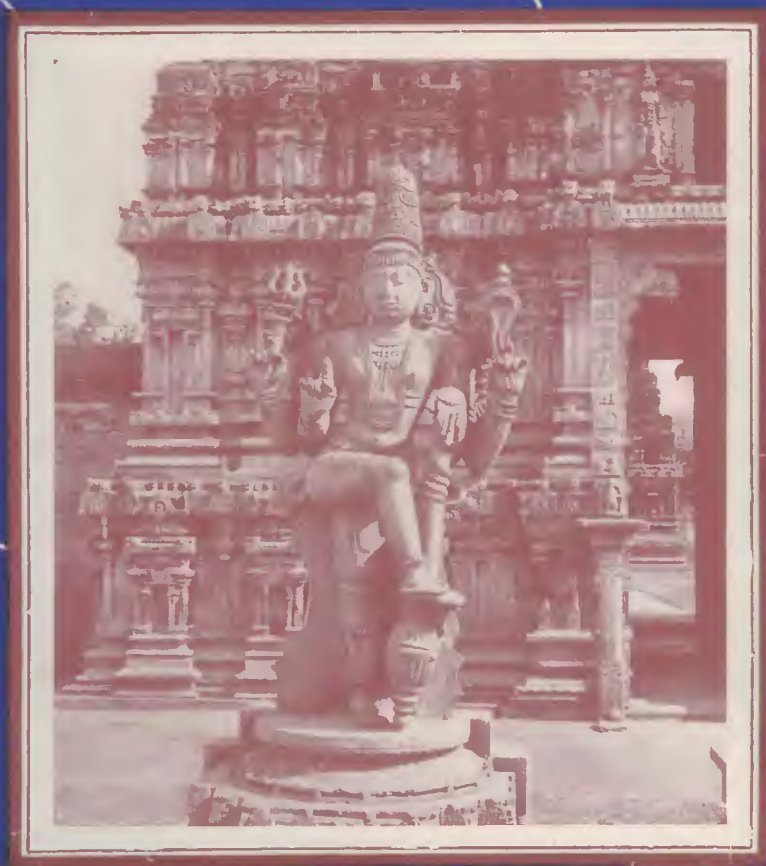


The **AMERICAN**
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Vol. 16

JULY, 1939

No. 7

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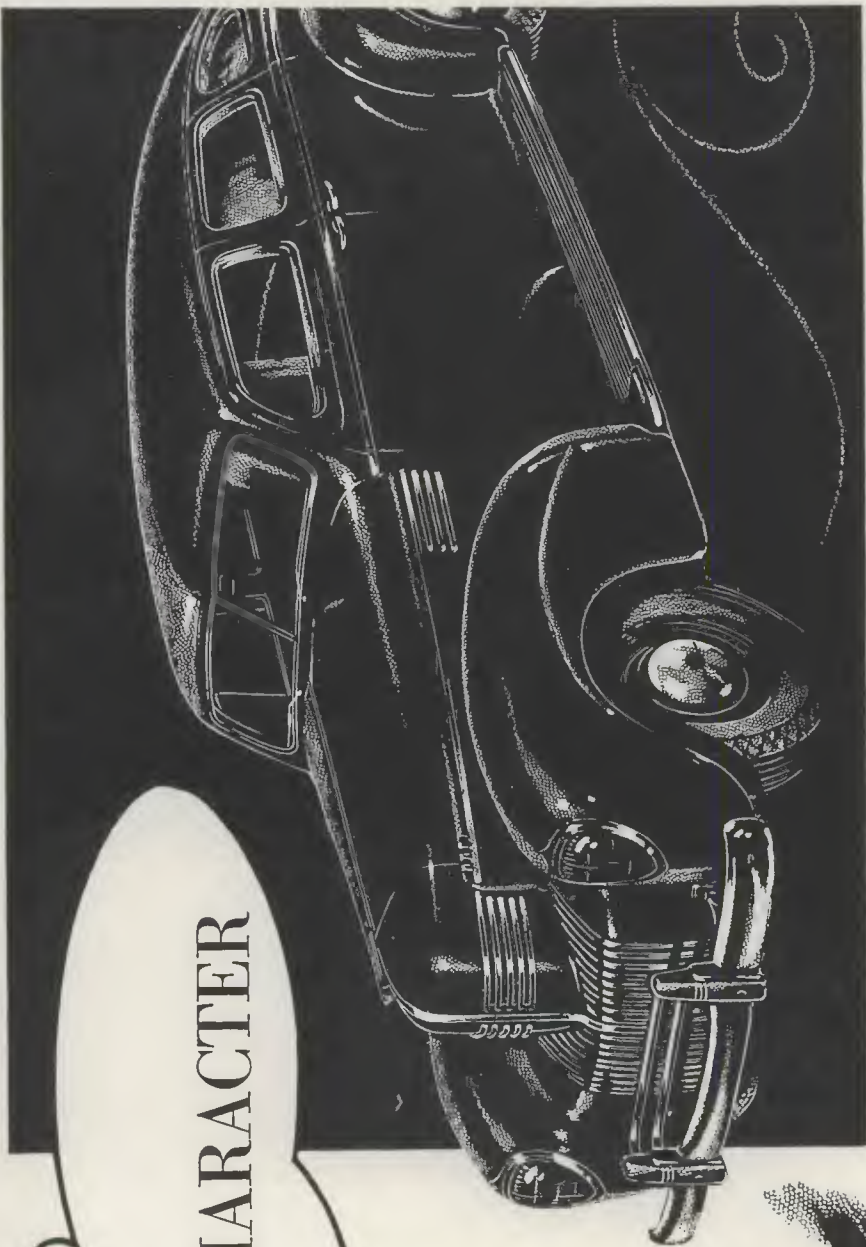
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GILBERT GROSVENOR, LITT.D., LL.D., *Editor*

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. 16, No. 7

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1939

The Federal Exhibit at the New York World's Fair

By EDWARD YARDLEY, *Director of Personnel*

ON April 30 the New York World's Fair was formally opened by the President of the United States and other high Government, State, and Exposition officials. Occupying approximately twelve hundred acres it is the largest exposition ever to be presented in the United States and offers to the visitor a liberal education in all fields of endeavor from the fine arts to the "Midway."

In keeping with the pretentious scale of participation by all exhibitors, including many foreign governments, the United States Government has erected a magnificent building to house its exhibits. Situated at the head of the Court of Peace and facing the Lagoon of Nations, the building impressively modern in architecture, is predominant in its surroundings. The building is fronted by thirteen pillars, symbolical of the Thirteen Original States, which head into a huge semicircular structure flanked by two massive towers representing the

legislative and judicial branches of the Government. The center portion of the building denotes the Executive phase of Federal activity.

The twelve theme exhibits presented in the Government building are functional in character, a departure from the former Departmental method of display. They portray the activities of the United States Government in its services to the American public in the fields of Food—Foreign Relations—Internal Protection—Shelter—Social Welfare—Conservation—Communication and Transportation—Industry—National Defense—Finance and Credit—Education, Arts and Recreations—Trade. The exhibits are arranged in a semicircular layout to conform to the general architectural plan of the building. This arrangement permits a freer flow of visitors in either direction, each having an unobstructed view of the exhibits, and the floor is carpeted to deaden sound and add to the comfort of

United States Government Building





SCULPTURAL INTERPRETATION OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

A translucent, plastic sculptural mass symbolic of our Foreign Relations, softly lighted from within, separates the two sections of the Foreign Relations exhibit.

the visitors. It is readily observed that the interior decorations, lighting, exhibits, and colorful murals blend harmoniously to offer as attractive a presentation as possible.

Placed in prominent positions with respect to the exhibits are two information booths. Attendants at these booths are provided literature published by all Federal Departments and Agencies for general distribution. They are the only attendants in the exhibit area and are prepared to answer all inquiries concerning the exhibits in the Federal Building.

The Department of State is represented in two of the theme exhibits—Foreign Relations and Trade. The exhibit on Foreign Relations emphasizes the far-flung activity of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. A large electric chart entitled "What Your Foreign Service Does" diagrammatically explains how information gathered by the officers throughout the world is coordinated in the Department and channeled to the appropriate Government departments and to the American citizens in general. In addition the chart indicates the many other duties performed by Foreign Service officers during the past fiscal year. Adjacent to this chart are exhibits relating to the international boundary

commission and the American passport. Transparencies showing the Mexican and Canadian boundaries together with statements pointing to the peaceful settlement of boundary questions between the United States and her neighbors are shown. A small diorama of a midnight sailing from a typical American port is exhibited as an attractor to the passport service. This diorama was designed to stress the importance of each American citizen obtaining an American passport prior to his departure for visits to foreign lands. A transparency at the base of the diorama gives pertinent information concerning the present-day use of passports by Americans traveling for pleasure and business.

Separating the two sections of the Foreign Relations exhibit is a colorful mural interpreting the history of American foreign relations from the days of Benjamin Franklin to the close of the World War. Fifty-three feet long, the band-shaped mural moves downward into a translucent, plastic sculptural mass symbolic of our foreign relations, and each incident in the history of the service is highlighted in turn as it moves into view. The actions and symbols as they appear depict:

Benjamin Franklin, envoy of the United States, before Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette and their ministers, explaining the situation of the Revolutionary War and pleading for France's help.

Then, President Monroe, with the Monroe Doctrine in hand, standing between Mars, shown defeated, and the Western Hemisphere on which Columbia is standing with arms outspread in protection over North and South America.

Next, Commodore Perry before the Viceroy of the Japanese Emperor and his retinue, reading President Fillmore's address.

Charles Francis Adams before Queen Victoria and her consort declaring actions of British shipping permitted by Prime Minister Palmerston amount to war; Palmerston, defeated, disappears to right.

Flags of World War Allies. President Wilson at Versailles, outlined against the globe, conceives his idea of the League of Nations.



International gathering, on motion by the United States, signs disarmament and peace pacts under the figure of Columbia standing before the Capitol dome and extending a cornucopia of plenty in her right hand, an olive branch of peace in her left and the seal of the Department of State.

In the second section of this exhibit there is presented a large, three-panel map of the world, eighteen feet long by ten feet high, animated by small electric switchboard-type lights which indicate the position and classification of every American Foreign Service office. The visitor may operate this map which works on four cycles showing the four classes of offices. The first cycle illuminates all American embassies and legations; the second includes all consulates general; the third, all consulates and vice consulates; and the fourth, all consular agencies. Each cycle may be operated independently or all four together, which produces a very attractive as well as instructive exhibit. Adjacent to the map there is installed an automatic projector showing colored slides of typical American Foreign Service offices abroad. These slides are reproduced from actual photographs of embassies, legations, and consulates in all parts of the world and evoke great interest on the part of the visitors. To the left of the map is shown a revolving diagram lighted and operating automatically, and displaying six transparencies dealing with immigration duties, treaties, acts of Congress, cultural relations, international conferences, and international communications. Small transparencies descriptive of the exhibit and its related activity in the Department are installed before each exhibit.

In the exhibit section devoted to the Trade theme the Department's interest is centered chiefly on that part of the exhibit explaining the accomplishments of this Government through reciprocal trade agreements. This idea is presented by a map of the world which indicates the countries with which this Government has signed trade agreements and the effect it has produced in increasing the American share of world trade. In connection with this exhibit the point is made that the fostering of foreign trade has brought dividends in the form of peaceful and prosperous relations with other nations.

SCULPTURAL INTERPRETATION OF TRADE RELATIONS

This symbol, also lighted, separates the two sections of the Trade theme.

BIRTHS

A son, Henry Varnum, Jr., was born on April 24 to Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Poor in Johannesburg, where Mr. Poor is Vice Consul.

A son, Maurice, was born on April 15 to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice W. Altaffer at Zurich, where Mr. Altaffer is Consul.

A son, Haldor Cathcart, was born on May 2 to Mr. and Mrs. John Fremont Melby in Washington, D. C. Mr. Melby is assigned temporarily to the Passport Division.

A son, Francis Xavier, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William McG. Harlow on May 13 at Ottawa, where Mr. Harlow is Vice Consul.

MARRIAGE

Rouzee-Brett. Miss Julia Wellborn Brett, daughter of Consul General Homer Brett, and Ensign George Milton Rouzee, U.S.N., were married on May 29 at Annapolis, Maryland.

IN MEMORIAM

Kenneth S. Stout, Vice Consul at Lisbon, on June 1 at Lisbon.

Davis B. Levis, former Vice Consul, died on May 26 in Chicago, Illinois.

William P. Shockley, retired non-career Vice Consul, on April 18 at Leghorn, Italy.



First Consuls in Jerusalem

An Address Made by Consul General George Wadsworth Before the Jerusalem Rotary Club on March 15, 1939

A FASCINATING "History of the Levant Company" given me last week opens by tracing the first beginnings of British trade with the seaport cities of the Ottoman Empire. That was in the fifteenth century. "But," its introduction concludes, "so little was known of the activities of the Turks, or so little interest was taken in them, that even the fall of Constantinople in 1453 passed without notice in contemporary English chronicles."

In that same year, however, to the Republics of Genoa and Venice, Mohamed the Conqueror had granted the first of the famous Ottoman Capitulations. Since the Middle Ages these and other Italian states, together with Catalonia, Provence and Languedoc, had traded in the Eastern Mediterranean, their merchants protected by similar grants accorded by the Moslem rulers of their day. In their home seaport cities, magistrates—known as consuls—had adjudged trade and maritime disputes between these merchants. And, when trading posts were established in the Levant, they took their magistrates with them. Hence the first consuls, in the sense that the word has since been used.

That period of some 350 years, from roughly 1100 to 1450, has been called "the Golden Age of the Consular Institutions." But it saw no foreign consul in Jerusalem or in any other inland city of the Empire.

The following century, the 16th, witnessed both the granting of the first so-called modern Ottoman Capitulations and, to quote the Encyclopedia Britannica, the institution of "the modern system of consulships." Sulei-

man the Magnificent granted the first of these "modern" Capitulations in favor of France in 1535. The second western country to receive them was Great Britain, i.e., those granted by Murad III to Queen Elizabeth in 1580—almost half a century later. Under them, ambassadors were appointed to Constantinople. These emissaries, in turn, appointed consuls to the various Ottoman seaports, to protect and to judge as between their nationals.

Here the Levant Company enters the scene. It was founded in 1581, the year after the granting of the British Capitulations. Two years later, in 1583, the first British Ambassador took up his residence in Constantinople—to the keen discomfiture, I should add, of his French colleague. This British Ambassador was the nominee of the Levant Company, and so were his successors for another two and a quarter centuries, i.e., until 1804, just 21 years before the Company was finally liquidated.

During all this period the Company had, in so far as British commerce was concerned, the sole (monopolistic) right to trade with the Ottoman Empire. Twenty-nine ambassadors in turn directed its affairs, ably representing at the same time the dip-

lomatic interests of Great Britain. Its principal regional representatives—notably at Smyrna, Aleppo and Alexandria—were the British consuls of the period. Under the latter, consular agents served intermittently at a score of seaport posts—on our own Syrian coast at Alexandria, Latakia, Tripoli, Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, Acre, Haifa and Jaffa.

During the major part of this period, also,



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Palestine is a small but most interesting land.



French commercial interests played an important, actually the most important, role in Levant trade—under a regime similar to that which governed British trade. In 1599 the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles was granted by Henri IV monopolistic privileges similar to those of the Levant Company, and French ambassadors at Constantinople had the same dual function as those of their British colleagues. This monopolistic regime continued until the French Revolution.

During all this second period—i.e., from 1450 to 1800, another three and one-half centuries—there was but one effort to establish a consulate in Jerusalem. That effort was a logical consequence of the renewal and amplification of the French Capitulations as granted to Louis XIV in 1673. These new grants included formal recognition of the so-called religious protectorate of France over all Latin “religieux” and institutions in the Empire. A quarter century later, in the year 1700, the French Ambassador, in accord with the Sublime Porte, despatched to Syria the first foreign consul to the Holy City. He was met at Acre by the Turkish Governor and, with high honor, conducted to Jerusalem.

Some four months later, a poorer and wiser man, this first consul fled the city. Following an altercation with his erstwhile host, the Governor, his house had been besieged for several days by a mob of presumably-hired fanatics. For two months he took refuge in Bethlehem, following which he was



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The old Jerusalem preserved amid the changes of the East.

escorted ignominiously and at his own expense to Sidon. His report read: “On ne persuade point cette nation avec des paroles, mais avec des présents.”

In 1713-15 a second similar attempt (a part of, or better the last move in, this first effort) was made—but with little better success. “Ces établissements,” the Ambassador’s second appointee wrote, “content des dépenses, surtout dans un pays comme celui-ci, qui ne craint guère la Porte otto-

mane.” Apparently thenceforth the game was not thought worth the candle. This is, roughly, all we know and all we had of foreign consuls in Jerusalem in the 18th century.

Then, with the 19th century, came what I prefer to call—the Encyclopedia Britannica to the contrary notwithstanding—the modern era of consulships. For its institution we have, I think, to thank in considerable measure the founder of modern Egypt, Mohamed Ali Pasha. Dissatisfied with his over-lord, the Sultan, he occupied all Syria and Palestine from 1832 to 1840. This was but very shortly after the liquidation of the Levant Company in 1825. With the termination of the latter’s monopoly, individual British merchants had carried on the trade. Mohamed Ali’s regime had brought security and centralized authority.

Among these British traders were two brothers, the grandfather and great uncle of our fellow Rotarian, A. N. Young. They established a “fac-

(Continued on page 390)

Press Comment

Consolidation Meets With Nationwide Approval

IT IS interesting to note that the editorial comment in the American press, as far as it can be ascertained, has been unanimous in its expression of approval of that part of the President's Reorganization Plan No. II which effects the transfer of the Foreign Commerce Service and the Foreign Agricultural Service to the Department of State, and the consolidation of these two services with the Foreign Service of the United States. Commentators praise the Secretaries of the three Departments for their sane approach to the subject and speak of the results in the highest terms.

Reorganization Plan No. II received nationwide publicity when presented by the President to the Congress and that part which related to the Foreign Service occasioned unusually gratifying interest throughout the country. Commentators were disposed to view the subject from a non-partisan standpoint and they stressed the logical nature of a step in reorganization, which would effect a unification of three government agencies whose duties have long been recognized as overlapping, with resultant waste and duplication of effort, loss of efficiency, confusion and occasional misunderstanding and friction.

The *Washington Post* in a leading editorial says that "no body in government service is better trained for its exacting duties, more capable or more zealous in serving the Nation and the people," than the Foreign Service. . . . "The President thus has reason and logic on his side when he recommends the absorption by the Department of State's Foreign Service of the parallel agencies now under the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. . . . Obviously the Department of State is the logical authority under whose supervision the combined body should come." The provisions of the Plan convince the *Post* that it is "certain that the best of the present system will be preserved together with all the advantages of unity of administration and control."

Similar expressions are found in the great eastern dailies such as the *New York Times*; the *New York Herald-Tribune*, which observes that "the experience of the last few years finally convinced all concerned that the best solution was to merge these services into one. . . . The Plan has logic on its side in that it consolidates the services. This is as it should be."; the *Baltimore Sun*, which comments that "the foreign service change is to be wel-

comed." The *Philadelphia Ledger* observes that "President Roosevelt has succeeded in putting this somewhat dull matter of executive-branch reorganization on a higher plane than mere patronage and jobs. . . . Whether the program is considered from this viewpoint or merely from the viewpoint of management such as exists in all well-run businesses, it has the approval of the public."

The *Washington Star* thinks that "in every sense," the foreign services unification plan is constructive step consonant with the underlying objectives of the reorganization program. . . . To the departmental officials in State, Commerce and Agriculture, who worked out the merger, the country's thanks are due. Every factory, farm and individual citizen whose activities extend beyond the national borders is destined, directly or indirectly to experience the benefits of a peculiarly sane and helpful new deal in the work-a-day affairs of our business interests overseas." The *Star* featured America's Bid for World Trade in a Sunday issue, May 14, 1939, with a story by Creston B. Mullins, who gave a full explanation of the purposes of the Plan, and said that Plan No. II "streamlines the American Foreign Service for a new, enlivened campaign of trade expansion abroad."

The *Hartford Times*, the *Providence Evening Bulletin*, the *Providence Journal*, the *Wilmington News*, and others all carry favorable comment.

In the mid-west, the *Cincinnati Enquirer* calls the Plan a "salutary proposal" and the *Chicago Daily News*, while somewhat conservative in its reaction to other features of the Plan, feels that the "sound policy outlined with respect to the Foreign Service requires urgently and immediately to be put into effect. Too often mere overlapping and duplication have been interpreted as evidence of division in American opinion concerning matters of foreign policy. None who takes into account the tense and delicate balance of present international relations can wink at such dangerous weakness. . . . The excellence and wisdom of Mr. Roosevelt's advice on this score are fully recognized. . . ." The *Des Moines Register* commends the team-work of the Departments which joined in the recommendation and states that "centering the different services in one branch of our government, the one in the best position to handle them, is pure horse sense."

From the West and the South also come editorials



of praise. The Omaha *World-Herald*, observing that "our agricultural and commercial interests, as well as our political, call for the ablest and most closely co-ordinated representation possible in foreign countries," concludes that "a long step toward that end is to be welcomed." The Kansas City *Star* says that the consolidation seems a reasonable and economical solution of the problem which has heretofore existed, and the St. Paul *Dispatch* also finds in consolidation a corrective for existing faults.

The Birmingham *Age-Herald* and the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* elaborate on the "sound proposals" and "desirable merger" and unite in the belief that the transfer of services is in the public interest.

The Union of Sacramento, the Memphis *Press-Scimitar*, the Fargo *Forum*, the Houston *Press*, the Savannah *News*, the Lake Charles (La.) *American Press*, the San Francisco *News*, and the Fort Worth *Press* are only a few of the other journal of the South and West which have hailed the consolidation as a progressive, logical and constructive step.

The trade press likewise is commendatory of the Plan. The *Export Trade and Shipper* quotes a statement of Mr. James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council to the effect that "our business men have been looking forward for some reorganization of the commercial services . . . The step now taken of consolidating all foreign services under the State Department has the advantage of properly accrediting as government representatives all the officers of the Foreign Service of the State Department. This perhaps is the most logical ground for the proposed consolidation. It cannot be doubted that the nation's commercial interests abroad can be most effectively served by officials who in their contacts with the officials of other governments appear in a representative capacity." It also quoted extracts from favorable editorials from the New York *Times* and the New York *Journal of Commerce*.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks that "The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce over a period of years has had a notable record in foreign trade promotion. However, its work has not infrequently paralleled that of the consular service, which is under the jurisdiction of the State Department. As long as the efficiency and competence displayed by the foreign commerce section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is maintained after transfer to the State Department, this shift could make Government promotion of foreign trade even more effective than in the past, through further coordination among interested agencies."

An address by Assistant Secretary George S.

Messersmith at a meeting of exporters and importers and members of the National Foreign Trade Council at India House on May 15, 1939, in which the Assistant Secretary discussed the consolidation and its purposes, was widely quoted and well received. In commenting editorially the Woonsocket (R. I.) *Call* stated, "Chief credit for consolidation of the foreign services of the State, Commerce and Agriculture Departments belongs to Assistant Secretary of State George Messersmith."

Seldom, if ever, in the history of the Department and the Foreign Service has wider and more favorable notice been taken of any of their activities than has been true in this matter of reorganization of the services abroad.

LETTER

Washington, May 22, 1939.

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.
SIRS:

I wish to bring to the attention of Foreign Service Officers a problem which I have recently encountered and to offer a suggestion in aiding them in filing their income tax returns. This matter deals with EXEMPTIONS ON CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS, and the following may be of interest to them.

Under the Revenue Act of 1936, Section 23, (o), 2, charitable contributions made to "a corporation, or trust . . ." etc., are an allowable deduction under charitable and other contributions. Under the 1938 Act this has been modified so that only contributions to "a domestic corporation, or trust . . ." are deductible.

This change will hit most Foreign Service Officers heavily as they are nearly all required to contribute to various charities at their posts and in countries in which they are stationed.

I asked the chief inspecting officer whether, in the event that American associations are existent abroad, contributions made for specific purposes through these associations would be considered as deductions. The reply was in the affirmative.

It is therefore understood that in the next income tax year contributions to charities made through American associations abroad for specific purposes will be deductible under the Income Tax Act of 1938.

Sincerely yours,
HENRY S. WATERMAN,
American Consul.

Dine in Kwangchow

By JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE, *Department of State*

Illustrated by Roderick Beach

A CHINESE proverb enjoins us to "marry in Soochow, dine in Kwangchow and die in Liuchow." The proverb sounds somewhat ambiguous but the weight of scholarship interprets it as meaning that Kwangchow is the best place to dine; just as is Soochow, which is noted for its beautiful women, the best place to marry; and as is Liuchow, on account of the fine grade of coffins produced there, the best place to die. Inasmuch as a visitor to a strange city can often reach its heart more quickly by getting a "close up" of some distinctive feature which epitomises its life and spirit than by making a tour of its show places, I was fortunate that my introduction to Kwangchow, or Canton as we choose to call it, took the form of a dinner party at the Southern Garden, a popular restaurant, to which I was invited by a Chinese friend.

The restaurant is housed in a huge building of the shape of a hollow rectangle comprising a series of open courts around which the rooms are built. There is no general dining-room but each party of guests is assigned a private dining-room. The courts contain miniature rock gardens with flowering plants and gold fish ponds, for the Chinese are an aesthetic people and like to eat where their eyes as well as their palates can find delight.

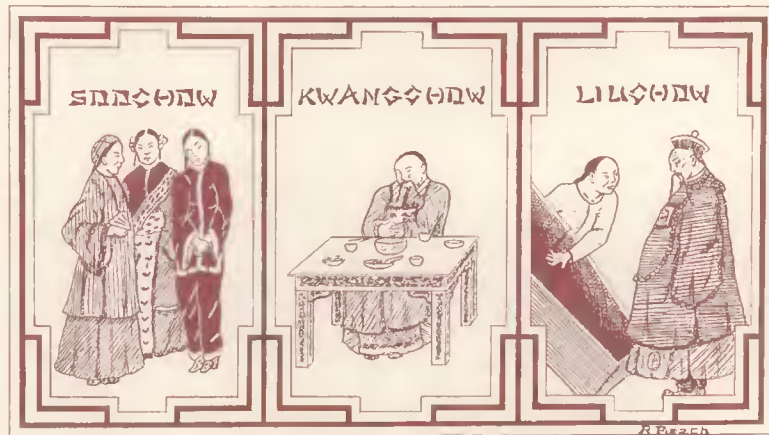
We passed through the arched entrance into the first court where we found the restaurant office and where a servant met and conducted us to the rooms reserved for our party. Here we were greeted with many compliments by our host and introduced by him to his other guests. The introductions completed, he seated us in the reception room at a table with some others of the company.

The Chinese do their visiting before dinner, the completion of the last course being the signal for all guests to take their departure. It is not necessary that a guest should arrive at the time indicated in the invitation, or that he should stay through to the end of the dinner, which may last for some hours. In fact, it is quite in keeping with Chinese etiquette for a guest to drop in for only two or three courses, which makes it possible for a person to accept a number of dinner invitations for a single evening.

The tables in the reception room were provided with cigarettes and plates of watermelon seeds. I found that it required quite a little practice to manage the melon seeds as expertly as the Chinese do; they hold the seed in the mouth between the thumb and forefinger, split the seed in one bite, eat the kernel and drop the shell on the floor. (There are no floor coverings and there are plenty of servants to clean up afterwards.) An adept at the art can consume a few handfuls of seeds between the time he arrives and the announcement that dinner is served.

In the dining-room we seated ourselves around a large table. There were placed at each seat a small bowl into which to put food, another bowl for leavings, such as bones, a saucer for soy sauce, another for vinegar, a tea cup, a porcelain soup spoon and

a pair of chop sticks. In the center of the table were four plates containing tidbits corresponding to our *hors d'oeuvres*. These preliminary dishes were followed by a long succession of courses, each course being served in a turneen or a platter and placed near

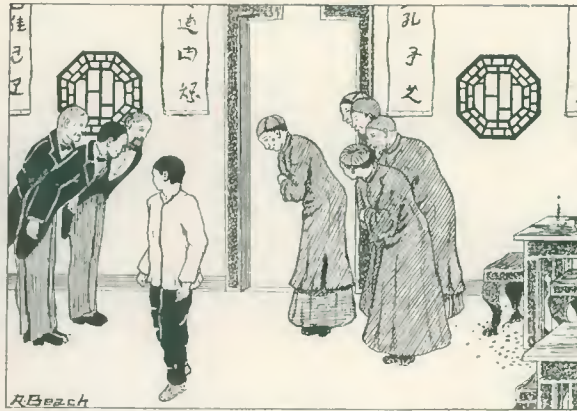


"Marry in Soochow, dine in Kwangchow, and die in Liuchow."

the center of the table. As each course came on, the guests, at a signal from the host, would reach out with their chop sticks or soup spoons and transfer a portion from the common serving dish to their own bowls or directly to their mouths. The thought of the many courses that must at least be tasted was a deterrent to the taking by any one of too generous portions.

I shall not attempt to describe all the courses we had. There were roast duck, chicken outlets, boiled fish and various combinations of meats and vegetables. The most distinctive dishes, however, were the soups, of which several courses were served, including a thin gelatinous soup made of smallows nests, a consommé containing whole pigeons' eggs, and the *pièce de résistance* of the banquet, which was made of shredded sharks' fins and crab meat flakes. We finally wound up the feast with noodles.

All of the dishes were served steaming hot. Cantonese restaurants and homes are not equipped with refrigerators and are not screened, and in the tropical climate of Canton there would be danger of catching epidemics through eating food that was not thoroughly cooked and served hot. For the same reason, perishable food products are limited to those which are freshly killed, or freshly caught, or freshly gathered. Conspicuous in the Cantonese diet is the lack of dairy products, as cows are scarce, although an experimental farm near the



“ . . . and conducted us to the rooms reserved for our party.”

city is now turning out a good grade of butter from contented water buffaloes.

The conversation at dinner turned naturally to Canton's restaurant traditions. I learned that in the old days guests were invited to banquets which lasted for days and where hundreds of courses were served. Of course, no one was expected to sit through the entire banquet, but each guest came, went, and returned again according to the dictates of his

appetite. Nowadays banquets seldom last more than four hours, but in that time twenty or thirty courses can easily be served. For some of the fancy dishes there are special chefs who go about from restaurant to restaurant preparing their specialties to order.

My Chinese hosts were good company, considerate, agreeable and with a keen sense of humor. I had been made to feel at home in a completely novel atmosphere, and had not been made to feel conscious of my deficiency of knowledge of the Chinese language and etiquette. I could not help feeling that whatever differences there were between us of race or creed did not matter and that what was really important were the things we had as our common human heritage. I went away from the dinner feeling that I had spent an interesting and pleasant evening. The moral, if like Alice's duchess you insist upon looking for one, may be expressed by the Chinese proverb which says “within the four seas all men are brothers.”



Statistical Survey of The Foreign Service

The JOURNAL plans to publish a series of statistical tables on the Foreign Service which have been compiled by Daniel Gaudin, Jr., Vice Consul at Alexandria. Mr. Gaudin has formulated these tables, during his spare time, from the "Register of the Department of State" for October 1, 1938, and the "Foreign Service List" of the same date. It is believed that the statistics require no interpretative comment, since an examination of the graphs indicates the significant trends. In preparing the statistics, Mr. Gaudin avoided the use of the "average," preferring the "median." Extreme cases, of which there are many in these tables, have too great an effect on the average, whereas the median indicates the central tendency, the point on a graduated scale above which and below which lie exactly fifty per cent of the cases.

The first series of these tables deals with the Population of States, compared with their Representation in the Foreign Service, Age Distribution in Each Class, Ages of Officers by Class and Marital Status of Foreign Service Officers.

TABLE I

POPULATION OF STATES COMPARED WITH THEIR REPRESENTATION* IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

States given in order of their population number represents their order** in members of the Foreign Service.

1. New York	1	26. South Carolina	23.5
2. Pennsylvania	4	27. West Virginia	40.25
3. Illinois	6	28. Maryland	9
4. Ohio	5	29. Connecticut	16.5
5. Texas	12.5	30. Washington	19.25
6. California	2	31. Florida	27.5
7. Michigan	10.5	32. Nebraska	27.5
8. Massachusetts	3	33. Colorado	16.5
9. New Jersey	10.5	34. Oregon	19.25
10. Missouri	14.5	35. Maine	29.25
11. Indiana	33.3	36. South Dakota	
12. North Carolina	25.5	37. Rhode Island	29.25
13. Wisconsin	23.5	38. North Dakota	44.3
14. Georgia	12.5	39. Montana	47.5
15. Alabama	25.5	40. Utah	47.5
16. Tennessee	19.26	41. District of Col.	8
17. Kentucky	19.25	42. New Hampshire	33.3
18. Minnesota	14.5	43. Idaho	44.3
19. Iowa	18	44. Arizona	33.3
20. Virginia	7	45. New Mexico	40.25
21. Oklahoma	29.25	46. Vermont	36.3
22. Louisiana	36.3	47. Delaware	36.3
23. Mississippi	40.25	48. Wyoming	47.5
24. Kansas	29.25	49. Nevada	44.3
25. Arkansas	40.25		

*Taken from *Foreign Service List*, October 1, 1938, under column "Whence appointed."

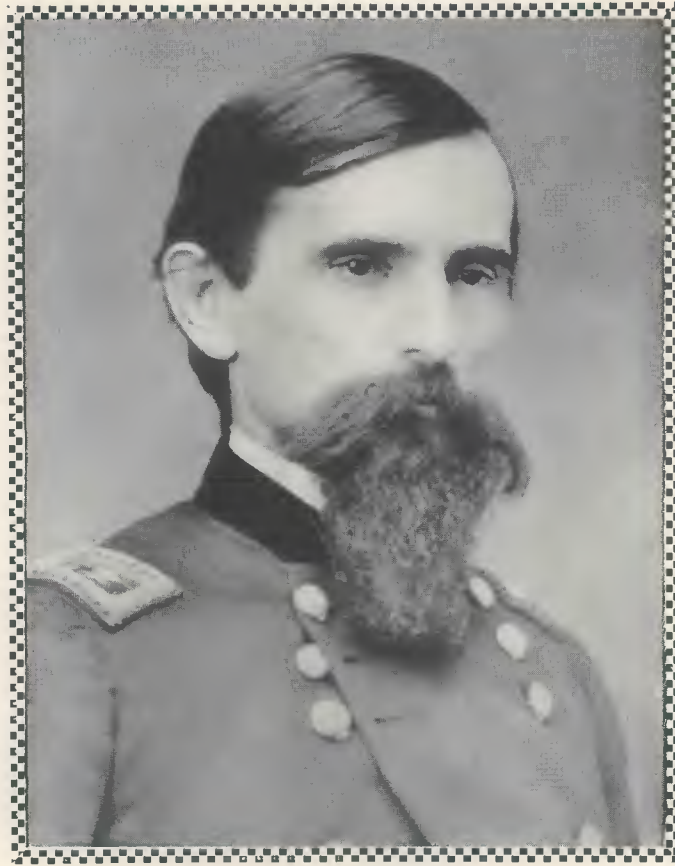
**Where two or more states have the same number of Foreign Service Officers their rank is indicated by apportioning the same rank number among them (hence the numbers with decimals in the table above). The rank number of the state immediately following such a group, however, shows the total number of states which have preceded it. For instance 3 states receive 36.3; the state following them ranks 39.

TABLE IA

State	Total Officers	Classes													
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	V	A	B	C			
Alabama	9	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	6	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
California	55	5	2	2	1	7	6	6	7	9	5	5	—	—	—
Colorado	15	—	2	1	1	—	4	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	—

State	Total Officers	Classes													
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	V	A	B	C			
Connecticut	15	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dist. of Col.	24	—	1	5	1	—	2	5	4	3	2	1	—	—	—
Florida	8	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	17	1	—	1	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Idaho	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	31	1	—	1	4	4	7	4	1	4	1	4	—	—	—
Indiana	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	14	—	2	—	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Kansas	7	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	13	3	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—
Louisiana	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	22	1	2	1	1	3	5	3	1	3	1	1	—	—	—
Maine	7	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts ..	43	2	2	1	3	5	10	6	7	3	—	4	—	—	—
Michigan	20	2	—	1	2	2	4	2	1	4	—	2	—	—	—
Minnesota	16	—	—	—	3	2	2	4	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
Mississippi	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	16	2	2	1	1	—	3	1	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
Montana	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
Nevada	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire ..	6	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	20	—	3	—	2	—	2	1	5	5	2	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	106	1	9	5	10	14	8	23	9	9	10	8	—	—	—
North Carolina ..	9	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
North Dakota ..	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	35	3	1	1	4	1	6	4	1	5	3	6	—	—	—
Oklahoma	7	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	13	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	3	2	1	2	—	—	—
Pennsylvania ..	36	1	5	1	6	2	—	3	8	3	5	2	—	—	—
Rhode Island ..	7	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
South Carolina ..	10	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
South Dakota ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	13	1	2	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Texas	17	1	—	4	2	2	2	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Utah	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	26	—	1	1	2	7	3	3	4	2	2	1	—	—	—
Washington	13	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	6	1	—	—	—	—
West Virginia ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Wisconsin	10	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Wyoming	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total in Class ..	719	33	40	41	63	70	96	94	91	88	47	56	—	—	—
Total states represented in each class: ..		21	18	25	31	24	36	34	35	33	23	25	—	—	—

LEW WALLACE



By
CATHERINE REDMOND

A Dog for the Sultan

IN mid-April of 1881, less than five months before his death, President James A. Garfield finished reading a book entitled "Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ." So impressed was the President by this novel that he immediately wrote the author, Lew Wallace, whom he had known as a Union soldier at Shiloh twenty years before, and thanked him for the pleasure the book had given him and the lightening it had brought to "the burden of my daily life." This letter of praise was followed, in May, by an official letter advising Lew Wallace of his appointment as minister resident of the United States to Turkey. Across a corner of the official page was written the word "Ben-Hur," and Garfield expressed the opinion to friends that he believed Wallace to be fitted for the post because "'Ben-Hur' indicates that he can improve his opportunities in the East."

Lew Wallace accepted the appointment and, in the fifty-fourth year of his life, undertook to add diplomatic laurels to a career already distinguished by a successful law practice, an admirable military record in two wars, and a brilliant gift for writing. The versatility of the man and the intelligence and

sincere enthusiasm he brought to each new undertaking were to stand him in good stead in Constantinople, where he found Sultan Abdul Hamid II sore troubled by financial and political worries and in need of a friend.

In August of 1881 General Lew Wallace was received in solemn audience by the sultan, for the formal presentation of his credentials as minister of the United States to the Sublime Porte. For this ceremony Wallace wore the uniform of a major general—the rank to which he had climbed during the Civil War. His deportment was "so dignified, so composed, so manly" throughout the ceremony that observers were not prepared for the surprise ending. General Wallace told the interpreter to say to the sultan that "as representative of the American people I desire to take his majesty's hand." A foreigner, a Christian shake hands with the sultan! The interpreter paled at the very thought but Wallace repeated the request and the sultan, advised of its purport, smiled faintly and extended his hand. By thus breaking tradition the new minister was favored by the curious stares of the natives who were puzzled by, but



secretly respectful of, a foreigner who considered himself an equal to their royal leader.

After a second and more private interview with Lew Wallace the sultan remarked to an intimate friend, "I believe the American is an honest man." This belief lasted through the four years Lew Wallace remained in Constantinople, and his personal influence upon the sultan was such as no envoy of any foreign nation had exerted before. Early in his assignment General Wallace admitted that to him "diplomacy was a new business and to be learned *ab initio*"; but so well did he master it that before he had been a year in Turkey he had won not only the confidence but the affection of the sultan, who endeavored to make him handsome presents and confer upon him imperial orders.

At the end of Wallace's four years in Turkey the sultan besought him to stay on as minister and had difficulty in understanding why a change of administration in the United States made Garfield's appointee feel that he should relinquish his duties and give way to a successor. He then suggested that Wallace take service with Turkey and accept a post as Ambassador to Paris or London. This great compliment Wallace deeply appreciated, but already he felt that he "had been too long out of my own country" and yearned to get back to the quiet of his study in Crawfordsville, Indiana, where the pursuit of writing might be followed without interruption.

Shortly before he resigned his commission as minister to Turkey, General Wallace visited London and while there "spent four days doing nothing but looking at dogs." The sultan had once suggested that Wallace buy a dog for him in London, the dog mart, and the American determined to make a dog his parting gift to the sultan. Nor was it easy to choose a dog for royalty. Not just any-

thing would do—it had to be a special dog. He was shown spaniels, longed to purchase a St. Bernard but was told that breed could not live in the Turkish climate, hesitated over boar-hounds but decided the brute ugliness of that animal would offend rather than please the beauty-loving sultan. At length a prize-winning English mastiff was brought forth—a beautiful animal priced at 500 guineas. Even as a gift to royalty this price rather staggered Lew Wallace. A sympathetic dealer soon solved his difficulty by offering him, for a much less sum, one of the eight month old sons of the great mastiff. This dog was shipped to Constantinople where it was named "Victorio" and soon became a great favorite with the sultan and the little princess.

In 1890, five years after his return from Constantinople, General Lew Wallace declined a second offer of service from the Sultan of Turkey and in the same year declined the mission as envoy to Brazil, tendered him by President Harrison. This

(Continued on page 394)



Rumeli Hissar on the Bosphorus

Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol

HIGH Commissioner. Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., Aug. 12, 1919." These brief words in the State Department Register have a particular significance for all who had the privilege of coming into contact with the Admiral and Mrs. Bristol during their years in Turkey. The record shows the outstanding nature of the Admiral's naval career, but only those who saw him at his diplomatic task from day to day, in a period of great stress and change, can fully appreciate what it meant to both the United States and Turkey to have a man of his caliber at the helm of those troubled years.

The Ottoman Empire was in ruins, and present Turkey was in the throes of emerging from them; rivalries were bitter and acute; other conflicting aspirations rendered any sort of neutral attitude next to impossible; the struggle in South Russia had its repercussions on the shores of the Bosphorus; a new war began between Turkey and Greece; a peace had to be made which fundamentally altered the special situation that had existed for several centuries between the Ottoman Empire and the other powers; a majority in the U. S. Senate was long hostile to approving any treaty with the new Turkish Republic; and Americans as well as other foreign nationals in Turkey had to become reconciled and finally accustomed to their new status without the enjoyment of the extraterritorial privileges of the Capitulations. New Turkey also began, in his days, to undergo the deep reaching changes in its national ways of living which have led to such magnificent results.

In all of his manifold tasks, as the commander of the considerable force of naval destroyers based for several years on Istanbul; as the chief diplomatic representative of the United States; as the protector and guide of the many Americans established or operating in Turkey and elsewhere in the Near East, who included some hundreds of Near East Relief and American Red Cross workers in addition to all the others; as the wise advisor of the Turkish



The late Admiral Bristol

leaders, who knew that while they might have to meet his justifiable criticisms they could count upon his sincere and sympathetic councils; as a fellow naval officer and diplomatic colleague; and most of all as a friend, the Admiral unflinchingly displayed the characteristics of his warm heart and clear thinking judgment which endeared him to so wide a circle of Americans, Turks and others of many nationalities, and enabled him to represent his country with so great a measure of success. Rarely does a man of such force of character and determination make so few enemies — if any did not come to love the Admiral they could not help but respect him. It is significant that a man of such outstanding fighting qualities

as the Admiral should have been president of the American Peace Society at the time of his death, for it exemplifies the widely human range of his many interests in life.

Mark Lambert Bristol was born at Glassboro, New Jersey, on April 17, 1868. On May 19, 1889, he became an ensign in the navy, attaining the rank of captain July 1, 1913. At the end of the World War he was in command of the U. S. Naval Base at Plymouth, England, and after serving as a member of the Armistice Commission in Belgium in November, 1918, was ordered to Istanbul in January, 1919, in charge of the U. S. Naval Detachment in the Eastern Mediterranean. Appointed High Commissioner August 12, 1919, and later given the rank of Ambassador, he served in that capacity until 1927, and then for two years was in command of the Asiatic Fleet. He retired May 1, 1932, and resided at his home in Washington, 1621 Massachusetts Avenue, until his death. On June 1, 1908, he married Helen Beverly Moore of Mobile, who survives him. In addition to many other activities since his retirement, Admiral Bristol took an active part in the raising of funds for the American Hospital in Istanbul, and was to have made a trip

(Continued on page 402)

PROMOTIONS

Foreign Service Officers Nominated for Promotion on May 29, 1939

FROM CLASS IV TO CLASS III

Name	Post	Title
J. Webb Benton	The Hague	1st Sec.
Donald R. Heath	Berlin	1st Sec.
Dayle C. McDonough	Monterrey	Con. Gen.
Alfred R. Thomson	Dresden	Con. Gen.

FROM CLASS V TO CLASS IV

William E. DeCourcy	Naples	Consul
Harold D. Finley	Port-au-Prince	Con.-2d S.
James E. McKenna	Department	Consul
John J. Muccio	Panama	2d Sec.
Christian T. Steger	Jerusalem	Consul
Leo D. Sturgeon	Department	Consul

FROM CLASS VI TO CLASS V

Russell M. Brooks	Johannesburg	Consul
Winthrop S. Greene	Stockholm	2d Sec.
Charles W. Lewis, Jr.	San José	Con.-2d S.
Austin R. Preston	Oslo	Consul
Harry L. Troutman	Department	Consul
S. Walter Washington	Riga	Con.-2d S.

FROM CLASS VII TO CLASS VI

Glenn A. Abbey	Department	Con.-2d S.
Franklin B. Atwood	Cologne	Consul
Joseph L. Brent	Ankara	2d Sec.
Sidney H. Brown	Buenos Aires	Consul
J. Holbrook Chapman	Bangkok	2d S.-Con.
Landreth M. Harrison	Warsaw	2d Sec.
Knowlton V. Hicks	Halifax	Consul
Cloyce K. Huston	Bucharest	Con.-2d S.
Albert W. Scott	Jerusalem	Consul
Miss Frances E. Willis	Brussels	2d Sec.

FROM CLASS VIII TO CLASS VII

Ware Adams	Rio de Janeiro	3d Sec.
George V. Allen	Department	Con.-3d S.
J. Kenly Bacon	Port-au-Prince	Con.-3d S.
Robert Y. Brown	San José	Con.-3d S.
Homer M. Byington, Jr.	Belgrade	3d Sec.
Al. E. Clattenburg, Jr.	Hamburg	Consul
Robert D. Coe	Department	Consul
Albert H. Cousins, Jr.	Buenos Aires	Consul
Henry B. Day	Sydney, NSW.	Consul
Horace J. Dickinson	Antilla	Consul
Everett F. Drumright	Nanking	3d Sec.
Elbridge Durbrow	Naples	Consul
Donald D. Edgar	Geneva	Consul
F. Russell Engdahl	Shanghai	Consul
John B. Faust	Santiago	Consul
Hugh Corby Fox	Mexico City	3d Sec.
Carlos C. Hall	Colón	Consul
Claude H. Hall, Jr.	Trinidad	Consul
Heyward G. Hill	Geneva	Consul
Phil H. Hubbard	Dundee	Consul
Paul C. Hutton	Mexico City	Consul
J. Wesley Jones	Rome	Consul

Stephen E. C. Kendrick	Dublin	Consul
Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr.	Lourenco Marques	Consul

Walter P. McConaughty	Osaka	Consul
John J. Macdonald	Calcutta	Consul
Robert Newbegin	Ankara	3d Sec.
Calvin Hawley Oakes	Calcutta	Consul
R. Borden Reams	Copenhagen	Consul
Charles S. Reed, 2d	Peiping	3d Sec.
Arthur R. Ringwalt	Peiping	3d Sec.
Eric C. Wendelin	Department	3d Sec.
Kenneth J. Years	Tientsin	Consul

FROM UNCLASSIFIED (A) TO CLASS VIII

Stephen E. Aguirre	Mexico City	3d Sec.
Waldo E. Bailey	Nairobi	V. C.
Walworth Barbour	Sofia	V. C.-3d S.
Hiram Bingham, Jr.	Marseille	V. C.
Bernard C. Connelly	Karachi	V. C.
Andrew E. Donovan, 2d	Department	V. C.-3d S.
Douglas Flood	Barcelona	V. C.
Reginald S. Kazanjian	Sao Paulo	V. C.
Reginald P. Mitchell	Department	3d Sec.
Wm. D. Moreland, Jr.	Bordeaux	V. C.
John Peabody Palmer	Saigon	V. C.
Troy L. Perkins	Shanghai	V. C.
Frank A. Schuler, Jr.	Tokyo	3d Sec.
Elvin Scibert	Bangkok	V. C.-3d S.
Francis L. Spalding	Cairo	V. C.
John F. Stone	Department	V. C.
William C. Trimble	Department	V. C.-3d S.
H. Bartlett Wells	Managua	V. C.-3d S.
Milton K. Wells	Callao-Lima	V. C.

Foreign Service Officers Promoted, Effective from May 1, 1939

FROM UNCLASSIFIED (C) TO UNCLASSIFIED (B)

Name	Post and Title
W. Stratton Anderson, Jr.	Johannesburg, V. C.
William Barnes	Buenos Aires, V. C.
Aaron S. Brown	Department, V. C.
Harlan B. Clark	Birmingham, V. C.
William E. Cole, Jr.	Naples, V. C.
Jay Dixon Edwards	Tokyo, V. C.
Herbert P. Fales	Vienna, V. C.
Forrest K. Geerken	Colon, V. C.
Jule L. Goetzmann	Yokohama, V. C.
Edmund A. Gullion	Salonika, V. C.
Kingsley W. Hamilton	Zurich, V. C.
Francis C. Jordan	Porto Alegre, V. C.
G. Wallace La Rue	Bombay, V. C.
Perry Laukhuff	Milan, V. C.
Gordon H. Mattison	Baghdad, V. C.
Roy M. Melbourne	Department, V. C.
John F. Melby	Department, V. C.
Herbert V. Olds	Rotterdam, V. C.

(Continued on page 394)



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EDITORS' COLUMN

The Editors of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, well aware of the interest which officers in the Foreign Services of the State, Commerce and Agriculture Departments will have in all matters pertaining to the consolidation of the Foreign Services of the two latter Departments into that of the former, have informed themselves in responsible quarters and are able to make in this issue the following announcement which it is believed will be of interest. This will supplement the information on consolidation appearing in the Department's weekly Press Release, No. 502, of May 13, 1939.

Through a Joint Resolution which has now been approved by both Houses of Congress, the Reorganization Plans Nos. 1 and 2 become effective on July 1, 1939. The consolidation of the Foreign Services of the Commerce and Agriculture Departments into that of the State Department, as provided for in Reorganization Plan No. 2, becomes effective on that date. The Congress found it desirable for administrative and fiscal reasons to have the reorganization plans go into effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Since the merging of the Foreign Services of the three Departments involves numerous administrative problems with respect to personnel and organization in Washington as well as in field establishments, it is obvious that frequent and constant consultation in Washington between the officers of the Departments concerned is essential in order that the appropriate executive orders, instructions and regulations may be prepared. Clearly, the time intervening between the approval of the Joint Resolution by the Congress and July 1, 1939, would not have been sufficient to enable the Departments to work out all of these instructions so that they could become effective on July 1. Therefore it was proposed to have the Foreign Service officers of the Departments of Commerce and of Agriculture who will be transferred to the Department of State Foreign Service confirmed by the Senate prior to July 1, 1939, so as from that date they would have the status of Foreign Service officers of the State Department. Instructions with respect to such transfer will be issued to the field offices and to the respective officers in due course.

As there will have to be many adjustments in the field establishments, more particularly in those capitals or cities where there are now maintained establishments of the Departments of Commerce and of Agriculture, it is intended that until the appropriate instructions for field organization have been worked out and received in the field the pres-

(Continued on page 416)



News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

The Secretary

Secretary Hull spent an exceptionally busy month and made journeys to both Niagara Falls and to Chicago. On May 21 he made a radio address from the studios of the Columbia Broadcasting Company in connection with the celebration of Foreign Trade Week, and also read a message on behalf of President Roosevelt.

On May 22 he received a delegation of prominent Jewish leaders, headed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, in regard to the British White Paper on Palestine. On May 24 he received President Somoza, of Nicaragua, and on the same evening went with Mrs. Hull to the Union Station to bid farewell to President and Señora Somoza. On May 28 the Secretary delivered an address on the subject, "Some Problems of Today," before the Chicago Sunday Evening Club in Chicago, and on May 21, with Mrs. Hull, he attended the annual reception and dance for the press at the White House. On June 5 the Secretary attended a luncheon at the Pan American Union honoring the Paraguayan Minister, Jose Felix Estigarribia, president-elect of Paraguay, and on June 13 attended a luncheon at the White House honoring Señor Estigarribia.

The Secretary and Mrs. Hull played an important rôle in the official reception accorded to their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth, in the United States on June 7-11. They extended a formal welcome to the King and Queen upon the latter's arrival at Niagara Falls on the night of June 7 and accompanied them to Washington on the royal train. The reception committee which welcomed the

royal couple to Washington on June 8 included the Under Secretary and Mrs. Welles and Counselor R. Walton Moore.

Present from the Department for the dinner tendered their Majesties at the White House by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt on the night of June 8 were the Secretary and Mrs. Hull, the Under Secretary and Mrs. Welles, and George T. Summerlin, Chief of Protocol, who was with the royal couple on its several journeys during the visit. The Secretary and Mrs. Hull on June 9 were at the garden party given by the British Embassy and at the formal dinner tendered at the Embassy that evening, following which the Secretary and Mrs. Hull were present at Union Station when the royal couple departed for New York City.

On June 13 the Secretary made a statement upon the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the enactment of the Trade Agreements Act, and on the following day he appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and at a special session of the governing board of the Pan American Union.

* * *

The Under Secretary

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were guests of the Under Secretary and Mrs. Welles at dinner at their home in Oxon Hill, Maryland, on May 17.

The Under Secretary delivered an address at the commencement day luncheon of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University in New York City on June 6. He was honored by the university in being conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at commencement exercises on June 7.



Assistant Secretary Sayre

Assistant Secretary Sayre delivered four addresses recently. On May 21 he delivered the dedicatory address at the World Trade Center at the New York World's Fair on the subject, "The Significance of World Trade." On May 26 he delivered an address at a luncheon meeting of the City Club of Denver (Colorado) during National Foreign Trade Week on the subject, "The Dependence of Domestic Markets upon Foreign Trade." On June 5 and 13 he delivered commencement addresses respectively at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, and at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

* * *

Assistant Secretary Messersmith

Assistant Secretary Messersmith, at the invitation of the National Foreign Trade Council, addressed about 40 of the leading members of the Council in New York City on May 15 on the plans for the consolidation of the Foreign Services of Commerce and Agriculture into that of State. On the same evening he was a guest of the Council on Foreign Relations at the Council House at a dinner at which were present representatives from the various branches of the Council which have been established throughout the country, and led a discussion on various aspects of American foreign policy.

On May 26 he delivered an address at a dinner of the Houston (Texas) Chamber of Commerce in connection with the celebration of Foreign Trade Week. His subject was, "Foreign Trade and the Cotton South." On June 5 he delivered an address at the commencement exercises of Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania, on the subject, "Some Observations on the Formulation of Our Foreign Policy and on the Conduct of Our Foreign Relations."

* * *

Assistant Secretary Berle

Assistant Secretary Berle addressed the International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs at its session held in Washington on June 2.

* * *

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew

The Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, accompanied by Mrs. Grew, arrived in Vancouver on May 30 on the S.S. *Empress of Japan* on home leave and proceeded to Ottawa, where they spent about a week in visiting their son-in-law and daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Robert English, the former being Third Secretary of Legation there. The Ambassador and Mrs. Grew arrived in Washington on June 12, and the Ambassador immediately called on Secretary Hull. The Ambassador and Mrs. Grew planned to spend the greater part of their leave at their home in Hancock, New Jersey.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt

The Ambassador to France, Mr. William C. Bullitt, arrived in New York City on June 12 on the S.S. *Normandie* and planned to remain about one week, according to a statement to the press, in order to obtain treatment for a shoulder which has been troubling him. He visited the Department on June 15 and conferred with Secretary Hull.

Ambassador Bullitt delivered an address at a commemoration ceremony on May 21 at Rouen upon the anniversary of the death of Joan of Arc, and on May 28 he delivered an address at the dedication of the American Legion monument in the cemetery of Neuilly. Premier Daladier was a speaker also on the latter program.

* * *

Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt

The recently-appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt, arrived in New York City on May 17 on the S.S. *Uruguay* with Mrs. Steinhardt and their child. They had made a lengthy journey to their port of embarkation, Buenos Aires, from their last post at Lima by way of Bolivia, Chile and Argentina. The Ambassador divided his time between Washington and New York City and planned to sail with his family on the S.S. *Washington* on July 12, with a brief stopover in Paris, en route to Moscow. He visited the Soviet Union for a short time in 1934 while Minister to Sweden.

* * *

Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell

The recently-appointed Ambassador to Spain, Mr. Alexander W. Weddell, and Mrs. Weddell sailed from New York City on May 17 for Spain and visited Paris briefly en route to San Sebastian, where they arrived on May 31. He was received at Burgos by the Foreign Minister on June 2 and presented his credentials to General Franco at Burgos on June 15. He planned to make an extensive tour through Spain to learn conditions there at first-hand.

Upon his departure the *New York Times* quoted him as stating: "I have never before gone to a country to which I was so predisposed in its favor. I have been there six or seven times and always wanted to go back. It is a country of extraordinary charm. I will go in with an open mind, and it will be a marvelous experience to see this country coming out of a baptism of fire and blood."

The Ambassador is author of a book, "Introduction to Argentina," which made its appearance during the week in which he sailed.

* * *

Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy

The Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Joseph P.



Kennedy, was a guest of Prime Minister Chamberlain at Chequers over a week-end during the middle of May. On May 18 he spoke at ceremonies at Liverpool University and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The press quoted him as stating on that occasion: "I have from time to time urged that (British) newspaper publishers provide something about current affairs in America so that people in England would believe that something happens there besides gangster shootings and kidnappings. I feel that after being in England nearly 18 months it is rather an annoyance to believe that a great many people in England believe that our home life, history and even legal practices are properly typified by motion pictures."

At a luncheon speech before the American Chamber of Commerce in London on May 22 he stirred up what the press termed "a sartorial hornets' nest" by advising the English that if they wanted to sell more men's apparel in the United States they should cut off several inches of the tails of shirts and change the waistline on trousers from "the general vicinity of the shoulder blades" to the place "where God made it on a man."

* * *

Ambassador J. Butler Wright

The Ambassador to Cuba, Mr. J. Butler Wright, was a speaker at the annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Habana on May 24 in celebration of National Foreign Trade Week. Three members of the Cuban Cabinet were present as honor guests.

* * *

Ambassador William Phillips

The Ambassador to Italy, Mr. William Phillips, left Rome on June 10 and made a short visit to points in Southeastern Europe. On May 15 he visited the Institute of Italian-American Culture at Florence.

* * *

Ambassador Norman Armour

The Ambassador to Chile, Mr. Norman Armour, was confirmed by the Senate on May 17 as Ambassador to Argentina. He relinquished charge of the Embassy at Santiago on June 10 and proceeded to Buenos Aires.

Ambassador Jefferson Caffery

The Ambassador to Brazil, Mr. Jefferson Caery, played an important part in the various events incident to the visit to Brazil in late May of Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall, who soon will assume his duties as Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

* * *

Minister Daniel C. Roper

For the first time on record, an American Minister to Canada—Mr. Daniel C. Roper—presented his credentials in person to the King. The presentation ceremonies took place in Ottawa on May 19 during the visit there of King George and Queen Elizabeth. The Minister on this occasion presented the following, who shook hands with His Majesty: John Farr Simmons, Counselor; Col. H. M. Bankhead, Commercial Attaché; David McK. Key, Second Secretary; E. T. Wailes, Second Secretary; Robert English, Third Secretary; and Oliver B. North, Assistant Commercial Attaché.

On the same day, the Legation received 600 invited guests, including many Americans, to view from its principal roof and penthouse roof the Trooping of the Color in honor of the King and Queen.

On the night of June 7, immediately prior to the entry of the King and Queen on American soil, Minister Roper, Mrs. Roper and Mr. Simmons dined with the King and Queen and their entourage at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

On May 25 the Minister made his first address in Canada in his new capacity, speaking at a luncheon of the Canadian Club of Ottawa, composed of many prominent and representative Canadians.

* * *

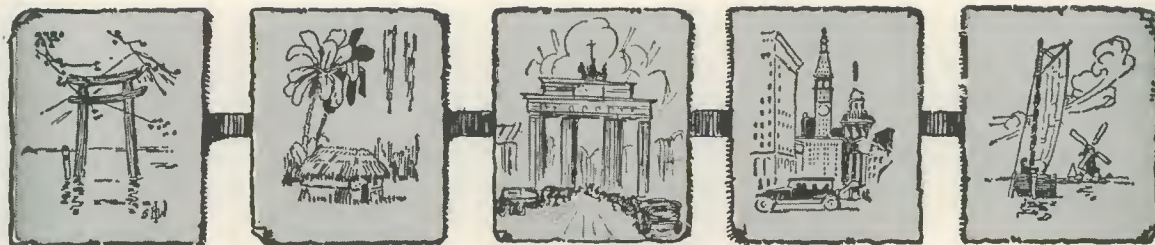
Minister Hugh G. Grant

The Department announced on June 12 that it had instructed Mr. Hugh G. Grant, Minister to Albania, to close the Legation at Tirana and to return with his staff to the United States, inasmuch as the Legation has been informed by the Albanian authorities that the Albanian Foreign Office had been abolished and that henceforward foreign representatives in Albania would not be accorded the usual privileges and immunities. Secretary Hull took oc-

(Continued on page 403)



The Minister and Mrs. Roper at the Legation Residence just before their presentation to and audience with the King and Queen.



News from the Field

OTTAWA

The Honorable Daniel C. Roper presented his Letter of Credence to King George VI at Government House, Ottawa, on May 19th. It is the first time, and perhaps it will be the only time, that an American Envoy to Canada will present his credentials to the King. This ceremony made possible the presentation of members of the staff who were able to shake hands and have a brief word with His Majesty. The ceremony was most impressive and Mr. Roper was received by the King in a very cordial and friendly manner.

The tour of the King and Queen across Canada has dominated all else in recent weeks and a considerable number of the consular officials in eastern Canada have already had an opportunity to see Their Majesties.

* * *

Second Secretary Tom Wailes has been on duty in Ottawa during recent weeks preparatory to assuming his duties in the European Division of the Department. Mrs. Wailes joined her husband in Ottawa during the latter part of May, having in the meantime seen their effects safely moved from Brussels to their new home in Washington.

ROBERT ENGLISH.

BERLIN

In the midst of a snowstorm and a European crisis in the middle of March the Embassy and the Consulate General in Berlin occupied their new building, the Bluecher Palae, on the Pariser Platz. On a cold blizzardy morning Chargé d'Affaires Raymond H. Geist assembled his staffs and gave the order to march. The time seemed anything but opportune, but expired leases, a contract with a moving company, and flanking movements by cohorts of workers armed with pneumatic drills seemed cogent reasons for abandoning the Foreign Service strongholds in the Bendler and Bellevue Strassen which had been condemned to fall under the rebuilding program of the city of Berlin.

After a forlorn trek through the Tiergarten, the group of refugees, preceded by their packing cases took up station in the Bluecher Palae. The building had been certified as proof against the elements but not against telegrams which poured in through every door. Answers to these were written on the tops of crates and in the intervals between countless forays which had to be undertaken to rescue helpless visitors who had become lost in the darker labyrinths.

In due course, however, and with the aid of Foreign Service In-



The Honorable Daniel C. Roper, Minister to Canada, with the Legation staff taken at the Legation residence immediately before he, accompanied by his staff, presented his credentials as Minister to Canada, to King George VI. Left to right: Messrs. D. M. Key, Second Secretary; Robert English, Third Secretary; John F. Simmons, Counselor; Minister Roper; O. B. North, Assistant Commercial Attaché; H. M. Bankhead, Commercial Attaché; and E. T. Wailes, Second Secretary.



spector John C. Erhardt, who was sent to assist in the combining of the two offices, order was made to emerge from physical chaos and the Foreign Service Staff gradually became aware of the fact that they occupy undoubtedly one of the very finest of the buildings constructed by the American Government abroad. The rooms are spacious, light and airy and business-like in appearance, while their arrangement is ideally practical. The Consulate General, the Commercial, Agricultural, and Treasury Attachés occupy the long frontage on the Hermann-Göring-Strasse which overlooks the beautiful Tiergarten. The offices of the Embassy Chancery and of the Military and Naval Attachés face the Pariser Platz and yet at the same time are set far enough back from its busy traffic to be sufficiently quiet. The building is endowed with a court at the rear large enough to be made into a kind of secluded park. All credit is due Captain Henry M. Underwood of the United States Army Engineer Corps who supervised the transformation of the skeleton of the Palace, which in 1931 had been gutted by fire, into a building of which all visiting Americans can be justly proud. The greatest credit is due also to the Department for drawing up a plan for the interior decoration and furnish-



Officers and men from the U.S.S. *Astoria* paying their respects at the graves of five American seamen at Shimoda.

tries and by members of the local diplomatic corps.

TOKYO

At Shimoda, a small fishing village on the eastern tip of the Izu Peninsula, there was held on April 23, 1939, the sixth annual Black Ship Festival, so named because it commemorates the arrival at that place eighty-five years ago of Commodore Mathew Calbraith Perry with his squadron of "black ships." One can reach Shimoda from Tokyo now by automobile in less than five hours over a beautiful, winding road built high up along the rocky coast of the peninsula. The breath-taking crag over which the narrow gravel road seems gingerly suspended, the azure sea below, the squat, grotesquely-shaped pines, and the profusion of colors in the hills be-

(Continued on page 395)



Consul General du Bois' cutter *Ada* entering Habana harbor colose hauled on the port tack. The Consul General is behind the staysail.

Political Book Shelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

HE OPENED THE DOOR OF JAPAN, TOWNSEND HARRIS AND THE STORY OF HIS AMAZING ADVENTURES IN ESTABLISHING AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH THE FAR EAST, by Carl Crow. Pp. xvii—275. Harper and Brothers. \$3.00.

"There are no monuments to his memory in America" (page xi), writes the able author of this book in referring to the man whose achievements are summed up by the British historian, J. H. Longford, in the statement (page xiv):

The story of how, unbacked by any display of force under his country's flag, he succeeded by his own personal efforts in overcoming the traditional hatred of centuries to even the smallest association with foreigners, is one of marvelous tact and patience, of steady determination and courage, of straightforward uprightness in every respect, that is not exceeded by any in the entire history of the international relations of the world.

Perhaps it is just as well that no monument was erected to the memory of Townsend Harris because, if it had been, the monument might not have been accurate. "The picture in the American Embassy at Tokyo which for years was pointed out as that of Harris was not of him," remarks Carl Crow. "but of Secretary of State Lewis Cass under whom he served" (page xi).

Townsend Harris was "not an experienced diplomat" (page xii), but, as Mr. Crow shows, Harris had various qualifications which fitted him for just such a mission as he was to carry out so successfully in Japan. Of New England ancestry going back to the days of Roger Williams, he had as a boy moved with his mother to New York at the time when the city "was somewhat surprised to find itself a metropolis" (page 4). Here he engaged with his elder brother in the chinaware business. "As the chinaware which he sold was imported from England he learned about the intricacies of foreign trade" (page 9). The great influence of these early years, however, was not his brother, but his mother. Because of her "he repressed a natural love of adventure and desire to travel and found his only release in the reading of books and the study of foreign languages . . . he bought dictionaries and laboriously mastered French, Italian and Spanish" (page 9). He also gained a knowledge of practical politics (of some use to a diplomat) by becoming a "Tammany man" and in reward for his services to the organization "asked for the sourest plum of the lot—a seat on the board of education" (page

11). He was elected president of the board and used the office "to push through his pet project which was the establishment of a free academy for the children of New York" (page 11) . . . "He eventually carried the project through as he had planned it and is justly given credit for being the creator of what is now the College of the City of New York" (page 13).

In Chapter II entitled "The Family Black Sheep" and Chapter III entitled "Beginning Life at Fifty" the author tells how Harris, "by all the generally accepted standards of New York a very successful man" (page 14), suffered various painful reverses and departed for distant shores. Liquor and a too genial disposition had something to do with Harris' departure from New York, although the reviewer hastens to add that in his later years Townsend Harris' views on temperance would probably have satisfied the most ardent advocate of the late eighteenth amendment. We follow Harris around the Horn to San Francisco and from there "to the Puget Sound region to secure a cargo of furs for sale in Canton" (page 17). Manila, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Calcutta, Burma, Siam, Ceylon, and "the jungles of Java" were a few of the places visited during the next six years. They were instructive years as "he soon became an amateur diplomat as did every foreign resident of the China Coast . . . There was probably no great difficulty about Harris' getting occasional employment on business errands to different parts of the Far East, for dependable super-cargoes were always in demand and he was far above the average both in character, experience and ability. His knowledge of languages provided a very valuable and useful equipment and he had now mastered a new one, Malay" (pages 19-20).

His experiences in the Far East had something to do with Harris, receiving the appointment as the first American Consul General to Japan, but it is more likely that his friends, including the powerful Senator Seward of New York and Commodore Perry (who had met Harris in Shanghai and been favorably impressed with him), were the main factors in inducing President Pierce to make the appointment. Incidentally, the fact that, "of the good Democratic bachelors, Harris was undoubtedly the most worthy and most suitable" (page 28) helped a bit. The Japanese officials, after reluctantly agreeing to the provisions in the Perry treaty for the residence of a consular representative at a lonely port "were very



insistent in their statements to Commodore Perry that they "wanted no women in Shimoda" (page 28).

The name of Townsend Harris is so associated with his mission in Japan that we are apt to forget that he "was given an important diplomatic errand to perform on his way to his new post—the negotiation of a commercial treaty with Siam" (page 34). Mr. Crow does not let us forget it, and in his chapters "The Land of the White Elephant" (V) and "Adventures in Diplomacy" (VI) the author describes in a delightful manner how the treaty was negotiated. Less delightful, in retrospect, is the fact that "Harris received no acknowledgment from the State Department of the work that he had done until more than two years later when he was informed that printed copies of the treaty would be sent to him" (page 79). It is also interesting to note that it "would appear, from a careful search of the records of Congress, that Harris was never paid for his work in Siam" (page 271*n*). Perhaps it was felt that the service in question was sufficient compensation in that it gave him an opportunity for training in the ways of Oriental diplomacy. At any rate Harris made the most of the opportunity and it is probably safe to say that his experiences in Siam served him in various ways when he arrived in Japan and faced one of the most difficult tasks which has ever confronted an American diplomat.

The nature of this difficult task is brought out by the author in the chapters "The Islands of Isolation" (VIII) and "Japan's Unwelcome Guest" (IX). Harris was unwelcome, but in justice to the Japanese it should be remembered that they had not asked for or desired contact with the outside world. To be sure, they had agreed in the Perry treaty to receive "Consuls or agents to reside in Shimoda" but the "commodore had gone to Japan under the lavish protection of the American navy which has never had to count its pennies like the State Department" (page 30). In the circumstances, to expect them to receive Harris with enthusiasm would be to expect the impossible of a people who asked nothing better than to be left alone.

All of which Townsend Harris realized, and, although it is apparent from certain passages in his journal (page 148) that he resented many things which the Japanese officials did, it is also clear that he felt he could gradually win their confidence. In a letter to Secretary of State Marcy, written shortly after his arrival, the Consul General stated (page 123):

I have deemed it prudent to let a few weeks elapse before I open to the Japanese the matters contained in your instructions. I wish to let the alarm occasioned by my arrival subside; to convince them by my quiet

conduct of my friendly disposition; and by such friendly intercourse as I may have, establish a friendly feeling toward me.

Significant also is the following statement in his journal: "I hoist the first consular flag ever seen in this Empire. Grim reflections—ominous of change—undoubtedly the beginning of the end. Is it for the good of Japan?" (Page 122.)

Gradually Harris' patience and tact produced a change. "The Japanese officials," he confides to his journal, "are daily becoming more and more friendly and more open in their communications with me. I hope this will grow and lead to good results by and by" (page 137). The good results were seen in the Convention of Shimoda, which, as Mr. Crow points out, "was by all counts a great diplomatic victory and was due entirely to his [Harris'] own patience and persistence and the fact that he had partially allayed the suspicions of the Japanese, convinced them that instead of being a sharp and grasping bargainer he was asking only for what he believed to be fair and to the interests of Japan as well as of his own country" (page 170).

Certainly the Consul General had cause to be elated over the convention but "his long and discouraging labors, his constant fight against illness, and especially the neglect of the State Department [he had received no communications from the Department for over a year] robbed him of all the joy of accomplishment" (page 170). "Am I elated by this success?" he writes in his journal. "Not a whit. I know my dear countrymen but too well to expect any praise for what I have done, and I shall esteem myself lucky if I am not removed from office, not for what I have done, but because I have not made a commercial treaty that would open Japan as freely as England is open to us" (page 170). Mr. Crow adds, "Poor lonely old bachelor!" (Page 170.)

The bachelorhood was never remedied, but the loneliness of Shimoda was at an end when Harris made "The Great Journey to Yedo" (Chapter XVIII) and was received as the "Honored Guest of the Shogun" (Chapter XIX). The honor of being received by the Shogun had its complications because the domestic political situation involved the increasing sentiment in favor of the restoration of the Emperor to power. Harris had proceeded to Yedo for the purpose of negotiating a satisfactory treaty of commerce and navigation with the Shogun's government; in doing so, however, "he was unwittingly giving these enemies of the Shogunate their opportunity for action, for they could find both unity and a popular appeal in opposition to the opening of Japan to the foreigner" (page 239).

(Continued on page 412)

Reference List

A reference list of regulations and instructions pertaining to duties performed by Foreign Service officers for Filipinos and for the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Prepared by ROBERT L. BUELL, *Department of State.*

1. Citizenship Work (Sec. 159). [Same as for Americans except as noted below]
 - a. Nationality of Alien Women Married to Filipinos.
[Sec. 159, Note 4]
[Dip. Ser. No. 2772, April 1, 1937]
 - b. Nationality of Filipino Women Married to Aliens Whose Marriages have been terminated.
[Dip. Ser. No. 2847, Oct. 19, 1937]
 - c. Passports
[Sec. 150, Note 9, C, F and H, Note 39(a) and Note 41]
[Sec. 153, Note 1]
[Sec. 159, Notes 1-6 and Note 27]
 - d. Who may be included in passports
[Dip. Ser. No. 3055, April 24, 1939]
 - e. See also "Abstract of Passport Laws and Precedents."
[Sec. 2, Code 2:4; and Sec. 6, Code 6:1]
 - f. Reacquisition of citizenship by Filipino Women Who have lost Philippine Citizenship through Marriage to an Alien.
[Dip. Ser. No. 2998, Nov. 3, 1938]
2. Immigration.
 - a. Filipinos proceeding to the United States.
[Sec. 368, Notes 3, 10, 14]
[E. O. 5426, June 1, 1931]
[E. O. 6986, March 9, 1935]
[E. O. 7224-A, Nov. 14, 1935]
 - b. Aliens proceeding to the Philippines.
[Sec. 368, Notes 24-30, 32]
[Dip. Ser. No. 2658, April 17, 1936]
[Dip. Ser. No. 2840, Oct. 5, 1937]
[Dip. Ser. No. 2885, Jan. 24, 1938]
[Dip. Ser. No. 2999, Nov. 3, 1938]
[Dip. Ser. No. 3008, Nov. 30, 1938]
[Dip. Ser. No. 3049, April 12, 1939]
 - c. Repatriation of Filipino Women who have lost Philippine Citizenship through marriage to an alien.
[Dip. Ser. No. 2998, Nov. 3, 1938]
- d. Quota Reports on Aliens Born in the Philippine Islands.
[Dip. Ser. No. 2051, Sept. 11, 1931]
3. Shipping Services.
 - a. Bills of health to vessels proceeding to the Philippines
[Sec. 533, Note 4]
 - b. Assistance to vessels of Philippine registry (Not exempt from fees). [Sec. 182]. [Otherwise, same as for United States vessels.]
 - c. Relief of Seamen.
[Sec. 260, Note 1]
[Sec. 199, Note 1]
[Sec. 276, Note 5]
 - d. Provisional Certificates of Registry.
[Sec. 342]
4. Commercial Work, Trade Promotion, etc.
 - a. For Commonwealth Government (through Department)
 - b. For Filipinos and Filipino firms (through High Commissioner). [Contemplated, but not yet required, except in conformity with specific instructions.]
5. Certifications of Invoices covering exports to the Philippines (Same as for exports to the United States).
[Secs. 18 and 19 of the Philippine Tariff Act of 1909]
[Dip. Ser. No. 988 of Sept. 6, 1930, and
[Dip. Ser. No. 2552 of April 12, 1935].
6. Notarial Services, Estates, etc. (Same as for American citizens).
7. Narcotics [Sec. 721, Note 12].
8. Communications with Insular Authorities.
[Sec. 368, Note 3]
[Dip. Ser. No. 2827 of August 18, 1937]
9. Political Status of Philippines and Position of the President of the Commonwealth.
[Dip. Ser. (Unnumbered), April 28, 1937].



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FIRST CONSULS IN JERUSALEM

(Continued from page 369)

tory" at Beirut. They spoke Arabic. The great uncle, William Young, while on a visit to England in 1838, obtained from Lord Palmerston the appointment as Vice Consul to Jerusalem. Just 100 years ago last month he arrived in Jaffa. The country was in the throes of one of its frequent epidemics of plague. After 21 days quarantine he proceeded "to the gates of Jerusalem" but did not enter, again because of the plague, for none who entered might go out again.

On March 26, 1839, from the Convent of the Holy Cross, William Young reported his eventual reception by the Governor. Bearing his credentials he proceeded by appointment to the Jaffa Gate. There the Governor, with his entourage of officials, was seated. Here the tale begins to resemble that of the French Consul in 1700. No one took the slightest notice of him. This he described as being "far from satisfactory." "But," he added, "the consequences, I trust, will prove advantageous to British influence." In what he described as "rather an exalted voice and determined manner" he "requested to know the meaning of such a reception—If Her Majesty's Servant who was the bearer of a Firman from both Constantinople and Egypt was not considered worthy of the commonest civility in Jerusalem, he must withdraw himself." This had, he reported, "the happiest effect—the whole Council rose simultaneously and the Commandant leaped off his Divan and himself brought me a chair."

Thus was the first modern consul to Jerusalem installed. He was followed in 1846 by James Finn, well known as the author of "Stirring Times," a fascinating description of Jerusalem at the time of the Crimean War. Finn served until 1863 and was, in turn, followed by a series of distinguished successors, until the World War and its aftermath changed British consular representation to British mandatory administration.

In 1843, five years after the arrival of the first British consul, France and Prussia sent their first "modern" consular representatives to Jerusalem. In 1849 these were joined by one from Austria-Hungary, in 1854 by one from Spain, and in 1857 (one year before the first Russian consul arrived) by one from Washington. Thus, 30 years ago, Jerusalem had a representative consular corps of seven members. Today we are only 14 principal consuls general and consuls of career.

I shall end by reading you a dispatch which on

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July 29, 1857, my first predecessor, J. Warren Gorham, a God-fearing gentleman, addressed to the American Secretary of State reporting his arrival and the establishment of his office. His staff consisted of one interpreter and one kawass. His salary was £300 a year, from which he defrayed all office expenses. My staff, I blush to add by way of comparison, consists of three consuls, a vice consul, 10 interpreters and clerks and four kawasses. I am sure, however, I cannot write a better dispatch than that of my first predecessor. His ran, with major theme still little changed from that of *his* first predecessor of 1700:

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Flag of the United States of America was displayed for the first time in Jerusalem, on Mount Zion, on the Fourth of July, 1857. A salute of twenty-one guns was given by the Turkish authorities; and the Flags of all the Consuls were displayed on the occasion.

I have also the honor to inform you that it has always been the custom for the Turkish authorities to give a salute of twenty-one guns on the holidays of different nations whose consuls are resident in the city. In accordance with this custom, a few days before the Fourth, I requested of the Commandant of the place, the Pasha being absent, the usual salute, to which he at that time readily acceded. But, late on the night of the third, he sent me word that, "as the President was not a crowned head, he could not give the salute."

I replied that the President was the Head of one of the largest and most powerful nations in the world; and that, whatever honors were paid to any crowned head, were due to him, as Representative of that Nation. Several notes were interchanged during the night; and, at nine o'clock in the morning of the Fourth he told me that he would call a council of Effendis to advise with him.

I replied that I would have no council called, that the affair was not a question to be debated; that I should display the Flag of my nation at 10 o'clock precisely; and that, if the Salute was not given, I should hold him responsible at Constantinople.

The Flag was raised at 10 o'clock, and the Salute was given.

With the highest consideration,

Your obedient servant.

So may I subscribe myself to you who have listened so patiently to this reading.

COVER PICTURE

The Idol of Vellore. This is one of two blue granite figures at the entrance of the Hindu temple at Vellore, South India. The temple, dedicated to Jalagandar Ishwara, "the god that dwells in water," is said to be one of the most remarkable in India.

A. E. Lippincott, Vice Consul at Madras, contributed the photograph.



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Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 6, 1939:

Theodore C. Achilles of Washington, District of Columbia, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy at London, England.

Harold D. Finley of Saratoga Springs, New York, Second Secretary and Consul of the American Legation at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The assignment of Taylor W. Gannett of Omaha, Nebraska, for duty in the Department of State has been cancelled. Mr. Gannett will continue to serve as American Vice Consul in the American Embassy at Paris, France.

Non-Career

John A. Bywater of Boston, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Free City of Danzig.

Courtland Christiani of Washington, District of Columbia, American Vice Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Surabaya, Java, Netherlands Indies.

The appointment of Earl Brennan of New Hampshire as American Vice Consul at Surabaya, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been cancelled. Mr. Brennan resigned from the Foreign Service effective at the close of business April 5, 1939, while on leave of absence in the United States.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 20 1939:

Sheridan Talbott of Bardstown, Kentucky, American Consul at Leghorn, Italy, has been assigned American Consul at Valencia, Spain.

Raymond A. Hare of Manchester, Iowa, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of American Legation at Cairo, Egypt.

Howard Bucknell of Atlanta, Georgia, American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, has been assigned American Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

Robert F. Fernald of Ellsworth, Maine, Second Secretary of American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, has been assigned American Consul at Madrid, Spain.

John J. Macdonald of St. Louis, Missouri, American Consul at Calcutta, India, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Sheldon T. Mills of Portland, Oregon, Third Secretary of American Legation at Bucharest, Rumania, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Elbridge Durbrow of San Francisco, California, American Consul at Naples, Italy, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

A. Dana Hodgdon of Leonardtown, Maryland, American Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Joel C. Hudson of St. Louis, Missouri, American Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Carlos J. Warner of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, American Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Halleck L. Rose of Omaha, Nebraska, American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Non-Career

Winfield H. Minor of Kentucky, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Port Said, Egypt.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 26, 1939:

Edward A. Dow of Omaha, Nebraska, American Consul General at Santiago, Chile, has been assigned American Consul General at Leipzig, Germany.

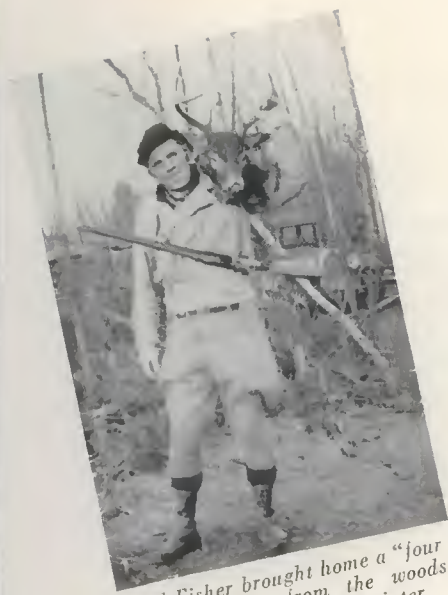
Norris S. Haselton of West Orange, New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Manchester, England, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Kenneth S. Stout of Portland, Oregon, American Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, died at his post on June 1, 1939.

W. Perry George of Gadsden, Alabama, American Consul at Bordeaux, France, has been assigned American Consul at Calcutta, India.

Henry S. Waterman of Seattle, Washington,

(Continued on page 414)



Carl Fisher brought home a "four pointer" buck from the woods back of Toronto last winter.

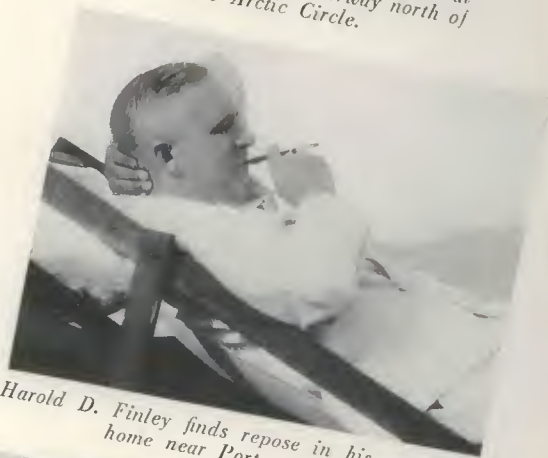
SERVICE GLIMPSES



Mrs. Harriman, Minister at Oslo, taken in March on a trip to the fisheries at the Lofoten Islands in Norway north of the Arctic Circle.



Robine Farnsworth with her two sons, Charles and Frederick, reading the JOURNAL while in Singapore. Charles, aged 5 months, seems to be taking an unusually keen interest in the news!



Harold D. Finley finds repose in his mountain home near Port-au-Prince.



BEFORE
Commercial Attaché Rankin, Consul Keeley, Consul General Shantz, and Director House of the American Farm School, are guests of Mr. Frank Turner at a WILD GOOSE CHASE in Eastern Thrace.



AFTER
Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Shantz, Mrs. House and Messrs. Rankin, Keeley, House and Turner pose happily with the goose that unhappily for its gander got in the way of Karl Rankin's gun.



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A DOG FOR THE SULTAN

(Continued from page 377)

latter offer was most tempting because, as he stated in his letter of refusal addressed to Secretary of State, the Honorable James G. Blaine: "I find one great affirmative inducement, a wish to be in some honorable way connected with the Spanish-American commercial policy which has so long engaged your attention, and is now a measure of President Harrison's administration in fair progress. No achievement of arms possible of conception could bring our countrymen such immensities of good result as that movement accomplished. . . . Knowing your tenderness of affection, I am sure you will not think worse of me for a statement of the reason of this decision. The voyage is too long for endurance of my wife, and I am determined never to go abroad for residence without my family."

The closing quarter of his seventy-eight years of life Lew Wallace spent in Crawfordsville in company with the beloved "wife of his youth," who was both inspiration for and wise critic of his literary work. Those were happy years, bright with memories and serenely peaceful. In every way they fulfilled the promise they had held in prospect for Lew Wallace when, toward the close of his service in Constantinople, he had written musingly: "I have tried many things in the course of the drama—the law, soldiering, politics, authorship, and, lastingly, diplomacy—and if I may pass my judgment upon the success achieved in each, it seems now that when I sit down finally in the old man's gown and slippers, helping the cat to keep the fireplace warm, I shall look back upon 'Ben-Hur' as my best performance, and this mission near the sultan as my next best."

On February 15, 1905, his mission in life completed, Lew Wallace died. As his wife expressed it, "He bade this world good-night—his dreaming ended."

PROMOTIONS

(Continued from page 379)

Elim O'Shaughnessy	Rio de Janeiro, V. C.
Paul Paddock	Batavia, V. C.
G. Frederick Reinhardt	Department, V. C.
Milton C. Rewinkel	Budapest, V. C.
Walter Smith	Canton, V. C.
Charles W. Thayer	Hamburg, V. C.
David A. Thomasson	Tokyo, V. C.
Ray L. Thurston	Naples, V. C.
Evan M. Wilson	Cairo, V. C.



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 385)

hind, all remind one of the Riviera or the Dalmatian coast, and indeed to the Japanese themselves this part of Japan is known as "the Riviera."

The tiny harbor of Shimoda with its little islets of green between which Commodore Perry's ships once lay has changed but little since that day. The white, lime-painted houses, some of which stood in Perry's time, still glisten in the bright sun, and in front of the many shops which open on the streets there flutter in the warm breeze from the Japanese current banners telling of a festive occasion. The village has sprawled back into the hills as far as it can go, but even now it is not difficult to conjure up the impression Commodore Perry and his "red-beards" (to the early Japanese eye all Occidentals appeared to have red-hair) must have made on this charming, sleepy little village that had been closed to the outside world for almost three centuries.

Here in the village of Shimoda stands the temple where Townsend Harris, first American Consul General to Japan, lived and worked during the first trying months of his stay.

Here, too, within the stately groves of an old Buddhist temple are the graves of five American seamen, four of whom were members of the crew of Perry's original squadron, and the fifth from the *Mississippi*, who died during a subsequent visit of that ship to the port of Shimoda. The graves of these five men, who died while serving their country in far-off Japan over eighty years ago, stand to the left of the temple on an eminence almost as high as the roof of the temple itself, access to which is had by a small, weather-beaten series of stone steps. This year's festival in commemoration of Perry's landing at Shimoda was especially memorable because it brought to these graves to pay homage to their dead comrades a group of officers and men from the *U.S.S. Astoria* then visiting Japan for the purpose of returning the ashes of the late Hiroshi Saito, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

Facing the main pier of the little harbor of Shimoda and overlooking the spot where Perry's ships once anchored is a square, now the regular meeting-ground for the Black Ship Festival. Flanked by tents not unlike those in use in Japan in Perry's day, the square was a charming kaleidoseope of colors, the gray variety of dress of young Americans from the American school in Tokyo, the "blues" of the officers and men from the *U.S.S. Astoria*, and the picturesque red and yellow costumes with belled caps of tiny Japanese girls of kindergarten age



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whose quaint, semi-religious dance has now become a feature of the festival. In addition to local officials, representatives of the Foreign Office, and prominent members of the Black Ship Society, a permanent organization formed this year to perpetuate the commemoration of the coming of Perry and his "black ships", the festival was attended by a large number of school-children and

residents from Shimoda and the neighboring villages, filling the large square to the point of overflowing. Greetings to the assemblage from the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Clark Grew, were read by Mr. J. F. McGurk, First Secretary of Embassy.



Consul General William P. Blocker at Ciudad Juarez presents to Sr. Lazaro Cardenas, President of Mexico, the members of the American Committee from El Paso, upon the occasion of the President's visit to Ciudad Juarez in May.

FRANK A. SCHULER, JR.

BARRANQUILLA

On April 11 the S.S. *Talamanca* arrived at Barranquilla. This was the first passenger vessel to come up the Magdalena and dock at the Barranquilla wharves, 11 miles up river from the mouth. The wharves have just been completed and navigation lights installed along the river banks, making Barranquilla for the first time a full-fledged maritime port, although freighters have been calling here since January 1, 1937.

Mr. Eberhardt had been spending some weeks near Santa Marta, Colombia, and happened to come over here on a short visit just when the *Tala-*

manca arrived. He was Consul in Barranquilla about 30 years ago, and says a maritime port at this city was a matter of much discussion in his day, and that he found consular reports on the subject antedating his assignment here by another 30 years. Mr. Eberhardt returned to the United States directly from Santa Marta.

NELSON R. PARK.

BUENOS AIRES

On May 6, three cruisers of the United States Fleet, the *Quincy*, *San Francisco* and *Tuscaloosa*, arrived at Buenos Aires for a four-day official visit. The three ships made up Cruiser Division Seven, commanded by Rear Admiral H. E. Kimmel, U.S.N., and their combined personnel numbered upwards of 100 officers and 1,500 men. Awaiting the former was a heavy program of official calls, parties, dinners

and receptions arranged under the direction of the Naval Attaché, Commander T. J. Doyle.

The evening of their arrival the officers of the three vessels were guests at a reception given by the Argentine Minister of Marine at the Naval Club. In the afternoon of the following day the baseball teams of the *Quincy* and the *San Francisco* met before an enthusiastic turnout of Americans at Palermo Polo Field in a tight, hard-fought game which was won by the *Quincy*, 3-1. Many of the Argentine naval officers and other officials who attended had never seen baseball played before, and they showed themselves



The Honorable Charles C. Eberhardt and Captain Charles Whidden of the S.S. *Talamanca*. Photograph by Consul Park at Barranquilla.

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GOOD YEAR



greatly impressed by the virtually faultless fielding of both teams.

The visitors' time on Sunday evening was divided between a reception given at the Yacht Club Argentino by Captains Guy Baker and A. H. Gray and Commander Thomas F. Jeter, American naval officers attached to the Argentine Naval School, and a supper dance held by the American community at the American Club. On Monday Admiral Kimmel, accompanied by his three commanding officers and the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. S. Pinkney Tuck, placed wreaths on the monuments to General San Martin and Admiral Brown, Argentina's two great military and naval heroes, respectively. The rest of the day was spent in making official calls among which were those on Their Excellencies, the President of the Argentine Republic, Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. José Maria Cantilo.

Monday evening the Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Tuck gave a reception at the Embassy in honor of the visitors, which was attended by numerous distinguished guests including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Marine, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, foreign diplomats, and representatives of the Argentine military and naval forces. Dance music was provided by a Navy band. Tuesday, the last day of the cruisers' stay in port, gave the Navy an opportunity to return the hospitality accorded it with luncheons on each of the vessels for members of the American community and a reception in the early evening on board the flagship *Quincy*. The official program came to an end with a stag dinner at the Plaza Hotel offered to Admiral Kimmel and his commanding officers by the Chargé d'Affaires, and the next morning Cruiser Division Seven sailed southwards for the Straits of Magellan and the West Coast.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the visit was the great in-

terest shown in the vessels by the Argentine public. The quay along which the ships were docked was thronged daily with a continuous stream of visitors, and it was estimated by the executive officers that at least 15,000 persons had gone aboard during their brief stay.

* * *

The Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. S. Pinkney Tuck, made a hole in one on the 195-yard fifth, a water-hole, at the Golf Club Argentino in Palermo Park on May 3, 1939. Consul C. M. Ravndal received a bottle of champagne from Mr. Tuck for having witnessed the event.

* * *

Ambassador and Mrs. Laurence A. Steinhardt, accompanied by their daughter, Dulcie Ann, arrived in Buenos Aires on April 27 where they spent one day prior to sailing for home on the *S.S. Uruguay* en route to the Ambassador's new post at Moscow. The Steinhardts were met at the train by the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. S. Pinkney Tuck, Mrs. Tuck, and Consul General Monnett B. Davis. They were later entertained by the Tucks at luncheon and by the Davises at dinner.

WILLIAM BARNES

KINGSTON

Tony Kelly, son of Vice Consul George F. Kelly, at Kingston, Jamaica, delighted the sporting public of Kingston when he won the Delevante trophy recently for skeet and trap shooting. Tony, who is thirteen years old, was requested by the local skeet and trap club to substitute for a member in order not to upset the schedule and thereafter could not be eliminated by the best shots in the Island. The unusual circumstances of his entrance and sheer shooting ability made this competition the most talked of sport-



Dark Horse Tony Kelly, Kingston



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ing event in Jamaica. The fact that Tony paid tremendous odds as dark horse in the betting pool may have influenced the enthusiasm of the more sporty sportsmen of Jamaica. Tony also excels with rifle and pistol. Having won all the laurels available locally with a shot gun, Kelly Junior entered the rifle shooting competition and shattered all conventions by out-shooting the local sharpshooter and captain of the Jamaica Bisley team.

DONN P. MEDALIE.

NAIROBI

Recent visitors to Nairobi included Mr. Negley Farson, the author of "The Way of the Transgressor" and other books, and his wife. He is on a trip to all ex-German colonies, writing up the results of his visits for the London *Daily Mail*, and arrived at Nairobi, after having visited South West Africa and Tanganyika. He was on his way to Togoland and the Cameroons, via the Belgian Congo.

The Honorable B. T. Castellow of Cuthbert, Georgia, a former member of Congress, has been on two hunting trips out from Nairobi. Mr. Castellow bagged a lion, lioness, three leopards, an elan, as well as numerous small game. His most interesting experience was with one of the leopards. After shooting and badly wounding the animal, he and the hunter trailed it for two hours, following the trail of blood and footprints. Finally they arrived at a small pool of blood and there the track ended. Upon stirring the blood to see how old it was, a drop fell on the back of Mr. Castellow's hand! The leopard had climbed a tree, and fortunately for Mr. Castellow, had died.

Mr. Pettie, the "Esquire" cartoonist, was also on safari near Nairobi some months ago and has written up his trip in the January issue of that magazine.

E. TALBOT SMITH.

CARACAS

On April 10-12 Cruiser Division Seven of the United States Navy under the command of Rear Admiral

H. E. Kimmel paid a visit of courtesy to Venezuela. Two of the high points of a visit that was marked by many were the parade of officers and enlisted men through the streets of the capital to the National Pantheon, where the Admiral, accompanied by Mr. Winthrop R. Scott, the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, the Cruiser Commanders and Aides, and the Legation Staff, laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, and the reception on board the Flagship, which was attended by the President of Venezuela, General Lopez Contreras, and other high officials.

DANIEL M. BRADDOCK.

CALI

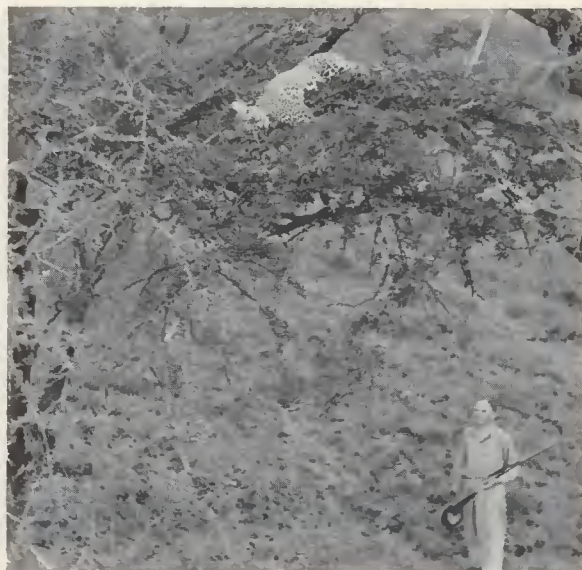
Vice Consul Arthur R. Williams won the "Piel Roja" golf eup, put up by the Compañía Colombiana de Tabaco, after winning 9 successive 18-hole matches and a 36-hole final.

YOKOHAMA

The *U.S.S. Astoria* arrived at Yokohama on April 17, bringing the ashes of the late Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Hiroshi Saito. An impressive ceremony took place at Sanbashi Pier when the ashes were brought ashore.

During the ten days the *Astoria* remained in port the Japanese provided the most elaborate entertainment that has been extended to American Naval personnel in many years. Officers and men were taken on sightseeing trips to Tokyo, Nikko, Miyanoshita and Kamakura. Large theatre parties and garden parties were held. In fact there was no opportunity for the American community to extend hospitality to the officers or enlisted members of the crew. The ship held open house for American residents one afternoon, special attention being given to American children, who were entertained at the ship's soda fountain.

The pier was crowded day and night during the entire visit by Japanese of all ages.



Mr. Castellow on a hunting trip out from Nairobi bags a leopard.



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As Japanese warships are rarely exhibited to the public, foreign warships are objects of great interest.

When the Astoria sailed vigorous banzais were exchanged between the bluejackets and the Japanese on the pier.

* * *

'You Can't Take It With You' was produced by the International Women's Club of Yokohama on April 27 and 28. Mrs. Richard F. Boyce directed the play and Mr. Boyce took part in it.

* * *

Owners of short wave radio receiving sets in the Far East can now hear excellent broadcasts from the new short wave station, W6XBE, at Treasure Island, San Francisco, which broadcasts on a beam to the Orient. The programs are received in Japan from 9-12 A.M. and 9-12 P.M. daily. The evening program is very clear but the morning program is often hard to get.

When Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson stopped in at Treasure Island at 6 A.M. the other morning to say hello to their friends in China, prior to their sailing on the S. S. President Coolidge, their voices were clearly heard in Japan.

REAR ADMIRAL MARK L. BRISTOL

(Continued from page 378)

to Turkey this coming autumn for the inauguration of its new building.

In addition to his diplomatic duties in Turkey, Admiral Bristol was also called upon while in Far Eastern waters, both in the earlier years of the World War and again in 1927-29, to make use of his real ability for dealing with difficult international situations, and his services in that part of the world were only second in value to his better known achievements in the Near East.

LEWIS HECK.

Mr. Heck, who prepared the foregoing, was appointed Student Interpreter in 1909, Turkish Secretary in 1916, and American Commissioner to Turkey on November 30, 1918. He was succeeded as Commissioner in May, 1919, by Consul G. Bie Ravndal (now retired) who served until Admiral Bristol was appointed as High Commissioner.

MEDICAL NOTE

The following envelope was addressed to the Consulate at Ponta Delgada:

Exmo. Snr.
American Cancer,
Ponta Delgada,
Sao Miguel, Acores.



NEWS FROM DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 383)

casation at the same time to express on behalf of the President and himself their appreciation of "the able manner in which Mr. Grant carried on the duties of American Minister in Albania under circumstances of unusual difficulties."

* * *

Minister Alvin M. Owsley

The Minister to Denmark, Mr. Alvin M. Owsley, accompanied by Mrs. Owsley and their three children, arrived in New York City on the S.S. Manhattan on May 22 on home leave. He visited the Department on June 6 and called on Secretary Hull. He planned to attend commencement exercises at Virginia Military Institute, and thence spend the greater part of his leave at Leland, Michigan.



H. G. Grant

Foreign Service Officers

A number of F.S.O.'s and persons on duty in the Department participated in handling various details in connection with the visit of the British royal couple to the United States on June 7-11. Included in the party which accompanied the Secretary and Mrs. Hull to Niagara Falls were George T. Summerlin, Chief of Protocol; Michael J. McDermott, Chief of the Division of Current Information; Cecil W. Gray, Assistant to the Secretary, and George W. Renchard, of the Secretary's Office; and Robert C. Bannerman, Chief Special Agent of the Department.

Due to the exceptionally heavy duties imposed on the Division of Current Information in handling public relations (press, radio, still and movie photography) for the event two F.S.O.'s were assigned temporarily to the Division. David McK. Key, Second Secretary at Ottawa and formerly Assistant Chief of the Division, joined the party accompanying Secretary Hull at Buffalo on June 6 and after departure of the royal visitors served in the Division until June 17. C. Burke Elbrick, Third Secretary at Warsaw, was assigned to the Division June 1-11, and subsequently sailed with Mrs. Elbrick and their infant son from New York



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G. H. Butler

City for Warsaw on June 21. Both Mr. Key and Mr. Elbrick participated in the public relations activities at Niagara Falls, Washington, New York City and Hyde Park.

* * *

George H. Butler, Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics and until recently Editor of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, concluded a four-year assignment in the Department on

June 24. He and Mrs. Butler, accompanied by their two children, left for Stony Creek, Connecticut, to spend leave prior to sailing, probably in early August, for his new post as Second Secretary at Lima.

* * *

Harold D. Finley, until recently Second Secretary and Consul at Port-au-Prince, arrived in Washington on May 31 and immediately assumed his new duties in the Division of the American Republics. He proceeded here by air to Miami and thence by train. Mrs. Finley followed by boat, arriving in New York City on June 12 on the S.S. *Ancon* from Port-au-Prince.

* * *

John G. Erhardt, Foreign Service Inspector at present on duty in Europe, and Raymond H. Geist, First Secretary and Consul at Berlin, were scheduled to have represented the Department of State at the Tenth General Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Copenhagen on June 26-July 1.

* * *



J. G. Erhardt

Ware Adams concluded his graduate studies in economics and finance at the University of Chicago early in May and sailed on May 19 from New York City with Mrs. Adams and their child for Rio, where Mr. Adams will serve as Third Secretary of Embassy.

* * *

Paul Churchill Hutton on

May 10 concluded a 10 weeks' detail in the Visa Division and left to spend a week in New York City and then proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, to join Mrs. Hutton and their two children and continue with them to his new post as Consul at Mexico City.

* * *

Theodore C. Achilles on May 27 concluded a four-year assignment in the Division of European Affairs and sailed four days later from New York City with Mrs. Achilles and their two children on the S.S. *Manhattan* en route to London where he will serve as Third Secretary of Embassy. During recent months he has been occupied with the activities of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees.

* * *

Edward T. Wailes reported for duty in the Division of European Affairs on June 12 after driving to Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Wailes, from Ottawa, where he served a temporary assignment of seven weeks following service as Second Secretary at Brussels. Mrs. Wailes during his detail at Ottawa had spent about four weeks with her relatives on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

* * *

Francis H. Styles, Second Secretary and Consul at Ottawa, concluded a temporary detail of approximately three months in the Visa Division during the first week of June and returned to his post to join Mrs. Styles preparatory to proceeding to his new post as Consul at Dublin.

* * *

Edward A. Dow, until recently Consul General at Santiago, arrived at New York City on May 31 with Mrs. Dow and their daughter, Rose Mary, on the S.S. *Santa Lucia* from Santiago. He visited the Department on June 5 and planned to



T. C. Achilles



H. D. Finley



F. H. Styles



E. A. Dow



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remain in Washington for a short time awaiting the arrival of his son from Batavia, where the latter is Assistant Trade Commissioner. On June 10 the Department announced the assignment of Mr. Dow as Consul General at Leipzig.

* * *

A. Dana Hodgson, Second Secretary and Consul at Berlin, visited the Department on June 6 upon arrival from his post. He planned to spend the greater part of his leave at his home in St. Mary's County, Maryland.

* * *

W. Quincy Stanton, Consul at Casablanca, accompanied by Mrs. Stanton and their two-year-old baby, arrived in Boston on June 4 on the S.S. *Exochorda* from his post. He arrived in the Department on June 7 and entered upon a detail of approximately three weeks in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs. Subsequently, he planned to spend about one month on Cape Cod and about one month at his home in Great Falls, Montana.

* * *

Gordon P. Merriam, until recently Second Secretary at Cairo, assumed his new duties in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs on June 12. Mr. and Mrs. Merriam arrived at Boston on April 11 on the S.S. *Exorchorda* from Cairo and spent leave at their home in Lexington, Massachusetts.

* * *

John P. Hurley, Consul General at Marseille, visited the Department on June 1 on home leave and planned to sail from New York City on June 9 for his post.

* * *

Stuart E. Grummon, Chargé d'Affaires, and Angus I. Ward, Consul and Second Secretary at Moscow, were present in an official capacity at the trial in Moscow on June 9 of Mrs. Ruth Rubens, an American charged with having illegally entered the Soviet Union.

* * *

James B. Young, Consul General at Lisbon, visited the Department in mid-May. He planned to spend most of his leave in New York City and at his home in Washington.

* * *

After spending about 10 days visiting the Department and Washington following his arrival from his post via Siberia and Europe, F. Russell Engdahl, Consul at Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Engdahl, proceeded on leave to New England and thence to his home in Spokane, Washington. They planned to sail from San Francisco for Shanghai on June 30 on the S.S. *President Coolidge*.

* * *

Three F.S.O.'s have been detailed to pursue pre-



liminary studies in the Russian language at the Harvard Summer School, beginning July 5. They are William P. Cochran, Jr., recently designated Second Secretary and Consul at Moscow; Carl A. Fisher, recently designated in the same capacity at Moscow; and G. Frederick Reinhardt, member of the recent F.S.O. Training School class and on duty temporarily in the Visa Division.

* * *



W. C. Thurston

Walter C. Thurston, recently assigned as Counselor at Moscow, visited the Department at various times in May and early June following his arrival in New York City on May 12 on the S.S. *Washington* from his last assignment in Spain. He planned to be in Washington intermittently until sailing for Moscow early in August.

* * *

Mrs. Franklin B. Atwood, Consul at Cologne, was admitted to citizenship in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia on June 9. It was stated that Mrs. Atwood was a citizen of Switzerland, where they were married at Lausanne in 1923.

* * *

George Acheson, Jr., until recently second Secretary at Peiping, reported for duty in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs on May 19 after taking home leave in the West.

* * *

Gerald A. Drew, on duty in the Division of the American Republics, served as the representative of the Department with President Somoza, of Nicaragua, during the latter's official visit in the United States from May 1 to June 14. President Somoza's tour, in which Mr. Drew participated throughout, included New Orleans, Washington, New York City, Indianapolis, San Francisco, Yosemite Valley, Los Angeles and Hollywood. Following the sailing of President Somoza from Southern California, Mr. Drew went on leave at his home in San Francisco with Mrs. Drew and was due to resume his duties in the Department in early July.



G. A. Drew

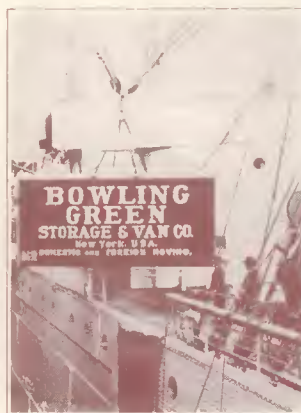
* * *

Andrew W. Edson, F.S.O. who has just completed studies at Harvard University in economics on detail

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J. N. Hamlin

from the Department, visited the Department during mid-June preparatory to beginning an assignment of approximately four weeks in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the conclusion of which he will proceed to Bucharest as Second Secretary and Consul.

* * *

John N. Hamlin concluded an assignment in the Division of European Affairs on June 7 and left with Mrs.

Hamlin to spend about three weeks with relatives in Oregon. They planned to sail during the second week of July from New York City en route to their new post at Seville.

* * *

James C. H. Bonbright concluded an assignment in the Division of European Affairs on June 10 and left Washington with Mrs. Bonbright for an outing in Eastern Canada before sailing from New York City on July 12 on the S.S. *Washington* for his new post as Second Secretary at Brussels.

* * *

Edward P. Lawton, Second Secretary at Habana, reported to the Division of the American Republics on May 22 on a detail scheduled to end during the latter part of July. He had come to the United States on leave, having proceeded by boat from Habana to Miami, and then having proceeded by automobile to his home in Savannah, Georgia, before visiting New York City.

* * *

Lucien Memminger, Consul General at Copenhagen, arrived with Mrs. Memminger during mid-May, visiting the Department on May 22. They planned to spend their leave in South Carolina, Mr. Memminger's home, and in Washington. They attended the commencement exercises at the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, where their two sons, Lucien and Charles, are students.



L. Memminger

* * *

Douglas Flood, Vice Consul at Barcelona, visited the Department on May 20. He spent most of his leave at his home in Kenilworth, Illinois, planning to return to Washington the end of June.



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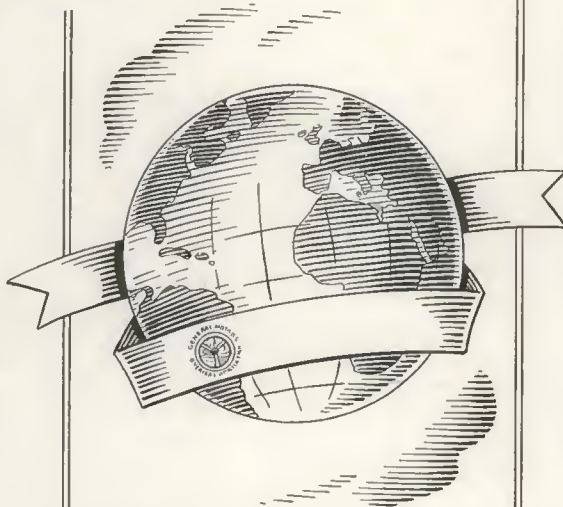
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R. M. Scotten

Robert M. Scotten, recently assigned Counselor at Madrid, visited the Department on May 11 upon arrival from his last post at Rio. He remained in Washington until sailing for Madrid with Mrs. Scotten on the S.S. *Washington* on June 14.

David K. Caldwell, Vice Consul at Kobe, visited the Department on May 22 and spent about one week in Washington following his arrival at San Francisco on home leave on April 28. He planned to visit the World's Fair and later to motor to the West Coast.

Harold D. Clum, Consul General at Rotterdam, together with Mrs. Club, arrived at New York City on the S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* on May 19 and proceeded to his home, Melden-on-the-Hudson, where they planned to spend most of their leave. Mr. Clum visited the Department on May 24-26. He planned to sail on July 2 on the S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* for his post.

Charles Roy Nasmith, Consul at Edinburgh, arrived at New York City on May 17 on the S.S. *American Importer* from Glasgow. Mr. Nasmith left his family at Edinburgh. He visited the Department on May 18 and planned to be in Washington only several days, thereafter paying a short visit to Colgate University for commencement exercises. He planned to spend most of his leave at his home at Marion, New York, and to have sailed for his post on the S.S. *Washington* on June 14.

Julian L. Pinkerton, Consul at Jerusalem, arrived on the S.S. *Exeter* at New York City on May 10. He visited the Department on May 15 enroute to his new post at Torreón, Mexico.

Henry S. Waterman, Consul at Bombay, arrived with Mrs. Waterman at New York City on the S.S. *President Garfield* on May 9. Mr. and Mrs. Waterman visited the Department on May 15 during their stay in Washington. They planned to go to New York for the World's Fair and then to San Francisco, their home, to spend most of their leave.

Alfred R. Thomson, Consul General at Dresden, arrived at New York City on the S.S. *President Harding* on May 6 accompanied by his wife and younger son, Malcolm. They visited the New York World's Fair and also various preparatory schools in New England and Middle Atlantic states with a view to entering their elder son, David. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson remained in Washington until May 20 and thereafter visited relatives in Maryland.

Cavendish W. Cannon, until recently Third Secretary at Sofia, arrived at New York City with Mrs. Cannon on the S.S. *Manhattan* on May 24. He visited the Department on May 25 and planned to travel in the West during his leave and visit his mother at Salt Lake City. He planned to travel throughout several Western States and also to do some shooting.

William E. Flournoy, Jr., until recently Vice Consul at Sao Paulo, arrived with Mrs. Flournoy at New York City on May 17 on the S.S. *Uruguay*. Mr. Flournoy visited the Department on May 24 and then proceeded to his home in Norfolk, Virginia, where he intended to spend most of his leave. He planned to sail sometime in July for his new post as Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Managua.

Julius Wadsworth, Consul at Danzig, visited the Department on May 25. He planned to spend part of his leave at his home at "Long Hill," Middletown, Conn.

Curtis C. Jordan, Consul at Madras, visited the Department on June 10 on home leave following his arrival at New York City on June 6 on the S.S. *President Adams*. He planned to spend most of his leave at his home in Holywood, California.

Allan Dawson, Consul at Hamburg, arrived with Mrs. Dawson, on the S.S. *Manhattan* on May 22. They spent part of their leave in Washington and part in New York City and planned to sail for Mr. Dawson's new post at La Paz at the end of July.

Charles S. Miller, Vice Consul at Harbin, visited the Department on May 2, and spent most of his home leave in New England. He planned to sail for his post on the S.S. *President Taft* on July 14 from San Francisco.

John Corrigan, Consul at Durban, visited the Department for several days in late May and early June on home leave, after arriving with Mrs. Corrigan at New York City on the S.S. *Manhattan* from their last post. They proceeded to his home in Atlanta and planned to sail at the end of June for Durban.



J. L. Pinkerton



Homer Brett, Consul General and First Secretary at Callao-Lima, acted as Delegate of the Lina Rotary Club at the Rotary Convention held in Cleveland on June 19-23.

* * *

George P. Waller, Consul and Second Secretary at Luxemburg, visited the Department on June 8 at the conclusion of home leave spent principally on his mother's plantation, "Haleyon Hill," near Montgomery, Alabama. He planned to have sailed in mid-June en route to Luxemburg.

* * *

William M. Cramp, Second Secretary at Tegucigalpa, spent several days in the Department in early June on home leave. He arrived with Mrs. Cramp at New Orleans on April 22 on the S.S. *Santa Maria* and visited California before sojourning with his family in Philadelphia. They planned to sail for Tegucigalpa in late June.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NOTES

Among Foreign Commerce Officers in the United States on triennial leave are Commercial Attaché at Large Sam E. Woods (Berlin); Commercial Attachés Lynn W. Meekins (from London), Jesse F. Van Wickel (The Hague), Julian C. Greenup (Lima), and Edward B. Lawson (from Prague, which office was recently closed); Assistant Commercial Attaché Malcolm P. Hooper (Rome); Assistant Trade Commissioners Carl H. Boehringer (Tokyo), Frederick J. Cunningham (Johannesburg), John P. Hoover (Habana), Joe D. Walstrom (Buenos Aires), Theodore J. Hadraba (Brussels), and William Witman, II, (Caracas).

Commercial Attaché Julian Arnold (Shanghai), who has been on extended leave in the United States, has departed for his post via Europe. Mr. Charles H. Ducote, Assistant Commercial Attaché at the Habana Office, has returned to his post after triennial leave in the United States.

Mr. Ralph H. Ackerman has been appointed Commercial Attaché to Spain and has sailed to take up his new duties. Mr. William P. Wright, formerly Assistant Chief of the Foreign Commerce Service Division, has been appointed Trade Commissioner and is due to leave soon for his post at Johannesburg, South Africa.

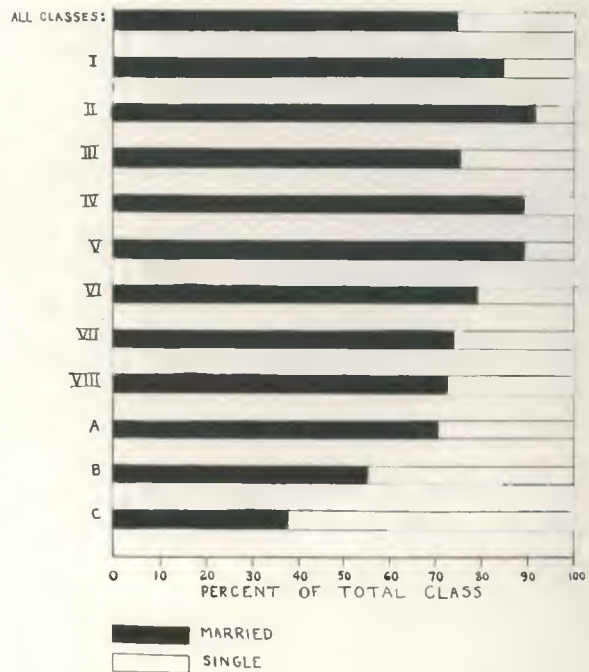
Mr. Donald W. Lamm, of the Tokyo office, has recently received a promotion from Clerk to Commercial Attaché to Assistant Trade Commissioner.

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 375)

TABLE III
MARITAL STATUS OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Class	Total Officers in Class	Married Number	Married Percent
I	33	28	85
II	40	37	92
III	41	31	76
IV	63	56	89
V	70	62	89
VI	96	76	79
VII	94	70	74
VIII	91	66	73
Unclass. A	88	63	71
" B	47	26	55
" C	56	21	38
<hr/>			
All Classes	719	536	75



MARITAL STATUS OF F.S. OFFICERS



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A POLITICAL BOOKHELF

(Continued from page 387)

Eventually, however, after extended negotiations and disappointments, which only a man with the great heart of a Townsend Harris could endure and still persevere, the famous treaty of 1858 was signed; and it was a sick Harris who signed it. "His Japanese friends hardly recognized Harris, for he was like a skeleton and his hair was perfectly white" (page 254).

The treaty provided for "a diplomatic agent to reside at the City of Yedo," and Townsend Harris was appointed Minister to Japan. He had indeed earned the appointment and with it the right to sit back and rest (as distinguished diplomats sometimes do), but, as Mr. Crow points out, "there was no relaxation for the newly appointed American Minister. In his isolation at Shimoda he had complained about not receiving any letters, but now he was deluged with them. The Department of State which had neglected him so grievously now found many things for him to do" (page 263).

In the midst of these new and varied duties there came the most cruel test of all. Harris' secretary and interpreter, the faithful Heusken, was murdered. The American Minister might have "seen red" and demanded reprisals from the Japanese Government; he might also have followed the example of his diplomatic colleagues and run away to the security of Yokohama and the protecting guns of foreign warships. In accordance, however, with the traditions of the Foreign Service of the United States he remained at his post. With political insight (possibly the result of his Tammany experiences) he saw that the murder of Heusken was an incident in a movement which, as Carl Crow states, "was not so much concerned with the expulsion of the foreigner as with the overthrow of the Shogunate and the restoration of the Emperor to his ancient theoretical power" (page 264). In a letter dated July 1, 1861, Harris wrote (page 265):

You have no doubt heard of the murder of my secretary, Mr. Heusken, last January. This event caused a great panic among my colleagues who thought their lives were in danger and they fled to Yokohama for safety. I remained here alone and my action probably prevented some very aggressive measures from being adopted by the French and English.

My course has been approved by the foreign community both in Japan and China, and the Japanese are loud in their thanks to me, saying that I had prevented the horrors of war from being brought on them. This affair has broken off all intercourse between me and the French and English legations, which makes my position here a very isolated one.

When Harris resigned in 1861 because of failing



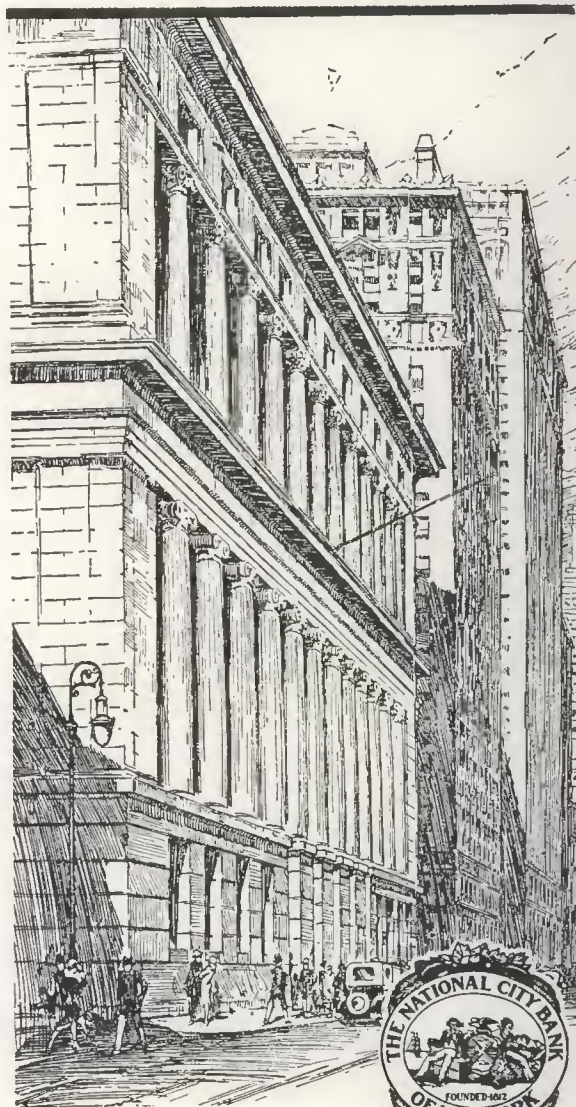
health the Japanese Government "which seven years before had made such persistent efforts to compel him to leave the country now asked the American government to induce him to remain, and showered honors on him" (page 272). He died in 1878 in New York: "lived, in fact, just long enough to die a forgotten man . . ." (page 272). But he was not forgotten in Japan. "The name of Townsend Harris is as familiar to Japanese of today as the name of Lafayette is to Americans. Legends and plays have been built up about him and every spot he visited in Japan has become one of historic importance" (page 267). C. W.

BETRAYAL IN CENTRAL EUROPE; AUSTRIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA: THE FALLEN BASTIONS, by G. E. R. Gedye. New York and London, Harper and Brothers, 1939. ix + 499 pages. \$3.50.

A good review of this book by Mr. Gedye (who has just been transferred by the *New York Times* to its Moscow listening post) is to be found in his own preface, where he points out that (1) the views expressed in the book are "solely his own" and (2) your acceptance of his views will depend upon whether your "way of looking at things" is like his, i.e., upon whether you agree with him from the outset that the actions and failures to act of Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier in relation to the absorption of Austria and the extinguishment of Czechoslovakia by Germany constitute "betrayal."

There are in the book accounts of numerous conversations with some of the top-rank participants in the events described, with foreign observers, et cetera, including one with "that always well-informed diplomat, the United States Minister, George R. Messersmith . . . [who] agreed with me that Schuschnigg was on the verge of a very dangerous step" shortly before the signature of the Austro-German agreement of July 11, 1936, by which (1) Germany pledged "that she would not interfere in Austrian internal affairs," but (2) two "thinly camouflaged Nazis" were admitted to the Austrian Cabinet. (Quotations from pages 180, 185, 186.)

The author supports his thesis on the basis, in part, of revelatory documents which he has been able to obtain and, in greater part, of circumstantial evidence. In connection with certain aspects of Mr. Chamberlain's second and third visits to Herr Hitler, he asks, *inter alia*, "Did Mr. Chamberlain tell the Führer that he could not get the British people to swallow these Godesberg demands without preparation, without a little shadow-fencing, without summoning all the blackest clouds of a world war which, in the joy of their dispersal by a third visit to Germany, would enable him with the halo of an angel of peace above his head to put across the essence of



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Godesberg undetected by the masses? . . . To all these questions I could, of course, return . . . no documented answer. The people who could, I imagine, are few indeed." (Pages 456-457.)

It may be 50 years or more before solemn-faced historians, with the documents spread before them, will be able to give categorical answers to Mr. Gedye's questions. In the meantime, however, each reader can judge for himself on the basis of the few documents and the weighty circumstantial evidence which this book presents.

WILLIAM GERBER.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 392)

American Consul at Bombay, India, has been assigned American Consul at Bordeaux, France.

George Alexander Armstrong of New York, New York, American Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, has been assigned Second Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

William P. Cochran, Jr., of Wayne, Pennsylvania, Second Secretary of American Embassy at Lima, Peru, has been designated Second Secretary and American Consul of Embassy at Moscow.

Woodruff Wallner of New York, New York, American Vice Consul at Valencia, Spain, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Saigon, French Indochina.

Francis H. Styles of Falls Church, Virginia, Second Secretary of American Legation at Ottawa, Canada, has been assigned American Consul at Dublin, Ireland.

Ralph Boernstein of Washington, District of Columbia, American Consul at Montreal, Canada, has been assigned American Consul at Leghorn, Italy.

Carl A. Fisher of Salt Lake City, Utah, American Consul at Toronto, Canada, has been designated Second Secretary and American Consul at the Embassy in Moscow. Mr. Fisher will serve in dual capacity.

James W. Gantenbein of Portland, Oregon, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

George H. Butler of Evanston, Illinois, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Lima, Peru.

Charles A. Bay of St. Paul, Minnesota, American Consul at Seville, Spain, has been designated Second Secretary and American Consul of the American Legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Mr. Bay will serve in dual capacity.

John N. Hamlin of Roseburg, Oregon, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned



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Harold H. Tittmann of St. Louis, Missouri, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Carlton Hurst of Washington, District of Columbia, American Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned American Consul at Breslau, Germany.

Gerhard Gade of Lake Forest, Illinois, Second Secretary of the American Legation at Quito, Ecuador, has been assigned American Consul at Quito and will serve in dual capacity.

Andrew W. Edson of Meriden, Connecticut, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary and American Consul at the Legation at Bucharest, Rumania. Mr. Edson will serve in dual capacity.

Frederick T. F. Dumont of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, retired American Foreign Service Officer, died at his home near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on June 4, 1939.

NON-CAREER

Percy G. Kemp of Brooklyn, New York, American Vice Consul at St. Michael, Azores, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Victoria, Brazil.

Stephen B. Vaughan of New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Breslau, Germany, has been appointed American Vice Consul at London, England.

EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 380)

ent field organization and practice shall be continued—in other words, that a status quo in such field establishment shall exist in every respect except as to the status of the officers themselves who, as above indicated, from July 1, 1939, were intended to have full status as Foreign Service officers of the Department of State.


The appropriate officers of the Department of State, Commerce and Agriculture are giving constant attention to these matters and so far as fiscal procedure is concerned it is hoped that the necessary instructions will be received in the field before the end of July. The complete instructions with regard to the field organization and practice will follow shortly thereafter.

New York, June 10.—Television was used today to record a part of the 3½-hour visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to the New York World's Fair. The National Broadcasting Co. produced the television program, which came over clearly except for a few minutes when rain drops fell on the fair shortly before 1 p.m., by special permission of the State Department.—*Washington Post*, June 11, 1939.



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