

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



THE FLAG

I did not think it was so dear,
Till under alien skies
A sudden vision of it near
Brought tears into my eyes.

To turn a corner suddenly,
And, ah! so brave and fair,
To spy that banner floating free
Upon the foreign air!

To wander down the crooked street
Of some foreign town;
No friend amid the crowd you meet,
Strange faces peer and frown;

Oh, that will catch the careless breath,
And make the heart beat fast;
Our country's flag for life and death!
To find our own at last!

In those far regions, wonder-strewn,
No sight so good to see—
My country's blessed flag, my own,
So dear, so dear, to me!

—*The Churchman.*



Photo by Hon. Wilbur J. Carr.

MAIN STREET IN MONT ST. MICHEL, BRITTANY
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The Colonel and O'Grady

By THOMAS D. BOWMAN, *Consul General*

REFUGIO, MAY 3, 19—.

(*And 102 in the shade*)

DEAR MARGE:

If you could see your blue-eyed baby brother now you would get a shock. I am sitting in my B. V. D.'s—not even a dressing gown on. But when I tell you that I have to keep a blotter under my hand to protect the paper from perspiration you may be tolerant. This is nothing near the picture of the aspiring young diplomat that you have framed in your mind, is it? To be frank, I must confess that it doesn't conform to my expectations of a diplomatic career either.

When Dad's death cut short my pursuit of knowledge in Europe and I decided upon a diplomatic career as most suitable to my temperament and training, I had the picturesque life of a European capital in mind. Even after I received my first assignment as Vice Consul to Refugio, I was blissfully unaware of what awaited me. But my orderly mind bids me go back and present facts in their chronological sequence.

I had a comfortable trip down. Most of the passengers were salesmen or employes of the oil companies that are operating throughout this region. There were a few very nice people aboard and time passed pleasantly enough except for the heat.

My chief, Consul Boone, came aboard the boat to meet me. I was surprised to find that he was not much older than I, but he has been in the service for several years. My first impression of him was disappointing, though he was very kind.

"Glad to see you, Mr. Oliver," he boomed in an unsubdued voice, as he pumped my hand.

"There's lots of work waiting for you. I've been run ragged myself. I've reserved rooms for you at the Hotel Diligencias, but don't expect a private bath. Don't expect a bath at all after 10 o'clock in the morning, for that's as long as the water supply lasts in this town."

"That's very kind of you," I replied. "It is too bad about the water supply, but I have brought a bathing suit along." I waved my hand at the shimmering bay, fringed by just a bare trace of surf where it touched a broad strand.

"Don't think of it," he said, shaking his head, "the water's full of man-eating sharks."

He sent my luggage to the hotel by a *moso* and led me to the Consulate where he showed me a worm-eaten desk well covered with papers. My duties were explained and he retired to his office where I heard him from time to time shouting for Juan, the *moso*, and issuing orders in indifferent Spanish. In this abrupt manner I was projected into my career.

At noon he invited me to have luncheon with him—he called it dinner. He lives in quarters back of the office. It was the most remarkable luncheon I ever ate. First he shook cocktails of extraordinary potency. He is the type who presses his hospitality upon one. My inclinations were ignored and my polite efforts to decline a second cocktail ruthlessly disregarded. Well, I have learned how to meet that situation. I let him refill the glass, but refused to drink. But I could see his feelings were hurt.

And the luncheon! The food here is hotter than the climate. I suppose the natives believe in fighting fire with fire. My mouth was blistered.



Perhaps my host had been kind after all in trying to numb my senses with his cocktails before eating. We talked, I warily, he—sitting in his shirt sleeves—without restraint upon either his voice or his opinions.

After luncheon he led me to an empty room opening on the *patio*. It was a square room with a tile floor and but one opening, the doorway. It was more like a cell than a room, indeed a barred window would have made it more attractive. He invited me to take this room and to share his mess, emphasizing the economy therein.

"All you need," he explained, "is a canvas cot and *pabellon* (that's a mosquito net), the coolest bed for the tropics, a wardrobe and a dresser, maybe. I can easily spare you a table and a couple of chairs from the office."

Can you fancy your brother living like a monk in a stone cell and castigating himself, not with the comparatively comfortable hair shirt, but by eating brimstone twice daily? I tried to sheathe my rejection of his offer in a non-committal reply, but it is difficult to talk diplomatically when one's tongue feels like a live coal. Boone was not hurt this time, he was offended.

That, unfortunately, was not the last offense of mine. At closing hour the Consul essayed one more tender of hospitality. He walked into my office in his wrinkled duck, and panama hat, and said:

"Now the next thing to do is to take you over to the Cantina of the Holy Angels (No, I'm not being sacrilegious, that is the name) and introduce you to the boys. There isn't much of an American colony here, only a baker's dozen. Most of them are rock hounds (I see I shall have to append a glossary of definitions) who spend the bulk of their time in the *monte*. (See glossary.) But those that are in town can always be found at the cantina at five o'clock. They are a sound lot of men at heart but inclined to booze a lot. Your arrival will give them an excuse for a celebration. But you'll like them."

The cantina had been pointed out to me on my way up from the boat, a shabby kiosk with iron tables outside at which sat some sailors and questionable natives guzzling rum. It was here in the full blaze of "pitiless publicity" that I was to provide the Roman feast for the rock hounds. I never frequent such dives, but I had another excuse designed to spare Boone's feelings.

"If you don't mind," I said, "I am very anxious to get to the hotel and unpack."

The term "hotel" is misleading. It is true that I receive what passes in this country for board and lodging for an agreed stipend. Beyond that

the term does not apply. I am learning to distinguish and shun the more highly peppered dishes. They have a story here about coffee. A driller was talking to a newcomer. Said the driller:

"You won't git no coffee here. These people don't know what coffee is. But they have a drink they call kaffy. You don't like it at first, but after you git used to it you won't like nothin' else."

I haven't got used to it yet.

I am getting settled in to my work and the Consul has been patient with my lack of experience. If only he were just a little less bourgeois! In the section he came from apparently it is considered good form to display the noisiest, roughest side of one's character. They probably look upon cultural refinement as effeminate. The big, he-man idea.

It appears that his father adopted an abstract and insurance business as a profession, but I judge that politics was his occupation and by his shrewdness he has made a success of both. The Chief has no reserve whatever in relating the family history. When the son finished the state university (where he majored in football and school politics) his father decided to capitalize his political services and seek a nice Government job for the young man. A harassed Congressman solved the dilemma by suggesting the Foreign Service.

Because I favor my own taste for companionship I am classified as belonging to the effete aristocracy, I am afraid. Boone considers me too highbrow. His idea of music is jazz; his stage favorite is Al Jolson; I shudder to think what his taste for literature may be. You can readily see how difficult any intimacy of contact between us is. The disparity between our respective points of view cuts athwart every aspect of existence, social and personal. Diplomacy makes strange bed fellows. Or am I in the wrong bed?

My love to Junior and most cordial regards to George. I hope he did not feel hurt because I declined the position he offered me. I could never have felt satisfied in my own mind that I was genuinely earning my salary. There would always have been the suspicion that I was living off the generosity of my brother-in-law.

Your affectionate brother,

KEATS.

REFUGIO, JUNE 1, 19—.
And no cooler.

DEAR SIS:

Your very sympathetic letter made me homesick,



almost. I may come crawling on my knees to George yet. The roses are blooming there now; the campus at the Varsity hums with Commencement activities; life is at its loveliest. But hold! I shall be getting sorry for myself if I keep this up.

Yea, verily, this diplomatic career is a depressing contrast to the grandiose conceptions of you gentle home-folks, derived, no doubt, from fiction. There are no *salons*, no gathering of distinguished diplomats in glittering uniforms; no state secrets to be gleaned from charming partners at a dinner dance. There are no dances; there are no dinners. To put it comprehensively, there is not any social life whatever; no clubs, no theater.

There is an equal lack of sports. Polo, tennis and golf, they know them not. Boone says that "white men" could not endure violent exertion under this blazing sun. I daresay he is right. I am glad I changed my mind about bringing the roadster for there is no place to drive it.

I essayed riding once. After a tedious search I found a man who agreed to rent me a horse and saddle every day. So I put on my riding togs and went blithely downstairs, snapping my crop against my boots in pleasant anticipation. But I did not go beyond the front door.

There in front stood a very undersized scrub of a pony that had never known the luxury of a curry comb. Upon his back was an enormous saddle which almost hid the poor brute and it was elaborately decorated with heavy silver ornaments. The saddle itself was a heavy enough load without me. I looked at the absurd ensemble and at my riding togs. The contrast between horse and rider was too ridiculous for my sense of humor.

My one diversion is a daily dip in defiance of Boone's remarks regarding sharks. One of his little jokes is to greet me with: "Hello, haven't the sharks got you yet?" He still protests from time to time. "Think of all the trouble it will cause me embalming and shipping your remains, if any," he grumbles. "Settling estates is the most ticklish job you could wish onto me."

There is, of course, the daily convivial conclave of the rock hounds at the cantina and I am obliged to bear the stigma of a snob because I avoid it.

The mosquitoes we have always with us but they descend upon us in full force after sunset, and are particularly vicious. As there are no screens anywhere my only refuge is under the net on the bed, so from early evening until morning I am sequestered. I can only read or play the gramophone during this period. Such is the path of diplomacy.

The first time I played host to this fellow Boone he spied the gramophone and asked for

music. I started with Beethoven and then some opera selections. After a few records he interrupted me.

"Say, haven't you any jazz? That stuff's all right for a musician but I like something that makes my muscles twitch."

I was obliged to explain that I had only classical selections. I never again offered to play for him but every time he comes to my room now he goes entirely through my limited repertoire. I suppose it is because there is nothing else.

This, I am afraid, sounds like the Sorrows of Werther but I am not permanently so deeply sunk in depression. I am too busy most of the time. I had no idea a Consul had so many things to do. He is adviser, father confessor, trade agent and protector of his countrymen. There is no phase of their existence abroad that he does not participate in one way or the other. He certifies to the fact of their birth and witnesses their marriage. When they die, as they sometimes do, without kith or kin, it is the Consul who will close their eyes, provide decent burial and, if necessary, read the funeral service.

Of all the various tasks, I have the most disagreeable assigned to me. Some of our countrymen here are addicted to "likkering up," as Boone would say, and not infrequently they become enmeshed in the toils of the law. He insists that the authorities merely take advantage of their indiscretion to augment official revenues. Be that as it may I am obliged every so often to go down to the jail, a foul, malodorous place, to seek their release. I suspect a malicious motive on Boone's part in assigning me to this task though I do not blame him for avoiding it. I think it affords him an unholy pleasure to send his fastidious subordinate to haggle with the greedy judge. But I have learned to haggle quite shamelessly.

Tell Junior they do not have any jumping beans here but they have lizards two feet long. Would he like me to send him one? Regards to George.

Affectionately,

KEATS.

REFUGIO, JULY 20, 19—.

DEAR MARGE:

Did you ever hear a revolution explode? Absurd question. Of course you haven't. But that is the way they start, with a sudden explosion of rifle fire that lasts, with varying intensity and regular intervals of suspension for meals and sleep, for several days.

I was about to describe the outbreak as sudden and unexpected but that would be inexact. The revolution was unexpected by me but not by my



Chief. No Señor, that baby knows his onions. (Does the slang shock you? I find a vigorous quality about it that is very useful at times.)

There had been no signs of political unrest visible—to me. Up to the moment of the outbreak the inhabitants were going about the streets pursuing their customary vocations. We were sitting at our desks placidly enough one morning when the firing began. The Chief was galvanized into action at once. He called me to close the wooden shutters, then led me to a back room where he had sheets of roofing iron ready for the occasion. These we set up in the windows and braced them with wooden bars suspended in sockets he had had put up for the purpose.

"There," he said, when we had finished, "if they don't drop a heavy shell on us we'll be safe enough."

"Will that light iron turn a high velocity ball?" I asked dubiously.

"Only ricocheted balls will hit them," he explained. "The shooting will be up and down this street and over the roofs because there is a *cuartel* at either end. The rebels have taken possession of one and the federals will stay inside the other. They will shoot at each other until one or the other runs out of ammunition or gets tired or something. There won't be many casualties and most of them will be careless civilians who venture out on the streets or have the misfortune to live near the rebel *cuartel* and get blown up by a shell from one of the two pieces of artillery the federals have.

"Meantime you will have to be my guest for a few days. I have an extra cot for you and have stocked up on provisions and several barrels of water."

It was an object lesson in diplomacy for me. It takes a good diplomat to forecast future political events. The Chief wears no uniform, attends no dinners, state or private, frequents no *salons*. But the carefully prepared revolt did not catch him unawares, as witness his preparations.

"You are the most forehanded man I ever met," I acknowledged, "but how did you learn that this party was coming off?"

"From the rock hounds. If you want to know what is going on around here tune in on their confidential conversation. Knocking about all over the *monte* as they do they make lots of friends among the natives and pick up all the gossip. They are wise lads and don't go about advertising what they know but they are loyal to their Consul and are worth more than a Pinkerton agency to me."

Obviously I had overlooked a bet in shunning the cantina. I confess I felt somewhat abashed.

For three days we remained behind our barricade listening to the irregular fire of rifles punctuated occasionally by the boom of a field piece. There would be a lull at night and for about three hours from noon on. Even the necessities of combat were not allowed to interfere with luncheon and siesta. We were secure enough behind our thick walls and after the initial excitement wore off we settled down to make the most of our confinement.

The best thing we did was to get acquainted. I found unexpected sources of interest in the Chief and discovered that much of his uncouthness is merely carelessness of which he has been unconscious. He asked me endless questions about Europe and my experiences there. He would like to go there but is uncertain about his social qualifications. He hasn't had much chance to learn the amenities. But he will learn because he is not afraid to admit his ignorance. I noticed that after the first day he always wore his coat when sitting down to meals.

But to our story. Our monastic life was interrupted by the telephone bell and the Chief went in to answer it. When he returned I was surprised to see his hat upon his head.

"The federals have arrested Murphy, manager of Refugio Pete. I am going down to try to get him out," he announced.

"Why man," I exclaimed, "you haven't any more chance to get there alive than a mouse in a cat's paw. Why don't you telephone the authorities?" We could hear bullets chipping the walls outside now and then.

"No, that won't do. I wouldn't know whether they kept their word or not even if they did promise to let him out. I'll watch my chance and dive across into that side street. I'll be safe enough there."

"In that case it is up to me to go down to the hoozgow. It is my regular assignment; you know damn well it is."

"No, Keats, this particular job calls for my fine Italian hand. Murphy is a good friend of mine and he'd be sore if I did not come and get him out of trouble. Besides I know that Commandante better than his own wife does. You keep the home fires burning and stand by to open this door when I call from across the street on my return."

"Fraud," I muttered as I watched him jump around the corner not a coattail's length ahead of several bullets that chipped the plaster. I had heard him ask the *mozo* only the day before if he



knew the name of the new Commandante. He insisted on going himself because he wouldn't order me to risk my life.

At noon he had not returned. My restlessness grew with the passing of time and I started walking about, from the door back to the patio. That was how I happened to miss the flag that we had left flying on the roof. The firing had died down, as usual, and there was no great danger now. I was fairly aching for something to do to relieve the tension caused by Boone's protracted absence and almost before I knew it I had climbed the ladder and run across the roof to the flag pole.

A bullet had cut the halliard which had slipped through the pulley and fallen. The pole was short and by standing on my tiptoes on the parapet I was able to feed the severed end through the pulley again. Just as I did so I was startled by a yell from across the street.

"Get the hell down from there. Don't you know you are in direct line of fire?"

I glanced down and saw the Chief pressed against a wall of the side street. It was only a moment's work to knot the broken ends and draw the flag up again. But before I finished a bullet struck the parapet near me and a sharp blow on the temple nearly knocked me into the street. However I managed to get back and down the ladder and to open the door for the Chief.

"Are you badly hurt?" he asked when he saw the blood on my face.

"Only a cut from a piece of flying stone." I had to grin at his face, all puckered up with concern.

Then, as always, prepared for any eventuality, he brought out an emergency kit and insisted upon dressing the cut.

"What was the big idea, getting up there to make a target of yourself?" he scolded as he worked.

"Let him that is without sin cast the first stone," I replied.

"Yeah, but my case was different. They might have shot Murphy."

"And I had the flag trailing in the dust. There is a tradition, if I know my history, that it should wave. *Hic illae lacrimae.*"

"Well, you got more guts than I have."

"At the risk of being insubordinate I'll say you are a liar. Did you get Murphy out of hock?"

"Finally. The rebels seized some trucks his men had out at camp and of course the federals accused him of conspiracy."

"Were you able to convince them of the error of their reasoning or did the Commandante, whose

name you did not know yesterday, concede to your wishes because of the lifelong friendship that exists between you?" I asked, maliciously.

"Hell, no. I scared him into it. I told him a Yankee cruiser was coming."

"When he discovers the bluff won't the reaction make it harder for Murphy than before?"

"It wasn't a bluff. I sent a message to the admiral at Colon several days ago and got Murphy to cable his firm to bring pressure to bear in Washington. Cruisers are mighty useful sometimes."

It was the rebels who got tired first and retired to pursue a roving career of banditry in the *monte*. Peace once more spread her wings over Refugio. The cruiser came and for a week the Chief and I revelled in the luxuries her refrigerator afforded. Now we have settled back into routine again.

I have moved into the Consulate. I suppose I grew attached to that cell during my enforced residence there. We have ordered screen wire and are going to try to be more comfortable. We are also going to have a motorboat when my outboard motor gets here, and the Chief is going to take me up the river and teach me how to shoot alligators. Meantime I am teaching him how to sail a boat.

After I moved in I said to the Chief one afternoon:

"If you are going to keep your regular appointment with the rock hounds I'd like to join you, if I may."

"Be right with you in a minute," he agreed, as he dashed off his signature. "But say, let's not stay long. I am fond of that crowd of rough-necks when they are sober but they make the mistake of thinking that liquor improves their wit. When the party begins to get rough let's come home and coax some good music out of that gramophone of yours."

No, Marge, you needn't bother to speak to George about the job. I am beginning to like this one well enough. I must stop now and send some postage stamps to a boy out in Wyoming, write a treatise on the customs of the country for an ambitious school girl in Texas and then take up a collection from the generous rock hounds to pay the return passage of a young scamp who ran away to see the world.

Ask Junior if he would like a captive monkey. Perhaps you had better consult your own preferences first, though.

Affectionately,

KEATS.

"Up Cork"

By LESLIE E. WOODS, Consul, Cork, Irish Free State

*Limerick was, Dublin is, Cork will be
The greatest city of the three.*

—(Old Doggerel)

CORK, "Rebel Cork," the Athens of Ireland, the city by the Lee, is the center of a district full of interest, beautiful scenery, inexpensive outdoor sports, and a kindly people in a relaxing climate. Unlike the county which is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful, the city does not disclose its charms to the hasty tourist but unfolds them slowly to the leisurely visitor.

Cork City is full of contradictions and contrasts. It has two chambers of commerce, a county jail with a fine Doric entrance copied from the Temple of Bacchus at Athens, a Sinn Fein monument where an equestrian stature of King James stood before it was thrown into the River Lee, and only recently palm trees covered with snow. That is part of its charm.

It has been called "Rebel Cork" on account of its extreme nationalism, but during the World War it gave Great Britain more soldiers in proportion to its population than other in the Empire, bar one; and despite the natural rivalry between Dublin the first city of the country and itself the second, coupled with the cry of "Cork for Corkonians," it has consistently given more votes in national elections to a Dubliner than to any of its own.

In nature the county affords contrasts. On one side are magnificent panoramas of rich farming country adorned here and there with castles and ruins with shaded lanes deeply upholstered in luxuriant moss. On the other, two hours as the crow flies, is an expanse of bleak stony hills dotted with hovels by plots of ground the size of a table cloth growing a goat's beard of grain and a few potatoes and cabbages.

Not long ago I was taken to see the only cork tree in the city if not the only one in Ireland. It stands in a cemetery which had been a botanical garden. As I walked through the cemetery I noticed stones,

bits of rosary beads, and religious medals tossed on the flat gravestone of Father Mathew, the famous temperance advocate. Two gravediggers explained that it was a venerable custom, each stone or relic representing a prayer, but added that to them it was just a nuisance, for on a spot just outside the cemetery wall legend has it that a "croppie boy" was buried. People are constantly tossing stones on the spot and they have to shovel them off. A "croppie boy" meant one of the irregular Irish troopers who, about the year 1800, carried a homemade weapon resembling a halberd but fitted with a hook with which to catch the crop of mounted enemy.

Close by were the tombs of two American veterans, one an old G. A. R. veteran who was murdered for his watch and chain. He was found on the bank of the Lee in Fitzgerald Park just behind the house where I live. The assassin was caught, tried and promptly hanged.

Fitzgerald Park, named for a former Lord Mayor of whom many amusing anecdotes are told, is hidden from the main streets and is a trap for whatever sun we are graced with. You might visit the city a dozen times without ever learning of its existence and miss the lovely



Photo by Leslie E. Woods.

CORK STREET SCENE

*from Cork Club Entrance. American Consulate is in building (first story)
in center of picture*



views of the river and city downstream and the beautiful sight of Sunday's Well hill with its terraced residences. Much of the park is reclaimed ground and a number of the older and larger trees have their trunks buried giving them the appearance of immense bushes.

Probably the greater part of Cork is on reclaimed ground. It is not long since sailing vessels docked where the main shopping street now runs. The place name is derived from "Corcais," the Irish for a marsh or fen, happily descriptive of the original appearance of the site. Even now certain aspects of the town with the two branches of the Lee passing through it resemble scenes in Venice.

Not everyone accepts the derivation mentioned. Once in a business office at Cork I admired an old print of the town and caused its proud possessor to launch on a dissertation ringing in the archeology and anthropology of old Cork to build up a case for the theory that it was derived from "cranog" or a lake dwelling on piles. As he was a nice old man I had not the heart to interrupt by asking for a match or telling him that his tie had slipped. Besides much of it was of enough interest to repay me for the number of cigarettes I smoked end on end to the great benefit of my health. It must be one of my minor failings for I like old men and have been threatened with expulsion from clubs by younger members on account of having unconsciously started old timers on reminiscences.

As you walk through the downtown streets of Cork only a few notes catch your eye which remind you that you are abroad. How few people have the gift of keeping curiosity alive, of continuing to look about with a seeing eye, so prone are most of us to fall into channels and accept as natural what surrounds us. Only occasionally am I roused from this state, as by the sight a street car like the Toonerville trolley seen through a store window, a bit of broad dialect in auld Glasgow, a child swinging on a rope from a street lamp in the crowded quarter of Cork, or a cloaked and hooded woman in the country.

The ordinary amusements here are much the same as in the United States. Spring brings out the marble games with boys,

and girls and boys both spinning tops perpetuating the old pagan rite of propitiating the gods in the sowing season. But the tops are whipped into motion on the ground instead of wound round with a long string and thrown whirling on the ground. Roller skating, hopscotch and other children's pastimes, even duck on a rock, are the same as at home.

While golf and tennis and swimming when the weather permits are popular, there are several indigenous games. Gaelic football seems to combine certain features of both rugby and soccer, and arguments have arisen over whether it is in Gaelic or Association that you kick the ball when you cannot kick a player.

Hurling is another purely Irish sport. It is played 15 on a side *armed* with sticks like a cross between an ice and field hockey stick. The ball resembling our baseball is struck on the ground or in the air, and to a new spectator the wonder is that players are not beheaded by the dozen.

On country lanes especially of a Sunday morning you will find bowling contests. An iron ball weighing 28 ounces is bowled underhand by two contestants, the essence of the game being to see which can cover a given course of about two miles or more in the least number of bowls. This game of bowls is forbidden by an old statute on account of the danger involved for passers-by and animals, but it still flourishes and scouts, are sent ahead especially at crossroads, to prevent accidents. It tends, of course, to overdevelop one side of the body.

In such lanes as these are frequently found



Photo from Leslie E. Woods.

CORK STREET SCENE

*"To market, to market, to buy a fat pig;
Home again, home again, jig a dee jig"*



small caravans of tinkers or gypsies, with their gaudily-colored covered carts, followed by sundry donkeys, dogs and occasionally a horse. As the month of May approached all roads for tinkers lead to Killorglin, somewhere in Kerry county not very far from Killarney, where the annual Puck's Fair is held. A black he-goat is placed in a cage, after being crowned king, and the cage is stood on a tower of tables or scaffolding about 24 feet high. Here he reigns for three days, being fed with lettuce and whatnot the while. The tinkers trade donkeys or Connemara asses and derive generally what pleasure and profit is available during the festivities. Later the goat is made to abdicate and resume his former lowly existence, and the tinkers disperse over the country once again.



Photo by Leslie E. Woods.

A LOAD OF FLOWERS ON THE ROAD AT CORK GOING TO MARKET



Photo by Doyle, Cappoquin.

GYPSIES AT LISMORE, CORK

Random Reminiscences

I. THE WORLD WALKER

By ARTHUR GARRELS, *Consul General, Tokyo, Japan*

IT was a bright day in the early spring of 1912 at Catania in Sicily. De Leo the faithful, announced with some perturbation and not a little excitement and a beam of admiration, that there was an American General who wanted to see me. "At least he looks like one," was De Leo's rejoinder when I expressed a doubt as to the accuracy of his statement.

"Well, let him come in," I requested.

He entered, the seeming General. A man apparently in the late sixties, well built, with a square-cut gray beard, garbed in khaki. His chest decorated with nondescript medals, a Sam Brown belt, a cap-like headgear of khaki, and knapsack on his back. He carried a staff fully four feet in length.

He advanced to the center of the room with a martial stride, assumed the pose of a statue of a hero, and in a stentorian voice with an expression of self-satisfaction said: "Well, sir, I'm walking around the world."

I calmly surveyed him, and then nonchalantly remarked: "So you're walking around the world, are you?"

"Yes, sir," he answered, with no uncertain meaning of the self-proclaimed hero.

"Rather a fool thing to do, isn't it?" I said, "when there are railroads and steamboats that will take you so much faster with less exertion."

His heroic pose collapsed like a pricked rubber balloon. He hesitated, mumbled, and said: "Well, some of us are too poor to see the world like that."

"Yes," I replied, "you prefer going around the world at other people's expense."

He looked at me in utter amazement. It was the first time, I presume, that anyone had questioned the admirable qualities of his efforts.

"Well," he remarked, "at least I haven't asked you for any money."

"No," I ventured, "I haven't given you a chance."

"Well, you're a hard customer," came the reply. "But you will put your name in my book, won't you, and the seal certifying that I have been here?"

"Yes, upon the payment of the scheduled fee of \$2," I said.

He looked stunned, spread his feet, his left arm akimbo, he grasped his staff in his right hand and

angled it from instep to arm's length, heaved a sigh of incredulity, slowly moved his head from side to side, paused meditatively, and then exclaimed: "Well, I'll be damned!"

I did make an entry in his book, but no certificate and no seal.

"What's your nationality?" I asked.

"I'm an American citizen."

"What have you to prove it?"

"I've got an old passport here, somewhere." And he did produce an antiquated document.

"You didn't give me a chance to tell you what I'm doing," he said. "I'm walking around the world to advertise the San Diego Exposition."

"Have you any credentials to that effect?"

He produced a letter from the officials of the exposition which stated that they would be glad if Mr. Hewart would give any possible publicity on his world-walking tour to the exposition to be held at San Diego on such and such a date.

"Well," I said, "what do you propose to do in Catania? Rather peculiar place to come to, isn't it—an island—if you're walking *around* the world? It would seem that you are rather walking *about* the world. I'm afraid your pickings among the Catanese are going to be small. What do you do for funds? Merely ask for money or have you something to sell?"

"I sell my photograph and let the public look at me and I talk about myself. I go to cafés and places where the public gather in groups, and pass the hat."

"Well, good luck to you."

"Is that sarcasm, or do you mean it?" he demanded.

"I mean it, because I am considering myself."

"Now, just what do you mean by that?"

"I mean that I'm afraid it will be I who will have to see you on your way. Have you any money at all?"

"That's none of your business, and I don't want to see you again."

"All right, Mr. Hewart. 'A revederci.'"

"Are you calling me names in Eytalian?"

"No, it's merely the Italian for 'au revoir.'"

"Well, I understand that," and he stalked out in a huff.

That and the following evening I noticed my pedestrian in the center of interested if not admiring groups on corners and in front of the



larger cafes on the Via Stesicaro. The lack of "soldi" in his cap on one occasion as I sauntered by with some friends showed that whatever interest the Cantaneŕe had in him and in what he had to say was not enough to prompt generous donations, if any at all.

The third morning after his first call he appeared at the Consulate.

"Well," he said, as he was ushered in, much of his bombast gone, "you were right, after all. This is about the worst place I've struck yet. I want to get out of here tomorrow, but I don't see how I can do it under about 10 lire. I owe half of that for my room and I want something to take me back to the continent."

"How long will it take you to walk to Naples?"

He looked at me with a sardonic smile. "Quit your kidding. I leave this burg all right, ostentatiously on foot tomorrow. But what's the name of that first station out here?"

"Ongina," I suggested.

"That's it. I'll catch the train there."

"Well, you want 10 lire. Here are 15."

He paused, turned his head to one side, looked down at the money as he folded it lengthwise with both hands, and said, "I don't know what to make of you, but anyway, thank you very much just the same, and good luck."

"Good luck to you."

I heard that he really walked as far as Ongina the next morning. I have never been in sympathy with the brotherhood of world-walking gentry, wheelbarrow pushers, bicycle globe circlers, all of whom partake of the nature of a glorified tramp. The first man who sought to carry out a boast on a bet that he could circumnavigate the globe on an empty pocket did a sporting act, but subsequent imitators actuated by a desire for notoriety or seeking a parasitic livelihood are to my mind veritable gaberlunzies.

Months rolled on and memory of the globe-trotter was lost in the routine of reports on sulphur, argols, essential oils, citrate of lime, etc., and other matters incident to a busy Consular office.

In the late autumn came a promotion to Alexandria. Transfers in those days were generally promotions. One balmy day in the early spring of 1913 I strolled to the window of my office which looked upon the main entrance to the Alexandria Cotton Exchange. A rather large crowd of non-descript street folk was gathered at the door. As I strained my eyes to see what the center of attraction might be, I noticed a familiar cap, white beard, and khaki suit. I smiled and was not surprised shortly to hear Nimir the kawass announce: "An old gentleman to see you,

sir. I don't know, maybe American. Rather funny fellow."

It was evident of whom he spoke.

"Let him come in," I said.

The visitor entered with the familiar martial stride, assumed the heroic pose of old, and said in the same stentorian voice: "Well, sir, I'm walking around the world."

I leaned back in my chair, looked up smilingly and said: "Walking around the world, are you?"

There was a change in the expression of expected admiration. His right hand raised to shade his eyes, he leaned over exclaiming: "Well, I'll be damned. *You* here!"

"Yes," I said, "I'm here. Well, you haven't got very far around the world, have you, since I saw you a year ago in Catania. Only a few hundred miles further south, and very little of that could be done by walking."

"Look here, Mr. Consul, I'm not going to bother you. I'm all right here. You see, I stand in well with the boys of the Worcester Regiment. I've been out there at Mustapha Barracks the last week. I don't mind telling you they think I'm Scotch. I've got a British passport, you know, besides the American one. So I'm all hunky."

"Yes," I said, "but the Worcesters are leaving in a day or two for India."

"So you know that, do you? Well, I'm going with them," came the rejoinder.

"How did you manage that? Have you taken the King's shilling?"

"No, sir, the lads are fond of me. They're just going to take me along. Going to stow me away somewhere aboard the transport at Suez. By the time we get out to sea I can show myself and then it will be too late to send me back. But keep mum about this, if you will, please."

I told him he need not fear revelation from me.

"Say, a little loose change would help me some."

"All right," I said, and gave him, I am sure, more than he expected.

That was on a Friday.

On Monday morning Garvis Bey, Assistant Commandant of Police, advised me on the phone that he was sending in an American citizen turned over to the police by the military authorities for trying to stowaway on a transport at Suez.

"All right," I said, "I guess I know who it is."

I was not over-pleased, for I saw our not too plentiful relief fund for distressed American citizens threatened with a substantial payment, at least enough for a third-class ticket and food to Naples.

When he appeared, ushered in by a big Egyptian shawneesh, my world-walker had the ap-



pearance of having spent an uncomfortable night or two.

"Ah, somebody squealed and they put me off about half an hour before the transport sailed. I didn't even have time to take up a collection from the boys."

"Well, what are you going to do now?"

"I don't know, Mr. Consul. I'm in your hands."

"All right," I said. "I believe there is an Italian boat out on Tuesday. I'll give you a third-class ticket and some money to keep you going until you arrive at Naples. In the meantime don't get into any trouble."

He departed thankfully.

The old man was a picturesque character and succeeded in getting around the world and through other territory. But I doubt if he walked very much. Some years ago A. W. W. sent me a picture reproduced in the photogravure section of an American Sunday edition, and only a few months ago Ripley had a sketch of him in one of his "Believe It Or Not" series.

COME WITH ME TO INDIA

By CLARA M.

In the summer you will sweat,
In the winter you will fret,
But you'll hardly once regret,
And you never will forget—

INDIA.

Life out here's a life of ease?
Chota Pegs are sure to please.
Tennis too and swimming pools.
For the kiddies, Mission schools.

A dozen servants, all in white,
Seems a most imposing sight,
One for bread and one for meat,
One to stand behind each seat.

White and black and in between,
Of many races, here are seen,
Betel nut and burning sun,
The fun for you has just begun.

Dark skinned men in Gandhi didies,
Heads wrapt up in mantel tidies,
Veiled women with bangles galore,
Naked children by the score.

Sacred cows that roam the streets,
Dogs and goats, one also meets.
Coolies sleeping on the ground,
Temple bells that sound and sound.

Skeets there are and many flies.
Smallpox and plague from which one dies.
Malaria too is quite a curse,
Take a chance, it might be worse?

In winter time it's not so bad,
Tho' homes with fires cannot be had.
You wear your furs and shiver thru.
"Come now," you say, "can that be true."

I can assure you, it is true.
Snakes wear blankets in the Zoo.
And though we have no snow nor ice,
The evening chill is not so nice.

Sports are in and racing too,
All the bridge you care to do,
Dinners and dances every night,
By the season's end you are a sight.

Alas too soon the winter's past,
Tiresome summer's here at last,
Bringing with it many ills,
Also pleasant thoughts of hills.

The Monsoon comes, it pours and pours,
You dare not venture out of doors.
The horrid dampness penetrates,
Clothes and furniture disintegrates.

They fall apart before your eyes.
What can I do the woman sighs.
Is there no way, to save a few?
I cannot everything buy new.

Buy yourself some trunks of tin,
All your best things put therein.
Gowns and dress suits, furs and hats,
Blankets, silk hose, shoes and spats.

Seal them up with sealing wax,
All the little holes and cracks,
And not once you'll open up,
Until Winter's in the cup—

IN INDIA.

ODDS AND ENDS

From Dalton, Ga., comes the story of an old negro, down from the mountains for his weekly purchases of coffee and tobacco, who was asked what he thought of the depression. His reply was, "De pression ain' nothin' but a golf game. All it takes to overcome it is three putts. Putt yer faith in Gawd, putt yer Ford in de garage, and putt yer women in de fields."

"You never can tell who's doing what these days. Not long ago a lady we know was moving, and one of the moving men—a husky, hard-handed-looking fellow he was, too—had hoisted a trunk on his back and was starting to take it away when he happened to notice one of those German reproductions of a Cezanne landscape still hanging on the wall. He paused to study it for a moment; then, shifting the trunk slightly, he turned to the lady. 'Beautiful reproduction that, isn't it?' he remarked gravely. 'For a moment, I thought it was an original.'"—*The New Yorker*.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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BY THE WAY

It would be interesting to compile statistics as to what proportion of our membership contributes to the JOURNAL. By "contribute" is not meant the payment of annual dues—though some one says it might be well to remind you that July 1 is the beginning of the new year, and that the Treasurer of the Association does appreciate prompt payment of the annual dues—but the contributions referred to are the sending in to the JOURNAL of stories, poetry, news items, pictures, etc. How about that article you promised some time ago, or the one that you have had in mind to write for so long?

Some one once said, very wisely: "Never wait till the subject is ripe before you pluck it. Pluck it and ripen it. While you are waiting for it to ripen, some one else will secure it. You will be surprised to find how rapidly you acquire knowledge of the subject by imparting what you know about it to others."

Considerable interest has been manifested by the press over the announcement that Assistant Secretary Raymond Moley, owing to the need of increasing his income, has contracted with a national news syndicate to write weekly articles for the press on "The State of the Union." These articles will commence June 4. Professor Moley believes that he will thus render a service to his readers by keeping them thoroughly informed of the actions of the American Government.

TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of June, 1923)

The spotlight of this number was thrown on the class that had just finished its 15-day instruction period. A luncheon had been given in honor of the 13 members of the class. Mr. Carr presided, and Consul General E. J. Norton, who had been in charge of the class, reviewed in detail the incidents of the course. A photograph of the class shows the following who are now seasoned officers: Joel C. Hudson, George R. Hukill, Alfred D. Cameron, Richard Ford, John McArdele, Arthur F. Tower, Paul Bowerman, and Charles W. Lewis.

Robert Harnden, then Consul at Seville, described the charm of that city, "once the jewel of Allah's crown," and of the Giralda "that delicate and arresting finger of Moorish architecture which miraculously escaped destruction by the conquerors of a great people."

Lorin A. Lathrop, that clever writer, told the story of "One Hundred Years Ago" at Nassau, his latest and his last post.

A chapter from the diary of "Consul Pepys," which has the Lathrop touch, makes us wish that someone else would take up the fallen pen and give us some more chapters.

Other interesting items were: The celebration by Consul General Cunningham at Shanghai of 25 years service; "District and Cooperative Offices of the Department of Commerce," by Julius Klein; "The Austrian Consular Academy" (founded in 1754), by Consul Robert W. Heingartner; "The Cruise of the Wisdom Tooth (II)," by Consul Coert du Bois; and a useful reprint of a War Department circular on the "Proper Method of Displaying the Flag."

FOR SALE CHEAP

One silk "Topper" with leather hat box. Of no further use to the owner. Apply to Paul H. Foster, F. S. O. Retired, Aransas Pass, Texas.



THE Secretary of State, who will act as chairman of the American delegation to the World Monetary and Economic Conference, sailed for London on May 31, on the S. S. *President Roosevelt*, accompanied by Mrs. Hull and his niece, Mrs. Paul Hays.

Also sailing on the same vessel were Senator Key Pittman and Judge Sam McReynolds, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, delegates to the Conference, and the staff of the Delegation.

Accompanying the Delegation were Mr. James C. Dunn, chief of the newly created Division of Protocol and Conferences, who will act as Secretary General of the Delegation; Mr. William C. Bullitt, special assistant to the Secretary of State, who will act as Executive Officer; Mr. Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., assistant to the chairman; Mr. John C. Wiley, assistant to the Executive Officer.

Mr. Warren Delano Robbins, Minister to Canada, sailed for London on the S. S. *Manhattan* on May 24, to assist the Embassy in making preparations for the stay of the Delegation in London. Mr. Robbins was accompanied by Mrs. Robbins and their daughter, Miss Helen Robbins.

The headquarters of the Delegation in London will be at Claridge's Hotel.

Under Secretary of State William Phillips, speaking at a luncheon given at the National Press Club in Washington on April 22, in honor of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, after expressing on behalf of the Department of State its welcome of the distinguished visitor, said that Mr. MacDonald was accompanied to this country by a number of his distinguished countrymen, among whom was an old friend, Sir Robert Van-

sittart, whose title is "Permanent Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs." Mr. Phillips humorously added: "I ask you to note the difference between us. We are both Under Secretaries of State, but like the Tower of London, Sir Robert is permanent, changeless and immortal. While Prime Ministers may come and go, I assume he goes on forever. As for me, I belong to that group of changlings who appear and disappear from the scene so rapidly that it must tax the memories of you gentlemen to remember who is, in fact, the Under Secretary of State in Washington. It is a great pleasure to me to add this word of welcome to Sir Robert Vansittart. Perhaps while he is here I can persuade him to explain to me how it is that he had managed to have the word 'permanent' inserted in the title of his office."

Sumner Welles, who was appointed Assistant Secretary of State on April 6, 1933, terminated his duties as such on April 28, in order to assume the position of Ambassador to Cuba, his appointment having been made on April 24, 1933. Born in New York City, October 14, 1892, Mr. Welles is the son of Benjamin S. Welles, and a descendant of Thomas Welles, who was a freeman of Hartford in 1657. Through his grandmother he is also a descendant of Abraham Schermerhorn, of New York, and a relative of the Astor family. After education at Groton School, he entered Harvard University and graduated in 1914 with the degree of A.B., having specialized in modern languages and English. He was appointed on June 28, 1915, after examination, as Secretary of Embassy and assigned in July of that year to Tokyo. In August, 1917, he was trans-

ferred as Secretary of Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he served until 1920 when he was designated as Assistant Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs, becoming Chief of that Division in August of the following year. In March, 1922, he resigned from that position and on July 12 he was appointed Special Commissioner to visit Santo Domingo, with the rank of Minister, to investigate political conditions, etc., with a view to the withdrawal of the military forces of the United States. During the period of his service as American Commissioner from 1922 to 1925 he made a careful study of the history and affairs of that Republic, and in 1928 he published a work, in two volumes, entitled "Naboth's Vineyard: the Dominican Republic, 1844-1924", (New York, Payson & Clarke, Ltd.) which is a historical survey of the Republic from the time of the French Revolution until the evacuation of the American forces of occupation in 1924.

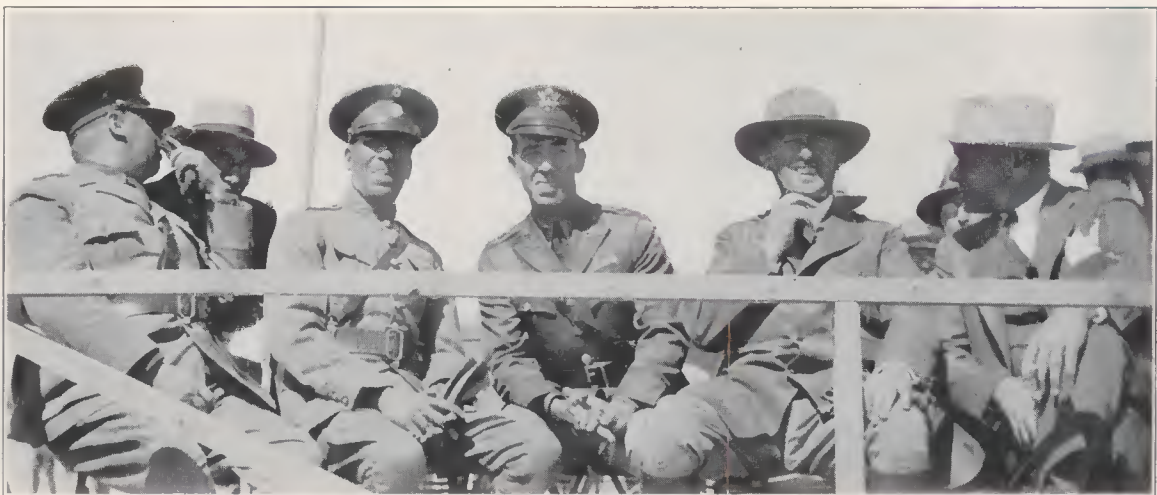
Twenty-five hundred officers and men at Fort Bliss passed in review on May 6, honoring General Antonio Guerrero, Chihuahua military zone commander, and Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State. Military officials, public officials from El Paso and Juarez were in the reviewing stand. Hundreds from El Paso attended the review, the first held since Maj. Gen. Frank R.

McCoy assumed command of the El Paso military post, and the most impressive held in some time.

Tactical inspection was held on May 10 and 11, followed on May 12 by a day of mimic warfare, General McCoy being in charge of an army consisting of all the units at the post, cavalry, artillery, signal corps and medical corps, as also planes, and operating against an imaginary opposing force, the results throughout being marked by umpires.

The El Paso Times, on May 7, remarked, "If there is any soldier at Fort Bliss keener about the maneuvers than Brig. Gen. Henry L. Stimson, he hasn't been located. General Stimson has seen real action. He was a colonel of artillery overseas. He came here to visit General McCoy, his boyhood friend, but he also wanted to arrive in time to participate in the Fort Bliss maneuvers. When the troops start their annual practice march, May 15, General Stimson is going with them, as well as General McCoy. The march this time will be in the direction of Orogrande and will last about two weeks."

Mr. Alan F. Winslow, who resigned from the Diplomatic Service in 1928 to take a position with the Pan American Airways, and who returned to the Department as a Divisional Assistant in 1932, has now resigned to return to his old position with the Pan American Airways.



El Paso Times Staff Photo.

FORMER SECRETARY STIMSON AT FORT BLISS REVIEW

Left to right: General Ignacio Flores Farias, Juarez Commander, talking to Carlos Cervantes, El Paso; Generalo Guerrero, Chihuahua; Major E. L. N. Gloss, Fort Bliss; Honorable Henry L. Stimson; and William P. Blocker, American Consul at Juarez



Mr. Wallace S. Murray, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State, delivered on May 5, 1933, over the National Broadcasting System, an address entitled "Turkey looks to America." As this address was published in "Press Releases" for May 6, our readers' attention is called to it, for it tells not only of conditions in present-day Turkey but also gives an extremely interesting account of the work done by American economic advisers in Turkey and other countries of the Near East.

Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr entertained at dinner May 22 in compliment to Minister and Mrs. Robert P. Skinner, who are in this country on vacation. Mr. Robert P. Kelley, chief of the Eastern European Division of the Department of State, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Skinner at a luncheon on May 17, and the day previous Mrs. Keith Merrill gave a lunch party for Mrs. Skinner. After a short visit to their home at Massillon, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner will go to Yonkers, N. Y., to visit Mrs. Skinner's brother, Mr. Arvine Wales, and will accompany him to his summer home at Northport, Me., for a short stay before sailing to return to Mr. Skinner's post at Riga, Latvia.

Laurence A. Steinhart, appointed Minister to Sweden, is a prominent New York lawyer, and is regarded as an authority on economic, financial, and international affairs. He is 40 years old, was born in New York City, and graduated from Columbia University and the Columbia University Law School. After serving in the Army during the war, he became a member of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall. Mr. Steinhart was a member of President Roosevelt's pre-convention committee, a member of the Democratic National Finance Committee, and took an active part in the campaign.

Mr. Steinhart recently spent several days in the Department in preparation for his departure early next month. Mr. Steinhart is one of the youngest chiefs of mission in the service, but has had considerable experience which will benefit him in his new work.

Dave H. Morris, one of the original Roosevelt men, worked with Jesse Isidor Straus in organizing the Roosevelt Business and Professional League. Last month were announced the appointments of Mr. Straus as Ambassador to France, and of Mr. Morris as Ambassador to Germany. Mr. Morris is an accomplished violinist, so he

can play the music of his friend, William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. and Mrs. Post Wheeler—Mr. Wheeler has been American Minister to Paraguay since 1929—while in Washington recently were the subjects of an interesting note in the *Herald*. It stated that "before taking up the career of Diplomacy in 1906, which has taken him into most of the capitals of the world, Mr. Wheeler studied medicine, tried his hand at journalism and spent some time among the Tukudh Indians of the Arctic, about whom he has written authoritatively and extensively. He also has several volumes of poems to his credit, notably 'Love-in-a-Mist,' and such books as 'Reflections of a Bachelor' and 'Russian Border Tales.' Mrs. Post Wheeler, who before marriage was Miss Hallie Erminie Rives (a cousin of Amelie Rives, author of 'The Quick and the Dead' and many other novels, who is now Princess Troubetzkoy), has written several novels which were best sellers some years ago. 'Hearts Courageous,' 'The Valiants of Virginia' and 'The Kingdom of Slender Swords,' are perhaps the best known of Hallie Erminie Rives' novels."

Ernest L. Ives, recently appointed Consul General at Algiers, is on temporary duty at the Department, but will be leaving early in July for his new post. Mr. and Mrs. Ives have been staying at The Anchorage in Washington, but Mrs. Ives left recently for Bloomington, Ill., to visit her mother, Mrs. Stevenson, who was a daughter of former Vice President Adlai Stevenson.

The engagement of Mrs. Mark Reid Yates, of Washington, to Edmund Brewer Montgomery, of Quincy, Ill., was recently announced by Mrs. Yates' brother-in-law and sister, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George Alexander Johnston Ross, of Honolulu. Mrs. Yates was formerly Miss Natalie Sellers Barnes, of Philadelphia. Her marriage to the late Mr. Yates took place in Washington. Mr. Montgomery entered the American Foreign Service in 1919, and has been assigned to the Department of State since October, 1930, his last post having been at Madras. The wedding will take place on June 10.

Herndon W. Goforth, American Consul at Sherbrooke, Canada, which office was closed on April 30, passed through Washington last month. He was driving down to his new post at Matamoros, Mexico, and was accompanied by his wife



and five children. They had traveled down leisurely, stopping en route, at Boston, New York. Visiting Fort Hancock (on Sandy Hook) and Lakehurst, and on to Philadelphia and Washington. After staying a while at his home in western part of North Carolina, he will proceed less leisurely to his new post.

E. Carleton Baker, who was in the American Foreign Service from 1906 to 1919, was visiting the Department recently and greeting old friends. He resigned when he was Consul General at Mukden to become adviser to the Manchurian War Lord, Chang Tso-lin, and acted as such until 1926. Since then he has been in business in Canada and the United States.

James Lee Murphy, who resigned from the Foreign Service in March, 1929, was visiting the Department last month, and his friends will be glad to know that he was looking in the best of health. Mr. Murphy entered the Service in 1919, and served as Vice Consul at Havre and then at Paris; after being appointed Consul in 1923, he was stationed at Tangier and then at Nice. Later he was appointed Consul at Maracaibo, but did not proceed there.

The office of the Historical Adviser is glad to report that Mr. John J. Brauner, Chief of the Law Section, has returning to work after suffering a severe illness following an appendicitis operation.

It was with regret that the Department accepted the resignation of Mrs. Bianca M. Federico, who has been an assistant in the Library since 1927. Mrs. Federico's resignation became effective on April 30, 1933.

The women of the Foreign Service met for their seventh and final luncheon on Wednesday, May 10, at The Highlands. Mrs. Carr, in a short but impressive talk, thanked the committee for their efforts in arranging such pleasant meetings throughout the year. She then read the names of the retiring committee: Mrs. Ellis O. Briggs, Mrs. Richard Southgate, Mrs. Earl L. Packer, Mrs. George Tait, and Mrs. Joseph E. Jacobs; and of the new committee: Mrs. Earl L. Packer, Mrs. Stuart E. Grummon, Mrs. Louis Susendorf, Mrs. Christian Ravndal, and Mrs. Walton C. Ferris. Mrs. Carr has taken a special interest in these luncheons and her helpful assistance has been greatly appreciated.

The *Alaska Weekly* (published at Seattle, Wash.), had in a recent issue the following sermonette written by "Fairy":

"Smile With Me in '33" said a sticker on the windshield of a car waiting for the red light to turn as I crossed the street the other day after another one of those famous hamburgers in the Security Market. . . . As I walked on I kept saying it to myself . . . "Smile with me in '33 . . . Smile with me in '33" . . . it sounded like music to my ear. . . . I decided to try it out. . . .

The first man I met started in with, "Aren't times simply terrible? Haven't seen any signs of a pick up yet, have you?" I smiled . . . he smiled . . . we both smiled and he decided he'd had a good lunch, that the sun was glorious, that the daffodils were never so profuse, that after all he had paid his taxes. Before we parted, he had the corners of his mouth turned right up the other way . . . he went up the street whistling. . . . A good idea! . . . "Smile with Me." . . . When we smile we forget to be gloomy and anyway our good old Scotch Presbyterian pastor used to tell us years ago "Look happy, children . . . sugar always catches more flies than vinegar." . . . I like that slogan and I'm going to try it out on every last Sourdough I see from now on . . . why not try it, too? Let's send miles and miles of smiles across the faces of every Gloomy Gus we meet from now on, for after all, "God's in His Heaven" . . . and the old world's all right—it's just ourselves that have messed it up so!

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER

Room 115, Department of State

	Date of Registration
	April
Austin C. Brady, Edinburgh.....	20
George Bliss Lane, Hongkong.....	22
Thomas H. Robinson, Nogales.....	22
Harry Campbell, London, Ont.....	22
Hooker A. Doolittle, Sarnia, Ont.....	25
Flavius J. Chapman, 3d, Montreal.....	26
F. Van den Arend, Pernambuco.....	29
	May
McCeney Werlich, San Jose, Costa Rica....	1
Robert Newbegin, 2d, Mexico City.....	1
Milton P. Thompson, Ottawa.....	1
Carl Breuer, Port au Prince.....	2
Raleigh A. Gibson, Guadalajara.....	2
Sheridan Talbott, Prague.....	3
Thomas C. Wasson, Puerto Cortes, Honduras	4
Carleton A. Wall, Las Palmas, C. I.....	4
Ernest L. Harris, Vienna.....	5
Thomas W. Voetter, Guaymas.....	6
George Bliss Lane, en route to Peiping....	8
Henry S. Haines, Porto Alegre, Brazil....	8
Guy W. Ray, London.....	9
Edward T. Wailes, Nanking.....	10
Herndon W. Goforth, en route to Matamoros	10
Randolph Harrison, Jr., Rome.....	13
Hon. Robert P. Skinner, Riga.....	15
John M. Savage (retired), New York.....	16
H. L. Milbourne, Quebec.....	17



News Items From The Field



PARIS

MAY 7, 1933.

On the afternoon of April 16, Consul General and Mrs. Keena gave a garden party for visiting officers and the staffs of the Embassy and Consulate General in the beautiful park of their villa at St. Germain-en-Laye.

A number of Consular officers, taking advantage of the exceptionally fine weather, spent the Easter week-end in Paris. Among those here were Consul General and Mrs. Simmons, from Cologne; Consul General Hoover, from Amsterdam; Consul and Mrs. Blake, from Geneva, and Consul Hawley, from Nantes.

Consul General and Mrs. Ernest L. Harris, from Vienna, passed through Paris the latter part of April, on their way to the United States on leave.

Consul Howard F. Withey, of the Paris office, has just been transferred to Tunis. He will leave for his new post the latter part of June.

As a result of the business depression and the recent depreciation of the dollar, as well as the new regulations concerning Veterans' compensation, the American Aid Society of Paris has on hand requests from 120 people who desire to be repatriated. The resources of the Society will permit it to take care of only a few of these applicants.

CONSUL WILLIAM E. DE COURCY.

NAPLES

APRIL 24, 1933.

Mrs. Paul Knabenshue, wife of the Minister Resident and Consul General at Baghdad, called at the Naples Consulate on April 1.

Vice Consul David H. Buffum, of Palermo, visited Naples April 5 as part of the trip which he was taking to various Mediterranean ports.

Consul and Mrs. Thomas H. Robinson, recently transferred from Penang to Nogales, Mexico, passed through Naples April 8 on their way to their new post.

Consul and Mrs. John Putnam, of Leghorn, spent the Easter holidays at Naples and Sorrento. One evening they were dinner guests of Consul General and Mrs. du Bois, and another day several officers of the Naples Consulate General and their wives joined them for lunch at the Hotel Tramontano in Sorrento.

Consul General and Mrs. Harold Dunstan Clum passed through Naples April 18 on their way to Bucharest, to which post Mr. Clum was recently assigned.

During the course of the month Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Huntington-Wilson called at several consular offices while on a motor trip through Italy. Mr. Huntington-Wilson was at one time Assistant Secretary of State and also served in several diplomatic posts.

Among permanent spring visitors to Florence have been Judge and Mrs. Samuel J. Graham. Judge Graham was formerly Assistant Attorney General under President Wilson and since then has been Judge of the Court of Claims in Washington.

CONSUL C. P. KUYKENDALL.

MARSEILLE

The regular monthly meeting of the American Luncheon Club of Marseille was held on April 13 at the Automobile Club at Marseille. At the conclusion of the luncheon, the president, Mr. Charles E. Hope, introduced the speaker, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, in a brief felicitation speech. Dr. Stokes was secretary of Yale University for many years and is canon of Washington Episcopal Cathedral. He is known for his interest in philanthropic work and race problems. His talk on Africa lasted but twenty minutes but it was comprehensive, instructive and interesting. In fact it was remarkable what he accomplished in the time at his disposal on such an immense subject.

CONSUL JAMES P. MOFFITT.



Yeghi Art Studio, Tokyo.

MASATARO OKOZAWA
American Consulate General, Tokyo

Mr. Masataro Okazawa, clerk at the American Consulate General at Tokyo, Japan, completed on November 1, 1932, a span of 25 years of uninterrupted service, all of which was recorded in Yokohama and Tokyo. Due to marked modesty on the part of Mr. Okazawa, the record had been achieved some time before it became known to fellow service members. The occasion was not allowed, however, to go unmarked, and at a tea reception recently Mr. Okazawa was presented with a handsome silver cigarette case, suitably inscribed, by members of the staff. Consul General Garrels at that time made an address in which he said that "ability, application, and loyalty to chief, office, and the Department" had always marked Mr. Okazawa's work.

Mr. Okazawa's career has been linked with some of the best names of our Foreign Service in Japan, a few of the better known being Messrs. Henry B. Miller, Thomas Sammons, George H. Scidmore, Nelson T. Johnson, Nathaniel B. Stewart, Edwin L. Neville, and Arthur Garrels. All will join in the good wishes extended to Mr. Okazawa; and those who have witnessed his soldierly and tireless efforts under trying circumstances, most of all. No man was more than his peer in resource, courage, and dependability in the face of conditions left by earthquake and fire

in Yokohama in 1923. Of this I can speak personally, for much of his work, and much of his stout oak character, I witnessed.

CONSUL LEO D. STURGEON.

Tokyo, May 2, 1933.

RANGOON, BURMA

Whitney Young, Consul at Colombo, spent a portion of his enforced furlough on a visit to Burma. Whitney claims that he looked in vain for "flying fishes" on his road to Mandalay and the celebrated "White Elephants" of the days of the Burmese Kings. However, he agrees that the Burmese ladies are appropriately described by Kipling as "Dolls in a teacup" and was extremely well pleased with his visit to a little visited but interesting portion of the Indian Empire.

Mrs. William H. Ramsburg, the sister of Mr. Charles Lee Cooke, officer in charge of ceremonies at the Department, passed through Rangoon en route to the Far East and visited the Consulate.

Vice Consul Kazanjian has vindicated his claim to prowess with the tennis racket by annexing the singles championship of the Gymkana Club and by being a member of the "runner-up" doubles team in the all-Burma championships.

In order to encourage basket ball in Burma, Consul Scott offered a cup known as the "American Consulate Challenge Cup," during the season just closed. Eight teams composed of Burmans, Indians, Chinese, Karens, Anglo-Indians, and Anglo-Burmans fought out a very interesting competition, which was won by the "Chinese Basket Ball Team" without the loss of a game. Mrs. Scott awarded the cup and replicas of the trophy to the members of the successful team.

Through the kindly assistance and cooperation of the Philadelphia "White Elephants," who have donated their old uniforms and equipment to the American colony, baseball has been successfully introduced into Burma. Last year the American team won the local championship, although keen competition was offered by the Japanese and teams composed of Burmans and Indians. Consul Scott holds down the shortfield and clean-up position on the team which to date has won all games played.

CONSUL WINFIELD H. SCOTT.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

APRIL 3, 1933.

At a dinner given on April 1, by the Oxford and Cambridge Society in Shanghai, Mr. Cun-



ningham was the guest of honor and the subject of a very graceful tribute paid by the president of the society in proposing his health.

Consul Leroy Webber was a recent visitor in Shanghai for a few days while returning to his post at Chefoo after an extended tour which carried him to Harbin and other points in Manchuria.

Vice Consul and Mrs. L. C. Reynolds were in Shanghai last week en route from Nanking to their now post at Foochow. Mrs. Reynolds is the daughter of Willys R. Peck, Counselor of Legation and Consul General at Nanking. Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Reynolds were the guests of Consul and Mrs. P. R. Josselyn of this office for a few days last week.

Vice Consul James K. Penfield was recently in Shanghai en route from Canton to his new post at Mukden. Mr. Penfield was accompanied by his mother, who has been visiting him in Canton and who will remain in Mukden for a few weeks before returning to California.

Vice Consul C. A. Cooper and Vice Consul R. P. Ludden arrived in Shanghai recently, en route from the Foreign Service School to their respective posts at Canton and Tsinan.

Consul R. L. Smyth and Vice Consul E. T. Wailes, both of the Nanking office, made short visits to Shanghai during the past month.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Douglas Jenkins, Jr., were in Shanghai for a day en route from their former post at Yunnanfu to their new assignment at Nanking.

Mrs. Marcella Mc Nerney, wife of the late Gerald F. Mc Nerney, language officer in Peiping whose lamented death occurred during January, was in Shanghai for a short time recently while returning from Peiping to her home in California.

VICE CONSUL GEORGE V. ALLEN.

HABANA, CUBA

George D. Andrews, Jr., Third Secretary at the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba, saved from drowning, on May 3, Miss Ann Harding, Hollywood screen star, Alexander Kirkwood, also of Hollywood, and Miss Harding's secretary, Miss Marie Lombard. Miss Harding and her companions were out fishing, when their boat overturned in the shark-infested water off Habana Harbor, and for several hours they had to cling to the keel of their boat. Mr. Andrews, who is an enthusiast on sailing, happened to pass near, and by skillful maneuvering managed to rescue them and take them safely to shore.



Photo from Leland B. Morris.

DEMETRIUS MAXIMOS

Hellenic Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Maximos served as American Vice Consul at Patras, Greece, from 1899 to 1903. During that period Mr. Maximos was in charge of the Consulate on several occasions, and the records show that he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of a succession of Consular officers. At that time Mr. Maximos was assistant manager of the branch of the National Bank of Greece at Patras. Owing to his outstanding ability in banking matters, he rose steadily in the service of the bank until in 1914 he became assistant governor, and in 1920 he became governor of the bank, which position he held until 1922. Mr. Maximos enjoys the reputation of being one of the best known financial experts in Greece and was recently selected as Minister of Foreign Affairs by Premier Tsaldaris because of this fact, which would be of benefit to Greece in confronting her foreign problems, which are largely of a financial nature at the present time.

"True grace in writing comes by art, not chance,
As they move easiest who have learned to dance."—*Pope.*

Foreign Service Officers Training School Department of State

By CONSUL GENERAL JAMES B. STEWART, *Director*

IN SEPTEMBER, 1907, seven newly appointed Consular officers assembled in Room 115, where visiting officers now register, to begin a thirty days' instruction period in the duties which they were about to assume. These officers, i.e., Samuel T. Lee, Nathaniel B. Stewart, Edward I. Nathan, Henry D. Baker, Jacob D. Conner, J. Paul Jameson, and Rea Hanna, formed the first class of Consular officers to receive formal instruction. They reported to the Chief of the Consular Bureau, Herbert C. Hengstler, who, with Augustus E. Ingram, conducted the course.

Full page syndicated "features" and magazine articles informed the country about the school and carried photographs of Mr. Carr, then Chief Clerk; Mr. Hengstler, and Mr. Ingram. Headline writers told the story like this: "A Kindergarten for Consuls"; "Workings of the new school where Consuls are made to order"; "Graduates go right into good Foreign Berths from Consular School"; "School for Consuls teaches 'Greenhorns'"; "Consuls must go to school"; "Uncle Sam has a new School for his Consuls," etc., etc.

The Congress unwittingly planted the seed for a school in 1856 when it repealed the law permitting the government to advance traveling expenses to a newly appointed consul. It has been said that this left many an appointee stranded before he even entered on his duties. So the law was amended and appointees were allowed to remain at home thirty days after their salary began—in other words they were given a bonus of a month's salary. Then in 1907, when Elihu Root was Secretary of State, it was decided that the pay and the work of a consular officer should begin simultaneously. Thus this action appropriately followed the Reorganization Act of April 5, 1906, which was supplemented by the Executive Order of June 27, 1906—"Regulations Governing Appointments and Promotions in the Consular Service." This order required applicants for appointment to pass a satisfactory written and oral examination and provided for promotions on the basis of efficiency. The course of instruction was confined by law to thirty days, during which time the new officers studied the subject treated in the bound volume of the Consular Regulations (1896); received instruction from officers, at-

tended lectures, and were addressed by Department of State and other Government officials. The *New York Times* in an article on the school in its issue of September 29, 1907, quoted Mr. Carr as follows:

"Our purpose," said Chief Clerk Carr in telling of the new school, "is to give novitiates in the service some practical training in the running of a consular office before sending them to their posts. This is mutually helpful, for it saves the new appointee from making many embarrassing mistakes, and saves the Department from conducting a sort of correspondence training school. Graduates of the School of Application will know how to keep their accounts, and they will have a fair idea of what they will be called on to do during the first few months of their service.

"It is the desire of the Department to impress on all officers of the consular service that they are in the field to serve not merely this Department, but the whole government. And so we have invited experts of other departments, who, from time to time might find it desirable to call upon the consular service for assistance, to deliver a course of lectures at this school, in which they can point out to our new appointees the various ways in which a Consul can serve his country."

And so with the 1906 Act and Executive Order, and the advent of the thirty-day instruction period, there came to an end those days when young men (and some not so young) were sent abroad as Consuls with no other advice than to "take snuff often and slowly, sit with your back to the light, speak the truth, and the rest you will learn by observing your other colleagues."

Room 115 was used as a class-room until about 1915, after which time, space being at a premium, the school was moved to first one room and then another. At one time Room 384 was occupied and one class could find no quarters in the Department and so received its instruction in the temporary War Trade Board Building at 18th and B Streets, which has since been demolished. Several classes occupied Room 109 (headquarters for visiting Foreign Service officers and also the office of Mr. Ingram, Editor of this Journal), and still another class held forth in the small space between Mr. Hengstler's office and Room 115, which has been used for some time by the old FA messengers, Henry and William.

With the coming of the war years and of new responsibilities and demands for increased personnel in the field, the instruction period was of necessity reduced and not all of the newly ap-



pointed officers received instruction. Along about 1915 the experiment was tried of assigning new officers to Consulates General for two weeks for actual field training en route to their posts. This plan was soon abandoned and only a few officers were thus assigned.

The number of students in a class varied from 3 to 20. Mr. Ingram, the first instructor, was followed by Clarence E. Gauss in 1910 and then came Stuart Fuller. Ross Hazeltine instructed a class in 1914 and Ely E. Palmer one in the spring of 1915. In the fall of that year Mr. Gauss again instructed the class. Ralph J. Totten, Charles C. Eberhardt, and Nathaniel Stewart had charge of the classes at different times from 1916 to 1922. In 1923 Edward J. Norton instructed the April class and was followed by William Dawson, who had charge of the November group of the same year. The November, 1924, class, which was the last one prior to the establishment of the Foreign Service School, was also in charge of Mr. Dawson.

Instruction for Diplomatic Secretaries

In 1909 it was decided that newly appointed diplomatic secretaries, as well as consuls, should receive instruction in the Department before going abroad, and again much publicity was given to the Department's "school." The following paragraphs are quoted from a three-column article which appeared in the *New York Times* of June 20, 1909, on "The New School for Building Diplomats":

"The First Class in American Diplomacy is making splendid progress. For several hours each day the young men who are to bud from Secretaries to Chargés and from Chargés to Ministers and finally, they hope, to blossom from Ministers to Ambassadors, are listening to helpful lectures on international law, diplomatic usage, world politics, languages, and polite procedure and, in due course of time, or, to be more exact, after their thirty-day school is ended, will be sent forth to represent the United States in the Courts of the Old World or the republican capitals of the New. President Taft beams smilingly on the idea; Secretary Knox says it's a grand plan; Assistant Secretary Wilson, who originated the innovation, believes it's a success, and as the Young Men Who Would be Ambassadors have nothing to do but absorb the lectures and look happy, there is every reason to believe it will work out to a triumphant finish.

"The Wilson Diplomatic School, as it is called at the State Department, is conducted in an office on the first floor of the War, State, and Navy Building. The young men sit around tables with note books before them, and occasionally jot down ideas. John H. Gregory, Jr., Secretary of the American Legation at Managua, Nicaragua, is in charge of the class, and maps out the course of study. Then the law officers of the department drop in and lecture on international law; Mr. Osborne, Chief of the Bureau of Trade Relations, expounds the tariffs systems of Europe and South American countries, and such real diplomats as William F. Sands, Secretary of the American Embassy at Mexico; Thomas C. Dawson, American Minister to Chile, and Willard Straight, recently Consul General at Mukden, China—all at present

in Washington and handy on the job—give the class occasional addresses on things and usages from their experience."

Notwithstanding the above expression of high hopes, a formal instruction period for the newly appointed diplomatic secretaries was never developed. These young officers, prior to leaving for their first posts, spent periods varying from two weeks to a month in the Department, during which time they visited offices such as the Code Room in the Index Bureau; the Passport office; the Bureau of Accounts, and the appropriate geographic divisions, where they read reports, etc., in order to obtain a background on the country to which they had been assigned.

The Foreign Service School

The Act of May 24, 1924, known as the Rogers Act, provided for "a suitable period of probation in an unclassified grade" and thus permitted the retention in the Department of new appointees for instruction purposes beyond the period of thirty days. This Act was followed by the Executive Order of June 7, 1924, establishing in the Department of State a Foreign Service School for the instruction of new appointees. Rules and regulations for the governance of the school were issued in Departmental Order No. 296 of June 9, 1924.

Following the Act of February 23, 1931, which amended the Rogers Act, the above mentioned orders were superseded by the orders of June 8, 1930, and No. 520 of June 19, 1931, under which authority and regulations the school has since functioned. The pertinent parts of these orders read as follows:

"There is hereby established in the Department of State a Foreign Service officers' training school for the instruction of new appointees.

"The Foreign Service officers' training school shall be under the direction of a board composed of the following members, to wit: The Assistant Secretaries of State composing the Board of Foreign Service Personnel, one Foreign Service officer assigned for duty in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, and the director of the Foreign Service officers' training school. The board will act in all matters with the approval of the Secretary of State.

"The director of the school shall be selected by the other members of the school board from among the officers of the Foreign Service, with the approval of the Secretary of State.

"Instructors shall be selected from among the qualified officers of the Department of State, the Foreign Service, other executive departments of the government, and any available sources, in the discretion of the school board.

"The term of instruction in the Foreign Service officers' training school shall be considered a period of probation during which the new appointees are to be judged as to their qualifications for advancement and assignment to duty. At the end of the term, recommendations shall be made to the Secretary of State by the Board of Foreign Service Personnel for the dismissal of any who may



have failed to meet the required standard of the service. "The Secretary of State is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for the governance of the Foreign Service officers' training school."

(Executive Order, June 8, 1930.)

"The following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed for the governance of the school and the duties of its director:

"(a) To prepare and submit to the school board for approval a complete schedule of work to be covered during the term of instruction.

"(b) To select instructors in the various subjects from among the qualified officers of the Department of State, the Foreign Service, the other executive departments of the government, and other available sources.

"(c) To submit to the Division of Foreign Service Personnel a confidential rating of each student officer with respect to his qualifications for the Foreign Service.

"(d) To make reports on the work of the school and the individual student officers at the end of the term of instruction or whenever required by the school board or the Secretary of State.

"Each term of instruction shall begin and end on dates to be fixed by the school board."

(Departmental Order No. 520, June 19, 1931.)

Mr. William Dawson (now American Minister to Ecuador) was appointed Chief Instructor on February 1, 1925, and served in that capacity until assigned as Consul General at Mexico City, July 6, 1928. During Mr. Dawson's incumbency the following four classes completed the course of instruction:

First Class—

April 1, 1925, to September 1, 1925—18 members.

Second Class—

November 2, 1925, to May 3, 1926—13 members.

Third Class—

October 1, 1926, to April 20, 1927—21 members.

Fourth Class—

September 29, 1927, to June 2, 1928—35 members.

(Ten of the members of the fourth class did not report for duty until January 20, 1928).

The instruction given the members of the first class consisted of a series of lectures covering administrative and other duties of Foreign Service officers and a variety of political and economic subjects. These lectures were given by officers of the Department of State and of other Departments of the Government. In general, the work of the school during the second and third terms was continued along the lines laid down during the first term. During the fourth term the lectures were continued, but the administrative work was given entirely in the administrative divisions, to which the officers were assigned in small groups.

After three years' experience as Chief Instructor, Mr. Dawson recommended to the School Board a "radical curtailment of the school program," and, following out this suggestion, his successor, James B. Stewart, made arrangements for a six weeks' course beginning with the class

which assembled on October 1, 1928. As will be seen from the following table, the period of instruction was gradually lengthened until it developed into a three months' course, with an average of about 15 members to the class:

	<i>No. in class</i>
October 1 to November 15, 1928.....	8
November 8 to December 22, 1928.....	8
January 2 to February 19, 1929.....	5
February 25 to April 20, 1929.....	7
May 2 to July 3, 1929.....	8
July 3 to September 11, 1929.....	12
November 25, 1929 to February 4, 1930.....	14
May 1 to July 16, 1930.....	12
August 18 to November 8, 1930.....	10
November 17, 1930 to February 28, 1931.....	12
April 1 to July 1, 1931.....	10
September 15 to December 9, 1931.....	12
January 18 to April 15, 1932.....	15
April 25 to July 20, 1932.....	14
October 3 to December 23, 1932.....	15
January 4 to March 29, 1933.....	15
April 4 to June 17, 1933.....	15

On June 17, when the present class completes its course, a total of 279 officers will have received instruction in the School since 1925. There remain 13 officers in the field on probationary assignments, and they have been ordered to report to the school for the usual term of instruction on June 19.

None of the 279 "graduates" can ever think of the School without recalling the names of Miss Edna Johnston and Miss Cornelia Bassel. The former was the Assistant to the Chief Instructor from 1925 until September, 1929, when she resigned and was succeeded by Miss Bassel, the present Assistant.

The following schedule of subjects, which was prepared for the class now in session, is representative of those which have been in use for several years:

Subject

INTRODUCTORY WORK

- Organization of the Department and of the Foreign Service—Mr. Hengstler, Instructor.
- Administrative Matters, including Estimates and Allotments, Leaves, Transit Periods, and Leases—Mr. Havens, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Frank, Instructors.
- International Law—Mr. Murdock, Instructor.
- Foreign Commerce—Mr. Murphy, Instructor.
- Estates and Notarials—Mr. Smith, Instructor.
- Documentation of Merchandise—Mr. Gauss, Mr. Worley, Instructors.
- Passports and Citizenship*—Mr. McKenna, Instructor.
- Inventories—Mr. Otterman, Instructor.
- Shipping and Seamen—Mr. Gauss, Instructor.
- Codes—Mr. Dugan, Instructor.
- Political Reporting—Mr. Moffat, Instructor.
- Immigration Law and Practice—Mr. Ravndal, Instructor.
- Accounts—Mr. Mitchell, Instructor.

* Messrs. Scanlon, Haig, Rowley, Craley, and Nicholas lecture to the class on this subject.



It will be noted that the names of Messrs. Hengstler and Gauss, mentioned in connection with the early history of the school, also appear a quarter of a century later on the above schedule.

A week or ten days is allowed to the more important of the above subjects. A written examination is given covering each subject. The procedure with regard to the ratings is that each instructor prepares a report on each student, basing his comments on his observation of them and on the results of the written examinations. These reports are transcribed to the permanent efficiency records together with the comments and general rating of the Director.

The average age of the students of the school is about twenty-seven, and by far the vast majority have been graduates of universities or colleges.

Assignments to Field Prior to Entering School

Up until 1929 it has been the established practice to assign newly appointed officers directly to the Department for instruction before sending them to the field. The policy was changed in that year, and the present procedure of probationary field assignments has proved an unqualified success. The reason for this change is explained in the following quotation from a report to the School Board:

"Mr. Homer M. Byington, Chief of the Division of Foreign Personnel, suggested that instead of the successful candidates for the Service having to wait indefinite periods before receiving appointments, it would be to the interest of the Department, and also fairer to the men themselves, to appoint them immediately and to assign them to nearby consular offices to assist in the work for several months. In this way they would gain some practical experience which would enable them when in the School to perceive more readily the purposes and trend of the instruction. The Board approved of the plan, and the first temporary assignments were made in the fall of 1929, thirteen newly appointed officers arriving at their posts in December of that year."

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

Consul G. Carlton Woodward, at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, writes that his daughter, Miss Harriet Woodward, in addition to winning at the University of Washington, at Seattle, the United States Women's Intercollegiate Rifle Championship (as reported in the JOURNAL last month), is credited as well with being fourth in the United States National Women's Open Championship.

WILLIAM EATON 1764-1811

A strange and almost forgotten episode of American history—the raising of the American flag on the captured city of Derne by General William Eaton in 1805—is told in a biography of this American soldier, and one time American Consul at Tunis, written by Mr. Francis Rennell Rodd (George Routledge & Son, Ltd., London). *The London Sphere*, in its issue of February 25, 1933, gives a brief review of this book and says that the march of Eaton's straggling army, composed of soldiers of fortune, some Arabs and the deposed Bashaw of Tripoli, "deserves to be remembered in military history, for it was an astonishing performance." The story of how Eaton was compelled to evacuate the city he had conquered and see all his work to humble the ruling Bashaw brought to naught by the treaty negotiated by General Tobias Lear, is a stirring one and has been well told by Mr. Rodd. As the reviewer said:

With great patience Mr. Rodd has pieced together the epic story of Gen. Wm. Eaton. A man of violent habits, generous and headstrong, incapable of conserving his own fortune and yet meticulous in his handling of public funds, his rugged character was of the nature of successful and desperate adventurers. His skill as a soldier, demonstrated in his remarkable march, must have been considerable and in another field he might have immortalized his name. The end was a sad one. Proud, conscious of having been betrayed, he grew old in neglect. His memorials are slender—a delapidated fort in North Africa, known still as the "American Fort," a small street in Boston called "Derne Street," and a poem written by Whittier which tells the story of the attack on Derne.

Vice Consul Robert M. McClintock, of Kobe, Japan, calls attention also to an article in the *United States Naval Institute Proceedings* for March, 1933, entitled "To the Shores of Tripoli," by Lieut. E. M. Ellers, U. S. N. This gives a graphic account of William Eaton's adventures on the march to Derne and the capture of that fortified city. The writer says: "William Eaton was one of those strange, restless, indomitable men whose lives have lent color and glory to our history." Elsewhere in that issue of the Proceedings, Brig. Gen. George Richards, U. S. Marine Corps, says "In the first eleven words of that song (The Marine Corps Battle Hymn) lies the foundation of your esprit de corps. Your traditions are there instilled by song into the heart of every marine." May not the American Foreign Service also gain an inspiration for their esprit de corps in the exploits of this early Consul to Tripoli, as showing "what a single brave man can do."

The Century of Progress in International Affairs

Day after day, year after year, the inter-relations of nations, and the conduct of foreign affairs, are being transformed by modern science and enterprise.

(Caption on one of the State Department's exhibits at Chicago)

THE exhibit of the Department of State at A Century of Progress Exposition, which will be opened officially by the Vice President on May 27, will occupy the premier position in the Federal building. The main area is located immediately within and at the right of the principal entrance of the building, and there is a separate, though smaller, space directly facing the entrance. Visitors to the Federal building will see first a replica of the Great Seal six feet in diameter flanked on either side by the National colors and the official flag of the Secretary of State. In the foreground of this area will be a very attractive model of the consular building at Yokohama. The ensemble will be strikingly presented with appropriate lighting effects.

The work involved in preparing and assembling the exhibit has been carried on under the direction of Mr. Clinton E. MacEachran, Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, who has been designated as the official representative of the Department of State at the opening ceremonies. Mr. MacEachran has been ably assisted by Dr. E. Wilder Spaulding, Assistant Historical Adviser, and Mr. Samuel W. Boggs, Geographer.

The exhibit of the Department of State was on display for a few hours last month in the Department before being packed and shipped. In addition to the large electrically lighted map of the world, showing all the places at which American diplomatic and consular officers are stationed, there were models of the new Government building at Paris, and at Yokohama; reproductions, in frames, of various interesting old documents, such as an early Treaty with the Indians, Letters of Credence, Ceremonial Letters, Presidential Proclamations, etc. Several framed statements in regard to the Department of State are quoted herewith, as being of interest to our readers:

THE COST OF OPERATING THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(including the Foreign Service)

IS ONLY $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 cent in each dollar spent by the Federal Government

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(in Washington)

Carries out the foreign policy of the Administration either by direct negotiations with foreign diplomatic officers stationed in Washington or by giving instructions to the American diplomatic officers abroad to govern them in their negotiations with foreign governments.

Directs the conduct of American consular officers in foreign countries in their activities on behalf of American citizens and American commerce.

Issues passports to American citizens going abroad.

Serves as the official medium of communication between the Federal and the State Governments.

Publishes the laws and resolutions of Congress, amendments to the Constitution, treaties and Executive orders and proclamations, and has custody of the original copies of all such documents.

And performs other important public services.

The Department's chief concern is the maintenance of peace and uninterrupted normal movement of persons and commodities between the United States and other countries, which are vital to American social and economic welfare; it aids in protecting American citizens and interests abroad; and performs both foreign and domestic functions established by law and prescribed by the President.

Its work is performed by the Department in Washington with 800 officers and employes and by a far-flung Foreign Service with 700 diplomatic and consular officers and 3,000 clerks in more than 300 important centers:

Some of the principal consular services for the fiscal year 1932:

Invoices certified	481,783
Letters received	904,666
Notarial Services	160,626
Protection Cases	30,913
Visas	72,981
Trade Reports and Letters.....	59,268
Fees collected for Government...	\$2,147,982



THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Diplomatic missions (Embassies and Legations) at capitals of 56 countries maintain direct contact with foreign governments.

Consular offices at 314 trade and communication centers abroad deal with innumerable matters, among which are:

- Entrance and clearance of American vessels.
- Visaing passports of aliens coming to the United States.
- Studying conditions relating to American commerce and trade.
- Performance of notarial services.
- Protection of Americans.
- Customs revenue, Public Health, etc.

THE GROWING VOLUME OF WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

	1912	1922	1932
Correspondence:			
Outgoing pieces of mail	245,000	942,000	1,403,000
Incoming pieces of mail			
Cablegrams and Telegrams:			
Number		36,567	43,315
Volume (groups and words).....		1,662,000	2,790,000
Passports Issued....	29,719	137,551	153,218

Another interesting exhibit was a collection of documents showing the necessary steps in the making of a treaty, the treaty restoring friendly relations with Germany, signed August 25, 1921, being the one taken as an example. They were as follows:

1. Full power to American Commissioner to negotiate a Treaty (signed by Secretary of State).
- 2-4. Text of Treaty as signed.
5. Senate Resolution advising and consenting to Ratification (attested by Secretary of Senate).
6. Ratification of the Treaty by the President (signed by President and the Secretary of State).
7. Protocol of Exchange of Ratifications.
8. President Proclamation of the Treaty.

With these framed documents was also a leather binder or cover for Exchange Copy. The black leather case was handsomely embossed in gilt on the front and back covers, the seal of the United States appearing in the center. There was also a black leather case for carrying purposes.

Still another exhibit was the following (given below), and it was accompanied by a unique chart or graph representing the treaty relationships which we have with other countries and which

they have with each other through the 82 multilateral treaties in effect with reference to the United States. The chart contains the names of 73 countries, and there are nearly 2,600 lines crossing between the various countries, each representing from one to 44 treaties in effect between those particular countries. Those 82 multilateral treaties would require more than 25,000 bilateral treaties to effect the same international relationships between the countries of the world.

A NEW TREND IN TREATY MAKING

Treaties signed by many nations (rather than by only two) relating to the promotion of peace and to economic, humanitarian and other subjects of common concern, are an outgrowth of modern developments in communication and trade. Such multilateral treaties were unknown a century ago; they are all of comparatively recent date.

Beginning with the Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1864, there are 82 multilateral treaties now in force (including postal conventions) to which the United States is a party. There are numerous other similar treaties to which the United States is not a party.

A single multilateral treaty may be the equivalent of many hundreds of treaties between only two countries, since each signatory has treaty relations with every one of the other parties.

A novelty among the exhibits is a series of cleverly executed maps and charts, arranged in four panels, showing Communication and Trade a century ago compared with today, and also the International Relations of the United States, and the number of Foreign Diplomatic and Consular Officers in the United States. These figures are painted in two different colors, and as the electric lights, concealed behind a proscenium, are automatically and alternately changed in color as they are thrown on the panel the one set of figures becomes invisible and the other appears.

Three publications that will be distributed at the Chicago exhibit are: A pamphlet entitled "The American Foreign Service"; another entitled "The Department of State of the United States" (brought up to date); and a Cumulative List of the Publications of the Department of State, from October 1, 1929.

Rufus C. Dawes, president of the World's Fair, said: "I know of no better place in all the world to preach the gospel of hope and confidence than on these grounds where are gathered together evidences of the great victories of man in overcoming the obstacles of nature and where also one may see these hundreds of buildings defying depression and declaring a Nation's determination."



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Release for publication, April 22, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 15, 1933:

Sydney G. Gest, of Merion, Pa., American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, and now in the United States, resigned, effective April 21, 1933.

Robert Newbegin, 2d, of Cambridge, Mass., now American Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City.

John Ball Osborne, of Pennsylvania, American Consul General at Budapest, Hungary, will retire June 30, 1933.

Francis Bowden Stevens, of Schenectady, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been assigned Language Officer in addition to his consular duties.

Released for publication, April 29, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 22, 1933:

Willard L. Beaulac, of Pawtucket, R. I., Second Secretary of Legation at San Salvador, El Salvador, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Joseph L. Brent, of Ruxton, Md., American Vice Consul and Language Officer at Paris, France, assigned Vice Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine.

Cavendish W. Cannon, of Salt Lake City, Utah, American Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, assigned Foreign Service Officer and American Vice Consul at Sofia, Bulgaria.

Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., of Orange, N. J., American Vice Consul at Tsingtao, China, assigned Vice Consul at Shanghai.

Clarence B. Hewes, of Jeanerette, La., First Secretary of Legation at Riga, Latvia, has resigned, effective June 30, 1933.

Dale W. Maher, of Joplin, Mo., American Consul at Shanghai, China, assigned Consul at Hong Kong.

James S. Moose, Jr., of Morrillton, Ark., now American Vice Consul and Language Officer at Paris, France, assigned Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq.

Alfred T. Nester, of Geneva, N. Y., now American Consul at Tunis, Tunisia, assigned Consul at Palermo, Italy.

Howard F. Withey, of Reed City, Mich., now American Consul at Paris, France, assigned Consul at Tunis.

On April 25, 1933, the Senate confirmed the nomination of James B. Young, of Philadelphia, Pa., as a Consul General, and he has been assigned Consul General at Callao-Lima, Peru.

The following Foreign Service officers, unclassified, now serving as Vice Consuls at their respective posts, have been assigned to the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, for a course of instruction beginning June 19, 1933:

Reginald Bragonier, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., Berlin Germany.

Douglas Flood, Kenilworth, Ill., Ottawa, Ontario.

James E. Henderson, San Francisco, Calif., Vancouver, B. C.

L. Randolph Higgs, West Point, Miss., Tampico, Mexico.

Douglas James, Brooklyn, N. Y., Naples, Italy.

Robert C. McCloud, St. Petersburg, Fla., Geneva, Switzerland.

Wales W. Signor, Ypsilanti, Mich., Naples, Italy.

Orray Taft, Jr., Santa Barbara, Calif., Mexico City.

Robert M. Taylor, Seattle, Wash., Mexico City.

Leo Toch, Far Rockaway, N. Y., Montreal, Quebec.

Milton K. Wells, Bristow, Okla., Ensenada, Mexico.

Robert F. Woodward, Minneapolis, Minn., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Non-Career

The services of Aloys J. Neu, of Madison, Wis., now American Vice Consul at Para, Brazil, will terminate effective June, 1933.

The services of Leo E. Schumacher, of St. Louis, Mo., now American Vice Consul at Vigo, Spain, will terminate, effective June, 1933.

The services of William P. Schockley, of Dover, Del., now American Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy, will terminate effective June, 1933.

The American Consulate at Cap Haitien, Haiti, will be closed, effective June 30, 1933.

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The American Consulate at North Bay, Ontario, will be closed, effective June 30, 1933, the archives and records to be preserved at Toronto.

The American Consulate at Tananarive, Madagascar, will be closed, effective June 30, 1933, the archives and records to be preserved at Durban, South Africa.

The American Consulate at Sarnia, Ontario, will be closed, effective June 30, 1933, the records and archives to be preserved at Windsor.

The American Consular Agency at Jersey, Channel Islands, has been ordered closed, the records and archives to be preserved at Southampton, England. On the closing of the Agency the services of Mr. Ralph E. B. Voisin, Acting Consular Agent, will terminate.

Released for publication, May 6, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 29, 1933:

J. Ernest Black, of Pittsburgh, Pa., American Vice Consul at Hong Kong, resigned, effective May 2, 1933.

Paul Bowerman, of Detroit, Mich., American Consul at Salonika, Greece, and now in the United States, has resigned, effective June 30, 1933.

Sidney H. Browne, of Short Hills, N. J., American Vice Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands, assigned Vice Consul at Batavia, Java.

Harry Campbell, of Wichita, Kans., American Consul at London, Ontario, and now in the United States, will be retired June 30, 1933.

Eugene H. Dooman, of New York City, First Secretary of Embassy at London, England, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Randolph Harrison, Jr., of Lynchburg, Va., Third Secretary of Legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Cecil B. Lyon, of New York City, American Vice Consul at Hong Kong, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Robert M. Ott, of El Paso, Texas, American Vice Consul at Ciudad, Juarez, Mexico, died on May 1, 1933.

John S. Wiley, of Indianapolis, Ind., Counselor of Embassy at Madrid, Spain, and now temporarily assigned to the Department, detailed for permanent duty.

The American Consulate at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, will be closed, effective June 30, 1933.

Released for publication, May 13, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 6, 1933:

Edward P. Borden, of New York City, American Vice Consul at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, resigned, effective May 5, 1933.

Joseph Flack, of Grnoble, Pa., First Secretary of Embassy at Madrid, Spain, designated First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

Frederic W. Goding, of Illinois, Foreign Service Officer, retired, and formerly American Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, died at Livermore, Me., on May 5.

Alfred W. Kliefoth, of Boalsburg, Pa., First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, designated First Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria.

John S. Mosher, of New York City, American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China, resigned, effective June 5, 1933.

Walter H. Schoellkopf, of Buffalo, N. Y., Second Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Madrid, Spain.

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Howard C. Taylor, of Meckling, S. Dak., American Consul at Tientsin, China, resigned, effective June 5, 1933.

Non-Career

The American Consulate at Acapulco, Mexico, will be closed June 30, 1933.

The services of Edgar L. McGinnis, Jr., of Pitcairn, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Medellin, Colombia, will terminate June 30, 1933.

The American Consulate at Stavanger, Norway, will be closed June 30, 1933, when Frithjof C. Sigmond, of Minnesota, now Vice Consul there, will be transferred to Stockholm, Sweden.

The services of Louis S. Peckham, of Clay Center, Kans., now American Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, will terminate June 30, 1933.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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

Medical Director John McMullen. Directed to proceed from Paris, France, to Madrid, Spain, to attend the meetings of the Second International Congress on Sanitary Aviation, and the Seventh International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy May 29 to June 4, 1933. April 20, 1933.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. T. Morrison. Directed to proceed from Belfast, Ireland, to Glasgow, Scotland, and return, between June 16 and June 25, for the purpose of assisting the American Consul in examining intending immigrants for visa purposes, during the absence of the regular medical officer. May 3, 1933.

Medical Director John McMullen. Directed to proceed to Seville, Spain, and return to Paris, France, for the purpose of attending the Third Session of the International Office on Documentation of Military Medicine to be held in that city June 6, 7 and 8. May 6, 1933.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Warren I. Hinkle. Directed to proceed from Detroit, Mich., to Windsor, Ontario, and return, to assist the American Consul in the examination of intending immigrants for visa purposes during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Lyman on leave. May 9, 1933.

BIRTHS

A son, Robert Maurice Chilton, was born on February 1, 1933, at Sarnia, Canada, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Maurice J. Chilton. Mr. Chilton is Vice Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and is a son of Robert S. Chilton, former chief of the Consular Bureau, Department of State.

A daughter, Esther Desirée Windom, was born on March 6, 1933, at Caluire, Rhone, France, to Mr. and Mrs. William Hutcheson Windom. Mr. Windom is clerk at the American Consulate at Lyon, France.

A son, Maurice Edward Gottlieb, was born on March 18, 1933, at Wellington, New Zealand, to Consul and Mrs. Bernard Gottlieb.

A son, John Goodwin Merriam, was born on March 27, 1933, at Lausanne, Switzerland, to Consul and Mrs. Gordon P. Merriam. Mr. Merriam is stationed at Cairo, Egypt.

A son, Nelson Beck Johnson, was born on April 8, 1933, at Peiping, China, to Minister and Mrs. Nelson Trusler Johnson.

A daughter, Adele Bannan Lineaweaver, was born on April 14, 1933, at Amsterdam, Netherlands, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Francis Ridgway Lineaweaver.

A daughter, Ophelia Yepis, was born on April 18, 1933, at Guaymas, Mexico, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Alfonso Fernando Yepis.

A son, Marshall Dewitt Vance, was born on April 23, 1933, at Windsor, Ontario, to Consul and Mrs. Marshall M. Vance.

A son, James Alfred Thompson, was born on May 5, 1933, at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard H. Thompson. Mr. Thompson is clerk at the American Consulate at Port-au-Prince.

MARRIAGES

Leary-Martin. Married on April 20, 1933, at Vancouver, B. C., Vice Consul Robert Edmond Leary and Miss Florence Steel Martin, of Asheville, N. C.

Newbegin-Slade. Married on April 22, 1933, at Cambridge, Mass., Consul Robert Newbegin, 2d, and Miss Katherine Slade, of Cambridge, Mass.



IN MEMORIAM

Vice Consul Robert M. Ott died at the William Beaumont Hospital at El Paso, Tex., on May 1, 1933. Mr. Ott since his service at Belize, British Honduras, has been in ill health, and his assignment to Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, last March was made in order to enable him to be near home and to undergo necessary medical treatment. Mr. Ott was born in Chihuahua, Mexico, of American parents, January 2, 1907. After serving from 1925 to 1931 at various Consulates in Mexico, he was appointed on December 17, 1931, after examination Vice Consul of career and diplomatic secretary; he was sent to Belize and arrived there early in September, 1931, a few days before the hurricane struck that place, causing the death of Consul G. Russell Taggart; he remained in charge at Belize until December, 1932, when he was transferred as Third Secretary to Managua, Nicaragua; on account of ill health he was assigned last March as Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez.

The interment was made at El Paso, Tex., on May 3. All the Government Departments at El Paso were represented at the services, as also the Mexican Consular Service and several Departments of the Mexican Government at Ciudad Juarez. The active pallbearers were all schoolmates of "Bob" Ott, who had spent the greater part of his life in El Paso and Ciudad Juarez; while the honorary pallbearers, who numbered 24, were the American and Mexican consular officers, United States Customs, Immigration, Border Patrol and Agricultural Department officials, as also army officers from Fort Bliss. There were many beautiful wreaths and sprays sent by Government organizations and friends, including those from the American Foreign Service Association; and from the American Consulates at Ciudad Juarez and Chihuahua.

Mr. Ott's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Ott, lived in Chihuahua for many years and are well known to many American Foreign Service Officers in Mexico; they are now residing in El Paso. Sincere sympathy is extended to them and to their family.

Following a year and a half of illness, Dr. Frederic Webster Goding, who retired from the American Foreign Service on July 1, 1924, when he was Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, died on May 4, 1933, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hurd at Livermore Falls, Me.

Dr. Goding was born in Hyde Park, Mass., May 9, 1858, son of Alphonso Landon and Lydia Mehitable (Chandler) Goding; he took pride in

tracing his ancestry, on both sides, from the Pilgrim fathers. He was educated in Chicago and Kanesville, Ill.; he received his medical degree from the Northwestern University in 1882, and his Ph.D. from Bethel College, Tenn. He practiced medicine until 1898. Later he was professor of natural science at Loudon College, Tenn. He was mayor of Rutland, Ill., for nearly 10 years. He was assistant to the State Entomologist of Illinois in 1884-95, and held a similar position in Tennessee when at Loudon College. He published many papers on biology and entomology.

On February 11, 1898, Dr. Goding was appointed, after examination, Consul at Newcastle, New South, Wales. In August, 1907, he was transferred to Montevideo, and on September 18, 1913, he was promoted to Consul General at Guayaquil, where he stayed until his retirement in 1924. Since that time he has been living at his home in Livermore Falls, Me. Dr. Goding is survived by two children, Mrs. Hazel Vera Goding Ames, of Wayne, Nebr., and F. Langdon Goding, of Livermore; eight grandchildren; and a brother, Oscar Winfield Goding, of Los Angeles, Calif.

Dr. Goding last year wrote to the JOURNAL urging all retired members of the Service to cultivate a hobby, and stated that his hobby had been along scientific lines. Among his work had been the discovery of the lost art of tempering copper, such as was practiced by the ancients.

Mrs. Mabel Ray Martin Brady, wife of Austin C. Brady, American Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland, died on May 18, 1933, at Winchester, Va. Mrs. Brady who had been in ill health for some time past, returned recently to the United States with her husband and entered the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore. Later she and her husband went to Berryville, Va., but her condition became so serious that she was taken to the hospital at Winchester. Funeral services were held on May 19 in Washington, which were attended by friends and members of the Department of State. The Reverend H. H. D. Sterrett, of All Souls Episcopal Church, conducted the service. Interment was made at Topeka, Kans., where Mrs. Brady's parents are buried. Mrs. Brady was a daughter of Samuel F. Martin, native of Pennsylvania, who with Mrs. Martin, formerly Miss Maria Merrell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, located many years ago in Topeka. Mr. Brady, who was born in Topeka, entered the Foreign Service in 1917, and has served at Manzanillo, Mexico, Punta Arenas, Chile, Saltillo, Mexico, Malaga, Spain, and now at Edinburgh.



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Mrs. Brady was one of those sweet, sincere Foreign Service wives who mean so much to the Service. She made hosts of friends at the posts where Mr. Brady has been stationed; she was constantly helping and comforting her countrymen in those foreign lands, and her loss will be deeply felt in very many circles. Sincere sympathy is extended to Mr. Brady in his sad bereavement.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S DECISION

According to a newspaper report, Comptroller General McCarl has held in a recent ruling that Foreign Service officers are not eligible for the 60-day leave to which they are entitled under the law until they have actually reached their post of duty. This decision was in response to a letter from the Secretary of State. He explained that until leave was suspended by the economy act of 1932, the Foreign Service officers on duty in this country were limited to the amount of leave prescribed for other State Department employes, but once they had been assigned to a foreign post their leave was restored to 60 days, which they were allowed to take before leaving this country. With the leave privilege re-established April 1, entitling them to three-quarters of a year's leave, the Secretary asked if they now could take 45 days before being sent abroad. Mr. McCarl, answering in the negative, said, however, they must stay on a 15-day leave basis the same as applies to other government workers until they reach the other side. This will hold their leave to 11¼ days until they reach their foreign post of duty.

(Other decisions of Comptroller General unavoidably held over to next issue.)

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL

The Twentieth Annual Convention of the National Foreign Trade Council was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on April 26, 27, and 28, 1933. The Department of State was represented at this Convention by Mr. James J. Murphy, Chief of the Commercial Office; Consul Walter A. Foote, Mr. Raymond Mackay, of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, and Mr. Warren Kelchner, of the Latin-American Division.

Mr. Raymond Mackay, of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, addressed the Convention at the first General Session, taking as his subject the "Pacific Area." His presentation of the problems affecting the trade of the Pacific was well received by the Convention, and was responsible for much favorable comment.

The work of the Convention was divided into General Sessions and Group Sessions, in addition to a Trade Advisers Service on the evening of April 26, at which all Government officials assigned to the Convention assisted. The World Trade dinner was held on the evening of April 27. Although the attendance at this Convention was not as large as at previous gatherings, there seemed to be a greater percentage of responsible heads of financial and export organizations who participated therein.

Mr. James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council and former President of the United States Steel Corporation, stated in opening the Convention that there was today an atmosphere of more confident assurance regarding the future than at any time during the past three years. He stated that we are in a transition stage which promises substantial progress toward international understanding and settlement of major problems bearing upon the world economic situation. He pointed out that these satisfactory developments are due in large measure to the public utterances of President Roosevelt, which have contributed so substantially to the changed attitude of mind regarding the advantages to be derived at this stage from a neighborly approach by all the nations to the study and solution of our world problems.

Mr. Farrell stressed the importance of the establishment of sound currencies in all of the countries. He stated that the 80 per cent decline in export trade—\$5,240,000,000 in 1929 to \$1,650,000,000 in 1932—was not a result of lack of competitive power, nor to our altered position as a creditor country, but to a combination of unsettled influences abroad, such as depreciated currencies, exchange controls, embargoes on imports, quotas,



and other fantastic schemes which operate in restraint of international trade. Mr. Farrell opposed a horizontal reduction of tariff duties and said that this would be as inequitable as a flat rate of income tax on all taxpayers alike. In regard to the relation of government to business, he stated that in his opinion the higher results can be found in consultation and cooperation with the Departments of the Government responsible for aiding in the promotion of national trade, domestic and foreign, and not by a system of control of industry under a Government Bureau or other body external to the industrial unit. The latter, he said, would be an approach to state socialism, which he said is foreign to the genius and traditions of the American people.

Dr. Lionel D. Edie, former Professor of Finance at the University of Chicago, discussed "Laying the International Foundation for Trade Recovery." He stressed the importance of reestablishing faith in contractual obligations, and, with this in view, he urged (1) stabilization of currency; (2) establishment of responsibility of central banks and governmental treasuries for the broad movement of world price levels, and (3) reestablishing the domestic market.

Mr. Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company and Exchange Comptroller of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, delivered an outstanding address at the general meeting on Thursday, April 27. Mr. Kent stated that the gold embargo declared on April 19, 1933, was a spectacular method of a President who desired to call the attention of all the world to the chaos that was developing in international trade through the growth of economic nationalism and at the same time lay the ground work for a return to sound procedure. He stated that the consequences of this act have already borne good fruit. He pointed out the absolute necessity that foreign trade have some stabilized basis for price making if conditions are to be stabilized throughout the world. Mr. Kent pointed out that as a result of the development of economic nationalism we have moved through the various strata of unwise activities to the final absurdities of the boycott and the "Buy American." "Buy British," et cetera. He pointed out that with the earth peopled as it is today, economic nationalism carried to its ultimate end would mean the destruction of civilization.

Mr. Reginald F. Chutter, Export Manager of Sharp and Dohme, discussed "Government Credit Aid for Export Trade." Mr. Chutter pointed out that European Governments give active support to the protection of foreign trade activities of their industrialists and outlined in some detail the British plan for the establishment of government

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guarantee of export credits. He discussed the "Export Credits Guarantee Departments" operating under the British Board of Trade and pointed out that the Comprehensive Guarantee policy, which is issued under this plan, is a contract designed to cover the exporters' complete operations covering the entire world. He stated that "under this guarantee the exporter can be insured against 75 per cent of all losses in excess of an agreed amount arising from the insolvency of his customers in all markets subject to an agreed maximum."

Mr. Chutter favored the establishment of government credit aid in this country. He is of the opinion that such aid could best be given through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation assisted by the advice of a special committee of industrialists, bankers, and insurance experts, through the Federal Reserve Banks in the various districts and the local banks which would work directly with the exporter.

At the Foreign Trade Dinner, Assistant Secretary of Commerce John Dickinson discussed the present economic situation. He stated that we can not hope that other countries will lower their tariff barriers unless we make appropriate contributions to that end in the form of reciprocal treaties which would stimulate our own import trade.



Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., discussed "Treaty Negotiations in World Trade" and strongly urged the unconditional-most-favored nation system as the ideal in commercial relations. He stated that so far as tariffs and other trade restrictions are concerned we have recently fallen into a vicious circle. He stated that we have followed, or according to some thinkers we have led, in the struggle for economic nationalism but that in any case this is no time to lead the way to world recovery by acting alone in radical world tariff legislation.

J. J. M.

LEGISLATIVE DIARY

(Extracts from Congressional Record of Interest to Foreign Service Officers)

April 20. The Senate received the nomination of Breckinridge Long, of Missouri, to be Ambassador to Italy.

The Senate also received the nomination of James B. Young, of Pennsylvania, now a Foreign Service Officer of Class 3 and a Consul, to be a Consul General of the United States of America.

April 21. The Senate received the nomination of Sumner Welles, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to Cuba.

April 24. The Senate. Mr. Pittman reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations the nomination of James B. Young (mentioned above), which nomination was ordered to be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Sumner Welles, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to Cuba, and Breckinridge Long, of Missouri, to be Ambassador to Italy.

April 25. The Senate confirmed the nomination of James B. Young to be a Consul General.

April 26. The Senate received the following nomination: Laurence A. Steinhardt, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden; James S. Moose, Jr., of Arkansas, now a Foreign Service Officer Unclassified and a Vice Consul of Career, to be also a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States; and Cavendish W. Cannon, of Utah, now a Foreign Service Officer Unclassified and a Vice Consul of Career, to be also a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States.

April 27. The Senate. Mr. Coolidge introduced a bill (S. 1541) for the relief of Mueia Alger, widow of Consul William E. Alger, read the first time and by unanimous consent the second time, and referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

April 28. The Senate received the nomination of Warren Delano Robbins, of New York, now chief of the Division of Protocol, Department of State, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Canada.

The House. Mr. McReynolds introduced H. R. 5357 for the relief of Alice M. A. Damm, widow of Consul Henry C. A. Damm. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

May 1. The Senate received the nomination of Hugh S. Gibson, of California, now Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg, to be Ambassador to Brazil.

May 2. The Senate received a message from the President transmitting in accordance with S. Res. 351, statements showing the functions of the Department of

State and all of its related activities, the statutory authority for the performance of each function, and the annual cost in so far as it is practicable to determine the cost on that basis; also a list of employes receiving compensation at the rate of \$5,000 or more per annum.

May 3. The House. Mr. Black introduced H. R. 5401 for the relief of certain officers and employes of the Foreign Service of the United States, who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of catastrophes of nature and other causes. Referred to Committee on Claims. (See article in JOURNAL, March, 1933, page 112.)

May 4. The Senate received the nomination of Dave Hennen Morris, of New York, to be Ambassador to Belgium and also Minister to Luxembourg.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Hugh S. Gibson, to be Ambassador to Brazil; Warren Delano Robbins, to be Minister to Canada; Laurence A. Steinhardt, to be Minister to Sweden; and Cavendish W. Cannon and James S. Moose, Jr., to be Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service.

May 8. The Senate received the nomination of George Bliss Lane, of New York, now a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and a Vice Consul of Career, to be also a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

May 10. The Senate. Mr. Dale introduced S. 1605 for the relief of Anna Elizabeth Rice Denison, widow of Consul Frank C. Denison. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate discussed and passed H. R. 4220 for the protection of Government records. The measure provides: That whoever, by virtue of his employment by the United States shall obtain from another or having custody of or access to, or shall have had custody of or access to, any official diplomatic code or any matter prepared in any such code, or which purports to have been prepared in any such code, shall willfully, without authorization or competent authority, publish or furnish to another any such code or matter or any matter which was obtained while in the process of transmission between any foreign government and its diplomatic mission in the United States, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

May 11. The Senate passed the third deficiency bill (H. R. 5390) inserting, among other things, the following amendment:

Fluctuations in rates of exchange: Not to exceed \$1,500,000 of any appropriation or appropriations for the State Department for the fiscal year 1934 is hereby made available to enable the President, in his discretion or as prescribed by him, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, to make expenditures arising in connection with fluctuations in rates of exchange subsequent to March 1, 1933, and such action as the President may take shall be conclusive, to be immediately available and to continue available until June 30, 1934.

May 12. The Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, known as the Farm Relief Bill (H. R. 3835), in which is incorporated Title III, "Financing and Exercising Power conferred by Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution: to Coin Money and to Regulate the Value thereof," (having been duly passed by the House and the Senate), approved by the President.

May 15. The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Dave Hennen Morris, to be Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg.

George Bliss Lane, to be Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.



The House received a message from the Senate announcing that the Senate insists upon its amendments to H. R. 5390 (Third Deficiency Bill), agrees to the conference asked by the House thereon, and appoints as conferees on the part of the Senate Messrs. Bratton, Glass, McKellar, Hale and Keyes.

May 16. The Senate, and also the House, received a message from the President of the United States concerning the message he had addressed that morning to the sovereigns and presidents of those nations participating in the Disarmament Conference and the World Monetary and Economic Conference. (H. Doc. No. 36, World Political and Economic Peace.)

May 18. Senate amendment as to exchange relief was, in the course of conference, dropped.

(In the assembling of facts justifying exchange relief, the Department was hampered by the shortness of time. Individual situations described in letters from the field were presented, it is true, but there had been no time to receive letters from the more remote posts. In order that Congress may have a more comprehensive idea of what appreciated foreign currencies mean in living costs to the Service throughout the world, succinct statements of fact as to how individuals are affected will be of value.)

VACATION THOUGHTS

Holidays should bring some release from scheduled activities. We live too much by schedule and a break gives opportunity to develop personality and initiative.—*Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

A good holiday is like eternity—there is no reckoning of time. The best holiday is that which contains the largest number of new experiences.—*H. A. L. Fisher.*

An absent-minded dentist was heard to say soothingly, as he applied the pliers to his automobile, under which he lay: "Now, this is going to hurt just a little."

AMERICA FOR ME

By HENRY VAN DYKE

'Tis fine to see the Old World, and travel up and down
Among the famous palaces and cities of renown,
To admire the crumbly castles and the statues of the
kings—

But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things.

So it's home again, and home again, America for me!
My heart is turning home again, and there I long
to be,
In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean
bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full
of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air;
And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair;
And it's sweet to dream in Venice, and it's great to study
Rome;

But when it comes to living there is no place like home.

I like the German fir-woods, in green battalions drilled;
I like the gardens of Versailles with flashing fountains
filled;
But, oh, to take your hand, my dear, and ramble for a
day
In the friendly western woodland where Nature has her
way!

I know that Europe's wonderful, yet something seems
to lack;
The past is too much with her, and the people looking
back;
But the glory of the Present is to make the Future free—
We love our land for what she is and what she is to be.

Oh, it's home again, and home again, America for
me!
I want a ship that's westward bound to plough the
rolling sea,
To the blessed Land of Room Enough beyond the
ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full
of stars.

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Mackay Radio

A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By EDWARD C. WYNNE

"Manchoukuo, Child of Conflict," by K. K. Kawakami (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1933).

The "raison d'être" of this book, according to its author, is that "the world at large should know what Manchoukuo is—its organization, its foreign relations, its finances, its problems and difficulties" (page VII). Mr. Kawakami writes with this thesis ever before him, and whether one agrees or disagrees with his presentation of Japan's case on the great issue involved, it may be said that this is one of the most able presentations of that case that has been published. The book shows an intensive study of the subject; it is carefully written, and the author's conclusions are expressed in language which is generally frank and direct.

Learned professors in the United States who have prepared lengthy treatises on the evils of imperialism have a habit of quoting Mr. Kipling in re the white man's burden. Mr. Kawakami does not quote Kipling, but it would seem that he remembers the poem. "For the first time in history, a non-white race has undertaken to carry the white man's burden, and the white man, long accustomed to think the burden exclusively his own, is reluctant to commit it to the young shoulders of Japan. . . . Stripped of all diplomatic verbiage, that is the long and short of the whole story" (page VII).

The author regards "the question of recognition or non-recognition" as "comparatively unimportant" (page VII), although he admits that Manchoukuo "has been clamoring for recognition as a matter of principle" (page 15). As a practical matter, however, he has "a sneaky feeling of suspicion that neither Japan nor Manchoukuo really wants recognition, at least for some years to come" (page 15). Mr. Kawakami feels that in asking Japan to arbitrate the Manchurian problem, the League was "asking Japan to do what no other Power, similarly situated, would do" (page 146). In this regard he emphasizes the geographical aspect of the argument. "It is not fair," he writes with a pen that seems to have been mistaken for a rapier, "to compare Japan's vital rights in Manchuria with the comparatively small British concession in Persia. Japan would have gladly submitted to the arbitrament of the League any dispute developing from any oil concession in a country thousands of miles away" (page 15).

In Chapter II, entitled "Aggression or Self-Defense," Mr. Kawakami brings up the controversial question of what is the meaning of the term "aggressor" and just who determines the

meaning of this term in the event of hostilities. He reviews the events immediately preceding and following "the lurid night of September 18, 1931" (page 54); it is perhaps irrelevant to state that according to his interpretation of these events, Japan was acting in self-defense. But aside from this interpretation, he feels that the differences were a family affair and no concern of the League of Nations, which "should have told Japan and China to get together and settle the matter themselves. Had the League done this immediately after September 18, all that China would have had to do would have been to live up to the existing treaties with Japan and there would have been no independent Manchoukuo to worry about, as I shall show in the next chapter" (page 70).

The next chapter (III) is entitled "Enter Manchoukuo." It begins with a quotation of the well known passage in Woodrow Wilson's "A History of the American People" to the effect that when the Spanish-American War came, there had been no thought of sweeping the Spanish islands of far-away seas within the sovereignty of the United States. Mr. Kawakami develops the parallel along somewhat singular lines and finds that "Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's empire has proved to be even more fragile than that of Spain" (page 72). It is felt that the Lytton Commission should have realized this; in fact the author states that "the Report of the League Commission is nothing short of a tragedy" (page 81). The chapter abounds in comments regarding the Commission; few of the comments are complimentary, some of them have a touch of George Bernard Shaw.

In Chapter VII, entitled "The Government of Manchoukuo," and Chapter VIII, entitled "Manchoukuo's Helmsman," it is "intimated" that Japan has something to do with directing the ship of state in the region mentioned. Chapter VII contains a "Diagram of the Organization of the Manchoukuo Government" which should delight the young instructor in political science, who will note that there are "512 Manchurians as compared with 234 Japanese" (page 151) holding official positions in this governmental organization. The practical politician, on the other hand, will be impressed by the statement that "as a matter of fact, the Japanese officials exercise greater influence than is indicated by the figures because they occupy most of the key positions to which are assigned the most important and responsible work" (page 151).

Other interesting chapters to which reference may be made are "The Finances of Manchoukuo" (IX), "Manchoukuo's Foreign Relations" (X), and "The Open Door—Is It Closed?" (XIV). Mr. Kawakami does not give a direct answer to



The Church of the Virgin, Kraków, Poland

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the question contained in the last chapter heading. He declares that "to the American mind, the meaning of the open door is far from clear" (page 243). He quotes with approval Lord Charles Beresford's statement that the open door would be of no use "unless the room inside is in order" and states that Manchoukuo's first task "under Japanese tutelage" is to "put the room inside in order and that is what it is doing" (page 267).

In his final chapter, "China at Home" (XVI), the author concludes that China may yet "emerge as a united nation, not under a new-fangled republican government totally alien to her soil and her race psychology but under an absolute but benevolent government established by a man of iron . . . who will rule with a sword in one hand and the Analect of Confucius in the other. After all, China may, in Heaven's good time, rid Manchuria of the Japanese and drive them to the sea. Who knows?" (page 305).

"Force in Peace," by Albert E. Hindmarsh (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1933).

Dr. Hindmarsh presents in the well-documented manner of the dons of Harvard a treatise on the subject of measures short of war as used in international relations.

One wonders if his colleagues in the Law School will be in complete agreement with him when he states that "the restraining order of 'cease fire' has been repeatedly handed down from Geneva during the past year, but it has lacked authority and respect."

"Political India, 1832-1932," edited by Sir John Cumming (Oxford University Press, New York, 1933).

This book should prove valuable to Foreign Service officers who receive orders to report for duty at a consular mission in India. "The book aims," declares its editor, "to describe fairly the present, by the past." Twenty contributors have cooperated to do this and to show the evolution of political ideas in India. The chapter on the Indian States and their attitude to the federal idea is particularly well written.

The glow of the sun for pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth;
You are nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.

Inscription in an old English garden, Eureka, Calif.



LETTERS

(This column will be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the Editor from members of the Association on topics of general interest. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing merely the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL, or of the Association.)

HOME, SWEET HOME IN 1933

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

Many, perhaps most, foreign service officers simply live week by week looking forward to the next leave period and the longed-for visit home. For obvious reasons not so many have been able to come during recent months, and perhaps some would like to hear how the good old U. S. A. looked to consular eyes in March, 1933. Homecoming now is not all happiness; the picture is full of sombre shadows, but it is not without its brighter lights of hope and promise.

Coming from a European country and landing at one of our smaller ports the visitor's first impression was one of shocked surprise at seeing trucks loaded with open garbage cans passing through the streets. In the country of his residence no one under 14 can remember ever having seen such a sight. Everywhere in the United States municipal housekeeping is far below the western European standard and it is sadly true that the dirtiest city in at least one of those countries is cleaner than the cleanest city in the land of glorified plumbing and the ubiquitous bathtub. It is fair to say that much of this European improvement has been brought about with money borrowed from America. Just the same, idle men standing about in dirty streets suggest possibilities of useful employment but, alas, every municipality has budget trouble just as all the States and the nation have and, though seriously underpoliced now, is reducing its force of officers.

Prices are unbelievably low. Men's suits, that if not good, are at least good looking, are on display priced as low as \$9.85 and thereabouts, and a really good two-pants suit can be bought for \$20. In all the cheaper shops clothes are sold on the installment plan. "Nothing down and \$1.50 per week" is one favorite offer and "Use your credit" is a slogan widely displayed. In general, prices of food, clothing and footwear are back not only to pre-war levels, but to those of 30 years ago. Railway and street car fares, telephone and telegraph rates, physicians and dentist's fees, taxes, and many other things have not come down at all. Carpenters working on the inaugural stands struck for \$11 per day and got it from the Inaugural Committee, but not from any other employers. Nominal wages of unionized labor have been maintained, but at the price of stopping all work. There is a penny restaurant on Pennsylvania Avenue with a long bill-of-fare on which each dish is priced at one cent. Hunger can be appeased for a nickel. Mrs. Roosevelt has served some 7½-cent meals in the White House. Meals at 25 cents are obtainable and 50 cents is quite enough to pay for a good dinner in the best cafeterias. The 5-cent shoe shine is definitely back and a two-cent tip will not be scorned. There is much protest over the fact that rents have not come down in Washington as elsewhere. There are many, many vacant apartments, however, and good bargainers can get reductions from the asking prices. The number of vacant stores and offices in the heart of the shopping district is shocking. A large business building sold at auction in February brought less than half its assessed value. *The Washington Post*, once one of the most valuable newspaper properties in America, has been losing about \$30,000 per month, and is now in the hands of receivers.

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But who can rejoice over low prices, knowing what they mean in bankrupt business, low wages, unemployment and misery? The streets are full of beggars. There has been much brave and hopeful singing of "Happy Days Are Here Again," but the real national anthem is still, "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" Native-born American white men, as good as you or I, dear reader, are begging on the sidewalks and are pitifully grateful for even two or three copper cents. Down in Alabama I was asked, "Is there much begging in the streets up nawth?" and when I sadly replied in the affirmative the rejoinder was, "Well, they certainly are mighty lucky. Down heah they ain't nobody to beg from."

And that is literally true. In agricultural sections many people are absolutely back to pioneer conditions and others are going. What they can raise on their farms they have and the rest they do without. Automobiles stand idle for lack of gasoline and many of those running still carry 1932 licenses because the owners cannot buy 1933 tags. They are not arrested because they are too numerous. Countless farms have been sold for taxes and \$9,000,000,000 worth of farm mortgages are frozen assets. A greater sum in town and city loans is in no better case and no man sees how this burden of debt can be lifted.

But, Glory be to God! the American spirit is not broken. Once well-to-do men in threadbare clothes still joke about their miseries and laugh at their jokes. A favorite story is that one business man saw another standing on a bridge and staring down at the water. He



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climbed upon the railing and was just about to take the plunge when the first man shouted, "Here—wait a minute. Don't do anything rash. Let's talk things over calmly." So they talked things over calmly and at the end they both jumped off.

That must have been during February when the owners of \$40,000,000,000 of bank deposits all tried to draw out their money at once. It couldn't have happened after March 4th when he whom Newton Baker called "A providential man at a providential moment" took command and the brighter lights of hope and promise began to reappear. Your representative had a seat right before the inauguration stand and heard every word of that thrilling denunciation of the arch enemy, "fear itself," and the bold promise of "action and action now." Newsboys were crying extras announcing the closing of all New York banks, never were the clouds about the future darker or more ominous and never was the public mind more dominated by sombre forebodings. Then the clear and confident voice of a born leader of men rang out like a clarion call to battle and in a moment the spirit of a nation was changed. The nadir of doubt and despair was passed and all eyes turned to the light. Everybody knows that it will take time to repair the errors of the past, but no one doubts the issue.

Almost the last official act of Secretary Stimson was the unveiling of the tablet in memory of those of our Service who have died in tragic circumstances. He, himself, generously donated the bronze holders and the two silk flags which stand on each side of the tablet. The new Secretary, the Honorable Cordell Hull, is a Tennessee gentleman whom the Roman must have had in mind when he coined the expression, "Suavitur in modo, fortiter in res," for no one could be gentler in speech or more determined in purpose. He has declared relentless war on economic nationalisticism, and if any one can break the present vicious circle of throat-cutting tariffs which is cancelling all progress that the world has made in production and transportation he will most surely do it. Perhaps better than any other one man in public life he knows that the world is an economic unit and that no part of it can continue to thrive while other parts are ill. His invitations to the leading powers have gone out and if international trade is not revived it will be because all sanity has fled from human minds.

One of the first nominations sent to the Senate by the President was that of Mr. Carr to be Assistant Secretary of State. No such nomination was necessary as Mr. Carr could have simply held over but the President desired to compliment him by giving him a new commission bearing his signature. That fine compliment will surely be appreciated by every member of the Foreign Service.

Next to the President the Washington scene is dominated by Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, late M. C. from Arizona, and now Director of the Budget. In the current *Review of Reviews* he explains that if recent trends had been permitted to continue the whole of the national income would have been taken in taxation which, of course, would have meant chaos and revolution. His job is to reduce expenditures and it is being done with relentless, some say ruthless, thoroughness. Rumor has it that he desires to extinguish completely certain departmental foreign services, to leave the Foreign Service of the United States alone in the field abroad and to eliminate from this all non-essential functions so that it can undergo a substantial reduction in cost. There will be strong opposition but the man who has taken \$400,000,000 from the veterans and \$150,000,000 from government employes is not easily deterred.

Whatever these requirements may turn out to be, the



burden of meeting them will fall upon Mr. Carr, Mr. Hengstler, and the officials of the Personnel Division. Their task will be difficult in extreme, unwelcome to them and, in details, often unpleasant to individuals but now, as much as in time of war, all selfish and personal considerations are completely out of place and, remembering that the taxpayer's dollar was never so sacred as now when it represents suffering, our chiefs should have the willing, wholehearted and, if necessary, the self-sacrificing cooperation of every officer in the field.

HOMER BRETT.

PHOTOGRAPHS

ATHENS, GREECE, APRIL 21, 1933.

DEAR MR. INGRAM:

I am rather tired of seeing photographs of official staffs. That was a good idea for a while, but it has gone on too long and too steadily. As a substitute, I have a new idea. Why not publish groups of the ladies of the official staffs, unaccompanied by their hard-working husbands? I shall endeavor to send in such a group from Athens in the near future. Don't you think that, if not over done, this might prove of interest for some time?

Sincerely yours,

LELAND B. MORRIS.

INVOICE QUERY

STAVANGER, NORWAY, APRIL 20, 1933.

EDITOR, FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

Sir: I offer the following as an answer to the problem of Mr. Clattenburg in the April issue, under the "Letters" column:

The American consular invoice should be certified at Marseille, that being in the country in which the merchandise commenced its journey of exportation to the United States. Notes 1, 2 and 3, Section 677, to my mind sustain this conclusion, without discussion.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS D. DAVIS.

QUESTION BOX

No. 3

It has struck me for some time that it would be most useful if each office could maintain a card index of required reports, arranged chronologically and, in large offices, divided up among the various divisions. The Department might send out cards when instructions are issued. This would prevent those who lack interest from making the cards. Duplicates might then be maintained in the Department as a check against the submission of the reports as required. Would officers who agree indicate their acquiescence through the medium of the columns of the JOURNAL?

BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON,
Vice Consul, Colombo, Ceylon.

ANSWER TO QUESTION BOX

Q. B. No. 3 desires comment on his suggestion for a card index of required reports. In my mind, this would be a most useful addition to any office. As it is, the Department issued an index of called-for reports, but this has never been amended by supplementary instructions and, consequently, cannot be relied upon by a new officer taking charge. Each office has its own quota of such re-

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ports and there appears to be no uniformity as to the system for maintaining a record of what is required from the individual office.

Form reports and periodical reports of a general nature can always be checked up against the existing instructions, but others must be traced through volumes of bound correspondence. I consider the suggestion for a card index would be most useful and serve as a ready check against delinquent offices.—X.

In recent years the *Register of the Department of State* has been published effective January 1. No issue was published for January 1, 1933, however; in lieu thereof there will be one dated July 1, 1933. It is believed that it will be advantageous to have the effective date of the *Register* coincide with the beginning of the fiscal year. The next edition will probably be off the press some time in August.

Amateur theatricals are a favorite amusement in Bristol, England, and it is learned incidentally that Consul Roy W. Baker has been doing his best to add to such gaiety. During the past season he took part in four plays put on by the Clifton Arts Club, and he also took the part of the Italian musician, Tony Florentino, in Elmer Rice's "Street Scenc," staged by the Bristol Drama Club, and that of Sir Toby Belch in "Twelfth Night," in the British Empire Shakespeare Society's annual production in Bristol.

Coin collectors may be interested to know that in the United States Treasury Department there is an office where uncirculated (i. e., mint condition) coins (except gold) can be obtained. A list of the silver dollars, half dollars, quarters and dimes, also nickels and copper cents, of various years, of Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco coinage, that can be furnished for coin collections, is obtainable upon application.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
"THE COLONEL AND O'GRADY"—By Thomas M. Bowman	205
"UP CORK"—By Leslie E. Woods.....	210
"RANDOM REMINISCENCES"—By Arthur Garrels	213
"COME WITH ME TO INDIA" (Poem)—By Clara M.	215
NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD.....	221
MASATARO OKOZAWA, <i>Tokyo</i>	222
DEMETRIUS MAXIMOS, <i>Hellenic Minister for Foreign Affairs</i>	223
FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL, DEPARTMENT OF STATE—By James B. Stewart.....	224
WILLIAM EATON, 1764-1811.....	227
THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	228
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES.....	230
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.....	232
BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.....	232
IN MEMORIAM	233
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S DECISION.....	234
THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL	234
LEGISLATIVE DIARY	236
AMERICA FOR ME (Poem)—By Henry van Dyke	237
A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF—By Edward C. Wynne	238
LETTERS AND QUESTION BOX.....	243

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<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Balance brought forward.....	Premiums paid Equitable Life Assur-
Premiums	ance Society
Dividend year ended February 28, 1932.	Clerical assistance
Repayment of loan to widow of de-	Loan to widow of deceased member....
ceased member	Funds transmitted for members.....
Interest	Premiums refunded
Funds received for transmission.....	Checks protested
Refunds:	Audit fee
Protested checks	Printing and stationery.....
Exchange on foreign checks.....	Bond of Secretary-Treasurer.....
	Telegrams
	Tax on checks.....
<u>\$51,955.76</u>	Balance carried forward.....
	<u>\$51,955.76</u>

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<i>Assets</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>
Cash on hand.....	Reserve fund
Premiums due 2/28/33 but not received	Held for premiums due 3/1/33.....
	Current fund
<u>\$27,053.98</u>	<u>\$27,053.98</u>
Members March 1, 1932.....	Deceased and disability.....
Additions during year.....	Withdrawn and retired.....
<u>360</u>	<u>17</u>
Total members March 1, 1933.....	343
Net increase for the year.....	15
Total amount of insurance in force March 1, 1933.....	\$1,727,000
Insurance claims: March 1, 1932-February 23, 1933.....	\$29,000
Ransford S. Miller.....	\$10,000
Jay C. Huston.....	7,000
William P. Garrety (total disability).....	\$3,000
	\$5,000
	4,000
	\$3,000

JAMES B. STEWART
President

JOSEPH E. JACOBS
Secretary-Treasurer

J. ALAN MAPHIS, Insurance Adviser
HARRY A. HAVENS, Assistant to Secretary-Treasurer

The American Foreign Service Association

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

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