

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Harris & Ewing

ROBERT FEET SKINNER
American Ambassador to Turkey

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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JULY, 1933

Xauen—The Secret City of Islam

By CURTIS C. JORDAN, *Consul, Madrid, Spain*

IT HAS BEEN SAID that a city which is built upon a hill can not be hid, but Xauen is the exception that proves the rule. It lies some 67 kilometers south of Tetuan, Morocco, in the fold of a mighty granite mountain which towers upward thousands of feet, and whose shadow lies over the town until nearly noon. The road from Tetuan is one that few, except the natives, care to travel. It is little better than a

broadened mule trail, and writhes around the hills and in and out of ravines in an alarming manner. The road is very ancient and has felt the impact of the Moorish hordes which swept northward at intervals to conquer Spain. It also witnessed the flight of the refugees who were driven out of Spain by the conquering Catholic Kings. In spite of its age it runs through a barren, unsettled region, and there is nothing along the way to



XAUEN: "A CITY BUILT UPON A HILL"

Photo by Curtis C. Jordan



betray the existence of the city of some 10,000 souls.

Xauen is truly a secret city, founded by the refugees from Granada. It is also a sacred city, and during its nearly 500 years of existence it was closed to Christians. Only since 1920, when it was captured by the Spanish forces under General Berenguer, has the city been accessible to tourists. It is still unspoiled, very few travelers caring to cover the rather dangerous road connecting it with the outside world.

A rather striking exception to its fanatical exclusiveness was related to me by a friend who visited Xauen shortly after the Spanish occupation. A sudden shower had driven him and his companion, another American, into a small café. While sitting there talking they were approached by a venerable old man dressed in native style and to all appearances a Moor. He startled

them by speaking in hesitant English of an American flavor: "You gentlemen are Americans, I can tell from your speech. I too am American, but I haven't seen or talked to one of my countrymen for many years." It developed that the old man had been living among the Moors for about 50 years, had married a Moorish woman and raised a family. He was now troubled by the fact that his children had arrived at the age when they needed European schooling, yet he was loath to send them away. "I fear what European civilization does to a person," said he. "Every time I see a European face I observe in it such a fierceness and a desire for possession that I am frightened. These Moors are cruel, if you will, but they have the simple natures of children, and unless their passions are aroused, they are very gentle."

The shower had ceased, and with a sigh the old man bid farewell to his compatriots.

The first point of contact with Xauen is the plain little hotel, or rather "guest house," maintained by the Spanish Government outside the walls of the town. Here one may obtain sufficiently comfortable accommodations and a guide to visit the points of interest.

The city is still girt with its old walls of hard sun-baked earth, which although of base materials continue to resist the ravages of the centuries. The alcázar is little more than a ruin, but its garden is charming in a rather sad way, and its towers together with the minarets form a striking silhouette. The steep cobbled streets which wind about at will have never felt a wheeled vehicle. The "souk," or mercantile section, is a replica in miniature of the markets of the great cities. In the tiny cubicles which face the street are carried on not only the sale of merchandise but many simple cottage industries, such as the manufacture of slippers, dyed a beautiful lemon yellow with extract from pomegranate peeling; the spinning and weaving of cloth; the manufacture of kitchen utensils and implements for the fields; as well as the shaping and tempering of the curved daggers and their silver scabbards, intricately carved, which it is the delight of the native to wear. The tanners and dyers, who produce the beautiful, soft morocco leather, have their section apart from the shops. The rug factory is a small, simple affair, but the rugs of Xauen are noted for their colors and wearing quality.

Leaving the city by an upper gate, one approaches the gardens of Xauen. A noisy stream dashes down from its source high on the mountain side, and as it passes it turns the mill wheels,



Photo by Curtis C. Jordan

STREET SCENE IN XAUEN



irrigates the gardens, and provides water for the hand laundries. It is in fact the life and "raison d'être" of the city, and is sufficient to explain the choice of the site, for the Moor loves running water; its sound is music in his ears and its presence ministers to the necessities of his body and soul. A winding path leads along the bank of the stream, among fig trees, pomegranates, olives and vegetable gardens. On the right may be seen the women washing clothes and cleansing the raw wool which is later dyed and woven into rugs and coarse garments. A glimpse into the interior of one of the diminutive flour mills shows a group of serious-faced men clad in white robes and turbans conversing gravely by the side of the whirling millstone, into the center of which trickles a steady stream of wheat to be cast out from the edge in the form of coarse flour. On the left a path branches off and ascends the hillside to the shining white tomb of Xauen's founder and local saint.

An atmosphere of peace, of patriarchal simplicity, and of a nearness to nature pervades the little city. Wants are few and simple and supplied by hand labor. Nearly everyone is poor, yet everyone seems to be supplied with the necessities of his existence. No color line appears to exist, and complexions range from ebony to pink-and-white. There is a striking racial resemblance among the upper class white Moors. Their faces are uniformly grave, aquiline, thoughtful, and even benevolent. The men and women, the latter not always veiled, go about their daily tasks in a slow and graceful manner, their minds apparently on ultramundane affairs. Withal, the traveler

will probably experience a stronger feeling of antipathy on the part of the natives than in any other city of Morocco, with the possible exception of Salé and Mulay Idriss.

Five times a day the call to prayer goes out from the minarets, reminding the faithful of ever-merciful Allah. Few more exotic scenes can be imagined than Xauen, bathed in silvery moonlight, its minarets white and slender, and the melodious chanting of the muezzins, calling and answering from one mosque to another, "Allah akbar, Muhammed rasoul Allah, haya al sollah"; "God is great, Mohammed is His prophet, He calls the faithful."

A PARODY

By THOMAS D. BOWMAN, *Consul General, Mexico City*

The little bald Consul—(may peace be his end!)

Sits flagging the keys,

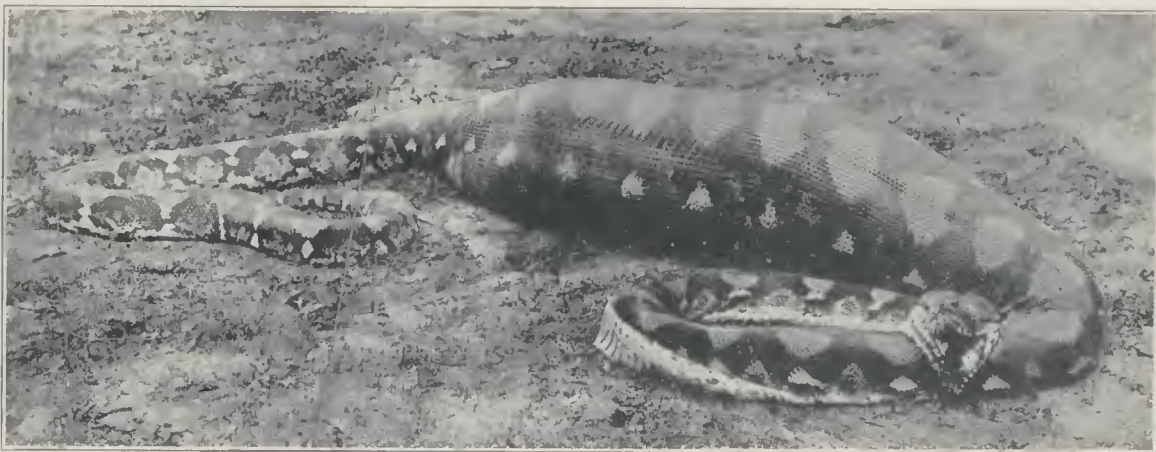
The machine on his knees,
And sighs as he thinks of the debts that impend,
For he knows that no matter how hard he may sweat

No post allowance whatever he'll get.

The little bald Consul—(more power to his kind!)

He's weary and ill,

But he grins with a will
As he faithfully sticks to the post he's assigned;
Where prices go up and cocoanuts fall,
And there's no post allowance forthcoming at all.



ANOTHER "LIGHT LUNCH"

Photo by Walter A. Foote.

The little snake which so kindly posed for the above portrait had just swallowed a fair sized pig, which, as Consul General Coert du Bois knows, is mere "makan ketjil"

The Jacquemarts of Alsace

By O. GAYLORD MARSH, *Consul, Strasbourg, France*

THE Jacquemarts and Jeans, the Jacks and Hans', the Toney and Victors, and the saints and apostles of the clock towers of Europe have for centuries been faithfully striking the time of day on a 24-hour shift with no provision for days off. They are queer little images, mostly of humans, who have in many cases out-lived by generations their frequently unknown creators. They were from their beginning before Christ and up to the thirteenth century operated by clepsydras; but the monumental clocks that now give them life, as well as our own modern time pieces, are the result of a remarkable invention of the Middle Ages. These little actors played a definite role in the growth of the church and the development of the drama; though their costumes are long since out-of-date, they yet compete with the cinema in attracting sightseers and students; and they seem to mock at mortal man who gives up his work so soon and dies so early. But they themselves are not immortal; for sooner or later they too tremble, falter and die.

In France these little automatons have the generic name of Jacquemarts; but many bear the individual names of the characters they were made to represent, while others have acquired local titles or appellations that have been suggested by their particular individualities. It would be interesting to know the whole multitude of these strange likenesses of man; for many of them are interesting, lovable, and admirable indeed; but the limitations of this article preclude the crossing of the boundaries of Alsace.

First of all I shall introduce you to the Emperor of Benfeld, and then to his retinue, Death and Stubenhansel (John of the Chamber). I am unable to give any very definite pedigree of these personages, if such exists; but it is recorded that the City of Benfeld possessed two clocks in the Dark Ages, that in 1617 a tower was built on the front of the old town hall, that a clock with automatons was installed therein, and that the old clock was replaced by a new clock in 1856, some parts of the old being used. The Emperor, a gold and gallant knight in armor, strikes with a hammer the first gong of the quarter hours. At the striking of the hour by the clock, Death turns an hourglass, which he holds in his hand; and Stubenhansel, who holds a stick in one hand and a purse in the other, raises the stick in admonition and opens his mouth as if to speak. The images

are said to commemorate the taking of Benfeld some 600 years ago by Ulrich of Wurtemberg from Bishop Berthold of Buebeck. Death is of course just what he is; Stubenhansel seems to be just another man in a garret who has failed to gain very much distinction; but the Emperor has acquired his high rank and title by reason of his character, outstanding personality and kingly air.

The town hall of the City of Mutzig was constructed in 1746, and a clock was installed therein with a somewhat crude image of a human head just above the dial. The face of this head looks



Photo by Hahn, Strasbourg

THE EMPEROR, DEATH AND STUBENHANSEL
BENFELD, ALSACE



toward the principal square of the city, and was perhaps intended to entertain the people that gather there by opening its mouth with each stroke of the hour. The head has deteriorated with great age; and a new nose had to be added, an operation which it is believed was made necessary by too much rain water rather than by the fact that nearby stands one of Alsace's largest breweries. This old fellow is often invoked by exasperated mothers for the purpose of correcting unruly infants; and like many another, who often opens his mouth to utter mere nothingness, has only succeeded in acquiring the appellation of "Rothusmann," or the Man of the Town Hall.

The clock of the City of Molsheim was installed about 1537 in a charming old renaissance building that is now classed as a historic monument. One only feels a reverent admiration for

this old clock in its venerable and well-preserved setting. It is surmounted by the Madonna and infant Christ and flanked by two stone angels with wooden arms who strike with hammers the quarter hours and hours. The main dial of the clock has 12 Gothic numbers and one hand that makes a revolution every 12 hours; the smaller dial shows the quarter hours and has one hand that makes a revolution each hour, being reminiscent of the Middle Ages when smaller fractions of time were not necessary for catching trains.

The astronomic clock of the Strasbourg Cathedral is the best known and most historic of all great clocks having a background in the Middle Ages. Its story is too long to be related here, some 400 works of one kind and another having been published thereon. While its history goes back to 1354, the present clock was constructed in 1842. Crowds gather near the noon hour day after day at the cathedral to pass a quarter hour, more or less, of reverence and worship while viewing one of the chariots of the seven days of the week; an angel strikes the quarter hour while another angel turns the hourglass; the four ages of life—an infant, an adolescent, a warrior, and an old man—pass in front of Death; the 12 apostles pass and bow before Christ who blesses them and makes the sign of the Cross; and to see the cock flap its wings and hear it crow thrice, a life-like creature that succeeded an older cock that crowed in the cathedral for 432 years. To see this clock is entirely to forget the automatons and to sense the spirit of a living presence, to leave under a spell of divine inspiration, and to realize how perfectly the clock harmonizes with the body and spirit of this ancient and wonderful temple of worship that stands as one of the most glorious examples of man's religiously inspired accomplishments for the soul.

But a word should be said for those images that have failed, have found a resting place in museums, and have not been succeeded by others. There was from 1530 to 1820 in one of the towers of the wall of the fortified city of Thann a clock with automatons that now repose in the city museum. From the fifteenth or the sixteenth century up to the middle of the nineteenth century there was in front of the rose window of the church of Rouffach a clock with images of Adam and Eve standing by a tree around which was entwined a serpent with an apple in its mouth. Adam struck the hours with a hammer, turning his head toward Eve who turned her head toward Adam offering him the forbidden fruit.



Photo by C. W. Tenny

MONUMENTAL CLOCK OF MOLSHEIM,
ALSACE

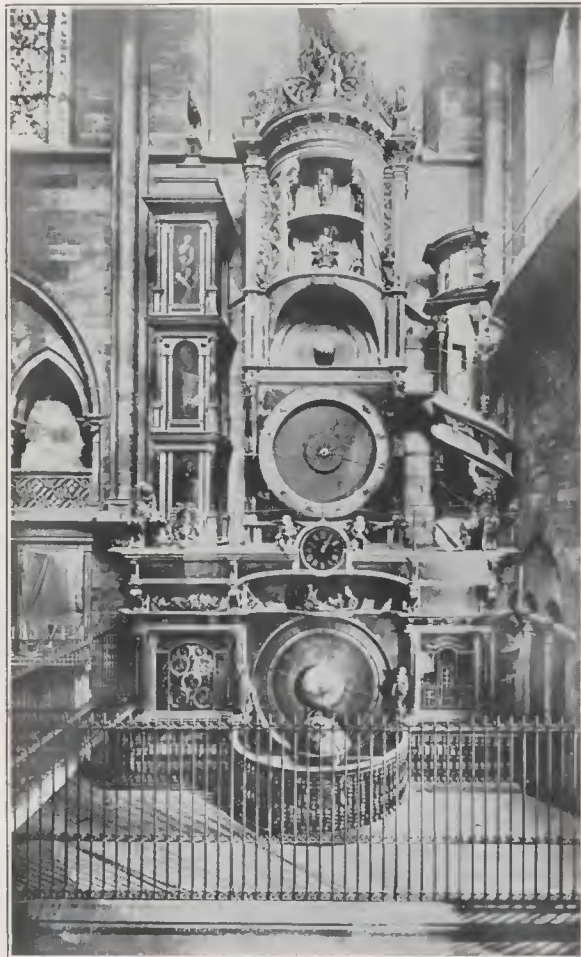


Photo La Cigogne, Strasbourg

THE ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK, STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL

But at the very dawn of the modern ways of life, Adam and Eve, hale and hearty as in the Garden of Eden, were for some reason cut short by the hand of man and placed on exhibit in the town hall.

So these are the Jacquemarts of Alsace. And one cannot help fearing that they may be a declining race. But after associating with them, knowing them personally, and calling them by name, I can only say that I wish them long life and that I hope God may bless their little wooden and mineral and metallic souls; for I, like many others, am sentimental enough not to want to believe that they do not live and have souls.

ON THE KODAMBAUKAM ROAD

By CHARLES W. LEWIS, JR., Consul, Madras

"There's hunting on the Kodambaukam Road
By the toll-gate, Master coming?
Shooting, Master, shooting
On the Kodambaukam Road."

How often have I heard these words:
"Snipe, Master, snipe, many snipe
In the paddy fields
By Kodambaukam Road."

Alright, I'll go, thirty pair you say?
"Yes, Master, easy thirty pair,
Shooting fine, coming quick
To Kodambaukam Road."

In the cool gray dawn
I met him at the toll-gate.
"Good morning, Sahib," he said,
"Plenty snipe today near Kodambaukam Road."

Days and days I've plodded
Along these bunds and through the mud,
For like a boy my heart's on fire
When there's shooting on Kodambaukam Road.

'Tis so today. "Come, Master, come,
In the paddy fields beyond the village,
Shooting easy thirty pair. No,
Not so far from Kodambaukam Road."

Beyond the village—the birds have flown.
"Too late, Master; in the tope the snipe are feeding,
Not very far, Sahib, just one mile
From Kodambaukam Road."

Having sold my soul to snipe
I start again, hope against hope;
Early in the morning, birds in the tope?
Never, by Kodambaukam Road.

Andapakam? "Yes, Master, yes,
Bang, bang, shooting, shooting."
The same old story: There's snipe, Master,
The other side of Kodambaukam Road.

We walk, the way is long,
The air less cool. Through the mud,
Along the bunds, I hear his wheezing voice,
"They're there, the other side of Kodambaukam Road."

Time passes, weary miles have killed my hopes.
Old man! Where's that promised thirty pair?
One little bird! Shooting, shooting, Fool, Po!
Back, I say, to Kodambaukam Road.

Well, another time I'll try.
Another time? Oh, yes, he'll
Come again, and I'll believe
There's snipe on Kodambaukam Road.

Just about the time you think you can make ends meet
some one moves the ends.



HOW WE SPENT PART OF MY COMPULSORY FURLOUGH

By RAYMOND PHELAN
Vice Consul, Medellin, Colombia

I had had too many months of sedentary life. The need of exercise was badly felt. So as soon as I could take a few days' rest, we hurried out of the city. I say 'we,' because my wife was with me.

We first covered fifty-four and a half kilometers by automobile on a newly built road which ascended the beautiful and picturesque mountains of southern Antioquia. This road led us to Santa Bárbara. Thanks to the Governor's kindness we were met by the Mayor who attended to us the best he could. After a nice cool night spent at Santa Bárbara, mounted on good horses provided by the Mayor, we descended to La Pintada, on the Cauca. The heat there reminded us of our days in Senegal a few years ago. After having done our best to quench our thirst and try to eat something in spite of the burning atmosphere, we embarked on the train at the Estación Alejandro López. This railroad from La Pintada, 144 kilometers in length, beside being a wonderful piece of engineering work, traverses a remarkably mountainous region where there is nothing but beauty and splendor. The various peaks, creeks and torrents, the vegetation of varied and vivid colors, and the bridges, daring viaducts and smoky tunnels, all are interesting and captivate the eye.

After one day's rest in the city, we went by automobile on the very picturesque highway known as the "Carretera-al-Mar" because it is, some day, to unite Medellín with the sea at the Gulf of Urabá; and drove to Cañasgordas, hav-



Photo by Raymond Phelan

LA PINTADA ANTIOQUIA, ON THE CAUCA
Mrs. Raymond Phelan after a 25-kilometer ride

ing covered 148 kilometers of a road which has cost, so far, about \$7,500,000. Only one who has travelled on this road can realize what an engineering feat it is. We thought, though, that it was more than a feat to reach Cañasgordas on that road, traveling in a rather delapidated old car driven by a crazy young man who talked with his two hands looking back at the passengers, who used his horn more than his brake, and who did not seem to realize that he was edging very deep precipices and turning very sharp curves on an all too narrow road.

At Cañasgordas, thanks again to the Governor's kindness, we were received by the Mayor and the Town Council, and were put up in a very

Photo by Raymond Phelan

LA PINTADA BRIDGE ON THE CAUCA

501 meters above sea level and 144 kilometers from Medellín. This is a very old suspension bridge on which only man and beast traverse the river. The tolls on this bridge have just been abolished. Many hundred tons of coffee pass over this bridge annually





comfortable little house. We spent there a very restful night. In the afternoon of the following day, in the pleasant company of an engineer who was working on the road, we rode on horse back to Uramita. We spent the night there in a one-room "posada" where men and women are all lodged together. We kept on our clothes and did our best to sleep in spite of the atmosphere and fear of insects. In the following morning we rode to Dabeiba.

The mule path from Cañasgordas to Uramita is pretty, but from Uramita to Dabeiba it is marvellous. It follows the Rio Sucio, in a most fertile and mountainous region. The colors of the vegetation and of the many birds of varied plumages could hardly be described. The snowy white cotton makes a pretty contrast with the dozens of shades of green, yellow, red, and blue of the flowers and of the birds. It seems that everything grows in that picturesque valley: cotton, sugar cane, bamboo, rice, corn, cacao, coffee. While, down below, that torrent of impressive tumult carries gold in abundance through its tortuous chaos. The path, at times level with the river, at times way up the high mountain, was wide enough for the horse, with a straight wall on one side and a deep precipice on the other, at the bottom of which the huge rocks look like pebbles, and from which a deafening uproar stuns the inexperienced traveller. This path winds up and down, and each curve discovers new and unexpected scenery.

As we were entering the old town of Dabeiba the Mayor of Cañasgordas, who had been unable

to leave his town in our company, reached us and introduced us to his colleague of Dabeiba. Two beds were prepared for us in the hall of the town council. Fearing insects we slept on the Council's table.

The following morning we visited the town. We saw a number of Indians all painted up and dressed in a manner which looked as funny to us as we certainly must have looked to them. These Indians, by the way, do not speak Spanish. We called on the Catholic priest and the Presbyterian parson of the American mission. Everybody was kind to us and we certainly enjoyed our visit.

The beauty of that region can only be compared with the wonderful spirit of hospitality of its inhabitants. In about 10 days we covered 617.5 kilometers, of which 144 by rail, 350.5 motoring and 123 on horseback. And think that my wife had never before been on a horse!

Medellín, May, 1933.

WHAT YOUR CONSULS DO

An unusual case occurred not long ago in which the Consulate at Cork, Irish Free State, was able to be of considerable assistance to an American woman.

This woman presented herself at Cork at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning stating that she had left her passport behind at a point fourteen miles from the nearest train or bus stop in county Kerry and that she had made all her arrangements to sail the following Sunday morning from Cobh. There would be no time for her to return and she did not know what to do. It was found that the only way the passport could reach Cork before the sailing of the boat was by train. There was no provision for bus transportation and the mail would not arrive until Monday. The Consul sent a telegram to the superintendent of police at Tralee asking him to get in touch with the barracks at Castlegregory where the passport was and if the relatives of the traveler found the passport in its place of security that they should bring it to Tralee in time to catch the 1.50 p. m. train. The Consul arranged then by telephone with the station master at Mallow, where a train change is necessary, to receive the envelope containing the passport addressed to the young woman in care of the station master at Cork and make certain that it continued its journey speedily, with the result that the passport was received by the young woman at Cork about 5:30 p. m., and she was able to embark when otherwise it would have been necessary for her to postpone the sailing for about two weeks. 4



Photo by Raymond Phelan

THE MAYOR OF DABEIBA, THE PARISH PRIEST, AND MRS. RAYMOND PHELAN



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL

The following letter has been received from the Hon. Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and members of the American Foreign Service will be pleased to read his kind expressions of appreciation of their work in connection with the celebration. Mr. Bloom also sent a copy of a letter (which is also given herein) received by him from President Roosevelt, and our members may be glad to bring the statements therein to the notice of those who cooperated with them in their local celebrations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1933.

MY DEAR MR. INGRAM:

May I be permitted to use your columns to thank the Diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States Government for their splendid cooperation in the worldwide celebration in 1932 which honored George Washington on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

In practically every country abroad our Diplomatic and Consular officers united with Government officials and citizens of those countries to pay tribute to the memory of our first President.

Never, in the annals of history, has a national hero been honored outside his own country as was George Washington during the Bicentennial Celebration last year. This tribute by foreign countries was a testimonial of the admiration, respect, and affection in which the name of George Washington is held in every corner of the world. We of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission recognize the important part played in this celebration by the Diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States.

Before closing I wish again to thank you personally and those people associated with your JOURNAL for your splendid cooperation and outstanding service.

With every best wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

SOL BLOOM, *Director.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1933.

MY DEAR MR. BLOOM:

It is most gratifying to learn that the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington was observed during 1932 in 259 cities in 81 countries outside the boundaries of the United States. This event was without precedent as a spontaneous expression of international courtesy and good will.

I have been impressed by the significance of this unusual tribute. People of other nations have learned much of the philosophy of our Government in a way that was clear and effective. It was, I believe, probably the greatest lesson in history and political development ever given the peoples of the world by any one Government.

We are deeply indebted to our neighbors for this gracious and magnanimous foreign participation in our Bicentennial Celebration.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Hon. SOL BLOOM, *Director,*
United States George Washington
Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW DIPLOMACY

Charles Emery Asbury, of Tacoma, Wash., formerly a member of the American Foreign Service from 1917 to 1921, when he resigned as Consul at Cardiff, Wales, but now president of the (State of) Washington Education Association, contributed to the *Washington Education Journal* of November, 1932, an article entitled "The New Diplomacy and Peace," in which, after speaking of present trends in international relations and saying that despite the unrest prevailing in the world, "beneath the surface of things, however, there moves another force, born not of the war alone but of education, of an expanding sympathy in human affairs. Let us call this force the New Diplomacy—the altered conception of intercourse between nations. . . . The basis of international peace is friendship and understanding, and any other foundation is built on sand." Proceeding, he said:

During my years in the Foreign Service I had a number of personal experiences that strengthened my conception of a changing diplomacy. My first assignment was to assist Consul General Young at Halifax at Christmas time, 1917, when the town was practically blown off the map through an accidental explosion of a munitions ship in the harbor. Now Mr. Young was a fine type of the new diplomat—a highly educated, keen, capable individual, selected by competitive examination without regard to politics. When he arrived at Halifax in 1912, he found the Nova Scotians celebrating the anniversary of the burning of Washington in 1814 much as we celebrate the Fourth of July. Through regard for the Consul General personally, the celebration was discontinued in 1914. When the explosion occurred with 1,600 dead in the streets, all window glass out, 9 degrees below zero and a blizzard blowing, the American city of Boston sent Red Cross trains, a boatload of glass and mattresses, doctors, nurses, and medical supplies in abundance. The mayor of Halifax at a little farewell banquet for the "diplomats of mercy" stated that Boston's prompt assistance had saved at least 2,000 lives. You couldn't celebrate the burning of Washington in Halifax today. That's a sample of the new diplomacy. . . .

The seed beds of world peace are the educational systems of civilized nations. We may sow there what we will, but the new diplomacy demands a seeding of friendship, understanding, and a sense of universal responsibility for the welfare of all mankind. We have developed a wonderful organization of Foreign Service officers, trained, nonpartisan, career men, touching every strategic point around the globe. Without a national spirit of peace and good will, however, their hands are tied. American public opinion gives voice to the diplomats of this new age, and public opinion is molded to a great extent in America's every schoolroom.

The best way to look at life is with a little humor, a lot of pity, a ceaseless curiosity, a love of beauty and a sense of comradeship with all men.—*Anon.*



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BY THE WAY

The series of articles on the various Divisions and offices of the Department of State, which has been appearing, one each month, since September, 1931, has had to be discontinued this month, as it has not been possible to obtain the desired material. The series as published has covered very many of the activities of the Department, but there still remain some Divisions of paramount interest, such as the Division of Foreign Service Administration, and the Personnel Division. It is hoped that publication of articles on these Divisions may appear in the near future.

The editor expects to be absent from Washington during the months of July, August, and September, but Mr. Paul H. Alling, assistant chief of the Near Eastern Division, Department of State, who acted very ably as assistant editor of the JOURNAL from April, 1929 to June, 1931, has kindly consented to take over the duties of editor during the next three months.

An article by Fred Kunkell entitled "Trade Journal Notes," published in the June issue of *Writer's Digest*, discusses the question "How Long Should a Manuscript be Left in the Hands of an Editor Who Does Not Return It." While the JOURNAL is somewhat unique in that it does not pay for manuscripts accepted and published, except in prize contests, it has occurred to the editor that perhaps in his inexperience he has at

NOTICE

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association has decided that the net income from the American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund accruing during the year ending June 30, 1933, and amounting to approximately \$150 shall be used toward a scholarship for the forthcoming school year for attendance at the regular undergraduate course of such college or university in the United States as the successful applicant may choose. According to the resolution unanimously adopted on June 28, 1932, by the American Foreign Service Association, this scholarship is open to children of active members of the American Foreign Service Association or to children of persons who were at the time of their death active members of the Association.

The Executive Committee requests that persons interested in this scholarship forward their applications as soon as practicable by mail or telegraph to the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Foreign Service Association. The award will be made not later than August 25.

Attention is invited to the fact that the resolution of June 28, 1932, establishing the Scholarship Fund provides *inter alia* "that additions to this Scholarship Fund may be accepted from individual members of the Association or from individuals or legal persons interested in the purpose for which the Fund is established."

times held some manuscripts too long, and that when it is not possible to publish promptly any material he should write and ask if the author desires its return for submission elsewhere. This policy will be adopted in future, and it is suggested that when manuscripts are submitted to the JOURNAL, they be accompanied with a statement as to whether or not their return is desired if not published within a certain period.

Members of the Association are reminded that with this issue commences the new fiscal year, and it will be greatly appreciated by the Secretary-Treasurer if attention is given promptly to the forwarding of dues for the current fiscal year.

Traffic Cop: "Don't you know you can't turn around in the middle of the block?"

Mrs. Ormsbee: "Oh, I think I can make it. Thank you so much."



THE FULL LIST of the American Delegation to the International Monetary and Economic Conference at London, which was not available when the previous issue of the JOURNAL went to press, is as follows:

Delegates: Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. James M. Cox, vice chairman; Hon. Key Pittman, Senator from Nevada; Hon. James Couzens, Senator from Michigan; Hon. Sam D. McReynolds, Congressman from Tennessee; and Hon. Ralph W. Morrison, of Texas.

Executive officer: Mr. William C. Bullitt.

Financial adviser: Mr. James P. Warburg.

Legal adviser: Mr. Fred K. Nielsen.

Chief technical adviser: Mr. Herbert Feis.

Technical advisers: Mr. Henry Chalmers, Mr. Victor S. Clark, Mr. Edmund E. Day, Mr. Frank F. Delany, Mr. Walter R. Gardner, Mr. George C. Haas, Mr. Harry C. Hawkins, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Sr., Mr. Frederick E. Murphy, Mr. Charles William Taussig, Mr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Mr. Benjamin B. Wallace, Mr. Leslie A. Wheeler, and Mr. James Wilson.

Secretary: Mr. James C. Dunn.

By direction of the President, Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, sailed on the United States liner *Manhattan* on Wednesday, June 21, for London. As announced in May, it was the President's plan that Mr. Moley should visit London during the conference some time after its opening. He will be able to convey to Secretary Hull and the members of the delegation his impressions of the development of the domestic situation, both with respect to the actions of Congress, the development of administrative policy and the general economic situation of the country.

He will not be a member of the delegation nor will he in any way participate in the work of the conference. He will stay at the Embassy.

At the personal request of the President and of Mr. Moley, Herbert Bayard Swope, of New York, accompanies the Assistant Secretary. Mr. Swope was, until recently, executive editor of the *New York World*, has been active in public affairs, has had experience during the war as a correspondent, was a member of the War Industries Board and later as chairman of the American Press Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference. He is regarded by the President, of whom he has been a friend for more than 20 years, as possessing a wide knowledge of national affairs.

J. Arthur Mullen, Jr., of the Department of State, accompanies Mr. Moley as his assistant. Herbert Bayard Swope, Jr., a student at Princeton, will go as Mr. Swope's secretary.

In the absence of the Secretary of State, Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, entertained at luncheon on June 1, at the Sulgrave Club, the Honorable Pedro Torres, President of the Bank of Chile and Chilean delegate to the Economic Conversations.

Harry F. Payer, of Cleveland, Ohio, took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of State on June 19, 1933. Mr. Payer was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 3, 1875; was graduated from Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, *magna cum laude*, A.B., 1897; he is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa; was graduated from Baldwin Wallace Law School with honors, 1899; from 1901 to 1907 he was Assistant City Solicitor for the City of Cleveland as Assistant to Newton D. Baker; from 1907 to 1920 he was attorney for the Royal Italian



Consulate in Ohio; from 1920 to 1925 he was chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Judicial Reform of the Cleveland Bar Association (author of several judicial reforms during this period); from 1925 to 1926 he was president of the Alumni Association of Adelbert College, Western Reserve University; in 1925 he became a member of the Judicial Council of the State of Ohio—one of three lawyers appointed to that position dealing with the survey of the administration of justice in the State of Ohio and recommendations for reform; and from 1929 to 1932, president of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association.

Mr. Payer is the author of numerous articles dealing with the administration of justice both in civil and criminal cases; he is also the author of a work entitled "Psychology of a Law Suit," and a lecturer on psychological subjects. He is one of the original group of the Tom L. Johnson Democrats in Cleveland, Ohio, which includes Newton D. Baker and others; president of the Buckeye Club, the administration political organization during the time of the Tom Johnson regime; former secretary of the Ohio State Democratic Central Committee, and former president of the Cuyahoga Association of Democratic Clubs.

Mr. Payer is a son of Frank and Mary Payer, residents and citizens of Cleveland; he married Florence L. Graves in 1902, and has one son, Franklin Lee Payer, of Cleveland, and two grandchildren, Harry Franklin Payer, II, aged 3, and Denis Payer, aged 1.

Everyone in the Foreign Service will be delighted to learn of the appointment of Mr. Robert P. Skinner as Ambassador to Turkey, not only because it is a remarkable, and indeed a unique, achievement for anyone to climb from the lower ranks of the Service to one of the premier posts, and a striking recognition of the merit system in filling ambassadorial positions, but also because in his long career Mr. Skinner has endeared himself to all his colleagues. His appointment has evoked many laudatory comments in the press of the country. *The Washington Star* remarked that "to have represented the United States abroad honorably and uninterruptedly for 36 years is a record of which any American might well be proud. . . . Originally appointed to the consular branch in 1897 by President McKinley, Mr. Skinner has since served successively under eight Presidents in both consular and diplomatic posts. . . . He was Consul at Marseille, Consul General in Hamburg and Berlin, Consul General in London, Consul General in Paris, and minister at Athens and Riga—the latter being his present assignment.

Twenty-five years ago he negotiated with Emperor Menelik the first Abyssinian-American treaty of commerce. During the late administration, Mr. Skinner reached the Rogers law retirement age of 65, but President Hoover, by executive order decreed his retention in the Service. . . . On the sunny side of 70, he has still much to give."

Professor William E. Dodd, appointed Ambassador to Germany, was born in North Carolina just after the close of the Civil War. His home is in Chicago, where he is professor of history in the Chicago University. He is president of the American Historical Society. He obtained his Ph.D. at Leipzig, and has specialized in German history. He speaks German fluently. Professor Dodd has written a life of Jefferson Davis, a study of Woodrow Wilson, and was co-editor of the *Riverside History of the United States*. With Ray Stannard, he edited the late President Wilson's papers.

Robert G. Caldwell, appointed Minister to Portugal, is a professor at Rice Institute, Texas. He has never held public office but has long been a student of history.

Lincoln McVeagh, of New Canaan, Conn., appointed Minister to Greece, comes of a family distinguished for many years in public service. His father, Charles McVeagh, was Ambassador to Japan; his grandfather, Wayne McVeagh, was Minister to Turkey and the first American Ambassador to Italy, and Attorney General of the United States. He is of the same family as Franklin McVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury in the Taft administration. Lincoln McVeagh graduated from Harvard in 1913, receiving his degree "magna cum laude," and served with distinction in World War, being cited by General Pershing for "exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service." He is president of the Dial Press, Inc., New York, publishers, which he founded in 1923.

The appointment of Alexander M. Weddell, of Richmond, Va., as Ambassador to Argentina elicited many favorable comments from the press in various parts of the country, and especially in Mr. Weddell's home State, which said that his diplomatic experience and ability, his knowledge of foreign languages, and his charm of manner render him eminently qualified. The only proviso that Virginia would make is that Mr. Weddell return later to take up anew the large public work he has so admirably performed in their midst. In addition to Mr. Weddell's successful handling of



the last Richmond Community Chest, he was an active member of the Richmond Academy of Arts and of the Virginia Historical Society. In connection with this last-named society, Mr. Weddell recently edited a memorial volume of Virginia Historical Portraiture covering the years 1585 to 1830; this beautifully printed folio of over 500 pages (The William Byrd Press, Inc., Richmond), abounding in beautiful illustrations, is a valuable contribution to the literature of the State of Virginia, and indeed of the whole country.

Mrs. George Gregg Fuller has recently joined the faculty of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario (at which city her husband is American Consul), where she will give a summer course for teachers on "The Amateur Theater, and Its Value in Education."

The marriage of Mrs. Natalie Barnes Yates and Mr. Edmund Brewer Montgomery was solemnized on June 10, 1933, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in All Souls Unitarian Church, Washington, D. C., the pastor, the Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, officiating. There was a large attendance at the church, which was beautifully decorated, and a short program of music preceded the ceremony.

Mrs. Yates was formerly Miss Natalie Sellers Barnes, of Philadelphia. She was escorted to the altar and given in marriage by her cousin, Mr. William Leslie Barnes, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Montgomery, who was born in Quincy, Ill., entered the Foreign Service (after serving two years in the United States Navy) in May, 1920, and has served at several posts, his latest being at Madras, India, from 1926 to 1930, since which time he has been assigned to the Department.

Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, Department of State, was best man.

Mrs. Yates's little daughter, prettily dressed, preceded the bride with a basket of flowers, and the bride's two young sons, dressed in white, held the ribbons through which the bridal party passed up the aisle of the church.

The ushers at the wedding included the Hon. Richard Crane, former Minister to Czechoslovakia, Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, and Messrs. Robert F. Kelley, James B. Stewart, Lowell C. Pinkerton, Harry A. Havens, Joseph F. McGurk, Jefferson Patterson, and George Tait. They were all attired in white suits, with cornflower blue cravats and boutonnieres.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride, 2448 Massachusetts Avenue, and a large number of guests thronged the

house and charming grounds. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery started on their wedding tour, which will include a visit to Chicago. On their return they will be at home at 2448 Massachusetts Avenue.

Among the graduates at the American University in Washington, D. C., who recently received their degrees was Consul Walter A. Foote, now on duty in the Department of State, on whom was conferred the degree of Master of Arts.

On Decoration Day (May 30), just as the military bands, at the head of the procession to Arlington Cemetery, were passing along Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the Department of State, a quiet little ceremony was being enacted inside that building in front of the Memorial Tablet recently erected to those Foreign Service officers who had laid down their lives in service abroad for their country. Mrs. Robert W. Imbrie and Mrs. Madden Summers had thoughtfully brought a spray of red and white flowers, matching the flags that stood on either side, and as the guards at the door stood at attention they laid the flowers at the base of the tablet.

"Life may be given in many ways,
And loyalty to Truth be sealed
As bravely in the closet as the field,
So bountiful is Fate."

—Lowell.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER
Room 115, Department of State

	Date of Registration
Mary C. Boudinot, Habana.....	May 18
Thomas D. Bowman, Mexico City, en route from Santiago de Chile.....	May 19
William Schultz, Liverpool.....	May 19
Hon. Robert Woods Bliss, Buenos Aires..	May 22
H. Livingston Hartley, Buenos Aires...	May 24
Edward A. Dow, Santiago de Chile, en route from St. Johns, Newfoundland..
McCeney Werlich, Monrovia, Liberia...	May 29
George Gregg Fuller, Kingston, Ontario	May 31
Reginald Bragonier, Jr., Berlin.....	May 31
Leland L. Smith, Prague.....	June 1
Somerset A. Owen, U. S. Despatch Agent, New Orleans.....	June 3
Swift Vaughter, Barranquilla.....	June 5
George K. Donald, St. Johns, Newfound- land	June 6
Waldo E. Bailey, Progreso, Mexico.....	June 6
C. R. Nasmith, Marseille.....	June 7
J. Van den Arend, Amsterdam.....	June 8
R. D. Coe, Istanbul.....	June 8
George N. Ifft, (Retired F. S. O.) Poca- tello, Idaho.....	June 12
Bolard More, Port-au-Prince.....	June 12

Mr. Skinner's Remarks Before the June Class of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School

THE Foreign Service School class of June, 1933, was privileged to listen to a talk by the Honorable Robert P. Skinner on the afternoon of May 29. He gave us reminiscences of the Service as he had seen it before some of us were born, he compared Service conditions then with those existing now and added some words of sound advice for the Foreign Service officer of today. It was not until later that the class learned that they had been listening to the new Ambassador to Turkey.

We had had the privilege of personal contact with an officer who entered the Service 37 years ago, who made an enviable reputation in both branches of the Service and has now risen to the highest rank—that of Ambassador.

Greater than our feeling of appreciation toward Mr. Skinner for his helpful talk on that warm Washington afternoon is our debt to him for the example he has set. Here is concrete evidence of the recognition of the career Service by the President. Here is personified evidence of an officer's ability and steadfastness taking him to the top. Here is a challenge for the young men in the Service to "go and do likewise."

His remarks to the class were as follows:

The opportunity of meeting a group of young men such as yourselves inevitably reminds me of the extremely different circumstances in which I joined the Service, now some 37 years ago. It is true that even at that early date it was required that young Consuls should pass an examination of comparatively simple character, but it was also the case that they had to submit themselves to the much more serious examination of the President himself. I recall as though it were yesterday my visit to President McKinley with this in mind. It was a rainy day, and the garden in front of Mr. McKinley's private residence in Canton, Ohio, had been trampled into a sea of mud by his tens of thousands of ardent supporters during the campaign. The porch surrounding the house, on that particular day, was completely and literally occupied by innumerable pairs of rubber shoes kept in order by a colored servant, each pair belonging to a waiting office seeker, and it was the intimidating effect of these rubber shoes that remained afterwards more firmly fixed in my memory than

anything that occurred during the interview, which was characterized by kindness itself.

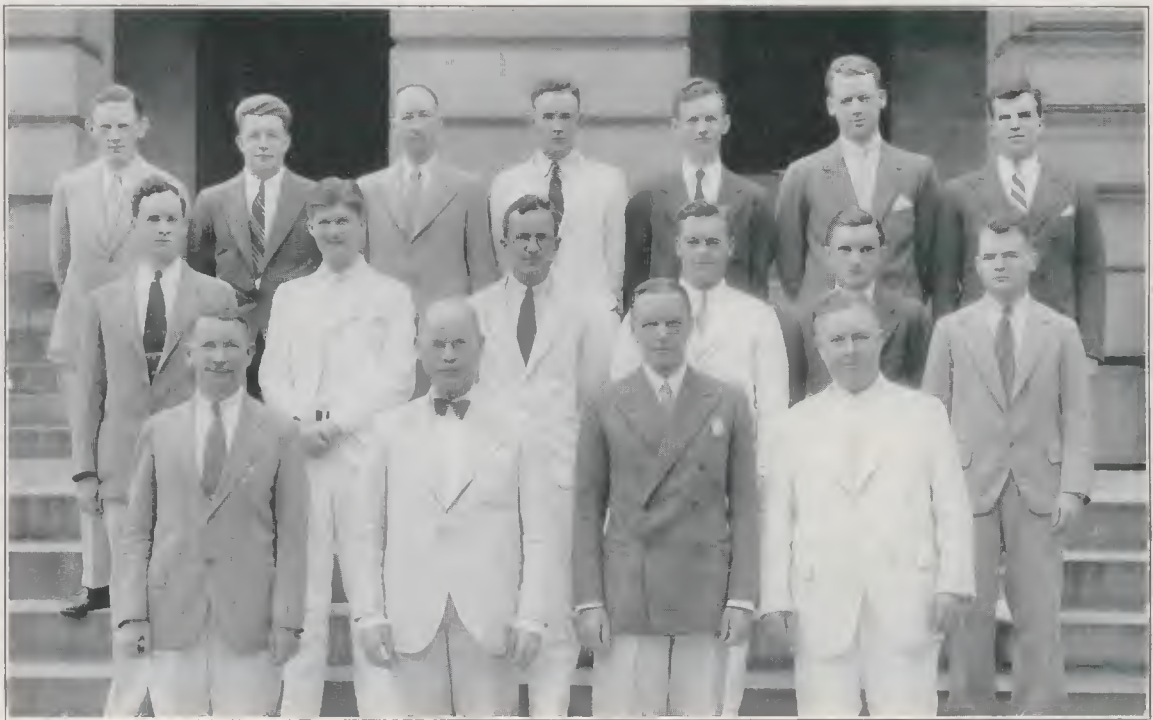
In these days when there is a disposition to lament the tendency of Foreign Service salaries to move gently down grade, it is just as well to recall the conditions of official life in 1897. In the first place, the salaries themselves rarely exceeded \$2,500. There was no transportation allowance of any kind whatever—we paid all our own expenses. Post allowances had not been dreamed of, and the same may be said of the pensions to which you look forward in the remote future. But first and foremost, you young gentlemen have the satisfaction of feeling that in taking up this work you are entering upon a career for life, a career so notable that the French speak of it always as "la carrière" as though there were no other. It seems to me everything has been made easy and attractive, and your futures are in your own hands, just as certainly as it was the case that every one of Napoleon's soldiers had the right to feel that he carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack.

I doubt whether many of you realize that it was no other than Mark Twain who took one of the first and most important steps in the development of our permanent Foreign Service as it stands today. One of my predecessors in office, Captain Frank M. Mason, was in a way the father of the Foreign Service. Up to his day the succeeding consuls had looked upon office holding as a more or less interesting personal experience calling for no special effort on their part. Captain Mason had an active mind, he looked into the future and perceived that our interests abroad, political and economic, were bound to multiply, and he first of all began the practice of systematically reporting to the Department of State, as well as of dealing intelligently with American interests committed to his care. He had made an admirable reputation for himself at the time of the election of President Cleveland, long before any sort of protective legislation existed, and it was understood shortly after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration that Captain Mason's official days were numbered. At this particular time Mark Twain called at our Consulate General in Frankfort, formed the happiest impressions of Captain Mason and of the importance of his work, and decided that it would

be a public calamity if he should be retired. Ruth Cleveland, the first child born to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, had only recently arrived on this earth, and Mark Twain concluded to set forth his views in a letter which he addressed to Ruth Cleveland, expressing hope that she would draw the attention of her father to the circumstances. This letter had the desired effect, and Captain Mason remained in the Foreign Service many years thereafter, retiring eventually from the Paris post.

Of course, after the intensive schooling to which you have been subjected, it becomes unnecessary for me to discuss before you the technic of our profession. But there are one or two points somewhat beyond the actual duties of the career upon which I should like to dwell, if only for an instant. We have a career, it is true; we

have protection in office, it is true; but the highest positions in the Service today, as since many years, are usually filled by distinguished gentlemen from other walks of life, and the success which you and others who come after you will have in securing for yourselves those highest prizes will depend entirely upon whether or not you look upon the offices you hold as mere jobs or as opportunities to render public service with intelligence and ability. Certain things are to be expected of career men which can not be demanded of those who enter the career casually. The professional Foreign Service officer will go where he is sent or wanted without question. He will know upon arrival how to attack the routine problems of the administration which present themselves. It is to be presumed that he will be familiar with the recent political history of the



Harris & Ewing

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL—CLASS OF JUNE, 1933

Front row, left to right: James B. Stewart, Wilbur J. Carr, William Phillips, Undersecretary of State; and Homer M. Byington.

Second row: Francis L. Spalding, Halleck L. Rose, Theodore C. Achilles, Homer M. Byington, Jr., John Willard Carrigan and Patrick Mallon.

Third row: John P. Palmer, Tyler Thompson, Laurence W. Taylor, Frederick E. Farnsworth, H. Bartlett Wells, Kent Leavitt, and Henry P. Leverich. Merritt N. Coates was absent.



country to which he is sent and intimately acquainted with the policies of his own Government. In addition to these things, he may be expected very properly to possess familiarity with at least two of the great world languages, and if possible, even more. There is one language other than English which will be indispensable to him as a trained Foreign Service officer, and that is French. He will be forgiven, usually, if he is not acquainted with the various European tongues other than French, but without a working knowledge of the French language, which includes ability to speak it with a certain degree of fluency, to write it, to read it, he will inevitably be looked upon in foreign society as ill educated. Other languages, Spanish, German, Italian and so on, are desirable. Their possession helps to make the cultivated man. But the absence of a knowledge of French will stamp the victim as unsuited for Foreign Service life in any non-English speaking country in the world.

Only second to an understanding of the world problems of the day is the necessity on the part of a Foreign Service officer of remaining in close and constant touch with his own country. It is extremely easy for men stationed on the other side of the ocean, entirely cut off from direct contact with home and old friends, to become absorbed in the local life which they are leading, and a tendency to do so is fatal to the rounded out development of the individual who hopes eventually to emerge at the top. I remember years ago when Mr. Harvey, a very remarkable man, then our Ambassador in Great Britain, was called upon to address the Rhodes students, who had come down from Oxford to hear him, and especially to advise them how to begin their life's work practically. He began his address with the whimsical advice to follow the example which he had given upon entering the Foreign Service and to "begin at the top." There is, and will be, a good deal of entering at the top, but the real Foreign Service officer, like the real engineer or the real lawyer or any other professional man, will begin at the bottom and work gradually to the top by those slow but safe processes which happily more and more characterize that branch of the Government to which you belong. I congratulate you upon your success thus far in meeting difficult intellectual tests, and have no doubt that during the years to come you will meet all practical tests to which you will be subjected.

H. M. B. JR.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER NO. 550

The Division of Protocol, established by Departmental Order No. 527 of September 11, 1931, and the Division of International Conferences, created by Departmental Order No. 528 of September 11, 1931, are hereby abolished, effective June 1, 1933.

In lieu thereof there is hereby established, effective the same date, the Division of Protocol and Conferences, which will perform the following functions:

1. Presentation to the President of Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to this Government.
2. Questions in relation to the rights and immunities of representatives of foreign governments in the United States.
3. Correspondence concerning the acceptability of Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States to foreign governments and of like officers of foreign governments to the Government of the United States.
4. Arrangements for all ceremonials of a national or international character in the United States or participated in by the United States abroad, including the entertainment of distinguished foreign visitors and their presentation to the President; safeguarding them while in the United States; making arrangements for the visits of foreign naval vessels, foreign military organizations, and other matters of ceremonial in connection with the White House and the Department of State.
5. Preparation of the diplomatic list and the list of employes of foreign embassies and legations.
6. Questions concerning medals and decorations conferred by foreign governments upon military, naval or civil officers of the United States and custody thereof prior to the action of the Congress upon the question of their acceptance.
7. Preparation of communications from the President to heads of foreign states.
8. Arrangements for appropriate customs and other courtesies to be extended on arrival in the United States to foreign officials and distinguished visitors.
9. Making arrangements for international conferences, congresses, expositions and conventions, in which the United States is to participate, at home or abroad, and in cooperation with other branches of the Government and interested persons and organizations; determining the extent and character of that participation.
10. Organization of the delegations of the United States, and the appointment of delegates and other personnel.
11. Preparation of expenditure programs and



supervision of the expenditures of delegations of the United States.

12. Supervision of the preparation of the reports of American delegations or of the conferences, congresses or other meetings, and supervision of their distribution.

13. Supervision of the fulfillment of the international obligations of the United States with respect to membership in international treaty commissions, committees, bureaus and other organizations and acting as liaison with other governmental organizations, private organizations and individuals, with regard to the work of international commissions, committees, bureaus and similar organizations.

14. Clearance of expenditures for international obligations, congresses, conferences and commissions.

Mr. James Clement Dunn is hereby designated Chief of the Division of Protocol and Conferences.

Mr. Charles Lee Cooke will continue in his present capacity as Ceremonial Officer. Mr. Richard Southgate and Mr. Jefferson Patterson will serve as Assistant Chiefs of the newly created division.

The Division will be designated by the office symbol P. C.

Department of State, CORDELL HULL.
May 22, 1933.

APPRECIATION

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
2408 Massachusetts Avenue N. W.
Washington, D. C.
AIX-EN-PROVENCE, FRANCE,
May 22, 1933.

Hon. SOL BLOOM, Director,
Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CARR: On one or two previous occasions when I have made long trips outside of the United States I have written the Department a line to express appreciation of impressions gained from contact with representatives of the Diplomatic and Consular Service whom it has been my pleasure to meet.

As you possibly know, I spent all of last fall in Africa and have been spending the last few months in southern France. I have received everywhere most courteous treatment on the part of the Diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States, and feel that the service that these officers render travelers is most important. I do not remember to have met a single Diplomatic or Consular official on this trip who does not seem to me to be doing his job well. They are all well spoken of in their respective communities.

(NOTE: In the third and fourth paragraphs of the letter, the writer praises a number of officers whom he met on his travels.)

I am on my way home, planning to reach Washington July 1. This is merely a note to express appreciation for the excellent conditions which we have found everywhere in connection with our American Consular Service.

I am, with great respect,
Very truly yours,
(Signed) ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

The annual convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs, that met at Atlantic City last month, discussed a proposal to create a school in Washington to train men for the diplomatic service. Two professorships now are established at George Washington University, which are maintained at an annual cost of \$7,000. The secretary-treasurer of the League reported that the balance in the educational endowment fund was \$52,671, but it was proposed to raise \$250,000, the income of which would be used for permanent maintenance of the existent two chairs of Foreign Service instruction.

TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of July, 1923)

Henry D. Baker, Consul at Trinidad, contributed the first of two very informative articles on "The Asphalt Lakes of Trinidad and Venezuela."

Alfred R. Thomson (now Consul at Manchester) contributed an interesting article on "Zagreb: The Mystery Post." At that time this Yugoslavian post was somewhat mysterious, as its name did not appear upon maps or modern encyclopaedias, but was well known under the name of Agram, capital of the former Austro-Hungarian province of Croatia and Slavonia.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Consular Experiences" (at Liverpool) taken from his book "Our Old Home," was reprinted in this issue.

Consul Elliott Verne Richardson, then at Berlin, in "Us Consuls," explained humorously that Consuls are "a funny lot," and the wonder is that they are not "funnier" considering all they have to do in addition to that listed in "What Your Consuls Do." As he said: "The letters we write! No theme is too sacred, too tender, too comprehensive, too tragic, or too commonplace."

Random Reminiscences

II. SLAVINSKY'S FEAR

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

WHEN I assumed charge of the Consulate at Alexandria late in 1912 the Consular quarters comprised three rooms on the third floor of an unimportant building. The three rooms were in line, the one in the center about three times as large as the other two. Ingress to the premises were through one door only, which led to one of the smaller rooms that served as an anteroom. The doors connecting the rooms were placed directly opposite each other and so provided a line of vision from each of the three rooms to any one of them. This description is essential for what follows. The Consul occupied the second of the smaller rooms and the desk was placed so that when the door were open, he could be seen by anyone entering the general office or larger room through the anteroom.

About a week after I was installed I had a visitor. He was one of many who called from time to time on like business. They were all adherents to the Jewish orthodox faith, stopping for trans-shipment at Alexandria en route to the sacred soil of Jerusalem where, true to their vows and beliefs, they sought to end their days in meditation and in prayers for their brethren living on less holy ground. They came from all walks of life, and were of all manner of intellectual attainments, but imbued with the same ardent desire to follow the religious teachings to which they gave assent.

It was about 11 o'clock in the morning when Nimr the kawass announced, "American citizen to see you, sir." I glanced up from my desk and saw the announced citizen. He advanced through the long office room with a stride that bespoke firmness in youth but was showing the totter that comes with age. As he approached the desk I recognized the Jewish pilgrim to Jerusalem. He was tall of stature. His shoulders were bowed, evidently from burdens other than the mere weight of years. A long grizzled beard and grey hair that fell about his neck and shoulders from under a small black skull cap showed clearly that I had placed him aright. He wore a black coat which reached below his knees. His trousers wrinkled over the instep. He was nervous. His eyes had a weary look that suggested sleepless nights. His face was pinched and bore an aspect that comes from years of denial of bodily comforts.

He bowed obsequiously, his manner of speech leaving no doubt as to his European hebraic origin.

"Abraham Slavinsky, Mr. Consul," he said. "Look, I got it here, my passport! Signed. From Washington it came. The Rabbi gotted it for me. Five dollars it cost me. So please, Mr. Consul, will you help me?"

And in this manner of speech I soon learned his story and why he came to the American Consulate at Alexandria. Another memorandum for File 310.

An orphan at a tender age through the death of his immigrant parents, he spent most of his life in the upper regions of New York State, carrying his pack along the country roads, exhibiting his wares to the farmers' wives and daughters. And then with the accumulated savings of 50 years in hand, he sought to appease the wrath of an avenging God by joining those of his co-religionists who had preceded him to Jerusalem. I had met his kind before, and so when he requested financial aid that would help him on from Alexandria to Jerusalem, I knew that he could not be so destitute and devoid of means. He had arrived on an Austrian boat and intended to proceed from Alexandria to Jaffa on the Italian line.

"But," I said, "it seems unreasonable that you should start on this journey without sufficient means to take you to your destination."

"Well, Mr. Consul," he said, "I have had enough of the money, but so many places we stopped and I spend it more than everybody told me it would cost until I got to Jerusalem."

"Well," I said, leaning over and tapping both sides of his vest, "why don't you take some of the money you have sewed in your vest lining?"

His face grew pale. He threw up both hands. "Oh yoi, Oh yoi, Oh yoi!" he wailed. "How you did know it? Who told you? So why is it everybody knows I have got this money?"

"Calm yourself, and listen to me," I replied. "It's only to help you. I happened to know how many like you travel and how they carry their funds, so don't be alarmed."

And then he told me more. "For 50 years I have saved my little money; \$2,000 I got it, and I put it on the inside of my vest, just like you said, and all the time I think it's everybody that knows I have got it there. Never once since I



left New York did I take off my vest. Many peoples on the boat, bad men, so I afraid even to go to sleep for one hour. And now, Mr. Consul, I don't know what to do."

"Very well," I said, "I'll tell you what to do. You can go to the other room, or you can go to your hotel, take your money, make a nice little package of it, put it in an envelope, and I'll seal it for you and I'll put it in that big iron safe that belongs to the U. S. Government. Leave out enough so that I can buy a ticket for you on the Italian boat next Saturday, and then when you are ready to go you can have your package again. You can seal it with your own ring." And I pointed to a large signet ring which he wore on the second finger of his left hand.

"What a wonderful man!" he exclaimed. "Even you should know it I got it a ring!"

He preferred, he said, to come the next morning, and, true to his statement, was awaiting my arrival. With trembling hands he passed over to me some \$2,000 in U. S. currency in various denominations. He made a package of it, sealed it with his signet, and I placed it in the safe in the office, properly identified.

For some four or five days at about 10 o'clock each morning he appeared, merely putting his head in the far door, smiled at me across the length of the office room, looked to see if the safe was still there, and went on his way apparently content.

Consul General-at-Large Gottschalk came to Alexandria during this time and suggested the day after his arrival that I proceed to Cairo to pay my respects to the Diplomatic Agent and Consul General, whom I had been unable to meet up to that time.

"I'll keep office for you for the day," he said. And so the next morning I went to Cairo. What follows was told me upon my return.

It appears that on the day of my departure Slavinsky, as usual, called promptly at 10 o'clock. After he had entered the far room, had raised his head slightly as was his custom, and lifted his hand for the morning salute, his frame suddenly became rigid, his face livid, for he saw, not me in my accustomed chair, but the strange, black-bearded face of Consul General Gottschalk.

"Oh yoi, Oh yoi!" he exclaimed.

The blow was too much for him. He must have seen a fleeting vision of me disappearing with his wealth. Whatever the vision, it was more than his strength could bear, for he collapsed.

Ice water and a sniff or two of ammonia restored the old man to consciousness.

"Mr. Consul, vare is he? My money he got it with him? Is he gone? What is it I should do?" So he ejaculated, half sobbing, and half hysterical.

Consul General Gottschalk soon sized up the situation, and opening the safe exhibited the package intact, thus restoring the faith of Slavinsky in the honesty of American Consuls, and in the benevolent attitude of the U. S. Government to helpless Americans abroad.

Again satisfied that his wealth was secure, he departed.

The following Saturday we put him aboard the Italian steamer, his fortune in the same sealed package in the custody of the purser.

His sojourn in Jerusalem was not for long, for soon came the expulsion of alien enemy subjects and citizens from Jerusalem. I believe he was among the first of the 10,000 who arrived from time to time on the American cruiser *Tennessee* from Jaffa to the hospitable shores of Alexandria, where they received food and shelter.

ARTHUR GARRELS.

"The Cowboy's Code," by Eugene Manlove Rhodes, a well-known writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*, as commented on in "Writers' Markets and Methods" (published by the Palmer Institute of Authorship, Hollywood, Calif.), contains some thoughts about the real old-time cowboy that Foreign Service officers might well consider. Briefly they are:

"Loyalty to the job. You were not supposed to quit the job until another man—another good man—was ready to take your place. You could save yourself much suffering by quitting. But you didn't stop while you could wiggle; you didn't 'lay down on the job.'"

"It followed that the 'alibi' was unknown. You were supposed to have done all that any man could do. You made no excuses."

"Whatever your misadventures, no matter how painful the experience, you did not complain. There was a good reason for that, and the reason was not because you were such a fine fellow. It was because your audience knew all about it: Exposure, fatigue, hardship, suffering—the lunch had been there."

"The blurb was as unknown as the alibi. Men said without emphasis, 'He'll do to take along.'"

And Rhodes said: "Admirable in the main, foolish in spots, and sometimes vicious, it was unique in one respect. 'Sclusively among codes, it was observed. Such as it was, they lived by it—and died by it."



News Items From The Field



[News Items should reach Washington not later than the 15th of the month to be in time for the next month's issue.]

LONDON

General Robert E. Wood, C. M. G., president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., delivered an address on "Present Conditions in America," at the luncheon given, at the Grosvenor Hotel in London on May 3, by the American Chamber of Commerce in London. Among the distinguished guests present were Horace Lee Washington, former Consul General at London; Robert Frazer, American Consul General at London; Raymond Cox, First Secretary, American Embassy; Nathaniel P. Davis, American Consul; William I. Cooper, Commercial Attache, and Charles E. Lyon and Homer S. Fox, Assistant Commercial Attaches, and Franklin C. Gowen, American Consul.

MARSEILLE

The regular meeting of the American Luncheon Club was held on Thursday, May 11.

Major General Blanton Winship, Representative of the President of the United States on a special mission to Liberia, arrived in Marseille on Friday, May 26, accompanied by Mr. Ellis O. Briggs and Mr. Gallant, from the department and was met by the Consul. In his interview to the press, General Winship spoke of his visit to Northern Africa and the wonderful work done there by the French, especially in Morocco. They left that evening for Geneva.

During the month of May, Consul Henry Samuel Waterman, passed through Marseille en route to his new post at Sheffield, England; Vice Consul W. Newbold Walmsley, Jr., also passed through Marseille on his way to his new post at Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.

Mrs. Gamon departed during the month for the United States to attend the graduation of her son, John A. Gamon, Jr., at Annapolis this year.

CONSUL JAMES P. MOFFITT.

DUNDEE

Mr. Norman Archibald Inwood, who has been employed in the American Consulate at Dundee for the past nine years, resigned effective June 11, 1933, in order to accept a position with a London publishing firm.

HAMBURG

MAY 15, 1933.

Former Assistant Secretary of State F. M. Huntington-Wilson and Mrs. Wilson visited Hamburg en route to the United States after spending five months motoring in Europe.

Over the Easter holiday, Consul and Mrs. Lester L. Schnare went to the Harz Mountains, Consul and Mrs. Lloyd D. Yates motored to Copenhagen, and Vice Consul Alan N. Steyne visited friends in Berlin.

Recent notable visitors in Hamburg have included Consul Stewart E. McMillin and family, en route to his new assignment in Mexico; Consul Ralph C. Busser and his son, on their way to England, where the latter is entering school; Mrs. Francis R. Stewart, wife of Consul Stewart, Vienna, who spent a week in Hamburg visiting friends; and Miss Dorothy Brown, American clerk, en route from Halifax to the Embassy at Warsaw.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

JUNE 7, 1933.

Vice Consul James E. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, who left recently for Washington, D. C., where the former is to attend the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, and Vice Consul Robert E. Leary and Mrs. Leary, who were married at Vancouver on April 20, were honored at a tea given recently by Consul General Ely E. Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, when members of the staff and their wives were guests. Mr. and Mrs.



Henderson were the recipients of a beautiful silver tray, the gift of their associates, while Mr. and Mrs. Leary were presented with a handsome silver cigarette box.

ROBERT F. HALE.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

On May 30th, according to custom, the American community in Buenos Aires decorated the graves of American war veterans, of which there are a number in Chacarita cemetery. Among these was found the tomb of Captain John Page, of "Roosevelt," Gloucester County, Virginia, who with his brother, Philip Nelson Page, preferred to leave the United States in 1865, moving to the province of Entre Rios, Argentina, where their father, Thomas Jefferson Page, owned property. Captain Page subsequently became commander of an Argentine frigate, and lost his life in an expedition to the Pilcomayo river (Chaco) in 1890. Mrs. John Campbell White, wife of the Counsellor of the Embassy, decorated his grave with the Stars and Bars.

Recently Mr. Philip Nelson Page, now eighty-six years old, called at the Consulate General and stated that he was thinking of spending his last days in Virginia. He applied for a new passport, presenting his old one, dated 1865, and signed by Secretary Seward.

VICE CONSUL JOHN COCHRAN POOL.

SHANGHAI

MAY 12, 1933.

Recently when, owing to the economies of depression, this office was instructed to reduce its clerical staff, it occurred to me that it would be interesting to search the records regarding what had been done in the past during periods of depression. As a result of the search, a despatch dated April 26, 1880, to the Third Assistant secretary of State by Consul General O. M. Denny was found complaining that the staff had been reduced notwithstanding the increase in business. Continuing, Mr. Denny pointed out the manner in which the shortage had been made up: "Had it not been for two German convicts confined in this Consulate jail who are good copyists, Mr. Bailey says he does not know how he could have possibly got on. This aid I am now using, but unfortunately for me their time will expire in about three months, and then I have no idea how I am to do the business of the Consulate with the present force."

CONSUL GENERAL E. S. CUNNINGHAM.



MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE DECORATING CAPTAIN JOHN PAGE'S TOMB
Chacarita Cemetery, Buenos Aires

SHANGHAI

Chinese Consular Staff take out life insurance.

This Consulate General was unfortunate in having one of its Chinese employes contract consumption which kept him from his duties approximately six months and resulted in his death.

As appears customary in this country, his family immediately wrote asking for financial assistance to help with the funeral expenses and maintain indigent relatives.

It was explained then, as it has been before when such a situation has arisen, that the United States Government makes no provision for such a situation affecting its foreign personnel and that most foreign Consular employes in other parts of the world carry life insurance to meet such eventualities. It was thought that the opportune time to prevent a similar occurrence had arrived, and accordingly three large insurance companies were asked to send representatives after office hours to lecture to the Chinese employes on the benefits of taking out at least a \$500 policy.

As a result, one American company was successful in closing 35 of the 38 possible prospects, three of the total number being too advanced in years to be able to take advantage without great expense of the form of insurance finally chosen by the group, an endowment type of policy payable at the age of 65. Because of the large number of men accepting this class of policy the company waived the physical examination and is further easing the situation by accepting monthly payment from the employes, who have requested the officer in charge in writing to deduct the amount owing each month, a lump sum being paid direct to the company. The monthly cost running from \$1.78 to \$9.31 according to the age and the



amount of the individual policy taken by the employe. Should a policyholder leave the employ of the Consulate the company permits him to continue his policy at the same rate.

It is believed that this arrangement will not only lay the foundation of many individual benefits, but will make for a more contented Chinese staff.

CONSUL CLARKE VYSE.

AMOY, CHINA

Mozart Hu Sui Gi, interpreter at the American Consulate at Amoy, China, completed 25 years service on May 29, 1933. Mr. Hu entered upon his duties May 30, 1908, and has always been commended for his loyal and faithful service. He was born November 20, 1878, at Fooshow, and is a member of a good family. Cordial congratulations are extended to him.

TOKYO, JAPAN

Following the enactment by Congress of the Philippine Independence Bill, a trade commission from the Philippine Islands recently visited Tokyo, composed in part of members of the Philippine Legislature. The wives, sons and daughters of the members accompanied the commission, occasioning considerable entertaining and sightseeing in Tokyo and elsewhere in Japan. A speech delivered by Mr. G. Nieva, Executive Secretary of the Commission, at a reception given in honor of the visitors, contained the following statement of the purpose of the delegation

and their appreciation of the warm welcome extended to them:

"It reminds us of the enthusiastic reception accorded the first embassy sent to Spain from Japan under Masamune by Iyeyasu, that great founder of the Tokugawa family of Shoguns, to open up commercial intercourse between Spain and Japan in October, 1614. We were then under Spain.

"As it was the first attempt of Japan officially to start such intercourse with Spain, so is this Legislative Trade Commission from the Philippines the first one to come in an official capacity, to bring to you a message of good will from our people, and to attempt to make, with your cordial cooperation, a survey of our respective possibilities for a larger, more methodical, well balanced trading between Japan and the Philippines, and to determine the best means for both of us to pave our common way for it."

SINGAPORE, S. S.

APRIL 20, 1933.

Once again Singapore lived up to its reputation of being the "cross roads of the East" when the diverse paths of the Ex-Governor of the Philippine Islands and three members of the American Foreign Service crossed in Tanglin, and converged on the good ship "President Pierce."

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt with Colonel Cary I. Crockett, the Ex-Governor's A. D. C., arrived in Singapore from Batavia on Monday, April 10. They were preceded by Mr. Thomas M. Wilson, Foreign Service Inspector, who came from Bangkok a day earlier. Consul and Mrs. Harry S. Waterman from Saigon and Consul and Mrs. Ray Fox with Shirley Jean, aged two and a half, from Surabaya had already spent several days in Singapore, each



STAFF, AMERICAN CONSULATE, YUNNANFU, CHINA., MARCH, 1933

Front row, left to right: Interpreter J. N. Hwang; Vice Consul Douglas Jenkins, Jr.; Vice Consul Charles S. Reed, II; American Clerk Louise M. Kartes; Chinese Writer Chung-heng Sun. Standing, left to right: Office Boy Ting Sheng-ching; Gateman Wu Hai-chuan; Chairmen Lin Hai-shan, Yuan Ch'un-kuang, Yo Chin-shan, Chiang Shao-ching, On Cheng-san, and Yuan Won-ch'uan

couple en route to their new assignments at Sheffield and Aden respectively.

The get-together of all these distinguished visitors as well as the American community in Singapore, which now by the way includes the name of Frank H. Buck, of "Bring Them Back Alive" fame, took place in the home of Mrs. Lester Goodman, wife of the president of the American Association, at a tea given by the Association in honor of the Roosevelts. Demands were made upon the Colonel's time from the moment of his arrival, when he was met by Consul General Wilbur Keblinger, the Governor's A. D. C., and the American Trade Commissioner, Mr. Frank S. Williams, to the time of his departure on the following day on the S. S. "President Pierce." He addressed the Rotary Club at Tiffin and in the afternoon played tennis and attended, with Mrs. Roosevelt, the American Association tea. At night they were entertained at dinner at Government House together with Mr. Keblinger, Mr. Wilson and ranking British officials and their wives. During their stay in Singapore the Roosevelts were guests of H. E. the Governor and Lady Clementi.

On Tuesday, April 11, the officers of the Con-

sulate General with Mr. and Mrs. Williams and the Consular clerk, Miss Josephine Dietz, were the guests of Mr. Keblinger by way of a farewell to the departing Service guests. Mr. Wilson with Mr. and Mrs. Fox will leave the ship at Bombay where they will all embark for Aden, his ultimate destination being Addis Ababa in order to inspect the mission accredited to Ethiopia. The Watermans will remain on the S. S. "President Pierce" until its arrival in Marseilles.

VICE CONSUL EDWARD ANDERSON, JR.

TO A PENCIL

I know not where thou art.
 I only know
 That thou wert on my desk,
 Beautiful and contented
 A moment back,
 And as I turned my head
 To view the clock,
 Some heartless wretch
 Went west with thee.
 I know not who he was,
 Nor shall I ask.
 Perhancee.
 It may have been
 The chap I stole thee from.
—(Selected)



Photo from Edward Anderson, Jr.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION TEA AT SINGAPORE, APRIL 10, 1933, GIVEN IN HONOR OF COLONEL AND MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Besides the guests of honor, there were present Colonel Cary I. Crockett, A. D. C. to Colonel Roosevelt; Foreign Service Inspector Thomas M. Wilson, Consul General Wilbur Keblinger, Consul and Mrs. Henry S. Waterman, and Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Frank S. Williams, all seated. Service people among those standing are Consul and Mrs. Ray Fox, Vice Consuls Edward Anderson, Jr., and R. Allen Haden, Assistant Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Donald W. Smith, and Assistant Trade Commissioner Dorwin J. DeGolia. Frank H. Buck and Mrs. Buck also contribute to the general background of the picture



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication May 20, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 13:

William A. Bickers, of Culpeper, Va., American Consul at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, assigned Consul at London, Ontario.

Donald F. Bigelow, of St. Paul, Minn., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Tangier, Morocco, assigned Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Robert R. Bradford, of South Omaha, Nebr., American Consul at Breslau, Germany, now in the United States, will be retired on June 30, 1933.

Norton F. Brand, of Grandin, N. Dak., American Consul at Fernie, British Columbia, assigned Consul at Calgary, Alberta.

Alexander P. Cruger, of Brooklyn, N. Y., American Consul at Bergen, Norway, assigned Consul at Funchal, Madeira.

Thomas D. Davis, of McAlester, Okla., American Consul at Stavanger, Norway, assigned Consul at Bergen.

Hooker A. Doolittle, of Utica, N. Y., American Consul at Sarnia, Ontario, assigned Consul at Tangier, Morocco.

James W. Gauntbein, of Portland, Oreg., American Vice Consul at Milan, Italy, assigned as Foreign Service Officer to American Legation, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Mahlon Fay Perkins, of Berkeley, Calif., Counselor of Legation at Peiping, China, assigned for duty to the Department of State.

Laurence E. Salisbury, of Chicago, Ill., a Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China.

Henry C. von Struve, of Plainview, Tex., American Consul at North Bay, Ontario, assigned Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Non-Career

The services of Percy G. Kemp, of Brooklyn, N. Y., now American Vice Consul at Tananarive, Madagascar, will terminate on the closing of that office June 30, 1933.

The services of Robert E. Leary, of Roxbury, Mass., now American Vice Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, will terminate June 30, 1933.

Joseph E. Maleady, of Fall River, Mass., American Vice Consul at Acapulco, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul at Veracruz, Mexico.

James R. Riddle, of Talladega, Ala., American Vice Consul at North Bay, Ontario, appointed Vice Consul at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Harry Tuck Sherman, of Bucksport, Me., American Vice Consul at Ghent, Belgium, will be retired June 30, 1933.

George L. Tolman, of Denver, Colo., American Vice Consul at Sarnia, Ontario, appointed Vice Consul at Toronto, Ontario.

The services of Charl C. L. B. Wyles, of Lawton, Okla., now American Vice Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, will terminate June 30, 1933.

Released for publication May 27, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 20, 1933:

The assignment to Batavia, Java, of Sidney H. Browne, of Short Hills, N. J., has been cancelled. He will remain American Vice Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Bernard Gufler, of Tacoma, Wash., American Vice Consul at Riga, Latvia, has been assigned Foreign Service Officer at the American Embassy, Warsaw, Poland.

The Department has been informed of the death on May 22, 1933, of Trojan Kodding, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State.

Thomas W. Voetter, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., American Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, will retire from the service on June 30, 1933.

Non-Career

The American Vice Consulate at Medellin, Colombia, will be closed effective June 30, 1933, when Vice Consul Raymond Phelan, of California, will be transferred to Barranquilla.

The American Consulate at Fernie, British Columbia, will be closed June 30, 1933.

Robert J. Cavanaugh, of Rock Island, Ill., American

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Vice Consul at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, appointed Vice Consul at Montreal.

Swift Vaughter, of Elberton, Ga., American Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, appointed a clerk in the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

Released for publication June 3, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 27, 1933:

Maurice W. Altaffer, of Toledo, Ohio, now American Consul at Dresden, Germany, assigned Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

John F. Huddleston, of Cleveland, Ohio, now American Consul at Funchal, Madeira, assigned Consul at Dresden, Germany.

The assignment of George Bliss Lane, of St. James, Long Island, from American Vice Consul at Hong Kong to Foreign Service Officer, Legation, Peiping, is cancelled and he is assigned Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

Eric C. Wendelin, of Quincy, Mass., a Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, now assigned to the Department of State, assigned American Vice Consul at Ensenada, Mexico.

Non-Career

The services of Stanley L. Wilkinson, of Danville, Pa., American Vice Consul at Santa Marta, Colombia, will terminate on the closing of the Consulate there on June 30, 1933.

The American Consulate at Ghent, Belgium, will close on June 30, 1933.

Released for publication, June 10, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 3, 1933:

Cavendish W. Cannon of Salt Lake City, Utah, now American Vice Consul at Sofia, Bulgaria, having been confirmed as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation in addition to his consular duties.

James S. Moose, Jr., of Morrilton, Ark., now American Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, having been confirmed as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation in addition to his consular duties.

Troy L. Perkins of Lexington, Ky., a Foreign Service officer now detailed to the Department of State, assigned American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China.

Christian M. Ravndal of Decorah, Iowa, a Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State, assigned American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Holmes Conrad Smith of Christ Church, Va., a Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, Department of State, resigned effective June 1, 1933.

McCeney Werlich of Washington, D. C., a Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State, assigned to Monrovia, Liberia, where he will assume charge of the Legation on arrival.

Kenneth J. Yearnis of Washington, D. C., a Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State, assigned American Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

Non-Career

The termination of services of Edgar L. McGinnis of

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Pitcairn, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Medellin, Colombia, has been cancelled. On closing the office at Medellin he is appointed Vice Consul at Ceiba, Honduras.

Released for publication June 17, 1933

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 10, 1933:

John Sterett Gittings, of Baltimore, Md., now Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has resigned effective June 30, 1933.

Charles A. Page, of Sherborn, Mass., now Third Secretary of Legation at Guatemala City, Guatemala, has resigned effective on departure from his post.

Leland L. Smith, of Portland, Oreg., now American Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia, has resigned effective June 30, 1933.

Louis Sussdorff, Jr., of New York City, Counselor of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania, and temporarily detailed to the Department, assigned for permanent duty.

The following Foreign Service officers, now detailed to the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, have been assigned Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

Theodore C. Achilles, of Washington, D. C., Rome, Italy.

Homer M. Byington, Jr., of Norwalk, Conn., Naples, Italy.

John Willard Carrigan, of San Francisco, Calif., Vigo, Spain.

Merritt N. Cootes, of Fort Myer, Va., Hong Kong.

Frederick E. Farnsworth, of Colorado Springs, Colo., Palermo, Italy.

Kent Leavitt, of McLean, Va., Mexico City.

Henry P. Leverick, of Montclair, N. J., Berlin, Germany.

Patrick Mallon, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Leipzig, Germany.

John P. Palmer, of Seattle, Wash., Genoa, Italy.

Halleck L. Rose, of Omaha, Nebr., Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Francis L. Spalding, of Brookline, Mass., Zurich, Switzerland.

Laurence W. Taylor, of Bakersfield, Calif., Copenhagen, Denmark.

Tyler Thompson, of Elmira, N. Y., Marseille, France.
H. Bartlett Wells, of No. Plainfield, N. J., Montevideo, Uruguay.

John E. Kehl, of Cincinnati, Ohio, American Consul General at Hamburg, Germany, will retire from the Service on September 30, 1933.

Leon H. Ellis, of Spokane, Wash., Second Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China, now in the United States, has resigned effective June 30, 1933.

(Continued to page 281)

BIRTHS

A daughter, Katherine Chouteau Maffitt, was born on April 7, 1933, at Stockholm, Sweden, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Edward Pierce Maffitt.

A son, James Alfred Thompson, was born on May 5, 1933, at Port au Prince, Haiti, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard E. Thompson. Mr. Thompson is a member of the clerical staff at the American Consulate at Port au Prince.

A son, William Boman Wharton, was born on May 7, 1933, at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, to Consul and Mrs. Clifton R. Wharton.

A son was born on June 10, 1933, at Washington, D. C., to Vice Consul and Mrs. H. Livingston Hartley. Mrs. Hartley was formerly Miss Louise Randolph. Mr. Hartley is stationed at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

MARRIAGES

Bonbright-Rhodes. Married on April 9, 1933, at Ottawa, Canada, James C. H. Bonbright and Miss Helen Sybil Rhodes, daughter of the Canadian Minister of Finance, of Amherst, Nova Scotia. Mr. Bonbright is Diplomatic Secretary at the American Legation at Ottawa.

Wells-Robles Linares. Married on June 2, 1933, at Ensenada, Mexico, Vice Consul Milton K. Wells and Miss Soledad Robles Linares, of Ensenada, Mexico. Mr. Wells is now attending the Foreign Service Officers' Training School at Washington, D. C.

Achilles-Field. Married on June 4, 1933, at Miami, Florida, Theodore Carter Achilles and Miss Marion B. Field, daughter of William P. Field, now in business at Habana, Cuba. Mr. and Mrs. Achilles expect to spend their honeymoon en route to Rome, where he has been assigned as Vice Consul.

Montgomery-Yates. Married on June 10, 1933, at Washington, D. C., Consul Edmund B. Montgomery and Mrs. Natalie Barnes Yates, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Montgomery is now on duty in the Department of State.



IN MEMORIAM

Thomas J. O'Brien, former United States Ambassador to Japan and Italy, and former Minister to Denmark, died on May 19, 1933, at his home in Grand Rapids, Mich., after a long illness.

Mr. O'Brien was born in Jackson, Mich., July 30, 1842, the son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Lander) O'Brien. After graduation at the Law School of the University of Michigan in 1865, he practiced law in Grand Rapids for many years, holding the position of general counsel for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad for over 20 years. On March 5, 1905, he was appointed Minister to Denmark, and remained at Copenhagen until June, 1907, when he was promoted to be Ambassador to Japan. Mr. O'Brien had to his credit the negotiation which ended in the famous "gentlemen's agreement" regarding Japanese immigration to the United States. Mr. O'Brien's close of his term of office at Tokyo, when he was being transferred to Rome, has marked by the ratification, on April 4, 1911, of a formal commercial treaty which was announced at a luncheon given in his honor by the Emperor of Japan. As Ambassador to Italy, Mr. O'Brien extended effective good offices in paving the way for peace between Italy and Turkey, which nations had engaged in war a few weeks before his arrival in Rome, in November, 1911.

Mr. O'Brien in 1873 married Miss Delia Howard. Their daughter, Katherine, is the wife of Sir Henry G. Chilton, now British Ambassador to Chile. A son, Howard O'Brien, lives in Monroe, Mich.

It is with sadness we have to record the death on May 22, 1933, of John Trojan Kodding, Diplomatic Secretary on duty in the Department of State. Mr. Kodding had recently been in ill health and was going to Habana, on the Ward liner *Oriente*, for a brief rest and vacation.

Mr. Kodding was born in Hamilton, Ohio, July 8, 1899. He graduated in 1921 at the University of Pennsylvania; then he attended the Harvard Law School, and after his graduation there he studied in France. He served in the Army during the war. Entering the Foreign Service on January 15, 1924, he served first at Tirana, Albania; from there he was transferred to Sofia, Bulgaria; and in August, 1930, he was sent to the Embassy at Paris. A year later he was assigned to the Department and served in the Division of International Conferences. He was not married.

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Maj. Samuel H. M. Byers, the last surviving member of Gen. W. T. Sherman's staff in the Civil War, and later a member of the American Consular Service for many years, died at his home in Los Angeles, Calif., on May 25, 1933, at the age of 94 years.

Major Byers was born in Pulaski, Pa., July 23, 1838, but when he was a child his parents joined the tide of immigrants who sought fortune in the Middle West and settled in Oskaloosa, Iowa, which remained his home for many years.

He had taken up the study of law, but when the Civil War broke out he joined the Fifth Iowa Infantry and served four years in the Army. He was wounded at Champion Hills and captured by the Confederates at Chattanooga. After being in several southern prisons, including Libby Prison, he escaped from Columbia, S. C., and rejoined the Union Army. He was attached to General Sherman's staff in the final days of the drive through the South and was selected by Sherman to carry the first news of his victories to Gen. U. S. Grant and President Lincoln.

It was while he was in the southern prison camps that Major Byers, then an adjutant, began his rise to fame in literature with the song, "The March to the Sea," later adopted as the title of General Sherman's campaign.

At the close of the war he was given the rank of major. He returned to Iowa, and in 1869 married Margaret Gilmour, of Pontiac, Mich. A son and a daughter, both now dead, were born in this union.

On May 25, 1869, he was appointed Consul at Zurich, and served until July, 1884, when he was appointed Consul General at Rome. He resigned in 1885, but was appointed Consul at St. Gall, February 27, 1891, and was advanced to Consul



General the following year. With the change of administration in 1893, Major Byers returned to the United States and took up a literary career at Oskaloosa. Besides numerous articles and poems published in periodicals, his prose works included "Iowa in War Times," "Switzerland and the Swiss," "Twenty Years in Europe" (his adventures while in the Consular Service), "With Fire and Sword" (a war story), and "A Layman's Life of Jesus." For several years Major Byers spent his winters in California, returning to Iowa for the summers. Finally in 1918 he transferred his residence to Los Angeles. His last literary work was a collection of his later poems in a volume entitled "In Arcadia," which included his greatest poem, "The Bells of Capistrano."

Sincere sympathy is extended to Consul General Clarence E. Gauss in the death of his father, Herman Gauss, on June 3, 1933, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Gauss was 81 years of age. For a number of years he was in the insurance business in Bridgeport, Conn. In 1883 he was appointed to the Pension Bureau in Washington and served there for more than 40 years. He was a member of the Board of Review of the Pension Bureau, and was for many years assigned as an expert to the House Committee on Invalid Pensions and enjoyed the friendship of many members of both the House and the Senate. The funeral services were held on June 6, at which the American Foreign Service Association was represented.

John D. Wise died May 13, 1933, at Arcachon, Gironde, France, in his fifty-third year. Mr. Wise was retired as a Consul of Class VII on detail at Bordeaux in November, 1920. A Virginian, he was appointed in 1907 by Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, a Vice and Deputy Consul at Bordeaux at the suggestion of Admiral P. M. Rixey, of Rixey, Arlington County, Virginia. Later he received an appointment as Vice Consul of career and with the exception of several years when he was on leave of absence without pay he was in service continuously till 1920. In that year he was assigned as Consul to Plymouth but never served, retiring, as stated, while on detail at Bordeaux. Thereafter he continued to reside at Bordeaux and Arcachon till his death. Mr. Wise, in addition to his business activities, was interested in landscape painting, having been a student of Cabié, and in artistic photography. He never lost his interest in the Foreign Service nor in the officers serving at Bordeaux. He is survived by his wife,

Leonie de Lamothe Wise, two daughters, Colette and Jacqueline, and a brother, Commander Henry A. Wise, retired, U. S. Navy.

J. G. E.

Bordeaux, June 3.

The pages of time were rolled back and the memory of a sad consular bereavement revived when the Portuguese Consul at St. John's, Antigua, B. W. I., kindly wrote last May to the Department of State and enclosed a photograph of a tombstone which had been found in a cellar of a large house in St. John's, which house had been the residence of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV of England. The building has now been bought by the Roman Catholic authorities, and they have erected a convent there. The tombstone or tablet has been placed by the Church of England authorities in the Cathedral of St. John's. The inscription on the tablet reads as follows:

Sacred to the Memory of the Dead.
JULIA MARY

Died on the 3rd December 1837
Aged 2 years and 3 months

ELIZA RICHMOND
on the 5th of same month, aged 4 years
MARY

Aged 21 years and 8 months, also on the 5th
the wife and children of

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM, Esquire,
Consul of the United States of America for the
Leeward Islands
This Monument

is erected by the bereaved Husband and Parent
as a memorial of his afflicting loss;
but five days before their death they were all in full
health and spirits,
when it pleased the Almighty to smite them with one
blow which laid them in the same grave.

The records of the Bureau of Appointments show that Ralph Higinbothom, of Maryland, was appointed Consular and Commercial Agent for St. Christopher and Antigua, B.W.I., on July 1, 1829, and that he left there in March 1838. In a dispatch he stated that he had lost his wife and two children by fever.

"Here stand I forever lonely amidst the flowers
tall,
While o'er my figured bosom faint shadows
slowly fall.
And to the busy world without, whose life by
hours I keep,
I say 'Tis time to rise,' and then, 'Tis time to
sleep.'"

Sun-dial verse by Walter de la Mare.



AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE AS A CAREER

(Usually the letters quoted or published in the JOURNAL are those addressed to Foreign Service Officers, but in this case the letter is from a Foreign Service Officer answering an inquiry from the United States.)

DEAR SIR:

I have your letter of April 5, 1933, stating that your position as superintendent of schools includes work in vocational guidance and that you are asked repeatedly by students concerning the advisability of preparing for the Consular Service. You say further that you have obtained such data as are available from Washington and that you would appreciate a brief letter from me regarding foreign service.

The Department of State at Washington, having no doubt furnished you with information concerning entry into and the work of its Foreign Service, I presume that you want me to give you an expression of opinion of one who is already a Foreign Service Officer as to whether a young man might well choose the Foreign Service for a career.

I can best do this in pointing out the major personal advantages and disadvantages in following a Foreign Service career as I see them after 18 years of such a career. At the present moment, called upon with my colleagues by the needs of our country to live and work abroad with an official income which is so reduced and is still being so reduced by a falling exchange rate as to face me with the possible necessity of breaking up my home here and sending my family back to the United States, I might well think that I would have done better to choose a career that could not have required such a sacrifice of me and one that might have allowed me to provide better for my family against these hard times than I have been able to do with Service pay. Indeed, the difficulty of living abroad on a Foreign Service Officer's salary, with the many expenditures that go with the office for official entertainment and charity, home leave, changes of post, et cetera, and the long years abroad even with a wife and children, away from the United States and its living advantages, constitute the two major disadvantages of a Foreign Service career. One other I have found as a married man with growing children, is the problem of obtaining an education for my children as we move from post to post in foreign countries.

However, with my colleagues I am not sorry to have a share in the sacrifices our people are making today, and I find myself rich in the benefits the Foreign Service has given and still gives me; first of all, the opportunity to serve my country and to be of help to my fellow countrymen and their interests abroad, and then the great and varied interest and importance of consular work which spurs ever the thinking processes and promises always the satisfaction of useful accomplishment, and I may observe here that a consular officer's day under the regulations is 24 hours long, promotion to more responsibility and to increased usefulness which in the Service is as sure as it may be merited, foreign travel with all its mental stimulation and delights and the widely spread friendships that also accompany it, and last but not least, the privilege of being one of a body of traveled and experienced public men whose esprit de corps may not be surpassed. These advantages I have enjoyed and enjoy far outweigh for me the disadvantages of life in the Service, and I would not hesitate to advise any young man to prepare for a Foreign Service career, provided I

were sure that he could idealize public service above personal financial gain and home comforts.

I hope this letter will respond to your desire of me, but if it does not I would be glad to have you let me know how I may better do so.

Cordially yours,

AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICIALS

(Extracts from "New York Herald," Paris, May 9, 1933)

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:

In the mail bag of Sunday, May 7, a correspondent, in comparing the British consular service with the American says:

"The British officers are vested with far more power than ours. Their compatriots expect and get from them protection and defence in a great many things to which our consuls' power does not extend."

To prove to you that we have equal protection and defence given us by our own consular service, I want to tell you of a little experience I had in Naples during the moratorium: I was about to leave for Rome when the moratorium was declared, and not having enough cash on hand to pay my hotel bill, I asked the manager if he would cash my travellers' checks. He politely said, "Certainly, Madam, I will give you an exchange of 17, and when the moratorium is lifted if the dollar is higher we will send you the difference, and if it lower, you will send us the difference." That seemed reasonable, and I took him at his word, and departed for Rome. But when the exchange opened, at 19.20, I had a letter from the manager saying that his cashier was responsible for the transaction, and inferred that there was no exchange coming to me. As there was over \$30 due me on the exchange, I wrote to our Consul General in Naples explaining the matter to him. Without delay, he made investigations which showed that the manager of the hotel had taken my checks to a money-changer, received an exchange of \$18.50 and pocketed the difference. Our consul immediately took the matter up with the proprietor of the hotel. The result was that in a few days I received the full amount of the exchange.

I have found the Consular Service, both in Paris and in Naples, very helpful. The British could do no more.

OLIVE M. DWIGHT.

THE UTMOST COURTESY

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:

In justice to the American Consular Service in Europe, let me tell "Autocrat" that in my visits to the consulates in Hamburg, Southampton, and on several occasions in Paris, I have met with the utmost courtesy.

NATURALIZED CITIZEN.

An American Consulate recently received a communication reading as follows: "I enclose a dead certificate of my wife." The signature to the letter was, "Mrs. Joe G——." As the officer in charge remarked, "Just why Joe called himself 'Mrs.' I do not quite understand, and I do like the 'dead certificate.'"



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A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By EDWARD C. WYNNE

"John Marshall, In Diplomacy and Law," by The Lord Craigmyle (New York, London, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1933).

In a book of but 141 pages Lord Craigmyle, formerly a Lord of Appeal and Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Great Britain, presents a fascinating portrait of John Marshall. In spite of—or perhaps because of—the fact that he is a Scotsman, Lord Craigmyle has given us an unusual insight into the character and the career of the great Virginian. The minute details of Marshall's life, as set forth in the classic work of the late Senator Beveridge are, of course, lacking in a book of this size which may be described as a simple but brilliant treatise on the achievements of the man of whom Nicholas Murray Butler writes in the introduction to Lord Craigmyle's work: "The building of the government of the United States as we know it would have been quite impossible without John Marshall" (page vi).

The first chapter, entitled "The Making," brings out with penetrating discernment the salient factors which were to influence Marshall's later career. It is interesting to observe that among these factors, the author emphasizes the influence of "Marshall's military service, in that acute period which immediately preceded and followed the Declaration of Independence"; this was "a training in a rude and bitter sense—in real warfare" (page 4). One is struck with the similarity here to the early career of another great American jurist, Mr. Justice Holmes, who has so often attributed much of his later success to the training he went through, when he served so gallantly with the Federal forces in the Civil War. Marshall's service in the War of the Revolution was

equally gallant. When in 1780 he began the practice of the law in his native Fauquier County, Virginia, "behind him were the strenuous struggles in which he had won high military distinctions; Ironhill, Germantown, Monmouth, Brandywine, Valley Forge—all behind him now" (page 10). But they had left their mark on the man who was to lay the foundations for the interpretation of the Constitution by the Supreme Court of the United States. Perhaps the mother who raises her boy to be a soldier if the country is at war and needs his services, is not so wrong, after all.

The second chapter entitled "In Diplomacy" commences with a description of Marshall's well known mission to France. "I question," writes Lord Craigmyle, "whether, if other lands and all their universities had been ransacked, they could have produced a man better equipped than this Virginian to outface Talleyrand in Paris" (page 37). In view of this striking tribute to the diplomatic ability of Marshall one may, with propriety, recall Napoleon's description of Talleyrand, whose abnormal brain the Emperor so constantly used to further the Napoleonic ambitions: "A silk stocking, filled with filth."

Marshall did not descend—or ascend, all things are relative—to Talleyrand's silky level; as Lord Craigmyle writes, the Virginian was composed of different material; "Marshall was the rock" (page 44). The discussions of the American envoys with Messrs. X, Y, Z, "rather than their own plain names of Hottenguer, Bellamy and Hauteval" (page 45), are reported in a delightful manner. We see "on the one side, Talleyrand, manoeuvring for position; on the other side, as from another world, John Marshall, nurtured in the simplicity of a great courage" (page 49). Marshall's tactics finally secured "after long and weary waiting" the desired interview with Talleyrand. "But it was manifest that he was conscious that he was out-argued on the merits, and that this was an instance in which his diplomatic trap would snap into his own jaw and catch no victim" (page 72). The victim was not caught and on his return "Marshall was received in America with what might be described as a whirlwind or hurricane of welcome" (page 73). It is to be regretted that beyond a brief mention of the fact that Marshall was appointed Secretary of State in May, 1800, Lord Craigmyle does not discuss his service as head of the Department of State. To be sure that service was short—although entirely too long for his kinsman Thomas Jefferson who hated John Marshall as only a strong man can hate an equal—but there are some events in



the official life of Secretary of State Marshall which might well have been discussed in a chapter dealing with his diplomatic career.

Chapter III, entitled "The Chief Justiceship, The Trial of Aaron Burr," discusses, as its title indicates, the trial on the charge of treason of that strange character who the reviewer ventures to state, has been unfairly treated by many American historians. As Lord Craignyle points out "the prisoner in the dock" was a man who had been "distinguished and valorous in war"; he had been Attorney General of the United States and "had only failed to win the Presidency by a single vote and for four years he had been Vice President of the Union" (page 89). But "a darker shade was cast over all the personal side of the proceedings; the Judge's chief friend and adviser for many years was the gifted Alexander Hamilton" (page 89). Furthermore "Jefferson himself (was the former rival still vengeful?) was almost the chief actor in the proceedings. Mr. Beveridge dubs Jefferson the leading Counsel for the prosecution and he is right" (page 90). Added to this background was "the threat of his (Marshall's) own impeachment which no doubt reached his ears" (page 98). It was not easy to preside impartially at such a trial, but Marshall did so and confined himself to the specific issue, before the Court, namely, whether the prisoner was guilty of treason as defined "in the third section of the third article of the Constitution" (page 95). That was the issue and the case of the prosecution was not proved for "when the facts dribbled out, the connection of Aaron Burr with the proceedings on that December Day at Blennerhasset's Island seemed to vanish into space" (page 96). Marshall was bitterly criticized for his conduct of the case as presiding judge, but it is difficult to disagree with Lord Craignyle's splendid statement: "Resenting and repelling the intrusion of politics into the administration of the law, jurisprudence had definitely allied itself with unbiassed justice" (page 108).

In Chapter IV, entitled "the Chief Justiceship, The Constitution," we see the master jurist rendering decisions which were to determine the future political course of the nation. Indeed in considering the famous case of *Marbury v. Madison*, Lord Craignyle goes so far as to state that if it had not been for this decision "there would have been found flourishing everywhere [in the United States] the seeds of interstate discord and the resulting collisions might have worked on to political anarchy and to the national enfeeblement which anarchy brings" (page 116). But Lord Craignyle's judicial training also compels him

to point out that the *Marbury v. Madison* ruling was not received with approval in certain high circles. "Jefferson observed of it—as if it was a crowning sarcasm—to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy" (page 117). Fortunately Thomas Jefferson's prediction has not been realized. As Lord Craignyle writes with the touch of the Celt rendering a Scotch verdict: "The denunciation of it (*Marbury v. Madison*) has long ceased: the pride in it remains" (page 117).

Other famous decisions of Chief Justice Marshall are discussed and considered in this chapter. The student of Constitutional Law will meet here again his old friends "*Fletcher v. Peck*" and "*McCulloch v. Maryland*," a case which "set agog not only all the politicians but all the financiers and business men of the Union" (page 125). He will, probably, find points brought out regarding them by the analytical Lord Craignyle which were missed when those cases were first "chewed and digested," as one must do in order to understand John Marshall's lengthy opinions. Lord Craignyle has apparently done this and enabled us to see the man who may be regarded as the founder of our Constitutional Law, in a different light than he has previously appeared to Americans who revere his memory. And as the author says at the close of the final chapter "when John Marshall died at Philadelphia in 1835 the great Interpreter must have met the great Ingatherer with a smile" (page 141).

"The Tragic Era, the Revolution After Lincoln,"
by Claude G. Bowers (New York, Blue Ribbon Books).

It took a newspaper man who, it is not irrelevant to observe, is now the American Ambassador to Spain, to write the best book that has been published on the history of the United States during the period 1865 to 1876. Distinguished American historians who have written about this period have done so with a singular caution which they have attempted to conceal by the ponderous language of the academe. Mr. Bowers steps in where the academic angels feared to tread and if his step is, at times, heavy, it always moves on solid ground. What happened to Andrew Johnson—and why it happened—because he made a sincere effort to carry out Lincoln's policies with respect to the South, is told here for the first time in forcible language; if one is startled at the author's conclusions, one finds them supported by abundant documentary authority.

Chapter IX, entitled "The Great American



Farce," describing the impeachment trial of President Johnson, is one of the greatest descriptions of an impeachment proceeding that has ever been written.

"General Synopsis of Treaties of Arbitration, Conciliation, Judicial Settlement, Security and Disarmament, Actually in Force between Countries invited to the Disarmament Conference," by Francis Colt de Wolf (Washington, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1933).

This synopsis which is compiled by a former Assistant Solicitor of the Department of State who is now serving as a member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, should be of great service to Foreign Service officers. Its purpose, as Mr. de Wolf states in the preface, is "to make it easy to ascertain what contractual engagements of the nature indicated exist between two or more countries." The purpose in question is achieved in an admirable manner. Part I consists of a table of treaties by countries; Parts II and III enumerate the Geneva Pacts of Security and the Regional Pacts of Security for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, while Part IV is entitled "Treaties for the Limitation of Armaments." The sources of the treaties are always cited and in a manner which should please the hearts of those eminent jurists who insist on "original sources."

LEGISLATIVE DIARY

(Extracts from "Congressional Record" of interest to Foreign Service Officers)

May 17. Senate received message from President—Public Works Program for Relief of Unemployed (H. Doc. No. 37). Message stated in part: "My first request is that the Congress provide for the machinery necessary for a great cooperative movement throughout all industry in order to obtain wide reemployment, to shorten the working week, to pay a decent wage for the shorter week, and to prevent unfair competition and disastrous overproduction. . . . The other proposal gives the Executive full power to start a large program of direct employment . . . at the same time we are making these vast emergency expenditures there must be provided sufficient revenue to pay interest and amortization on the cost, and that the revenue so provided must be adequate and certain rather than inadequate and speculative. This will of necessity involve some form or forms of new taxation." Senator Wagner introduced bill (S. 1712) to encourage national industrial recovery, to foster fair competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes; which was read twice and submitted to the Committee on Finance.

House: Mr. Doughton introduced a bill (H. R. 5664) with a similar title to the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

May 18. House: Conference report on Third Deficiency Bill (H. R. 5990) presented. Portion relating to the Department of State said: "Makes available by transfer, as proposed by the Senate, the additional sum of \$60,000 for the fiscal year 1933 and \$20,000 for the fiscal year 1934 for salaries of Foreign Service officers while receiving instructions and in transit; strikes out the authority, inserted by the Senate, for the use of not to exceed \$1,500,000 to make expenditures arising in connection with fluctuations in rates of exchange between March 1, 1933, and June 30, 1934; and strikes out the appropriation of \$10,000 inserted by the Senate, to pay the expenses of the American group of the Interparliamentary Union."

May 19. Senate received a message from the President of the United States transmitting a report from the Secretary of State showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances, and annuities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, in connection with the Foreign Service retirement and disability system, as required by section 28 (a) of an act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor, approved February 23, 1931. (House Document No. 41.) (See inside back cover.)

House: Mr. Blanton spoke in opposition to the joint resolution authorizing an annual appropriation for the expenses of participation by the United States in the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, saying the farmers had received no practical benefit whatever from that Institute. In reply, Mr. McReynolds said the purpose of the Institute is to collect, study, and publish, as promptly as possible, statistical, technical, or economic information concerning farming, both vegetable and animal products; the commerce in agricultural products, and the prices prevailing in the various markets of the world. He added that there is no means by which we can acquire that information as cheaply as we can to meet our treaty obligations than by the expenditure.

May 20. The Senate received the nomination of Hooker A. Doolittle, of New York, now a Foreign Service officer of Class 5 and a Consul, to be also a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

The House discussed Joint Resolution No. 149, authorize and finally refused an appropriation for the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Interesting speeches in favor of the appropriation were made by Messrs. Pou, Bloom, Wearin (who spoke from his own observation and use of the Institute), and Mr. Lozier, who said this Institute "is the only clearing house in the world for the accumulation and dissemination of agricultural information." Mr. Blanton stated, however, that "the whole bill is damned foolishness," and "God save the farmers from statistics." Mrs. Rogers took this occasion to bring out some facts with reference to the number of the personnel the administration intends to recall from our Foreign Service; and the following is quoted from her speech:

"I have here a list showing the number of agricultural and trade commissioners we have abroad roaming about in foreign countries getting the very information this member of the Agricultural Institute could get. There are 19 of them. Their salaries, I am told, average \$5,000 a year

"Their salaries total \$82,450—this after the cut of 15 percent. They also receive commutation of quarters, light, and heat, which amounts to a total of \$12,570. This last amount has been reduced 50 percent this last year. The figure given is that after the reduction was made.



"Probably one of these men will be dismissed owing to the cuts in every department, and this other man will receive not only the pay he is now receiving but an added \$2,500. Another example of robbing Peter to pay Paul! I have here figures from the State Department. They show the reduction in their personnel for 1934 as being over 600 people.

"This reduction will retard our success in foreign countries very much. These experienced officials are particularly needed at this time to carry out the work that the President is doing with foreign countries in connection with international trade and tariff agreements with debt settlements and with armament agreements. We need at this time a trained personnel in foreign service as never before in history, in my belief. Diplomatic relations are strained all over the world. Economic conditions are bad everywhere. We needed trained personnel during the World War. We need it even more today.

"Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert as a part of my remarks certain tables sent to me by the State Department and in order to be absolutely accurate I shall read the statement that is made with reference to them. . . .

"As shown by the foregoing table, the appropriation for 1932 amounted to over \$18,000,000. The program of expenditure for 1934 is less by approximately \$8,000,000, which is a reduction of 43 percent below the appropriation for 1932, and this in view of the fact that we are going to have the most difficult trade relations and diplomatic relations we have ever had. Further reductions remain to be made.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 19, 1933.

"Statement showing appropriations and personnel of the Department of State as of July 1, 1933, and amount of reduction below appropriations and personnel for fiscal year 1932

Purpose	Fiscal year 1934		Amount of reduction below 1932	
	Funds available for 1934	Proposed personnel	Appropriated funds	Reduction in personnel
Department proper.....	\$1,637,482	728	\$864,636.00	118
Foreign Service.....	8,299,707	3,612	3,877,861.00	465
Foreign buildings.....	2,000,000.00
International obligations.....	834,911	58	1,295,345.54	20
Permanent and definite.....	27,900	118,383.00
Total	10,800,000	4,398	8,151,175.54	603

"As shown by the foregoing table, the appropriation for 1932 amounted to \$18,951,175.54. The program of expenditure for 1934 is less by approximately \$8,151,175, which is a reduction of 43 percent below the appropriations for 1932. Personnel has been reduced by 603, a reduction of 12 percent. Further reductions remain to be made. In regard to the effect of these reductions upon diplomatic and consular officers in foreign countries, it is necessary to point out that under existing law Congress provided a basic salary for these officers and then provided for the adjustment of that salary to the cost of living in the several countries by the addition of post allowances and also made provision for rent of living quarters and also defraying a part of the cost of representation. The aggregate of these several amounts constituted the official compensation or income of the officers and employes in foreign countries. The salary has now been reduced 15 percent, the allowance for quarters about 64 percent, the post and representation allowances 100 percent, and in addition in certain countries the purchasing power in which the salaries and allowances are paid

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has suffered a depreciation of from 14 percent to 18 percent. The result is that in those countries in which this condition exists the official income of Ambassadors has suffered a reduction of approximately 45 percent; of Foreign Service officers of Class I, 40 percent; Foreign Service officers of Class V, 42 percent; and Foreign Service officers, unclassified, 44 percent. An unclassified Foreign Service officer in Germany, for example, who in 1932 received a salary and allowances of \$3,600, receives today approximately \$2,000. A letter from a consular officer in Danzig states that his present income in local currency is nearly 50 percent less than his income of a year ago; that he has had to give up his house and take a couple of rooms in a private home, refuse practically all invitations of a social nature, official or otherwise, since it is no longer possible for him to return them.

"A letter from an officer in Kaunas, Lithuania, reports a reduction of 27 percent in the purchasing power of his official income. The members of the Foreign Service in Italy report a 27 percent reduction in the purchasing power of their April salaries. An officer in Belgium reports that the official incomes of officers in that country have suffered a 40 percent reduction since June last as compared with a 15 percent reduction in governmental salaries in the United States. The Minister to Austria reports a 16 percent depreciation in the dollar, which, added to the 15 percent reduction in salaries, makes a total reduction in the income of officers and employes of 31 percent since April 1, 1933. The Ambassador to



Italy reports a 17 percent depreciation in the dollar, which, in addition to the 15 percent reduction in Government salaries, makes a 32 percent reduction in the purchasing power of the incomes of the United States Government officers in Rome. Much the same situation is reported from Paris, from Switzerland, and a number of other countries.

"Other countries are trying to make up the difference where the purchasing power of their salaries is reduced, but our Foreign Service officers are being cut more than to the bone, and many of them are being eliminated."

May 22. The Senate received a message from the House of Representatives relating to H. R. 4220 (for the protection of Government records) and requesting a conference. The Senate agreed to the conference and appointed as conferees on the part of the Senate Messrs. Pittman, Robinson of Arkansas, and Borah.

May 23. Senate: Mr. Bulkley introduced a bill (S. 1753) for the relief of Marcella Leahy McNerney, widow of Vice Consul Gerald F. McNerney. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

May 24. The House considered the amendment in disagreement in Third Deficiency Bill. Mr. Buchanan, speaking for the conferees, said:

"The Budget sent up an estimate to permit the use of \$1,500,000 of State Department appropriations, to pay the difference in exchange in foreign countries before we went off the gold standard and after we went off the gold standard, to the employes in Foreign Service and on account of other expenses. That we cut out. The Senate added that amendment, based on the Budget estimate. I can see no reason why this Government should pay employes of the State Department the difference in the value of the American dollar in foreign countries before we went off the gold standard and after we went off the gold standard. If we paid in that Department, why should we not pay the difference in every other Department? For instance, the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, the Coast Guard, the Public Health Service, the Army, Navy, and other agencies have foreign service and foreign-service employes. The following table is a list of these services:

"Table showing average number of employes of the United States Government in foreign countries and total expenditures for maintaining the principal services during the fiscal year 1933

	Number of employes	Total expenditures
Department of Commerce (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce).....	178	\$1,164,000
Tariff Commission	6	29,000
Treasury Department (Bureau of Customs)..	94	376,000
Labor Department (Immigration Service)...	81	223,000
Treasury Department (Public Health Service)	180	321,000
State Department	3,850	9,800,000
War Department*	70	340,000
Navy Department	16	104,000
Agriculture Department	68	188,000
Total.....	4,543	12,545,000

"Therefore, to make an appropriation for the State Department to pay the difference in the exchange value of the American dollar in foreign countries before and after we went off the gold standard would require us to make appropriations to pay the difference to the employes of every other department. Not only that, but if we paid employes in Foreign Service the difference in the purchasing power of the American dollar before we went off the gold standard and afterward, why should we not pay it to the employes in the United States as well? Therefore when the Senate put on this amend-

ment I called the conferees of the House together, summoned a representative of the State Department, and conducted a hearing. As a result, your conferees were unanimous in turning down that appropriation. (Applause.)"

May 25. The Senate: Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, discussed the proposed Consultative Pact and criticized Mr. Norman H. Davis. Mr. Tydings, in the course of a statement in reply, said:

"Mr. Davis needs no defense from me. We sent him abroad to negotiate a disarmament treaty, and he has been the most efficient negotiator who has been sent to that conference from any government on the face of this earth. Four or five times there have been possibilities of a rank failure on the part of that conference, but Mr. Davis, with an energy which was unparalleled, with an intensity that might be imitated, has gone on and rebuilt the structure himself, and has kept the nations in conference through conciliatory and advantageous proposals.

"This world wants disarmament; it wants an end to war, if it is possible to achieve it. That can not be obtained by sitting down and doing nothing. Like any other worth-while thing in life, you have got to work for it if you want to get it; and I, for one, do not intend to sit here day after day and see the efforts of a man who, apparently, is giving everything he has to accomplish some measure of disarmament, belittled, particularly by members of the Government that he purports to represent in the councils of the world."

The House: The National Industrial Recovery Bill—said to be the most important bill that has come before this session of Congress—was considered. Debate was limited to six hours, and amendments were limited to those offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Title I provides for industrial recovery; Title II, public works and construction program, calling for the expenditure of \$3,300,000,000 for various projects; and Title III is in regard to taxation.

May 26. The Senate received the nomination of Alexander W. Weddell, of Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Argentina.

Clarence E. Gauss, of Connecticut, now a Foreign Service officer of Class I and a Consul General, to be also a Secretary of the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

The House: H. R. 5390 (Third Deficiency Bill) was presented to the President.

May 27. Senate: Mr. Vandenberg reported, without amendment, S. 696, to authorize Frank W. Mahin, retired Foreign Service officer, to accept from Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands the brevet and insignia of the Royal Netherland Order of Orange Nassau.

May 29. The Senate passed S. 696, to authorize Frank W. Mahin, retired Foreign Service officer, to accept a foreign decoration (above mentioned).

May 30. The Senate received a message from the President of the United States earnestly recommending the immediate passage of Joint Resolution 32, concerning the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, saying: "A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a similar bill was carried last Saturday by a small majority in the House. It is obvious from the published debates as they appeared in the *Congressional Record* that the opponents of this legislation entirely misunderstood the purposes of the resolution."

May 31. The Senate received the following nominations: William F. Cavanaugh, of California, now a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, and a Vice Consul



of Career, to be also a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service; Bernard Gufler, of Washington, now a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, and a Vice Consul of Career, to be also a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service; and Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., of California, now a Foreign Service officer of Class I and a Consul General, to be also a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Alexander W. Weddell, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Argentina.

June 7. The House received the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4220) for the protection of Government records. The statement contained, in conclusion, the following: "The Senate amendment struck out the entire House bill after the enacting clause and substituted one paragraph making it a crime for anyone having or having had custody or access to any official diplomatic code, or any matter prepared in such code, willfully, without authorization, or competent authority to publish or furnish to another such code or matter, or what purports to be such, or any matter which was obtained while in the process of transmission between any foreign government and its diplomatic mission in the United States. The conferees recommended the acceptance of the Senate amendment.

June 8. The House agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4220, for the protection of Government records. Mr. Celler explaining the bill said:

It is very simple and aims at one specific evil, namely, the publication of information obtained or extracted from a Government bureau having to do with the code of a foreign government. It is a snide and disloyal act, to publish for private gain the facts obtained when holding a confidential and trusted position in the Government.

It would appear that a man named Herbert O. Yardley, who was employed by the Intelligence Bureau of the Department of State until 1929, when he was dismissed for cause, published a book called the "American Black Chamber" in 1929, which contained decoded messages passing between Japan and the United States at the time of the 1921 Disarmament Conference.

This same gentleman, who comes from the State of Indiana, now threatens to publish another book containing other dispatches thus decoded, and it is feared by the State Department, in the light of the coming International Economic Conference, that the publication of this book might seriously embarrass this Government, because it may contain certain decoded messages that would be derogatory to the Government of Japan, whose representatives will sit around the table with our own representatives in a few weeks. A delicate situation may be presented. It is because of that imminent danger of embarrassment, and to prevent a repetition thereof, that this bill comes before you today.

There is nothing in it that infringes upon the freedom of the press. It was thought at the time the bill was originally passed in the House that there was a deprivation of the right of the freedom of the press. There is nothing in that regard in this bill, and I think we can safely vote "aye" on this conference report.

June 9. The Senate confirmed the appointments of William F. Cavanaugh, Hooker A. Doolittle, Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Clarence E. Gauss, and Bernard Gufler, to be Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service.

June 10. The Senate confirmed the following appointments:

Harry F. Payer, of Ohio, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

William E. Dodd, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to Germany.

Robert P. Skinner, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to Turkey.

John Cudahy, of Wisconsin, to be Ambassador to Poland.

Francis White, of Maryland, to be Minister to Czechoslovakia.

John Flournoy Montgomery, of California, to be Minister to Hungary.

Robert Granville Caldwell, of Texas, to be Minister to Portugal.

Alvin Mansfield Owsley, of Texas, to be Minister to Rumania.

Lincoln MacVeagh, of Connecticut, to be Minister to Greece.

June 16. The special session of Congress adjourned. In the closing hours the following legislation was passed by both Houses:

Fourth Deficiency Appropriation Bill, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. This bill called for the appropriation of \$3,459,480,000, the largest peace-time appropriation ever made by Congress. The administration denied the contention that this enormous appropriation would unbalance the budget, as all will be taken care of by bond issues.

The Industrial Recovery-Public Works Bill, which among other things makes all income tax returns public records.

The Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, which among other things carried provisions for the payment of veterans' compensation, and also appropriated \$48,400 for the International Institute of Agriculture.

The Glass-Stiegel Banking Bill, which places control of the entire banking structure under the Federal Government; it also guarantees deposits up to \$2,500.

Approved, with certain amendments, the Executive Order for the reorganization of Executive Agencies. Among other things, this order abolished the Shipping Board, transferring its functions to the Department of Commerce; set up a single unit for the purchase of all Government supplies; consolidated all disbursing offices under the Treasury Department; placed the national cemeteries in foreign countries under the Department of State; placed the Bureaus of Immigration and of Naturalization under the Department of Labor; etc.

The Georgetown University School of Foreign Service recently announced that four students who had shown proficiency in merchant marine and shipping courses during the past year had received special awards. John Crogan, of Washington, D. C., was awarded a European trip to enable him to visit the principal ports in Europe during the summer and make a firsthand study of port facilities. John C. Tattersall, of Washington, D. C.; Charles P. Nolan, of Chelsea, Mass., and Harry M. Citrin, of Portland, Me., were given positions as cadets aboard liners for a West Indian cruise to study shipping conditions.



ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Retirement—Foreign Service (A-47912)

Paragraph 26(f) of the Foreign Service Retirement Act of February 23, 1931, 46 Stat. 1211, requiring a percentage reduction in the annuity of foreign service officers for years they did not contribute to the retirement fund, is applicable to periods of service prior to effective date of the Foreign Service Act July 1, 1924. Paragraph 26(o), requiring contribution from a retiring officer equivalent to 5 percent of the salary with interest for years of service in the Department of State or as a clerk in a mission or consulate, is applicable to periods of service after July 1, 1924, when other Foreign Service Officers were required to regularly contribute 5 percent of their salaries to the retirement fund. (March 20, 1933.)

Economy Act, Amended—Legislative Furlough—Final Adjustment as of March 31, 1933 (A-47718)

The unused portion of 18 working days' legislative furlough for which deductions from compensation were made under the terms of section 101(b) of the Economy Act and the rules prescribed by this office during the period July 1, 1932, to March 31, 1933, inclusive, may not be granted during the fiscal year 1934, but to permit employes to take such unused furlough during period between March 31 and July 1, 1933, would not contravene the law.

Adjustments may be made on the March pay roll—the amount to be withheld from the amount otherwise for impounding—to cover the excess deductions made on account of legislative furlough under the rules prescribed by this office in those cases where the amount deducted exceeds the equivalent of two and a half days' pay for each month of service since June 30, 1932, and exceeds, also, the amount equivalent to one and a quarter days' pay for each working day of absence on legislative furlough. (March 23, 1933.)

Economy Act, Amended—Salary Adjustments After April 1, 1933 (A-48034)

The amount of furlough deductions made from compensation prior to April 1, 1933, or the amount of legislative furlough taken on or after that date may not be regarded as a factor in determining the rates of compensation to be paid for services on and after April 1, 1933, under the terms of section 3 of Title 11 of the act

of March 20, 1933, Public No. 2, and any executive order issued pursuant thereto. (March 25, 1933.)

Leaves of Absence—Sick Leave While in a Non-pay Status (A-47811)

There is no authority to grant sick leave of absence with pay to any Federal officer or employe while in a non-pay status, whether on leave of absence without pay or on administrative furlough without pay. (March 27, 1933.)

Economy Act—Compensation—Double—Civilian Position and Retired Pay for Commissioned Service (A-47778)

A retired enlisted man who by reason of service as a commissioned officer between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, and the provisions of section 8, act of June 6, 1924, 43 Stat. 472, receives the pay of a retired warrant officer, is in receipt of pay "for or on account of service as a commissioned officer" within the purview of section 212 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932, 47 Stat. 406, and is subject to the \$3,000 maximum compensation fixed by that section that may be received from a civilian position and retired pay. (April 3, 1933.)

Transportation—Household Effects and Automobile (A-47993)

The fact that including a second-hand automobile in a shipment of household goods would entitle the shipment to classification as "emigrant movables" and reduce the freight charges to less than they would have been for the household goods alone, does not authorize the shipment of an automobile under such circumstances at the expense of the Government, but, if included in such a shipment, the officer or employe to whom the automobile belongs must reimburse the Government for the proportionate part of the total cost of the shipment as the weight of the automobile bears to the aggregate weight shipped. (April 6, 1933.)

Economy Act, Amended—Adjustments in Compensation—Leave of Absence (A-48060)

The decision of March 23, 1933, A-47718, states the basis for making a final and complete adjustment of compensation to employes as of March 31, 1933, under the provisions of section 101 of the Economy Act of June 30, 1932, providing for legislative furlough, and no credit for excess deductions on account of legislative furlough may be applied on the 15 percent or other determined

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deduction to be effective on and after April 1, 1933, under section 3, Title II, of the act of March 20, 1933.

There is no authority of law, by any adjustment of salary rates under the terms of section 3, Title II, of the act of March 20, 1933, effective April 1, 1933, to attempt to compensate for loss of pay during the fiscal year 1933 by reason of absence on administrative furlough.

An employe who has been administratively furloughed for 15 days during the present fiscal year prior to April 1, 1933, and has had deducted compensation for 18 working days' legislative furlough as of March 31, 1933, is entitled to refund of one and a quarter days' compensation.

Salary deductions for administrative furlough or any other leave of absence without pay on and after April 1, 1933, should be made at the base rate less the 15 percent or other determined rate of deduction.

In view of the provisions of sections 103, 215, and 802 of the Economy Act, no annual leave of absence accrued during period from July 1, 1932, to April 1, 1933, when the Economy Act was in operation; the annual leave accrued and unused June 30, 1932, under laws previously in force may not be granted on and after April 1, 1933; but there will accrue during the current calendar or leave year annual leave at the rate of one and a quarter days for each calendar month, or a maximum of eleven and a quarter days, which will cumulate, subject to administrative regulation or control, in any succeeding calendar or leave year. (April 6, 1933.)

Economy Act, Amended—Legislative Furlough—Final Adjustment as of March 31, 1933 (A-48217)

When legislative furlough was legally and properly granted or imposed by an administrative office under the terms of section 101 (b) of the Economy Act, the absence of employes on such furlough may not now be regarded as something else—that is, either as administrative furlough or ordinary leave of absence without pay, the decision of March 23, 1933, A-47718, having stated the only authorized basis for adjustment of legislative furlough with each individual officer or employe as of March 31, 1933. (April 11, 1933.)

Economy Act, Amended—Legislative Furlough—Final Adjustment as of March 31, 1933 (A-48318)

The reduction of 15 percent required by the act of March 20, 1933, and the Executive Order of March 28, 1933, applicable to an employe who was absent on legislative furlough 24 working days prior to April 1, 1933, is the same as that applicable to an employe from whose compensation only twenty-two and a half days' pay was deducted on account of legislative furlough prior to said date. (April 12, 1933.)

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 270)

Non-Career

The American Consulate at Santa Marta, Colombia, will be closed on June 30, when the services of Orlando Flye, Honorary Vice Consul, will terminate. Archives and records will be preserved at Barranquilla.

Leslie W. Johnson, of Minneapolis, Minn., American Vice Consul at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, appointed Vice Consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica.

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Over 5,000 children are enrolled at present in the United States and all over the world. The courses are sold in yearly units—at a total cost of \$40 a year, including lesson outlines, books, and all materials. Kindergarten courses are also available for use by the individual at \$10.50 or by groups at reduced cost. V. M. Hillyer, originator of Calvert home instruction courses, wrote "A Child's History of the World," "A Child's Geography" for Calvert courses. Use the coupon.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

According to an announcement made to the Press on June 14, 1933, by Secretary Roper, the Department of Commerce is closing the following offices:

- Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
- Bangkok, Siam.
- Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
- Berne, Switzerland.
- Bucharest, Rumania.
- Budapest, Hungary.
- Caracas, Venezuela.
- Guatemala, Guatemala.
- Helsingfors, Finland.
- Hong Kong.
- Lisbon, Portugal.
- Montevideo, Uruguay.
- Montreal, Canada.
- Mukden, Manchuria.
- Oslo, Norway.
- Riga, Latvia.
- San Juan, Puerto Rico.
- Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- Toronto, Canada.
- Vancouver, Canada.
- Wellington, New Zealand.

Of the total personnel of the Foreign Commerce Service abroad aggregating 167 persons, the services of 107 officers of various ranks will terminate on July 31, 1933.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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

Surgeon H. M. Manning. Relieved from duty at Warsaw, Poland, about June 15, and assigned to duty at Washington, D. C. May 16, 1933.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. P. Rubino. Directed to proceed from Manila, P. I., to Hongkong, China, and return, for the purpose of investigating the activities of the local British Chinese health authorities in connection with carrying out in the Hongkong Port area certain provisions of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris. May 23, 1933.

Medical Director John McMullen. Directed to proceed from Paris, France, to Brussels, Belgium, to attend the thirteenth session of the Medical Days of Brussels, June 24 to 28, 1933. May 24, 1933.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. G. Williams. Directed to proceed from Warsaw, Poland, to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Vienna, Austria, and return, for the purpose of assisting the American Consul at Prague. May 25, 1933.

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.)

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

AMERICAN CONSULATE, AMOY, CHINA.,
April 12, 1933.

DEAR MR. INGRAM:

On several occasions I have been surprised to learn from some of our career Consular officers that they were unaware of a "Consular Flag." Don't you think it would be a good idea to reproduce this flag in the JOURNAL some day?

Another thing. One or two of my colleagues have been glad to learn that the steel furniture sent to us by our Government can be kept from rusting or getting that moist feeling by the application of heavy furniture wax. How about a sentence somewhere in the JOURNAL saying "it has been found in the tropics that rubbing steel furniture with furniture wax prevents rusting."

Sincerely yours,

LYNN W. FRANKLIN.

FOREIGN SERVICE TRAINING

2034 Hillyer Place, N. W.,
Washington, D. C., June 8, 1933.

My Dear Mr. Ingram:

Constul General Stewart's article in the June number is very much in line with what I believe to be one of the three important functions of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

One of these is certainly to keep Foreign Service officers all over the world in friendly interchange of experience and opinion, and in touch with the Department unofficially and informally. That is of primary importance, and those will best realize its value who lived for so many years of service in isolation from each other, unknown to each other and in the darkest ignorance of what might be happening in the Department.

There was a period when Foreign Service officers were clear in their minds as to one feeling only of the Departmental officers toward them—a feeling fairly well expressed in a current musical lament today: "I wish you were dead, you rascal, you!"

Probably nobody in the present Service could visualize such an attitude. In spite of it, however, generation after generation of Foreign Service officers performed their duties competently and cheerfully—and with all the greater merit that they were so handicapped.

It seems to me that the recording and linking in of those men's achievements to the present service is another primary function of the JOURNAL. Tradition is a corner stone of future good work and tradition is far too easily broken and lost. It is true that in the old service much of the accomplishment of the men at the Front was based on trial and error. The record of trial, error and success belongs, nevertheless, in the story of the Service.

The men who have preceded the present systematic training should not be considered as "lame ducks" because they are not now in office. That is a thing that can still happen. There is no full life in any service or in any fraternity that does not draw in the experience of its forbears and predecessors.



This story of Mr. Stewart's of the Evolution of the Training School is most important and very timely. It fits perfectly into these first two functions of the JOURNAL.

Encouragement of a plan for consistent, continuous, intensive improvement in training is a legitimate third function of the JOURNAL.

The diplomacy of the world is changing beneath the surface though that may not be apparent yet to many professional diplomatists. The training of diplomats must at least keep pace with those fundamental changes. No foreign office anywhere in the world is abreast of that necessity.

There is no reason visible to an Old Timer why the American Service should not take the lead in adequate development of men fully aware of the deep meaning of domestic changes everywhere which necessarily affect international relations in their repercussions.

The man trained adequately to be a competent negotiator "Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary" should be able to recognize without mistakes or illusion the bed rock of interest in the people with whom he is negotiating, as well as in his own people. When he has reached a bed rock of national interest there are three things a diplomat can do with a rock: he can build on it; he can blast it out of the way by force; or he can break his—and his nation's—silly head on it. Not a little of current diplomacy is of this third kind.

Our present Training School is excellent in the probationary field it covers, even though not all "available sources" of instruction contemplated by the enabling Act have been tapped and developed.

The JOURNAL would do many of us "Alumni" of the Service a great favour by considering and inviting opinion on the possibility of developing training still further, as far as it can be made to go in preparation of men fully qualified to be ambassadors. There are valid reasons why choice of ambassadors falls frequently on men drawn from the professional, business or political life of the Union of States. Is there no way in which men can be trained within the Service so broadly, so completely adequately that choice of any other would be illogical and visibly detrimental?

WILLIAM FRANKLIN SANDS.

[Ed. Mr. Sands' letter raises an interesting question, and a cordial invitation is extended for the submission of opinions on "the possibility of developing training still further" so as to qualify Foreign Service officers for the highest positions in the Service.]

QUESTION BOX, NO. 4

Q. B. No. 4 asks for information as to the present status of the proposal introduced into Congress at one time to grant citizenship to the alien wives of Foreign Service officers without the requirement of a year's residence, and whether the proposed legislation meets with the Department's approval.

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QUESTION BOX, NO. 5

MAY 16, 1933.

Within a year my eldest child will be of school age and following that by a year or two my twins also will be needing systematic training of one type or another. In the event that the school facilities where I then may be should not offer that which I wish them to have, I now am seeking all available information on the subject of Home Training or Home Education.

I should like to express in advance to the readers of the JOURNAL the assurance of my very deep gratitude for any help which they may render me, whether it should be in the names of books, courses, or systems, or in suggestions from their own experiences.

Needless to say, once having accumulated the data which I hope to obtain, I shall be most happy to make it available to others in the Service who may have need of it.

WM. A. SMALE,

American Consulate Ensenada, B. Cfa., Mexico.

QUESTION BOX, NO. 6

JUNE 6, 1933.

Editor American Foreign Service JOURNAL:

Dear Sir:

I am wondering if, through the columns of your JOURNAL, you could answer the following question:

Is (or are) the United States singular or plural in form? Section 52 of the Regulations reads in part as follows: "..... in which the United States have no legation.....," while Article VIII of the treaty between the United States and Canada, for the regulation of the level of Lake of the Woods, signed at Washington on February 24, 1925, states that "..... and the United States assumes all liability.....".

If the country could not exist half slave half free, neither should it exist half singular half plural.

[Ed. The foregoing question was submitted to an expert in the Department, and the following answer has been furnished.]

Yours sincerely, "PUZZLED."

Collective nouns take either a singular or plural verb, according to the idea to be conveyed. If the collection is regarded as a unit, the singular form should be used; if the persons or things forming the collection are regarded as individuals, the plural form should be used.

The United States has a republican form of government.

These United States are all free and independent.

The number has been reduced.

A number of persons are interested in this subject.

The British Government has signed the agreement.

But (British usage): The British Government have signed the agreement.

The American Foreign Service Association

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

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FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

(House Document No. 41)

The Secretary of State submitted on May 18, 1933, to the President, who in turn transmitted it to the Congress, a report (copy of which follows) showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances, and annuities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, in connection with the Foreign Service retirement and disability system, as required by section 26 (a) of an act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor, approved February 23, 1931.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND Statement of receipts and disbursements, fiscal year 1931

RECEIPTS	
Congressional appropriation: Appropriation warrant No. 1, dated July 1, 1930.....	\$216,000.00
Deductions from salaries:	
Salaries, Department of State, 1931	\$3,737.48
Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers, 1931.....	10,213.75
Salaries, Foreign Service Officers while receiving instructions and in transit, 1931...	401.25
Salaries, Foreign Service Officers, 1931.....	157,356.97
	171,709.45
Interest on investments.....	53,448.63
Total receipts.....	\$441,158.08

DISBURSEMENTS	
Annuities:	
Eugene L. Belisle.....	\$957.22
James S. Benedict.....	1,562.19
Joseph I. Brittain.....	769.63
Henry S. Culver.....	1,874.79
Frederic O. de Billier.....	821.89
Frank C. Denison.....	1,126.70
Julius D. Dreher.....	1,140.00
Cornelius Ferris.....	643.65
John G. Foster.....	2,457.18
Charles M. Freeman.....	1,724.75
William H. Gale.....	2,650.83
Alonzo B. Garrett.....	997.50
Otis A. Glazebrook.....	1,266.08
Frederic W. Goding.....	2,271.26
John H. Grout.....	2,044.59
George Horton.....	2,289.81
George N. Ifft.....	2,204.94
Henry Albert Johnson.....	1,710.00
Francis B. Keene.....	1,947.35
William P. Kent.....	1,280.20
Ezra M. Lawton.....	2,347.05
John N. McCunn.....	2,052.00
Frank W. Mahin.....	2,280.00
Chester W. Martin.....	1,951.04
James B. Milner.....	1,368.00
Henry H. Morgan.....	4,695.00
Gordon Paddock.....	2,012.31
George H. Pickerell.....	2,070.31
Bradstreet S. Rairden.....	1,710.00
Bertil M. Rasmusen.....	1,815.05

Gabriel Bie Ravndal.....	4,949.01
William H. Robertson.....	4,819.46
William W. Russell.....	4,620.89
Frederick M. Ryder.....	1,965.41
Thomas Sammons.....	2,722.32
John M. Savage.....	2,325.38
Fred C. Slater.....	1,133.14
Alexander M. Thackara.....	4,617.00
Craig W. Wadsworth.....	1,681.59
Horace Lee Washington.....	4,877.41
Charles S. Winans.....	2,891.24
	\$90,644.17

Refunds:	
Herman E. Albrecht.....	1,327.07
Percy A. Blair.....	942.29
Alice M. A. P. Damm.....	1,383.25
J. Preston Doughton.....	722.14
Lewis Einstein.....	1,140.94
Alphonse Gaulin.....	1,773.75
Harvey Garry.....	478.80
Durward Grinstead.....	428.14
William H. Hessler.....	92.99
Harriet C. Holaday.....	1,807.81
Alice D. Hollis.....	2,340.89
William O. Jones.....	598.86
Gerhard H. Krogh.....	52.86
Harry M. Lakin.....	960.85
Gustave Pabst, Jr.....	664.69
George R. Paschal, Jr.....	504.70
William Phillips.....	1,117.50
Ernest B. Price.....	847.00
Conger Reynolds.....	682.67
Nathan Scarritt.....	246.75
Alban G. Snyder.....	1,451.45
	19,565.40
Total disbursements.....	\$110,209.57

Amount of receipts in excess of disbursements \$330,948.51

Supplemental statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year 1929

Receipts reported in statement of July 25, 1931	\$379,292.52
Additional deductions from "Salaries, Foreign Service Officers, 1929".....	2.03

Total receipts..... \$379,294.60
Less disbursements reported..... 95,212.26

Amount of receipts in excess of disbursements \$284,082.34

Supplemental statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year 1930

Receipts reported in statement of July 25, 1931	\$434,203.40
Additional deductions from "Salaries, Foreign Service Officers, 1930".....	14.51

Total receipts..... \$434,217.91
Less disbursements reported..... 125,627.85

Amount of receipts in excess of disbursements \$308,590.06



Photograph by A. W. Cutler.

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