

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



DEWITT POOLE
(See page 136)

Vol. VII APRIL, 1930 No. 4

SEE IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 126

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APRIL, 1930

Impressions of Santo Domingo

By JOHN M. CABOT, *Secretary, American Legation, Santo Domingo*

IT WAS upon being informed of the origin of my Dominican license plate that the man at a gas-filling station near Worcester opined that it must have been a long automobile ride from there. That, unfortunately, characterizes the ignorance of many respecting conditions Dominican. Even well-informed persons have constantly asked me whether Santo Domingo is an American colony, thus revealing their ignorance of the heroic struggle for the maintenance of independence which is the proudest fact in Dominican history.

And Santo Domingo has many things to which it can well point with pride. It is the land of Columbus. In the charming Gothic cathedral lie his ashes, in accordance with his own expressed desire. The Archbishop of Santo Domingo bears the proud title of Primate of the Indies, reflecting the fact that this is the first city of America. From this city went forth the conquerors of Peru and Mexico, and the other groups of valiant and rapacious adventurers who unfurled the flag of Spain from the Isle of Fire to the shores of Oregon, and founded an empire rivalled until then only by that of Genghis Khan. From the tropical heat of the Caribbean to the eternal cold of Cape Horn; from the Death Valley to the snowy slopes of Aconcagua; from the weeping Jungles of the Amazon to the grim desert of Northern Chile—to every clime and circumstance the mailed warriors of Castile went forth from this town to garner gold and forcibly convert the Indian. . . . This city may indeed be called a focal point in the history of America.

The statue of Columbus stands in the central

plaza, upon a spot which the Great Discoverer himself must undoubtedly have trod. There, behind it, is the venerable cathedral, weather-worn but majestic in the massive simplicity of its exterior. The charming Renaissance portal admits to the nave, where stands the showy Gothic tomb which has been constructed to enshrine the remains of Columbus. The graceful columns of the nave soar to the interlaced ribbing of the vault, the whole constructed to resemble the royal palm, whose graceful form dominates every Dominican landscape. The raid of Sir Francis Drake has almost swept the cathedral bare of interesting objects, although one should on no account fail to visit the chapel in which lie the three liberators—Duarte, Sanchez and Mella, nor to admire the ancient tiles and the picture presented to the cathedral by Ferdinand and Isabella.



Photo from John M. Cabot.

ROADSIDE SCENE, SANTO DOMINGO



Photo from John M. Cabot.

ARCHED ENTRANCE AND ANCIENT BELFRY
OF SANTO DOMINGO CATHEDRAL

But Santo Domingo is far from exhausted with the cathedral. There are half a dozen churches which reveal great artistic merit; there is the Alcazar constructed by Columbus' son; and one may even combine business with pleasure by a visit to the American Consulate, for it was there, tradition says, that Cortez planned the conquest of Mexico. And what artistic delights are revealed in a ramble through the streets of the old town! Here a charming vista opens up through an ancient arch; there a graceful Gothic window bespeaks the antiquity of this town, founded when the Gothic style still prevailed in Europe; and again one notes, down some time-scarred passageway, a ravishing patio or curious portal. The unpretentiousness of the town should not blind us to its charming and picturesque characteristics, which, after all, are its dominant note; for this is one of the best examples in existence of a Spanish colonial town of the sixteenth century.

The people at first glance are not so interesting as in many other countries. True, the aristocratic profiles of the pure Castellians find a ready contrast in the features of the many Africans, and the loveliest creations of the dressmaker's art brush clothes so patched and tattered that one wonders that they hold together. But, as in most cities, the clothes of the average passer-by are of a drab mediocrity, which is suitable perhaps, but scarcely picturesque or æsthetic. There is no characteristic native dress beyond the light clothes typical of the Tropics. Even those who seek to photograph naked babies will find them less numerous than in other West Indian islands.

To those who are privileged to stay awhile in Santo Domingo there is generally vouchsafed the pleasure of intercourse with Dominicans of the upper class. Somewhat reserved at first, as befits the scions of Castile, they quickly win those that they like by their light-heartedness, their courtesy,



Photo from John M. Cabot.

AN ANTIQUE PORTAL, SANTO DOMINGO



and their hospitality. As a race, they seem to possess an intuitive ability to discern the character of a complete stranger, and he is unfortunate who finds his way into their bad books. But those who are accepted are the recipients of overwhelming courtesies, and will find the life in this little capital as gay as in most cities ten times its size.

The delights of this island republic are by no means exhausted by its ancient capital. Hardly beyond the city limits are the two forts of San Jerónimo and Haina, built for the grim business of defending the beaches which they overlook. The father of William Penn threw his forces unsuccessfully upon the former of these fortresses. In the other direction lies the bathing beach of Boca Chica, famed for its white sand, its limpid waters, and the perfect protection from sharks and barracudas afforded by a barrier reef. Yet further in this direction are the principal sugar estates, where a friend of the manager is assured of overwhelming hospitality. The fine highway which leads to this section finds its counterpart in the two excellent roads which go from Santo Domingo to the Haitian frontier and to the north. A branch of the latter, which leads to the quaint town of Puerto Plata, presents for mile after mile a series of magnificent views of tropical mountain scenery which inevitably entrances the most unimpressible tourist. And although the modern towns of the north (Santiago, La Vega) are uninteresting, due to the destructive proclivities of nature and man, their ancient ruins still merit a visit.

And on the deck of the departing steamer, as a great rent of scarlet and gold athwart the western sky profiles the mountains and the palm-fringed shore, tingeing the soft, gray melancholy of the tropical twilight with a dying glow, one is impelled to muse upon bright, sunny streets in which the impudent bustle can not conceal a timeless indolence; upon the riotous lush green of palm-flecked plains, and upon picturesque scene and amusing incident which may again be wistfully recalled in the overwhelming hurried roar of the United States.

Such, perhaps, are one's impressions of Santo Domingo—sometimes conflicting, generally fascinating. Those who dislike it prate of the lack of modern conveniences, the privation from the pleasures of the world's great capitals. But those who accept it as it is find life there full of an easy-going charm, which makes them cherish it as they would something of which they alone possessed the secret—something they would not

share with the great ununderstanding world, which does not seek it out and appreciate it for its true merit.



THROUGH FIRE AND WATER

JOHN MOORS CABOT ARRANGES TRUCE

(Exclusive photograph for the American Foreign Service Journal)

In connection with the widely published accounts of Secretary Cabot's trip to revolutionary headquarters in Santo Domingo, the JOURNAL is happy to be able to reproduce for the first time the above paragraph.

Please note the apparently war-torn emblem flying in the upper right-hand corner.

The group awaiting the American emissary's arrival are unfortunately not visible in the photograph, but Secretary Cabot's expression does not denote any fear of their guns.

Malaga, "La Bendita" (The Blessed)

By RAY MARTIN BRADY

OF COURSE, you have eaten Malaga grapes; everyone has along about Christmas time. Those wonderful greenish-white grapes that came packed in granulated cork.

And yet even at that you haven't had the real Malaga grape, because the genuine product has a skin so delicate and is so filled with juice that shipment is out of the question, for which fact the inhabitants of the Malaga district are devoutly thankful, as they are thereby allowed to eat in peace the fruit of their labors. And they have reason for their joy, as no grape in the world could be more luscious than the Malaga muscatel. The grapes sold in the United States for many years as Malaga grapes are grown in the near-by province of Almeria, and formerly were shipped through Malaga, hence the name.

And the Malaga wine. Do you dare own to having tasted that delicious product of the vine which makes one think of liquid raisins? That also must be partaken of at the seat of production, as the shipped variety carries much more alcohol and loses in sweetness thereby. So you see you'll have to come to this city by the blue Mediterranean to enjoy all its benefits. And there are many of them. First and foremost the wonderful climate, the most perfect in all Europe; the guide book says so, hence it must be true. Also all true Malagueños will tell you, if perchance there comes a bad day, "Yes, it may be disagreeable, but when it is stormy here it is sure to be ever so much worse everywhere else." And the strange part of that statement is the fact that it is generally true. Certainly the African sun that shines on this portion of Spain, tempered by the salt air of the sea, has served to give a very gracious climate to this old city, which dates back to the time of the Phoenicians. Also friend *Sol* brings health; without his assistance the land might well be subject to many ills, as is often the case in semi-tropical countries.

Mighty strides in modern ways have been made here in the last few years, and yet there remain many quaint and fascinating customs handed down from bygone generations. For instance, how would you like to make love to your sweetheart as you stood on the sidewalk and she leaned over a balcony three stories up? Lucky is the girl whose parents live in a ground-floor flat. She certainly has all the advantage, because the man in the case is never allowed to call on his beloved—

in fact, is never permitted to enter the house—until all the formalities of the engagement are arranged, and then only when the girl is strictly chaperoned. In this respect the serving maid has rather the best of it as among her class it is "the thing" to stand at the gate of a villa or at the portal of an apartment house, and hold converse with her swain each evening for an hour or two. The moving pictures have proved a great boon to the infatuated these days as daughter, whether of high or low degree, accompanied by mother, is followed to the movies by the adorer, who some way or other always manages to sit beside her. Of course, they see nothing of the picture, being entirely taken up watching the light in each other's eyes. Quite open is the love making, and can you blame them, considering all the difficulties they





have in seeing each other. But no one must take any notice of them, nor of an ardent suitor standing in the street below his loved one's balcony; it isn't good form.

When the wedding day at last arrives, it will be found that all the bedroom furniture and furnishings have been provided by the bride and that the groom has paid for the wedding dress and one or two others besides, depending upon the circumstances of the bridal pair. The church ceremony is preceded by the *dichos*, a formal announcement of engagement, which takes place usually three weeks before the wedding, but which may hold good for six months, and from which the contracting parties may retire in case there is a change of heart on the part of either or both. Then there is another little detail, which incidentally shows that Spain is the land for men. After the wedding all the bride's worldly goods, no matter where placed, are at the disposal of her husband. Nice, isn't it, for the man?

But this is wandering from the glories of Malaga, *la bendita* (the blessed). Situated as it is in a deep curve of the coast, with towering mountains and snuggling hills serving as guards against the unfriendly winds blowing from the north-land, it basks in sunshine and draws for its commerce from the rich valleys and plateaus that surround it and extend beyond it into the interior. In this tributary territory grow millions upon millions of silvery-green olive trees, the fine fruit of whose branches adds flavor to your salads and gives wealth to the growers. Last year some 40,000 tons of olive oil went through this port, more than a third of all the oil shipped from Spain. Here all food is cooked in olive oil, and when the fine grades are used the result is a gastronomic delight.

The man of Malaga goes out to the club or café for his "after breakfast" coffee from 2 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, repeats the performance after the 10 o'clock dinner at night, and goes to a theater or movie or sits and talks with his friends until the wee small hours of the morning, often over but one cup of coffee. Indeed, so much is it the custom to sit and visit over a drink that in front of all the clubs and cafés that line Malaga's pride and joy, her principal street, the *Calle Larios*, are placed on the sidewalks tables and chairs, another Grand Boulevard, as in Paris, but here the chairs are occupied only by men. She is a courageous woman who will brave the traditions of years and sit, even with her husband, outside the portals. Yes, this is the land of the *caballero*, and most courteous and gracious is he, none more so. But he has his ideas, so many of

them handed down by the Moors, echoes of their 700 years of occupation before the coming of Ferdinand and Isabel.

Well can one imagine the grief of the Moors at leaving so fair a country. Just to see the mountainsides in January, when the almond trees are in bloom, is to enjoy a bit of dreamland. So little earth does the almond tree require for growth that it is often found in the most picturesque places. So delicate is the coloring of these flowers, between those of the apple and the peach in shape and hue, and appearing as they do before the leaves of the tree, that viewing from afar a hillside or a valley in blossom time is like seeing nature adorned with a covering of the most fairy-like lace. And the odor is exquisite. From this lovely beginning comes the Jordan almond, and many other varieties besides. Of course, you have eaten these almonds sugar-coated; the sweetest ones are shipped from Malaga; more than 4,000 tons of them last season. A view of some of the big almond *bodegas* filled with hundreds, thousands of sacks of shelled almonds, would cause you to marvel that in all the wide world so many could be eaten.

And raisins! Tons upon tons of them go out of here made from Malaga's choicest grapes. And fish! You never tasted better. Even in the great long ago, in the days of the Romans, Malaga was famed for her products of the sea. The same custom of drawing in the seine that prevailed in those days is continued at the present time, and to watch the fishermen bringing in their catch in the same old primitive way is one of the delights of the tourist. Another sight that amuses the visitor is that of a drove of turkeys being guided through the streets by means of a long whip. Such well-behaved turkeys! Never do they at-





tempt to get away, nor do they quarrel with each other, although in November and December many flocks are brought into the city for sale, always under their own power, but each gobbler seems well content with his harem, and all stand about patiently waiting for the owner to pick one out and pass it on to the buyer, which he is able to do without the slightest disturbance.

Spain would not be Spain without the burro, that patient, long-suffering and wise bearer of burdens and leader of pack trains. He goes placidly on his way, although motor horns may toot and trams rush by; nothing disturbs him. The great two-wheeled carts, loaded to capacity with merchandise or produce and drawn by four or five powerful mules, hitched tandem fashion, start on the long night journey into the interior led by a tiny burro. The driver may go to sleep, as he often does, but the small leader presses valiantly on, always keeping to the good road and bringing his charge safely to the journey's end.

The Malaga streets are never-ending wonders to the newcomer, winding and twisting as they do, especially in the older parts of the city, where some are so narrow that to meet even an unladen burro would cause an argument, and the passage of an automobile is an impossibility. But in contrast there are the broad vista and straight perfection of the *Calle Larios*, and the magnificent sweep of the *Paseo del Parque*, which some day will be joined with the beautiful drive through the *Alameda*. Some 175,000 souls are housed in the homes and apartments of Malaga; many of the apartment buildings are four and five stories high—and there are about a dozen elevators in the entire city. In days gone by they brought the festive goat up the stairs to be milked at your door, but now old customs are passing, and to some extent the milk arrives in a bottle and from the cow. The goat, however, still continues to supply the greater part of the milk consumed. Every morning the little animals are brought into the city in herds—milk on the hoof, so to speak—and en route dispute with pedestrians the right of way along the sidewalks and in the streets.

Another attraction of this Old World city is the Spanish dancer. Spain has its own style of dancing, with the castanets, and varied and difficult are the steps. At a little theater here, which resembles a barn much more than a place of amusement, often appear, or have appeared, artists of world-wide fame, such as Raquel Meller, La Argentina, and Isabelita Ruiz. Two performances are usually given each evening, the first beginning at 9 o'clock and the second, the most popular one, starting at 11 and continuing until

1 o'clock in the morning. As a usual thing, three acts constitute a performance, each artist taking her turn, and between dances one just sits and waits, no attempt being made to amuse the audience in the meantime. But what a delight some of the dancers are! Their most gorgeous gowns are usually worn in their opening numbers; a favorite costume is a long farthingale made of silver or gold tissue, velvet or lace, the bodice of diamonds or near diamonds, a high comb, jeweled, with flowers at the side, and a white lace mantilla over all. Each type of dance carries its own style of dress, ranging from the magnificence of the first to the peasant costume of the far-famed "*Jota Aragonesa*." Of late some of the artists are affecting Paris and Broadway, and the Charleston has been danced almost to death. But they



Photo from Ray Martin Brady.

AN OLD STREET IN MALAGA

are far more attractive and charming in their own dances.

In time one can almost tell the class of performer who is to appear by the quality of the stage draperies she carries. No scenery is used, but curtains at the sides and at the back form a setting for the artist. Those of a beginner are of some cheap cotton material, but as they ascend the scale of glory the draperies develop into deep folds of velvet or satin damask, the color depending on the pleasure of the star.

The Spanish theater audience is exacting, and if a performer fails to find favor the gallery gods do not hesitate to hiss. In fact, a disturbance in the audience, a crying baby, perhaps, is chastised in the same manner. But, on the other hand, they are wildly enthusiastic when something pleases them, and one of their greatest joys is to join in the chorus when a singer is wise enough to pick a popular song as one of her selections. And the *canto Flamenco*, that type of singing that crossed the Straits with the Moors and developed here—how they love it! Visitors do not always care for it, but one Spanish woman recently expressed the native attitude toward it by saying that a good *Flamenco* singer gave her thrills all the way up and down her spinal column. Music generally is not as popular in romantic Spain as one might think, but Malaga has a fine Philharmonic society that brings artists of the first magnitude to entertain its members.

You, Mr. Editor, are not, of course, interested in the servant question, and yet it is a very deciding factor in one's happiness and peace of mind in this land of sunshine. Servants are plentiful, some excellent, others far from being so, but the customs of the country are such that it is practically impossible to do without them. As one woman expressed it, after a rather trying experience with maids, you can neither live with them nor without them. In general, cooking is done on a *braser*, an open charcoal fire, which is a stumbling block to the uninitiated, although gas is coming into wider use of late. The floors of the houses are of tiles and must be washed each and every day. "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls" is literally true in Malaga, and a goodly supply of fine sand, soap, and energy is necessary to keep them white. A cook must go to the general market with her basket each morning to bring the day's supplies. No *Señorita*, in this instance meaning the feminine head of the house, opens her own front door. Packages are not carried on the street by the elegant. Each child in a Spanish family of any means has a nurse. There must be

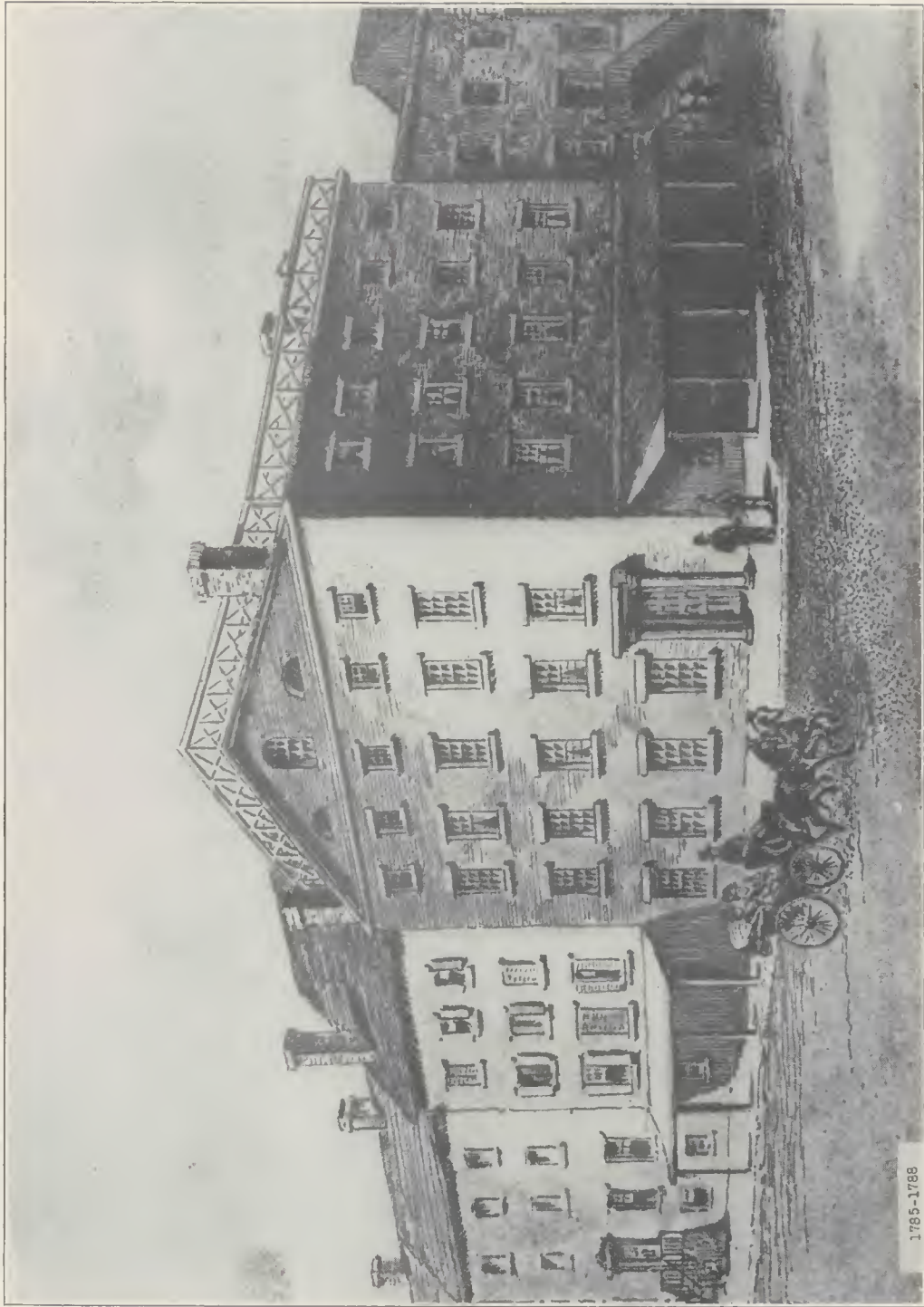
a cook and a housemaid—often several housemaids, depending upon the size of the home—a woman to do the laundry, and frequently a seamstress. A man servant will act as butler, but he would not deign to wipe up a floor—that is woman's work. The wages paid are comparatively small, but the appetites are large, so that the result is not particularly economical, especially when one considers that the clothes worn by the maids in the house are furnished by the mistress. But the servants are wonderfully patient, working from early morning until after midnight in many instances, as the fashionable dining hour in a Spanish family is 10 o'clock at night. An evening social affair begins about 11 o'clock, finishing in the wee, small hours of the morning.

(Continued to page 137)



Photo from Ray Martin Brady.

A SPANISH DANCER



1785-1788

Photo from Wm. McNeir Collection.

FRAUNCES TAVERN, NEW YORK CITY, 1785-1788

Homes of the Department of State

IV

WHEN Robert R. Livingston retired as Secretary of Foreign Affairs in June, 1783, the papers of his office were turned over to the Secretary of Congress, where they remained under seal until on March 2, 1784, Henry Reusen, Jr., was elected Under-Secretary and put in charge of the papers. As a matter of fact, however (quoting from Gaillard Hunt's "Department of State"), "the functions of the Department were suspended from the time Livingston left until the arrival of his successor, John Jay, our foreign relations being managed wholly by Congress upon reports of special committees."

Congress left Philadelphia, so we read, in the summer of 1783, there being apparent apprehension of a revolt on the part of the soldiers whose pay had for some time been delayed. Princeton was first selected as a place of meeting, but in November a move was made to Annapolis, where Congress remained until June 3, 1784. Then the next session was held at Trenton from November 1 to December 24, 1784, whence they adjourned to New York, meeting on January 11, 1785, until they finally dissolved in 1789.

John Jay was nominated in Congress as Secretary of Foreign Affairs on May 7, 1784, and duly elected. He took the oath of office and entered on his duties September 21, 1784. Remsen was at first continued as Under-Secretary, but as Jay deemed the arrangement of one Secretary and clerks advisable, he was given authority to return to that plan.

The picture reproduced in this issue from Mr. William McNeir's collection of "Homes of the Department of State" is that of Fraunces Tavern in New York City, where the Department was

located from 1785 to 1788. This building, which is still standing, being one of the oldest houses in New York City, was the scene of many stirring events in Revolutionary days. It was built in 1730 by Etienne De Lancey, a Huguenot nobleman who had fled from France, and was erected on land conveyed to him by his father-in-law, Stephanus Van Cortlandt. The house was originally of the Anglo-Dutch type, with a double pitched roof and constructed of small, yellow Holland bricks. It still stands on the old site, at

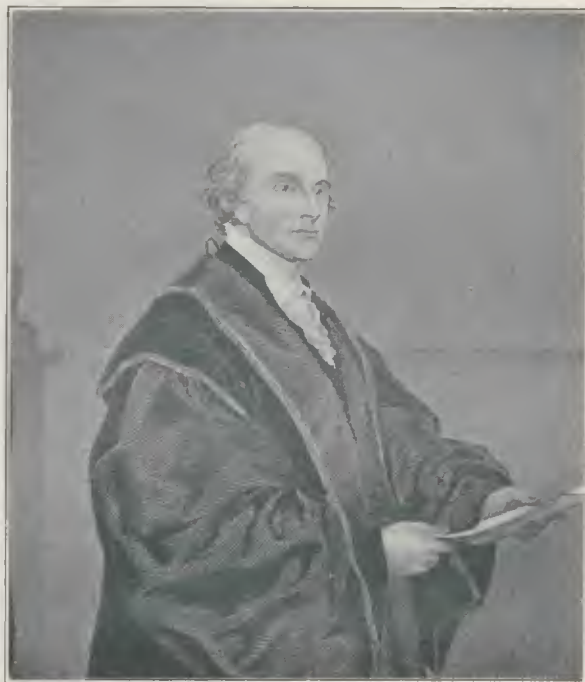
the corner of Pearl and Broad Streets, and is still called "Fraunces Tavern, but another story and a flat roof have been added, changing considerably its outward appearance. It was purchased and opened as a tavern about 1762 by Sam Fraunces, called "Black Sam" from his swarthy appearance, as he was a West Indian creole.

In the Long Room, on the second floor of the Tavern, was organized on April 8, 1768, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the oldest mercantile association in the United States. Many other important meetings were also held there, but the most notable event in that Long Room was when General Washington on December 4,

1783, took affectionate farewell of his officers.

Gaillard Hunt, in his excellent work, "The Department of State of the United States," from which much of the foregoing is extracted, says that the seat of government being moved to New York, "in January, 1785, the Department of Foreign Affairs found quarters in the famous Fraunces Tavern." He also said that "the Constitution of the United States has been adopted and elections under it were in progress for the New Congress, when the last Congress under the

(Continued to page 136)



JOHN JAY

Secretary of Foreign Affairs, 1784-1789

(In his robe as first Chief Justice of the United States)



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The American Foreign Service Association is an unofficial and voluntary association embracing most 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.

PRIZES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

The JOURNAL offers three prizes, \$100 for the best article, sketch or fiction story of not over 2,200 words; \$75 for the second best, and \$50 for the third choice.

Manuscript should be postmarked not later than June 15, 1930.

The contest is open to all Foreign Service Officers and their wives.

Three judges have been chosen by the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association: one from among the officials of the Department of State, Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck; one from the editorial staff of a national magazine, Mr. Frederick Simpich, of the National Geographic Magazine; and one member of the Executive Committee, Mr. Pierre DeL. Boal.

Due weight will be given to the interest and merit of photographs or other pictorial material submitted in illustration of contributions.

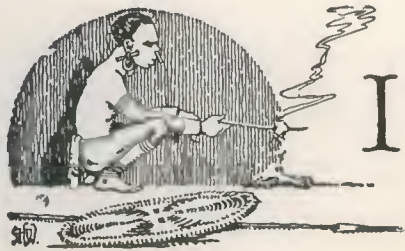
Manuscripts should be typewritten on one side of the paper only, the pages numbered, and the name and address of the writer should appear on the upper lefthand corner of each page.

The JOURNAL reserves the right to publish at any time any manuscript received, but payment will be made only to the prize winners, after notice of the award has been made. All contributions received prior to June 30, 1930, will automatically enter the contest.

BY THE WAY

The author of the entertaining article "Malaga: La Bendita," is the wife of Consul Arthur C. Brady, at Malaga. Mr. and Mrs. Brady are now visiting in California.

It is hoped that the wives of Foreign Service officers will take part in the contributions contest for which prizes are now being offered. So far as the JOURNAL is concerned, it is believed that a large number of new contributors can thus be obtained, whose talents have so far not been generally known. Those who possess a file of the old BULLETIN might profitably reread an article in the issue for January, 1923, entitled "A Consul's Wife: An Efficiency Report by One who Knows."



ITEMS



The following statement was given to the press by the Acting Secretary on the death of former Chief Justice Taft:

"With Mr. Taft's death we have lost one of the outstanding figures of American public life. As a young man he was a distinguished judge of the Federal courts, then an able administrator in Federal affairs, an illustrious President, and in the last years of his life the great leader of the Supreme Court—great not only as a jurist but as an administrator of the business of the Federal courts of the country. More than almost any other man in our public life he was greatly loved, and in this city, where so much of his work was done, there is hardly one who has not at some time seen or felt his genial presence and will not mourn his death as a personal loss. A great and fine life has ended."

Warren D. Robbins, American Minister to El Salvador, is acting as protocol officer at the White House.

The Service will be interested in learning that the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1930-31 has passed the House and is now before the Finance Committee of the Senate.

The usual meetings of the Department of State Club have not been held this winter because of several unusual factors. It had been planned originally to have a meeting of the Club in December, but this was postponed because of the death of Secretary of War Good. The next meeting, which was to have taken place in January, was postponed because of the departure of the Secretary of State for the Naval Conference in London. It is now planned to have a meeting early in April. This meeting will take the place of the usual final assembly and will be the occasion for a series of short plays, which will be followed by dancing.

Mr. H. Percival Dodge, whose resignation as American Minister to Denmark was announced late in January, has been appointed a Foreign

Service Officer of Class I. This appointment followed an Executive order of the President which authorized the reinstatement of Mr. Dodge without examination. The Executive order stated that Mr. Dodge was regarded as having been separated from the classified service within the meaning of the Rogers Act by reason of his acceptance of other Government offices outside of the classified Foreign Service. It is expected that Mr. Dodge will report to the Department for duty in the near future.

Among the State Department members of the American delegation which sailed from New York on March 1, 1930, for the Conference for the Codification of International Law at The Hague were: David Hunter Miller, Editor of Treaties; Green H. Haekworth, Solicitor; Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Assistant Solicitor; Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, Chief of the Passport Division; and S. W. Boggs, Geographer.

The President's Commission for the Study and Review of Conditions in Haiti, which has just returned from a trip to that Republic, includes the Hon. Henry P. Fletcher, formerly Ambassador to Italy, and Mr. James Clement Dunn, Chief of the Division of International Conferences and Protocol. Mr. Dunn acted as counselor of the commission.

Mr. William Miller Collier, formerly Ambassador to Chile, and Mrs. Collier stopped off at Colombo late in December, 1929, on their journey around the world and later continued on to Batavia.

Frederick W. B. Coleman, American Minister to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, is in the United States on leave, which he is spending partly at Washington and partly in North Carolina.

Mr. Hoffman Phillip, formerly American Minister to Persia, and Mrs. Phillip have returned to Washington, where they have taken an apartment at the Galleon.



Diplomatic Secretary and Consul C. J. Spiker, Peiping, has been assigned to the Department for temporary duty in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Diplomatic Secretary and Consul Rudolph Schoenfeld has been assigned temporarily for duty in the Division of Latin American Affairs while recuperating from a serious operation which took place early in January at the Garfield Hospital in Washington. Mr. Schoenfeld is gradually improving in health and upon complete recovery expects to return to the field.

Diplomatic Secretary H. Freeman Matthews is expected to report to the Department about April 1 for temporary duty in the Division of Latin American Affairs.

During the disturbed conditions in Santo Domingo late in February, the American Minister, Mr. Charles B. Curtis, sent Diplomatic Secretary John M. Cabot to endeavor to prevent bloodshed between the revolutionists and the troops which had been sent out from Santo Domingo to stop them. Early in March the following telegram was sent to Mr. Curtis by the Acting Secretary:

"We are very much gratified that it has apparently been possible to bring about a peaceful solution of the recent political difficulties in the Dominican Republic, and especially that the Legation has been able to assist in this solution. You are commended on your success in dealing with this affair."

Diplomatic Secretary and Consul Ellis Briggs, recently at Lima, Peru, reported at the Department on March 18 for duty in the Division of Western European Affairs.

Diplomatic Secretary Joseph Flack has been on temporary duty since February in the Division of Western European Affairs.

Diplomatic Secretary and Consul Maynard B. Barnes expected to sail on March 29 for France, where he will spend 60 days' leave before reporting for duty at his new post at Sofia.

Consul Augustin W. Ferrin, formerly at Teheran, reported at the Department on March 1 for duty in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

Mrs. Carl Fisher, wife of the Secretary of the Legation at Athens, has recently arrived in the United States to spend some time with her parents, Senator and Mrs. William King.

Consul John Randolph, formerly at Baghdad, was assigned to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the Department for about two weeks before sailing on March 12 for his new post at Bucharest. Mr. Randolph spent his recent leave partly at Burlington, Iowa, and partly at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

Consul General Ransford S. Miller, Seoul, has been on duty for several weeks in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Consul C. W. Perkins, now assigned to Danzig, and Mrs. Perkins expect to sail early in April for leave in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will spend most of their home leave in Baltimore.

Consul Harry E. Stevens, who has recently been assigned for special duty in the Provisional Court at Shanghai, has returned to the United States on leave. He has been spending a short time in Washington, but his plans for the remainder of his leave are indefinite.

Mrs. Mahin, wife of Consul Frank W. Mahin, retired, now living in Washington, has issued invitations for a reception to be held at the Club of the Colonial Dames in Washington on March 29. The reception is given for Mrs. Mahin's daughter, Mrs. Alexander R. Tweedie, and her granddaughter, Miss Ruth Tweedie, of Nottingham, England.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cleveland Hopkins, of Boston, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Hopkins, to Mrs. Robert McGregor, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Gardener McGregor, of New Rochelle, N. Y. Mr. McGregor, who entered the Service recently, is now serving as Vice Consul at Jerusalem.

Vice Consul Lewis Clark was married in Washington on March 22 to Miss Anne Covington of this city. Among the ushers were Consul Maxwell Hamilton, now assigned to the Department; Consul and Diplomatic Secretary C. J. Spiker, Peiping; Consul and Secretary Ellis Briggs, now assigned to the Department; and Mr. Hugh Cumming, of the Visa Office. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will leave soon for their new post at Hankow.

The Consular Corps of Auckland, N. Z., kindly sent the JOURNAL a copy of its interesting *Bulletin* issued last January. In addition to a detailed list of its present members, it contains the names of two members who have left New Zealand, namely, A. R. Preston, Jr., now American Consul



at Nagoya, Japan, and Karl DeG. MacVitty, now American Consul at Leghorn, Italy. The annual report of the Dean, Paul Ad. Serre, Consul for France, is an interesting résumé of the activities of the Corps during 1929, which contains paragraphs concerning the American Foreign Service Officers now on duty in New Zealand, and also sympathetic mention of the decease during the year of three American officials who had served in Auckland: Consul General William A. Prickett, Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, and Consul General David F. Wilber; such kind remembrance is deeply appreciated.

George Horton, Foreign Service officer, retired, who is now living in Washington, delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Isles of Greece" at the Cosmos Club on February 24, 1930. Mr. Horton's last book, "Homes of Nymphs and Vampires," (Bobbs, Merrill Co., Indianapolis) has received many highly commendatory notices. *The Washington Post* at the end of a lengthy notice, said, "Those who know the 'glory that was Greece' will rejoice in the work of Mr. Horton and read his book with keen interest."



Photo by King Camera.

LELAND HARRISON, MINISTER TO URUGUAY, AND MRS. HARRISON, WITH THEIR LITTLE DAUGHTER, ANNE

Miss Helen F. Doran's friends in the Service will be pleased to hear of her appointment recently as Junior Administrative Assistant on Fiscal Matters in the Division of International Conferences and Protocol, Department of State.

FOREIGN SERVICE WOMEN

The ladies of the American Foreign Service met for luncheon on Monday, March 3, 1930, at the club house of the American Association of University Women. One of the pleasant features of these meetings is their informal nature, and on this occasion the interest was enhanced by a talk by Mrs. Carr on her experiences during the last visit she and her husband, the Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, made to Europe. Mrs. Stewart also spoke entertainingly of her first trip to Chihuahua, Mexico, with her husband, Consul James B. Stewart.

The ladies present were: Mesdames Anderson, Byington, Caldwell, Carr, Coulter, Erhardt, Hamilton, Hickerson, Hodgdon, Ingram, Josselyn, Jones, Martin, Moffitt, Murphy, Munro, Reed, Scott, Stewart, Winans, and Winslow.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER, ROOM 115, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Joseph Flack, Santiago, Chile.....	Feb.	18
John Randolph, Bucharest.....	"	19
Orlando H. Massie, Halifax, N. S.....	"	19
James E. Brown, Jr., Mexico City.....	"	20
Sam Park, Biarritz.....	"	21
Arthur C. Brady, Malaga.....	"	21
Claude I. Dawson, Rio de Janeiro.....	"	24
Sheldon L. Crosby, Constantinople.....	"	24
Gerald A. Mokma, Maracaibo.....	"	26
Sheldon Whitehouse, Guatemala.....	"	27
Robert Janz, F. S. S., Department.....	"	27
James W. Riddleberger, F. S. S., Department.....	"	27
Paul J. Gray, F. S. S., Department.....	Mar.	1
Lewis Clark, Tsinan.....	"	3
Leland Harrison, Montevideo.....	"	3
John E. Kehl, Hamburg.....	"	4
Ellis O. Briggs, Lima, Peru.....	"	4
Frederick S. Barny, Dublin.....	"	4
Archer Woodford, Puerto Cortez.....	"	5
George L. Kreech, Paraguay.....	"	7
Williamson S. Howell, Jr., Paris.....	"	7
Clifton R. Wharton, Monrovia.....	"	11
Eli Taylor, Progreso.....	"	12
Richard Ford, Seville.....	"	12
George Bliss Lane, Department.....	"	14
Harry E. Stevens, Shanghai.....	"	14
H. Freeman Matthews, Bogota.....	"	14
Richard S. Huestis, Calcutta.....	"	15
Herbert S. Bursley, Guaymas.....	"	17
Ralph H. Booth, Copenhagen.....	"	17
Lucius H. Johnson, Winnipeg.....	"	20



News Items From The Field

BRADFORD, ENGLAND

February 14, 1930.

Vice Consul George L. Fleming has returned to his post after an absence of five and a half months on detail at Newcastle-on-Tyne and Bristol during the leaves of absence of the officers in charge of those posts. His return almost coincided with the arrival of Consul Robert B. Macatee from London, and the departure of Consul Alfred R. Thomson, who has been transferred to Manchester following his promotion to Class IV.

Consul Thomson, upon relinquishing charge of the Bradford Consulate, departed on leave of absence, which he spent at Torquay with his family. He has now assumed charge of the Manchester office after a holiday spent amidst palm trees and snow—a queer combination, but apparently a failing of British resorts.

VICE CONSUL BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.

BELFAST, IRELAND

Vice Consul Atwood installed his radio in the main office of the Belfast Consulate on January 21, and the members of the staff paused in their work to listen to the opening speeches of the London Disarmament Conference. Interest was chiefly concentrated in the speech of Secretary Stimson. Every word of his remarks was distinctly heard, and it was a unique pleasure to all of the officers and employes to hear their chief addressing them in their own office. Among the guests present was Mr. Thomas Murphy, Supervisor of Immigration Technical Adviser, of London.

Vice Consul J. Forrest Ingle, of Glasgow, spent an hour in the Belfast Consulate on January 21. He was traveling through on his way to the United States for home leave.

A recent visitor told the following story of one of our colleagues. Two prosperous and somewhat distinguished looking Americans called upon the Consul, stating that they desired some information. The Consul, anticipating an inquiry regarding the economic conditions of his district, received them in his most hospitable manner. "We have a very complete list of classified information upon the district which is at your dis-

posal," he explained, "and shall be glad to prepare a special report upon any subject that may be of interest to you." "That's fine," replied one of the callers, "but what we want to know is who won the World's Series?"

CONSUL GENERAL THOMAS D. BOWMAN.

MADRID, SPAIN

Those officers who have been stationed in Huelva, Spain, or have had occasion during the last quarter of a century to pass through that sunburned little city, so redolent of Columbian traditions and shelled almonds and tide-flats, will regret to learn of the death in London on January 3, 1930, of Mr. William J. Alcock, who, from 1900 to 1920, served as American Consular Agent in Huelva. One of the proverbial "gentlemen of the old school," Don Guillermo was beloved by all who knew him, and his passing will leave a blank, perhaps small but none the less unfillable, in the memories of those of us who have come to associate southern Spain with charm and courtliness and a "cheerful countenance."

On the afternoon of February 15 Mr. Walter Schoellkopf, Secretary of Embassy at Madrid, and Mrs. Schoellkopf gave a tea dance in benefit of the British-American Nursing Home, from which a substantial sum was realized for the upkeep of the institution which has meant so much to the English-speaking colony. The Nursing Home was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill while the former was Consul at Madrid.

Consul Richard L. Sprague, at Gibraltar, was dinner host on February 8 to Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, who recently retired as Counselor of the Madrid Embassy upon his appointment as Minister to Guatemala, and Mrs. Whitehouse; Consul Stafford en route to his post, the Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar, and several other local and naval officers and ladies at The Rock.

Vice Consul Owen W. Gaines, transferred from Madrid to Bilbao, and Mrs. Gaines departed for their new post on February 19. Mr. Gaines will be succeeded at Madrid by Vice Consul Raymond O. Richards as soon as the latter can be pried loose from Consul Ford's official ménage at Sevilla.



Consul Stafford reassumed charge at Madrid on February 11 after more than five months' absence.

CONSUL MAURICE L. STAFFORD.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Minister and Mrs. Albert Henry Washburn left Vienna February 3 for the United States. During their eight years' sojourn in Vienna Mr. and Mrs. Washburn not only endeared themselves in an unusual manner to the American colony, but were extremely popular among the Austrians. Their many friends regret exceedingly their departure from Vienna.

Mr. Frederiek F. A. Pearson, Second Secretary of the Legation, has gone to the United States with Mrs. Pearson on leave. In the mean-

time, Mr. Merritt Swift, Second Secretary at The Hague, is acting as Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna in Mr. Pearson's absence.

Mr. John S. Embry, Assistant Commercial Attaché, and Mrs. Embry have also left Vienna for the United States.

Mr. Gardner Richardson has arrived in Vienna to resume his post as Commercial Attaché. Mr. Richardson was away for several months on leave of absence.

Mr. Hugo Wallenfels, of the United States Treasury Department, has left Vienna for a few months' duty in the United States. In his absence, Wilson C. Beers has charge of the office.

VICE CONSUL JOHN W. SCOTT.



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, JERUSALEM

Those seated are, from left to right—Vice Consul Robert G. McGregor, Jr., Consul Harry L. Troutman, Consul General Paul Knabenshue, Consul J. Thayer Gilman, and Attaché Edvard W. Blatchford. In the middle row, left to right, are Clerks Joseph G. Hakim, Mrs. Pauline Tropp Levy, Mrs. Fanny Bosomworth, Miss Olivia M. Hill, Miss Leah Meyers, Miss Emily A. M. Hanauer, and Mr. Jacob B. Simon. In the back row, are Kawasses Anton Halloc, Ahmad H. Moussa, and Abed-el-Dunaf.

AUFWIEDERSEH'N

By MRS. FLORENCE LINCOLN WASHBURN
(Wife of Hon. Albert H. Washburn, former United States Minister to Austria)

Bewitching Wien, Aufwiederseh'n
Guard well the friends we leave;
Your "*Stimmung*" and "*Gemütlichkeit*"
Form bonds to which we cleave.

Your Danube and your Wienerwald
Are shrines within my heart;
Your folk songs and your symphonies
Will haunt me when we part.

Your legends charm, your science heals;
God bless you for them all!
Aufwiederseh'n, Aufwiederseh'n,
My heart repeats the call!

(From Vienna newspaper)



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
MEXICO CITY

(Behind Equestrian Statue)

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

On the afternoon of January 11, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Aguirre, accompanied by their young daughter, Mary Adeline, arrived in Mexico City. Mr. Aguirre was formerly in the Consulate at Nuevo Laredo, and has come to take up his duties in the Consulate General here.

Mrs. William Dawson, Sr., arrived here on February 1 to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Consul General and Mrs. William Dawson. Mrs. Dawson, Sr., expects to spend about a month in Mexico City before returning to her home in St. Paul, Minn.

VICE CONSUL JAMES E. BROWN, JR.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

Minister Nelson T. Johnson arrived in Shanghai on January 28 and proceeded to Nanking in company with Counselor of Legation, Mr. M. F. Perkins; Second Secretary, Howard Bucknell, Jr.; Military Attaché, Maj. John Magruder; Naval Attaché, Commander Charles C. Hartigan; and Assistant Commercial Attaché, Mr. A. Bland Calder, where he presented his credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek on February 1. Subsequently Minister Johnson returned to Shanghai and proceeded to the Legation at Peiping via Tsingtao and Tsinan. Minister Johnson is no stranger to China and his friends welcome his return.

Consul David C. Berger, returning from home leave, passed through Shanghai on January 6 en route to his post at Swatow. Consul R. L. Smyth, who had been in charge of the Consulate at Swatow during Consul Berger's absence, thereupon came to Shanghai to relieve Consul Harry E. Stevens, who proceeded to the United States on home leave.

Consul J. E. Jacobs who, together with Mr. Howard Bucknell, Jr., Second Secretary of the Legation, had been in Nanking since December 8 in connection with the negotiations concerning the Provisional Court at Shanghai, returned to take up his duties at Shanghai on January 23.

CONSUL JOSEPH E. JACOBS.



Photo by O. Gaylord Marsh.

ACADIAN WILLOWS, GRAND PRE

These gnarled old trees, probably brought from France, witnessed the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755; and tradition relates that Gabriel and Evangeline plighted their love beneath the drooping branches



BIRTHS

A daughter, Elizabeth, was born on August 1, 1929, at Buenos Aires, Argentina, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Lloyd Deming Yates.

A daughter, Joan Marie, was born on November 16, 1929, at Beirut, Syria, to Consul and Mrs. George L. Brandt.

A son, Garret G., 3d, was born on December 16, 1929, at Capetown, Union of South Africa, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Garret G. Ackerson, Jr.

A daughter, Gladys Eileen, was born on February 15, 1930, at Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire, England, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Wallace E. Moessner. Mr. Moessner is Vice Consul at Manchester.

MARRIAGES

Dawson-West. Married at Norman, Okla., December 7, 1929, Edwin A. Dawson, son of Consul General and Mrs. Claude I. Dawson, to Miss Margaret Lee West, of Guthrie, Okla.

NECROLOGY

James Linn Rodgers, former American Consul General, died at his native city, Columbus, Ohio, on February 8, 1930, aged 68 years. After graduation from the Ohio State University, Mr. Rodgers became associate editor of the *Columbus Despatch*. On March 8, 1905, President Roosevelt appointed him Consul General at Shanghai, because of his knowledge of international trade conditions gained in numerous trips abroad. On April 15, 1907, he was appointed Consul General at Habana, where he served for 11 years. In 1916 he acted as special representative of the Department of State to the *de facto* Carranza government in Mexico. On January 18, 1918, he was appointed Consul General at Montreal, from which post he resigned October 31, 1920. Following his service in Montreal, Colonel Rodgers represented the Pure Oil Company in negotiations with the Venezuelan Government respecting oil leases. More recently he was associated with the foreign department of the Foundation Company in New York. His wife, a son and daughter, and three sisters and two brothers survive him.

Alexander P. Moore, who was probably one of the most picturesque figures in American diplomatic life, and who had recently been appointed as our first Ambassador to Poland, died at Los Angeles, Calif., from bronchial pneumonia on February 17, 1930. Mr. Moore was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., November 10, 1867. His father was wealthy, but insisted on his son making his own way, so at an early age he entered the office of the *Pittsburgh Telegraph*, and before he was 30 had passed through the various stages of reporter and city editor and had become managing editor and part owner of the paper. In 1904, after serving as editor in chief of *The Pittsburgh Leader*, he became president of The Leader Publishing Company. On March 3, 1923, he was appointed by President Harding Ambassador to Spain, where he became very popular and a warm friend of King Alphonse and Queen Victoria. On March 29, 1928, he was sent as Ambassador to Peru, where his intelligent and effective work in connection with the Tacna-Arica negotiations made a very favorable impression.

He married Lillian Russell, the world famous stage beauty, on June 12, 1912, who died, however, in 1921.

The Spanish Ambassador, in offering his condolences, said that the Spanish people will never forget Mr. Moore's charming personality in Madrid, where he became so popular and contributed so much to strengthen the bonds between the United States and Spain. Acting Secretary Cotton stated that Mr. Moore's "career in the diplomatic service had been marked by signal success and the country has lost not only a distinguished officer but a loyal American citizen."

Archibald H. Grimke, former American Consul at Santo Domingo, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on February 25, 1930. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1849 and was educated at Lincoln and Harvard Universities. After a career as a newspaper man in Boston, he was appointed Consul at Santo Domingo in 1894, serving there for four years. He was president of the American Negro Academy from 1903 to 1919 and president emeritus since that time. He is survived by his brother, the Rev. Francis J. Grimke, pastor of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, and by Miss Angelina Grimke, his daughter.

Jacob Sleeper, formerly in the American diplomatic service, but who resigned in 1910 and has



been residing at 336 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., died at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., on March 11, 1930. Mr. Sleeper was born at Boston, December 23, 1869. After serving as private secretary to the Governor of Porto Rico, he was appointed Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Bogota May 26, 1893; retired, May, 1898; appointed Secretary of Legation at Habana, May 21, 1902; Secretary of Legation at Caracas, June 28, 1906; Secretary of Legation at Berne, August 28, 1908; and resigned March 10, 1910.

Arthur S. Hardy, army officer, college professor, diplomatic officer and author, died at his home in Woodstock, Conn., on March 13, 1930. He was born at Andover, Mass., August 13, 1847, the son of Alpheus and Susan Holmes Hardy, his father being a merchant in Boston and the owner of a number of ships in the China and Mediterranean trade. At the age of 17 he ran away from home to enlist in the Union Army, but his parents compelled him to return to school. After graduation at Andover he received an appointment to the Military College at West Point, where he graduated in 1869. He resigned from the Army in 1871 to accept appointment as professor of mathematics at Iowa College. In 1873 he went to Paris for a year to study at the *École des Ponts et Chaussées* and then joined the faculty of Dartmouth College, where he stayed until 1893, when he resigned to become editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. On July 12, 1897, President McKinley appointed him Minister Resident and Consul General to Persia. Two years later, April 18, 1899, he was appointed Minister to Greece, Rumania and Servia; on December 29, 1900, he received a similar appointment to Berne, Switzerland; and again on September 26, 1902, he was given the post at Madrid, from which he resigned on May 1, 1905.

It was during his years as a college professor that Mr. Hardy began writing, his works including mathematical treatises and fiction. Among the latter were the following: "Wind of Destiny," "Passe Rose," "Life and Letters of Joseph Neesima," "Songs of Two," "His Daughter First," "Aurette," "Diane and Her Friends," "Helen," "Number 13 Rue du Bon Diable," and finally in 1923 a review of his career entitled "Things Remembered."

Mr. Hardy was an ardent sportsman, keenly interested in hunting and fishing. He made a reputation when in the Army as a crack rifle shot. While Minister at Athens he was among the first Americans to advocate the establishment of a golf course in that city.

On March 9, 1898, Mr. Hardy married Miss Grace Aspinwall Bowen at Athens, Greece. They had one son. Mrs. Hardy was the daughter of Henry C. Bowen, of Brooklyn, who had taken up his residence in the Greek capital.

Capt. Elwood M. S. Steward, who was Military Attaché to the American Embassy at Lima, Peru, from April 3, 1922, to December 15, 1926, died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., on January 11, 1930. This news will be received with deep regret by his friends in the American Foreign Service.

Mrs. Harold L. Williamson, wife of the Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, France, died in that city on March 15, 1930. Mrs. Williamson was formerly Miss Margaret Virginia Withmar, of New Haven, Conn. Sincere sympathy is extended to Mr. Williamson in his bereavement. It is understood that he is now on his way to this country and may soon be in Washington.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the lists of Changes of Duties and Stations of Officers in the United States Public Health Service, received since the February issue of THE JOURNAL, the following is the only foreign assignment that has been noted:

Surgeon E. A. Sweet. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., about March 5, 1930, and assigned to duty at the American Consulate, Southampton, England. February 26, 1930.

A recently published Greek letter fraternity directory ("Who's Who in Pi Gamma Mu") shows that the following career officers of the American Foreign Service have been granted the distinction of being made life members of Pi Gamma Mu, national social science honor society:

Francis White, Assistance Secretary of State.
Post Wheeler, Counselor of Embassy.
Frank C. Lee, American Consul General.
Kenneth S. Patton, American Consul.
Emil Sauer, American Consul.
O. Gaylord Marsh, American Consul.
Alfred R. Thomson, American Consul.
David J. D. Myers, American Consul.
Parker W. Buhrman, American Consul.
Thomas D. Davis, American Consul.
Stewart E. McMillan, American Consul.
Lester L. Schnare, American Consul.



HAMBURG

The year 1929 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the services at this Consulate General of two of the most faithful and devoted as well as popular clerks that have ever been employed at this post, Mrs. Ida Hafermann and Mr. Paul Richard Eduard Hopf being the two persons in question.

In April, 1899, Mrs. Hafermann first accepted a position with this Consulate General and has remained faithful to the American Government not only during the years of peace but also during the trying war years. In February, 1917, after the rupture of relations with Germany, Mrs. Hafermann accepted the position offered her by the Spanish Consulate General in this city, and in that position continued to work in the interests of the United States. When the Spanish Consulate General again relinquished American interests in Hamburg, in December, 1921, Mrs. Hafermann



Photo from K. V. Wicks.

MRS. IDA HAFERMANN



Photo from K. V. Wicks.

PAUL R. E. HOPF

once more resumed her post at this Consulate General. Mrs. Hafermann's name as well as her pleasant smile and charming manner are well known to all Americans and Germans who have occasion to visit this office. Her perfect command of the English language is commendable.

Mr. Hopf first came to this Consulate General in October, 1899, and remained until November 16, 1916, when he entered the German military service. Upon the reopening of the American consulates in Germany, in December, 1921, Mr. Hopf accepted a position with the American Consulate in Bremen, and in April, 1924, he was transferred back to the post which he had served faithfully for over 17 years prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Mr. Hopf's charm of manner has won him many friends among the visitors to the Consulate General, and his linguistic ability has amazed all who have come in contact with him.

The officers of this Consulate General, both past and present, have all enjoyed their contact with these two persons, whose charm and faithfulness are well known.



RESIGNATION OF DEWITT C. POOLE

The news of the resignation of DeWitt C. Poole, who has been in the American Foreign Service since June 27, 1910, and has served in important capacities at Berlin, Paris, Moscow, Archangel, Cape Town, and also in the Department of State, will be received with deep regret by his many friends in the Service; they will undoubtedly be interested to read the following correspondence and to join heartily in the good wishes expressed by the Acting Secretary of State, Joseph P. Cotton:

AIKEN, S. C., February 15, 1930. THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my resignation as a Foreign Service Officer of the United States, to be effective March 1, 1930, if that date is convenient to the Department.

The purpose of my resignation is to enable me to take up work in the educational field, which I hope may be useful in connection with the future development of the Foreign Service. It will be a source of much gratification if I can in this way remain in touch with the Department of State and other branches of the Government requiring the services of men especially trained for the public and international field. I have been invited to join the School of Public and International Affairs, which is shortly to be established by Princeton University, and it is the thought that this will not mean in fact a withdrawal from the field of public service which makes it possible for me to give up the governmental work which I have enjoyed greatly for 20 years past.

I am very sensible of the consideration which I have had throughout this time from the Department of State and its officers. I should like to record my sincere thanks for many personal kindnesses. I should also like to record my particular gratitude to the Department for the opportunity of serving so long in a field which is pleasant, highly educational, and rich in the satisfaction of many aspirations. I hope that the Department will consent to regard me hereafter as an officer in reserve who will be ready to serve again if this should ever seem useful to the Department in a period of need.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

D. C. POOLE,

Foreign Service Officer of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, March 3, 1930.

MY DEAR MR. POOLE: I accept your resignation as a Foreign Service Officer of the United States to be effective on March 1, 1930, in accordance with your desire.

The very deep regret at seeing you leave us after 20 years of distinguished service in the Department of State and at diplomatic and consular posts in the field is, in a measure, tempered by a realization of the great possibilities for usefulness which are open to you in your new position. The Foreign Service, as well as other Government services, is directly interested in the point of view and in the intellectual equipment which American universities and colleges are able to develop among their graduates. With this interest in mind and speaking

for the Department of State, I am clear in the opinion that closer relations with these institutions are desirable. I have no doubt that we can count upon your cooperation in this respect.

In the name of the Department, in behalf of your colleagues in the Foreign Service, and in my own name I wish you all possible success and happiness in your work at Princeton.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. COTTON.

DeWitte C. Poole, Esq., Box 212, Aiken, S. C.

PUGSLEY SCHOLARSHIPS

Mr. Chester D. Pugsley has kindly sent in the following letter, which will be heartily endorsed by many:

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, February 6, 1930.

Personal.

CHESTER D. PUGSLEY, Esq., Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y.

DEAR CLASSMATE: Will you permit me to add my tribute to that of others and express the high appreciation which officers of our Foreign Service feel for your great interest in their welfare, especially in providing scholarships for the children of our career officers. As you doubtless know, most consular officers are largely dependent upon their salaries, which are seldom, if ever, adequate to meet their ordinary living expenses without considering the education of the children.

While I have no children myself, I know that my colleagues have much anxiety for the proper education of their children, and your benefactions add greatly to their peace of mind and efficiency, and I trust that other philanthropists will follow in your footsteps in order that all Foreign Service children that need assistance may be assured of higher education in the United States.

Your name has become a household word among us, and I trust that, if your travels bring you in this direction, you will let me know in order that we may take a stitch in time to save some of the pleasant memories of nineteen nine.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. C. FROST, American Consul General.

HOMES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(Continued from page 125)

old Constitution appointed August 14, 1788, a committee to report on the condition in which the Department of Foreign Affairs was. They found that it occupied two rooms, one being the Secretary's and the other that of his deputy and clerks." The committee further stated that "the office was constantly open from 9 in the morning till 6 in the evening, and one clerk remained in the office while the others went to dinner."



MALAGA, "LA BENDITA"

(Continued from page 123)

Of course, you know about the bull fights; no one thinks of Spain without thinking of them. But did you ever hear of Spain's beautiful gardens, among them those of Malaga, just outside the city? One built over three centuries ago—*El Retiro*—as a place of beauty and quiet for the bishop of the diocese, is now privately owned, and its loveliness grows with the years. Its bubbling fountains and dashing cascades murmur of the ages that have passed, and the fragrance of its roses and jasmine, the soft green of the stately cypress trees, speak of the romance of today.

Then there is the old Moorish fortress or castle, the *Gibralfaro*, which crowns the top of a commanding hill overlooking the bay and the valley, and the great vista of mountains beyond. Ruined in part, it still tells the story of mighty works, of ingenious planning, and of the love of beauty possessed by those other people who at one time dominated this fair land.

And the Holy week processions, far famed, rivaled in color and grandeur only by those of Sevilla. They take place at night, candle lit by the hundreds of tapers carried by *penitentes*, brilliantly illuminated at intervals by electrically lighted floats bearing a *Madona* or a *Cristo*, taken

for the night from niches above altars, and carried on the shoulders of some hundred or more of men. Weird music, the beat of drums, the call of bugles, the ringing of bells in the hands of richly garbed leaders; the sound of an impassioned voice bursting forth in song—a *sacra*—as a beloved figure of the Christ or an adored *Madona* robed in a gold-embroidered mantle of velvet, jewel adorned, a crown of diamonds upon her head, is carried by. Gorgeous, spectacular, astounding! A religious rite awesome in its magnificence.

The afternoon of Holy Thursday. Seven churches must be visited before the setting of the sun. This is the day when all the feminine youth and beauty of Malaga appear in high comb and lace *mantilla* looking their very loveliest. Holy Thursday, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, and then—it is springtime, and all the flowers burst into bloom as though touched by a magic wand to make of Malaga just one glorious garden of roses, bathed in the shimmering gold of the sun. By night it is a place filled with enchantment; the magnolia's heady perfume; the song of the nightingale; the lap of the waves on a sandy beach; the tinkle of bells as some carter wends his way into the night; the silvery light of the moon on the *Gibralfaro*. Then silence. A deep and still a deeper quiet as Malaga sinks to rest. A cock crows. It is the dawn.



Photo from Ray Martin Brady.

DRAWING IN THE SEINE, AT MALAGA

Twenty Secrets of Success

By JULIA GRACE WALES, *University of Wisconsin*

1. Delegate work, delegate work, delegate work. This is the secret of efficient organizing. Do not try to do everything yourself. It pays to delegate tasks even though at first they are not as well done as you can do them. If you fail in this regard, you appear to be greedy of power and credit, and may unawares become so some day when your conscience is not looking.

2. Keep humanly in touch with your human material. To do this is worth more than all your machinery. Devise your machinery to liberate your humanity, not to enslave it. When you talk to people, talk with an air of leisure; otherwise the human touch is impossible.

3. So far as feasible, see to it that no one is doing easier work than he can do. That is waste, provided of course that there are people available to do the easier work. Do not suppress anybody's powers. Draw out the utmost that is in every one. Give credit frankly and freely and without grudging. Be careful that you do not unconsciously keep in the shade powers that may surpass your own.

4. Keep everybody busy, but not too busy for the best results. Where there are unused powers, trouble brews.

5. Unless it be in very brief emergencies, *do not overwork*, either others or yourself. By overwork you eliminate your best powers. It has been said that: "*Overwork is a symptom of mediocrity.*" It shows inefficiency in the delegation of tasks and responsibilities. It is one of the gravest wrongs that you can do your cause.

6. Don't hurry. Hurry is small speed. Be careful hourly and daily not to cut out a task too great for your capacities. Hasty action is unreliable and usually inefficient action, and should be avoided if possible, though it may sometimes be necessary in emergencies. For the thoroughly experienced, action may sometimes be very swift without being hasty.

7. Take time to reflect. Never, if you can avoid it, make an important decision with the top layer of your mind alone. If possible, give your subconscious mind a few hours at it, even if these are sleeping hours or hours busy with other tasks. The best thinking is that done in tranquility and with the lower layers of the mind. To form the habit of quiet reflection is to tap one of the greatest sources of power.

8. When you have all reasonably available data and have had reasonable time for reflection, survey the data finally in perspective, gather your

powers, make a decision, and *act*. In some cases any action is better than no action. You are not responsible for not making mistakes; you are responsible only for doing the best you can.

9. When you have made a mistake don't be afraid to acknowledge it frankly to yourself, and if there is reason, to other people. *Don't make excuses for yourself.*

10. As a rule, don't say anything to B about A that you are not willing to say to A.

11. If A seems to be keeping B in the shade, avoid if you can offensively suppressing A (suppression is a false principle) but *draw out B*.

12. Be willing to avail yourself of the sugges-

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tions of other people but don't be governed by them; judge for yourself. Don't be obstinate; be intelligently firm. Don't act jerkily or refuse to act at all because you are afraid some one may "run" you. Think; be impersonal; be honest.

13. Never be autocratic. Wherever and whenever possible organize for democratic control. If through circumstances that you can not help, fully democratic organization should not be immediately possible, aim, nevertheless, at a democratic spirit.

14. Lead by suggestion and be willing to do without credit and get no reward.

15. Cooperate with every one so far as your conviction allows. Meet every one more than half way, because some people think they have gone half way when they haven't. Be patient with failures to understand. Give the benefit of the doubt as to motives. Avoid suspicion, expect good. A doubtful, hostile, or resentful spirit on your part will create the same in another. A spirit of cooperation on your part will create the same in another.

16. When you must differ on a principle, do so promptly, firmly, and courteously. *Judge not* as to motives. Let your opponent feel that you heartily respect his right to his own opinion. Do not precipitate a difference hastily or before you are sure that you have *grasped his mind sympathetically* and know where he stands. Continue to cooperate in all matters in which you can do so conscientiously.

17. If you have superior officers, make a deliberate effort to cooperate with them. To do so is often more difficult than to cooperate with those in a position inferior to one's own. Go more than half way, and keep trying to imagine the other man's point of view.

18. The end does not justify the means. A bad method will keep back a good cause. If your method is unsound, natural law will take its revenge upon you. If you persistently seek the right, natural law will stand behind you. And if the Law of the Universe is with you, who can be against you.

19. By regular modes of living keep your physical vitality at its highest point.

20. Keep the great aim steadily before your intellectual and spiritual vision and never let it be obscured.

Alfred W. Kliefoth, First Secretary at Berlin, Germany, was so kind as to obtain for the JOURNAL this excellent article by Professor Julia Grace Wales. Miss Wales received the degree of M.A. at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., and has been Instructor in English at the University of Wisconsin since 1909.



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CONFIRMATIONS

The following executive nominations were confirmed by the Senate on the dates indicated:

February 17

Herman Bernstein, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Albania.

Kenneth S. Patton, as Consul General.

Maynard B. Barnes, J. Rives Childs, and Edward P. Lawton, Jr., as Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service.

February 20

James C. H. Bonbright, as Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

March 8

John N. Willys, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Poland.

H. Percival Dodge, as Foreign Service Officer, Class I.

Waldo E. Bailey, as Foreign Service Officer, unclassified; Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and Vice Consul of Career.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication March 1, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since February 15:

Clayson W. Aldridge, of Rome, N. Y., now American Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at Athens,

Greece, assigned to the Department of State for duty in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

James C. H. Bonbright, of Rochester, N. Y., now American Vice Consul at Canton, China, confirmed as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, designated Third Secretary of Legation and assigned to the Legation at Ottawa.

Stanley Hawks, of Port Washington, N. Y., now Second Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City.

Non-Career

Arthur T. Flavin, of West Paris, Me., now serving as Clerk in the American Consulate at Leghorn, Italy, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

James R. Riddle, of Talladega, Ala., now Clerk in the American Consulate at Vancouver, British Columbia, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

COMMERCIAL WORK FOR FEBRUARY

The volume of trade data received in the Commercial Office of the Department of State from consular offices during the month of February, 1930, as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year, is indicated as follows:

	1929	1930
Reports	1,946	1,815
Trade Letters	3,967	3,685

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Trade Lists	160	111
World Trade Directory Reports..	2,883	4,171
Trade Opportunity Reports.....	295	320

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during February, 1930, rated EXCELLENT: Basel, Consul Calvin M. Hiteh; Berlin, Consul Harry L. Franklin; Cape Town, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross; Habana, Consul Harold B. Quarton; Harbin, Vice Consul Paul M. Dutko; La Paz, Vice Consul Trueblood; London (England), Consul General John K. Davis; Malmö, Vice Consul Harold Carlson; Mexico City, Consul Dudley G. Dwyre; Montreal, Consul General Wesley Frost and Vice Consul George H. Butler; Munich, Consul General Charles M. Hathaway, Jr.; Naples, Consul Sydney B. Redecker; Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster; Saloniki, Consul Charles J. Pizar; Shanghai, Consul Jay C. Huston; Singapore, Vice Consul William W. Butterworth, Jr.; Suva, Consul Quincy F. Roberts; Tallinn, Consul Harry E. Carlson.

Trade letters (one letter from each post except where indicated parenthetically) received during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT: Amsterdam (5); Belfast (2); Berlin (3); Bordeaux;

Breslau (2); Brisbane; Bucharest; Buenos Aires (5); Halifax (2); Havre (2); Edinburgh; Glasgow (2); Madrid; Malmö; Mexico City; Milan (2); Montevideo; Oslo (2); Porto Alegre; Rome; Rosario; Rotterdam (2); Sao Paulo; Shanghai (2); Tallinn.

SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of February the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to a shipping report submitted by Consul J. C. Huston, Shanghai.

**DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE**

The Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, furnished on March 12, 1930, the following notes on their field representatives:

Mr. Evett D. Hester has been appointed the Trade Commissioner in charge of the Department's office at Manila to succeed Trade Commissioner George Howard, who is being transferred to India. Mr. Hester has for the last four years been with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic



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Commerce in Spain, first as Assistant Commercial Attaché in Madrid and then Trade Commissioner in charge of the Barcelona office. He sails for his new post on March 28.

Among the field men who have recently returned to the United States on leave are Commercial Attaché Carlton Jackson from Rio de Janeiro and Trade Commissioner Thomas C. Barringer from Batavia.

A TRIP TO VARIOUS CITIES ON A TRADE DETAIL

By GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH, *American Consul General, Buenos Aires, Argentina*

In accord with instructions from the Department of State, and with an itinerary prepared by the Department of Commerce, I made a trip in December to Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco for the purpose of talking with various groups and individuals in these cities interested in our trade relations with the Argentine. In January I made a similar trip to Boston, Providence and New York. Except at Baltimore, where my presence was specifically requested by the Baltimore Association of Commerce, the local arrangements for the use of my time were made by the district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The following comment on the trip may be of interest:

"In the cities visited my work consisted principally of 15 to 30 minute conferences in the district office of the bureau, of addresses made before exporters' clubs or other trade groups, and of conferences outside the district office.

"The outstanding impression that I have as the result of this trip is that everywhere I found a very keen interest in the work which the Consular Service is doing in trade promotion and protection. In every city, particularly on the part

of the better informed business men, appreciation was repeatedly expressed of the reports and trade letters prepared by consular officers and appreciative comment was made of the value of the other work which consular officers are doing every day in other ways for the protection and promotion of our commercial interests abroad.

"In every city visited by me gratification was expressed that the Department of State, as indicated by the trip I was making, was continuing its interest in gathering material of general economic and commercial interest and was keeping up contact with business men in this country. The opinion was expressed that more men from the Department of State could very usefully make trips similar to the one I was making.

"The trade conferences with individuals and groups in every city proved helpful. Approximately 60 percent of my conversations were with firms which already had an established connection in the Argentine and these conferences were particularly valuable. Approximately 80 percent of the conferences were, I should say, worth while. The remaining 20 percent can not be said to have been futile, but they were with smaller firms or with firms whose standing in this country was so weak that they were not yet able properly to undertake exporting to or business in the Argentine. These latter conferences, of course, even though they may have been negative, have a definite value, as they frequently save a firm a great deal of time and money otherwise uselessly expended.

"In Chicago, where I remained only two days and talked with approximately 20 or more persons a day, the manager of the district office stated that he had requests for conferences which would have kept me busy for at least four or five days. At New York, where five days of my time were given over to these conferences in the district office, the requests for time were so numerous that it was necessary to cut the conferences down to 15 minutes. It may be stated in this connection that in the case of the conferences held in the district offices they were largely with the manager of the foreign department or a vice president, in case of the larger companies, and with the head of the firm if a medium sized or smaller company. In Boston, Chicago, New York and San Francisco I also did a good deal of conference work outside of the district office, these being held with the heads of very large companies and of important banks or banking groups.

"Wherever arrangements had been made by the manager of the district office, I made more or less informal addresses before exporters' clubs and



other groups. I am more than ever of the opinion that addresses by officers of the Department and of the Foreign Service before groups of representative business men and exporters, both cultural and college groups, and other gatherings interested generally or specifically in matters of national or local interest, have a very real value, and that more of this work should be undertaken by the Department and its officers."

In his report covering his trip Consul General Messersmith included the following observations, which may be of interest:

I

A greater number of consular officers should be sent out on these trade details to the larger cities in this country. There is no doubt as to the value of these conferences. Only the best-equipped officers for such work should be sent out. Particular effort should be made to send out the principal officers from the more important posts abroad. Trips by subordinate officers may sometimes be justified if they are particularly fitted for such conference work. As a rule, however, it is believed inadvisable to send out subordinate officers except for limited kinds of work.

II

The itinerary of the officers in every case should be carefully arranged and sufficiently in advance, and the trip should not be carried out too hurriedly. The officers should be given sufficient time in every city to be able to see the people really interested and to make several addresses before representative trade, cultural and other groups.

III

Once an itinerary has been arranged it should be carefully adhered to, so that all engagements made for the consular officers will be strictly kept by them, as any other procedure causes a very bad impression and is unjustified.

IV

Whenever the Department of State details a Foreign Service Officer for such trade work, the Department should transmit to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce adequate information concerning the personality and particular capacities of the officer, so that his time may be properly utilized by Commerce. It is important to indicate whether he is available for conference work only or whether he can also be used for addresses to trade and other groups. In case the officer is not prepared to address trade and cultural groups in an effective manner, the ends of the trip will be best served by specifically indicating that confer-

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ence work only should be arranged. Should the officer be particularly equipped to address various types of groups, the particular type or types of groups that he can address should be emphasized so that the district office can make the necessary arrangements and not detail him to speak to groups before which he would appear at a disadvantage. While the individual conference work is important, there is reason to believe that these addresses before various types of groups are even more productive of major results.

V

Comment gathered on the trip emphasizes the desirability of having Ministers or high-ranking diplomatic officers, who may be on leave, make trips similar to those which are now being made by consular officers. The arrangements for their visits would, of course, be made with special care, but this action of the Department would be appreciated and would do a great deal towards bringing the Department and its work in an effective manner before various groups through the country.

VI

It appears particularly desirable that the Department should take some steps to keep itself and its work and its men before the business, professional and cultural groups of the country. Through the operation of various circumstances the actual work which is done in the Department every day, and the close relation of its activities with the business and economic life of the country, have been lost sight of in many quarters. Its activities, even to a great many well-informed people, seem to be a mystery. This lack of accurate and adequate knowledge of the daily grist which passes through the Department has undoubtedly led to a lack of interest in the Department as well as to a lack of sympathy in it. A good deal of the present unsympathetic comment con-



cerning the Department, which may be noted in the western and middle western newspapers, is undoubtedly due to the lack of adequate information concerning the real relation which the work of the Department bears to the every-day life in the country.

A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By JOHN CARTER, *Department*

The month has seen the publication of two first-rate pieces of political biography, which are well worth reading and owning. The first is "Clemenceau," by Jean Martet (Longmans Green). M. Martet was the Tiger's secretary and has here reproduced a brief Boswellian portrait of his chief. The book abounds with piquant sayings, of which the following is a fair sample: "This business of reduction of armaments and outlawing war," said Clemenceau on one occasion, "is just a colossal buffoonery. Poor Claudel gets so excited about it."

The second is Count Carlo Sforza's "Makers of Modern Europe" (Bobbs-Merrill). Count Sforza, who was the far-sighted Foreign Secretary of the last Giolitti Cabinet and who refused to remain Italian Ambassador in Paris when the Fascisti seized power, has assembled the best of the recent thumb-nail political portrait collections to be hung in recent years. He includes Franz Joseph, Venizelos, Curzon, Foch, Bonar Law, Pius X, Benedict XV, Pius XI, Lloyd George, Briand, Balfour, Chamberlain, D'Annunzio, Poincare, Mussolini, Lenin and Stalin. A quotation from Sforza is worth placing in a column parallel to the Clemencist enunciation reproduced above. It will strike a responsive chord in many a heart:

"It is not certain (observes Sforza, apropos of Jovanovich) that old men are always a useful element in public life. The man who sees his lifetime dwindle thinks he will find an illusion of life in the honors and the applause that still greet him. And if his soul has a touch of vulgarity, he provokes them by stooping down to the popular nonsense of the day."

An amusing commentary on the London Naval Conference is suggested by "The Sunken Fleet," by Commander Helmut Lorenz (Little Brown), ex-German Imperial Navy. This is a novel, but a novel which follows the naval history of the war with marked fidelity, which supplies an account of Jutland from the German side, with emphasis on the relative merits of gun-power and armor, and an account of submarine operations. It was Commander Lorenz who set the example

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of practical disarmament by sinking his submarine off the Spanish coast rather than turn it over to the French, which led to the sinking at Scapa Flow.

Another book which is timely, in view of the current slavery investigations in Liberia, is "Africa and Some World Problems" (Clarendon Press), including the Rhodes Memorial Lectures, by Gen. J. C. Smuts. General Smuts carries on a British political tradition when he observes that, "It is sad to think that its (slavery's) last refuge is with the only independent native states in Africa."

With the non-cooperation movement resumed in India, Macmillan has put out a useful volume: "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas," by C. F. Andrews. This records the Hindu leader's political and social thoughts, as revealed in conversation with the author and in his writings.

As a companion piece to "Back Door Guest," mentioned in the last issue of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, mention should be made of "Robots or Men?" (Harper's), by H. Dubreuil. M. Dubreuil is a French skilled workman who came and worked in the factories of this country and who here reports on American industry. He has much good to say of Prohibition and Fordiza-

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tion, but he considers the great weakness of our industrial system to reside in what is known as "technological unemployment"—wage earners displaced by improved machinery. His book is a welcome change from the "hate" literature which has been growing up in Europe against our successful industrial methods.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The annual statement of the American Foreign Service Protective Association is published herewith for the information of its members and readers of the JOURNAL who may be interested in the operation of the group plan of insurance.

The statement has been made as simple as possible and it is hoped that every item can be clearly understood. Especial attention is invited to the item showing premiums due and unpaid. This item represents in part additional premiums due on recent promotions, and also in part the delinquencies of some members of the group who have nevertheless been carried thus far in spite of the fact that proper insurance practice should require them to be stricken from the rolls. *Such delinquent members have been twice reminded and it cannot be too strongly urged for their own good that immediate attention be given to this matter.* The usual period of grace in insurance practice is 30 days, but due to the widely scattered nature of our group the Association realizes that a more liberal time allowance is only just. It cannot, however, continue carrying members indefinitely who fail to pay their premiums. It is hoped it will not be necessary for the Association to adopt any specific period beyond which it cannot protect delinquent members.

Although the cash balance appears substantial,

it should be noted that during the past year clerical expenses have been assumed by the American Foreign Service Association. These amounted to \$600 during the year and any consideration of available cash balances for the future necessarily includes this item.

The Association is pleased to announce that since the preparation of the statement attached a dividend of \$1,705.21 has been received from the Equitable Life Assurance Society. This sum will be placed in a savings account and will be applied to establishing a reserve fund which, it is believed, will enable the Association eventually to effect a reduction of premiums paid by its members unless an unexpectedly large number of death claims should render this plan impossible.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Protective Association desires to take this opportunity of expressing his deep appreciation for the opportunity given him to serve its members.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES MARCH 1, 1929, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1930

Receipts

Premiums from members.....	\$20,158.60	
Bank interest	48.82	
Refunds:		
Protested checks	\$22.60	
Advance to beneficiary....	400.00	
		422.60
Premiums due and unpaid.....		223.75
Retirement annuity, payment made to Association instead of to the Equitable Life Assurance Society	52.00	
Payment stopped on check.....	7.50	
		<u>\$20,913.27</u>

Expenditures

Premiums paid to Equitable Life Assurance Society	\$18,801.90
Premium on bond of \$5,000 for Secretary-Treasurer	12.50
Exchange on Foreign checks and drafts	9.56

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Multigraphing	66.10
Premiums refunded	147.50
Printing	41.43
Payment on checks refused.....	22.60
Temporary advance to insurance beneficiary	400.00
Assistance in mailing circulars, receipts, etc.....	4.00
Retirement annuity transmitted to Equitable Life Assurance Society	52.00
Telegraphing	4.26
	<hr/>
	19,561.85
Surplus account:	
Premiums due and unpaid \$223.75	
Balance on hand.....	1,127.67
	<hr/>
	1,351.42
	<hr/>
	\$20,913.27

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT

Receipts

Premiums received on account of insurance effective after March 1, 1930.....	\$6,629.94
--	------------

Balance

Premiums payable to Equitable Life Assurance Society March 1, 1930...	\$5,376.42
Working balance.....	1,253.52
	<hr/>
	\$6,629.94

Original members	220
Additions during year	99
Applications pending	3
	<hr/>
	322

Deceased	3
Withdrawn	17
	<hr/>
	20
	<hr/>
	302

Total amount of insurance in force, \$1,513,000.00.

<i>Insurance claims paid</i>	<i>Date of death</i>	<i>Date of payment</i>
James G. Finley...	\$2,000 May 26, 1929	June 18, 1929
Henry C. A. Damm.	6,000 Aug. 24, 1929	Oct. 2, 1929
Ross E. Holaday...	7,000 Nov. 27, 1929	Jan. 15, 1930

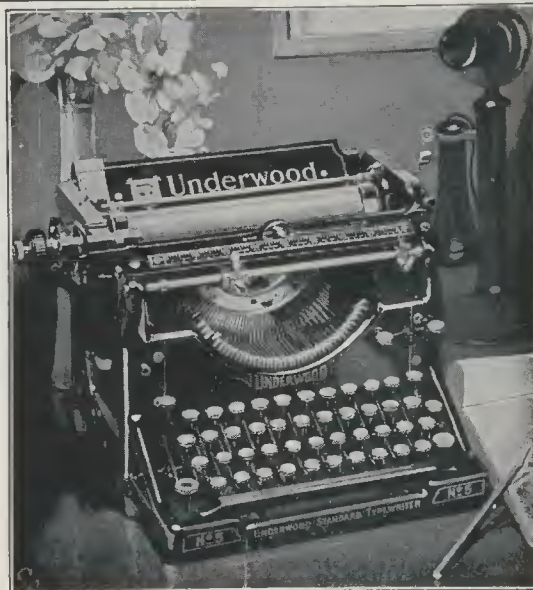
ROBERT DUDLEY LONGYEAR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

AVIATION NOTES

The Department has received a letter from Mr. W. M. Bishop, Washington representative of the Western Air Express, of which the following are extracts:

"At the suggestion of a number of Government officials to reduce transportation rates on our air lines to a fare equal to rail and Pullman rates for the benefit of Federal officials and employes, we are adopting new tariffs to conform to this suggestion to become effective immediately.

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Air-mail despatches three times a day will go into effect between Washington and New York beginning April 1. A twice-daily service between Washington and Atlanta and points South will go into effect at the same time.—*Washington Evening Star.*

SPORTS

By ROBERT B. CONSIDINE, *Department*

Ugly rumors anent professionalism have ricocheted back and forth in the tennis world since the day that big business married our little Nell. Big business is a loose term. I mean ever since the day on which tennis fell into the hands of men who kept one eye, and occasionally the other, glued on the turnstiles. Opulent country clubs have more or less kept the rumors bouncing.

It is true that when a country club offers a ranking tennis star a limitless expense account to play in its tournament that every star is more than likely to drop everything, even the tournament in which he is playing, to rush to the concerned part of the country, or globe.

Jean Borotra, the French Davis Cup ace, was offered \$3,000 expense money to participate in the United States national indoor championships. As one of the ultra-minor participants in that tourney I was more or less struck by the absence of any form of equality which pervaded the New York Seventh Regiment Armory, the scene of the matches. My partner and I were more or less raked over the coals for coming five minutes late on the first day, while the entire corps of officials bent low in sweeping salutation when Frank Hunter put in an appearance a couple of days later.

Louis B. Dailey, newly elected president of the U. S. L. T. A., has pledged himself and his administration to the task of ridding United States tennis of favoritism and adjusting its badly managed financial end. He is backing a move to standardize expense accounts. It is a rather intricate undertaking, but certain salient features of travel and living expenses (as you are per-



haps poignantly aware) have a permanency and density we can take hold of. Working on this hypothesis, Dailey has mapped out a Spartan schedule for the revolving tennis satellite. He lets him ride in a Pullman and roam the spaciousness of a lower berth. He gives him \$10 a day to eat on and to subscribe to the minor vices—chief of which is the buying of 125 copies of the paper which prints his picture.

I say Spartan because in the last few years expense accounts have become heliumized, mostly under the patronage of fat clubs who invite the famous players to their tournaments out of no great love of the sport but out of a monumental concern for the publicity of the club. Thus there is born the case of a great player adding a striking figure to his account for "Services rendered on top hat."

This new move should improve tennis in the United States and perhaps evolve the retriever of the Davis Cup, now so thoroughly cemented in French soil. It isn't impossible. The present



S. PINKNEY TUCK, First Secretary of Legation at Budapest, receiving the Danube Cup from the hand of Mrs. Horthy, wife of the Regent, while the gallery keeps a respectful distance.

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India	Australasia	Jugoslavia

generation of players can produce a greater generation because now they can go to bed much earlier since there is no incentive to sit up half of the night enticing that ailment known in more select circles as "Expenseaccountwriterscramps."

Manager Dave Crenshaw, of the Department's baseball team, hurled a bombshell into the Sports Department of the JOURNAL today by announcing that, miracles sidetracked, the Department would send forth no nine this year to enhance its honor and glory. Baseball is an expensive sport. Bats show an alarming structural weakness; balls are evidently sewed with chewing gum; and one must mortgage the Chevrolet to purchase a really good glove.

In past years the "hat" has been passed around the Department with varying success. Secretary Stimson came forth with an encouraging check last year which made the 1929 team a well-equipped reality. But this year— Tch Tch Tch.

The Department will again be represented in its major sport, golf, probably by Mil Shipley, Jack Simmons and Bob Scotten. With the mercury in the local thermometers wearing itself thin by jumping periodically between the stations 85 and 35, Heaven is perhaps one of the few places which knows when the Departmental Golf League will begin to operate.

As for tennis, in case I haven't mentioned that sport before, the local clay courts should be going full blast by the middle of April. Already a few have been whipped into some degree of levelness at Columbia Country Club, but concrete courts still hold the center of the tennis stage.

The Department will have a team this year, but we have had to listen to the urgings of the Justice Department that there be formed a State-Justice combination. Of course, when we win the Departmental League there will be some sting taken out of the victory, but diplomats that we are, our Justice team-mates will be the last to know. We will tolerate them. We will let them share in our glory.

Besides they have the local junior champion and a well-known collegiate star.

Consul Wilbur Keblinger seems to be the lone member of the M/L who has had time to heed the requests of this column that it be supplied with sports news and opinions. The next mail, however, should bring in a carload of such despatches.



TEN RULES FOR DIPLOMATS

William Hard recently said in the *Washington Star* that the American Ambassador to Chile, the Honorable William S. Culbertson, who was recently in Washington, once drew up a set of ten rules for "the guidance of diplomats upon their delicate and perilous missions, and these rules are herewith presented as an indication of what modern diplomacy is thought to be, when properly done, by one of its most successful practitioners":

"Rule 1. Don't talk too much. Jonah, after having spent three days and three nights in the belly of the whale, and having been cast out upon the beach, turned to the whale and said: 'If you had kept your mouth shut, this wouldn't have happened.'

"Rule 2. The day of table-pounding in diplomacy is past. Keep issues from getting into the formalism of diplomatic channels as long as you can. However, if you do find it necessary to make a formal protest, go through with it. Diplomacy is not poker; do not bluff.

"Rule 3. Play no favorites.

"Rule 4. Do not take yourself too seriously. Do not surround yourself with an air of mystery and keep visitors waiting in your anteroom for effect. Gumshoe artists belong in the detective bureau, not in the diplomatic service.

"Rule 5. Outside your own embassy or legation staff, and outside the top officials of the governments to which you are accredited, have no confidants. Never say anything to a dinner partner which you are not willing that the whole world should know.

"Rule 6. Get acquainted with the whole country to which you are accredited. A capital of a country is not the whole of it. Even Paris is not France.

"Rule 7. Except for official contacts (which must be accepted as found), be sure that you invite people to your embassy or legation on the basis of merit only. Recognize no one's right to an invitation on the ground that he or she is a member of 'society.' No aristocracy can be recognized in the modern world, except the aristocracy of merit.

"Rule 8. Show an appreciation for the country you are in. There is plenty to like in any people.

"Rule 9. Rules of protocol are not personal privileges. Do not be offended if some one forgets to leave cards or to return them.

"Rule 10. Do not eat or drink too much. For a diplomat a good head is a convenience; but a good stomach is an absolute necessity."

WHAT! NO HOBBY?

Jay E. House, columnist of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, asked what his hobby is, says he hasn't any hobby, and that a man who is interested in men and children, women, wine and song, literature, music, the legitimate drama, baseball, football, golf and boxing, politics and prohibition, birds, flowers, trees, grass, rippling streams and quiet waters, dogs, fishing, motoring, geography, history, partying, farming, fine stock raising, pictures, oriental rugs, interior decoration, architecture, poker and bridge, staying up nights, zoological gardens, and a thousand other things, has no time to devote to hobbies.—*Boston Globe*.

BALLAD OF THE CONSUL'S WIFE

I've mended socks in Singapore,
And shirts in gay Páree,
And underwear in Zanzibar,
And pants in Tripoli.

I've sewed buttons on in Port Limon,
And patches in Port Said.
I've darned in Nice and La Pallice,
And stitched in Adlaid.

In Teheran and Mazatlan
I've doctored shirts, and then
In Mozambique and Martinique
They've gone to shreds again.

So I patch in Brest and Bucharest
And patch again in Rome,
And at last the shirt goes overboard
As our ship approaches home.

Oh, I've had the blues in Vera Cruz,
Depressions in Macao,
Financial cares in Buenos Aires,
And jaundice in Callao.

But we laugh along, my Jo and I,
And each new post we see
Just adds another checkered patch
To our—geography.

—Anonymous.

THE BIRTH COLUMN

The JOURNAL's newsy Birth Column
Of items has never a dearth;
Each month has its merry quota
Of offspring all over the earth.

In these most vital statistics
Re Phyllis, Franklin, or Sue,
There's one perennial puzzle,
A problem in personnel, too.

Dip. Secs. are fathers quite often,
Consuls and Clerks record more,
Though first in infantile honors
The Vice Consuls always score.

But why, asks the constant reader
Of births to all Service men,
Why is there never a mention
Of the Consuls General then?

—A Classified F. S. O.



G. W. U. ALUMNI IN FOREIGN SERVICE

George Washington University long has had an important part in training the men who represent our Government abroad. For many years numbers of George Washington men have held high posts in the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States.

Many of these Foreign Service Officers are graduates of the George Washington University School of Jurisprudence and Diplomacy, which existed between the years of 1898 and 1910, and which was discontinued in the latter year because of lack of funds. From 1910 until 1928 training for Foreign Service was offered at George Washington under the department of instruction of the arts college.

In 1919 a School of Foreign Service was established by a sister institution and now offers a successful course.

In September, 1928, the George Washington University School of Government was endowed by the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction, and Foreign Service training was reestablished as a separate branch of the School of Government. The National League of Masonic Clubs has pledged itself to endow two chairs of Foreign Service in the university, and at the present time is paying the salaries of two members of the Foreign Service faculty.

The value to the country of the work offered through these endowments can not be overestimated.

The important part which George Washington University plays in training men for the Foreign Service is indicated by the fact that the current list of diplomatic and consular officers includes 27 graduates and 23 ex-students of the university.

ALUMNI IN FOREIGN SERVICE

Among the graduates now in the Foreign Service of the United States are Wilbur John Carr, formerly director of the Consular Service and now Assistant Secretary of State; Fred Morris Dearing, Minister to Portugal; Dewitt Clinton Poole, Counselor of the American Embassy at Berlin. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, resigned but a few weeks ago after being appointed Minister to Costa Rica.

The recently appointed Minister to China, Nelson T. Johnson, is an ex-student of the university, as are also the Minister to Persia, Hoffman Philip, and the Minister to Guatemala, Arthur H. Geissler.

The list of graduates in the Foreign Service includes: Ware Adams, A. B., 1929, Vice Consul, Department of State; Wilbur John Carr, LL. M., 1899, LL. D., 1925, Assistant Secretary of State; Reed Paige Clark, A. B., 1898, LL. B., 1901, A. M., 1901, Consul, Santa Domingo; Felix Cole, LL. B., 1928, Consul General Warsaw, Poland; Leslie A. Davis, LL. B., 1904, Consul, Patras, Greece; Fred Morris Dearing, M. Dip., 1904, Minister to Portugal; James Orr Denby, A. M., 1921, Second Secretary, American Legation, Peking, China; Samuel G. Ehling, A. B., 1920, Vice Consul, Penang, Straits Settlements; Richard Ford, LL. B., 1892, LL. M., 1893, Consul, Seville, Spain; Wesley Frost, A. M., 1910, Consul General, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; Louis H. Gourley, A. M., 1916, Consul, Sao Paulo, Brazil; Julius C. Jensen, LL. B., 1915, Vice Consul, Oslo, Norway; Wilbur Kablinger, LL. B., 1904, Consul, Bombay, India; Herve L'Heureux, A. B., 1925, Vice Consul, Windsor, Ontario, Canada; John H. Madonne, A. M., 1929, Vice Consul, Department of State; John J. Muccio, A. M.,

1923, Consul, Hongkong, China; Robert D. Murphy, LL. B., 1920, Consul, Department of State; Ely Eliot Palmer, M. Dip., 1910, Consul General in Charge, American Legation, Bucharest, Rumania; George C. Peek, LL. B., 1918, Commercial Attaché, San Jose, Costa Rica; DeWitt C. Poole, M. Dip., 1910, Counselor of the Embassy, Berlin, Germany; Harold B. Quarton, M. Dip., 1912, Consul, Habana, Cuba; Samuel C. Reat, B. S., 1901, Consul, Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Lester L. Schnare, LL. B., 1913, LL. M., 1919, Consul, Breslau, Germany; Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, A. B., 1915, Second Secretary, American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Carl O. Spamer, Consul, Amoy, Fukien, China; G. Russell Taggart, B. S., 1900, LL. B., 1906, Consul, Belize, British Honduras; and Charles D. Westcott, LL. B., 1899, LL. M., 1900, D. C. L., 1901, Consul, Department of State.

EX-STUDENTS ABROAD

Among the diplomatic and consular officers who have received all or part of their training at George Washington are: Dudley G. Dwyre, Consul, Mexico City; John W. Dye, Consul, Chihuahua, Mexico; Dwight Wilton Fisher, Vice Consul, Antwerp, Belgium; Theodore Monroe Fisher, Vice Consul, Tela, Ceiba, Honduras; Arthur Chester Frost, Consul General, Prague, Czechoslovakia; Arthur H. Geissler, Minister to Guatemala; Herndon W. Goforth, Consul, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada; William I. Jackson, Consul, Department of State; Nelson T. Johnson, Minister to China; Paul R. Josselyn, Consul and First Secretary, Department of State; Graham Hawes Kemper, Consul, Tokyo, Japan; Rufus Herman Lane, Jr., Vice Consul, Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico; Robert Berry Macatee, Consul, London, England; William Franklyn Nason, Vice Consul, Taihoku, Taiwan, Japan; Hoffman Philip, Minister to Persia; Walter H. Sholes, Consul, Trieste, Italy; H. Armistead Smith, Vice Consul, Birmingham, England; Clarence Jerome Spiker, Second Secretary, American Legation, Peking, China; L. Pittman Springs, Vice Consul, Glasgow, Scotland; Nathaniel Bacon Stewart, Consul General, Barcelona, Spain; Alfred Ray Thomson, Consul, Bradford, England; William Clarke Vyse, Vice Consul, Habana, Cuba; Robert Spencer Ward, Vice Consul, Department of State; and North Winship, Consul General, Copenhagen, Denmark.—*The Alumni Hatchet, George Washington University, February, 1930.*

The first modern air service station on the busiest Europe-America air line is in process of construction on Terceira Island of the Azores. The Portuguese Government has issued warrants for \$5,000,000 to build the airport.—*Washington Evening Star.*

The first air mail from Santiago, Buenos Aires and other South American centers over NYBRA arrived in New York Friday, February 28, 1930, and the trip from Buenos Aires took nine days. This service links Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil with the United States and inaugurates a weekly service of a 10,000-mile airway spanning 16 countries and colonies.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.*



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.)

MOSES BILL

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, February 6, 1930.

DEAR EDITOR: I find the "pro bono publico" letter section of the JOURNAL most interesting, and believe that the discussion of pending legislation may bring out some points that will prove of distinct value.

With reference to the Moses bill, S. 292, as introduced in the Senate on April 18, 1929, I should like to make certain observations touching the retirement features of the bill, which make so many desirable improvements in the Rogers Act.

1. Section 19 (j) provides for retirement with disability, but in cases of eventual recovery the payment of annuity simply ceases. The officer should be eligible for reinstatement in the Service if within the age limit. This could be effected by adding on page 15, line 10, after the words "showing recovery," the words "and he may thereafter be reinstated in the Service in the same grade at which retired." Some provision should, of course, be made also for the Foreign Service Officer disabled before attaining 15 years' service.

2. Section 19 (k) should be clarified to show that service in unhealthful posts shall actually be counted as one and a half years towards retirement, and not restricted to cases of disability. It is presumably the intent of Congress, and in keeping with the purpose of such retirement provisions generally to lower the retirement age because of the debilitating effect of service in tropical countries. It is understood that at present the law is construed as applying only to those who are retired for disability, constituting less than 1 percent of the personnel.

3. It is believed that section 19, paragraph (d), should be modified to permit retirement after 25 years' service, at the officer's option. This would necessitate changing the annuity terms, which it appears in the light of experience could now be made more liberal. From the standpoint of the Government a shorter period of required service would appear desirable for the following reasons:

(a) The trend in the United States is toward earlier retirements, and such a policy, if wise at home, is still more applicable to the Forest Service. An officer's efficiency is more liable to be impaired by service in a wide variety of climates under insanitary conditions, and the greater hazards of life in foreign countries. Mobility and adaptability are prime qualifications of an efficient officer. Psychology indicates that after a certain age the acquisition of knowledge and new ideas becomes more difficult. On transfer, the officer is often forced into a strange environment, must make new friends, acquire new languages, and adapt himself to new customs and conditions. Furthermore, Foreign Service activities are constantly changing in character and scope. To illustrate, compare the work of an officer before the war, during the war, and today. The constant changes are exemplified in the corrections made in the Consular Regulations during the year 1929. All this means that, if



Photograph Courtesy U. S. Army Engineers.

BLUFFS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA

AT HOME AND ABROAD

scenes that are "everyday" to you are strange and fascinating to other people. Photographs depicting the life and scenery of your locality are wanted by the National Geographic Magazine, which pays liberally for all material accepted.

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earlier retirements are considered wise in the United States under static conditions, a suitable environment, and in a specific, well-defined calling, the same considerations apply in a much greater degree to a Foreign Service under much more difficult and constantly changing conditions.

(b) An officer anxious to leave the Service and only restrained by lack of means is not a particularly valuable asset to the Service.

(c) Earlier optional retirement will have a stimulating effect by offering earlier advancement to the younger men to the leading posts of the Service.

From the standpoint of the officer there are also important reasons favoring earlier optional retirement:

(a) Twenty-five years would seem to be as long a period as the Government should require an officer to live outside his own country in its service. If a policeman or a fireman can retire after 20 years, certainly a Foreign Service Officer, under all the hardships and vicissitudes of foreign life, should be eligible to retirement on reasonable pay after 25 years.

(b) Officers of the Army and Navy retired on three-quarters pay, without contribution, can spend considerable portions of their time on United States soil during service, and live on the American standard and under sanitary conditions. The average Foreign Service Officer is obliged to go to the worst climates, must live under alien conditions and, except for rare visits home, is virtually an expatriate. Logically, his period of service should be shorter than an officer having the advantages of American life.

(c) The average officer, after 25 years' service, has children reaching the age of maturity, and he is desirous that they should have the benefit of home life in America during these important years when they are receiving

their higher education and preparing for participation in American life.

(d) The officer should be permitted to retire young enough to pursue some vocation or avocation, and young enough to make the readjustments necessary after long absence from the United States. Under the best conditions he gets only 60 percent of his salary, and may need to follow some gainful occupation upon returning to the United States. At 65 adjustment is very difficult, at 60 still difficult, but between 50 and 55 the officer could easily adapt himself to whatever he might wish to undertake. Even in cases where an officer does not have to supplement his annuity, he should be permitted to retire young enough so that he could enter into some form of civic service at home where his broad experience in foreign lands would serve his community and promote its knowledge and understanding of the outside world. As the officer can take no part in American affairs during the period of active service, he would seem to have a moral right to return to his country while still in full possession of his faculties and able to enter into some activity for which he may be fitted, whether it be university work, writing, lecturing, the fine arts, public affairs, or other useful or patriotic service.

Very respectfully yours,

A. C. FROST,
American Consul General.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,

February 16, 1930.

SIR: I read in the December last issue of the JOURNAL your invitation for expressions as to whether or not the listings under the caption "Government Publications" were of interest to subscribers, and I intended to write at once.

There is a GREAT NEW FLEET Sailing the Seas

IN busy ports of all the world hundreds of sturdy merchant vessels are again establishing the supremacy of American shipping. These are the ships of the new American Merchant Marine, a mighty fleet made up of the 17 lines owned by the United States Shipping Board and the many others developed by the Shipping Board but now under private ownership.

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Procrastination was the cause of my failure to do so. I now read with surprise in the current (February) issue that but one reply was received.

The "Extracts from the Weekly List of United States Publications" is one of the most interesting sections to us, in the field, ever introduced in the JOURNAL, and I should regret indeed to see it discontinued or diminished. This is, in fact, the section which I read second in order each month.

Therefore please just consider that those who fail to register with you their views on this subject are thinking as I have been.

Very sincerely yours,

ALBION W. JOHNSON,
American Consul.

(The Editor is almost persuaded to resume publication of these "Extracts," but, just as two swallows do not make a summer, he feels that it would be well to wait for further replies to his inquiry. The choice of these "Extracts" is not easy, and some may have smiled at the strange assortment given in the past. If this section is resumed, it would be helpful to receive intimations of subjects on which publications are of especial interest.)

COMMENTS ON JOURNAL

NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, December 30, 1929.

SIR:

* * * * *

Regarding the opinions expressed as to the value of the material in the JOURNAL, I should like to suggest that any subscribers who feel that other material should be inserted should be urged to secure and contribute such material for consideration by the Editors.

In this connection it has occurred to me that if officers were requested by the Editors to write an article for the JOURNAL upon certain topics, the officers receiving such requests would be glad to try their hand. It might be possible for the Editors to have a group of articles upon a different topic each month if they requested certain officers in the field to help them. It might take a few months to get the system working perfectly, but it might prove to be very interesting to all subscribers.

Very sincerely yours,

RICHARD F. BOYCE,
American Consul.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1930.

DEAR SIR: Many thanks for the copies of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. What I like particularly about the JOURNAL is that it speaks of Service affairs humanly. . . . The Service is a living thing, growing and changing to meet national needs. The JOURNAL treats it that way and has my hearty good wishes as a veteran still deeply interested in the Foreign Service.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM FRANKLIN SANDS.

CORRECTION

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1930.

AUGUSTUS INGRAM, Esq.,

Editor, American Foreign Service Journal,
Washington.

MY DEAR SIR: A careful polishing of the editorial spectacles and, through their glistening lenses, a well-directed squint at the heading of the "Letters" column



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on page 112 of the March, 1930, edition of the JOURNAL will go far to restore the loss of editorial understanding of which Mr. Allen is informed in the editorial note to his letter of January 31, 1930, asking for a definition of "tendentious."

In returning the journalistic slap Mr. Allen might refer to the editorial carried by the *New York Herald* some time ago, which explained the editor's conception of the proper form of complimentary close to be employed in correspondence with subscribers. Under his formula if the subscriber wrote a laudatory note concerning the conduct of the paper, the customary close would be, "Sincerely or cordially yours"; if the incoming letter was lukewarm or indifferent, the reply would conclude, "Very respectfully, or very truly yours"; if, however, the incoming letter was embarrassingly critical, the editorial answer would close with the wording, "Go to Gehenna," or appropriate synonym for the last word.

Mr. Allen's acknowledgment of your letter will undoubtedly conclude in proper style, as the JOURNAL continues to proclaim that letters of a tendentious nature will not be printed in the letters column.

The delectable ambiguity of that word, which continues to grace the articles of our Association, and from which it might well be deleted, blurs even the wonted crystal-clear accuracy of our distinguished editors.

With the malicious hope that your grave error may be noted in red on the editorial efficiency record, I am,

Your obedient and groveling servant,

ROBERT D. MURPHY.

[Ed.—"O hateful error, Melancholy's child! Why dost thou show to the apt thoughts of men the things that are not."—*Shakespeare.*]

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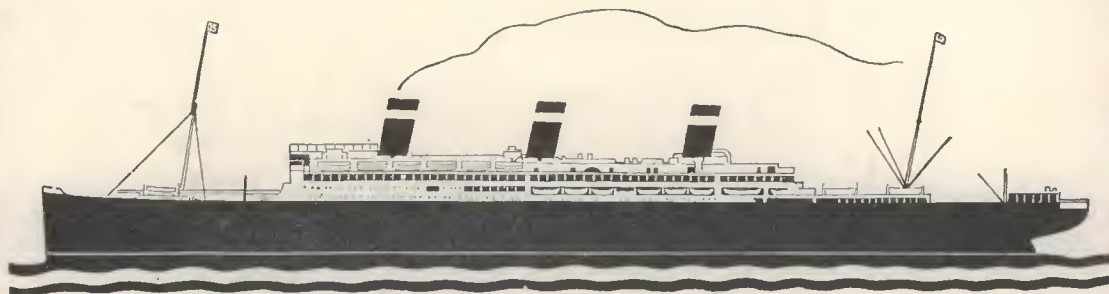
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