

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Photo from U. S. Jordan

DISTANT VIEW OF THE MONASTERY AT VALAMO

Vol. V MARCH, 1928 No. 3

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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MARCH, 1928

Curacao, The Quaint

By STANLEY L. WILKINSON, *Vice Consul, San José*

SPICK-AND-SPAN, that is one's original impression as Curacao, the principal island of the Netherlands West Indies, is first viewed from the open roadstead and the unique harbor entrance is approached. One imagines a city presided over by an army of Dutch maids armed with brooms and brushes. The tiled housetops, with their glittering calcimined ridges, appear to have been freshly scrubbed, and the spotless white and yellow adobe walls reminds one immediately of proverbial Dutch cleanliness. From the sea the island city of Curacao (Willemstad) appears as one of the most picturesque of tropical, if not world, ports, notwithstanding the almost complete lack of vegetation. But in so far as color is concerned, the riotous reds, greens, blues and yellows of the walls and roofs amply compensate for the scarcity of plant life. The latter condition being due principally to the coral formation of the island. And strangely the colors under the brilliant tropical sun seem to blend like those of a rainbow and do not appear inharmonious.

The harbor entrance comes as a complete surprise. It is so narrow that it is not seen from the sea until the vessel, skirting the rocky coast, maneuvers to accommodate the pilot boat, whose wake indicates the port entrance between the two ancient fortresses guarding the mouth. The harbor entrance is shaped much like a carafe, the "neck" leading to the sea, and the channel barely wide enough to permit safe clearance. This narrow passage continues for approximately 1,600 yards and is a natural formation cut through the coral strand and dropping almost perpendicularly

to a depth of over 80 feet and leading to the inner harbor or "bowl," known as the Schottegat, a beautiful bay, completely landlocked, and with an area sufficiently large to permit maneuvering by the largest vessels. And with its numerous small bays and channels could, very probably, afford comfortable anchorage for the largest navy in the world.

The channel entrance leading to the inner harbor bisects the city, making two sections, the western side (Otrabanda) being the largest and most thickly populated; the eastern section, called Punda, is the principal commercial division. The two districts of the city are connected by a pontoon bridge, operated by a power cable, and opening from the Punda side and swinging very slowly to Otrabanda to permit the ingress and egress of all shipping, and as the volume of shipping is large, the bridge, called the "Queen Emma," is very frequently open, and one is obliged to be punted across the channel, this operation requiring much less time than it ordinarily takes the "Queen Emma" to close. Fortunately, there is very little tide, as in the calmest weather the snaky, wooden path undulates and is reminiscent of the old one-man suspension bridges in certain districts of the United States. The bridge is operated by a local company and toll is collected at the following rates, the tariff evidently being based upon the pedestrian's possession of foot gear: Persons with shoes, $\frac{4}{5}$ of a cent (U. S. currency); donkey carts, 4 cents (U. S. currency); children and servants, $\frac{2}{5}$ of a cent (U. S. currency); automobiles, 10 cents (U. S.



currency); persons without shoes, 2/5 of a cent (U. S. currency).

Owned or chartered vessels of the Curacaosche Petroleum Industrie Maatschapij, a subsidiary of the famous "Dutch Shell," constitute the majority of the shipping of the port, the local refinery—one of the largest in the world and manufacturing practically every known oil product—receiving the crude material from the Venezuelan fields. Curacao is also a regularly scheduled port of call for British, French, Dutch, Italian, German and American steamship lines, as well as numerous smaller craft engaged in the coastal trade with South America and the neighboring islands.

The deep shore water permits the largest vessels to dock along both side of the entrance, although the larger vessels usually proceed directly to the Schottegat or "Isla" (as the plant of the Dutch Shell is locally known) where they bunker.

From the surrounding hills and points of higher elevation the liners along shore appear to be berthed on the city streets, with inquisitive bows penertating the waterfront stores, their smokestacks and masts towering above the squat, many-gabled Dutch structures, present a strange view and appear from a distance as incongruous appurtenances of the buildings themselves.

The primary impression of cleanliness continues even after one's ship has entered the harbor, and the extremely narrow alleyways of the negro quarters have not been too closely scrutinized, as even the waterfront is extraordinarily free from the usual débris of a seaport town. And as one later inspects Scharloo, a continuation of Punda, the eastern district of the city

already described, one is brought to the realization that the Dutch can not in justice monopolize the reputation for unsulliedness, at least not as far as local conditions are concerned, although again admitted that the chief contenders of this enviable reputation owe allegiance to the Netherlands, they are Jews of original Portugese and Spanish extraction. This district, Scharloo, is occupied almost exclusively by the Jewish element, and is the most immaculate area of the island, containing the most beautiful homes, built mostly on the one-floor plan with enormously thick walls, which exclude the fierce rays of the sun and make the spacious interiors delightfully cool on the hottest days. The exteriors, many with glazed tile facades, give this locality the appearance of a toy city comprised of dolls' houses, quite distinct from the other sections of the city and conforming with usual Jewish exclusiveness. And it requires little elasticity of the imagination to give credence to the local statement that agents of a certain manufacturing concern decided upon Curacao and this special district is a model for their advertisement depicting a "spotless town," as residents of Scharloo may point, with justifiable pride, to their segregated section.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Curacao is said to have been discovered about 1499 by one Alonzo de Ojeda, who took possession of the island in the name of the Spanish Crown. Little or no authentic historical data concerning the island are available, however, up to the time the Emperor (Charles V) made a crown concession of what is now the Dutch West Indies, consisting of the six island possessions of Curacao,



HARBOR AT CURACAO

Photo from S. L. Wilkinson



Aruba, Bonaire, St. Eustatius, Saba and St. Martin, to Juan de Ampues, at that time, about 1522, royal governor of a large part of what is now the South American Republic of Venezuela and the Guianas, the Netherlands still retaining Suriname (Dutch Guiana), the largest of the Dutch possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

From this period to the early part of the nineteenth century Curacao was the target for Dutch, French and British conquest expeditions or naval attacks by commanders of the vessels of the countries named, either operating under crown instructions or being individually tempted by the island's lack of organization and its strategic position on the Spanish main as well as many natural advantages as a naval base.

Evidently de Ampues took little interest in his royal possessions, as the meager history of the West Indies contains no mention of his ever having visited the Antilles, and little or nothing was done toward colonization or development.

In 1634 Curacao, after little resistance, was captured by the Dutch under the command of Capt. van Walbeeck. A decade later (1644) one Petrus Stuyvesant was serving in the West Indies as Director of the Colony of Curacao, and it was during this period that he suffered the loss of his leg in an attack upon the Spanish island of St. Martin, now the third largest of the Dutch possessions in the West Indies.

PETER STUYVESANT, GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK AND CURACAO

After three years' service in this colony (Curacao) he was appointed Director General of the New Netherlands and arrived in New Amsterdam (New York) in May, 1647.

Tourists to Curacao are shown a grave in one of the old cemeteries said to contain parts of Peter's anatomy, ranging from a mere pedal digit to his entire former being; whether any portion of the former governor was actually interred here is a matter of conjecture, although certain Curacaoan guides stoutly maintain the limb lost in the St. Martin battle was really buried here. In any event, the final resting place of this member receives little attention and none of the deference due even a mere leg of so illustrious a personage.

About the time of Stuyvesant's incumbency slavery was inaugurated on a large scale, the port eventually becoming the largest slave exchange market in the Western Hemisphere and the principal point of distribution for the Spanish colonies.

After an unsuccessful attempt to capture Curacao in 1673 the French, about 50 years later, conquered the island, but retired after having demanded and received a very heavy cash requisition, the forced sum having been contributed to by practically every resident of the town. Approximately a century later (1800) and after the slave rebellion the French again attempted the conquest of the island, and although they were successful in the initial attack they were shortly repelled by the Dutch aided by British troops. For this service the British commander, who controlled the situation, took advantage of his position and proclaimed British sovereignty over the island, and it remained a neglected British possession for a period of two years, being returned to the Dutch after the treaty of Amiens (1802).

Within two years after the return of the island, the English again sent an expeditionary force with the idea of regaining possession, but



Photo from S. L. Wilkinson

FORT AMSTERDAM AT THE HARBOR MOUTH



the city, under the able leadership of Luis Brion, whose exploits and personal valor make him a sort of patron saint, successfully repelled the attack. The British, however, incensed at their defeat, returned within the year with a stronger force and easily invaded the island. From this time (1805) to 1815 it remained a British possession, being finally surrendered to the Netherlands Government by virtue of the treaty of Paris, and has remained the second largest of the Dutch possessions in the New World and the largest of the islands of the Dutch West Indies.

CURACAOAN ESPERANTO

If all the tongues of Babel had been combined, the resulting phraseology could not have been much more diversified than the Curacaoan linguistic olio, "papiamento."

Although the English, Spanish, Dutch and French languages are taught in the excellent public schools and spoken fluently by the better classes, the popular medium of expression is the patois mentioned, a conglomeration of Spanish, Dutch and Portuguese with not a few terms of English and French derivation. In fact, if one is at a loss for a word in "papiamento," its equivalent in almost any other language may be used

with propriety. Basically a negro dialect, it is spoken by all classes. It is taught in the non-paying schools, and although prohibited in the pay institutions it is used almost exclusively in the homes of rich and poor and is actually the social idiom of the island. There are really two "papiamento" dialects—corresponding to the two districts into which the city itself is divided—one in which Spanish and Portuguese words predominate, and the other consisting mostly of Dutch terms, and in many instances it is difficult for one person or resident speaking "Spanish papiamento" to completely comprehend one using the Dutch style. Thus Punda, the eastern section and residential district of the Jews, uses the former branch of the patois, while Otrabanda, which is principally Dutch, employs the latter, e. g., residents of Otrabanda say Brug (bridge), while in Punda the Spanish term "puente" is used. There is also a third ramification of the idiom, that spoken in the isolate districts of the island and differing from both dialects used in the city. The term "papiamento" means literally "language, tongue, to speak," etc. With the exception of Aruba and Bonaire, other Dutch insular possessions, "papiamento" is said to be unknown in any other part of the universe, as English is the principal idiom of the remaining three islands, excepting St. Martin, a joint Dutch and French possession.

CLIMATE AND INDUSTRY

The peculiar porous rock (coral) formation of the island prohibits agricultural production to any extent, while climate and lack of rain both contribute in no small degree to this condition, and the district is, therefore, almost entirely dependent upon the outside world for its food supply. It is extremely warm most of the year, August, September and October being considered the hottest months, although even during the noon period there is a refreshing sea breeze which mit-



Photo from S. L. Wilkinson

THE WATERFRONT, CURACAO



igates the heat, and nights are usually delightfully cool. The slight rainfall usually occurs during the very early morning hours, but rarely in sufficient quantity to insure a steady supply of water, so that frequently water becomes so scarce that it is sold for as high as 50 cents (U. S. currency) per small tin.

Aloes (*aloe succotrina*), phosphate, straw hats, salt, oil and dividivi (*caesalpinia coriaria*) are the principal products of the island. Although the famous "liqueur Curacao," distilled from the peel of a small bitter orange grown on the island, is manufactured locally, the principal commercial brand is made in Hamburg and Amsterdam. A few ostriches are also raised for breeding purposes, and the finer feathers of the Sudan and Senegal birds are made into numerous articles and sold principally to tourists. The birds, of which there are at present about 75 on the island, are sold to circuses, zoos, etc.

The entire export trade of the island totaled approximately \$12,000,000 in 1924, oil and oil products constituting over 90 percent of this amount. As oil is not found upon the island, but is shipped for refining from the near-by Venezuelan fields, hat straw imported from South America, aloes and dividivi produced mainly on the neighboring islands of Aruba and Bonaire, salt and phosphate are really the unique natural products of this immediate district, and it may therefore be concluded that the island's continued prosperity depends almost entirely upon the local oil industry, or, to be more explicit, the continued productivity of the Venezuelan fields.

Unlike practi-



Photo from S. L. Wilkinson

AN ISLAND INDUSTRY

cally every other geographical division of the Caribbean, Curacao has little sickness of any kind and no malaria. In certain of the old descriptions of the island the name "Curacao" is said to have been derived from an Indian phrase, "Cura pui," meaning "health restorer" or "place of curing," and whether the derivation is accurate or not the appellation is appropriate today, notwithstanding the forced and monotonous diet of canned food and fish. Although there

(Continued on page 103)



Photo from S. L. Wilkinson

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE, CURACAO

An Ancient Shrine of Holy Russia

By CURTIS C. JORDAN, *Consul, Barcelona*

ONE of the most curious spots that the traveler in Finland can visit is the old Russian monastery situated on the island of Valamo, in Lake Ladoga. We were fortunate enough to be able to make the pilgrimage in the month of June, when the days were longest and when the soft airs of spring had melted the ice and brought out the flowers and leaves in their full beauty and sweetness.

We embarked at Sordavala on a small Finnish patrol boat, accompanied by a group of laughing, chattering students. The water was slightly ruffled by the cool breeze from the east, and the day was fair; everything pointed to a quick transit. Our approach to the venerable shrine was not to be too casual and easy, however. A mist that had been hovering overhead suddenly dropped and enshrouded us in semi-darkness. Cruising along at reduced speed, it began to be doubtful whether we would reach our destination in time to see it at its best, but just as we were most pessimistic the fog dissolved with dramatic suddenness and ahead, blazing in the noonday sun, were the pointed golden domes of Valamo. Entering the deep, cold inlet, we cautiously glided between the rocky banks and moored at the dilapidated wooden pier, very glad indeed to find ourselves on land with a long afternoon of exploration ahead of us.

Overlooking the waters of the narrow harbor stands the church. The building is of recent construction, having been commenced in 1892, the nine hundredth anniversary of the founding of the monastery; it stands on the same spot as that first simple edifice of logs. The monks erected this modern structure almost entirely by themselves. The group of buildings comprising the monastery is extensive, and in former days housed a thousand monks and novices. The members are mostly peasants and the organization is headed by an *Igumen*, who governs in patriarchal style. The novices formerly acted as servants to the monks; they were free to go away until they became 30 years of age, then, if they elected to remain to become monks later, they gave up all ties with the outer world, even their names. There have been no novices admitted for a good many years and the number of monks has dwindled to a scant 300. Many of them are old, and when they die no young men are permitted by the Gov-

ernment to take their places. After they are all gone the property will be wholly taken over by the Finnish Government, which has already a strong military post on the island. Thus in a comparatively few years this ancient shrine that has been venerated for many generations will be nothing but a memory.

We entered the immense courtyard that surrounds the church. As we passed through the deep archway, we could see, right and left, facing the church, the cells of the monks, most of them empty now. Our guide was an elderly monk about 60 years of age, with curly beard and merry brown eyes. He had not entirely lost touch with the world, and told us with an amused chuckle of one of the brothers who was spending some time alone on a small island near Valamo as punishment for—well, Finland is a dry country and they raise a great many potatoes on Valamo, more than can be eaten.

The interior of the church is lavishly decorated with paintings depicting biblical scenes; icons covered with gold and precious stones hang in every available space, and a life-size image of the Virgin, crowned with gold and sapphires and robed with gold filigree, occupies the center of the auditorium. Behind the main part of the church is a sanctuary where women are never allowed to enter. Here is kept the most magnificent treasure of all—an altar of pure gold studded with jewels.

As we mounted the steep stairway leading up to the top of the bell-tower, we were edified by more paintings, showing in painful detail the manner of death of the most prominent martyrs. Through the large arches at the top of the tower we could see the whole group of islands and far beyond the waters of the immense lake melting into the distant horizon. Suddenly the big bells overhead began a great clanging, which continued a few minutes and then as suddenly ceased, while sweet chimes took up the melody. The bells are firmly fixed to heavy wooden beams and are rung by striking the clappers against the sides. Such a mass of metal could not be swung to and fro at that height without danger of bringing down the tower.

When we had descended and were once more in the auditorium the evening service was in progress. Daily religious services are held, from



6 to 9 in the evening and from 3 to 6 in the morning. The monks then don a veil over their tall, brimless hats and add a robe to their costumes. Entering the church, they bow low to the various icons and statues, crossing themselves rapidly and almost touching the floor with their heads. Then they go to the tomb of the founders of the monastery, Hermann and Sergius, whose remains lie in a simple stone sarcophagus in the auditorium, bow very deeply, make the sign of the cross again and kiss the glass cover of the tomb. They are constantly moving and crossing themselves. During the service the Igumen stands on a carved wooden throne covered with velvet. Everyone stands or kneels. Their long hair, falling to the shoulders, and unkempt beards and pallid, dreamy faces give the monks a strange appearance. They drop in at any time during the service with true Russian disregard of punctuality. In the choir a wonderful chorus intones a chant, as deep and rich as the music of a great organ. The choristers enter from both sides simultaneously, walk around the altar, and then stand in a half circle slightly behind it.

After remaining a short while, we went on to see the guest house near by. It is a large, square building, very plain, with many small windows and looking quite clean from the outside. However, as soon as one sets foot inside a dank odor assails the nostrils and the narrow halls and small rooms are damp and dark. The house was built to accommodate 2,000 guests, and in times of great pilgrimages it is said that as many as 3,000

persons have been accommodated here. The entertainment was free, each guest giving what he could on departing. The rooms are mere cubicles—the picture of monastic simplicity. A board covered with a couple of blankets for a bed, another board set at an angle for a pillow, a chair and a plain table comprise the furnishings. Meals are eaten in the long refectory room, furnished with wooden benches and bare tables. There are three meals a day, with grace said before and after each meal. The Igumen sits at the head of the first table with the monks in descending rank below him. The dishes are of brown earthenware. The food consists of soup, vegetables, milk, wine, bread and butter, with fish on Sundays. Small beer is ladled out of an earthenware tureen. At certain seasons, notably at Eastern time, the diet is restricted to vegetables.

Near by are extensive gardens where quantities of early fruits and vegetables are raised. The island, set in a great lake 7,000 square miles in area, has a singularly mild climate and vegetation develops early. The surrounding water is a thousand feet deep and always cold. The monks market their produce on the mainland, building and navigating their own boats. The forest which covers the island yields a great deal of timber, which is also sold. Workshops are maintained where boots, clothing, building material, leather and metal work are produced. These articles, after supplying the needs of the institution, are sold. The monks dress in black robes, often

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THE MONASTERY ON VALAMO

Photo from C. C. Jordan

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The purposes of the Journal are (1) to serve as an exchange among American Foreign Service officers for personal news and for information and opinions respecting the proper discharge of their functions, and to keep them in touch with business and administrative developments which are of moment to them; and (2) to disseminate information respecting the work of the Foreign Service among interested persons in the United States, including business men and others having interests abroad, and young men who may be considering the foreign Service as a career.

Propaganda and articles of a tendentious nature, especially such as might be aimed to influence legislative, executive or administrative action with respect to the Foreign Service, or the Department of State, are rigidly excluded from its columns.

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MONT BLANC

By Francis B. Keene

Consul General, retired, Francis B. Keene, writes the JOURNAL:

"The poem of Consul Edwards, in the December issue of the JOURNAL, has recalled the inclosed lines, which, haggard with fatigue from long labors in the most difficult of all the consular posts in Switzerland after the war began, I wrote as a farewell to the great mountain which had looked in at my windows during the 10 years of my service at Geneva":

Adieu, Mont Blanc, eternal snow;
Your golden crown of alpine glow
Fast fades to gray, as up your steep
The shadow of night's curtain creeps.
The scarred Saleve and Voirons bar
The border of your fastness far.
The Mole is bare and broken cone
'Mid clinging cloud-wreaths lifts alone.
Of darkness it has heard the knell,
And at your gate stands sentinel.
Beyond your silent summits high,
In Arno's far-off vale, there lie
Scenes loved and lost. I seem to see,
Alight in glow of memory,
Giotto's campanile, where
The vesper bells on evening air
Ring out their summons to divine
Devotions at the Duomo's shrine.
Soon will the firefly's feeble spark
On San Miniato dot the dark,
Where Michelangelo looks down,
In David, on the storied town,
And Florence, like a bracelet bright,
Will clasp her vale with twinkling light.
In midday gleam, in evening gloom,
I've seen your solemn massif loom
In every phase of light and shade
A long laborious decade.
Though clouds may shut you from my sight,
Or storms your crags and glaciers smite,
I know that you but bide your time
To show your snowy crest sublime.
My duty calls me where I may
Not see you more. Yet day by day
Be you my mentor. Lone my lot,
From loved ones parted by war's plot.
'Mid weariness and care and stress,
A symbol you of steadfastness.



ITEMS



The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg visited Ottawa from February 6 to 9, inclusive, and were extensively entertained during their sojourn in the capital city of the Dominion of Canada, including several dinners at Government House, luncheon with the Prime Minister, visits to the Senate and House of Commons, and dinner and reception at the House of Commons.

Minister Frederick A. Sterling, Dublin, who was in Washington on leave of absence during the visit of President Cosgrave, has returned to his post.

Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson, Brussels, has departed from his post on a visit to the Belgian Congo. Mr. Gibson expects to take about two months on his trip, and during his absence the Embassy will be in charge of Diplomatic Secretary Edward L. Reed.

Minister Jesse S. Cottrell, La Paz, who has been ill, is now on a visit to Washington.

Minister Willis C. Cook, Caracas, visited Washington and conferred with the President.

Minister John Van A. MacMurray, Peking, accompanied by Diplomatic Secretary Howard Bucknell, has departed from his post on an extensive trip in China, including visits to Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hankow and possibly Changsha and Chungking.

Minister John B. Stetson, Warsaw, is now in the United States on leave.

Diplomatic Secretary John S. Gittings, Prague, who has been on leave of absence and visiting in Baltimore and Washington, has returned to his post.



AT MELBOURNE

Left to right, bottom row: Trade Commissioner for New Zealand H. J. Manson, Trade Commissioner for Canada D. H. Ross, Consul General Arthur Garrels, Secretary to the Premier of Victoria H. T. Vickers. Top row: Consul Thomas H. Robinson, British Trade Commissioner H. L. Setchell, Vice Consul J. E. Moran, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner Charles Hartlett, Consul for Czechoslovakia Edgar H. Peacock, Vice Consul Leo J. Callanan



Consul General Stanley W. Hollis, who recently arrived in Washington on leave, is at present confined to the hospital suffering from a recurrence of the ailment from which he suffered while in Lisbon.

Mr. David F. Wilber, formerly Consul General at Melbourne, who now resides at Oneonta, N. Y., visited the Department during the month.

Mr. Mahlon F. Perkins, until recently assigned as Consul at Tientsin, has been appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Branch of the Foreign Service and assigned as Counselor of the Legation at Peking, relieving Mr. Ferdinand L. Mayer, who has been assigned to the Legation at Ottawa. Mr. Perkins is now on leave at his home in La Jolla, Calif.

Consul General Arthur C. Frost, recently assigned to Prague, is spending most of his leave in Boston before proceeding to his new post. Consul General Frost spent several days of his leave in Washington.

There has been created in the Department by order of the Secretary of State a Protocol Division. Diplomatic Secretary James C. Dunn is to be in charge of the new division; Diplomatic Secretary Myron A. Hofer, administrative officer; and Mr. Charles Lee Cooke, ceremonial officer.

Consul Fletcher Warren, Department, accompanied by Mrs. Warren, spent the months of December and January in Texas visiting relatives and friends.

Consul Emil Sauer, Toronto, made a short visit to the Department during the month of February.

Consul Jesse B. Jackson, Leghorn, called at the Department en route to his home in Columbus, Ohio, where he was on account of the death of Mrs. Jackson.

Consul Louis H. Gourley, assigned to Sao Paulo, Brazil, sailed from New York City on February 11 on the steamship *Southern Cross*.



CONSUL GENERAL AND MRS. N. B. STEWART
Sailing for Barcelona

Consul Arthur B. Cooke, Plymouth, was operated on in London on January 7, 1928, for mastoiditis. Consul Cooke came through the operation successfully and is slowly gaining in health.

In accordance with a recent order issued by the Secretary of State Consul General John K. Caldwell was named Acting Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs effective August 15, 1927.

Consul John James Meily, Stavanger, spent



several days in Washington before proceeding to his home at Fullerton, Pa., where he will spend the remainder of his leave.

Consul Robert L. Rankin, Brisbane, Australia, is spending his leave in Berlin, N. J.

Vice Consul Raymond E. Ahearn, recently in charge of the Consulate at Charlottetown, is now on leave of absence at his home in Nashville, Tenn.

Vice Consul Winfield H. Scott, Puerto Castilla, is now on leave of absence in Washington.

Vice Consul Curtis T. Everett, Bombay, visited the Department before proceeding to New York City and Indianapolis where he will spend his leave of absence.

Vice Consul Robert C. Coudray, Hankow, called at the Department, afterwards leaving for Hollywood, Fla., for his leave of absence.

Consul Henry H. Balch, Adelaide, after an eventful trip home requiring nearly three months, reported at the Department before proceeding to his home in Huntsville, Ala.

Consul W. M. Parker Mitchell, Quebec, paid a short visit to the Department during the past month.

The young son of Consul Edward P. Lowry, underwent an almost fatal accident shortly after his arrival at Guadalajara, when he was run over by an automobile. The little boy suffered a serious scalp wound besides being considerably bruised. After less than two weeks in bed he was able to get up.

Consul G. Carleton Woodward, Prince Rupert, reports that he had occasion recently to be of service to the wife and children of a great grandson of Zachary Taylor, former President of the United States.

Consul H. Merle Cochran, Paris, is now in Washington on leave, having found it necessary to come to this country on account of the illness of Mrs. Cochran.

The following non-career officers took the oral examination for the Foreign Service at the Department on February 14, 1928:

Vice Consul Frederick S. Barney, Dublin.

Vice Consul Leo F. Cochran, Buenos Aires.

Vice Consul Cavendish W. Cannon, Zurich.

Vice Consul J. Loder Park, Aden.

Vice Consul Henry O. Ramsey, Belfast.

Vice Consul Archer Woodford, Rio de Janeiro.

Consul General Frank C. Lee sailed from New York on the steamship *Leviathan* on February 11 en route to his new post at Singapore.

Mr. Edgar A. Shreve, who has been in the Department for a number of years, has succeeded Consul General Frank C. Lee in the Office of Foreign Service Personnel.

Vice Consul Ellis A. Bonnet, transferred recently from Belize to Durango, called at the Department en route to his home at Eagle Pass, Texas, where he will spend his leave before proceeding to his new post.

The following Foreign Service Officers at Present undergoing instructions in the Foreign



CONSULATE AT TSINGTAO



Service School have been assigned as follows:

Vice Consul Glenn A. Abbey, Johannesburg.
 Vice Consul George M. Abbott, Calcutta.
 Vice Consul James C. King, Caracas.
 Vice Consul Gerald A. Drew, Para.
 Vice Consul Terry S. Hinkle, Singapore.
 Vice Consul Perry N. Jester, Hongkong.
 Vice Consul Gerald Keith, Seville.
 Vice Consul J. Randolph Robinson, Calcutta.
 Vice Consul Alan S. Rogers, Bombay.
 Vice Consul W. Quincy Stanton, Durban.
 Vice Consul Roger Sumner, Buenos Aires.
 Vice Consul John T. Wainwright, São Paulo.
 Vice Consul Paul C. Daniels, Valparaiso.
 Vice Consul Frances E. Willis, Valparaiso.

Mr. Roberto F. Bevan, Malaga, Spain, and Baltimore, Md., was a recent visitor to the Department, where he conferred with a number of its officials. Mr. Bevan has been in the export business at Malaga for over 50 years, and during this period has had associated with him a number of well-known consular officers, including Consul General Edward J. Norton and former Consul Harry A. MacBride.

Foreign Service Inspectors were last heard from at the following places:



STAFF AT TSINGTAO

Standing: Consul W. Roderick Dorsey, Hiram E. Newbill, Lu Sheng Yang, T. Yamamoto, Liu Wen Tu. Seated: Tsao Cheng, Ho Yu Nien, Lo Po

Diplomatic Secretary and Consul General Thomas M. Wilson sailed from New York on February 11 en route to the inspection district of Eastern Europe, where he will inspect both diplomatic missions and consular offices. Mr. Wilson will go first to Berlin, where he plans to spend at least one month.

Consul General James B. Stewart, Kingston, Jamaica.

Consul General Samuel T. Lee, on leave in New York City.

Commencing on January 1, 1928, Mr. W. Ford Cramer assumed his duties as Disbursing Officer of the Department, relieving Mr. William McNeir from this duty in order that Mr. McNeir may devote all of his time as Chief of the Bureau of Accounts.

Vice Consul Russell H. Rhodes, who has served at London, England, since 1919, has resigned in order that he might be near his mother, who is in ill health. Mr. Rhodes ("Dusty") during most of his stay in London was in charge of the notarial work of the Consulate General, and enjoyed a wide acquaintance among the legal profession of that city.

Correspondents of the JOURNAL are reminded that the 15th of the month is the latest date on which items should be received in order that they may appear in the issue of the succeeding month.

Consul Ralph C. Busser, Cardiff, delivered a very interesting address before the Cardiff Rotary Club on "Industrial Ownership" in the United States. Consul Busser's address was printed in full in the *South Wales Journal of Commerce*, as well as receiving a two-column editorial.

The Department has announced the appointment of Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck as Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, who will assume the duties of his office on February 15, 1928.

Dr. Hornbeck was a Far Eastern expert on the American Paris Peace Conference and Washington Arms Conference Commissions. He was also a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1925 and 1927, and a technical adviser to the American delegation to the special conference on Chinese customs at Peking in 1926.



Although born in Illinois, Dr. Hornbeck later resided in Colorado, and was the first Rhodes scholar to be appointed from that state. Since the completion of his university studies he traveled extensively in Europe and the Far East. At the present time he is a lecturer on history of the Far East at Harvard University.

Mrs. Mary R. Landon, of Ponca City, Okla., sister of Consul W. E. Chapman, Monterrey, spent the Christmas holidays with her brother at his post.

The annual dinner of the Bradford, England, consular corps was held on January 19, 1928, with Mr. William L. Cooper, the American Commercial Attaché at London, as the principal guest and speaker. An address on "The City and Trade of Bradford and District" was delivered by Consul A. R. Thompson, who was elected president of the corps.

Consul General Tracy Lay, Buenos Aires, has submitted his resignation, which has been accepted.

In its issue of February 18 the *Washington Post* carried the following Associated Press dispatch:

"Buenos Aires, Feb. 17 (A.P.).—After 15 years of service, Tracy Lay, United States consul general here, has resigned from his post, and the Department of State, he announced today, has accepted his resignation.

"Mr. Lay, who comes from Gadsden, Ala., explained his resignation as due to his desire for freedom 'to protest against our present Foreign Service adjustment.'

"Instead of a single, well-organized Foreign Service, he declared, the United States has two Foreign Services, controlled by two Government departments. The Consular Service, constituting the economic machinery of the Department of State, he contended, was being 'squeezed out' through absorption of its economic functions by the Foreign Service machinery of the Department of Commerce.

"This, he added, places the Department of Commerce in control of 'the substance of diplomacy' and leaves the Department of State with social representation only. The retiring consul general expects to leave his post soon."

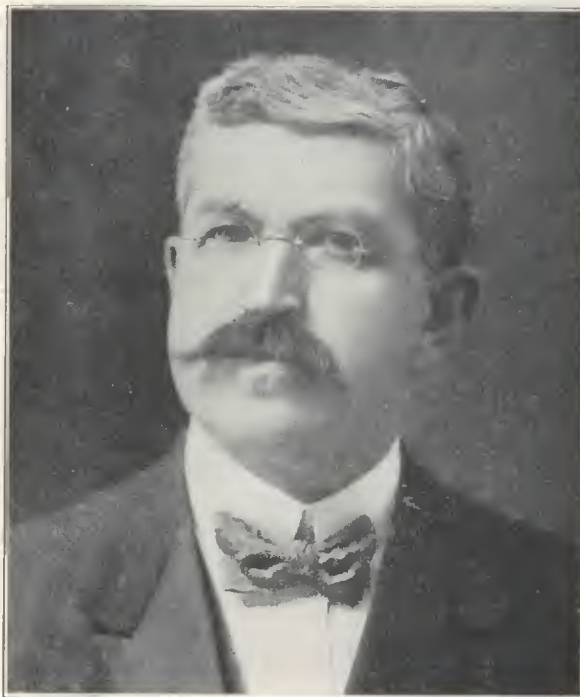
MILITARY ATTACHES

Maj. Alfred W. Bloor was relieved December 1, 1927, at his own request, as Military Attaché to Central America, and Maj. Fred T. Cruse was detailed to succeed him. Major Cruse arrived in Tegucigalpa January 31, 1928, for a brief period of temporary duty, following which he will spend a short time in Managua before proceeding to his permanent station at San José.

Maj. James C. R. Schwenck has been detailed as Military Attache to Cuba, having reported for duty in Havana on January 12, 1928. A vacancy has existed there since June.

Maj. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., will be relieved as Military Attaché to Italy about March 20, 1928, by Maj. James L. Collins.

Lieut. Col. Edward Davis reported for duty as Military Attaché to Yugoslavia and Greece on December 22, 1927, relieving Lieut. Col. W. F. H. Godson, who is now on leave of absence abroad.



CHARLES S. WINANS

Retired January 25, 1928



Col. Alexander J. Macnab, Jr., reported for duty as Military Attaché to the American Embassy in Mexico on October 30, 1927.

On account of the ill health of Maj. Walter F. Winton he has been relieved as Military Attaché to Peru and Bolivia.

Maj. Edward F. Witsell has been relieved as Assistant Military Attaché to Japan and ordered to return to the United States in July, 1928, in order to attend the Army War College.

Maj. George E. A. Reinburg, Assistant Military Attaché for Air at Berlin, has been detailed also as Assistant Military Attaché for Air to Czechoslovakia, Austria, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden.

First Lieut. William K. McKittrick was relieved as a language officer in Japan early in December, 1927. Orders have been issued for the relief in May, 1928, of Capt. Harry I. T. Creswell as a language officer in Japan. The vacancies thus created will be filled in July by Capt. Allender Swift and First Lieut. John Weckerling.

Orders have been issued for the relief as language officers in China of Capt. Thomas J. Betts, Capt. John P. Ratay, and First Lieut. David D. Barrett. These officers will be replaced in July, 1928, by Capt. William Mayer, First Lieut. Harry S. Aldrich and First Lieut. Willard G. Wyman.

FROM BERLIN

The Ambassador, Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman and Miss Schurman returned from the United States, where they had spent the holidays, reaching Berlin on January 14. Their first reception was held on the following Monday, when the spacious rooms of the Embassy, lavishly decorated with flowers, were filled with representatives of the Foreign Office, the various Embassies and Legations, as well as many leading Americans.

A banquet was given at the Hotel Kaiserhof by the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary, at which 300 persons were present. Among the guests were the Ambassador, Jacob Gould Schurman, who was the chief speaker of the evening, Counselor of Embassy De Witt C. Poole, Consul General Carlton Bailey Hurst, and the Commercial Attaché, F. W. Allport. Following the pre-war custom, the Ambassador, the Commercial Attaché, the Consul General in Berlin, and the Consul in Frankfort-on-the-Main have been tendered honorary membership in the organization, which they have accepted.

Mrs. De Witt C. Poole, wife of the Counselor of the Embassy, has left Berlin for a few weeks' stay on the Riviera.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Thomas F. Sherman have returned from a two weeks' trip to Switzerland, where they enjoyed the winter sports.

The American Club of Berlin entertained the recently appointed German Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Friedrich von Prittwitz und Gaffron, at a luncheon which was given at the Hotel Bristol. Representatives of the German



Silver plate presented to Miss Jenny-Lynn Franklin by the commanding officer and ward room officers of the U. S. S. Henderson. "Miss" Franklin was born on board on November 4, 1927, while Consul and Mrs. Franklin were en route to the United States



Foreign Office, Counsellor of Embassy, DeWitt C. Poole, and American Consul General, C. B. Hurst, were among many who availed themselves of this opportunity to wish the distinguished guest a happy sojourn in our country.

Consul and Mrs. Egmont C. von Tresckow invited a number of the members of the staff of the Consulate General to spend Christmas evening with them in their attractive apartment. A beautiful Christmas tree and a bountiful buffet supper contributed to make the occasion one of much pleasure.

Capt. George Martin Baum, U. S. N., the new Naval Attaché to the American Embassy in Berlin, has arrived at his post, accompanied by Mrs. Baum.

FROM NOGALES

Consul Herbert S. Bursley, of Guaymas, spent a part of his vacation in Nogales, Ariz., around Christmas time.

Consul William P. Blocker, of Mazatlan, made a brief call between trains a few days ago, en route to California on Government business. He always carries a full budget of interesting news.

Other consular officers who called recently were Vice Consul J. W. Ives, of Mazatlan, and Vice Consul E. H. Mall, of Guadalajara.

During the month of December, Kenneth L. Roberts and Frederick Simpich visited the consulate. Both were on a tour of investigation gathering material for articles to appear in the journals for which they respectively write. Simpich was Consul here 12 years ago, during the time of revolutions.

PARIS

Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, returned to Paris, arriving at Havre on the *S. S. Paris* on January 20. Mr. Herrick was accompanied by his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Parmely Herrick. Mr. Herrick was given a brief reception at the Hotel de Ville. He was met by Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Counselor of the Embassy in Paris, and by Mr. Lester Maynard, American Consul at Havre.

Upon his arrival at St. Lazare Station in Paris, the Ambassador was met by a crowd which more

than filled the station platform and included high officials of the French Government as well as the staffs of the Embassy and Consulate General in Paris. The members of the American Club in Paris by a previous arrangement were also waiting at the Embassy to greet the Ambassador upon his arrival there.

Returning to France by the same boat as Ambassador Herrick were also Mr. G. Harlan Miller, Second Secretary of the Embassy in Paris, and Mrs. Miller. Mr. Miller is still convalescing from his operation and illness of last summer, but his condition is greatly improved.

In Ambassador Herrick's party was also Mr. William W. Schott, formerly Consul at Naples, who now joins the staff in Paris as Third Secretary of Embassy. Mr. Schott will act as Private Secretary to the Ambassador.

Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Counselor of the Embassy in Paris, accompanied by Mrs. Whitehouse and their three children, left to spend a leave of absence in the United States.

Mr. Christian Gross left Paris, after spending a vacation in Europe, to return to his post as Secretary of Legation at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Mr. Henry Coit MacLean, Commercial Attaché, who has been transferred from the Embassy at Rome to the Embassy in Paris, arrived in Paris accompanied by Mrs. MacLean.

Mr. Raymond C. Miller, Assistant Commercial Attaché in Paris, has been transferred to Brussels as Commercial Attaché.

Miss Louise Harris, who for nearly eight years had been in charge of the file room of the Paris Consulate General, sailed for the United States on the *S. S. De Grasse* on January 11, 1928, her intention being to resign from the Service at the expiration of the leave of absence to which she is entitled. A few days prior to her departure, on January 6, a meeting of the staff was called in the office of the Consul General, at which Mr. Gaulin expressed appreciation of the excellent services rendered by Miss Harris, and presented her with a pair of silver Louis XVI candlesticks and a table center mirror as tokens of esteem from her colleagues in the Paris Consulate General.

The American colony at Lille held its third annual banquet on New Year's eve. A limit of 80 persons had been set, but this maximum was exceeded by six 10 days before the banquet.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE CLUB

Miss Dusolina Giannini was the soloist at the function held by the Department of State Club on Friday evening, February 3, 1928, in the Chamber of Commerce ballroom, and she sang to one of the largest and most appreciative audiences the club has ever assembled.

Prior to Miss Giannini's appearance on the stage, Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, addressed the club, saying:

"It is unnecessary for me to introduce the artist of the evening to this audience, but I wish to say a few words to express our gratitude for her kindness to the Department of State Club. Our function this evening marks Miss Giannini's third appearance before the club. She has been more than generous in contributing to our pleasure, and the functions at which she has appeared have always been our most successful and enjoyable ones. Notwithstanding her many engagements and the many claims upon her, she has come to us tonight all the way from New York with, I fear, considerable inconvenience to herself.

"Miss Giannini has again brought her accomplished accompanist, Miss Bernstein, and Mr. Mayer, who is an especially welcome guest of the club this evening. I am not sure whether the club has a roll of honorary members, but if it has none I feel that we should begin one and elect as honorary members Miss Giannini, Miss Bernstein, Mr. Mayer, and Mr. Levitzki as evidence of our appreciation of their interest in our unique departmental organization.

"There is not much for me to say with reference to Miss Giannini's career. You are all aware of her reputation as one of our greatest vocal artists. However, I should tell you that in 1925 Miss Giannini made a tour of Europe and there achieved a remarkable dual success both in concert and in opera, a rare accomplishment for an American singer.

"With this brief expression of gratitude and appreciation, it gives me unusual pleasure to invite Miss Giannini to the stage to receive from you the welcome which I know the club has in store for its favorite artist."

Miss Giannini sang three groups of songs:

I

Ah SpietatoHandel
StornellatriceRespighi
Vissi d'Arte from "Tosca".....Puccini

II

My MotherPhilip Marsden
When I Love You.....Martin Cole
Hills.....Frank La Farge

III

Zompa Ilari, Ilira.....V. Giannini
Estrellita.....Frank La Farge
Tarantella Luciana.....Italian folk song
(Arranged by V. Giannini)

There were calls and recalls, to which Miss Giannini responded smilingly, and the sustained enthusiasm of the audience compelled her to add "Annie Laurie," "Tomorrow," "In Mezzo al Mar" and "O Sole Mio" as encore numbers.

DEPARTMENT OF COM- MERCE CHANGES

Mr. Donald Renshaw, head of the Singapore office, has been designated Commercial Attaché to the American Legation at Bangkok, Siam.

Automotive Trade Commissioner E. G. Sabine is now also in charge of the Bombay office.

Mr. R. C. Miller, formerly an Assistant Commercial Attaché in the Paris office, is succeeding Commercial Attaché M. M. Mitchell as head of the Brussels office. Mr. Miller has been designated Commercial Attaché to the American Legation at Brussels and also at Luxemburg.

Trade Commissioner C. B. Spofford, who is in charge of the Calcutta office, was married in Bombay on December 12, 1927, to Miss Ila Bassett Allan, of South Bend, Ind.

Mr. Don C. Bliss, formerly of the Alexandria office and since October Assistant Chief of the Foreign Service Division, has been appointed a Trade Commissioner to promote the sale of American foodstuffs in the Far East with headquarters at Singapore. Mr. Bliss was married in New York City on February 1 to Miss Dorothy Hayward. Mr. Bliss and his bride will sail from Seattle on February 27.



Mr. James E. Wallis, Jr., has been appointed a Trade Commissioner to Berlin and will sail for his post February 29 on the S. S. *George Washington*.

Assistant Trade Commissioner F. E. Sullivan, of Johannesburg, Trade Commissioner W. T. Daugherty, of Berlin, and Assistant Commercial Attaché D. J. Reagan, of Paris, have recently returned to the United States.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Jenny Lynn, born at sea on the U. S. S. *Henderson* en route from Hongkong to San Francisco, to Consul and Mrs. Lynn W. Franklin.

A son, John Duer, was born at Peking, China, on December 8, 1927, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Ferdinand Lathrop Mayer.

A son was born at Bogota, Colombia, on December 31, 1927, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. H. Freeman Matthews.

A daughter, Charlotte Virginia, was born at Washington, D. C., on January 8, 1928, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Williamson Smith Howell.

A son, Gustave 3d, was born on December 18, 1927, at Berlin, Germany, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Gustave Pabst, Jr.

A daughter, Patricia Joyce, was born at Belgrade on January 18, 1928, to Consul and Mrs. Stewart E. McMillin.

ENGAGEMENTS

At a dinner given at Sophia Fowler Hall, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., February 2, 1928, Mrs. Thomas H. Coleman, of South Carolina, announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Grace Decker Coleman, to Mr. Nelson R. Park, American Consul at Ceiba, Honduras. Miss Coleman is dean of women at Gallaudet, as well as instructor of oral training to the normal class. No date has been set for the marriage.

MARRIAGES

Consul General and Mrs. Frank P. Lockhart announce the marriage of their daughter, Maurine, to Lieut. Robert Emmet Cofer, Jr., United States Navy, at Hankow, China, on December 12, 1927.

Miss Esther Dorothy Hope and Vice Consul James Edwin Callahan were married on November 24, 1927, at London, England. Vice Consul Callahan is assigned to the Consulate General at London.

Mrs. Violet Eva Beresford and Consul John Corrigan, Jr., were married at Smyrna, Turkey, on December 7, 1927.

Miss Natalie Speshneff and Mr. Pryor Ledgerwood were married on December 27, 1927, at Peking, China. Mr. Ledgerwood is clerk in the American Legation at Peking.

NECROLOGY

There died at St. John, New Brunswick, on December 19, 1927, Mrs. Nancy Robinson Warner, age 86, widow of Gen. Darius B. Warner, formerly Consul at St. John for a period of 22 years.

FROM SINGAPORE

Minister Harold O. Mackenzie entertained the Bangkok American colony at dinner on December 14. Every member of the colony who could attend was present. Music was rendered by the Phya Thai Orchestra and the dinner was followed by a cinema entertainment.

Consul Robert Y. Jarvis spent a few days at Singapore during the middle of December while en route from Shanghai to his new post at Calcutta.

Mr. L. H. Hoile, clerk in the legation at Stockholm, has requested the good offices of the JOURNAL to send greetings to all his former associates and colleagues and to all the other good friends he made during the 25 years of his service.

He was appointed clerk in the Embassy at Berlin on January 20, 1903, by Mr. Charlemagne Tower, and served there successively under him,



Dr. David Jayne Hill, Mr. Leishman and Mr. Gerard, until February, 1917, when, upon the United States entry into the war, he was transferred to Stockholm, where he served under Mr. Ira N. Morris until January, 1920. He was then retransferred to Berlin and did duty under two further chiefs, Mr. Dresel, commissioner, and Ambassador Houghton. In 1924 he was again sent to Stockholm, where Mr. Robert Woods Bliss was then Minister but who has since been replaced by Mr. Leland Harrison.

He has therefore seen service under nine different chiefs, and the partings from each have always been a wrench, he states. And these are his sentiments also regarding the great majority of his associates and colleagues of the last 25 years. He declares they have helped and succeeded in making his official life—and incidentally his private life, too—a very happy one.

CONSUL GENERAL RAVNDAL'S ANNIVERSARY

On January 22 Consul General Gabriel Bie Ravndal celebrated, at Zurich, Switzerland, the thirtieth anniversary of his service as a consular officer of the United States. A reception in his honor, held in the afternoon of that day by Vice Consul and Mrs. George Alexander Armstrong, was attended by about 150 guests, including the American diplomatic and consular representatives in Switzerland and the leading Swiss Government officials. In the evening Consul General and Mrs. Ravndal entertained at dinner at the Hotel Dolder on the Zurichberg, overlooking the city, the American representatives in Switzerland. The guests present were the American Minister to Switzerland and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Jay P. Moffatt, Mr. Leon H. Ellis, and Commercial Attaché Dr. Chas. E. Lyon, of the Legation at Berne; Consul Calvin M. Hitch and Vice Consul Albert W. Scott, of the consulate at Basel; S. Pinckney Tuck and Gilson G. Blake, of the consulate at Geneva; Consul Donald R. Heath, of Berne; Vice Consul Frederick W. Baldwin, of Lausanne; Vice Consul and Mrs. Geo. R. Hukill, of Lucerne; Vice Consul and Mrs. George Alexander Armstrong and Vice Consul and Mrs. Cavendish W. Cannon, of Zurich.

A handsome silver dish, appropriately engraved, was presented to Consul General Ravndal by Consul Hitch on behalf of his colleagues in Switzerland.

Whenever Dona Beatriz Dias, a clerk in the consulate general at Lisbon, goes on a holiday outside of Portugal, she visits all possible American consulates on her itinerary to pick up new and helpful ideas. She is in charge of the correspondence file, indexing and binding at Lisbon and has improved her work a number of times through observation of methods followed at other offices, and has given helpful hints to some of the offices she has visited. Last summer she visited in this way the office at Marseille and many offices in Italy.

Former Consul William L. Jenkins informs the JOURNAL that he is now engaged in business with the Whiting-Patterson Co., Inc., New York, manufacturers, importers and exporters of paper products.

Recent fantastic and curious addresses on envelopes sent to consulates show the following:

"For His Majesty, Consulate of Tabriz."

"The American Consul Service Company, Glasgow."

"To the Appropriate American Consulate, Glasgow."

"The His Britannic Majesty, The American Consul, Glasgow."

Former Consul Henry D. Baker, now editor of a financial paper in Minneapolis, recently talked on the work of a Consul before the Lions' Club in that city.

By error in the last January number of the JOURNAL both Foreign Service Inspectors James B. Stewart and Thomas M. Wilson were placed at Kingston, Ontario. Mr. Stewart was at that time last heard from at Kingston, Jamaica.

Consul Ralph C. Busser recently addressed the Cardiff Rotary Club on "Industrial Ownership in America."

A volume, "Consular Requirements," has recently been published in London by the Corporation of Lloyd (Lloyd's).



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following appointments, transfers, promotions, retirements under the Foreign Service Reorganization Act and resignations have occurred in the American Foreign Service since January 12, 1928:

F. Lamot Belin, transferred from First Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople to First Secretary of Embassy at London.

Louis H. Gourley, now in the Department, detailed as Consul to Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Durward Grinstead, Third Secretary in the Legation at Warsaw, assigned as a Vice Consul to Hamburg.

Myron A. Hofer, First Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile, detailed to the Department.

Williamson S. Howell, Jr., Foreign Service Officer now detailed to the Department, assigned as First Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City.

Odin G. Loren, Vice Consul (non-career) at Edmonton, Canada, confirmed by the Senate as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and as Vice Consul of Career, assigned to Edmonton.

Karl de G. MacVitty, Consul at Stockholm, assigned as Consul to Leghorn, Italy.

John McArdle, Vice Consul at Mexico City, assigned as Vice Consul to Monterrey, Mexico.

Charles K. Morris, confirmed by the Senate as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and as a Vice Consul of Career. He declined the appointment.

Mahlon Fay Perkins, to be a Diplomatic Secretary.

Harold Playter, Consul at Seville, Spain, assigned as Consul to Lille, France.

William W. Schott, formerly a Consul at Naples, confirmed as a Diplomatic Secretary and assigned to the Embassy at Paris.

Paul C. Squire, Consul at Lille, France, assigned as Consul to Kingston, Ontario.

William H. Taylor, Second Secretary of Embassy at London, assigned as Second Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople.

McCeney Werlick, to be a Diplomatic Secretary.

Non-Career

Raymond E. Ahearn, Vice Consul at Charlotte-town, appointed Vice Consul at Buenos Aires.

LeRoy F. Beers, resigned as Vice Consul at San Salvador.

Earl W. Eaton, Vice Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, assigned as Vice Consul (non-career) at Ensenada, Mexico.

Robert McC. English, a clerk at Algiers, Algeria, appointed a Vice Consul (non-career) there.

Ralph C. Goldsberry, resigned as Vice Consul (non-career) at Ensenada, Mexico.

Fred E. Huhlein, Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil, assigned as Vice Consul (non-career) at Rio de Janeiro.

Sylvester M. Lambert, appointed Honorary Vice Consul at Suva, Fiji Islands.

Stanley L. Wilkinson, Vice Consul at San Jose, appointed a Diplomatic clerk and transferred to San Salvador.

Stanley L. Wilkinson, detailed as Diplomatic clerk at San Salvador, appointed Vice Consul and assigned to the Consulate at San Salvador.

APPOINTMENTS

Howard F. Diehl, confirmed by the Senate as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and as Vice Consul of Career, assigned to the Department for duty in the Foreign Service School.

Richard C. Dutrow, confirmed by the Senate as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and as Vice Consul of Career, assigned to the Department for duty in the Foreign Service School.

George M. Graves, confirmed by the Senate as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and as Vice Consul of Career, assigned to the Department for duty in the Foreign Service School.

Randolph Harrison, Jr., confirmed by the Senate as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned to the Department for duty in the Foreign Service School.

Comer Howell, confirmed by the Senate as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and as Vice Consul of Career, assigned to the Department for duty in the Foreign Service School.

James S. Moose, Jr., confirmed by the Senate as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500, and as Vice Consul of Career, assigned to the Department for duty in the Foreign Service School.



FROM A MOVIE FAN

As the civilization advances the every day life of human-being becomes more complicated in mentally as well as physically threats and fears increase day by day, ceaseless afflictions disturb their nerves without knowing the causes. In order to escape or rather to forget their agony and distress, endeavor to find the places of rest in every possible direction,—some for drinks, some indulges for vulgar amusements to dope themselves to be in the state of convulsiveness and contending with such as the best remedy and comforts.

The amusement is concerned not necessary for a so simple solace or recuperation,—it is necessary, in the sense, to heal the tiredness of to-day in order to get a fresh vigor for tomorrow's works. We simply say an amusement, but there are varieties, their originations too far and apart, some have a long history, some are just for temporarily, some are out of existence. When we consider its origins, its rise and fall, what a delicate relation exists between era and human hearts or between the nature and civilization it will be a deeply interesting study.

The following is the list of lectures and examinations given in the Foreign Service School in January and up to February 11:

"The Bolshevik Regime, Internal Aspects," Mr. Robert F. Kelley, Chief, Division of Eastern European Affairs.

"Plant Quarantine," Dr. C. L. Marlatt, chairman, Federal Horticultural Board.

Written examination: "Notarial Services and Estates."

"The Bolshevik Regime, International Aspects," Mr. Robert F. Kelley.

"Customs Valuation of Merchandise," Mr. Harry F. Worley, Customs Attaché at Large.

"Customs Administration and Appraisalment," Mr. A. K. Thomas, Chief Assistant Appraiser, Port of New York.

"Communist Activities in the United States," Mr. Preston Kumler, Division of Eastern European Affairs.

"Animal Quarantine," Dr. G. W. Pope, Assistant Chief, Field Inspection Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

"Reparation Problem and Dawes Plan," Dr. A. N. Young, Economic Adviser.

"Policy of the United States towards the Soviet Regime," Mr. Robert F. Kelley.

"British Empire — Political Aspects," Mr.

Prentiss B. Gilbert, Assistant Chief, Division of Western European Affairs.

"Importation of Food and Drug Products," Dr. A. E. Taylor, in charge of Import Supervision, Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration.

"Intergovernmental Debts," Dr. A. N. Young. Written examination: "Documentation of Merchandise."

"The Rise of Nationalism in the Far East," Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State.

"Immigration Legislation and Policy," Mr. George L. Brandt, Chief of the Visa Office.

"Cooperation of Foreign Service Officers With the Shipping Board in Developing the Merchant Marine," Admiral W. S. Benson, United States Shipping Board.

"The Rise of Nationalism in the Far East," Mr. Nelson T. Johnson.

"Functions of the Department of Labor," Mr. R. C. White, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

"Christian Mission Activities in the Far East," Mr. Tyler Dennett, Chief of the Division of Publications.

"Exclusions and Deportations," Mr. W. W. Husband, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Written examination: "Shipping and Seamen."

"Foreign Loans," Dr. A. N. Young, Economic Adviser.

"Our Present Relations With Canada," Mr. Jack D. Hickerson, Division of Western European Affairs.

"Chambers of Commerce," by Mr. Chauncey D. Snow, Assistant to the President.

"American Policy With Respect to International Electrical Communications," Mr. William R. Vallance, Assistant Solicitor.

"Our Present Relations With Spain," Mr. Henry Carter, Division of Western European Affairs.

"Economic Conference at Geneva," Dr. A. N. Young.

"The Philippine Islands," Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, Associate Editor, *New York Times*.

Written examination: "Immigration and Visa Work."

"Prohibition Enforcement and the Liquor Treaties," Mr. William R. Vallance, Assistant Solicitor.

"Federal Reserve System," Mr. Winfield Riefler, Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board.

"Problem of Reorganizing the Administrative Branch of National Government," Dr. W. F. Willoughby, Director, Institute for Government Research.



"Prohibition Enforcement and the Liquor Treaties," Mr. Vallance.

"Foreign Banking Systems," Mr. Riefler.

"Public Health Service and Quarantine," Dr. F. A. Carmelia, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

"Problems of the American Shipowner," Mr. Harry C. Hawkins, Office of the Economic Adviser.

Written examination: "Economic and Commercial Work."

"Commercial Policy," Dr. Wallace M. McClure, Office of the Economic Adviser.

"Post-War Developments in the Arab Lands," Mr. George Wadsworth, Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

"Financial Administration of the United States Government," Hon. Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury.

"Mexico," Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs.

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"The Budget," Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

"Recent Political Developments in Persia," Mr. Wallace S. Murray, Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

"Mexico," Mr. Lane.

Written examination: "Citizenship and Passports."

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From O. K. DAVIS, Secretary, National Foreign Trade Council

The steady growth of the foreign trade of the United States in the last decade is a gratifying evidence of the success which American producers and traders have secured through study of the many phases of international commerce. It is as essential to be successful in merchandising as it is to be skillful in production.

In 1927 the volume of our foreign trade, amounting to 113,500,000 tons, was the largest in our history. It comprised over 71,000,000 tons in exports and a little less than 42,500,000 tons in imports.

The increase in our trade with Latin America is particularly noteworthy. That trade, in imports and exports, now amounts to close to \$2,000,000,000 or almost one-quarter of our total trade with the world. Its extension has been made possible by a steadily rising standard of merchandising on the part of those engaged in it, and its continued and permanent growth is assured.

Each year brings its own circumstances, discloses new problems, sets new precedents.

To give special attention and careful study to some of these questions the National Foreign Trade Council will hold the Fifteenth National Foreign Trade Convention in Houston, Tex., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 25-26-27, 1928.

JAMES A. FARRELL, *Chairman.*

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COMMERCIAL

A total of 2,197 reports, of which 1,022 were rated miscellaneous, was received during the month of January, 1928, as compared with 1,796 reports, of which 820 were rated miscellaneous, during the month of December, 1927.

There were 442 trade lists transmitted to the Department, for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, during the month of Jan-

uary, 1928, as against 614 during the month of December, 1927.

During the month of January, 1928, there were 3,445 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,081 in December, 1927.

NOTARIAL SERVICES AND ESTATES

Examination, Foreign Service School, 1928

Important. Answer only eight of the following questions.

(1) Schmitt, residing at Nuremberg, and Blum, residing at Garmisch, are joint applicants for a patent. Both places are in the Munich Consular district. Schmitt addresses the Consulate at Munich for information as to how they should proceed to have their application authenticated and the fees to be paid. Without drafting a reply, outline the information which the Consulate should furnish.

(2) Describe in your own language the services necessary to be performed by a Consular Officer in connection with (a) an affidavit and

(b) an acknowledgment; and bring out the essential differences, if any, between the two services.

(3) Under what circumstances may a consular officer perform a notarial service for an alien in connection with a document to be used in a country other than the United States?

(4) An American citizen calls at a Consular Office and requests the Consul to draw up his will or, if this is impracticable, to advise him as to the preparation of the will. What assistance, advice or information may the Consul give?

(5) What fee, if any, should a Consular Officer collect for the following services:

(a) Acknowledgment of a power of attorney for transfer of unregistered United States bonds.

(b) Oath to application for refund of income tax improperly paid to State of New York.

(c) Oath to application for refund of customs duties improperly collected at port of New York.

(d) Oath of a Commercial Attaché to his expense account.

(e) Oath of an American Foreign Service Officer to claim for insurance on furniture damaged in shipment in connection with his transfer to his post.



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(6) What do you understand by a commission to take testimony? By whom are such commissions issued, in what cases, and for what purposes? Under what conditions may a Consular Officer execute such commissions?

(7) An American citizen dies in your district leaving real estate situated in your district. What may and ought you do in connection with the real estate?

(8) James Smith, an American citizen, dies in your Consular district, leaving the following personal property of which you take charge: Registered United States bonds amounting to \$1,000, \$85 in cash, travelers checks amounting to \$250, personal effects appraised in your inventory at \$200 and subsequently sold by you for \$120. You collect \$300 owing to the estate and pay \$150 owed by the estate. Relatives in the United States have sent you \$800 to pay costs of transportation of body to the United States. Of this amount you have spent \$650. Prepare final statement of account, showing in detail your calculations and the amount of fee charged.

(9) You have taken charge of the personal effects of an American citizen deceased in your district and are ready to make final disposition. State briefly your course of action in the following premises:

(a) Decedent left among his effects a will naming an executor residing in the United States.

(b) Decedent left no will and an administrator has been appointed in the United States.

(c) Decedent left no will but his widow, residing in the United States, has requested you to deliver the estate to her.

(d) Decedent left no will and no relatives so far as you have been able to ascertain.

(10) State briefly the proper practice to be followed by Consular Officers in the following cases:

(a) On receipt from an attorney in the United States of a process with the request that it be served.

(b) A request for an official translation of a document, and its certification.

AMBASSADOR FLETCHER ADVISES

Speech at the American Foreign Service Association Luncheon January 12, 1928

MR. CARR: Gentlemen of the Association, it is very gratifying that we should resume these luncheons again, which I am sure we all enjoy, and I want to take advantage of this occasion to express on behalf of the members of the Association a welcome to the new members of the Service who are attending this luncheon for the first time. We are glad to have you in the Service. We think it is by all odds the finest branch of the entire public service, and one which will call upon your abilities and afford you opportunities for self-expression which we think no other branch of the public service will afford. We wish you all manner of success in it.

It is always interesting for members of the Service to learn something of the experiences of older members of the Service. We are fortunate enough to have with us today a gentleman who has been in the Service many years, who, in fact, left the turbulent career of a Rough Rider and became a peaceful secretary of legation. He has had some 25 years of experience in all parts of the world and has now reached

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the very high position of Ambassador to Italy. It gives me very great pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. Henry P. Fletcher, Ambassador of the United States to Italy.

MR. FLETCHER: I appreciate very much the honor of being asked to lunch with you and perhaps to offer a bit of advice on this occasion. I think I would appreciate it a little more if I had not seen the notice which you all got stating that the price of the luncheon had been reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.25. Mr. Wadsworth said that they used to have a dollar's worth of food and 75 cents worth of talk. You are still going to get a dollar's worth of food, and I will do the best I can for the quarter.

You know I go back to the "pre-spat age" in diplomacy. I came into the Service when it was the fashion to go to work at a high desk in your shirt sleeves, not that that was the origin of shirt-sleeve diplomacy, but that was the fact, and I say this as it may encourage some of you younger men who think you ought to have a stenographer as soon as you are appointed a Vice Consul or Secretary of Legation. Also, to encourage some of you who may have been told that the Foreign Service is a rich man's preserve, I will say that I myself was a stenographer at 17, a court stenographer, and that at 21 I became a member of the bar; at 25 I joined Roosevelt's Rough Riders and was one of that exclusive society known as the first man up San Juan Hill. Then I went back into the Army and served as an officer in the Philippines. At 28, after having volunteered to go to the London Embassy, I was appointed to the lowest form of animal life then known, viz, Second Secretary of Legation, and went to Cuba at \$1,500 a year. I went down there expecting to take an important, if not leading, part in the work of our legation, and I was told that my duty was to copy in longhand in big books everything the Minister wrote. Having had a little success as a lawyer, and believing I had passed the copying stage, I thought that was very undignified employment. I did that for one year, and if you could come to Havana with me I would like to show you the fine penmanship on those records. I was then transferred as Second Secretary to China, and there I found the same thing was expected of me. I told my chief, Mr. Conger, that there were such things as typewriters and carbon copies. I was told the Department would not accept these modern innovations, but I had enough of longhand copying, so after a great deal of trouble and correspondence we kindly secured Mr. Carr's consent to this great innovation.

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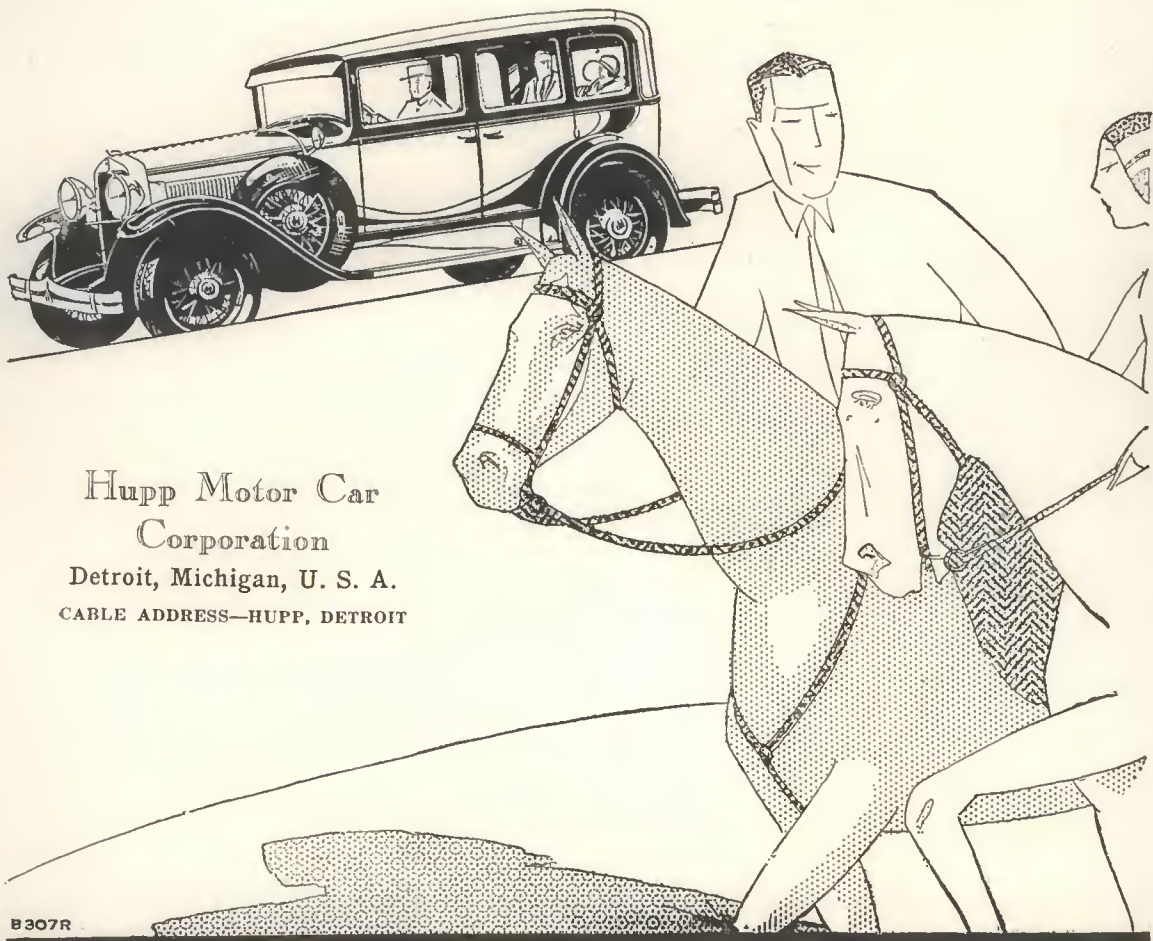
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I was told by Mr. Wadsworth that he expected me to say something to you younger men who have just entered the Service; to give you some advice which might help you or encourage you. Well, I should say that the first thing you should do is don't take any advice at all; but, if you should be willing to, I would say that the most important thing for a man going into the Service is to be loyal, loyal to his chief, loyal to the Department, and, above all, loyal to the Government. To my mind, a Foreign Service Officer, so far as his utterances are concerned, should believe that the Government of the United States is always right. You may think it would curry favor with your colleagues and other people by saying, "I am not sure that the Secretary of State is right on this," or "My Government makes a mistake about this or that." You get nowhere with it. You lose your own self-respect and the confidence and respect of your colleagues.

In a lighter way, I might say that a very important thing is to dress well—about as well as Assistant Secretary Johnson here does. Also, I would suggest that you treat Congressmen with respect, not exaggerated respect or subserviency, but with the respect to which they are entitled as representatives of the American people. Indeed, I think you should treat all Americans, Congressmen and Senators, and everyone else as if you were trying to find a way to help them instead of trying to find a way not to do something. That is a pretty good rule to follow. You will have sometimes to deal with irate ladies and irate gentlemen, who will say that you don't know your job, and that they are going to Washington to get it away from you, and you will often wish they might succeed. Also, I think the reading of American papers while abroad is very important. You won't have much time to do it, because now one has to read very assiduously the press of the country he is in. In the old days diplomats followed the King wherever he went, because that was the court and there public opinion was formed, and there the foreign policies of that Government were formulated, and so it was that the diplomatic corps formed part of the court—wherever the King went. But nowadays public opinion is enthroned, and the only way you can keep in touch with it is by reading the press, and to do that conscientiously you don't have much time to read your own press, but it is nevertheless very important that you should do so. Another thing which is very instructive and useful to do, if you can, is to read the *Congressional Record*. An instance in point occurred at a post to which I was once assigned (it is not necessary

to mention the name of the post). It was perhaps 25 or 30 years or so ago. The Minister nearly always read the *Congressional Record*—it was not then a very busy post. So one fine day after four years' service he got a telegram instructing him to ask the consent of the Government to the appointment of Mr. So-and-so as his successor. This Mr. So-and-so had been a Senator or a Congressman, and in the course of his service had made speeches highly derogatory to that country and to everybody connected with it. So when the Minister went up to present this to the Foreign Office he said, "I have been instructed to ask for the agrément of Mr. So-and-so and am very happy to do it." He gave the usual biographical information that always goes with an instruction of that kind, and then said, "I have also translated some of the speeches he made when he was in Congress, which your Excellency may wish to read." And so it was found that the gentleman designated as his successor was not acceptable and that Minister remained

four years more. His own party came in, and he remained another four years. That shows the advantage of reading the *Congressional Record*.

Some younger men feel that this Service of ours is a holiday or a lark. Well, you can make it that occasionally, but as a rule it means a great deal of sacrifice. Personally, I think that a young man going into the Service should not be in a hurry to get married. It makes a great difference to the Department in sending you to the various posts. I don't mean that this should be a priesthood exactly. I remember when I was Under-secretary of State with Mr. Hughes several officers said, on being asked about their assignments, "My wife can't go to such-and-such a post," and I would have to say occasionally, "Why, my dear fellow, you must remember the Department did not marry your wife, and that you are in a 'Service.'" You ought to think of these things also when you make representations to the Personnel Board. I think perhaps you ought not



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to be too flattered when the Personnel Board says your record is very fine, etc. I can illustrate this by an instance in my career. When I was out in China as First Secretary Mr. Taft promoted me to be Minister to Chile. I came to Washington on my way to my new post and thanked him for the opportunity, and he was polite and kind and said he was very glad to have a service man whom he could promote, etc. They didn't call them "career" men in those days. I don't think it is best to do so now, but that is neither here nor there. I went to Chile and came back two years later. There was a tremendous row on in politics in 1912 and everybody was at sixes and sevens. I was told to come to the White House at 11.30. That day the President was receiving a delegation of potters and the Secretary to the President was very busy with politics and didn't tell the President who I was. It seems I was supposed to be a potter and after these other fellows went through I followed along. The President looked at me and wondered what I was standing around there for.

You see I did not know I was taken for a potter, and the President did not know who or what I was, so he turned to me and said, "Well, sir, where are you from?"

"I am from Santiago, Chile, sir," I replied.

He didn't know there were any potters in Chile, so he said, "How long have you been down there?"

"Two years."

"I wonder if you know my friend, Mr. So-and-so down there?"

"Oh, yes, I know him, and I don't know any man who has criticized more harshly the policy of the United States in Chile."

The President replied, "I am surprised to hear that; he was a classmate of mine and a very decent fellow in college. By the way, what are you doing down there?"

I replied, "I am your Minister."

He laughed until you could hear him out on Pennsylvania Avenue and said, "I thought you were a potter!"

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MR. CARR: I merely want to assure you that when any of you are appointed Ministers and I happen to be Budget Officer at that time I want to give you all subscriptions to the *Congressional Record*. I am sure we all appreciate what Mr. Fletcher has said, and on your behalf I want to thank him for giving us such an interesting talk.

HOLY SHRINE

(Continued from page 79)

rusty or spotted with grease, with a coarse cord tied around the waist. High boots and a tall, black hat like a length of stovepipe complete the costume. Every three years they are given a huge fur coat, a cap and a pair of gloves. The monastery is reputed to be fabulously wealthy, for besides the rich resources of the island itself gifts have been brought there by the devout for nearly a thousand years.

About a mile from the monastery, reached by a winding path through the deep woods, is the cabin of a hermit who lived for 40 years in a cell hardly large enough to lie down in. He built the cabin of logs, about 4 feet by 6, leaving a small hole through which he crawled. The opening was closed up after him, and his wants were attended to by his admirers. He refused to leave this living tomb during his lifetime, and when one of the czars visited the shrine he was obliged to cut through the wall to see the hermit, who would not come out at the imperial command. The hermit has been dead for many years, but his memory is still venerated. The little cabin has been sheltered by another structure built over it. The hermit is buried near by in a rough wooden tomb. It is said that a splinter from this has miraculous healing powers! for example, to cure a toothache one has only to chew on a bit of the wood.

CURACAO THE QUAIN

(Continued from page 77)

are a number of excellent hospitals, their patients are mostly from the surrounding territory, chiefly the Anopheles infested oil fields of Venezuela.

The island is well policed by colored officers, the service being under the supervision of a Netherlands Army officer. However, their services are seldom necessary, as the island is extraordinarily peaceful. There is also a conspicuous absence of firearms, even the police are not equipped

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with pistols, and carry, as their only weapons, a small ornamental "machete," about one-third the size of those in vogue in Central America.

There are, however, very frequent and extremely amusing "spats" among the negroes, who are believed to be the champion wranglers of the universe. For sustained verbal combat—at times they continue for hours—and less actual physical injuries inflicted, they eclipse any other people. Unless they come into too close contact with the frantic oratorical gestures of their opponents, no bodily damage ever occurs, and as contestants always argue from a safe distance (a second-story window to the street, one "ponchi" (boat) to another) there is little possibility of injury, other than that of bursting the respiratory organs. The habit of bickering has become so deeply rooted that it is no uncommon occurrence to find a solitary individual carrying on a heated argument with himself. Schools of gesture and cheer leaders might receive unique and valuable instruction from their antics.

RECREATION AND "NATIONAL SPORT"

While tennis is quite popular, one club alone having over 400 active members, and there are at least a dozen excellent cement courts, and local versions of basket and football are indulged in, auction bridge is the Curacaoan "national sport," although this form (auction) is being gradually discarded and "contract" substituted. It is believed no exaggeration to state that, according to total white population, there are more bridge players, men, women and children included, in Willemstad than in any other part of the world. Games are in almost continual progress morning, afternoon and evening at each of the three well-appointed clubs of the city.

The island supports good roads, both within the city limits and suburban districts, especially those leading to a number of delightful bathing beaches, and automobiles, of which there are hundreds, may be hired at rates surprisingly low compared to those prevailing in the United States.

To the Consular Representatives of the United States:

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