, and it was accomplished with none of the advantages that great wealth or high influence can bring to bear to make such daily tasks of the Foreign Service wife easier.

"Parker Hopper, to those who had the privilege of her friendship, represented the very best traditions of the 'Old South.'

"A charming and gracious lady has left us and the Foreign Service and her many friends are the poorer for her parting.

Signed:

"A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER."

GRENVILLE TEMPLE EMMET

The Secretary, on September 27, issued the following statement, regarding the death of Mr. Emmet:

"I have learned with deep distress of the sudden death of Mr. Grenville T. Emmet. Having previously served his country with marked distinction and ability as American Minister to the Netherlands, he had recently entered upon his duties as Minister to Austria.

"I personally mourn the untimely passing of a loyal and faithful representative of the United States."

The Cuban Ambassador in Washington, His Excellency Dr. Pedro Martinez Fraga, wrote the Secretary as follows:

"I request that Your Excellency be good enough to accept and transmit to the Foreign Service and to the Government of the United States my sincere condolence on the occasion of the death of His Excellency Mr. Grenville T. Emmet, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Austria.

"I had the honor to make the acquaintance of Minister Emmet in Holland in 1935, and therefore can appreciate the great loss which his death means for American diplomacy."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Commercial Attache William E. Dunn, formerly Assistant Director of this Bureau, has arrived at his new post at Buenos Aires.

Mr. Ralph H. Ackerman, formerly Commercial Attache at Rio de Janeiro, is in Washington on duty.

Commercial Attache Walter J. Donnelly, who has been transferred from Habana to Rio de Janeiro, is now in the United States on a brief itinerary.

Commercial Attache Albert F. Nufer, formerly assigned to Madrid, has arrived at his new post at Habana.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Hungerford B. Howard has returned to his post at Shanghai.

Commercial Attache H. C. MacLean, Paris, is on special duty in Washington.

Mr. Joseph N. Benner, Assistant Trade Commissioner, The Hague, is in the United States on triennial leave.



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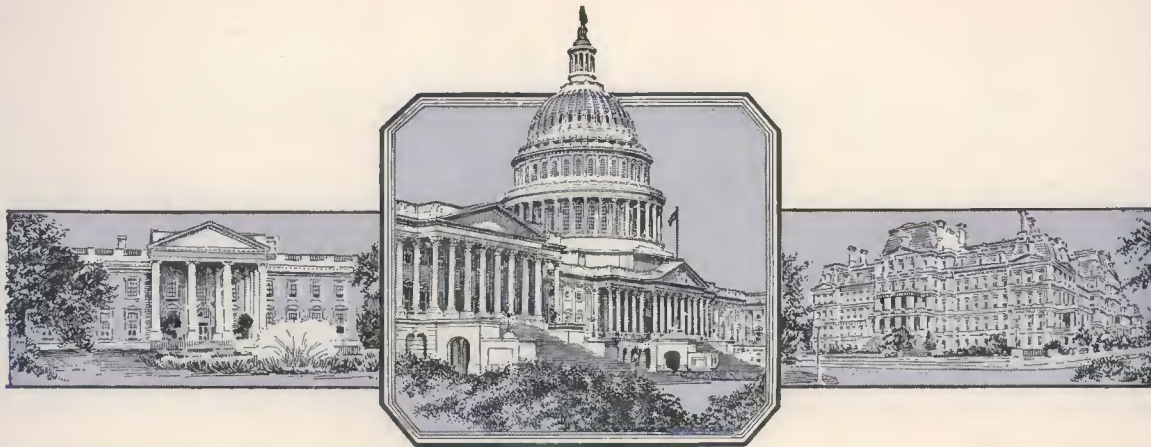
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THE EDITORS' COLUMN

Mr. Chapin's article on the Foreign Service embodies to some extent, as he points out, the composite view of many Foreign Service Officers. The article is, however, principally the result of his own study and serious thought on the subject. In accordance with the policy of the JOURNAL, publication of the article does not imply that the opinions expressed are official ones or that members of the editorial board necessarily agree with all of them. Publication does mean that the board considers that the subject has been treated dispassionately and objectively and that the article will be of constructive interest. The organization and future of the Service are matters of legitimate concern to all of us. Within the limits properly and necessarily imposed by a consideration of the policies of the responsible officials who direct the functioning, development and improvement of the Department and the Foreign Service, the JOURNAL hopes to provide to an increased extent the means for discussion and exchange of views on matters of Service interest. The members of the board are confident that the great majority of officers are in sympathy with such an effort, and, also, that they will agree that personalities and individual cases are not appropriate subjects for comment in the JOURNAL.

* * * * *

It may be of interest to subscribers to know that the printing of the 12 issues of the JOURNAL during the year ended June 30, 1937, cost about \$5,000, the making of cuts cost about \$1,300, while about \$400 was paid to contributors. This total of \$6,700 is exclusive of salaries of the JOURNAL staff, postage, and other operating expenses. It means a cost of about forty cents per copy. Total receipts for subscriptions from active and associate members, outside subscribers, and sales of extra copies amounted to about \$5,500. It is the very efficient and devoted work of the business manager and his successful handling of advertising that have made possible the present satisfactory financial condition of the JOURNAL. Increased income from subscriptions would be helpful, however. There are over one hundred officers who at present do not donate their \$4.00 per year toward support of the JOURNAL. If they would subscribe and if a substantial number of officers would take out one or two of the special \$2.00 subscriptions, the JOURNAL's reserve fund against possible hard times could be materially augmented.



News from the Department

October witnessed important developments in the field of international relations. The situations in the Far East and in Spain continued to be the focal points of interest and to occupy the attention of the Administration and of the high officials of the Department. President Roosevelt's address in Chicago on October 5 (see Radio Bulletin No. 232) attracted world attention as a major pronouncement upon foreign affairs. The Department's statement of October 5 on American policy and the Far Eastern situation was included in Radio Bulletin No. 233 of that date.

In response to a proposal from the Belgian Government, made at the request of the British Government and with the approval of the Government of the United States, that the States signatory to the Treaty of February 6, 1922, meet at Brussels on the 30th of October in order to "examine the situation in the Far East and to study peaceable means of hastening the end of the regrettable conflict which prevails there," the Department, on October 16, announced that the following delegation would attend the Brussels meeting:

Delegate of the United States: The Honorable Norman Davis.

Advisers: Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Mr. Jay Pierrepont Moffat.

Press officer: Mr. Robert T. Pell.

Secretary: Mr. Charles E. Bohlen.

There also were interesting developments in the situation at home. The President, on October 12, announced the calling of a special session of Congress to convene on Monday, November 15, 1937. Among the matters to be considered at the special session is legislation on reorganization of the Executive and Administrative departments. The President, in referring to this subject, stated:

"To carry out any twentieth century program, we must give the Executive Branch of the Gov-

ernment twentieth century machinery to work with. I recognize that democratic processes are necessarily and rightly slower than dictatorial processes. But I refuse to believe that democratic processes need be dangerously slow.

"For many years we have all known that the Executive and Administrative departments are a higgledy-piggledy patchwork of duplicate responsibilities and overlapping powers. The reorganization of government machinery which I proposed to Congress last winter does not conflict with the principle of the democratic process, as some people say. It only makes that process work more efficiently."

The report of the President's Committee on Administrative Management was reviewed by Dr. Ralph H. Stimson in the October issue of the JOURNAL.

Arrangements have been completed whereby officers will be able to make allotments of part of their pay to individuals or for deposit in banks in the United States. Instructions will be sent to the field in the near future. The procedure is one which should prove of convenience to many officers.

The Secretary and Mrs. Hull left Washington on October 19 for a visit to Canada. They were accompanied by Harry A. McBride, Assistant to the Secretary, and James C. Dunn, Adviser on Political Relations. The Secretary and Mrs. Hull made the visit upon the invitation of the Governor General and Lady Tweedsmuir. The Secretary returned the visit made to Washington by the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. MacKenzie King. The Secretary's party spent October 20 and 21 at Ottawa, after arriving at Montreal on the morning of the 20th, then proceeded to Toronto, where the Secretary spoke at the University of Toronto on the 22nd.



Hugh R. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, has been designated a member of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service.

Dr. Harold S. Patton, formerly head of the Department of Economics, Michigan State Agricultural College, was appointed an Assistant Adviser on International Economic Affairs, effective September 30, 1937. Dr. Patton, who took his Ph.D. at Harvard, will assist in the Department's work in the field relating to trade, commerce and agriculture.

Mr. George Fort Milton, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was appointed a Special Assistant to the Secretary, effective October 2, for a temporary period expected to be about six months. Mr. Milton has been president and editor of the Chattanooga News since 1924. He was a Special Adviser to the Delegation of the United States to the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Buenos Aires, December, 1936. Mr. Milton is author of political works on the civil war period, and a contributor to the North American Review, Atlantic Magazine, and other publications.

There have been several additional changes of Foreign Service officers detailed to the Department. Ellis O. Briggs, formerly at the Embassy in Havana, has reported for duty and has been designated as an Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics.

J. Rives Childs has been permanently assigned to the Department, in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

Gerald Drew, formerly in the Legation at San Salvador, has been added to the staff of the Division of the American Republics.

George F. Kennan has arrived in Washington from the Embassy at Moscow and has taken up his duties in the Division of European Affairs. He also has been initiated into his work as a member of the editorial board of the JOURNAL.

James E. McKenna, formerly in the Consulate at Zagreb, now is assigned in the Passport Division of the Department.

George D. Hopper, who was temporarily assigned for work in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, is now at his post as Consul General at Winnipeg.

Gordon P. Merriam, Second Secretary and Consul at Teheran, who was temporarily assigned for work in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, has left Washington to complete his home leave before returning to the field.

Robert Newbegin, 2nd, who was temporarily on duty in the Secretary's office, has returned to the Embassy at Mexico City.

Harry E. Stevens, formerly in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, has left for his post at Hankow.

Avra M. Warren, after a short time in the Department, has left for Europe on another tour of inspection.



Julius C. Holmes, who entered the Service in 1925, resigned, effective October 1, to accept a position with the New York World's Fair of 1939 (see July, 1937, issue of the Journal). He entered upon his new work in New York immediately after leaving the Department, where he had been assigned for the past three and a half years. The editors, while sorry that Mr.

Holmes has left the Service, extend cordial best wishes for success in his present work. In his dispatch tendering his resignation, Mr. Holmes wrote:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have been offered a position outside the Government service which I feel I cannot in my own interest refuse. I therefore, with sincere regret, tender my resignation from the Foreign Service. Happily the new work which I shall undertake will be related to the activities of the Department and I shall thus be permitted to remain in close touch with my many friends in the Department and in the Foreign Service. I believe that this new position will afford me the opportunity of making some contribution, however modest, toward furthering the high purposes of your foreign policy.

"If convenient to you I should like to have my resignation take effect upon the expiration of my accumulated leave of absence after October 1, 1937.

"I take this opportunity, Mr. Secretary, of expressing to you my deep gratitude for the distinct privilege I have enjoyed of working directly under your guidance during my assignment of three and one-half years in the Department."

The Secretary's reply follows:

"Dear Mr. Holmes:

"I have received your despatch of August nineteenth, tendering your resignation from the Foreign Service which, in a formal communication, I am accepting with regret. I wish, in this letter, to express my warmest thanks to you for the very able assistance you have been to me personally and officially during your assignment to the Department for the past three years. You have done your work efficiently, cheerfully and in a manner that reflects much credit upon you.

"I am very sorry to see you leave the Department and the Foreign Service and extend to you every good wish for your future welfare and happiness in your new work.

"Sincerely yours,
"CORDELL HULL."



FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

THE following exchange of correspondence between Mr. Shaw and the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association is self-explanatory.

Mr. Shaw's letter of September 23:

GENTLEMEN:

I have for some time believed that no Foreign Service officer actively engaged in Foreign Service Personnel work should, while so engaged, have any official connection with or responsibility for the management of either the Foreign Service Association or the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. Such connection and responsibility, it seems to me, are almost inevitably bound to be misconstrued and tend to foster an atmosphere which is not the best for the development of the Association and of the JOURNAL. My election as Chairman and member of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association took place before I returned to Washington, and insofar as that election may properly be considered a sign of good will on the part of my colleagues in the Service, I am most sincerely appreciative of the high honor done me and I would not for a moment have anybody feel otherwise. Nevertheless, for the reasons set forth above, I believe that I should resign, both as Chairman of the Executive Committee and as a member of the Committee, and that some other Foreign Service officer, not engaged in personnel work, should be elected in my place. I need not add that I am now, and always have been, deeply interested in the welfare of both the Association and the JOURNAL, and I look forward to the closest sort of cooperation with the Foreign Service officers who are responsible for their direction.

Very sincerely yours,
G. HOWLAND SHAW.

Executive Committee letter of October 12:

DEAR MR. SHAW:

Reference is made to your letter of September 23, 1937, to the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association in regard to your resignation as Chairman and member of the Executive Committee.

The Committee has requested me to inform you that, after giving the statements in your letter attentive consideration, and moved by the determined feelings to which you have given expression orally to Committee members, it reluctantly accepts your resignation but earnestly requests that you continue to function as Chairman and member of the Committee until the next election of Executive Committee members.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN CARTER VINCENT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Shaw's letter of October 19:

DEAR MR. VINCENT:

Thank you for your letter of October 12, in which, in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association, you inform me of the acceptance of my resignation as Chairman and member of that Committee. I am, of course, entirely willing to comply

with the Committee's request that I continue to function as Chairman and member of the Committee until the next regular election.

Sincerely yours,
G. HOWLAND SHAW.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mrs. Stillman Witt Eells has notified the editors that her permanent address is 2196 Ambleside Drive, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Honorable Dave H. Morris, who resigned as Ambassador to Belgium, effective June 25th last, and Mrs. Morris sailed for Europe late in September. They planned to make farewell visits to their many friends in Brussels and Luxembourg and to return to New York in November.

John Ball Osborne, retired, has resumed residence in Washington at the Century Apartments.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus E. Ingram have taken an apartment at the Roosevelt Hotel, 2101 16th Street, Washington. Their previous address was the Bryson Apartments, Los Angeles.

TRADE AGREEMENTS NOTES

By E. I. MULLINS, Department of State

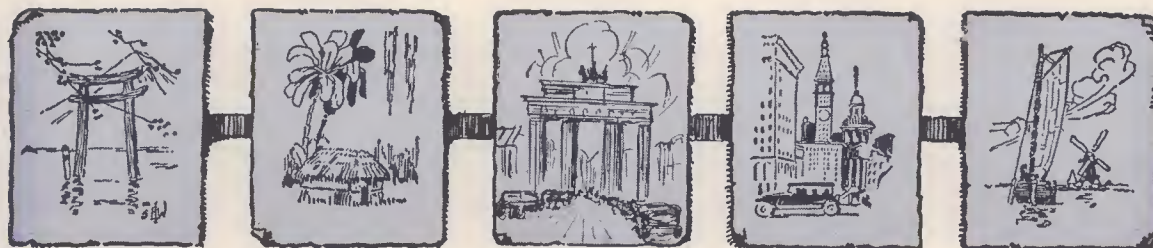
Probably the first textbook to contain a chapter exclusively on the Trade Agreements Program, has just been published. This is a revision of Garver & Hansen's well-known Principles of Economics, over which some of us burned the proverbial "midnight oil." It will be recalled that Professor Hansen, who has recently been appointed to the Harvard Faculty, was for a time Chief Economic Analyst in the Division of Trade Agreements.

Professor Bertil Ohlin, noted Swedish economist who studied at Harvard, points out in a recently published article on the American Commercial Policy that the success of the trade agreements program depends largely upon an agreement with the United Kingdom. Although exploratory discussions are progressing, announcement that negotiations with the United Kingdom are contemplated has not been made.

In his article of October 1, Columnist Raymond Clapper, writing from Vienna, gives the program a boost by pointing out that the Austrian trade restrictions which keep "good American cars" out of that market ought to be relaxed.

The announced intention to negotiate a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, giving a list of products which may be considered as concession items, permits industries to furnish information

(Continued to page 682)



News from the Field

SAINT JEAN DE LUZ

The temporary office of the Consulate at Bilbao is now at Saint Jean de Luz. The accompanying pictures were taken by Vice Consul Manuel J. Codoner during some of the evacuation work in

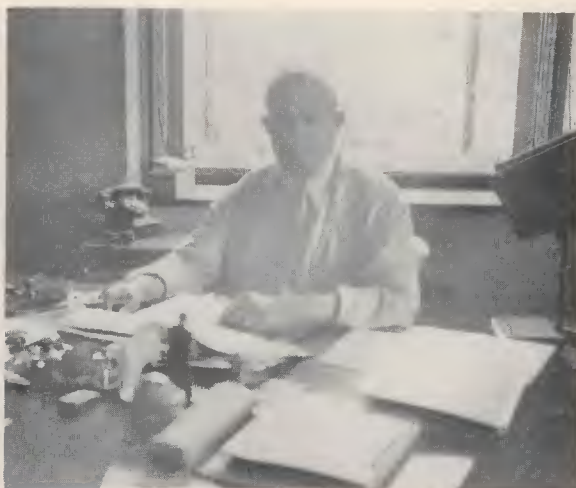


which he assisted Consul William E. Chapman. The picture taken aboard the U.S.S. *Kane* shows Consul Chapman (center foreground) enjoying the sight of American refugees relishing the first white bread they had eaten in over a year. The second picture is a view of the back terraza at

the Hotel Miramar, Saint Jean de Luz, where passport work was handled for American citizen refugees who had been evacuated from Spain.

TOKYO

Arthur Garrels, Consul General, Tokyo, is photographed at his desk on August 14th, the last day of his duty before retiring from the Service. The carved ivory figure of a Samurai on the desk



was presented to Mr. Garrels by the officers and employees of the Consulate General. The figure is symbolic of the nicknames by which he was affectionately known—"Taisho" in Japanese, and "General" in English.

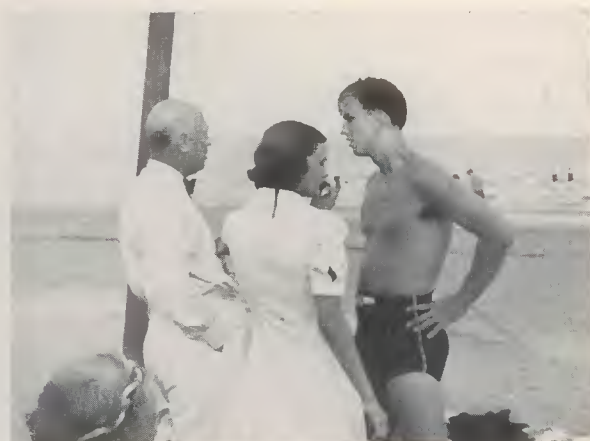
SAN SALVADOR

The accompanying photograph shows President Martinez talking with Dr. Frank P. Corrigan at the "summer White House," where the President gave a luncheon for Dr. Corrigan before the lat-



ter left El Salvador to assume his new duties as Minister to Panama.

VENICE



Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., with Francis R. Stewart, Consul, on the Lido Beach at Venice.

FUNCHAL

The following extracts are taken from the diary kept by Alexander P. Cruger, Consul, Funchal, during a recent voyage on the cargo ship *Belgique* from Funchal to Antwerp:

After turning over the office to that model relief officer—Douglass, on July 1st, I was all set to start home. My carrier, the cargo boat *Belgique*, was slated to call at Funchal on the 6th, but, owing to headwinds and more than "boisterous weather" all the way from B. A., she was only four days late!

July 11th. Told to be on board before 8 A. M., I skipped an excellent breakfast at my hotel, only to find on climbing up the pilot's ladder that the *Belgique* was just about to coal!! This slightly dusty operation occupied the entire morning. Shortly after 1.15 P. M., we slowly gathered headway and churned out of Funchal Bay sparkling in the blistering sunshine, with the U. S. S. *New York*, *Arkansas* and *Wyoming* lying at anchor in single file, a few hundred yards to starboard. Rounding Ponto Sao Lourenco, the eastern end of the island, we were promptly buffeted by a strong headwind all afternoon, progress being reduced to a mere six knots per hour.

July 13th. Came on deck to find "Minou," a grey cat which had purred its way on board at B. A., in the act of springing up on a lifeboat

(Continued to page 696)

MEXICO

De los Servicios Oficiales



From EL NACIONAL, Mexico, D. F.

Licenciado Octavio Reyes Spindola, Director of Ceremonial, Mexican Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

TALLEYRAND. By Comte de Saint-Aulaire. Translated from the French by George Frederic Lees and Frederick J. Stephens, with an introduction by the former (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1937, pp. xi, 371, \$3.50).

"For centuries to come," Talleyrand confessed to his friend the Comtesse de Kiellmansegge, "I should like the discussion to go on as to what I have been, what I have thought, and what I intended" (p. 199). As she had once described him as coming towards her with "eyes shining forth from a head with reptilian jaw, and the smile of a hypnotist on his lips" (p. 44), the confession impressed the Comtesse and she repeated it—as Talleyrand intended her to repeat it. The "discussion" has been going on ever since. Certainly few statesmen-diplomats have been the subject of so many biographies and political and historical treatises (some so learnedly obscure that it would have been refined cruelty for the devil to compel the subject to read them) as Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord. Very likely the biographies and treatises will continue to appear. A man with a club-foot who in his varied relations with women "was in their arms, or at their feet but never in their hands" (p. 39) and who could be the Abbé Périgord, the Bishop of Autun, the ex-Bishop, the Citizen Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Grand Chamberlain, and Prince of Bénévent serving Louis XVI, the Revolution (with a well-timed exile in the United States during the Terror), the Directory, Napoleon Bonaparte, Louis XVIII, Charles X and Louis-Philippe and through these varied services be always one step ahead of disaster is, after all, a fascinating character to write about. It is like writing colorful diplomatic fiction except for the fact that here the truth is stranger than fiction. And when the truth is stranger than fiction in diplomacy there are few who are capable of interpreting that truth.

There is a feeling as one reads the biography of Talleyrand by the Comte de Saint-Aulaire that he has come as close to the truth as is possible in interpreting the character and the position in contemporary history of his amazing countryman. The biography is not only brilliant but it contains what so many biographies lack—the note of sincerity. The reader has the impression that the author is portraying not the legendary Talleyrand "en robe de chambre" or the diplomat in official dress whom Lannes called a "silk stocking filled with filth," but Talleyrand as he really was. "He was less impenetrable than he supposed," the Comte writes in commenting on Talleyrand's "resolve to astonish posterity, which,

as soon as it was enlightened, must not be astonished at anything" (p. 326). That the author should penetrate the mystery and find Talleyrand to be a "good Frenchman, a lover of his country," whose "services were greater than his vices" and of whose work there remains "the integrity of our frontiers, Anglo-French friendship, and Belgian independence" (p. 360) is not surprising. For the Comte de Saint-Aulaire is himself a distinguished French diplomat who after an eventful career served his country in 1920-1924 as Ambassador in London—an office which Talleyrand held some hundred years before. He is also a profound student of diplomatic history whose works on the "Cardinal de Richelieu" and "La Mythologie de la Paix" are products of the scholar. The combination of scholarship and a knowledge of practical politics is found in few biographers or writers of history. But when this rare combination is present as it is in the Comte de Saint-Aulaire we have such a book as his biography of Talleyrand.

Although the book is filled with the famous sayings and witticisms of Talleyrand and although the Comte de Saint-Aulaire does not spare the man of whom it was said by an intimate contemporary that the two incentives of his existence were "love of women and love of money" (p. 39), it is the constructive ability of Talleyrand the statesman which the author emphasizes. "Talleyrand had accomplished great things," the Comte points out after telling us with a wit comparable to that possessed by the man he is writing about, how "in the market for Kingdoms" the ex-Bishop of Autun "pocketed his fee from both Murat and the Bourbons of Naples . . . In 1814 Talleyrand probably saved France from anarchy and dismemberment. She owed him, along with the Restoration, peace at home and abroad. By means of the treaties of Vienna, and the equilibrium obtained from them, he gave peace to Europe as well as to France (p. 347) . . . Talleyrand believed that no conquest was worth the blood it cost" (p. 349).

How much this relief (and it was sincere) can be said to explain the famous "betrayal" of Napoleon after the Emperor had raised Talleyrand to high estate is a matter of opinion. Much has been written about the relations between these two remarkable men, "the fraternity born of ambition, of risk and success" (p. 119), but it is doubtful if any writer has done so in a clearer or more impartial manner than the Comte de Saint-Aulaire. How Talleyrand in the days of the Directory "wooed" the young general whose destiny beckoned; how with "at least one corpse between them, that of the Directory" (p. 119), he served the man of destiny by providing "inordi-



nate and violent enterprises with the colours of common sense and courtesy" (p. 189); how he helped to make him Emperor and then to unmake him is told by the author in a fascinating manner. And as one reads the chapter the question arises was Talleyrand betraying his Emperor, or was he serving France—or Talleyrand? Only a Frenchman can answer the question.

Diplomacy has been defined as the art and science of international negotiation. It has also been called other names. At the Congress of Vienna the diplomacy of Talleyrand was an art, a science and other things besides. "Thus, making the attainment of his own equilibrium." Saint-Aulaire writes of Talleyrand's performances at Vienna, "the prelude to that of the world, the Prince de Bénévent set forth with firm tread on the tight-rope of principles, armed with a balancing-pole bearing at one end the crown of Louis XVIII, at the other Dorothee's fan and Carême's spit. Thus he performed an affecting solo" (p. 257). It may not be irrelevant to add that it was a successful solo, for not only did he "re-establish France on the ruins of the Empire," but as the author further points out, "if in 1915, a century after Waterloo, Wellington fought with France against Blücher on the plains of the Marne, the wisdom of Talleyrand had something to do with it" (p. 284).

Of Talleyrand's service as Grand Chamberlain under Charles X (until the Revolution of 1830 came along and he "plotted" to bring Louis-Philippe to the throne) and of his achievements under Louis-Philippe when as the French Ambassador in London he secured the independence (neutrality) of Belgium, the author writes with the same skill which characterizes the other parts of the biography. He also gives us some delightful descriptions of Talleyrand's method of playing the game of diplomacy with the officials of a country which he believed should be bound by close ties of friendship and of political interest with his own.

"Religion: I have ceased to be her minister, but I have never ceased to be her child" (p. 356), Talleyrand declared towards the end of his life. On his deathbed, however, he assumed once more the role of such a minister. "Priests, having received the unction in the palm of the hand at the moment of ordination, received it outside the palm at the moment of death. It was the dying man himself who, offering his hands for the holy oil, turned them round, and thus reminded the Abbé Dupanloup, who had intended to anoint the palms as in the case of the laity. 'You forget,' murmured Talleyrand, 'that I am a bishop'" (p. 355).

C. W.

THE ANNEXATION OF RUSSIAN AMERICA TO THE UNITED STATES. By Victor J. Farrar. (W. F. Roberts Company, Washington, 1937, pp. vii, 142, bibliography, index. \$1.00.)

In writing this book Dr. Farrar has made exten-

sive use of the collection of Russian documents relating to the sale of Russian America (Alaska), copies of which have been obtained this year by the Department of State from the archives of the Soviet Union. Prior to 1937, practically the only knowledge in this country of the Russian sources relating to the sale of Alaska was derived from the writings of Professor Frank A. Golder, who visited Russia in 1914 and was permitted to examine the Russian documents relating to the sale negotiations. Professor Golder used this material in an article entitled "The Purchase of Alaska" which appeared in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1920. Dr. Farrar in his new book has combined the material from the Russian sources with information gleaned from the American documents on the subject in the archives of the Department of State and in other collections. With both American and Russian sources available the author has been able to present a very complete and well balanced account of the Alaskan purchase.

With the rounding out of continental United States by the Mexican Cession the westward sweep of Manifest Destiny had largely spent its force and there was no considerable public demand for further annexations, least of all for expansion into the frozen northwest. But in the soul of William H. Seward the spirit of Manifest Destiny still burned. Seward, as is revealed by his speech of September 18, 1860, at St. Paul and other statements, envisioned an American empire of some sixty states embracing the whole North American continent, neighboring islands, and possibly even South America. This empire was to be gained not by conquest but by the peaceful spread of republican institutions. While the immediate occasion of Seward's proposal to purchase Alaska was a deadlock between the American and Russian Governments over fishing rights demanded by the people of Washington Territory, Seward's real reason, the author believes, was a desire to play a role not only as the prophet but also as the instrument of Manifest Destiny. Russia, on its part, was anxious, for a reasonable price, to part with a distant colony which was an economic liability and which could not be defended against any naval power in case of war. The author minimizes the influence of the activities of Louis Goldstone and Cornelius Cole on behalf of the California Fur Company as a factor in the purchase.

Dr. Farrar devotes one chapter to the negotiations between Secretary of State Seward and the Russian Minister, Edouard de Stoeckl, the latter's despatches to his Government throwing light on details of the drafting of the treaty of purchase which have hitherto been obscure. Stoeckl was a good bargainer. His instructions set a minimum of \$5,000,000 as the sale price but he realized Seward's eagerness to buy and rejected his offer for that amount, finally securing a price of \$7,000,000 with \$200,000 extra to transfer the territory free from all encumbrances.

While amity toward Russia was not a reason for the purchase of Alaska, in the author's opinion, it

(Continued to page 693)



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes in the Foreign Service were announced on September 25, 1937:

Lester Maynard of San Francisco, Cal., American Consul General at Copenhagen, Denmark, will retire from the Foreign Service on the basis of thirty years' service, effective at the close of business on December 31, 1937.

The assignment to Antwerp, Belgium, of George J. Haering of Huntington Station, N. Y., has been cancelled and he has been assigned instead to Warsaw, Poland, as American Consul.

Richard W. Byrd of Norfolk, Va., American Vice Consul at Marseille, France, assigned to Calcutta, India, as American Vice Consul.

George M. Graves of Bennington, Vt., who has been serving temporarily at Vigo, Spain, assigned as American Consul at that post. This is a permanent assignment.

William M. Gwynn of Los Angeles, Cal., who has been serving as Second Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France, assigned also as American Consul at that post.

George R. Merrell, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., First Secretary of Embassy at Peiping, China, assigned to Harbin, Manchuria, as American Consul.

Lee Worley of Bothell, Wash., who has been assigned to London, England, as Vice Consul, assigned instead to Valencia, Spain, as American Vice Consul. The assignment to London has been cancelled.

Non-Career

Oscar W. Fredrickson of Tacoma, Wash., has been appointed Assistant District Accounting and Disbursing Officer at Mexico City.

Harold Sims of Sparta, Tenn., American Vice Consul at Bogota, Colombia, assigned to Pernambuco, Brazil, as American Vice Consul.

Albert H. Elford, American Consular Agent at Oran, Algeria, died at his post on September 20, 1937.

The resignation of Rodney D. Wells of Colorado, American Vice Consul at Guatemala City, Guatemala, has been accepted, to be effective at the expiration of authorized leave of absence.

The resignation of Charles O'Day of Rye, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, has been accepted, to be effective at the expiration of authorized leave of absence.

The following changes in the Foreign Service were announced on October 2, 1937:

Lucien Memminger of Charleston, S. C., American Consul General at Belfast, Northern Ireland, assigned to Copenhagen, Denmark, as American Consul General.

Hallett Johnson of South Orange, N. J., Counselor of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, assigned to Stockholm, Sweden, as American Consul General.

James H. Wright of Chillicothe, Mo., American Vice Consul at Cologne, Germany, assigned to Bogota, Colombia, as American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation.

Franklin B. Atwood of Massachusetts, Second Secretary of Legation at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, assigned to Cologne, Germany, as American Consul.

Robert F. Woodward of Minneapolis, Minn., American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at Bogota, Colombia, assigned to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as American Vice Consul.

Odin G. Loren of Seattle, Wash., American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, assigned to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, as American Consul.

John S. Littell of Miami, Fla., American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, assigned to the Department of State.

Robert D. Coe of Cody, Wyoming, who has been serving temporarily in the Department, assigned permanently to the Department.

Thomas A. Hickok of Augusta, N. Y., American Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, assigned to Tokio, Japan, as American Consul.

J. Rives Childs of Lynchburg, Va., Second Secretary of Legation at Cairo, Egypt, who has been serving temporarily in the Department, assigned permanently to the Department.

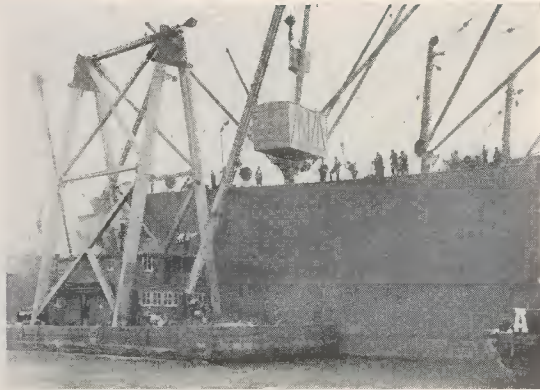
C. Warwick Perkins, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., American Consul at Warsaw, Poland, assigned to Toronto, Canada, as American Consul.

Everett F. Drumright of Drumright, Okla., who has been serving temporarily at Hankow, China, assigned permanently to Hankow as American Consul.

The assignment to Hankow, China, of Monroe B. Hall of New York City has been cancelled and he has been assigned instead to Shanghai, China, as American Consul.

Non-Career

The assignment to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, of George L. Fleming of Missouri, has been cancelled and he has been assigned instead to Kingston, Jamaica, as American Vice Consul.



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The following changes in the Foreign Service were announced on October 9, 1937:

Sidney E. O'Donoghue of Passaic, N. J., now assigned to the Department of State for duty, assigned to Habana, Cuba, as Second Secretary of Embassy.

Douglas Jenkins of Greenville, S. C., American Consul General at Berlin, Germany, assigned to London, England, as American Consul General.

Cyril L. F. Thiel of Chicago, Ill., American Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil, assigned to Habana, Cuba, as American Consul.

Edward G. Trueblood of Evanston, Ill., now assigned to the Department of State for duty, assigned to Santiago, Chile, as Second Secretary of Embassy.

The following changes in the Foreign Service were announced on October 16:

J. Theodore Marriner of Portland, Me., American Consul General at Beirut, Syria, died at his post on October 12, 1937.

The assignment of Elvin Seibert of New York City to Habana, Cuba, as American Vice Consul, has been cancelled and he has been assigned to Bangkok, Siam, as American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation.

The assignment of Alexander C. Kirk of Chicago, Ill., to Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been cancelled and he has been assigned to Barcelona, Spain, as American Consul General.

Walter T. Prendergast of Marion, Ohio, American Consul at Strasbourg, France, assigned to La Paz, Bolivia, as American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation.

Hasell H. Dick of Sumter, S. C., American Consul at Amoy, China, assigned to Strasbourg, France, as American Consul.

The assignment of Carlos J. Warner of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, to La Paz, Bolivia, as American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation has been cancelled and he has been assigned to Berlin, Germany, as American Consul.

Stanley Hawks of Port Washington, N. Y., Second Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France, has also been assigned to Paris as American Consul.

Edwin A. Plitt of Hamilton, Md., American Consul at Paris, France, has also been designated as Second Secretary of Embassy at Paris.

FOREIGN SERVICE GETS TOUGHER

(Continued from page 655)

Department, a practice which is increasing and which appears to be producing highly satisfactory results in the development of members of the Service and broadening their range of usefulness."

But the opportunity for advancement for the enterprising officer who consistently demonstrates



his ability and worth does not cease with the attainment of Class I of the Classified Service. The law requires the Secretary of State shall recommend to the President the names of those Foreign Service officers who have demonstrated special capacity for promotion to the grade of minister. Of the fifty-four ambassadors and ministers and other chiefs of mission representing the United States in the capitals of the world today, approximately half have been promoted from the ranks of the Classified Service and have begun their careers as principal officers in diplomatic offices or in missions.

Some of the young men who go into the examination rooms tomorrow may ultimately land in this select group. First, however, they must join the 691 counselors, secretaries, consuls general, consuls and vice-consuls, all of whom are what are known as Foreign Service officers. These officers, through a long period of years, deal with every problem that enters into the relations of the United States with foreign countries whether it be political, commercial, administrative or social. They protect the interests of the Government as well as the interests and persons of Americans traveling on foreign soil. They act as interpreters to other nations of what the United States stands for in world affairs.

But even before he gets an opportunity to perform these chores, he must face those examinations tomorrow. And if he isn't prepared, he'll be among the 564 who fail. "As experience with the Foreign Service increases," Mr. Carr says, "the conviction grows that the broader the education an officer has upon his entry into the Service, the wider his contact with men and affairs, the more successfully he has cultivated orderly habits of thought and investigation, the better opportunity he will have with the assistance of an engaging personality, of rising to the higher ranks of the Foreign Service and of participating in the more important relations of the United States with other countries."

After standing for hours at State reception when he was Ambassador to Great Britain, Gen. Charles G. Dawes summed up diplomacy as "not so hard on the brain, but hell on the feet." General Dawes, however, did not reach his British post through the ranks of the Foreign Service, and the young men being examined tomorrow would probably disagree with him. After several years in the Service, the few who get there will probably also disagree with the tourists who remarked "Them diplomats has it pretty soft. The velvet life—and out of our pocketbooks."



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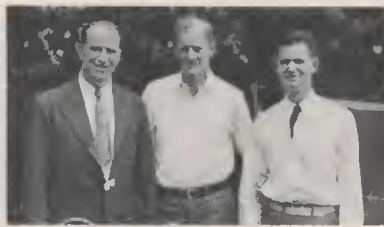


The Consular Conference in Mexico

A Photographic Record by John Farr Simmons



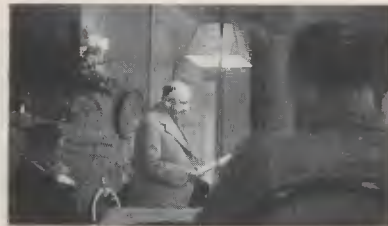
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A CONSULAR Conference of officers in Mexico was held in Mexico City from October 9 to 15, inclusive, under the direction of Ambassador Josephus Daniels. Laurence Duggan, Chief, Division of the American Republics, John Farr Simmons, Chief of the Visa Division, and John G. Erhardt, now detailed as inspector, attended the conference from the Department. An account of the activities of the conference, which included a study of such problems as political reporting, waterways, the agrarian situation in Mexico, immigration work, protection of American citizens, etc., will be published in a subsequent issue of the JOURNAL. Meanwhile, the accompanying pictures show:

1. The conference group photographed at Mr. Boal's home in Cuernavaca—October 10.
2. The Department representation: Left to right

—John G. Erhardt, John Farr Simmons, and Laurence Duggan.

3. Taken at Mr. Boal's home. Standing—Romeyn Wormuth, Lewis V. Boyle, H. Claremont Moses, Earl Wilbert Eaton; sitting—Mrs. Lee R. Blohm, Mrs. George H. Winters, Stephen E. Aguirre, Paul Paddock, John F. Simmons, Joseph F. Burt, Mrs. Aaron S. Brown, Edward Anderson, Jr., and Alfonso F. Ycpis.
4. Ambassador Daniels delivering his opening address at the Embassy on October 9. (We seem to recognize Herb Bursley in the right foreground.)
5. George H. Winters, Edward Anderson, Jr., Stephen E. Aguirre, William A. Smale and Laurence Duggan—taken at Mr. Boal's home.
6. Pierre Boal and Jack Erhardt evidently enjoying a good one.

VISITORS

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

	<i>September</i>
Leo Toch	10
Henry S. Villard, Caracas.....	10
John S. Littell, Kingston, Jamaica.....	13
Henry H. Balch, Dublin.....	13
Sheldon T. Mills, Bucharest.....	13
George R. Hukill, Torreón.....	14
T. M. Forsyth, La Paz.....	14
W. W. Butterworth, London.....	14
John Z. Williams, Mexico City.....	15

Paul J. Reveley, Palermo.....	15
Hallett Johnson, Warsaw.....	16
James H. Wright, Cologne.....	20
John H. Madonne, Beirut.....	20
Lincoln MacVeagh, Athens.....	20
Reed Paige Clark, Victoria, B. C.....	20
Gerhard Gade, Rome.....	20
Hugh Millard, London.....	20
Charles H. Heisler, Hamilton, Ontario.....	20
Orme Wilson, Buenos Aires.....	21
Richard F. Boyce, Yokohama.....	21
John P. McDermott, Budapest.....	21
L. S. Armstrong, Tampico.....	21

(Continued to page 695)



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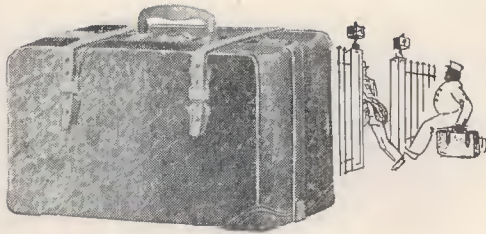
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AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 645)

other situations of high international economic moment.

The question of coordinating agreements between the Foreign Service and the Foreign Commerce Service, and the cooperation in general between the Department of State and its officers with other Departments of our Government, are matters for discussion beyond the scope of this article. Nevertheless, it seems opportune to point out that within the present framework of the Foreign Service, the demands for commercial and economic work are in effect creating a corps of specialists in both the Department and in the field service.

There are accordingly in our Foreign Service, as fully coordinated, four general fields of activity:

- I Diplomatic
- II Consular
- III Commercial
- IV Departmental

The first two branches have already been merged into one, and in effect officers from this one service have been carrying out duties in the other two branches for some time. It might be found best, at least as a temporary measure, to establish three distinct branches for the unified service as follows:

- I Diplomatic and Consular
- II Commercial and Economic
- III Departmental

These branches, while separate as far as their duties are concerned, would be mutually complementary and form one administrative whole.

Although the titles are more or less indicative of the functions which each branch would perform, some words of comment appear necessary.

Diplomatic and Consular

This branch would provide the personnel for the commissioned staff of the diplomatic missions and of the consular offices with the exception of the commercial attaches or special attaches hereinafter noted. Officers from this branch would be available for assignment to the Department as required.

Commercial and Economic

This branch would furnish trained specialist officers to serve as commercial consuls or vice consuls at the larger and more important consular posts or missions. These commercial officers as specialists, it seems scarcely necessary to add, would normally, and unless specifically author-



ized to the contrary, be under the authority of the senior diplomatic or consular officer in charge of the post to which they were assigned, although they might be responsible indirectly for their specialty to the Liaison Office between the Departments of State and Commerce. Officers of this branch would be available for loans to other services as required and for assignment to the Department of State or for special work.

Departmental Branch

The Departmental branch would furnish the officers for the permanent framework of the political and service divisions of the Department of State, except for such technical or special divisions as might require specialists outside of the Foreign Service. Within this permanent framework of the Department, officers from the other two branches of the service would be assigned as might be required in order to carry on the work of the Department or to comply with the regulations giving officers home duty at regular intervals.

Interchangeability

It was said above that the three branches should be distinct but mutually complementary. There should be a common entry and training. All appointments to the career service should be to the unclassified grade as will be set forth later. In this grade, the new officer should be required to serve an assignment in the duties of each of the branches. The time when these young men come up for promotion to the classified grade is the logical moment when the choice should be made as to which branch of the service they are to enter permanently. A careful record of the young officers' work and their special capabilities presumably will have been maintained. It should not be difficult to make the definite assignment based upon the records together with a consideration of the officers' expressed preference and the available vacancies in each branch.

Once assignment has been made to a particular branch, changes should be limited normally to those made necessary by the exigencies of the service. This is not to say that officers from the Departmental service, for example, should not be sent abroad in order to carry out some specific task or to refresh their knowledge of conditions, but in general such temporary loans of officers between branches would be the exception rather than the rule. The test here as elsewhere in the administration of the foreign service should be the needs of the service rather than the inclinations of the officer.

The three branches of the service would, as has

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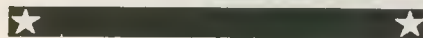
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been indicated above, reunite into one branch at the ministerial grade.

Specialization

Within the three branches of the service there is room for further individualized specialization. By this is meant the development of some particular ability of interest to the service, or the willingness of an officer to devote his career to a certain specialized field of activity. Such specialization may be one adapted to any of the three particular branches or one which cuts across branch lines.

Such specialization is highly desirable and should consequently receive concrete encouragement, providing, of course, that the specialty be not permitted to become an end in itself or grow to the point where it might interfere with the general utility of the officer concerned. The following is a list of some of these specialties. Others will occur to the reader.

1. *Regional*: This would include specialization in any one geographical field similar to the present so-called "Chinese, Japanese, Eastern European and Near Eastern services." There is need, for example, of a specialized service embracing the American Republics.
2. *Unusual language qualifications*: Complete command of a foreign language, excepting, of course, French, Spanish or German, qualifying the officer to act as an interpreter.
3. *Economics*: General or specialized as respects international finance or exchange, specific trade studies on rubber, petroleum, et cetera.
4. *Trade agreement negotiation*.
5. *Disarmament*: A small number of specialists could no doubt with the cordial cooperation of the Army and Navy be trained in the more technical aspects of this problem so as to combine military knowledge with the point of view of a civilian and a statesman.
6. *Conference work*.
7. *Communications and ciphers*.
8. *History and policy-making*.
9. *Special subjects*: Aviation, control of radio, cables, et cetera.

Some scheme for encouraging officers to devote their leisure to the development of a useful specialty could readily be formulated. Upon satisfactory evidence to the Personnel Board that the officer concerned had acquired a specified proficiency in his specialty, a certificate might be filed with his record. The officer would then be eligible to the additional promotion for meritorious service, as provided for in Section 33 of the Foreign Service Act of February 23, 1931, which states, in part:

"That the Secretary of State is authorized—to grant to Foreign Service Officers in any class

additional promotion in salary within the salary range established for the classes in which they are serving, based upon especially meritorious service."

Such certificates might also entitle the officer to more prompt consideration for promotion to the next higher grade, although, in order to avoid abuses, it might become necessary to limit the number of certificates for any one officer.

The American Non-Career Service

Perhaps the greatest weakness of the Foreign Service at present is the failure to develop an adequate permanent corps of American clerical personnel. There is a saying in the Army that "the non-commissioned staff forms the backbone of a regiment," and there are few Foreign Service Officers who would care to deny that this saying applies with equal force to our missions and consulates throughout the world. Many an official reputation has been saved and many an excellent efficiency report gained through the tactful, intelligent and experienced suggestions of our clerical co-workers.

A good number of our offices, however, are not provided with sufficient competent clerical personnel. It is all very well for a young vice consul to spend a certain part of his time on his first assignment in carrying out jobs that might better be done by a good clerk, if such may be considered part of his training. It is highly wasteful on the other hand to keep him at this task simply because there are not enough clerks to go around. In not a few consulates, officers must do their own typing, and in many more there is not one capable stenographer. Even in the larger consulates general, the number of stenographers is small in proportion to the commissioned staff. From the point of view of production and efficiency, it will be admitted that one officer and two stenographers are capable of a much greater and better output than two officers and one typist, and yet the cost to the government in actual dollars and cents should be considerably less for the first than for the second combination.

The ratio of competent clerical assistants to the career staff throughout the Service should be greatly expanded. In such an expansion, however, emphasis must be placed on competency.

In order to obtain the type of American clerical assistance that we need, we must offer adequate pay, assurance of regular promotion to the deserving, home leaves of absence at stated intervals at government expense, and security for the future in the form of a retirement pension. How good is our record on these counts?

While on paper the Linthicum Act provided for reasonable promotion of American clerical per-



sonnel to salaries as senior clerks of between \$3,000 and \$4,000 per annum, in actual practice, due to reasons of government economy, practically no promotions of American clerical personnel have been made in the brackets of junior clerk (\$2,000 to \$2,750 per annum).

Some security is offered in the form of civil service retirement to American citizens who are foreign service clerks, but the rather rigid requirements of the Civil Service Act should be somewhat relaxed in the case of foreign service clerks so as to permit voluntary retirement on thirty years' service with extra credit as allowed to Foreign Service Officers for time spent at unhealthful posts.

It is suggested that while promotions in the grade of junior clerk may continue to be made only upon the basis of meritorious work and seniority, as an additional requirement candidates for senior clerkships might well be asked to pass a general examination for fitness similar to the Foreign Service examination, but of a correspondingly less difficult character. For the sake of convenience and economy these examinations could be held in the field before a group of three or more senior officers of the Foreign Service, as well as in the Department.

It is further suggested that all senior clerks might be given some designation that would add to their standing and usefulness in the foreign community where they may be stationed. All senior clerks in consular offices should be designated as vice consuls; those in missions might be designated "chancellors" similarly to the practice followed by many European nations, or could be made non-career vice consuls attached to the missions as has been done in the case of certain disbursing officers.

There are certain posts in the service which have the reputation of being undesirable. The reason for this reputation may spring from any one of several considerations. The climate may be unhealthy, the work of the office may be dull, the opportunities for advancement at the post slight, the social amenities may be non-existent or even disagreeable, living conditions may be intolerable and the facilities for education of children impossible, et cetera. The catalogue could be extended, and the names of such posts could be given, but there is little need for this.

These posts must be maintained for another variety of reasons, and they consequently must be kept staffed. While occasionally these posts may become temporarily important, in ordinary cir-



Time out for lunch on China's Grand Canal. A GEOGRAPHIC illustration by Willard Price.

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cumstances the bulk of the work carried on is routine in character, demanding as an officer in charge a person whose principal qualifications are considerable experience and level-headed common sense.

If the career service is to be made up, as appears to be the present intention, of officers of exceptional ability and background, selected for the service only after searching examination and probation, it will become increasingly difficult to persuade such men to establish themselves with their wives and families for three or four years in Puerto de Oro, Kung Chow or Henriville, unless it becomes a firm rule that each officer without exception in the service is to have one such tour of duty, that the period of such assignment be fixed at a minimum time, and that due credit will be given for such duty. Even then the administration of such a provision would seem to present serious difficulties and dangers. While some officers might benefit from the experience, others might retrograde. The average career vice consul, however brilliant and hard working he may be, is not equipped by age or experience to undertake the job of principal officer in one of these posts. Furthermore, he is not likely to find there the intense training and the practical guidance under experienced senior officers that he would be receiving at the more important posts.

In actual fact today, according to the latest Foreign Service List (April, 1937), no less than 38 posts are now in charge of non-career vice consuls. Of these, only six are specifically designated as vice consulates, while 30 are consulates and 2 are consulates general. These vice consuls are experienced officers fully capable of discharging their duties although some of them are not for one reason or another eligible to enter the career service. It is doubtful, however, whether more than a very few of these men, despite faithful and competent service have received any promotions in pay during the last five or more years.

The only avenue of advancement that is at the present time open to the non-career personnel is through the examinations for entry into the career service. Many of the best officers in the career have entered in this way and, it is to be hoped that many more officers in the future will be drawn from the non-career ranks. The service must be kept democratic and American in spirit.

However, to put the matter bluntly, the results of recent examinations of non-career applicants have been disappointing; only a bare handful have been able to meet the requirements for entry. There is little point here in appraising the reasons for this phenomenon which needs only to be stated



as a well-known fact. It would be undemocratic to say the least to maintain rigid requirements for entry for applicants from civil life and yet to relax them for applicants from the non-career service.

The vast majority of the non-career applicants who failed in their examinations for the career are well qualified to hold their present jobs. There are many other non-career officers who were ineligible for the examinations because of marriage to an alien or due to other disqualifications who are equally capable. The Service would be dealt a severe blow were these officers to resign. These men are discouraged and with apparent reason.

It would seem logical to give such senior clerks as have demonstrated their ability to take charge of the smaller offices the local rank of consul. The commission would be to the post rather than to the officer, and pay would be received as senior clerk rather than as consul, in the same way as is done for non-career vice consuls.

The increased rank would be a fitting recognition for long and faithful service and should be a source of considerable personal satisfaction to the recipient. It would add greatly to the local standing of the officers concerned. In this way, the question of the staffing of the less important posts might be solved in a manner acceptable to all the personnel of the service.

Foreign Clerical Personnel

Due to a slight increase in appropriations for the current fiscal year, some long overdue promotions for the foreign clerical personnel of the Foreign Service have been possible. If the service is to attract the best type of foreign clerical assistance, and even if it is to retain some of the best foreign clerks already on the payroll, further increased appropriations permitting the payment of adequate salaries and regular promotions for deserving clerks after reasonable periods of service would seem necessary.

Just as important as these increases in pay is the introduction of a small pension for foreign clerks after 25 or 30 years' service or upon physical disability in line of duty. A number of offices now retain on their payrolls some superannuated clerk whose utility is dwindling to the point where his services do not justify the modest pay he may be receiving. To dismiss such a clerk or to call for his resignation after some thirty years of loyal service, without granting any pension or payment when he may be dependent for existence on his small salary, seems cruel and does not redound to the credit of the United States Government locally.

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career or clerical, is hardly a vehicle for charity. The presence of any person on an office staff who is not pulling his weight is bound to give rise to incidents not conducive to efficiency. Yet these clerks deserve and should obtain some security for their old age.

Custodial Service

The remarks with regard to promotions and retirement on pension of foreign clerks apply with equal force to the custodial employees of the Foreign Service.

(The second half of this article will be published in the December issue.)

BIBLIOMANIAC IN STEELTOWN

(Continued from page 648)

the greater number of readers who, seldom intending to write or presuming to judge, turn over books only to amuse their leisure, and to gain degrees of knowledge suitable to lower characters, or necessary to the common business of life: these know not any other use of a dictionary than that of adjusting orthography, or explaining terms of science or words or unfrequent occurrence, or remote derivation."

(Smith looked in vain in this book for the celebrated definition of patriotism.)

No volume that has been mentioned cost more than sixpence, and many more could be named. But a list of bargains, if too long, is not impressive. Nor are the ones that have been named any longer Smith's true favorites—they are intended only to serve as hors d'oeuvres, to whet the appetites of other booklovers, who may read this, for those volumes that are about to be mentioned. (Their appetites shall never be satisfied, by the way, as Smith means to keep them for himself.)

A stalker of books soon discovers that, in a given locality, a given kind of game is apt to abound. Steeltown is no exception, for it is, as has been intimated, in the Bible Belt of this island—and the density of the Bible-loving population was greater formerly than it is today. Most local heads were round in Civil War days and thereabouts; and there is little doubt that, in the fourteen years during which Mary Queen of Scots was a prisoner of one of the Great Queen's servants in Steeltown, most of the good cutlers looked upon her balefully as a Popish Jezebel and averted their pious heads as she passed on horseback (with an adequate armed escort, prepared for plots to free the lady) between Steeltown Castle and "my dear Buxton." In those days, every household that could afford

it had its Bible and its endless theological discourses, such as the large quarto on Smith's shelves entitled (1651) "Redemption Redeemed," in which "John Goodwin, A Servant of God in the Gospel of His Dear Son," draws his pious breath after 570 pages of incomprehensible and labyrinthine effusions, and says:

"My second Request to the Reader (with which I shall discharge him at present) is, that he will make such a Covenant with his Expectations and Desires as not to look for the publishing of the Second Part of this Work, till after such a time, which may be reasonably judged competent for a man of *slow* genius in writing on the one hand, and of (almost) continual diversions through by-employments on the other hand, to raise and finish such a Building as that in Reason may be presumed to be. *Finis.*"

Deo volente. Amen.

Now, most modern Steeltownites have neither the room for such materials (in their tiny new houses) nor interest in them, it must be added; and so one might reasonably expect to find hundreds of examples in the second hand bookshops, and perhaps among the hundreds a few gems. So Smith found.

Find number one, which cost the large sum of ten shillings, was a complete "Breeches Bible," printed by Christopher Barker, "Printer to the Queene's Most Excellent Majestie," in 1582. For the uninitiated in Biblical lore (among which category Smith was included before he found this book), it may be said that this Bible is so called because of the peculiar wording of Genesis, III, 7. Adam and Eve, having eaten of the apple, become aware of their deplorably unclothed state; whereupon they take "figge leaues and make themselues breeches." This book when found, was perfect except for a missing front cover and missing straps between the covers. Smith found one Slinn, a Steeltown bookbinder who has gained national recognition for his reproductions of old bindings; and Slinn made a new front cover with neat brass clasps, and supplied the necessary straps. Being in Roman type, this Bible is easily legible.

Then there came a French Bible of 1561, printed just after Mary Queen of Scots had ceased to be Queen of France, and issued in Geneva, since France, like England under Queen Mary, did not wish its people to have Bibles in their own tongue. The old French is pleasant, if slightly difficult, reading: "LA BIBLE, qui est Toute la sainte Escriture: ascauoir, le vieil & nouveau Testament." And Genesis begins: "Diev crea au commencement [the final "n" in this



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ee ff gg hh ii kk ll. Venetiis apud. Io. Antonium & Fratres de Sabio sumptu Ioannis Antonii Garuphae civis Veneti. anno MDXXXIII Mense Ianuario." The text is in three parallel columns, the first Greek, the second the Vulgate, the third Erasmus' translation. Unfortunately, Smith did not attend Harrow, and is unable to do anything about the Greek and little about the Latin; but he enjoys looking at it anyway.

The other item mentioned represents the climax of Smith's bookstalking, and is now being framed so that accidents may not happen to it, and so that anyone may see it with pleasure. (You may see it reproduced here.) Thinking that incunabulae were beyond the range of modest collectors, he had not even thought of them, but one day he was talking with William Chilton, a nice old gentleman of 85 or so, who has for many years had an overcrowded bookshop on one of Steeltown's lesser principal streets. Having just sold the French Bible mentioned above, Mr. Chilton reminisced to the effect that somewhere among his old papers he had a leaf thought to be from a Dutch Bible of 1476. Smith murmured something about being interested in seeing it if it ever came to light, but not being able to purchase anything of much value, and thought no more about it. A few days later, however, the morning mail brought a postal card, saying that the leaf had been found and was to be had for five shillings. Amazed at the price, he went to inspect the leaf and found it as advertised, except that it was in Middle High German, instead of Dutch; hence its identification was in entire doubt. The text was in strange old Gothic characters, obviously 15th century; the leading capital letters were in blue or red; and there were contemporary red underscorings in the text (an art critic friend said later that the colored letters and underscoring were painted in.) In any event, the five shillings were gladly paid; and that evening the British Museum Catalogue (in the Steeltown Public Library) showed that the only early German Bible with similar page numbering and the same number of lines per page, was one printed by Anthon Koburger in Nuremberg in 1483. A month or so later Smith was able to inspect the original volume in the British Museum collection, and to identify the leaf as being from such a volume—although he remained completely mystified as to the motive that anyone might have for defacing such a book. The British Museum copy is from the library of George III, and is bound in 18th century red morocco with his monogram. It has many fine woodcuts with contemporary

(Continued to page 684)



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London Combined Offices

By FREDERICK LARKIN, Chief, Foreign Buildings Office



THE above picture is a reproduction of the architect's perspective of the new building, at No. 1 Grosvenor Square, in which are now housed the combined offices in London. The space occupied by our offices comprises practically all of the ground floor and the first floor, together with the entire second floor area across the Grosvenor Square façade. Ample and convenient storage space for all the activities is provided for in the basement.

The entrance in the Grosvenor Square façade leads to a large and imposing foyer containing the main stairway leading to the upper floors, together with a commodious lift. An additional entrance on Grosvenor Street leads to the Consulate foyer which adjoins and connects with the main building foyer.

In addition to the Consulate quarters, on the

ground floor also are the offices of the Treasury Department, and the Public Health Service.

On the first floor are the Legation offices, and the offices of the Naval and Military Attachés.

The space on the second floor is occupied entirely by the staffs of the Commercial and Agricultural Attachés.

The building is considered one of the finest in London and is admirably planned for the needs of our Department, and the location in the West End is very convenient for all people having business with our various divisions and offices.

This fine new structure contains all the modern conveniences and appliances for the expeditious handling of the Government's affairs, and the arrangement of the office spaces, corridors, and foyers, presents a very dignified and at the same time a very practical appearance.

TRADE NOTES *(Continued from page 661)*

and register protests more pointedly. If it may be judged from expressions in the press and visits of representatives of industry, advantage is being taken of this somewhat new procedure, which is in line with continuous efforts to improve the administra-

tion of the program as it progresses.

Charles F. Darlington, Jr., has been designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of Trade Agreements.

Mr. Granville O. Woodward has been designated by the Division of Trade Agreements to receive persons interested in presenting views or making inquiries with regard to trade agreements.



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BIBLIOMANIAC IN STEELTOWN

(Continued from page 681)

handcoloring, apparently in water color. A textbook on printing describes Koburger as "the greatest German publisher of his time." When Smith told the Library attendant what he had come for and what he had found and for what price, he had the infinite satisfaction of hearing that the book was among the most valuable in the British Museum, and of seeing the attendant green with envy. What the real value of the leaf is, Smith does not know, nor will he try to find out. He will simply bask in the idea that a similar leaf from the Gutenberg Bible is worth more than a thousand dollars, and reflect that, after all, this leaf is less than thirty years older.

Having come to the climax—which, doubtless, gives no thrill to those readers not also bitten by the book-hunting virus, this adventure should come to a close. But there are a few other items that may be of interest to any readers that have another moment to spare.

It is said that the Plantin press in Antwerp was the greatest publishing house of Europe in the latter 16th century, and its productions are much prized. One day Smith saw a time-worn duodecimo among a pile of books in the back yard of a junk shop, looked at it casually, and it was sold to him for sixpence. It is a 1561 edition of the comedies of Plautus, "Ex officina Christoph. Plantini." The fly leaf is torn, and it bears the signature, "James Bligh." Since some of the leaves in front have a light yellow stain, such as might have resulted from wetting with salt water, Smith tells his friends with a straight face that it was on the good ship "Bounty," and that Captain Bligh took it with him in his pocket when he was put off his ship by Christian in a small boat. There's no way of disproving this tale except by comparing the signature with Captain Bligh's autograph, which Smith has no intention of doing.

A once famous classic that is no longer much read is the collection of letters written by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu during her early 18th century journey across Europe from Holland to Vienna to Belgrade, to Adrianople, to Constantinople—very fine and readable letters telling Europe of her time many unknown facts about the Balkans and the Turks and the customs and peoples of the Near East. Smith found an early edition of this work for sixpence and read it from cover to cover.

Another book of Near Eastern travels is one printed in London in 1753, entitled: "JOURNAL

FROM GRAND CAIRO TO MOUNT SINAI AND BACK AGAIN. Translated from a MANUSCRIPT, Written by the Prefetto of Egypt, in company with some Missionaries *de propaganda fide* at Grand Cairo. To which are added REMARKS ON THE ORIGIN OF HIEROGLYPHICS AND THE MYTHOLOGY of the ancient Heathens." Perhaps Napoleon read this work in another translation when he went to Egypt,—and perhaps he didn't.

Apparently the standard guide book to Italy in the early 18th century, for Englishmen, was one by Mission, entitled: "A NEW VOYAGE TO ITALY, WITH CURIOUS OBSERVATIONS on several Other Countries, as Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, Geneva, Flanders and Holland: Together With Useful Instructions for the Use of Those Who Travel Thither." London, 1739. This is in four volumes, of which Smith bought three at sixpence each. They have many maps and illustrations of costumes and inscriptions.

With another book of the magic carpet variety, this list may be brought to a close. Two fat volumes of a 1712 geography, printed in London, one on Asia and one on a part of Europe, came also for sixpence each. "ATLAS GEOGRAPHICUS: OR, A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY, Ancient and Modern. CONTAINING What is of most Use in Bleau, Varenius, Cellarius, Cluverius, Baudrand, Brietius, Sanson, etc. WITH THE Discoveries and Improvements of the best Modern Authors to this Time. Illustrated with about 100 NEW MAPS [unfortunately not in color] done from the latest Observations, by Herman Moll, Geographer, and many other CUTS, by the best Artists." Geography was evidently understood by the author of this work to include everything from political science to history to the customs of harems; and into the book on Asia, he seems to have tried to cram all the details then known of that continent. How is this for a sample of Chinese geography?

"The Number of the Emperor's Wives and Concubines is never known, but they are numerous, and never seen by any but himself, nor is it safe to enquire about 'em. They are all Virgins of Quality, which the Governors of the Provinces pick out and send to him. Most of them are never taken Notice of by the Emperor; but three of those who gain his Favour are singled out, and have the Title of Queens, with suitable Attendance. They have each their Court, with magnificent Furniture, Clothes, and Retinue, but are not allow'd to meddle with Affairs of State, the Chinese being of Opinion, that Heaven has endow'd Women with good Nature, Modesty, and Innocence, that they may look after their Families, and that Men only have suffi-



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This is the Land of the Lotus Eaters, little as new arrivals in winter may suspect that fact, and to its spell Smith has completely succumbed. In fair weather, he wanders through the countryside, looking through the windshield at green valleys, and hillsides covered with purple heather, and castles and cathedrals and thatched cottages, stopping with friends at country pubs or picnicking with them near quiet streams. When the cold winds blow and Steeltown disappears in fog, he sits at home by the fire beside his bargain-filled shelves, and retreats into other climes and times with a book and a cigarette. And among his tomes he can even find fitting words to describe that last-named pleasure (NEW UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, LONDON, 1755):

"VERSES HUNG AT THE FRONT OF A TOBACCONIST'S SHOP

"Lo! here invites the choice and friendly drug,
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The poor man's balm, the drooping heart's relief,
A sov'reign antidote to plagues and grief;
From our unpolitick forefathers hid,
And kept in store for us, their thankless seed.
When from their rubbish wit and learning rose,
The precious weed sprang up, and with them grows.

Before thee fly the spleen and pestilence,
O, rare Tobacco, thou that dost dispense
To coxcombs gravity, to silent blockheads sense,
Address to clowns, to traders politicks,
And makes the fop unlearn his idle tricks.
Heroes, of old, unequal in the lists,
The Gods descending bore away in mists.
Who makes his refuge in *thy* cloudy arms,
Serene shall sit, and mock the world's alarms.
Nor smoaky roof, nor termagant shall vex,
Nor rent unpaid, nor growing race perplex.
Come, buy your health, your ease, your peace of mind,

All summ'd in this enchanting plant you'll find."

Change the words a little, and you have Smith's invitation, in the sort of words he would like to be able to use, to visit the hookshops of Steeltown, or of the place where you happen to be.

JOURNAL SCHOLARSHIP

George Tait, Consul, Manchester, in a letter to the JOURNAL regarding the award to his son of the JOURNAL scholarship for the year 1937-38, wrote in part:

"In accepting the award, I wish to express both my



own and my son's pleasure and appreciation which we both feel at the award, as well as the good wishes which the JOURNAL has extended to him. . . . Although my boy's schooling has been subject to frequent interruption as a result of study in six different countries involving five distinct languages, he is a sound lad, as I believe you will agree when you see him, and I confidently expect that he will do his part at Woodberry."

Woodberry Forest School is where Mr. Tait received his preparatory school education. His son, George Tait, II, arrived there the latter week



George Tait, II

in September, and the editors have received the following letter from him:

"I have just arrived at Woodberry Forest School, which I like very much.

"I want you to know the happiness that it has given me to win this scholarship, made possible by the competitive opportunities offered by the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and its editorial staff.

"It was unfortunate that I could not thank you in person. However, I hope to do so during the Christmas holidays.

"With best wishes for continued success of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, I am,

"Sincerely yours,

"GEORGE TAIT, II."



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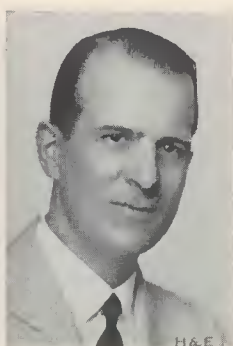


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Contributors to This Issue



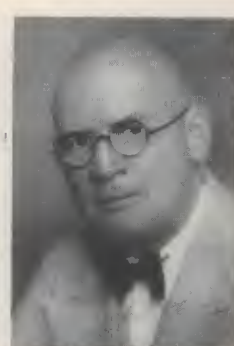
SELDEN CHAPIN



WALTON C. FERRIS



JOHN F. SIMMONS



CYRIL WYNNE



PAUL J. REVELEY



WILLIAM E. CHAPMAN



ALEXANDER P. CRUGER



JAMES L. PARK

SELDEN CHAPIN, now assigned at the Department in the Division of the American Republics, spent part of his vacation this year in putting into writing some thoughts about the Service. The concluding installment of the article will be published in the December issue.

WALTON C. FERRIS, now assigned as Consul at Sheffield, gives concrete evidence of the interesting type of article that officers can contribute.

LEONARD E. THOMPSON, before being transferred to the Legation staff at San Salvador, had an assignment in Haiti.

ERNEST R. PERKINS, who assists our Review Editor for the first time in this issue, is a research assistant in the Division of Research and Publications.

CYRIL WYNNE needs no introduction. He sets an excellent example to those who so generously reply to his requests for contributions to the Political Bookshelf.

Through the generous cooperation of FREDERICK LARKIN, Chief of the Foreign Buildings Office, the JOURNAL plans to run a series of sketches about progress being made in carrying out the foreign building program of the Department.

GEORGES CAROUSSO, one of the JOURNAL's outside contributors, has written several articles on his experiences in Africa.

GOODE BAER, writing on the Foreign Service for THE BALTIMORE SUN, combines a sympathetic spirit with a light touch.

ALEXANDER P. CRUGER has helped solve the editors' problem of getting material for News from the Field with his notes on the Funchal-Antwerp voyage.

WILLIAM E. CHAPMAN, now Consul at the temporary office in Saint Jean de Luz, also bolsters up News from the Field with notes and pictures on evacuation work in Spain.

JOHN FARR SIMMONS, now Chief of the Visa Division, has furnished the JOURNAL with a variety of fine pictures, his latest contribution being those from the consular conference in Mexico.

JAMES L. PARK, Consul, Colón, is doing a fine job of photographic reporting from his strategically placed post.

PAUL J. REVELEY, Vice Consul, Palermo, has sent in a very good set of pictures taken in Italy, one of which appears on the cover of this issue.



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MOHAMMEDAN WEDDING

(Continued from page 653)

oblong room facing the village street and bowed us to the high divans ranging the wall. He offered us cigarettes and begged our leave, as he must meet the other guests. The room lacked all the Oriental splendor that I had expected. Mud walls, small, barred windows (not barred close enough to keep out the flies that filtered into the room magically after our arrival) and the long row of divans with their dusty covers. The cigarettes were vile but the flies seemed to like them less than we did, so we surrounded ourselves with a malodorous cloud.

"So this is it. . . ." I sighed.

Now that I was uncomfortable, Roberts began to enjoy himself immensely.

"Just wait until we begin to eat. You'll forget your troubles."

There was something ominous in his voice.

"And don't forget," he added, purring like a leopard, "that the greatest insult you can give an Arab is to refuse anything that is offered to you. I will not be responsible if you do not eat everything that they offer you."

I began to sense a devilish deceit at the bottom of all this. I was game, however, to go along just as far as Roberts.

It was insufferably hot in the room. The village odors drifted heavily through the windows, choking us. A servant brought us more cigarettes. Two guests arrived, resplendent in their silk galalib. We rose and shook hands and praised Allah, the Omdah, his daughter, the day, and Allah again. They sank, crosslegged, on the divan and immediately surrounded themselves with smoke and silence.

"What break *does* a man get in this country?"

I asked suddenly.

"What? Oh, still thinking of the weddings. . . . Well, let's see, a man isn't considered fitted for life or business until he marries. They usually marry at the age of fifteen or sixteen with a bride of about twelve. If the marriage is by contract between the parents, like this one, the groom is allowed to see the face of his bride-to-be only once before the marriage. If nature has played a mean trick, the polite thing for the groom to say is, 'Beauty is only skin deep.' The law permits him three more chances anyway, and if he gets stung again, he can always start divorcing a few wives.

"That sounds fair enough." I agreed absently.

My attention was riveted on two new comers who had removed their slippers.

"The man is also free from a lot of in-law trouble. The wife's father and mother can come and visit her, or she can go and visit them, once



a week. But the rest of the relatives, only once a year."

"Mmm. A law like that in the States would save a lot of divorces."

"Well, divorce is the greatest break that an Arab gets. All he has to do is say or write three times 'I repudiate thee' and, presto! She can either go back to her family or with her grown children, if any. Of course, he has to pay for the support of any young children that there might be. Which leads to another strange thing. Any children born in the household share equally in the inheritance. There is no such thing as an illegitimate child. Some of the most important men in this country today are sons of servants. But they share the same advantages of the children born to the legal wives."

More guests arrived and the salutations and smoke grew in profusion. They all sat silently smoking for a long while, then someone started a salutation in which we all were expected to join and elaborate. The heat in the room became terrific. The odor of the rank tobacco and perspiring bodies drove to the pits of our stomachs cruelly. It was late and we were hungry, but the pain of nausea was greater than the pain of hunger.

An old beggar clothed in rags was ushered in and placed on our divan as a sign of high honor. The Koran is very strict in the matter of a beggar's status. Old people and heggars are given more consideration by the Mohammedans than any other people in the world.

The old beggar scratched his beard, his chest. Little organisms were visible, crawling over his flesh.

"I hope they don't jump." I said fervently, but Roberts was not very optimistic.

"Here comes the call to dinner. Lag behind a bit so we don't have to sit alongside him."

The dining room was in semi-darkness, having no outside windows. The light drifted softly through the open doors and spread over the hard packed earth floor. It was cooler in here and damp as a cellar. A bevy of servants led us to our places around the low round table in the center of the room and helped us to squeeze into the narrow camp stools. More than a dozen sat at the first sitting and the Omdah advised the others that they would be served as soon as we had finished. Luckily, we were slightly removed from our impoverished friend.

It was a queer set up for a dinner. The circular table was covered by a table cloth that had seen better days but was, nevertheless, clean. There was no silver, china or glasses. Aluminum

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soup spoons and stacks of the flat native bread were distributed at random over the table.

The Omdah beamed happily at us, saw that all were ready and clapped his hands. A servant padded through the door and set a soup tureen in the middle of the table. Other servants kept the flies at a respectful distance with whisks of horsehair.

The Omdah bowed to the man on his right and waved a hand towards the soup. "Et faddal," he said grandly.

The man bowed to the guest at his right and said, "Et faddal." We took the hint and Et faddal-ed the buck on until it came back to the Omdah. He picked up one of the soup spoons, dipped it full of soup and juggled it expertly across the table. He sipped it noisily, inhaling cool air with it. He smacked his lips and rolled his eyes skyward.

"Allah wagbar."

"Allah wagbar," intoned the gathering.

Soup spoons flashed back and forth into the community bowl. Roberts smiled encouragingly and attempted the feat, spilling a few drops. I was not quite as successful. I was just getting the knack of it and a few drops of soup when the tureen was empty. The servant carried it away and returned immediately bringing a roast leg of lamb, swimming in reddish gravy.

The Omdah "Et faddal"-ed. We all "Et faddal"-ed. When it came back to him, he rolled up the voluminous sleeves of his gallabiya, secured a quick strangle hold on the lamb and tore it to shreds with his powerful fingers.

"Allah wagbar."

This was easier than the soup. We tore our way into our dinner. It was slightly disconcerting to pick up someone's gravy stained finger instead of a piece of lamb but nonchalance and bonhomie prevailed. We shuddered slightly but by that time we were really hungry and the meat was cooked to a T. No silver appeared on the table throughout the dinner since it is against the Mohammedan religion to pierce meat, but the thin crusts of Arab bread aided greatly in scooping up gravy.

I noticed that Roberts was eating slowly, as if he were not very hungry, but attributed it to squeamishness.

The next course was spaghetti and I defy a Neapolitan to manage the expert finger twisting of the Arabs. The course following, accompanied by the usual Et-faddal's was, I hope, liver. Then followed chicken stuffed with garlic and onions. Then *Melohiah*, the favorite, native Arab dish. The stringy, viscous grass had me ready to cry



quits. I was ready to cry quits anyway but Roberts leaned over and whispered in a sinister undertone from the corner of his mouth.

"Your life is forfeit if you refuse to accept it."

I groaned a mouthful past my throat.

"My life is forfeit whether I accept it or not."

I loosened my belt. I loosened my collar. I loosened sundry and various, but the endless procession of dishes continued. Rabbits stuffed with peppers, lamb brains, egg plant . . . sixteen courses of torture, accompanied by occasional flips at the back of the head by an overanxious fly-whisking horse tail.

Then a pause, punctuated by loud sounds of gastronomic exuberation.

Then the deserts.

Stewed fruit, an amorphous sticky mass of dates, figs, apricots and various and sundry nuts, conglomerated pell-mell into a platter. Five different sweet-tooth pacifiers, capped with a jelly that resembled hair pomade both in color and odor . . . and . . . and . . . a bowl of rice!

"I can't take it." I rebelled.

Roberts turned a purplish face towards me.

"It's the tsawish . . ." he gasped, "Just the formal way of letting us know the meal is over."

The servants brought us little cups of coffee. They were not "hot as hell, black as sin and sweet as love." They were cold, muddy and bitter. They startled us into consciousness. The guests sipped noisily and smacked their lips so that Allah might hear and know that they had eaten. The Omdah gave thanks to Allah for the frugal meal. It was very touching.

We waddled to the corner of the room and held out our hands for the servants to pour water over them. We were at last free to return to our cigarettes.

Evening was unfurling her flamingo banners over the west. Bats flickered in the weird light, twisting and darting after night insects. The little donkeys clip-clopped along patiently on the return journey.

Roberts' head was nodding when I snapped it up with my question.

"What kind of a marriage feast is it that has no bride and groom? Where were they?"

"Huh? Who! Oh . . . them! The feast was to celebrate the marriage contract, numbskull. Bride and groom . . . shucks, who wants a couple of infants at a marriage feast!"

BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 665)

was played by Seward as a trump card to secure the ratification of the treaty by the Senate and ap-

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proval by the House of the appropriation of the purchase price. Russian war vessels had visited American ports during the Civil War, not as a gesture of friendship for the Union cause, as was commonly believed, but to prevent the vessels from being bottled up in Russian ports should a threatened European war break out over the Polish question. The tale of the payment by two warrants, one of \$1,400,000 for the real price of the territory and another of \$5,800,000 for the expenses of the Russian naval demonstration during the Civil War, Dr. Farrar classes as "fictionized history," as he also does the story alleged to have originated with Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of James K. Polk, that during that administration Russia was willing to cede Alaska to the United States free of charge to secure the United States as a buffer between British and Russian territory and that the proposed cession was blocked by the slave holding interests.

It is said that an historian is a disappointed novelist, but in this monograph Dr. Farrar has given a clear and concise record of events and has used his sources in a scholarly manner, resisting the temptation to add color and glamor to make an exciting tale. Foreign Service officers interested in this incident in the history of American diplomacy and expansion will find the volume of real value.

E. R. PERKINS.

OF POSSIBLE INTEREST

"International Transfers of Territory in Europe," prepared by Sophia Saucerman, Assistant Geographer of the Department, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for \$1.25. The publication deals with international transfers of territory in

Europe following the World War and the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 663)

only to disappear 'neath the tarpaulin before one could say "knife"; his record: Three rats a day. At breakfast a discussion took place over the probable date of arrival; Captain and mate fancied Monday, July 19th, while the Engineer opined that, granted continued fair weather, he might drive her in late Sunday night. I have a hunch that we'll arrive when we get there! We're making about 190 miles a day and there are roughly 1,500 miles separating Funchal from Antwerp.

July 14th, Bastille Day, woke to a moderately calm sea but overcast sky promising rain or fog, or both. Off Oporto while skipper and mate "shoot the sun." Sighted a Spanish trawler on horizon about 3.30; fog closing in accompanied by rain. The siren's warning blast shatters the silence with monotonous regularity. Speed reduced to "Slow." Presently, as visibility improves, skipper pushes the lever back to "Full Speed" and again we are hitting the high spots at the vertiginous speed of eight knots.

No sleep for me tonight if that eerie fog enfolds us once more. It does, and "I stood on the bridge" but *not* at midnight, for by 4 bells it had cleared up sufficiently for the "Full Speed" signal. Just about this time a Spanish submarine was passed less than 300 yards off the starboard quarter. She was evidently satisfied with the course we were taking—NE by E—for we were not challenged.

July 16th. A glorious morning—sparkling seas under a radiant sun and sky. Radio reports floating mines having been seen in the Bay during the month which doesn't add to one's sense of security. Two lifeboats are cleared for immediate launching, as a precautionary measure. The Cruger motto is "Fides Deo non Fortuna" so I should worry!

July 17th. Roused at 8 bells (four A. M.) by the dismal wailing of the siren banning further sleep, so I dress and go on deck. Pea-soup atmosphere all around us.

Skipper returned my copy of "Gone With The Wind" last night declaring that the English was "too deefecult" so I loaned him the Satevepost with a sea yarn sure to please him. Fog persists throughout the morning. Mate says he once had constant fog for a whole week; got so used to hearing the siren that when it stopped he awoke!

Our emergency rations, a huge sow, answering to the name of "Jeanne" whiles away the hours in a long Rip van Winkle, blissfully unaware of the fate in store for her. Went below at 11 P. M. but was rudely wakened three quarters of an hour

later by the foghorn. By 2 A. M., Sunday, July 18th, it has cleared; St. Catherine's Pt. light (Isle of Wight) is winking snappily on the port quarter while off to starboard, in the distance, the lights of the cross-Channel mail-boat from Le Havre to Southampton, are seen rapidly approaching. At 8 o'clock, Beachy Head is passed and we settle down to the final day's run to the mouth of the Scheldt. Not the least attractive feature of this voyage is the moderate cost, i.e., \$1.00 per hundred miles.

July 19th, 6. A. M. We weigh anchor and proceed slowly upstream. The lowlands on either bank reveal tiny hamlets set midst green fields; with here and there an old windmill to remind one that this is the Netherlands of Motley and Teniers. A Swedish vessel, laden with ore, scurries past, bent on beating us to the "Kruisschans" Lock. Though the Swede beat us to the Lock, he had to wait his turn, as we did, and actually our ship nozed her way in ahead.

The tall, graceful spire of the Cathedral appears in the distance and, after a tiresome wait in the lock, we finally proceed through the convolutions of the inner "Basins" to journey's end, Hangar 151. I take leave of my friendly shipmates and buzz off to the Gare Centrale on the last lap of my voyage to Brussels.

MARRIAGES

Hoffmann-Harris. Miss Isabel G. Harris and Mr. Erich W. A. Hoffman were married at Tirana on September 14, 1937. Mr. Hoffmann is Vice Consul at Tirana.

Breuer-Macphail. Miss Catherine Gertrude Macphail and Mr. Carl Breuer were married at Ottawa on October 9, 1937. Mr. Breuer, who has been assigned as third secretary and vice consul at Ottawa, recently was transferred to La Paz in the same capacity.

BIRTHS

A son, Lewis Pickering, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Cabot on September 6, 1937, at The Hague.

A daughter, Diana Ramsay, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery H. Colladay on September 5, 1937, at Basel.


A son, Bingham Bosworth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Leverich, at Berlin, on July 31, 1937. Mr. Leverich is now assigned as Vice Consul, Berlin.

A son, Peter, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bertel E. Kuniholm on September 30, 1937, at Washington, D. C.



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