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Vogenitz, Hernan C.

W

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Washbourne, Frederick L.
Watson, Hugh
Wenger, Aloysius
Wilkinson, Stanley L.
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Wood, Harold C.

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Yeager, C. Franklin, Jr.

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Zawadzki, Casimir T.

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APRIL, 1932

The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre STRATFORD ON AVON

THE striking feature of this year's April festival of the Stratford on Avon Players on April 23, Shakespeare's birthday, will be the opening by the Prince of Wales of the new Memorial Theatre at Stratford on Avon, which has recently been completed, having been built from the design of Miss Elizabeth Scott. *The Christian Science Monitor* stated in a recent issue that the new theatre is from the theatrical and technical point of view a great advance on the old theatre, which was destroyed some years ago by

fire. Up to November, 1931, about £280,000 had been subscribed toward the cost. Of this sum £126,000 came from America. Not only is the expense of the new theatre already fully covered, but it is expected that there will be left in reserve an endowment fund of £100,000.

Consul George A. Makinson, at Birmingham, England, has kindly sent the photograph which is reproduced in this issue, together with a descriptive article from the *Birmingham Post* from which the following details have been taken:

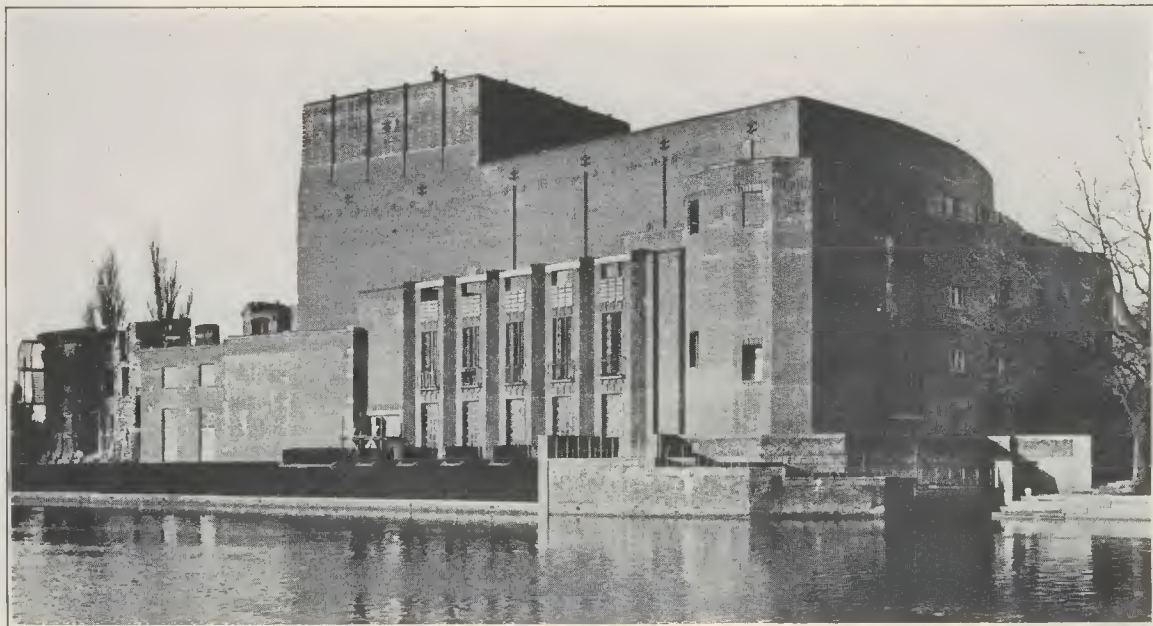


Photo from G. A. Makinson

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE, STRATFORD ON AVON



Apparently the exterior view of the bold, simple lines of the modern architecture of the new theatre may not appeal to everybody, even when it is viewed from a proper distance to enable it to be seen as a whole. In England, it is said that, from an architectural point of view, there has until now been no such thing as a theatre, but only a facade with three hidden sides. The great architectural merit of the building is that its lines have not been determined by any extraneous considerations, but by the purpose for which it is intended.

There are those who lament that Miss Scott's vision of the building in white concrete was changed by the distinguished architects who constitute the Advisory Council to red brick, but when viewed from the river there is something imposing and massive about its appearance; and when its surrounding of lawns and close clipped box trees is completed, and the terrace with its steps to the river is available as a promenade, and the river frontage of the old theatre is converted into a winter garden, this Shakesperian Theatre by the "soft flowing Avon" will harmonize with the landscape. From the flat roof of the building a beautiful view of the countryside, Shakespeare's Warwickshire, is unfolded like a panorama.

For the arrangement and equipment of the interior of the building, there is nothing but the most cordial praise. The auditorium has been constructed so that a perfect view of the stage can be obtained from every seat. The dress circle rises in tiers from the level of the stalls, and from the back of it, in the middle, is the only box in the house, the Royal Box. The gallery is not built above the circle but behind it, so that every seat in the house has nothing overhead but the roof.

The equipment of the stage is greatly in advance of that of any other theatre in England. On either side, as viewed through the proscenium arch, is a bay into which will slide a platform. When a change of setting is required, the old scene will be rolled into one bay, while the new scene will be rolled on from the other. This device, known as the rolling stage, is in use in several German theatres, and is preferable to the revolving stage which acts like a turntable. In addition to this, the main stage is divided into three parts, two of which, known as "bridges," can be raised or lowered at will so that building the walls of a beleagured city will require no more than the touch of a switch. The precautions against fire, and the heating and ventilating arrangements are of the latest approved designs.

No English theatre has ever studied so well the comfort and convenience of the actors. The

dressing rooms, with bath rooms and shower baths, are numerous, two of them being so placed that in the event of quick changes the actors will be very close to the stage. The lighting of the dressing rooms will conform to that on the stage. So far as the auditorium is concerned, the lighting will be diffused and indirect.

The theatre is a producer's paradise, for every possible device has been arranged for efficiency. He has even been provided with a small box at the back of the dress circle from which he can watch the stage through a small window, unseen by the audience, and by telephone and loud speaker he will be able to conduct rehearsals or control his performance without the necessity of going to the stage.

The entrance hall is finished in greyish blue brick. The main staircase is of green Italian marble, curving round a court with a fountain in the center. The entrance to the dress circle is panelled in beautifully grained sycamore, with a silvery and satinlike finish; while the pillars are dark rosewood.

What a far cry from the days of Shakespeare's theatre at Blackfriars, or even from the performances by royal request at Whitehall!

Sir Sidney Lee, in his "Life of William Shakespeare" (Smith, Elder & Co., London, 1915), said, on page 651, that "the accepted version of Shakespeare's biography rests securely on documentary evidence and on a continuous stream of oral tradition, which went wholly unquestioned for more than three centuries, and has not been seriously impugned since. Yet the apparent contrast between the homeliness of Shakespeare's Stratford career and the breath of observation and knowledge displayed in his literary work has evoked the fantastic theory that Shakespeare was not the author of the literature that passes under his name. Perverse attempts have been made either to pronounce the authorship of his works an open question or to assign them to his contemporary, Francis Bacon (1561-1626), the great prose writer, philosopher and lawyer. . . . Joseph C. Hart (U. S. Consul at Santa Cruz, d. 1855), in his "Romance of Yachting" (1848) first raised doubts of Shakespeare's authorship." [Reference to Mr. Hart's work discloses that he devotes many pages to this subject (pages 207-243), and that in his preface he states that "incidental subjects treated of in this volume are several favorite and prevailing historical assumptions, which the author has made the objects of his dissent, . . . (among which is) the position assigned to Shakespeare as a superior literary genius."]

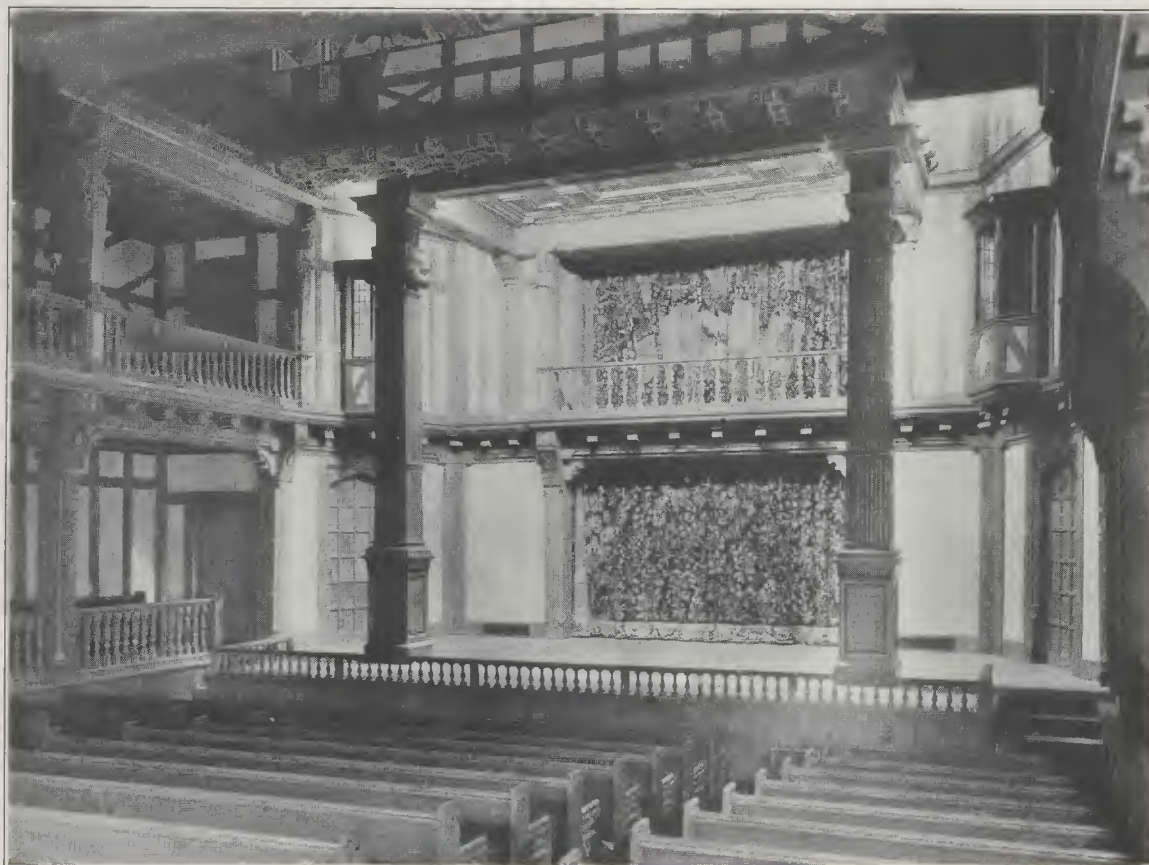
Folger Shakespeare Library Washington, D. C.

CLOSE to the Library of Congress, and across from the site of the new United States Supreme Court building, on Capitol Hill, has arisen a new architectural gem in white Georgian marble to house the valuable library and collection of relics relating to the great playwright, William Shakespeare, presented to the nation by the late Henry Clay Folger.

Mr. Folger, who was a high executive in the Standard Oil Company of New York, traveled extensively, and with the invaluable aid of Mrs. Folger he accumulated from all parts of the world one of the most valuable collections of relics relating to Shakespeare's life and work. Then graciously they presented the collection to the

nation and erected a marble building to house it so as to be a national monument to the glory of Shakespeare and to stimulate literary study.

It is said that the new library building represents an investment of approximately \$2,000,000. The trustees of Amherst College, Mr. Folger's *alma mater*, are charged with the management and maintenance of the building and of the valuable collection of Shakesperian books and relics, and with the administration of a \$10,000,000 endowment fund left by Mr. Folger. Calvin Coolidge, ex-President of the United States, has recently become chairman of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Folger Shakespeare Library, succeeding the late Senator Dwight W. Morrow; and it is



FOLGER SHAKESPEARE THEATRE

Harris & Ewing



stated that this committee will be in effect the managers of the establishment, the college trustees acting as supervisors of the committee's labors. William A. Slade is the librarian in charge.

It is hoped that formal dedication of the library may be arranged for April 23, 1932, the anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday. The building is now practically completed, but the arrangement of the library before it can be opened to the public is a matter that may occupy several months.

Mr. Folger entrusted the designing of the building to Paul Philippe Cret, a Philadelphia architect, and Alexander B. Trowbridge is the consulting architect. At first it was desired that the building should be on the lines of Elizabethan architecture but finally it was decided that it should, as to its exterior, conform to the classical conventions of the Capitol group of buildings. The marble exterior is impressive in its simplicity, and also in the perfection of the workmanship. The building is rectangular in form, with its long dimension facing East Capitol Street, and an open court at the rear. Sculptural panels have been set in the bays below the windows on the facade of the north side, each of these panels, the work of John Gregory, sculptor, representing in high relief a familiar scene from Shakespeare, such as "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tragedy of King Lear," "The Tragedy of Julius Caesar," "The Tragedy of Macbeth," etc. Inscriptions, quotations from old authors in praise of Shakespeare, have also been carved in the frieze on the north side of the building; while in the frieze on the west side is the inscription from "Love's Labour Lost," "For Wisdome sake, a word that all men love." There is also a fountain in the garden on the west side with a charming figure of Puck, with the inscription, "Lord, what fools we mortals be."

Passing to the interior, one enters the exhibition hall, lined with oak panels and decorated with delicately molded plaster. At one end of the room is the Tudor coat of arms, while at the other is the seal of the United States. In this hall the Folger collection of relics will be displayed in show cases. These consist of costumes, stage properties, portraits and photographs of celebrated actors and actresses in character parts, autographed letters, manuscripts, playbills, programs, etc. There will also be on display a chest that belonged to Anne Hathaway, and a number of rare Elizabethan musical instruments.

The reading room is a balconied English hall, with oak beams, after the style of the sixteenth

century. A carved oak screen at one end of the room pictures the Shakespeare memorial at Trinity Church, Stratford-on-Avon, while a large gothic window of stained glass portrays Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

The arrangement of the library has been engaging much attention, and it is understood that Mrs. Folger has herself been lending valuable assistance to this work. More than 70,000 volumes about Shakespeare or by him will be in the library, and included in the collection is almost a complete series of the plays in quarto, 79 of the 200 known existing copies of the first folio of Shakespeare's plays published in 1623, about 50 copies of the second folio, and about 24 of the third.

There are two copies of the first printing of Shakespeare's sonnets. In addition to these volumes of extreme rarity, there are interesting copies of the plays annotated by famous actors, such as Garrick, Kean, Booth, etc.

The most striking feature of the building is the theater or auditorium, a reproduction of an Elizabethan playhouse such as one in which Shakespeare's plays were first produced; indeed an attempt has been made to recreate the conditions of an Elizabethan theater with its galleries. The seating capacity is barely sufficient for 300 persons, but the theater is not for commercial operation. Occasional dramatic programs will be presented, and the hall may also be used for lectures.

The value of this wonderful gift from Mr. and Mrs. Folger is so great that we at this time can only feebly express our appreciation, but future generations will add, in increasing measure, their tribute of gratitude. A writer in the Dictionary of American Biography has aptly said that the Folger collection is like an invisible planet whose magnitude can be conjectured only by the irresistible force with which it attracts lesser bodies to it, and the truth of this saying will be manifest in the coming years.

My Shakespeare, rise! I will not lodge thee by
Chaucer, or Spencer,—or let Beaumont lie
A little further to make thee a room;
Thou art a monument without a tomb,
And art alive still while thy book doth live,
And we have wits to read, and praise to give.

Shine forth, thou star of poets, and with rage,
Or influence, chide or cheer the drooping stage;
Which since thy flight from hence hath mourn'd like night
And despairs day, but for thy volume's light.

BEN JONSON.

Fifty Years in the Department of State

By MILES M. SHAND

IT is a long, long trail from 1882 to 1932 in the Department of State, which many great and good men have been traveling.

The Department Register of 1882 shows a force of only 95 persons; officers, 13; clerks, 49, including 11 women; messengers, laborers and others, 17; watchmen and others in the care of the building, 16.

The Register of 1932 discloses a force of 910, arranged in the new grades as follows: officers, 7; professional, 212; sub-professional, 18; clerical and administrative, 592; and custodial service, 88.

In the organization of the Department in 1882 there were 7 bureaus; in 1932 there are 30 different offices, several of them with many subdivisions.

In 1882 one clerk whose main duty was in connection with the accounts of the Foreign Service officers, handled the few incoming and outgoing telegrams. All correspondence was written by hand, and all records made in handwriting, which naturally tended to brevity. A call down was the order for unnecessary words, and an extra word in a telegram would have brought the guilty man near to discharge. When typewriting and dictation of correspondence were brought into use, an Assistant Secretary remarked that he could foresee two happenings in consequence, an enormous increase in the output of words and the use of paper.

In 1882 the Department was somewhat like a family group, while the present organization, in striking contrast, indicates the worldwide interest of the United States in all respects, and that the Department is conducted accordingly.

In 1882 there were 34 legations (no embassies); in 1932 there are 15 embassies and 46 legations. In 1882, principal consular officers, including consuls general, consuls and commercial agents numbered 311. There were 32 ministers and 14 secretaries of legation. Today there are 804 career officers, including 28 ambassadors and ministers and career men below those two grades.

Fifty years ago there were few world events to cause excitement in the Department of State. Now one may expect such an occurrence very frequently.

These rambles taken among statistics may be of interest to the members of the Foreign Service at home and abroad as indicating the change from the days of quiet to these more exciting times.

Ten Presidents and 22 Secretaries of State have served during the past 50 years, also 43 counselors and assistant secretaries of the department, with a great number of men in the Foreign Service. Their names call up many an incident of human interest, to recite many of which would doubtless be boring. Coming along the hallway one hot afternoon, years ago, the open door of the Secretary revealed him nodding at his desk, his private secretary overcome in the same manner, and outside the messenger far away in dream-land. What a scene for some of our newspapers to depict! In a time of some excitement, a newspaper man meeting a colleague outside the building asked, "What's the news in the Department?" "News," was the answer, in a tone of great disgust, "there's one man who can't talk, one who can't hear, and another who can't think." A favorite saying of one official who wrote a poor hand was, "A good clerk never uses an eraser."

Some of the anti-prohibitionists would have rejoiced to live alongside of a good sized chest of one official who kept a varied stock of liquids. Still another man in the summer days might be seen moving toward the ice cooler several times a day with a pick, a bottle and a glass. The tinkle of ice in the glass was all that his neighbors had of that particular enjoyment. Then, also, in those days beer was served in the restaurant in the building. But this is probably enough concerning those wet days.

The men coming in from abroad brought then, as now, interesting stories, and often more tangible tokens, which practice has been frowned upon for many a day.

The roll of fine men in the Department and in the Service in foreign countries in the past 50 years is a long one. The Service both here and abroad has been wonderfully developed and strengthened, and will without doubt be still further improved in the years to come.

I am grateful for the large number of men I have counted as friends, and for the privilege in connection with personnel of being of some assistance at the time of their entry to many men now advanced in the Service.

Attention is also called to the illustrated article on page 138.

"Playing the Other Fellows' Game"

By CAPTAIN CHARLES D. BAYLIS, U.S.M.C., Retired.

THE history of the United States Marine Corps would be a history of the inception and growth of the United States of America. The Corps was created by special resolution of the Continental Congress on November 10, 1775, and is older than the Army or the Navy. For 90 of the 157 years that have elapsed since that date, Marines have been in action against the enemies of our country, or protecting the citizens of our country on foreign shores.

The duties of the Marines take them to the four corners of the earth. In the United States they not only maintain their own posts but supply guards for the Navy Yards and Ammunition Depots. In addition, they sail the seven seas as part of the complement of the battleships and cruisers, and in time of national emergency also serve with the Army.

During the last 50 years, the Marines have participated in expeditions to such widely separated places as Chile, Egypt, Cuba, Nicaragua, Philippine Islands, China, Samoa, Guam, Argentina, Colombia, Haiti, Panama, Syria, Mexico, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Korea, Abyssinia and Russia.

During the World War the Fourth Brigade of Marines served with the Second Division of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and won everlasting renown at Belleau Woods, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Blanc Mont and the Meuse-Argonne, and served with the American Army of Occupation in Germany, following the Armistice. The Fourth Brigade was mentioned a number of times in the orders of the French Army, and as a result was awarded the much coveted Fourragere, in the colors of the Croix-de-Guerre.

Since the World War, with the exception of minor landing parties in Central American Republics, there were no Marine expeditions until the early part of 1927, when the Fourth Regiment was dispatched to China, and the Fifth Regiment to Nicaragua. Both of these regiments were later supplemented by additional forces, the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Regiments being sent to China, and the Eleventh Regiment to Nicaragua. In July, 1927, three-fourths of the Marine Corps were serving outside the continental limits of the United States, from St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, to Peiping and Shanghai, China.

Marines as Missionaries

In every country in which they have served, Marines have secured the confidence and esteem of the inhabitants. As soon as conditions return to normal, the Marines settle down to routine. They work hard—but play equally as hard. Marines participate in all branches of sport at home, afloat and on foreign shores. Their daily routine calls for certain periods to be devoted to athletics. Representative Marine Athletic Teams compete with civilian and service teams, whenever it is possible to arrange playing schedules.

There is no sport in the world better adapted to the Tropics (where Marines have served so often), than baseball. It seems to be a part of a Marine's expeditionary equipment—baseballs and bats. As soon as the inhabitants of an occupied country see the Marines taking to their sports, they are quick to gather as spectators. In this way friendly relations are established. Languages are learned from the questions asked about sports. The people are quick to learn baseball and before long, they too organize teams, are coached in many instances by Marines, and become quite proficient at the game. It is believed that Marines were the first to introduce baseball in Japan, Philippine Islands, Guam, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Virgin Islands and China. In some of these countries, notably Japan, Philippine Islands, Cuba and Santo Domingo, baseball is recognized as a national sport.

Sports Activities of Marines in China

When the Third Brigade of Marines went to China, in 1927, the Sixth Regiment was stationed in Tientsin. Also serving in Tientsin were British, French and Italian regiments, members of the Defence Forces. As soon as conditions returned to normal, the daily routine of each organization included periods devoted to some form of athletics.

The British, French and Italians were devotees of Soccer, but the Marines did not go in for this form of sport. Their athletic program called for inter-regimental athletics, but it did not bring about the desired results in that no competition with outside teams could be arranged under this plan.

It was noticed that the British Regiments engaged in many spirited matches of Rugby football, and that the Welsh Regiment in particular was dominating the field at "Rugger," as the game was called by the British "Tommys." The Welch were very friendly to the Marines and extended an open invitation to the Marines to attend their games. After witnessing a few matches, the Marines decided that here was a game that closely resembled American football, and that perhaps, with some sort of a coach, they, too, might be able to stage a few matches with British Service teams.

Adoption of Rugby Football by Marines

On duty with the Sixth Marines, at the time, was an officer of athletic renown, Lieutenant (now Captain) Harry E. Liversedge, former member of an American Olympic team, and an outstanding football player in the Corps. It was learned that Lieutenant Liversedge had played the game of "Rugger" at the University of California. With but very little persuasion, Lieutenant Liversedge was asked by a few interested members of the regiment to interview Major General Smedley D. Butler, then commanding the Third Brigade, and the General quickly approved the plan of organizing a Marine Rugby football team. The Welsh Regiment very kindly loaned a couple of experienced coaches, and the Marines took up Rugger.

The first year—1927—the Marines played with varying success. They were prone to stick to the tactics of American football, which in turn brought about penalties, resulting in free-kicks being awarded to their opponents, which oftentimes converted, spelled defeat for the Marines.

However, the Marines stuck the season out. They were learning fast, and their comrades supported them loyally and turned out in great numbers for all the games. The American form of "rooting" was slightly misunderstood by the British, at first, but this feature only brought out the crowds in still greater numbers, and the games went merrily on.

Marine "Rugger" Teams in Shanghai

When the Sixth Marines were ordered back to the United States, most of their outstanding athletes were ordered to Shanghai to join the Fourth Marines. With them went Lieutenant Liversedge, and immediately the Fourth Marines took up "Rugger."

There was quite a large British Colony in Shanghai, and the game of "Rugger" had many devotees in that city, and many first-class teams were in the field. The Shanghai Rugby Union Football Club sponsored the game in Shanghai, and within the club membership were several teams playing under the colors of their native land, the most notable ones being the Shanghai



FOURTH MARINES RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM, SHANGHAI, CHINA, 1929-1930 "CHAMPIONS OF THE ORIENT"

Back row (left to right)—Captain C. B. Cates, U.S.M.C., Regimental Athletic Officer; Burke, Stokes, Slusser, Colonel Charles H. Lyman, U.S.M.C., Commanding Fourth Marines; Felt, Clark, Læwless, Lieutenant C. D. Baylis, U.S.M.C., Rugby Coach. Front row—Morgan, Williby, Smith, Travers, Cogsdell, Lewandowski, Fiese, Maris, Jurgens



Scottish, English and Armoured Cars. The Shanghai Interport "Rugger" team was composed of all the outstanding players of Shanghai, and each year played Hongkong for the championship of China. The club members were for the most part British civilians living in Shanghai.

The Fourth Marines were warmly welcomed into the Shanghai "Rugger" circle.

In 1928, the first year the Fourth Marines took up "Rugger," their record is quite impressive with 17 victories and 3 losses; they scored 255 points to their opponents 45, and defeated many of the crack British Service and civilian teams of Shanghai.

The year 1929 produced the best team the Marines ever had in China, and the Fourth Marines won the undisputed title of "Champions of the Orient," with an impressive record of 10 victories, 3 tie games, 1 loss; scoring 306 points to their opponents' 35. The Marines registered victories over the crack Shanghai and Hongkong Interport "Rugger" teams, and over the Welsh Regiment and other crack British Service "Rugger" teams.

During the course of the 1929 "Rugger" season, it was apparent that no "Rugger" team in Shanghai could stop the onward march to victory of the Marines. The Shanghai Rugby Union Football Club therefore imported the Welsh Regiment, from their base at Singapore, Straits Settlement, to play the Marines in what turned out to be the banner game of the season. The game was played in Shanghai on February 23, 1930, before one of the largest crowds ever to assemble for a sporting event in Shanghai. After a spirited battle of 80 minutes (40 minutes to each half), the Fourth Marines emerged victorious by the score of 15 to 6.

When the 1930-1931 "Rugger" season rolled

around, it was believed that the Marines would be too strong with but one team in the field. Accordingly, two Marine teams took the field, one in each division of the Shanghai Rugby League. After many hectic matches, both Marine teams emerged the winners in their respective divisions. The people of Shanghai were then treated to the amusing, but highly interesting spectacle of two American Marine teams battling each other for the championship of Shanghai at a sport entirely foreign to their native country. The "RED" team of the Fourth Marine won the championship from the "BLUE" Fourth Marines team, after a spirited match played before a tremendous crowd, 75 percent of whom were British.

The sport loving public of Shanghai took kindly to the sportsmanship of the Fourth Marines in "Rugger." Although the comments, at first, were not very flattering to the Marines (strangers to the "Rugger" code), due mostly to their keen desire to win, but, as they became more proficient at the game they built up quite a following among the civilians of Shanghai.

Many amusing incidents occurred during the playing seasons. To the observer—familiar with the playing rules of American football, and "Rugger," it was plainly seen that the inherent traits and characteristics of American football showed up quite plainly, especially when the Marines would block out of play an opponent not in possession of the ball. This, as the British fans say, "Is not done in 'Rugger.'"

However, as the Marines gained more experience, and received more thorough coaching in the rules, their brand of "Rugger" improved, and received much more favorable comment from the British spectators, and considerable less penalizing by the officials in charge of the games.

The Fourth Marines—from the Colonel down to the most humble private in the ranks—take their "Rugger" seriously. They support their teams loyally, and turn out in great numbers for every game.



FOURTH MARINES VS.
GREEN HOWARDS
(British)

*Formation known as a "scrum."
Game was played on a field
churned into a sea of mud. Marines
are in blue jerseys. Green Howards
wearing what had been (before the
game) white jerseys*



The newspapers of Shanghai, and the spectators, have freely commented on the wonderful playing condition of the Marines, their sportsmanship, and their rapid learning of a game foreign to their native land. Comment has been heard that the Marines could hold their own with the first rate "Rugger" teams of England.

"Rugger" in the United States

For the past three years the game of Rugby football has been played in the East between teams from Yale, Harvard, New York University, New York Athletic Club, and the Philadelphia Marines. Many of the Philadelphia Marines learned their "Rugger" in China.

The Game

It is a great game—"Rugger"—one that calls for speed and endurance, and condition. It calls for skill in kicking, running and passing the ball, and is replete with thrills—and spills—throughout 80 minutes of play (40 minutes to each half). No time is taken out, only when a score is made, and no substitutions are allowed. With 15 players on each side it can be seen that there is plenty of action during the course of a game, and as but one official—the referee—handles the entire play, he, too, must be on the alert at all times.

Even though the game of "Rugger" belongs to the other fellow, still, all in all, it is a game that could be very well be included in the American sports calendar. Players and "fans" alike would soon master it, and learn to appreciate its true worth.

It may be interesting to note that although the players wear a simple uniform consisting of a padless jersey and "shorts," and are subjected to all the spills that attend a game where any kind of a tackle is allowed, there have been very few serious injuries to players. True, many bruises, kicked shins and black eyes sometimes result where the play becomes quite spirited, but generally speaking, a man in good physical condition need fear little in the way of injury, when playing the game of Rugby football.

The author was the Rugby football and baseball coach of the Fourth Marines, 1929-1930-1931.



Photo from L. S. Armstrong

FRANCIS L. ARMSTRONG (Age 7)

Son of Consul Lawrence S. Armstrong, Lisbon, Portugal

Photographs are always welcome, either with or without a story; and the greater the variety, possibly greater the interest will be.



NANKING

Photo from Geo. Allen

Street in Nanking leading to the west gate of the city. These gates are closed at night and anyone outside has a difficult time getting them to open



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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.

BY THE WAY

Contributions of material for publication in the JOURNAL are always welcome, and the kindness of the senders is truly appreciated. It would, however, greatly assist the Editor if, instead of lengthy extracts from newspapers, a condensed statement or report was submitted for consideration and publication. The work of condensing lengthy newspaper reports is often very difficult for anyone not well acquainted with the particular subject.

It would also be interesting to know if contributors of news items from the Field preferred not to have their names or initials appear at the end of such items.

Association Dues. Members are reminded that the Association annual dues are payable at the commencement of the fiscal year. Please look and see when your last payment was made.

TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of April, 1922)

The editors, Consul General Dewitt C. Poole and Consul Frederick Simpich, announced that the issue was "A Field Number," all the important contributions to it being from the "field," which was what the editors had been working to bring about. So they said, "All honor and thanks to Consul General Ravndal and Consuls Norton and Clark who have made the issue possible."

Consul General Ravndal in an article, "A Consular Court at Work," described the history and procedure of the Consular Court in Turkey.

Consul Reed Paige Clark told more of his wonderful trip through Central Africa, arriving at Loanda after six months and nineteen days of travel by steamer, hammock and afoot.

Consul Edward J. Norton (then at Sydney, Australia), in an article entitled "Helping Mr. Business Man," gave much valuable advice in regard to answering trade inquiries. Instead of a mere "general-paragraph-and-list-of-dealers reply" he said give the American exporter also enlightenment on local conditions or influences, and so help him to understand the situation and if necessary modify his selling system. "Get out and see business men. . . . Desk work is guess work."



ITEMS



THE gradual easing of the situation at Shanghai and the indications that some plan may possibly be evolved whereby further loss of life and destruction of property may be prevented is a bright spot in the affairs of the day. In this connection the JOURNAL is happy to observe that Secretary Stimson's letter of February 23, 1932, to Senator Borah, wherein the policy of the United States Government is outlined in simple and effective terms, played no small part in causing the subsequent forceful and almost immediate action of the Assembly of the League of Nations. Hundreds of editorials, voicing all phases of political opinion throughout the United States, have referred to the letter as the "Stimson Doctrine" and have praised the principles of Americanism embodied therein. The letter, which is contained in a press release dated February 24, is recommended to Foreign Service Officers as a document which will go down in the diplomatic history of this country as a truly great state document.

On March 5 the White House correspondents gave a dinner at the New Willard Hotel in honor of President Hoover. The banquet and the entertainment made one of the finest events of its kind ever given in Washington. In addition to the President, other prominent guests included many members of the diplomatic corps and Senators and Members of the Congress. The State Department was represented by Assistant Secretary J. G. Rogers and Messrs. M. J. McDermott and Walter A. Foote of the Division of Current Information.

On March 16, Assistant Secretary Harvey H. Bundy, delivered a speech before the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Boston, on "How the State Department Divides Its Work." The following extract from the speech gives a picture of a State Department official as some people believe him to be:

"The popular impression of the State Department and its officers and employes is at times a

very strange one. I think many picture a typical State Department official as finishing his tepid bath about 9.30, breakfasting in luxurious surroundings, being handed his silk hat and his walking stick and grey spats about 11, and being transported to his panelled office by a liveried chauffeur. Thereafter he is supposed to spend his time in polite remarks about the weather to foreign diplomats, in which conversation he always takes the foreigners point of view. Between calls he takes all the papers on his desk and winds them up in red tape in such a way that it will take weeks to unwind. Every letter he writes starts with 'I have the honor to refer,' and ends with 'I beg to remain your humble servant.' He takes a long lunch recess at which he gossips with beautiful ladies. After luncheon he spends his afternoon on that most intricate of all problems, how to seat an official dinner which he is to give that evening. I hope I need not assure you that this is not an accurate picture. The fact is that the Department resembles an overworked law office with which I am not unfamiliar and the officers of the Department are in 1932 working long days and many times nights and Sundays."

The seventeenth annual dinner of the George Washington University Law School was held on Saturday, March 12, at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. Mr. James Grafton Rogers, who is on leave from his post as dean of the University of Colorado Law School while serving as Assistant Secretary of State, was the speaker of the evening.

On March 12, Mr. Wallace Murray, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, delivered a lecture before the Institute of Near Eastern Affairs at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, entitled "Westernization in Turkey and Persia." Mr. Murray's lecture is one of the most interesting and instructive efforts of its kind. No attempt will be made to quote from the lecture, as it has been made available as a press release.



Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, of New York, recently appointed as Ambassador to Turkey, was American Minister to Argentina in 1909 and served there with distinction until the summer of 1911, when he retired on account of ill health, being succeeded at that post by John W. Garrett. General Sherrill then returned to his law practice in New York. His interests and successes have been so varied as to gain him the distinction of being noted as a diplomat, soldier, traveler, author, educator, politician, business man, and athlete.

Educated at Yale, where he received his A.B. in 1889, General Sherrill won seven inter-collegiate championships on the track. He originated the series of international inter-university track matches that began with Yale vs. Oxford in 1894, and for many years he has been a member of the International Olympic Committee. During the war he was the head of the New York State National Guard, holding the rank of brigadier general, and was highly praised by Governor Whitman for his excellent work while in charge of the Federal draft.

General Sherrill founded the College of Fine Arts of New York University, directed it for many years and is now a trustee of the university.

As an author he has published several books, among them being a number in regard to his studies of stained glass in the different countries of Europe that he has visited.

Ambassador and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss were in Washington last month while on leave from the Argentina, and were guests at the White House.

The special bicentennial exhibition assembled in the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington opened on March 5 with a private view and reception, at which a large number of distinguished guests were present. The exhibition will continue until next November. Among the many works by the foremost of American portrait painters of the time of Washington is the celebrated Lansdowne portrait of Washington, owned by the Earl of Rosebery and specially loaned for this occasion. It has a special interest for the Service in that it once belonged to General William Lyman, of Virginia, American Consul at London from December, 1804, until his death in England on September 22, 1811. This portrait was one of three painted from life by Gilbert Stuart. It was ordered by William Bingham and presented by his wife to the Marquis of Lansdowne. After the death of the Marquis his collection of paintings were sold and this picture purchased by General

Lyman. Later it was acquired by Samuel Williams, a merchant. When he became insolvent his creditors disposed of the Washington picture by lottery, and it became the property of John Delaware Lewis, M.P. Subsequently the portrait passed into the possession of the late Earl of Rosebery, and customarily hangs in his London residence in Berkeley Square. It was last previously exhibited in this country at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, has been designated to attend the 15th session of the Opium Advisory Committee as an expert in an advisory capacity. Mr. Fuller will be assisted by an officer of the American Consulate at Geneva. The committee will meet on April 15 at Geneva. The United States has been represented at the annual meetings of the Opium Advisory Committee for a good many years.

Mr. Joseph R. Baker, Assistant Legal Advisor, Department of State, has been designated by the Government of the United States as the American Commissioner on the General Claims Commission, United States and Panama.

The Commission, which is to meet in Washington on April 1, 1932, for purposes of organization and adoption of rules of procedure, has jurisdiction over the unsettled claims of citizens of each country against the other arising since the independence of Panama was declared on November 3, 1903. The so-called Colon Fire Claims of 1885 and claims falling under Article VI of the Panama Canal Treaty are not to be passed upon by this Commission.

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Drysdale, now on duty with the Fifteenth Infantry in Tientsin, China, has been appointed Military Attaché at the American Legation at Peiping, succeeding Lieut. Col. Nelson E. Margetts. The latter was recently relieved from duty at Peiping on account of illness, and is now en route to the United States where he will be on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco. Col. Drysdale was on duty in Washington from 1926 to 1930, in charge of the Far Eastern section of the military intelligence division of the War Department General Staff. He has been in China with the Fifteenth Infantry for the past two years.

An Institute of Far Eastern Affairs under the auspices of the American University was held in Washington on March 21-22, with an evening



meeting on the first day at the Brookings Institution, at which the guests of honor were his excellency Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, the Ambassador of Japan, and Dr. Hawking Yen, the charge d'affaires of China. Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, gave an address on the subject, "Economic Relations in the Pacific." Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, who has established a number of institutes in the field of regional international affairs, presided.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Bailey Hurst have during the past few weeks been making an extended automobile tour in the South. After spending some time in New Orleans, they visited their son, Consul Carlton Hurst, who is now stationed at Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, and then went on to California. They expect to be back in Washington early in April.

Dr. Frederic W. Goding, formerly Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, who in our last issue was reported as being ill at his home in Livermore Falls, Me., is, according to a pencil note from him, slowly recovering after a very painful illness. All good wishes are extended for his complete recovery.

James J. Murphy, Jr., chief of the Commercial Office, Department of State, delivered an address on March 22, at the luncheon given in New York by the Textile Export Association of the United States, given in connection with the export managers convention.

Mrs. Paul Alling left Washington hurriedly February 29 to be with her mother, Mrs. J. L. Loar, who had been taken seriously ill in Los Angeles. Since then Mrs. Loar, accompanied by Mrs. Alling, has been able to leave Los Angeles for Evanston, Ill.

Vice Consul George C. Cobb, on leave from St. Johns, Newfoundland, passed through Washington on March 19 en route to Americus, Ga., where Mrs. Nathaniel B. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bucknell are now visiting.

A writer to the *Washington Star* suggests that the Treasury Department is working in reverse order. Usually in business after a period of prosperity they divide the profits, but recently the Treasury "cut a Mellon" and then put the "Mills to work."

Herbert Plummer, in his daily article entitled "A Washington Daybook" in the *Washington Evening Star*, recently had the following interesting historical item:

America's open door policy toward China, first enunciated by John Hay and restated the other day by Secretary Stimson in a letter to Senator Borah, can be traced back to a little known American diplomat of another day.

William Woodville Rockhill, now dead, was the real inspiration for this policy.

Old timers around the State Department still remember Rockhill.

Early in his life he had gone to China as a student interpreter. His travels throughout the remote parts of the empire, his studies of conditions, gave him perhaps as complete an understanding of China's problems as that of any American.

He was secretary of the American legation in Peking for a while and later was appointed Minister to China.

During the Boxer rebellion in 1900 he served as America's special commissioner, and the next year represented the United States at the Peking congress called to settle foreign claims growing out of the rebellion.

Rockhill's experiences was available to Hay, Secretary of State, when the future of the Far East and its importance to the United States as a market, was at stake.

Secretary Hay felt as Rockhill did. Both were impressed that the Pacific was the ocean of the future for Americans and vigorously opposed plans to partition China among the foreign powers after the Boxer rebellion.

Secretary Hay refused to accept any Chinese territory for the United States in settlement of claims for damages in the Boxer rebellion and was instrumental in having China's indemnities to this country repaid to China for the use of schools.

With Rockhill's assistance and inspiration, Hay stated what is now known as the open door policy. Charles Evan Hughes restated it when he was Secretary of State. Secretary Stimson's letter to Senator Borah carries on the tradition.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER

Room 115, Department of State

1932

†Andrew G. Lynch, Mukden.....	Feb. 16
†Maxwell Blake, Tangier.....	Feb. 16
†Shcridan Talbot, Bluefields, Nicaragua	Feb. 19
†Orlando H. Massie, Halifax, N. S....	Feb. 24
*Mrs. Olga N. Quevedo, Shanghai....	Feb. 29
*Bernard Ramirez, Santo Domingo....	March 3
†George Orr, Stavanger.....	March 5
*William P. Cochran, Mexico City....	March 7
†Winifred A. Hunter, Buenos Aires...	March 8
†Perry N. Jester, Hong Kong.....	March 14
†John Shillock, Buenos Aires.....	March 15
†John W. Bailey, Jr., Rosario.....	March 16
†E. A. Wakefield, Nuevitas, Cuba....	March 16

*Leaving for
†Arriving from



Harris & Ewing

MILES M. SHAND

Miles M. Shand, of the Personnel Division of the Department of State, completed on March 20, 1932, 50 years of service in the Department of State. There are few men who have been more active in promoting efficiency and good will not only in the Department but also in the Foreign Service. His many friends, near and far, desire to congratulate him on his long service and his splendid achievements. Mr. Shand entered the Department as a clerk in 1882, in the then Consular Bureau, where he served for many years. In April and May, 1898, he was detailed on a special mission to the American Consulates in the West Indies. On November 2, 1908, he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Appointments, and from 1909 to 1924 he served as a member of the Board of Examiners for the Diplomatic Service, and many officers today express their gratitude for the helpful assistance rendered them by Mr. Shand in the early stages of their career.

On March 21 Mr. Shand was busy receiving congratulations and good wishes from his friends, and the Secretary of State also sent him the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D. C.

March 21, 1932.

My dear Mr. Shand:

On this fiftieth anniversary of your entry into the Department of State, I regard it both a pleasure and a privilege to offer you in my own behalf and that of the officials of the Department, sincere congratulations on your long service of usefulness, and to express my and their appreciation of the loyalty and efficiency with which that service has been rendered.

To your instruction and guidance in the preliminary stages of their career, is due, in so small part, I learn, the success of many of the young men who have entered the Foreign Service. By your intelligence, fidelity and diligence, the interests of the Department have been subserved in a manner worthy of commendation; while the high ideals so well exemplified in your life cannot have failed to impress those associated with you.

We trust that many years of health and happiness may yet remain to you.

Sincerely,

HENRY L. STIMSON.

STATE DEPARTMENT CLUB

The Department of State Club held a Leap Year dance on February 29 in the ballroom of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The feature of the evening was a minuet dance by 12 young ladies from the Dramatic Club of Areme Chapter No. 10, Order of the Eastern Star, under the direction of Mrs. Selma Klein. The beautiful colonial costumes of the dancers and the skill in executing the intricate steps of the minuet was roundly applauded.

Later a grand march was held, led by Assistant Secretary Bundy and Mrs. Herbert Feis, wife of the Economic Adviser, during which appropriate favors were distributed. As usual, Happy Walker's orchestra rendered excellent music. Refreshments were served during the evening.

The club hopes to have another recital by an international artist within the next month. After that will come the annual play. Already Mr. Edward C. Wynne, our genial Assistant Historical Adviser, is working on the plans, and rehearsals are scheduled to start shortly.

JAMES E. MCKENNA.

The American Bar Association Journal for March, 1932, in a review of "A Collection of Nationality Laws of Various Countries," edited by Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., and Manley O. Hudson, said: "The value of this scholarly and comprehensive work to practitioners, jurists, legislators and administrative officers throughout the world can not be overestimated."



Harris & Ewing

GREEN H. HACKWORTH
Legal Adviser

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISER

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

History of the Office

An Act of Congress, approved February 23, 1931, provides in Section 30 thereof:

"that there is hereby established in the Department of State the office of legal adviser (in lieu of Solicitor of the Department of State, which office is hereby abolished)". (46 Stat. at L. Pt. 1, p. 1214.)

Thus, the position of Solicitor for the Department of State, formerly nominally under the Department of Justice, was abolished after an existence of 40 years, and the position of Legal Adviser, with practically identical jurisdiction, was established within the Department of State. Although from the time of the creation of the office the Solicitor held an anomalous position in that he was an officer of both the Department of State and the Department of Justice, and despite the fact that the forerunner of that office, the office of the Examiner of Claims in the Department of State, likewise had held a similar relationship to the Department of Justice from the date of the establishment of the latter Department, June 22, 1870, it is a mistake to assume that the legal officer of the Department of State has always been so re-

lated to the Department of Justice. The office of Examiner of Claims in the Department of State was established in 1848, 22 years prior to the creation of the Department of Justice.

Concurrently with the coming into force on July 1, 1931, of the above-mentioned Act creating the office of Legal Adviser, an Executive Order of June 24, 1931, amended Schedule A, Subdivision II, of the Civil Service Rules by replacing the words "Assistant solicitors" with "Assistant to the Legal Adviser." The Assistant Solicitors, however, unlike the Solicitor, were never officers of the Department of Justice.

Scope of the Legal Problems Presented

This office, with its staff of 23 Assistant Legal Advisers, handles a class of cases exceeding in volume and variety those dealt with in any large law office in the country. In making decisions account must frequently be taken of the various branches of law—state, federal, common, civil, admiralty or international; a given incident may involve the consideration of the laws of a foreign State, the laws of the United States, the provisions of a treaty or treaties and various phases of the general law of nations. Since practically every case presented has as a primary consideration the relation of the United States with some foreign government, it is usually necessary to devote to the particular question at hand a study and consideration that might appear at first glance, to those unfamiliar with the possible ramifications of the legal points involved, disproportionate to the seeming importance of the question or incident.

Among the more important classes of cases constantly recurring in the office of the Legal Adviser are those involving questions pertaining to the boundaries of the United States and boundary waters; the personal and private rights of aliens in the United States and of American citizens in foreign countries, including questions of acquisition, inheritance and the transfer of property; questions relating to citizenship, naturalization, expatriation, immigration, extradition and extraterritoriality; cases of arrest, detention, fines, imprisonment, and personal injury; acts of insurgents; unjust taxation; the breach or annulment of concessions and other contracts; the sequestration or confiscation of property; complaints of foreign countries regarding the action of the executive, legislative or judicial authorities of the United States; questions concerning the rights and privileges of American diplomatic and consular officers in the United States; the jurisdiction and control of foreign public and private ves-



sels in American ports and of American public and private vessels in foreign waters or on the high seas; questions relating to the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals on land or sea; questions involving the protection of American patents, trademarks and copyrights in foreign countries, and the protection of similar rights of aliens in this country; questions relating to legislation or proposed legislation by Congress bearing on our foreign relations; the powers of the President under the Constitution in matters pertaining to foreign relations; questions involved in the formulation and interpretation of treaties; assistance in the formulation and interpretation of foreign building contracts; questions of codifying international law; besides numerous other important matters.

Division and Disposition of the Work

In the main the work within the office is divided among the senior men according to geographical areas, corresponding to the areas assigned to the respective Divisions of the Department. There are certain subjects as, for example, extradition

citizenship and naturalization, boundary waters (particularly those questions arising on the United States-Canadian boundary under the Convention concerning Boundary Waters, concluded between the United States and Great Britain on January 11, 1909), extraterritoriality, the protection of industrial property, and the subject of the control of narcotic drugs, to mention but a few, assigned to men who have become experts in those particular fields.

The disposition of a particular question may take the form of a memorandum for the use of the Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Division of the Department, or of some other Department of the Government. Again, the action may take the form of a note addressed to a foreign diplomatic mission in the United States, an instruction to one of our missions abroad, a letter to another Department, a member of Congress, the Governor of a State, an attorney, or a private citizen, or a message from the President to the Congress.

In the past, as a rule, the legal phase of negotiations leading up to the signature of agreements for the submission of claims to arbitration has



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
No. 2 Plaza de la Reforma, Mexico City, January, 1932



been handled in the Solicitor's office, the preparation and presentation of the cases being placed in the hands of a special agency constituted for that purpose. More recently the work of preparing cases for submission to arbitration has been carried on in this office. Thus, in the recently arbitrated claims of Charles J. Harrah against Cuba that of Percy W. Shufeldt against Guatemala, and that of George J. Salem against Egypt, the work of preparation and presentation was conducted exclusively by members of the Department's legal staff. Preparation is now under way in the office for the arbitration of the case of the Kingdom of Sweden against the United States, a case involving claims for damages for the alleged detention by the United States during the war of two Swedish ships, the *Kronprins Gustaf Adolf* and the *Pacific*, before Prof. Eugène Borel, of Switzerland as sole arbitrator, and for the arbitration of the claims of the United States against Panama and those of Panama against the United States before a commission consisting of three members of which his excellency Señor Don Miguel Cru-

chaga Tocornal, Ambassador of Chile to the United States, will be the presiding member. Claims disposed of by the office, principally by negotiation and correspondence, aggregate millions of dollars each year. Relatively few of the cases presented to the Department by the claimants have been given that care and thought in preparation so essential to a proper appraisal of their merits. The result is that much of the work of developing a claim to the point where it can be determined that a valid claim does or does not exist devolves upon this office. Such determination of the legality and value of a claim frequently involves extensive investigation, in connection with which Foreign Service officers often are in a position to perform and do perform most useful service. Relatively few of the numerous cases presented to the Department by American citizens for presentation to foreign governments are found to be meritorious and hence entitled to the diplomatic support of the United States when tested by international law. When claims are presented by foreign governments against the United



MEXICO CITY

View from Consul General's office window looking northward on the Paseo de la Reforma, at the far end of which is seen Chapultepec Castle, the official residence of the President of Mexico



States they are subjected to the same careful investigation as are American claims against foreign states, and when they are considered valid recommendations are made for appropriations by Congress.

The work of adjusting claims has become so important that at the present time a portion of the staff devotes its entire attention to that work. While the attorneys assigned to this work are occupied in the main with the settlement of claims as they arise, they have also found time to make a study of certain claims that have lain dormant for many years for various reasons, in some cases because of inability to arrive at a settlement with the foreign governments concerned, and in other cases because of the pressure of other work which made it impossible to give them more than passing consideration. This corps of attorneys has also found time to compile a complete register of all pending international claims as a preliminary step to a systematic consideration and disposition of the mass of accumulated claims. This register now enables the Department to view at a glance the status of international claims in the light of an intelligent policy with regard to the whole body of claims of and against a particular foreign state. Claims of long standing between the United States and foreign countries are being drawn from the files and disposed of as rapidly as is consistent with the handling of current claims. It is hoped that in the near future all the old claims will have been definitely disposed of and that the settlement of claims may thereafter be made with greater

promptitude while evidence is easily obtainable. The crowning feature of this method lies in the fact that it will dispense with the necessity of the establishment of general claims commissions, a procedure that is both expensive and in many respects unsatisfactory.

In the discharge of its duties the office is unmoved by considerations of the mere exigencies of the situation, the purpose being rather to observe a judicial attitude and to arrive at sound conclusions of law, at the same time seeking wherever possible solutions and adjustments of a lasting character.

The work is motivated by ideals and purposes aptly described by the words of the late Chief Justice Taft who, while still President of the United States, in speaking of a department of foreign affairs, said "its triumphs are peaceful negotiations leading to agreements; recorded, often not in the ratification of treaties, but in the acquiescence of correspondence and not heralded to the world as what they often really are—important steps towards the universal peace of nations."

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportioned thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatched, unfledged comrade. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be.
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

—Shakespeare.



AMERICAN CONSULATE
GENERAL, MEXICO CITY

Consul General Robert Frazer in
his office

The Spragues of Gibraltar

A unique celebration will occur on April 30, 1932, when a century of official service to the United States will have been rendered by the Sprague family in the American Consulate at Gibraltar. It is not believed that another such instance has ever occurred in the American Foreign Service of three generations—grandfather, father and son, in succession—filling the same post without interruption, and moreover the three generations not only discharged their duties acceptably to the Government but also with such uniform kindness and unflinching courtesy as to make for themselves a permanent place in the regard of their friends and acquaintances. Indeed it is quite remarkable how many friends the present incumbent, "Dick" Sprague, has in the Service, as was evidenced recently when a movement sprang up to give him on this memorable anniversary some permanent token of their regard and appreciation of the manner in which he has represented the American interests at Gibraltar in accordance with the true Sprague tradition. But of this we shall have more to say next month. On behalf of Dick Sprague's many friends who may not know of the celebration in time to express personally their congratulations, the JOURNAL extends to him very hearty congratulations and all good wishes for the future.

(The following extracts are taken from an article bearing the above title in the JOURNAL of October, 1924. Unfortunately the article was not signed, but it is believed that Edward J. Norton was the author because of his intimate knowledge of the subject and acquaintance with Richard L. Sprague.)

HORATIO SPRAGUE, of Boston, a member of a merchant firm whose vessels sailed to Cadiz, Malaga, Malta and Genoa, was the first of the family to establish a residence abroad—about the year 1800. The shipping trade was then growing; a foreign branch was needed for the direction of the movements of vessels and to obtain cargo for homeward voyages. Young Sprague, as a junior clerk, embarked on one of the firm's ships with instructions to inspect Mediterranean ports and to open an office wherever trade was most active and shipping centralized. At that time Gibraltar was an important harbor for Mediterranean shipping; it was a place of transshipment for Spanish and Moroccan produce and the best place at which to obtain sea stores and to refit or repair vessels. So Mr. Sprague

opened his office there and in a few years was regarded as one of the leaders of the influential merchants whose far-reaching business interests were making the port of Gibraltar a very busy place.



RICHARD L. SPRAGUE
American Consul, Gibraltar

During the War of 1812, the authorities of Gibraltar were obliged to order Mr. Sprague to leave the fortress. He took up a residence at Algeciras, in Spain, but being held in high regard by the Governor of Gibraltar, was granted the unusual privilege of entering Gibraltar Bay daily with special permission to lay his boat along side the quay and to consult with his factors and representatives for the protection and development of his business. After restoration of peace between the United States and Great

Britain, Mr. Sprague resumed his residence at Gibraltar and in 1832 he was appointed American Consul by President Jackson, the consular offices being established in City Mill Lane in the business section of the town, under the gunports of the old galleries cut high in the Rock.

Horatio Sprague served as Consul for 16 years, and when he died, March 20, 1848, he was succeeded by his son, Horatio Jones Sprague, the father of the present Consul.

Horatio Jones Sprague, appointed by President Polk, was a man of parts who held a prominent place in the social and business life of Gibraltar, the South of Spain, and Tangier. He held the position of American Consul for 53 years, from 1848 to 1901, and the records of his correspondence in that time contain dispatches and reports on many matters of great historical interest. He saw the movement of warships through the Straits in the Crimean War, the American Civil War, the Egyptian and South African campaigns, and the war with Spain. And when Admiral Dewey returned from the Philippines he called on Mr. Sprague to say that the most reliable information received regarding the movements of Cervera's fleet was that sent by the Consulate at Gibraltar.

Horatio J. Sprague, while American Consul at Gibraltar, had the unique distinction of being at the same time and for a period of 16 years American Consular Agent at Algeciras, Spain. He thus represented the United States before two Governments, the British and the Spanish.

After the Civil War, and with the resumption of travel from the United States, the hospitality of the Sprague homestead was again enjoyed by many Americans who disembarked at Gibraltar. Travel was a leisurely movement in those days;

ships remained longer in port and passengers spent more time ashore at intermediate ports than nowadays. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague welcomed company; they liked young people about; they gave many dinners and dances, and the large rooms in the old house echoed to the music of violins and guitars and were made gay by the presence of young debutantes living on "The Rock" and dark-eyed señoritas from Algeciras and San Roque. The waltz was popular in those days; square dances were also in favor too. The girls wore flowers in their hair and high combs and lace mantillas; hats were not in fashion in the South of Spain, and the most graceful and bewitching headdress of femininity—the mantilla—framed many a lovely face. And they danced with and were waited on by dashing officers of the Royal Garrison Artillery and the regiments of the line stationed at Gibraltar and by the gold-braided, good looking visiting American officers whose vessels were anchored in the bay.

Mr. Horatio J. Sprague, while Consul at Gibraltar, had the honor of entertaining three ex-Presidents of the United States (Fillmore, Pierce and Grant); and the present Consul had as his guest ex-President Roosevelt who stopped at Gibraltar en route to Africa on his shooting expedition.

When Mr. Sprague died July 18, 1901, after 53 years of service, he was succeeded by his son, Richard L. Sprague, the present Consul (who had been acting as Vice and Deputy Consul since June 20, 1893). Dick Sprague is probably better known to American naval officers and an honorary member of more Navy messes than any Consul in the Service, and on his last visit to the United States he enjoyed the unusual privilege of making the voyage on the battleship *New York* as the guest of her commander.

Gibraltar is undoubtedly the smallest Consular district in the Service, being about three miles long and half a mile wide. But Dick Sprague's work is not confined to his tiny district; he still acts as his father did, but unofficially, as a Consular representative of the United States in Spain when Americans at Algeciras become involved in difficulties with the authorities of the Spanish city.

From the balconies of the Consulate at Gibraltar one may look



AMERICAN CONSULATE, GIBRALTAR



down upon the flat roofs of half the old town; on the long high walls of masonry with the covered ways, and curtains, and bastions—all named—that once made "The Rock" notable for its land defences; on the bay with its movement of shipping; across the water to the brown and green hills of Spain; over to the left where the mountains of Africa stand clear-cut against the sky, and ahead where through the haze the towers of Tangier shine white above the blue of the Atlantic.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA

1. Two steamships meeting.
When both sidelights you see ahead,
Port your helm, and show your RED.
2. Two steamships passing.
GREEN to GREEN, or RED TO RED,
Perfect safety—Go ahead!
3. Two steamships crossing.
If to your starboard RED appear,
It is your duty to keep clear;
To act as judgment says is proper—
To Port-or Starboard-Back, or Stop her.

But when upon your port is seen
A steamer's starboard light is GREEN,
There's not so much for you to do,
For GREEN to PORT keeps clear of you.

Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

(From Whitaker's Almanack for 1932)

STAFF OF THE CONSULATE GENERAL, PANAMA, PANAMA

Seated, reading left to right—Vice Consul Robert Mills McClintock, Consul Arthur F. Tower, Consul (in charge) Herbert O. Williams, Vice Consul C. Burke Elbrick. Standing—Marian Whaley, Gregorio Sanchez, Marion Daniels (American Clerks), Leslie Richards, Messenger.

(NOTE: This is a 100 percent office, all four officers being members of the Association. It is hoped that this may soon be said for all officers in the Service.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated March 16, 1932, from the Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

Commercial Attaché Frederiek B. Lyon, of Athens, is being transferred to Budapest to succeed Mr. William A. Hodgman, who was recently transferred as Commercial Attaché to Montevideo. Mr. Lyon will reach Budapest about May 1. Acting Commercial Attaché George Wythe, who has been in charge at Budapest since Mr. Hodgman's departure, is being assigned to Berlin temporarily.

Commercial Attaché Karl L. Rankin, who has been in Prague for four years has been transferred to Athens to succeed Commercial Attaché Lyon. Mr. Rankin will leave Prague about April 10 and is scheduled to arrive in Athens on April 22.

Mr. Don C. Bliss, formerly in charge of the Singapore office has been assigned Commercial Attaché to the American Legation in Prague. Mr. Bliss will sail March 30 on the S. S. *President Roosevelt* and expects to reach Prague on April 28.

Commercial Attaché Walter J. Donnelly, from Bogota, Trade Commissioner Sherman R. Peabody from Melbourne and Assistant Trade Commissioner Gilbert Redfern from Warsaw are among Foreign Service officers who have recently returned to the States for leave and itinerary.

Trade Commissioner Walter B. Hertz has concluded his investigation of the leather market in Denmark and has gone to London where he will make a similar survey in that country.

Trade Commissioner Harvey V. Rohrer, who has been in the States for several months, has recently returned to Manila.



News Items From The Field

DUBLIN

MARCH 1, 1932.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in Dublin at a stag dinner given in the American Legation by the Minister, Mr. Sterling. The guests included the Governor General of the Irish Free State, President Cosgrave, representatives of the Church, State, and Army of the Irish Free State, the French and German Ministers, and several Americans, including Consular officers stationed in Dublin, Belfast, and Cobh. The floral decorations were in red, white, and blue. The dinner which was pronounced excellent by all, contained such interesting items as roast turkey, Virginia ham, and ice cream a la Valley Forge. It was followed by four ideal after dinner speeches of about one minute each, given by Mr. Sterling, the Governor General, President Cosgrave, and W. B. Yeates, the dramatist.

On the same evening Mrs. H. H. Balch, wife of the American Consul General, entertained the American ladies in Dublin at bridge.

Consul General and Mrs. Memminger from Belfast, spent the week-end with Consul General and Mrs. Balch; Consul L. E. Woods, of Cobh, stayed with Secretary and Mrs. James Orr Denby. Advantage was taken of this gathering of consular officers to hold an informal discussion on immigration and other consular matters after lunch on the 22nd, which became so spirited that there was barely time to dress for dinner in the evening. It was felt that everyone benefited by this free interchange of views.

On Saturday evening, February 27, a Leap Year Dance was given at the Consulate General by the staff, each having invited a friend. The American staff, including two members of the Legation, were present with their wives. Most people spent the evening dancing, and two zealous officers spent a profitable hour or so in the background discussing some obscure point of consular procedure. Mrs. Balch very kindly offered her dining room for the delicious supper which had been prepared by members of the staff. The evening ended with a Virginia Reel.

The report sent last October claiming seventeen children of American officials in Dublin is now

out of date, as Mr. Denby's youngset son, born in December, brings the number up to eighteen.

CONSUL B. M. HULLEY.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

FEBRUARY 23, 1932.

The American Consul and Mrs. A. Ray Thomson held a reception on February 22 at the Midland Hotel, in the ballroom suite, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The attendance numbered over 150 persons, among them being the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Manchester, the Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Guy Warman) and Mrs. Warman, the local Consular Corps, and most of the American citizens residing in the Manchester consular district. An interesting fact in connection with this celebration is that the first President of the United States was a direct descendant of an ancient Lancashire family who lived in the parish of Warton-in-Lonsdale, Lancashire, England, from about 1300 to 1823. This reception was the first of a series of celebrations planned to take place in Manchester during the ensuing period ending on Thanksgiving Day.

LEIPZIG

Washington Bicentennial Celebration

About 100 Americans and 600 Germans attended in Leipzig the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, which was held in the City Hall at 11 a. m., February 22. The main features of the program were a concert piece from Joseph Haydn at the commencement and an overture from Franz Schubert at the conclusion of the program, which was rendered by the Collegium Musicum, an instrumental orchestra of 32 students of the University of Leipzig; the singing of the national anthem by Mrs. Valeska Wagner, an American citizen; an address of welcome by the American Consul Ralph C. Busser; a speech in response by the Mayor of Leipzig; and a prepared oration on "George Washington" by Dr. Brandenburg, professor of history at the University of Leipzig and one of the most distinguished authorities on modern European history.

The celebration was organized by the local



American committee consisting of Consul Busser, Dr. H. Earle Blunt, Mr. Theodore W. Knauth, Dr. Samuel A. Nock and Mr. Sidney Rosenthal. Associated with them was an honorary committee consisting of 21 distinguished citizens of Leipzig, mostly government authorities or heads of the leading educational institutions in the city.

HAMBURG

FEBRUARY 26, 1932.

The George Washington bicentenary was celebrated in Hamburg in a most appropriate manner, the plans having been made by an executive committee under the chairmanship of Consul General John E. Kehl, in cooperation with the state and civil authorities.

At noon, February 22, the Senate of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, headed by Dr. Carl Petersen, chief burgomaster, received 400 invited guests at the City Hall. Dr. Petersen in his introductory address announced that one of the principal streets of Hamburg was being renamed in honor of Washington, and also alluded to the opening of the first American Consular establishment in Hamburg during Washington's term of office as President. This was followed by the oration of the day, delivered by Prof. Dr. Adolf Rein, of Hamburg University, on George Washington and his accomplishments for his country. The address was broadcast.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, the executive committee gave a dinner-dance at the Hotel Atlantic, with an address on the life of George Washington, by Consul General John E. Kehl. This was attended by over 200 guests including the chief and second burgomasters of Hamburg, president of the House of Burghers, dean of the university, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and leading representatives of law, shipping and business circles. The very large Consular Corps was also well represented.

Many ships in the harbor were dressed on February 22. The Hamburg press also published a number of articles on George Washington, one of the largest devoting an entire pictorial page to this subject as well as a page of text including articles by the German Ambassador to the United States von Prittwitz and Gaffron, Senators Wagner and Fess, and Consul General John E. Kehl. The celebration was generally acclaimed to have been the most successful ever carried out by a foreign colony in Hamburg.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

STUTTGART

The two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth was fittingly and uniquely commemorated at Stuttgart on February 22, 1932, by the dedication of what is believed to be the first American Library in Germany. The germ of this endeavor to provide source books of American life and culture in Germany was conceived by Consul General Leon Dominian, fostered by public spirited American and German citizens who reside in this community, and brought into being by the gracious cooperation of the Technische Hochschule of Stuttgart to which institution the custody of the new "George Washington Memorial Library" has been given.

The presentation ceremony took place at 11 a. m. in the "Aula" or auditorium of the Technische Hochschule in an open session of the "grosser Senat" of the University. In this "Committee of the Whole House" were the Faculty, trustees, and representatives of the various fraternities each distinguishable by abbreviated regimental caps of blue, scarlet and black. As guests were the George Washington Bicentennial Committee comprised of Consul General Leon Dominian, Dr. Erich Rassbach and Mr. Conrad Bareiss, their wives, high officials of the Ministry of Education, donors to the library, and the Vice Consuls on duty at Stuttgart.

After an opening address by the Rector of the University, Professor Paul Rothmund, and a speech by Professor Paul Sakmann of the University, Consul General Dominian was called to the rostrum where in a few well chosen words he recalled phases of Washington's life as an engineer and patron of education to which the library stands as a fitting memorial. He then read a resolution of the Stuttgart Committee of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission transferring the library to the custody of the Technische Hochschule.

Whereupon a fund of \$5,000 was handed over to the Rector Rothmund for the use of the library. Books purchased already number 340.

The books presented had been placed in book cases facing the audience, and between them had been hung a large reproduction of the Stuart portrait of Washington, the gift of the Bicentennial Commission. The book cases and portrait were garlanded with wreaths of linden and the rostrum flanked with rows of evergreen.

In the afternoon Consul General Dominian and Mrs. Dominian gave a reception at their home in honor of the occasion.

VICE CONSUL PAUL J. GRAY.



ITEMS FROM ITALY

Mr. Cloyce K. Huston, Vice Consul at Genoa, was married December 18, 1931, to Miss Elene Weeks, of Fargo, N. Dak. Vice Consul Haden, of the staff in Genoa, acted as best man, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Robert Schnabel.

Consul and Mrs. Alfred T. Nester spent a few days in Naples while en route to their new post at Tunis. It was possible for the members of the staff who had been here with Consul Nester to renew old times, and for the more recently assigned officers to make his acquaintance. As was to be expected, there were several gatherings given in honor of Consul and Mrs. Nester and the officers of the Consulate General and their wives were at the boat when Consul and Mrs. Nester left for Tunis.

Miss Rebekah L. de Lashmutt and Miss Margaret R. Shedd, of the Department, who had visited Naples in November while on their way to Egypt, spent two days in Naples after their conference duty in Vienna.

Ambassador John W. Garrett and Mrs. Garrett arrived on the S. S. *Conte Grande* January 17, after having spent a leave of absence in the United States, and departed for Rome the same morning. Consul General and Mrs. du Bois were at the quay to greet Ambassador and Mrs. Garrett upon arrival.

Consul General W. Roderick Dorsey, newly appointed Consul General at Genoa, accompanied by Mrs. Dorsey and their two children, arrived in Naples on January 25, staying overnight before proceeding to Genoa. While on the way to their new post several days were spent in Florence as guests of Mrs. Dorsey's parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Kirch.

On board the S. S. *Exeter* on the same voyage as Consul General Dorsey were Vice Consul J. Wesley Jones, en route to his post at Calcutta; Vice Consul and Mrs. Daniel Gaudin, Jr., on their way to Beirut; and Vice Consul Wales W. Signor en route to Smyrna.

Vice Consul Morris N. Hughes, recently transferred to the Consulate General at Athens, Greece, departed on the S. S. *Franconia* January 25 for his new post.

Consul General du Bois made a trip of special

inspection duty in Northern Italy during the last week in January and in his absence Consul Hosmer was in charge of the Consulate General.

On board the S. S. *Excambion* which reached Naples February 8 were Consul Joseph G. Groeninger on his way to his new post at Karachi, India; Consul Christian T. Steger, en route for Beirut, which was likewise a new assignment; and Secretary of Legation and Mrs. J. Loder Park, who were on their way to Addis Ababa. Mr. Park had been stationed in Addis Ababa previously.

Among recent American visitors to Naples were one lady dipsomaniac and one pickpocket of international repute. Each was given appropriate attention. Of quite a different character was the charming American Maharanee of Indore.

AN EXTRA-OFFICIAL FOREIGN SERVICE LIBRARY

There has been established at the Naples Consulate General a lending library of English books, which is organized in a manner enabling the purchase each month of a limited number of recently published books that the local American community desires to read. This library was established through the initiative of Mrs. du Bois, wife of the Consul General, and the work of maintaining it is conducted under her guidance by the ladies of the Consular staff. Although it is quite unofficial, it is so closely associated with the Consulate General that one naturally thinks of the pleasure derived from the library as coming from an extra-official arm of the Foreign Service itself. We have no desire to "steal the thunder" of any other post and therefore no claim is made that we are presenting an entirely new idea. We only know that it has excellent results at Naples, and we feel that it may, with modifications, prove equally successful elsewhere.

No appropriate use had ever been found for a small penthouse consisting of one medium-sized, well-lighted room on the roof of the Consular building. It was too isolated from all other parts of the Consulate General to be used as an office and was less accessible and convenient than the basement for storage space. Mrs. du Bois recognized the adaptability of this room to the purposes of our lending library and with the assistance of the other ladies of the Consulate, did most of the manual labor required to put this room in good condition. One day's assistance from a local carpenter converted a number of stationery and supply cases into very practical bookcases (without de-



stroying their identity as stationery cases if any Inspector should ask to see them), and the effective wielding of the paintbrush by the ladies, completed the preparation of the quarters for the library.

Nearly every family of the staff had a number of books to give and others to lend to the new library. In fact, well over 100 books were immediately available for lending purposes.

The library's organization is limited to a few fundamental, common-sense rules, and it is so informal that it can not even boast of having any governing board, or similarly troublesome supervision. Officers and clerks and their families and residents or visiting Americans who desire to use the facilities of the library, pay dues of five lire (about 25 cents) per month for the privilege of borrowing as many books as they wish to read. All dues received are used each month to purchase new books selected by a vote of the entire membership of the library, which is taken by means of circulating current publishers' lists. The library is always open from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. on Mondays and Thursdays. Other necessary rules are so simple that they hardly merit comment.

The maintenance of this lending library settles satisfactorily one of the important problems of living abroad; that is, the assuring of availability of a sufficient supply of desirable literature, which is even more important to Americans in foreign countries, than to those at home. It also solves the annoying problem of how to lend books of permanent value, because they can now be lent to one library and made available to everyone, with the practical certainty of being returned to the owner when desired. These are, of course, in addition to books purchased or given to the library, which in the course of a few years will in themselves comprise a very creditable library of good English literature.

Quite aside from the benefits already described, a lending library similar to the one now established at Naples through the unofficial good offices of the Consular staff, would undoubtedly serve to make the Consular Office at many posts a pleasant rendezvous for members of the American colony. In this manner the library would act as an antidote for the too frequent feeling among Americans that Consular activities are limited strictly to

business matters, and that the Consulate adds little to the real enjoyment of life, but merely supplies such essentials as passports, consular invoices, notarial services and similarly mundane things. It is felt that such libraries may enable Consular officers to cultivate pleasant social contacts with the members of their American colonies and in their own staffs which will be fully as effective in many instances as the usual teas, dinners, and other usual forms of entertainment.

The accompanying illustration, showing the library at Naples on a busy day, gives a fair idea of the generally studious character of our present staff. Anyone doubting this, or desiring any additional information about the library, is invited to correspond with us.

C. B. H.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

'Quake-Trained Maid Wakes Family in Fire

March 21.—(CP)—A Costa Rican maid's familiarity with earth tremors probably saved the lives of United States Council Edward Caffey, his two children and mother-in-law, Mrs. Alfred Gillis, of New Orleans, when fire gutted their home here early in the morning. The maid heard a bell-like noise and thought she felt the house shake. She immediately summoned Mr. Caffey. The family was rescued by the fire department, through an upstairs window, by ladders.

The fire started in the basement from an unknown origin and the house was heavily damaged.

(Continued to page 156)



Photo by William Gargiulo

LIBRARY, NAPLES CONSULATE GENERAL



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication February 20, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 6, 1932:

Sydney G. Gest, of Merion, Pa., American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, now on leave in the United States, confirmed by the Senate on February 5, 1932, as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and now designated Third Secretary of Legation at Caracas, Venezuela.

Non-Career

T. Monroe Fisher, of Strasburg, Va., American Vice Consul at Santa Marta, Colombia, detailed to the Department for consultation, appointed Vice Consul at Trieste, Italy, at the termination of leave in the United States.

Henry P. Kiley, of Bridgeport, Conn., now a clerk in the American Consulate at Geneva, Switzerland, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Camden L. McLain, of Goodview, Va., now American Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile, appointed Vice Consul at Antofagasta, Chile.

Myron H. Schraud, of San Antonio, Tex., American Vice Consul at Monterrey, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul at Puerto Castilla, Honduras.

Arnold C. Van Houten, American Consular agent at Nanaimo, British Columbia, resigned effective January 31, 1932, and the office was officially closed February 15.

Released for publication February 27, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 20, 1932:

William P. Cochran, Jr., of Wayne, Pa., a Foreign Service Officer now assigned to the Department of State, assigned American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., of New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, now on leave in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Tsingtao, China.

Curtis C. Jordan, of Eagle Rock, Calif., American Consul at Barcelona, Spain, assigned Consul at Madrid.

Leland B. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., American Consul General at Athens, Greece, and confirmed by the Senate on February 19, 1932, as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, designated First Secretary of Legation at Athens. He will assume charge of the Legation pending the appointment and arrival of a new Minister, when he will resume his duties as Consul General.

Livingston Satterthwaite, of Huntingdon Valley, Pa., confirmed on January 28, 1932, as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Vice Consul of Career, and a Secretary of the Diplomatic Service, assigned American Vice Consul at Mexico City.

Holmes Conrad Smith, of Christ Church, Va., confirmed by the Senate on February 5, 1932, as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Vice Consul of Career, and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, assigned American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada.

Charles W. Yost, of Watertown, N. Y., now American Vice Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, detailed to the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, class of April 25, 1932.

Non-Career

Wade Blackard, of Jackson, Tenn., American Vice Consul at Port Said, Egypt, and now on leave of absence, appointed Vice Consul at Alexandria.

Aloys J. Neu, of Madison, Wis., American Vice Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, appointed Vice Consul at Para.

The American Vice Consulate at Bremerhaven, Germany, will be closed officially June 30, 1932, all records and archives to be transferred to Bremen.

Released for publication March 5, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 27, 1932:

John Willard Carrigan, of San Francisco, Calif., was confirmed by the Senate on February 19, 1932, as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, a Vice Consul of Career and as Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, and assigned to the Department of State for duty.

E. Allan Lightner, Jr., of Mountain Lakes, N. J., American Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile, assigned Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Andrew G. Lynch, of Utica, N. Y., confirmed by the

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Senate on February 19, 1932, as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, designated as Third Secretary of the Legation at Bangkok, Siam, as well as American Vice Consul at Bangkok.

Non-Career

The assignment of Camden L. McLain, of Goodview, Va., as American Vice Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, has been cancelled, and he will continue as Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile.

Released for publication March 12, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since March 5, 1932:

Henry A. W. Beck, of Indianapolis, Ind., now American Vice Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, assigned Vice Consul at Hankow, China.

Bernard F. Hale, of Lunenburg, Vt., American Consul at Venice, Italy, died at his post on March 7, 1932.

On February 19, 1932, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Wilbur Keblinger, of Staunton, Va., as American Consul General. He is now American Consul at Sydney, Australia, and is assigned Consul General at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Dale W. Maher, of Joplin, Mo., American Consul at Havre, France, assigned Consul at Shanghai, China.

George W. Renchard, of Detroit, Mich., now American Vice Consul non career at Izmir, Turkey, was confirmed by the Senate February 19, 1932, as Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Vice Consul of Career and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States. He is assigned American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at Baghead, Iraq.

Arthur L. Richards, of Pasadena, Calif., now American Vice Consul at Teheran, Persia, designated Third Secretary of Legation in addition to his consular duties.

Robert B. Streeper, of Columbus, Ohio, now American Consul at Teheran, Persia, was confirmed by the Senate February 19 as Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and is designated Third Secretary of Legation in addition to his consular duties.

Non-Career

Paul H. Demille, of El Paso, Texas, now American Vice Consul at Tirana, Albania, appointed Vice Consul at Monterrey, Mexico.

Released for publication March 19, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since March 12, 1932:

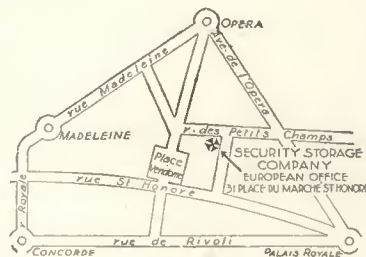
John Hall Paxton, of Danville, Va., now language officer at Peiping, China, assigned Consul at Canton, China. Mr. Paxton will proceed to his new post upon the completion of his language study.

Robert F. Fernald, of Ellsworth, Maine, now Consul at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, assigned Consul at La Paz, Bolivia.

Non-Career

Henry H. Leonard, of Connersville, Indiana, Vice Consul and Clerk at Acapulco, Mexico, retired effective at the close of business on March 31, 1932.

Francis B. Moriarty, of Washington, D. C., now Vice Consul and Clerk at Tunis, Tunisia, assigned Vice Consul non-career at Turin, Italy.



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George C. Minor, of Charleston, West Virginia, now Vice Consul and Clerk at Stuttgart, Germany, assigned Vice Consul, non-career, at Cologne, Germany.

Joseph E. Maleady, of Fall River, Massachusetts, now Vice Consul and Clerk at Vera Cruz, Mexico, assigned Vice Consul, non-career, at Acapulco, Mexico.

**NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP
OF MARRIED WOMEN**

72d Congress, 1st Session, H. R. 8873

The following bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Burton L. French (Idaho) on February 4, 1932, and was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and ordered to be printed.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act relative to all naturalization and citizenship of married women."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act relative to the naturalization and citizenship of married women," approved September 22, 1922, is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

"Sec. 9. That any foreign woman who might herself be naturalized, and who is or shall be married to a citizen of the United States residing abroad as an officer or employec of this Government, shall become a citizen of the United States, if, and when, after she shall have been married to such officer or employee for one year or more, she declares under oath before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, other than her husband, that she intends eventually to come to the United States to reside, and takes before such officer the oath of allegiance to the United States prescribed by the naturalization laws and regulations. Certified copies of such declaration and oath shall be sent by the diplomatic or consular officer to the Department of State and the Department of Labor."

Two ladies talking recently were heard to say, "There is one nice thing about Foreign Service officers. If they are not interesting, they have at least been to interesting places."

BIRTHS

A son, Gregory Alston Fuller, was born on December 20, 1931, to Consul and Mrs. George Gregg Fuller, at Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

A daughter, Jane Beekman Hukill, was born on December 26, 1931, to Consul and Mrs. George R. Hukill, at Zurich, Switزرland.

A daughter, Elizabeth Sheila Thayer Vincent, was born on December 29, 1931, to Consul and Mrs. John Carter Vincent, at Peiping, China. Consul Vincent is stationed at Mukden.

A son, Cabot Coville, Jr., was born on January 5, 1932, to Consul and Mrs. Cabot Coville, at Tokyo, Japan.

A son, Austin Laurence Taylor, was born on January 23, 1932, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Laurence W. Taylor, at Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

A son, Barry Branson Shaw, was born on February 19, 1932, at New Orleans, La., to Consul and Mrs. George P. Shaw. Consul Shaw is now stationed at San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

A son, Charles Bridgham Hosmer, Jr., was born on February 23, 1932, at Naples, Italy, to Consul and Mrs. Charles Bridgham Hosmer.

A son, Donald Edward James Stewart, was born on February 24, 1932, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Warren C. Stewart, at La Ceiba, Honduras.

A son, George Roberts Andrews, was born on February 26, 1932, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. George D. Andrews, Jr., at Habana, Cuba.

MARRIAGES

Huston-Weeks. Married at Genoa, Italy, December 18, 1931, Vice Consul Cloyce K. Huston and Miss Elene Best Weeks, of Fargo, N. Dak.

English-Grew. Married at Istanbul, Turkey, on February 25, 1932, Diplomatic Secretary Robert M. English, formerly stationed at Bangkok, Siam, but now designated Diplomatic Secretary at Budapest, Hungary, and Miss Anita Clark Grew, daughter of the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, formerly Ambassador to Turkey but now appointed to Japan.

PUGSLEY SCHOLARSHIP

Mr. Chester D. Pugsley kindly states, in a letter dated February 25, 1932, that he has renewed for another academic year the scholarship at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., with a cash stipend of \$200, for the son or daughter of an American Consul or Vice Consul of career. The college in addition grants tuition.



IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. John A. Cobb, mother of Mrs. Nathaniel B. Stewart and grandmother of Mrs. Howard Bucknell, and also mother of Vice Consul George C. Cobb, passed away at Americus, Ga., on February 1, 1932, after a long illness.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, educator, historian and diplomat, passed away at his home in Washington on March 2, 1932, where he had been living since his retirement from the Diplomatic Service in 1911. Dr. Hill was born at Plainfield, N. J., June 10, 1850. He studied at Bucknell University, and at Berlin and Paris. In 1879 he was elected president of Bucknell University and remained there for nine years, when he was elected president of the University of Rochester. In 1896 he resigned to study law and diplomacy, spending some time in Europe. On October 25, 1898, John Hay having entered upon the duties of Secretary of State, Dr. Hill was appointed Assistant Secretary of State to succeed John Bassett Moore. On January 7, 1903, he was sent as Minister to Switzerland, where he stayed until March 15, 1905, when he was appointed Minister to the Netherlands. On April 2, 1908, he was advanced to the position of Ambassador to Germany where he served acceptably until his retirement on September 2, 1911.

Dr. Hill was a member of the Permanent Administrative Council of the Hague Tribunal, and was one of the delegates to the Second Peace Conference at The Hague. While in Washington he occupied for several years the chair of European diplomacy in the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy, Washington, D. C. After the Peace Conference of 1919 Dr. Hill took an active part in the fight against the proposed American membership in the League of Nations.

Dr. Hill was the author of biographies of Washington Irving and William Cullen Bryant, but questions of governmental and international relations were the subject of many of his literary works, among which should be mentioned his monumental work entitled "A History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe" of which three volumes were issued, the last volume was on "The Development of the Age of Absolutism" and brought the history down to approximately 1775, the accession of Louis XVI to the throne of France, just as the Revolutionary Era was opening.

Dr. Hill married in 1886 Juliet Lewis Packer, of Williamsport, Pa. She died in January, 1923, killed by an automobile when crossing the street

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near her home in Washington. Dr. Hill is survived by three children, two sons, Walter Liddell and David J., Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Catherine J. P. H. Tillema.

The news of the sad untimely death of Bernard Franklin Hale, American Consul on detail at Venice, which occurred on March 7, 1932, from pneumonia at Venice, came as a great shock to his friends. He was the son of Franklin D. Hale, formerly American Consul at Huddersfield, England. He was born at Lunenburg, Vt., on July 22, 1896, and was educated at Goddard Seminary, graduating from Hebron Academy. He first served as clerk in the American Consulate General at London from 1916 to 1918, when he was detailed as Vice Consul at Edinburgh, then at Swansea, and Leeds. After passing the examination November 17, 1920, he was appointed later Vice Consul of Career and served in Plymouth, and later at Dundee. On August 8, 1924, he was appointed Consul and assigned to Dunfermline. In May, 1925, he was assigned to Marseille; later in the year he was sent temporarily to Geneva, and the following year to Trieste. On April 4, 1931, he was transferred to Venice. At all these posts he served faithfully and well, so that it was hoped that a long and successful career in the Service was before him. The JOURNAL, on behalf of the Association, extends its sincere sympathy to his wife and child, and to his parents.

Henry M. Smythe, of Virginia, Minister Resident and Consul General to Haiti from 1893 to 1897, during President Cleveland's second administration, died on March 14, 1932, at the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Richmond, Va., aged 92. Mr. Smythe, who was formerly a newspaper editor, was first appointed as American Consul at



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Fuchau, China, June 22, 1893, but was transferred to Haiti in September, 1893. He was also accredited as Charge d'Affaires to the Dominican Republic.

It is a sad duty to announce in these pages the death of Mrs. Alan Francis Winslow, formerly Miss Rosamond Castle, daughter of the Under Secretary of State and Mrs. Castle, which occurred at her home in New York City on March 26. Mr. and Mrs. Castle were at their daughter's bedside, but Mr. Winslow, who was hastening by plane from Nassau, did not reach home until after Mrs. Winslow's death. Mrs. Winslow was ill but a few days, having contracted an acute case of pneumonia, which her physicians were powerless to check.

Mr. Winslow entered the American Diplomatic Service in 1919, and immediately after his marriage to Miss Castle the couple took up their residence in Berne, where he had been assigned as Secretary of Legation. Later Mr. and Mrs. Winslow removed to Mexico City when Mr. Winslow was assigned to a Diplomatic post in that city. They remained there until 1928 when Mr. Winslow retired from the Foreign Service. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow then returned to the United States, taking up their residence in New York City.

Mrs. Winslow is also survived by three children, Alan Francis, Jr., 7, and David and Donald, 4 years old.

The funeral services were held in Washington, in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington Cathedral. President Hoover, members of the Cabinet, virtually the entire Diplomatic Corps, and a large number of State Department officials attended the funeral services.

To the bereaved family, deep and sincere sympathy is extended.

The Journal has received news of the death of Richard C. Bundy on March 8, 1932, at Wilberforce, Ohio. Mr. Bundy was born in Wilmington, Ohio, January 31, 1879, and was appointed, after examination, Secretary of the Legation at Monrovia on March 31, 1910. He served at various times as Chargé d'Affaires and was promoted to Secretary of Embassy or Legation of Class 2 on July 17, 1919. He was on detail in the Department of State in connection with Liberian loan negotiations from 1921 to 1923. He later resigned from the Service to become superintendent of the combined Normal and Industrial Department of Wilberforce University at Wilberforce, Ohio. His long service in West Africa had been detrimental to his health, and he had been ill for more than a year before his death.

AN APPRECIATION

In March, 1910, Richard Carlton Bundy was appointed Secretary of Legation at Monrovia and proceeded immediately to his post. He spent eleven long years on the fever-ridden coast of West Africa—a period much longer than any other officer has served at any one post in that distant and unhealthful part of the world.

During that time he labored bravely and incessantly in the interests of his country, and the prestige of the United States under his guidance rose, not only among Liberians, but also among his foreign colleagues, to a point hitherto unknown. He worked quietly and efficiently through the trying days of the World War when innumerable problems of delicacy and importance were thrown upon his shoulders, never complaining in spite of the fact that the long sojourn was undermining his health. His shrewd summaries of the situations, on file in the Department, are masterpieces.

The best traditions of the Service were safe in Richard Bundy's hands, and his Service spirit was a model worthy of emulation. The Service is proud to have numbered him among its honored members and his colleagues extend their sincere sympathy to his bereaved mother, widow and brother.

H. McB.

Mr. Boleslaw Horodynski, a Polish citizen, who as American Vice Consul, was in charge of the American Consulate at Warsaw, Poland, from December 13, 1901, to December 22, 1902, died at Warsaw on February 15, 1932, aged 89. Mr. Horodynski, prior to his appointment as Vice Consul, had served as clerk in the Consulate for 10 years.



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In our issue of last month the death was reported of Angus McD. Crawford, who had conducted in Washington for several years past a short intensive course of preparation for the Foreign Service examinations. Mr. Franklin Roudybush, B.F.S., Georgetown Foreign Service School, announces that he has opened a special course of study at Mr. Crawford's former residence, 3034 P Street N. W., Washington, D. C. The Harvey Institute, 2129 Florida Avenue N. W. and Messrs. Campbell Turner and Mannix Walker, 1901 Columbia Road N. W., have also opened special courses of study in Washington. Messrs. Turner and Walker have both been connected with the American Foreign Service.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is making a collection of newspaper clippings, photographs and programs pertaining to the Bicentennial Celebration. It is comparatively easy to get such reports appearing in the United States, but it is most difficult to procure accounts of various Bicentennial exercises outside of this country.

Congressman Sol Bloom, Associate Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is collecting and preparing a permanent record of events held all over the world relating to the Bicentennial Celebration. A complete file will be deposited in the Government Archives for future reference. The Bicentennial Commission feels that such a record will be of value not only to future historians but to future George Washington celebrations. It feels that future citizens will be able to profit from the planning and activities of the people of today in arranging and carrying out this great tribute to George Washington.

If Americans outside of the United States would send in such matter to the United States George

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Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington Building, Washington, D. C., it would be greatly appreciated and of inestimable value. In this connection the Commission not only wants reports of large, major events but of all events pertaining to the celebration. The Commission feels that by making an appeal to the readers of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, many interesting items which ordinarily would be lost could be included in this permanent collection of written records on events pertaining to the Celebration honoring George Washington on the Anniversary of his Two Hundredth Birthday.

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NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 149)

STOCKHOLM

Consul General John Ball Osborne, before leaving Stockholm for his new post at Budapest, gave farewell interviews to the *Svenska Dagbladet* and the *Stockholms Tidningen-Stockholms Dagblad* at their special request, which interviews were published on February 18, 1932. Mr. Osborne expressed his cordial thanks for the five pleasant years he had spent among such an ideal people and in such an ideal country. Indeed one of the newspapers remarked humorously and very charmingly: "The Consul General says more nice things about Sweden than we dare print. The main thing is that we dare believe him. Although what he said about our walking around here and resembling the masterly statuary of the ancient Greek sculptors, we suppose must be taken for a little joke."

ALGIERS, ALGERIA

MARCH 3, 1932.

On the occasion of the bicentenary of the birth of George Washington a reception was

given by Consul and Mrs. Heizer at Hotel Saint George at Mustapha Supérieur, Algiers, from 4 to 7. There were about 200 guests present. Besides the American Colony and the entire Consular Corps there were a large number of the leading officials of the French administration present. There was music and dancing and all present seemed to have had a pleasant time. It is interesting to note that Captain Cherry, of the British Navy (retired) a relative of George Washington, and Countess de Brazza, a descendant of General Lafayette were present.

In the evening there was a gala dinner at the Hotel Aletti at which there were present many members of the American and French communities. The American and French flags were displayed in large numbers and the dining room was very tastily decorated. There was a life sized likeness of George Washington at one end of the room.

Major General Ulysses G. McAlexander (retired) and Mrs. McAlexander visited Algiers en route to Morocco. They were present at the reception given on the occasion of the bicentenary of George Washington.

CONSUL O. S. HEIZER.

TUNIS

FEBRUARY 7, 1932.

Consul Leland Leslie Smith, officer in charge at Tunis during the past seven years sailed yesterday morning en route to his new post at Prague. For several weeks prior to the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Smith they were guests at a continuous series of farewell parties given in their honor by officials of the Tunisian Government, consular colleagues, the art colony of Tunis, as well as business and personal friends. On the morning of sailing the throng at the docks included Madame Manceron, wife of the Resident of Tunisia; M. Bonzon, the French Minister Delegate to the Tunisian Government; chiefs of the various government departments, high ranking officers of the French Army, the British, Italian and German Consuls General, officers of this Consular Staff and a host of personal friends.

VICE CONSUL JAY WALKER.

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

FEBRUARY 8, 1932.

The readers of the JOURNAL may possibly be interested in the tour of South Africa by an American musical band consisting of 22 American girls, known as "The Ingenues." The band is under the management of an American citizen, Mr. E. J.



Sherman, and arrived in Johannesburg on Wednesday, February 3, 1932. On the same afternoon a garden party and reception was given for these young people at my private residence. About 250 people attended the reception.

Mrs. Moorhead and I gave this reception for the reason that this is the first time for many years that an American troupe has visited in South Africa.

At the first performance given at the Empire Theater on Friday night, February 5, a hearty welcome was given to this band, the theater being packed to the doors.

These young girls, through their modesty, good behavior, and ability, have done considerable to improve friendly relations in Johannesburg.

CONSUL GENERAL M. K. MOORHEAD.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA

The American Consul, Mr. Graham H. Kemper, and Mrs. Kemper gave an afternoon reception at the Hamilton Hotel on Washington's Birthday, to which over 400 guests were invited. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Cubitt were present, and the distinguished company included representatives of the Army and Navy, heads of Departments, and members of visiting and local society. Tea was served, and a conspicuous feature was an enormous birthday cake with 200 candles. An orchestra gave a musical program during the tea and dancing followed.

A dinner party at the Consulate was given a few days previously, at which the Honorable E. W. Evans, Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Evans were the guests of honor. Dinner was served at a number of tables, and after each course the male guests moved from table to table, the result being a very happy and congenial gathering almost impossible to a more formal proceeding.

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EARTHQUAKE AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA

In the evening of February 2, 1932, the first of a series of light shocks were felt in the City of Santiago de Cuba. At 1.18 a. m. of February 3, occurred a light tremor, followed by a heavy quake which caused considerable damage and terrified the people. Thereafter, during the following few days, there was a long series of lighter shocks, over 40 in all being felt. In the heavy quake of the morning of February 3, nine persons lost their lives and some 300 persons were injured.

The destruction of property was greatest in the business section near the water front, probably owing to the looser subsoil. The shopping section also suffered heavy damage, while in the residential suburbs all the houses were so shaken that few can now be regarded as secure against further severe shocks.

The American Consulate occupied the second floor of the Bank of Nova Scotia building. The tower clock crashed to the street, the walls of the building were cracked in places, and a portion of one wall fell. The interior of the Consulate was in great confusion owing to the falling over of storage cabinets, book cases, etc. The street door of the Consulate was found open, and in this connection great credit is due the messenger and janitor, JUAN ABIAGUE, who living but a short distance away went to the Consulate immediately and stood on guard throughout the succeeding shocks until Consul Schoenrich (who lives in the suburbs and fortunately escaped injury) arrived at daybreak.



SANTIAGO DE CUBA

*Above— Juan Abiague. Side—
Building in which Consulate is
located showing hole in wall*





YOKOHAMA

FEBRUARY 4, 1932.

Consul Leonard N. Green, en route to his post at Swatow, passed through Yokohama and renewed old friendships, having been stationed at Yokohama for more than six years immediately following the great earthquake which completely destroyed Yokohama and in which Consul Max Kirjassoff and his wife lost their lives.

Vice Consuls Drumright, Schuler, Van Benschoten and Gerald Warner, en route from the Foreign Service School, Washington, to their respective posts at Hankow, Kobe, Dairen and Tientsin, together with two of their fellow passengers were, upon their arrival at Yokohama, escorted to Kamakura by Vice Consul Hill of this office. Upon their return to Yokohama they were taken to Tokyo by Vice Consuls Hill and Dorsz to view the new American Embassy and such other sights of the capital city as was possible in the three hours available before their entraining for Kobe.

Vice Consul and Mrs. H. Merrell Benninghoff having been granted home leave by the Department, are leaving Yokohama on February 9.

Mrs. Quevedo, stenographer to Consul General Cunningham, of Shanghai, passed through Yokohama en route to the United States on a 60 days furlough.

Mrs. De Vault, wife of the Consul, has been confined at St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo, for the past two weeks. She is expected to return to her home in Yokohama within a week.

The new Consular establishment at Yokohama, a replica in granite and imitation marble of the presidential White House, Washington, affording residence quarters for all officers as well as elaborate offices, is expected to be occupied by March 1, providing lighting and window fixtures arrive from the United States before then to warrant occupancy. All concerned here are of the opinion that it is in every respect the finest consular building in the world.

VICE CONSUL EDMUND J. DORSZ.

E. Talbot Smith, American Consul at Bergen, Norway, reports that he has been successful in having the city fathers of Bergen name a street for George Washington, the first street named after a non-Norwegian in that city.

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Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams.

BEATING BURGHUL, A WHEAT PREPARATION, ANATOLIA

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CUNNINGHAM OF SHANGHAI

Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul General at Shanghai, seems to come as close to being the ideal Foreign Service officer as is imaginable. He possesses those American pioneer qualities which have put red blood in our Foreign Service. Its reorganized structure and training school under the Rogers Act is less than 10 years old.

With politics figuring less and less in appointments, we are slowly building up today a force which will be the nucleus of a great professional corps. Mr. Cunningham might well serve as a model. From his wise handling of the situation in Shanghai he already bids fair to join that small company of heroic diplomats which includes Conger, of Boxer fame, and Herrick, of the Great War. * * * His specialized knowledge and long contact—nearly 20 years of it in the East—have brought him extraordinary plenipotentiary powers rarely accorded to a consular official.

This realization of career aspirations may stimulate dozens of young men, some now studying Oriental languages in Paris, to be our future ambassadors and consular chiefs. Gradually they are taking over Vice Consulates and agencies in isolated spots of the globe. Cunningham should be their ideal, the "grand old man" of their dreams. —*New York Herald (Paris Edition)*, February 7, 1932.

SUVA, FIJI ISLANDS

The marriage of Mrs. Anne Margaret Lewis Mellor to Mr. Charles Cutler Curtis, of New York and Papeete, took place at Suva on February 13, 1932. This wedding is one of the romances of the South Seas. Mrs. Mellor, who has had a successful world wide career as an opera singer, left New York last January on the motor yacht *Stella Polaris*, while Mr. Curtis, who was then in New York, arranged to return by that vessel to his plantations in Tahiti. Their engagement ensued, and they planned to be married in Samoa, but bad weather drove the yacht to Suva. Arriving there the evening of February 11, a special license was applied for the next day, and the wedding took place on February 13, which those who reside in British colonies and know the difficulties surrounding special licenses, will admit is fairly quick work. Indeed Mrs. Roberts, wife of Consul Quincy F. Roberts, was taken by surprise and had but 1 hour and 45 minutes to arrange a wedding breakfast (with an iced wedding cake) and reception for a large party of guests, which surely constitutes a world record.



VANCOUVER, B. C.

Consul General Ely E. Palmer delivered on February 22 an inspiring address at a luncheon given by the American Women's Club of Vancouver to open the George Washington bicentennial celebration in that city. The luncheon was given in the Crystal Ball Room of the Vancouver Hotel, and was a very picturesque affair, the members of the reception committee being all dressed in colonial costumes. At the conclusion of the luncheon, a play depicting a scene in the life of George Washington was given, in which Consul Robert E. Leary took an active part, as also Vice Consul Laurence W. Taylor and Mr. Robert F. Hale. Another charming feature of the program was a minuet in colonial costume by eight members of the club.

Mrs. J. L. Turnbull, vice president of the Women's Canadian Club, proposed at the luncheon an old fashioned toast to George Washington written in 1778 by Francis Hopkinson, the first known American composer and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In view of its age and its charm, it is here reproduced, as follows:

The Toast

'Tis Washington's Health—fill a bumper around,
For he is our glory and pride;
'Tis Washington's Health—our hero to bless,
May Heaven look graciously down,
Oh! long may he live our hearts to possess,
And freedom still call him her own.
Oh! long may he live our hearts to possess
And freedom still call him her own
Still call him her own.

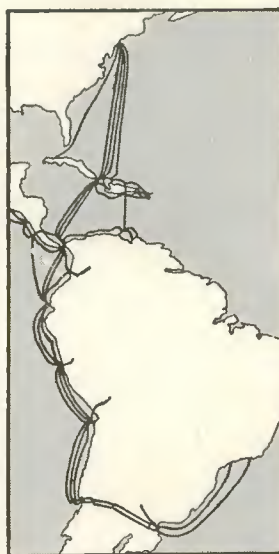
On February 12 Consul General Palmer was the principal speaker at he annual dinner of a prominent men's club in Seattle, the subject of his address being "The Universality of Lincoln." The address was broadcast over the radio throughout the Northwest.

Vice Consul James E. Henderson, of San Francisco, recently temporarily assigned to Vancouver, arrived at this post and assumed his duties early in February.

Consul General and Mrs. Palmer have as their guest Mrs. Palmer's mother, Lady Sharp, of London.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Laurence Taylor are rejoicing in the arrival of a son, Austin Laurence, on January 23.

CONSUL H. S. TEWELL.



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Mrs. Emil Sauer, wife of the American Consul General, Toronto, and Mrs. Frank C. Fletcher, President, American Women's Club of Toronto, in colonial costume

TORONTO

FEBRUARY 24, 1932.

The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington was celebrated at Toronto at a dinner and ball given by the American Women's Club of the city at the Royal York Hotel. Nearly 400 American and Canadian men and women were present. Many of the club members were beautifully attired in colonial costumes.

Mrs. Frank Fletcher, president of the club, presided at the dinner and introduced the speakers. Following a toast to the King proposed by Consul Damon C. Woods and a toast to the President proposed by Rev. E. Crossley Hunter, of Toronto, Consul General Emil Sauer made an address upon the purpose and plan of the bicentennial observance of Washington's year of birth. He then presented Dr. George W. Locke, chief librarian of the Toronto Public Libraries, who delivered the principal address of the evening, devoted to an analysis and eulogy of the character of Washington.

Consular representation at the dinner and ball included Consul General and Mrs. Emil Sauer, Consul and Mrs. Damon C. Woods, Consul and Mrs. C. Paul Fletcher, Vice Consul Donald H. Robinson, Mrs. Larned, wife of Vice Consul Frank H. Larned, and Vice Consul and Mrs. Fred A. Bohne.

CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS.

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO, CANADA

At the instance of Consul Jesse B. Jackson, an appropriate service was held on Sunday, February 21, in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Fort William, the Rev. Hugh R. Grant officiating and giving an eloquent address on the life and influence of George Washington. The service was attended by all the American citizens in the district, as well as by a large number of interested Canadians. It is interesting to know that Dr. Grant is the person had in mind by the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, of Winnipeg, when he wrote "The Sky Pilot" under the pen name of Ralph Connor.

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ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Traveling expenses—Foreign vessel—Dependents of Foreign Service Officer (A39721)

Where the dependents of a Foreign Service Officer returning to the United States do not accompany the officer but for personal reasons precede him, the approval of such travel by the Secretary of State and the fact that no American vessels were available at the date of such travel by the dependents, do not authorize the allowance of credit for expenditures so made upon the foreign vessel, as an American vessel was available had the dependents accompanied the officer and there was no official necessity for the use of the foreign vessel within the purview of sec. 601 of the Merchant Marine act of 1928, 45 Stat. 697. 12/15/31.

Traveling expenses—Personal (A-39088)

An employe in a travel status who interrupts such status to spend a Sunday in another city on personal business or pleasure, which day might otherwise have been spent on official travel to his next duty station, is not entitled to reimbursement for any expenses incurred on that day.

Traveling expenses—Foreign vessels

As the usual route followed by travelers from the United States to Italian cities is from New York to a French port and thence by rail to their destination in Italy, American vessels being available for the ocean travel involved, the fact that no American vessels were available for the all water route between New York City and Naples, Italy, furnishes no authority for the use of a vessel of foreign registry by the all water route. December 21, 1931.

Transportation—Dependents of Foreign Service Officers (A-40057)

In view of the provision in the Foreign Service Act of February 23, 1931, 46 Stat. 1210, authorizing the payment of expenses of transportation of the immediate families of Foreign Service Officers when traveling to and from the United States upon leaves of absence, a Foreign Service Officer who married while in this country on a leave of absence may be reimbursed for the expense of transporting his wife upon return to his duty station. 8 Comp. Gen. 178; 5 *id.* 175. January 2, 1932.

Compensation—Retroactive increase—Foreign Service (A-40186)

Where a Foreign Service officer is lawfully authorized to act as charge d'affaires ad interim or to assume charge of a consulate general or a consulate during the absence of the principal officer and such principal officer is retroactively promoted covering the period of such absence as authorized by sec. 14 of the act of May 24, 1924, as amended by the act of Feb. 23, 1931, 46 Stat. 1208, the officer in charge is entitled, under sec. 25 of the Foreign Service Act, 46 Stat. 1210, to have his compensation for the period in question adjusted upon the basis of the increased compensation so granted his superior officer. 1-16-32.

Retirement—Foreign Service (A-40207)

The provision in the act of February 23, 1931, 46 Stat. 1213, saving to Foreign Service officers appointed to a



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position in the Department of State the benefits of retirement under the Foreign Service Retirement Act, contemplates continuity of employment as a Foreign Service officer and in a position under the Department of State, and has no application to a Foreign Service officer who resigns for personal reasons and after a lapse of eleven months is appointed to a position under the Department of State. January 27, 1932.

Consul General Thomas H. Bevan, writing from Oslo, Norway, on February 4, said that for the first time in 50 years there is absolutely no snow in the vicinity of Oslo. It looked as if all the big skiing events including the big Holmenkollen Day, will have to be canceled this year, which will be a bitter disappointment to the Norwegian public. The Norwegians have been complaining about the lack of snow at Lake Placid, N. Y., but strange as it may seem there is three or four times as much snow there as there is in the Oslo district.

A LITTLE ADVERTISEMENT

The office had been unwise enough to spend about a dollar on advertising for a clerk, so I went down to the leading newspaper office to get the required accounting forms signed. The girl at the cash desk took the money, but the forms frightened her, and she said I would have to wait and see the Herr Director. In due course I was shown into the office of the Herr Director, and finding his knowledge of English inadequate, explained as well as I could in his language that my Government required these forms to be signed in order to allow an expenditure for advertising. It also required a sworn statement of his rates which had been drawn up on the appropriate form, and I asked him to sign and swear to this. He clearly thought I was slightly cracked, but decided to humor me, and signed and swore to the statement of rates without reading it too carefully. Then he took the receipt, but before signing it he read the sentence just above the line for signature—"I certify that the above account is correct and just, and that payment therefor has not been received." I saw him jump when he reached the word "not." He read it again and struck the same difficulty. He read it a third time. Unable to understand it, and clearly doubtful whether his knowledge of English was as great as he had thought, he started to question me, but pride vanquished his judgment, and he signed impatiently. I thanked him and turned at the door to see the puzzled look still on his face. He does not yet understand what he signed, and luckily he didn't inquire, for neither do I.

B. M. H.

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.)

[Ed.—Apparently no one has felt recently the urge to write on some topic of general interest; but this column can also be used as a Question Box.]

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Advertisement for The Langdon Hotel. Includes a crest with 'L' and 'S', the text 'A Quiet Exclusive Hotel In New York's Social Centre', address '2 EAST 56TH ST. NEW YORK', and rates: 'RATES: SINGLE \$4.00, DOUBLE \$5.00 ALL ROOMS WITH BATH'. Also mentions 'PATRONIZED BY MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE' and 'CABLE: LANGDON, NEW YORK'.



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