

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



COAST GUARD CUTTER BEAR IN ARCTIC WATERS

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The Coast Guard

Speech by Rear Admiral F. C. BILLARD, Commander, U. S. C. G.

I ESTEEM it a special privilege to have the opportunity of speaking to you here today. With some misgivings as to my ability to interest you, I am fortunate at least in two important respects: first, in my audience and, second, in my subject.

You gentlemen have the inspiring duty of upholding the dignity and honor of the United States throughout the world. You constitute really the premier, the senior, service. You know what service spirit is; what service traditions mean. You speak our language. You know what it means for an officer, with, I trust, a reasonable degree of personal modesty, to feel an aggressive and assertive pride in the service to which he belongs and to be willing to give expression to it. So I hope you will, with that thought in mind, pardon such evidence as I may show of a very aggressive pride in my own service.

The Coast Guard is an interesting topic. Possibly not so interesting as your Service, because I cannot conceive anything more interesting than that; but, nevertheless, an exceedingly interesting subject. All the romance of the sea, the rescue of ships in peril from storm, from collision and fire; battles with the surf tumbling over the dangerous rocks or rolling across the treacherous sands; conflicts with the ice in the Arctic, and on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland; contacts with the natives in the Far North, encounters with smugglers and quasi pirates,—all of this is in the regular day's work of the Coast Guard. The records of the service for one year would

furnish all the material that a Marryat or a Dana could desire.

Now, I cannot paint the picture of the Coast Guard, and I am going to make it a miniature in an effort to confine myself to the time allowed me, unless I be permitted to sketch in just a little of its historic background.

When the freedom of the American Colonies was won by the War of the Revolution, the young Republic had no armed force afloat until the creation of the Coast Guard, then known as the Revenue-Cutter service, by an act of the First Congress in August, 1790. The cutters formed the only defense of the coasts and of the maritime commerce of the United States until the Navy was organized some years later. The old law establishing the service quaintly states that the commander of a cutter shall have the subsistence of a Captain in the Army and that the enlisted men shall have the subsistence of soldiers in the Army, including at that time, I presume, a generous allowance of grog. The first commission issued by President Washington, to any officer for service afloat was given to Captain Hopley Yeaton of New Hampshire, as a Captain in the Coast Guard. From that day to this the Coast Guard has borne a prominent and, I may say, a distinguished part in every war in which this country has been engaged. The only war, if it may be called such, where units of the Coast Guard did not participate actively against the enemy was the War with Tripoli.

The period 1798-9 witnessed some difficulties



between the United States and France. It is a period of our history that has not been given close attention. In that time the cutters cruised in the West Indies and of the twenty-two prizes, privateers, captured, eighteen were captured by the cutters unaided, and they assisted in the capture of two others. The first capture made in the War of 1812 was made by a Coast Guard cutter.

In the early part of the nineteenth century the cutters stamped out piracy that was rampant in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Caribbean Sea, and anyone interested in stories of piracy and the Spanish Main can find a wealth of material in the encounters between the Coast Guard and the notorious pirates Jean La Farge and his lieutenant, Jean La Fitte.

Our vessels operated in the Seminole Indian War, in the Mexican War, in the Civil War. You may not recall that the famous despatch, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" was transmitted in an effort to retain in the Federal Service the Coast Guard cutter McLelland then in the Port of New Orleans. In the Spanish War Admiral Dewey's despatch boat was a Coast Guard cutter. The blockade

of Habana was participated in by Coast Guard vessels which for a certain period alone maintained the integrity of that blockade. The cutter Manning had the important task of warning the blockading force of the approach of the Spanish squadron. The only gold medal awarded by Congress for service in the Spanish War other than the one given Admiral Dewey was presented to the Captain of the Coast Guard cutter Hudson,

which towed the destroyer Winslow from under the enemy's batteries at Cardenas.

Under the law the Coast Guard operates under the Treasury Department in time of peace, possibly because there was no Navy Department existing when the service was founded, and, under the law, passes into the regular Navy whenever war occurs or whenever the President shall so direct.

Consequently, when the World War came on and the United States entered into it, the entire Coast Guard—officers, ships, men, stations—passed automatically into the Naval establishment.

Coast Guard cutters performed patrols and escort duty in European waters, in the war zone in the Mediterranean, and the West Indies, off Nova Scotia, around Bermuda. A very unusual percentage of Coast Guard officers commanded combatant ships of the Navy in the War Zone; they commanded large training camps; air stations, and participated in practically every form of naval activity. A Coast Guard officer was one of the pilots of the NC 4 that made the first Trans-Atlantic flight.

On September 26, 1918, the Coast Guard ship Tampa was sunk by an enemy submarine and all on board lost.

This constituted the largest loss incurred by any United States naval unit during the War, with the sole exception of the Cyclops, whose fate has never been definitely cleared up. Nothing whatever was recovered from the ill fated Tampa until a few weeks ago—through the courtesy of the Department of State—we received a small brass plate from one of the Tampa's lifeboats and that had been picked up on the coast of Wales.

TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE:

It is with keen satisfaction that I look forward to my new relations with the members of the Foreign Service. I have already come to know their dependability, personal loyalty, zeal, and spirit of service. My work in London has made me keenly alive to the importance and even necessity of an adequate force of trained diplomats to safeguard the wide interests of the Republic, and it is my intention to continue my distinguished predecessor's policy of strengthening the Service on a merit basis.

FRANK B. KELLOGG.



The Coast Guard takes a solemn pride in the thought that the percentage of battle losses, that is, losses due directly to enemy action was larger in the Coast Guard than in the Army itself, excluding the Marines.

I have failed in my purpose if I have not suggested to you that here is a service with naval and military traditions going straight back to its founding in 1790.

Now we come, to my mind, to a very interesting thing about the United States Coast Guard.

In time of peace the Coast Guard keeps prepared for war; keeps its men trained and drilled, ready to pass, at a moment's notice, into the Naval Establishment. But, at the same time, in times of peace, it is charged with a variety of very important duties, most of them being of an essentially



THE HONORABLE FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Secretary of State



humanitarian character. And so I like to refer to the Coast Guard as the "Peace and War Service."

The most important duty of the Coast Guard in time of peace is the assistance of vessels in distress at sea. When you see in the public press that a vessel has sent out an S. O. S. call or is in distress off our coasts, I believe you will usually see that the Coast Guard cutter "so and so" is proceeding to her assistance. If you don't see it, it means either that the press did not get it or that we had no vessel available. You can appreciate what this work means; that the little coast guard ship must proceed among the treacherous rocks or over the dangerous shoals to reach the vessel that she is trying to assist. You will also appreciate that it includes a great deal of work in lowering boats at sea in proceeding to the assistance of distressed vessels.

You gentlemen, with all your travels about the world, I venture to say, have seldom seen a boat lowered in midocean from a ship at sea. It is a comparatively rare thing. Our people have to lower boats repeatedly in all kinds of weather and sea and transport maybe a large hawser to the vessel to be taken in tow. It calls for a high degree

of seamanship and I venture to state that with respect to seamanship and ability to handle small boats at sea no service surpasses the Coast Guard.

You probably know what a derelict is at sea. A derelict is an abandoned vessel possibly a schooner, bottom up, floating around aimlessly in the currents and constituting a most serious danger to passengers and men at sea. This object

cannot be seen at night and a large passenger ship is liable to strike the derelict with disastrous results. One of the duties of the Coast Guard is to locate this derelict and bring it into port, if possible, or destroy it. That kind of work may be illustrated in this wise:

A derelict, an abandoned lumber schooner, is reported as floating off Hatteras. A cutter is promptly despatched

to locate it. By the time our ship is at the spot that derelict has probably drifted with the Gulf Stream hundreds of miles from where first reported. The cutter must cruise for days, possibly for weeks. Finally she finds the derelict and then tries to bring it to port, and failing that, to destroy it. I have myself seen men from a cutter sitting on the keel of an abandoned lumber schooner, with the seas washing over them, endeavoring to



THE COAST GUARD ENSIGN



MAKING READY TO TOW A DERELICT



bore a hole in the schooner's keel so that a hawser can be attached thereto so as to tow the derelict to port.

The Coast Guard is charged with the important duty of warning Transatlantic liners of the presence of icebergs on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. We have done that work since the Titanic disaster. Each year we have two ships of the service cruising on the Grand Banks. They send out twice daily information to passing liners of the presence of icebergs and ice fields. Since the Coast Guard undertook that patrol, it is gratifying to state that not a single life has been lost by contact with the ice. And so, the passengers on a great Atlantic liner, passing over the Grand Banks in the spring in the comfortable lounge of the ships' salon little know that their safety is largely dependent on a little white ship lying off in the fog bank of whose presence they have no thought.

The Coast Guard has had a great deal of work to do in Alaska. We send a ship into the Arctic every year. Our vessels help the Esquimaux; our officers perform the marriage ceremony when necessary and when they consent. We take censuses of the Aleutian natives; we help the schools in that vicinity. We carry supplies to them; settle disputes and carry the law and order of the United States into those desolate regions. To hundreds of Esquimaux on the Alaskan coast the United States Government consists of the cutter that visits them every year. Our ships patrol big regattas like the Harvard-Yale regatta; boat and yacht races, for the purpose of protecting life and prop-

erty, helping people in disaster. They enforce the anchorage laws in many of the great ports of the United States.

Now, gentlemen, I hope you have grasped the fact that the Coast Guard has had its hands pretty full. It has had and still has a great deal of arduous and trying duty which I have tried to describe. With respect to this assistance work, bear in mind the emergency character of that work. Repeatedly a Coast Guard ship will come into port from a week's cruise on the New England coast in winter time. The captain goes home to renew acquaintance with his family. That very night at 2 o'clock in the morning possibly a distress call comes out of the sea. He is telephoned, gives orders to get up steam. In a little boat he pulls out to his ship and the cutter steams to sea on her errand of mercy.

That form of operation is unusual in the Navy in time of peace or in the merchant marine. It is



EXPLODING A MINE TO SPLIT AN ICEBERG



distinctly an emergency duty and a very trying one.

In the early part of the 19th century the Coast Guard cutters had a great deal to do with the prevention of smuggling, to prevent the landing of merchandise that had not passed the customs houses. That form of smuggling was eventually stamped out; practically forgotten. Only in the last few years smuggling has revived to a very large extent, and limited in an extraordinary way to one class of article.

The Coast Guard, having from its earliest days, had to do with the prevention of smuggling into the country, has had placed upon it the task of preventing the introduction of liquor from the sea. The Coast Guard as a service has no concern with prohibition or the enforcement of prohibition. It is charged with keeping out of the country from the sea any class of article that Congress, in its wisdom says should be kept out—whether that article be liquor or anything else. The Coast Guard's idea of duty has been pretty thoroughly crystallized in over a century and a quarter of existence. It has been told to perform a difficult, trying, arduous and disagreeable task—but you see that service spirit which I suggested before controls and the attitude of the Coast Guard is simply to say to Congress and to its Commander in Chief, the President, "aye, aye Sir!" and go ahead and do its duty.

I believe the task is the most difficult one that has been assigned a small organization of the Government in time of peace in the history of this

country. As you know, there are large numbers of foreign ships hovering off our coast for the specific purpose of flouting the dignity of the Constitution of the United States. The coast line of the United States is 10,000 miles in extent. It has innumerable harbors, bays, rivers. Visiting these ships are countless fast motor launches, equipped, many of them, with Liberty engines, groomed and tuned to make a dash to the rum fleet to load with liquor and come back to shore with it. It is quite possible for a coast guard cutter to be at night alongside a vessel of the rum fleet and have one or more motor launches go alongside and take on liquor without the cutter seeing them. The task is, as I have said, tremendous. We speak of these people who are trying to flout the dignity of the United States as "the enemy." The Coast Guard is in a state of war against them without the free hand or the freedom of action that war gives.

As we sit in this warm room, after having partaken of this most delicious luncheon, there are numbers of coast guard patrol boats operating on the New England coasts, picking their way among the ice flows in an effort to apprehend rum runners who have spent a week or two comfortably in their homes and are awaiting the opportunity to make a dash.

The Coast Guard may seize one and take it into port. By and by the crew of the Coast Guard patrol boat will be summoned to appear and testify. They will probably make several trips and will learn that the case has been postponed.

Finally, when the case is called they will be grilled and insulted by bootleg lawyers as though they were the guilty parties. They will return to their arduous task on the coast and then within one week they will see the same vessel back on the job, having paid a nominal fine—that is made up by one trip to the rum fleet.

I would like to have the country know two things:

The extraordinary difficulty and size of this undertaking, this task imposed upon the Coast Guard, and I would like to have the country know that if they will give us time and be

(Continued on page 142)



HALF SPEED INTO A GALE

Farewell to Mr. Hughes

Remarks of Mr. Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State, at the Farewell Luncheon of the Department of State to Secretary Hughes at Rauscher's, March 3, 1925

"MR. SECRETARY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: "A colleague of ours remarked to me the other day that work in the State Department nowadays was fun. As he is one of our hardest working officials there was fortunately no necessity of reporting his remark to the Personnel Board for investigation and entry on his record. I knew just what he meant, and I believe that every one of us here feels exactly as he does. Any work is fun when one has one's heart in it. That's half the secret of efficiency and success. But it must be absorbing, stimulating, sometimes, at least, inspiring. Our work in the State Department is all of that, because our chief has made it so. Those of us who have had the good fortune to hear that particular peremptory note on our buzzers (I can always recognize it on mine without looking) or who have seen the glow of the little light that summoned us to headquarters will never, as long as we live, forget the thrill of satisfaction that it entailed. For it brought us into contact with a mind that tore aside the unessentials of a matter with the first thought and then penetrated to the heart of it with unerring precision; a mind that with all its logic and great wisdom still welcomed the other man's point of view, still found place for humor and still more place for human sympathy.

"There are certain moments in life when one's inmost thoughts and feelings surge to the surface and cannot be denied expression, moments when conventional phrases would be wholly inadequate, wholly misplaced. Today, if only today, we are privileged to express the thoughts and feelings that are held by every man and woman at this table, every man and woman in the Department and in the field. We are at the parting of the ways with our chief who through four strenuous years has held in unstinted measure our admiration and respect, our devoted loyalty, and, what is more, our deep

personal affection. Few chiefs fail to command the loyalty of their subordinates, but it is quite another matter to bring out and steadily maintain a feeling of genuine and deep-rooted personal affection among those who work under their leadership. Relations of this kind alter the whole complexion of the sometimes dull round of business and inspire in any organization a cooperative spirit that develops the very best it has to give. Every one of us today must be taking stock of the influence the Secretary has exerted upon our lives, influence that will be turned to account according to our several capacities. If any greater monument to his work can be erected than the specific achievements of the last four years, it may be found in the inspiring and enduring influence he has exerted upon those about him. Because of it we shall always be better servants of the Government, better men.

"During the last four years the Department of State has attained a cohesion, an enthusiasm and an esprit de corps which has never before been equaled; a Department where every man and woman works for the joy of working and knows that his work is being directed into the right

(Continued on page 141)



THE CONSULATE AT AMOY, CHINA

Mr. Hughes' Speech

Remarks of Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, at Farewell Luncheon in His Honor by the Foreign Service Association and Officers of the Department of State, Tuesday, March 3, 1925

MR. SECRETARY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When I saw these scribes preparing to take notes, I whispered to Mr. Wright that that was contrary to my wishes, as I had nothing, which would deserve perpetuation even for a time, to speak. But as I listened to the sentiments uttered by Mr. Grew I confess that I was grateful that there would be opportunity to record them, and that I should always be able to have them in memory of this association with you. I cannot trust myself to speak with respect to that association as I feel, or to attempt to voice the sentiment which I shall ever cherish. I will not make such return for your kindness as to suggest in the words of Mrs. Hughes that Secretaries of State brighten as they take their flight. Rather, I would endeavor to persuade myself that from the very beginning we have been working together in the spirit to which Mr. Grew's eloquent words gave expression. I feel indebted to you more than I can say for your contribution to that part of the work of the Department which has fallen to my lot.

In one of the morning's papers I noticed, in a rather ironical review of my feeble efforts, the statement that I was compelled to rely upon memoranda, what in other relations are called briefs, furnished me by men of the Department, and that hence I had a very limited horizon, being bounded as it were by these manuscript walls and finding it impossible to have any vision which would go beyond them. I thus enjoyed little real knowledge of the world outside. As I read that article, I was deeply grateful that I was not compelled to rely upon statements of that author for my sources of information in dealing with the world outside.

Now it happens that it has been my privilege to have a good deal to do with the records of men's thoughts and arguments and the presentation in memoranda and briefs of their best efforts to present their case as they see it. When it was my privilege to be on the Bench I was constantly engaged in the study of records and arguments and was constantly impressed, I may say, with the futility of a considerable part of the argumentation which was presented, of the lack of knowledge of many and the want of understanding of many more. What has impressed me in connection with the Department has been the thoroughness and fidelity and impartiality with which everything is prepared for the Secretary in relation to every question that comes before him. It is, of course, true that we assemble in the

Department a vast amount of information from all over the world. It is true that we have the advantage of the painstaking effort to record facts and impressions on the part of the members of the Foreign Service, on the part of our Ministers and Ambassadors. But all this has to be brought together, digested and analyzed. It is not difficult for one in the place which I have been permitted to enjoy to detect fallacies in presentation, deficiencies in judgment, the failure to understand the material that has been compiled. Indeed, one cultivates by years of experience in responsible executive positions a critical faculty, and I have no doubt that sometimes the distinctive note of that buzzer, to which Mr. Grew referred, indicated the exercise of that highly trained talent. My reflection upon my association with the men of the Department inspires me with



THE CONSULATE AT SOFIA



the feeling of a most sincere appreciation of the quality, not simply the industry which is admirable, not simply the loyalty which, as Mr. Grew says, can always be depended upon, but the intelligence of that work. In the largest measure, the success that we may have in administering foreign affairs depends upon that, and I want to give you the credit which is due to you if any measure of success has been attained during these four years. I want it understood that this has been teamwork. I have relied upon you. You have been faithful and loyal, and have had understanding, and we have moved forward together, and if it was my good fortune to be at the head of the line, it was only good fortune because there was a line behind me. I am deeply grateful to you.

I think also of the value of the cooperation that we have had outside the Department. Our friend, Mr. Smith, who sits over there with his years of experience, with his well-known acumen in dealing with international agreements, has grown weary in preparing the treaties which have been concluded during these four years. I have tried to maintain on my desk a list, but it is always short of the actual record, and even when a day or two ago I looked at it and found that we had 66 treaties, and spoke to Mr. Smith about it, I was informed that there were at least three more, and it is a fair chance that we may reach 70 before tomorrow night; I don't know. The marvelous thing about it—I use that term with, I hope, not any extravagant expression—is that of these all but a half dozen have been approved by the Senate. That is a record of cooperation which in these days, when so much is said about the inability to cooperate, should have recognition. I don't believe that we have ever—I won't say that—but I do not believe that in many years has there been so much cooperation between the State Department and the Senate as there has been during the last four years. I am very grateful for that.

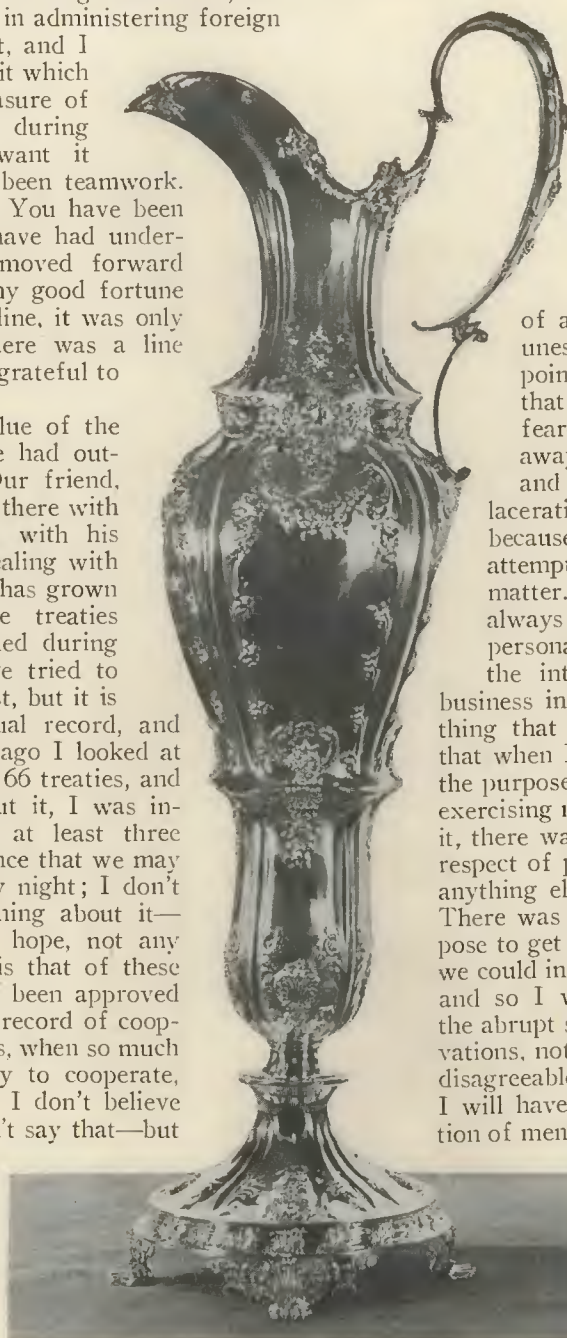
But, of course, my thought at this moment, the thought that is dominant, is not that of work. The time of instructions has passed. The time of collaboration unhappily is about to end. But the

time of friendship, I trust, will never end. I am thinking of the men whom it has been my privilege to know during these years as men only know each other when they are brought into the direct contact of common labor toward an important end. Something has been said by Mr. Grew

of a habit of tearing away the unessentials in getting at the point of a matter. I confess to that desire. Sometimes I have feared I had torn something away which was not unessential and perhaps there were some lacerations or sense of laceration because of the brutality of the attempt to get at the heart of the matter. But I trust you have always felt that there was nothing personal in that, that it was simply the intense desire to get at the

business in hand, to get rid of everything that was really immaterial and that when I approached a question for the purpose of understanding it and of exercising my responsibility in deciding it, there was no such thing possible as respect of persons or of position or of anything else but the immediate duty. There was but the one dominant purpose to get at the truth and do the best we could in these difficult undertakings, and so I want you to remember not the abrupt speeches, not the curt observations, not anything that was blunt or disagreeable, but to have with you, as I will have, the sense of the cooperation of men who were in earnest, trying to achieve and relying upon each other in order that they might achieve.

I have never had more agreeable personal associations than in this company. I have not been associated



National Photo Co.

VASE PRESENTED TO MR. HUGHES



with men—and it has been my pleasure to work with many fine men—whom I hold in higher esteem than the men of this company. You represent a process, if I may call it that, of most unnatural selection. You have not been left to any chance evolution. The survival of the fittest which you represent is of the fittest who have been subjected to very deliberate methods in order that your right to survive might be ascertained. And you are here because of special merit, particular training, wide knowledge, because you have shown that you deserved to be in positions of great trust. It is gratifying to me that the country is more and more realizing this. I like to think that at no time has the Foreign Service stood higher in the opinion of the country and in the opinion of Congress than it stands today. I wish to bring in, with the men of the Foreign Service, the drafting officers of the Department, all the experts whom we have, not technically in the Service, who are giving their aid that the Service may be worth while and that the men of the Service may perform their duties to the best advantage. As I have said, I cannot trust myself to speak of the personal associations, but I hope that for many years I may have the pleasure of meeting you from time to time. If ever I can testify in aid of anyone of you to what I have just said with respect to all of you, do not hesitate to command that service. I had a letter a day or two ago from a man in the field, a most excellent man who was at very important work in the Department for some time, who asked me to put upon his record my impression of his service when in the Department. I should gladly have done so, but I thought at once of all the men with whom I have worked, those who are here now, and those who have been here and gone out. How can I

discriminate in favor of one who happened to write to me against others? Now your record, so far as it lies with me to establish it and confirm it, you may always know is assured, and if at any time I can testify to that out of the abundance of my experience here with you I shall be glad of the opportunity.

I am leaving now. You might say that you have lifted me into the empyrean to expire officially in a moment of ecstasy. I am to take up other activities, but not so far removed. We cut the official tie which between friends must ever be the least important tie. I thank you from the depths of my heart and wish you all Godspeed.

UNUSUAL

Reported by N. P. Davis

Shortly after the end of the war a certain C. H., an American citizen of German origin, converted his life's savings into marks and came to Germany in the anticipation of spending his declining years in comfort. The depreciation of the mark soon left Mr. H. penniless, and he appealed to me for assistance. I gave him small sums from time to time and some cast-off clothing, and quite by chance I mentioned his case to a member of the Quaker Relief Mission, who interested himself therein and staked him to a third-class steamship ticket to New York. He insisted that, once in America, he would be able to support himself at his old occupation as an oyster fisherman. Apparently he made good his claim, for I was recently advised that after one year in the United States

Mr. H. died, leaving an estate of \$600. In his will he bequeathed me the sum of \$25 as a token of gratitude for my assistance. I have informed the executor that I will accept the bequest and turn it over to the American Benevolent Association, which has been formed by Americans residing in Berlin to take care of cases of this nature.



ARAB CHILDREN IN BAGDAD

American Machinery in the South African Gold Fields

By G. K. DONALD, Consul, Johannesburg

THE Witwatersrand, extending east and west of Johannesburg for about 30 miles, is the source of over half of the world's annual production of gold, and it is a matter of gratification that American engineers and American machinery have played a great part in the development of this field. The engineers are rapidly disappearing, being replaced by British, but American machinery is more than holding its own, in spite of the strongest kind of competition from England and the Continent, for the Rand is one of the most competitive markets in the world.

The notable reduction in mining costs on the Rand mines has reestablished the gold mining industry of South Africa on a far firmer basis after the disastrous labor troubles of 1922, and it is very largely due to the greatly increased efficiency now obtaining in mining methods of which undoubtedly the chief feature is the introduction by an American firm of its latest type of drill.

There is a continual struggle between manufacturers catering to this market to make the slight improvement over the product of competitors that will secure the business. That this American company has been successful in this respect is proved by the Transvaal government engineer's report for 1923 in which it is stated that this company's drills in commission at December, 1923, were over 50 per cent of the total drills in use and that of its drills

in operation, 2,500 were of the new type, a figure that has been materially increased during 1924.

Vice Consul A. R. Preston, Tokyo, has received the following letter from a Chinese tailor:

DEAR SIR:

We make good clothes and perfect fit guaranteed, moderate price, also fancy cloths, Chinese pongee silk, etc., with nice explicitly tailor cutting in foreign way and not exasperate with gorgeous composure applause so we send vehement letter to you.

We wish you a Xmas and Happy New Year.
Your truly,

— AND Co.



Photo from G. K. Donald

DRILLING GOLD ORE

The photograph, taken by flashlight underground in the workings of a gold mine in the Witwatersrand region of South Africa, shows a native miner using an American-made pneumatic drill

The Foreign Service of the United States

*A Review by ELLERY C. STOWELL, Professor of International Law, American University**

The Foreign Service of the United States. By Tracy Hollingsworth Lay. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1925. Pp. xviii, 438. \$5.

ALTHOUGH the author is careful to state in the Introduction: "This book is not an official publication, nor has it been written with a view to giving expression to official opinion,"—it must be considered as nearly official as a nonofficial exposition can be. For it has been prepared by an experienced consul general while on detail at the Department of State, in constant communication with the officials of the Department and with access to official sources. Furthermore, the book appeared while Mr. Hughes was still Secretary of State and owes to his pen a brief but illuminating foreword.

Mr. Lay has traced for us the genesis of the Foreign Service from the early days of the Republic through the various reorganizations and reforms which have at least placed both branches upon a merit basis. The Rogers bill was successfully sponsored through its legislative career until it finally became a law when signed by President Coolidge May 24, 1924.

By this act four great reforms have been secured, namely:

1. The adoption of a new and uniform salary scale.
2. The amalgamation of the diplomatic and consular branches into a single Foreign Service.
3. The granting of representation allowances.
4. The adoption of a suitable system of retirement.

Notwithstanding this noteworthy record of achievement, certain serious defects still remain in our Foreign Service and call for action. The most obvious of these is the lack of official residences for our representatives abroad. The author considers (p. 352) that despite all that has been accomplished by the passage of the Rogers Act, including the authorization for representation allowances, "the grades of ambassador and minister are still and almost exclusively the spoils of the rich." The Lowden Act and the supplemental provision in the diplomatic and consular appropriation act of March 2, 1921, did something to remedy the situation, especially

through the creation of a commission of important legislators and cabinet officers entrusted with the duty of considering and formulating plans or proposals for the requisite purchases, but it is still necessary to secure legislative authorization for a more adequate expenditure to cover the purchase, repair, and furnishing of suitable premises. The text of the new Rogers bill is given (p.373) as calculated to achieve this result. In the most important capitals the limit of cost is made \$500,000 and the Secretary is authorized to expend a five million dollar fund upon the recommendation of the Commission. As all of this amount may be expended in one year the Commission and the Secretary of State would be in a position to conduct negotiations for purchase upon the most advantageous terms, especially as we may reasonably expect the Commission to give the Secretary of State a wide discretion.

There is another no less serious defect in our Foreign Service due to the inadequate compensation of the important officials of the Department of State itself. A stream cannot rise higher than its source, and the best foreign Service will fail to achieve the fullest measure of success unless the officials immediately surrounding the Secretary of State measure up to their task. As the author remarks in his chapter on the Department of State:

"Our foreign representatives act upon instructions, and their whole official life is guided from the executive source in Washington. A weak or inefficient Department of State would nullify their efforts and negative the value of their training and experience. Unless the material which they gather and transmit to Washington is subjected here to a laboratory process of study and analysis, what is to be its practical value towards enlightening the country and guiding the action of the Government?" (p. 93.)

At the present time the Department is fortunate in having an able group of chiefs of divisions and assistants, and has also drawn from the Field Service some of the ablest men who, as Assistant Secretaries and Chiefs of certain of the geographical and other divisions, aid in the efficient control of the Foreign Service.

* Printed in the JOURNAL by courtesy of the American Journal of International Law, with the omission of certain quotations.



Nevertheless in the long run the Department will have to pay salaries commensurate with the high qualities requisite for the work or rely upon a body of rich men who can afford the luxury of serving the government upon these terms. Now that the diplomatic career abroad has been made truly democratic it seems incongruous to perpetuate this abuse in sight of the White House.

We must feel grateful to Mr. Lay that he has had the courage to discuss in the most outspoken manner the matter of interdepartmental relations, especially the delicate question of the relations between the Consular Service and the foreign agents of the Department of Commerce. The matter is too important and too intricate to summarize briefly. Mr. Lay comments favorably upon the recent understanding formulated in the executive order of April 4, 1924, Establishing a System of Cooperation Abroad:

"It provides for a fortnightly conference under the direction of the diplomatic chief of mission, of all foreign representatives of the United States stationed in the same city, for the purpose of securing a free interchange of information bearing upon the promotion and protection of American interests" (p. 221).

This is good as far as it goes, but it does not get to the bottom of the difficulty. Mr. Lay truly says: "It is obvious that a number of departments must send abroad, from time to time, technical and scientific experts for specialized investigations, but it is equally obvious that such specialists cannot be planted about over the entire world" (p. 224).

In view of these conditions everyone who is familiar with the situation must agree with the author when he declares: "A workable plan of coordination is rapidly becoming imperative" (p. 225). His own suggestion is: "Consular posts in particular areas could be strengthened by the assignment of qualified officers for special duty, as is now the practice in certain instances; special investigations could be undertaken by the detail of such officers as might be necessary, and when occasion required, Foreign Service officers might even be transferred temporarily into the service of other departments" (p. 227).

Mr. Lay reaches as his conclusion: "The

established Foreign Service is capable of absorbing in this manner and of performing with ever increasing effectiveness the totality of all usual and regular duties of the Government abroad" (p. 228).

The plan which Mr. Lay offers for interdepartmental coordination and the working out of what he calls the "interlocking system of other departments with the Department of State" is that the conduct of interdepartmental relations should form a definite functional domain for one of the Assistant Secretaries of State, who should be charged with the duty of coordinating the work of the Foreign Service—especially the consular branch—with that of all other departments of the government.

Happily one of the last official acts of Secretary Hughes was the issuing of a departmental order, one of the effects of which is to assign this particular duty to Assistant Secretary Carr, whom Mr. Lay, in his dedication, speaks of as "the devoted pilot and master mariner in Foreign Service development and reform." He, if any-

one, has the requisite experience and tact to cope with this problem, and he enjoys to a preeminent degree the confidence of legislators and of officials in all the departments.

The Rogers Act of May 24, 1924, by its terms authorizes the President to make supplemental regulations; and in an executive order of June 7, 1924, President Coolidge has accordingly vested the personnel control in a Foreign Service Personnel Board. In a chapter devoted to this subject it is explained how the Board

using reports of inspectors, who visit every consulate and legation, rates each individual on a percentage basis.

Upon the basis of the grades thus secured the Board recommends for promotion, transfer, and even demotion and dismissal. It is not likely that any President in future will lightly disregard the recommendations of a board so scientific in its methods and so carefully guarded against partisan influences.

The advantages and disadvantages of the establishment of a Government School for Foreign Service are thoroughly canvassed and the con-

(Continued on page 138)

CONSULATE

Of the United States of America.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, the Consul of the United States of America, have appointed the undermentioned gentlemen my Consular Agents, at and for the Ports set to their names respectively; that is to say,

Hon. B. Bland, St. Johns, Newfoundland,
William Walker, Esq. St. Johns, N. B.
Joham Blanchard, Esq. Pictou,
Peter Hall Clarke, Esq. Sydney, C. B.
Thos. S. Brown, Esq. Bridgeport, C. B.
Wm. H. Keating, Esq. Yarmouth,
Samuel P. Freeman, Liverpool.

JOHN MORROW, Consul.

Hallifax, June 20, 1833.

From the Yarmouth (Nova Scotia) Herald and Western Advertiser, August 9, 1833



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. II

APRIL, 1925

No. 4

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

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

Contributions should be addressed to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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FORMS AND THE TYPEWRITER

A QUARTERLY DITTY

A form once said to the Underwood,

"Your small capacity

Is detrimental to my pride

And equanimity.

If you can't stretch your carriage out—

Insufferable bore!—

The Consul has to write me out,"

Said Form One-twenty-four.

The Underwood then gaily clicked,

"Pride goes before a fall;

We'll fold you down your middle

And squeeze out all your gall.

We'll smudge you and we'll bend you

Until you cry 'give o'er'

The while the Consul curses loud

At Form One-twenty-four."

Then Form Two Hundred Seven struck,

And eke Form Ninety-two,

And said, "We simply won't be typed,

No matter what you do."

The Underwood laughed high and shrill,

"Although you may be large 'uns,

We'll settle your accounts right off

By clipping off your margins."

With two-two-two, and one-nine-oh,

A single fold appeared

To subjugate their broad expanse

At cost of being smeared;

The misfit Memorandum forms

Were easily subdued,

Though under double labor, here,

The Consul fumed and stewed.

"What Form can I not vanquish?"

Cried the doughty Underwood.

And as it spake, a grisly shape

By its shiny space bar stood.

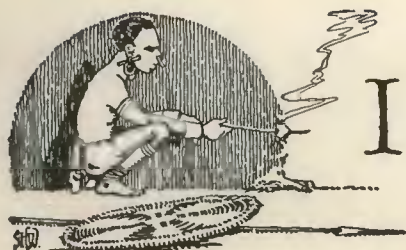
"Ay, fold and strain with might and main,

And tears of rage outpour.

No ten-inch carriage conquers me

By folding or such devilry—

I am Form Ninety-four!"



ITEMS



ON March 3, officials of the Department of State, including those Foreign Service officers on duty in the Department or visiting Washington, gave a luncheon at Rauscher's to the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes. There were 134 persons present. The Undersecretary of State, Mr. J. C. Grew, spoke and Mr. Hughes replied. The speeches are printed elsewhere in this issue.

Announcement has been made of the acceptance of the resignation of John W. Riddle as Ambassador to Argentina.

Mr. Charles Cheney Hyde, Solicitor of the Department of State, has resigned to become Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law at Columbia University. Mr. Hyde's predecessor in this distinguished chair was Mr. John Bassett Moore. In joining the Columbia faculty, Mr. Hyde reenters the field of teaching, having for many years been a member of and held a chair at Northwestern University.

Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton, formerly at Berlin, now appointed to London, has recently been a guest at the White House.

Mr. Frank E. Morales, Minister to Honduras, has resigned.

Mr. John E. Ramer, Minister to Nicaragua, has resigned.

Mr. Hoffman Philip, now Minister to Uruguay, has been appointed Minister to Persia.

Mr. Alexander P. Moore, Ambassador to Spain, is now visiting in the United States.

Mr. Philip C. Jessup, of the Solicitor's office, has resigned from the Department and accepted an appointment as lecturer on International Law at Columbia, where he studied under Professor John Bassett Moore and took his master's degree.

Consul James J. Murphy, Lucerne, Switzerland, is spending a part of his leave with his parents in Philadelphia.

The new Secretary of State, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, formally received the employes of the Department on the afternoon of March 10. Each Division of the Department was presented separately and the introductions were made by the respective Chiefs.



Contributed by R. R. Winslow

STAFF AT SOERABAYA

From left to right: Pawiro Dinomo, Javanese "opas" (janitor and messenger); Tan Liong Po, Chinese (invoice clerk); R. R. Winslow; Iro Troeno, Madurese (janitor and messenger); Miss L. Biele (stenographer); Liem Kian Gwan (correspondence clerk); Kromo, Javanese (house boy)



Instructions have been issued to close the Consulates at Stettin, Germany and Santander, Spain.

Consul General Ernest L. Harris, Singapore, Straits settlement, is undergoing treatment at the Walter Reed Military Hospital, Washington.

Vice Consuls and Interpreters Flavius J. Chapman and Culver B. Chamberlain, who have been in the United States on leave, sailed for China on March 8.

Consul Emil Sauer has been spending his leave of absence in New York City.

Consul Walter A. Foote, Hamburg, Germany, who spent part of his leave in Washington and Philadelphia, sailed for England, where he contemplates remaining for a while. He will return to his post after completing his leave in Southern France.

Consul General William Coffin, who was temporarily assigned to the Department, has returned to Asheville, North Carolina, for the remainder of his leave.

Vice Consul Charles A. Amsden, who recently resigned, has returned to Farmington, New Mexico, to reside with his father.

Vice Consul George C. Arnold Jr., called at the Department with his bride, before sailing for his post at Bucharest, on March 11.

Foreign Service Inspector Ralph J. Totten left for Guaymas, Mexico, to inspect the Consulate at that place.

Foreign Service Inspector Roger Culver Tredwell was last heard from at Lisbon, Portugal. Mr. Tredwell will soon return to the United States and will be married in June to Miss Harriet Low.

Consul Edward Caffery, Bucharest, Roumania, is spending his leave of absence in Biloxi, Mississippi.

Mr. Edwin L. Neville, well known to all the officers in the Far East, expects to sail from San Francisco on March 21 for Tokyo to which

post he has been appointed Japanese Secretary.

Mr. Neville has the distinction of being the first consular officer transferred to the Diplomatic Branch of the American Foreign Service under the new Act.

Foreign Service Inspector Edward J. Norton commenced his inspecting trip at Naples, Italy.

Vice Consul Albert Forster, Berlin, Germany, is spending his leave with relatives in Baltimore.

Diplomatic Secretary Oliver B. Harriman, Copenhagen, Denmark, is spending his leave of absence in Washington.

A party was held in FA (Foreign Service Administration) on the afternoon of March 12 by Mr. Charles C. Eberhardt, the newly appointed American Minister to Nicaragua.

Consul Thomas M. Wilson has been detailed as a Foreign Service Inspector.

Consul James B. Stewart, who has been assigned to the Department, will be detailed for duty in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

Mr. J. D. Dreher, Foreign Service officer, retired, is living at 427 Bay Avenue, Clearwater, Florida.

Francis B. Keene, Foreign Service officer, retired, recently won the President's Cup at the Rome Golf Club from a field of 22.

Ambassador Fletcher is often on the links of the Cosmopolitan Club at Acqua Santa, near Rome, and is considered the best player in the club. In its historic setting the club is unique among golf clubs.

Vice Consul Edward P. Lowry has been elected Commander of the American Legion Post in Mexico City.

Mr. Edward Everett Norris, who was Ambassador Houghton's private secretary, is staying on in Berlin as a member of the staff of Mr. Seymour Gilbert Parker.



Contributed by P. W. Buhrman
JAVA GIRL



The following members of the Foreign Service have been designated as members of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Personnel Board:

Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, Counselor of Embassy, Chairman.

Mr. Ralph J. Totten, Consul General.

Mr. William Dawson, Consul General.

Consul General Albert Halstead, Montreal, Canada, recently visited Washington, calling at the Department.

Consul General Horace Lee Washington, London, England, was taken suddenly ill on February 18. Recent information indicates that Mr. Washington is improving and is at present on leave of absence to recuperate.

Consul Earl L. Packer who has recently been assigned to the Department, arrived in New York on March 6 and was compelled to enter Lexington Hospital for treatment for an attack of tonsillitis.

Diplomatic Secretary Alexander R. Magruder, who has been stationed at the Department, sailed on February 28 for Stockholm, where he has been assigned as Counselor of Legation.

Consul William J. Yerby, Dakar, Senegal, who has been spending his leave in the United States, returned to his post on March 16. In June, Consul Yerby contemplates taking a trip up the Niger to Timbuctu to make a commercial survey of this little-known part of Africa.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Mr. Basil Miles, formerly of the diplomatic service and now American Commissioner to the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris, to Mrs. Peabody Savell, of Indianapolis. The marriage took place March 23, 1925.

Dana C. Sycks, Consul at Turin, sailed on March 10, on his return to his post at Turin, Italy.

The staff of the American Consulate-General celebrated Washington's Birthday by a "Bal de Tête," given on Saturday evening in the small ballroom of the Hotel Esplanade. A cabaret program started the evening which was successful, largely because of the efforts of Miss Agnes Schneider, of the passport department, and Miss Hazel V. Jessem.

Miss Schneider, who, in addition to her work at the Consulate, is being prepared for the operatic stage by Madame Niessen-Stone, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera, sang the "Star Spangled Banner." One of the "hits" of the evening was the impersonation of the famous Dolly Sisters, given by Miss Schneider and Miss Jessen with two dolls, whose tiny feet were made to execute difficult steps. The "Tootandomein Favorites," consisting of "Fatima," "Lucky Strike," and "Camel," impersonated by Mr. Roger Ans-pach, Mr. M. Endrus and Mr. Roy Fox, of the clerical staff, were a great success.

"Red Tape," a burlesque on the visa question, and "Plantation Melodies," in an original setting made by one of the scenic designers of the Ufa Motion Picture Company, concluded the program which was followed by dancing. Nearly all the guests followed the "Bal de Tête" suggestion, and

(Continued on page 139)



Contributed by Q. F. Roberts

TEMPORARY QUARTERS OF THE CONSULATE AT APIA
The picture shows where the office at Apia was housed while the regular quarters were undergoing repair



MR. SUMMERLIN

THE appointment of Mr. George Thomas Summerlin as Minister to Honduras is an advancement in the Service which will be welcome to all Service men. It comes to Mr. Summerlin after a lifetime of labor in the diplomatic service—labor always able and devoted, and over one long period, extremely arduous and delicate. Members of the Service will experience a feeling of deep gratification that they belong to a service which has in many conspicuous instances in the past recognized outstanding merit and which continues to do so. Mr. Summerlin en-



G. T. SUMMERLIN

tered the Diplomatic Service in 1910 as Second Secretary of the Embassy at Tokyo, and has since served as Secretary in Peking and Santiago, Chili, and as Counsellor in Mexico and Rome.

Mr. Summerlin was born in Rayville Louisiana, November 11, 1872, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1896. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the 6th Cavalry in 1896, and resigned

from the Army as a Captain of the 5th Cavalry in 1903. During the Spanish-American War he served both in Porto Rico and the Philippines. He was Chargé d'Affaires ad interim in Mexico continuously during four and a half years, from January 25, 1919 to August 31, 1923, when he was commissioned in that capacity, and he held this position seven months, until the arrival of Ambassador Warren in Mexico, March 25, 1924.

REPORTING THE TACNA-ARICA AWARD

Realizing that the Tacna-Arica question is to South America what the Alsace-Lorraine question was to Europe, the eagerness with which the correspondents awaited the announcement of the award can be appreciated. It had been announced that the award would be released to the press on Monday, March 9, at 10 o'clock, the same hour at which the award was handed by the President in Washington to the Ambassadors of Peru and Chile, and by our Ambassadors to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the two countries.

The press agencies having South American services had already leased space on the cables and had secured special wires from their offices to New York. The Associated Press and the United Press had agreed to send together, exclusive of bulletins, the entire text of 22,000 words for South American service. Shortly before 10 o'clock the press men gathered in the Division of Current Information and as soon as the news that the delivery had been made at the White House was telephoned from the Executive, the Chief of the Division made a short statement on the essential points of the award.

The larger agencies had two or three men present at the meeting and as each sentence was pronounced by the Chief of the Division one of the men disappeared to the telephone and communicated the message direct to a telegraph operator in his office, when it was flashed direct to South America. The Division was subsequently informed that forty seconds after the words had been pronounced they were received by the press offices in South America and that fifteen minutes after the short statement was finished extras had appeared in the larger South American cities.

MR. EBERHARDT

THE appointment of Mr. Charles Christopher Eberhardt as Minister to Nicaragua is a deserved reward of long standing merit. His colleagues in the consular branch will regret his separation from them even though it indicates the consummation of an interchangeability which has been considered so desirable. Mr. Eberhardt has advanced from a clerkship in an American Consulate General to the high position of Minister. This should serve as an inspiration and soften any regret at his loss to the branch of the Service with which he has for so long been identified and should cause it to share willingly with the Diplomatic branch a man whom it has considered exclusively its own. Even those who have not been fortunate enough to be associated intimately with Mr. Eberhardt and to have benefited by the personal contact thus afforded, must receive inspiration from his career.

Mr. C. C. Eberhardt was born in Salina, Kansas, July 27, 1871, and educated in the public schools of Salina and at Wesleyan University. He entered the Service as Vice and Deputy Consul General at Mexico City, October 29, 1904; became Consul at Iquitos, May 24, 1906; at Barranquilla, May 1, 1908; Consul General at Large, January 12, 1910; Consul General of Class 3, July 6, 1918; assigned to Rio de Janeiro, September 26, 1918; did not go to Rio de Janeiro, remained as Consul General at Large; appointed Consul General of Class 2, September 5, 1919, but continued on duty as Consul General at Large. He became Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Personnel Board in the summer of 1924.

ORDER 321

February 21, 1925.

Departmental Order No. 78 of January 30, 1917, prescribing the distribution of duties among the administrative officers of the Department and the supervision to be exercised by such officers over the various Divisions, Bureaus and Offices, is hereby superseded and the officers mentioned will perform the duties and exercise supervision as outlined below:

Under Secretary: Special matters of law and policy. General direction over the work of the Department and the Foreign Service. Division of Political and Economic Information. Division of Current Information. Office of Coordination and Review.

Assistant Secretary Mr. Harrison: Economic

and Financial Matters. Communications (Electrical communications, shipping, aircraft.) Office of the Economic Advisor.

Assistant Secretary, Mr. Wright: Departmental administration. Administrative matters relating to International conferences. Ceremonial and Protocol. Office of the Chief Clerk. Division of Foreign Service Administration (with Mr. Carr). Bureau of Accounts. Index Bureau.

Assistant Secretary, Mr. Carr: Consular Activities. Legislative matters, including the budget. Interdepartmental relations. Emergency fund. Visa matters. Division of Foreign Serv-



Underwood & Underwood

C. C. EBERHARDT

ice Administration (with Mr. Wright). Visa Office.

Assistant Secretary, Mr. MacMurray: Special questions relating to the Far East. Matters relating to the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. Passport matters. Deportation matters. Division of Passport Control. Division of Publications.

The Solicitor: Claims. Extradition. Passports and visas (legal questions). Naturalization. Miscellaneous legal matters.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.



LETTER FROM MR. COFFIN

January 13, 1925.

EDITORS OF THE

FOREIGN SERVICE BULLETIN,

Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: There was an intimation in your January number that you would be glad to receive photographs illustrating a trip recently made by R. J. Totten and myself to Florida.

As the official photographer of the expedition, it gives me the pleasure to send you herewith a photograph of a fish landed by Mr. Totten after a terrific fight of which I was a witness.

Any newspaper writer would describe this fish as "a monster of the finny tribe." Some idea of its size may be gained by an inspection of the hook which resembles less a fishhook than a small anchor. It is also a fact that we possessed no scales large enough on which to weigh this fellow.

I regret that I myself caught no fish worthy of immortality. The nearest I came to it was a shark which broke the line just as I was about to present him with the rod and reel. They were Mr. Totten's property, anyhow.

Yours very truly,

WM. COFFIN.

NOTE BY EDITORS.—*Mr. Coffin does not state how far the camera was held from the fish; a most regrettable omission!*

COMMERCIAL

During the month of February, 1925, there were 2,554 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 2,878 in January, 1925. The Consulate at Nucvitas, Cuba, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having (113), followed by London, England (57), Paris (52), Habana (48), and Shanghai (44).

A total of 2,114 reports were received during February, 1925, as compared with 2,220 during January.

NECROLOGY

Herbert P. Middleton, disbursing officer in the Embassy at Paris, died very suddenly at Constantinople on February 23 from inflammatory rheumatism and pneumonia while on an inspection trip in connection with the courier service.

On the afternoon of March 3 Dr. Alexander Mitchell Carroll died suddenly in Washington. He was a professor of George Washington Uni-

versity and an internationally known archeologist. At the time of his death Dr. Carroll was editor of the *Art and Archaeological Magazine* which he had founded. He was also the founder of the Greek-American Club which eventually expanded into the *Grecce-America Society*, and as a reward for this service to *Grecce* he was decorated with the Order of the Redeemer.

Dr. Carroll had served as a delegate representing the United States on a number of important international gatherings.

Dr. Carroll was the father of Vice Consul Randolph F. Carroll, Rotterdam.

The JOURNAL learns with deep regret of the sudden death at Guatemala City of the wife of American Minister Arthur H. Geissler.

A telegram received reports the sudden death of the wife of Consul Henry C. Von Struve in Mexico.

The JOURNAL learns with regret of the death of D. C. O'Donoghue at Emmettsburg, Md., on February 2, 1925, father of Sydney E. O'Donoghue, Vice Consul at Prague. Mr. O'Donoghue was known to many in the Service.

Aulick Palmer, 81 years old, formerly United States marshal for the District of Columbia, a former officer in the Marine Corps and for four years, from 1889 to 1893, American Consul at Dresden, Germany, died February 20, 1925, at his summer home at Bar Harbor.



Photo Arranged by W. Coffin

THE FISH



YOU NEED INSURANCE OF SOME
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PHONE OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
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RECENT LEGISLATION

THERE has been enacted into law the following provision to authorize the President in certain cases to modify visé fees:

[PUBLIC—No. 464—68TH CONGRESS]
[H. R. 11957]

An Act to authorize the President in certain cases to modify visé fees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding existing law fixing the fees to be collected for visés of passports of aliens and for executing applications for such visés, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, to the extent consistent with the public interest, to reduce such fees or to abolish them altogether, in the case of any class of aliens desiring to visit the United States who are not "immigrants" as defined in the Immigration Act of 1924, and who are citizens or subjects of countries which grant similar privileges to citizens of the United States of a similar class visiting such countries.

Approved, February 25, 1925.

Funds have been made available for the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States at Tokyo, Japan:

[PUBLIC—No. 443—68TH CONGRESS]
[H. R. 9700]

An Act to authorize the Secretary of State to enlarge the site and erect buildings thereon for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States in Tokyo, Japan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America

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By TRACY H. LAY

Consul General of the United States

Foreword by

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NATION'S BUSINESS

United States Chamber of Commerce
Washington

in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, empowered at a cost not exceeding \$1,250,000, to acquire in Tokyo, Japan, additional land adjoining the site of the former American Embassy and such other land as may be necessary, and construct thereon suitable buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States, the said buildings to include residences for the diplomatic and consular representatives, and the furnishing of the same, and an appropriation of \$1,150,000 is hereby authorized for this purpose, in addition to the sum of \$100,000 already available.

Approved, February 21, 1925.

An item in the Deficiency Bill, approved March 4, 1925, appropriates \$280,000, in addition to the \$100,000 already available, to enable the Secretary of State to acquire the sites for both the Embassy and the Consulate General and to meet the cost of such construction work, including architectural services, as will require expenditure of funds prior to July 1, 1926. Authority is also given in this item in the following sense:

"*Provided*, That within the limit of cost fixed by the Act of February 21, 1925, for the acquisition of land, construction of buildings, and furnishing of same, the Secretary of State is authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of the buildings authorized by the Act."

Funds have also been made available for the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States at Amoy, China.

The following item is carried in the Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved March 4, 1925:

"Consular Building, Amoy, China: For the construction in accordance with the Act approved February 17, 1911, of a consular building or buildings at Amoy, China, fiscal year 1926, \$20,000, in addition to the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$300,000 for the acquisition of Embassy, Legation, and consular buildings and grounds, contained in the Act entitled 'An Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the year ending June 30, 1922,' approved March 2, 1921."

There remains an unexpended balance of approximately \$43,000 in the appropriation (of \$300,000 above referred to) and plans have already been obtained for the construction of the consular building at Amoy, China. The present building there has for some time been in a dangerous condition and is now regarded as a menace to the lives of the consular staff occupying it.



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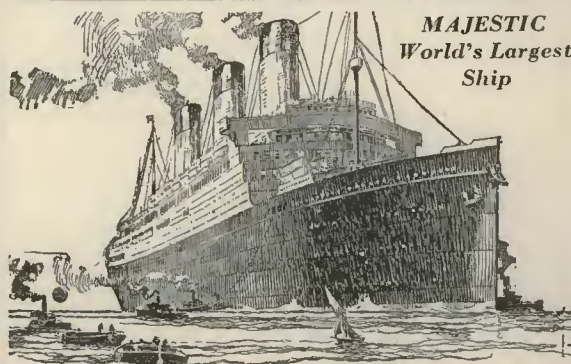
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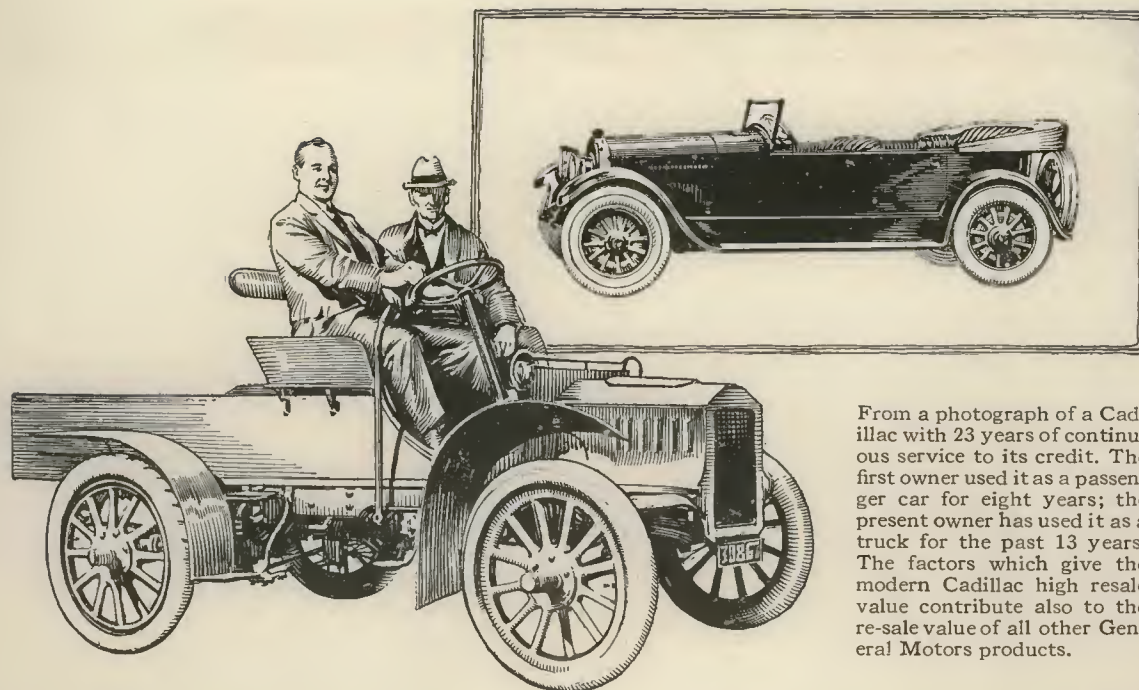
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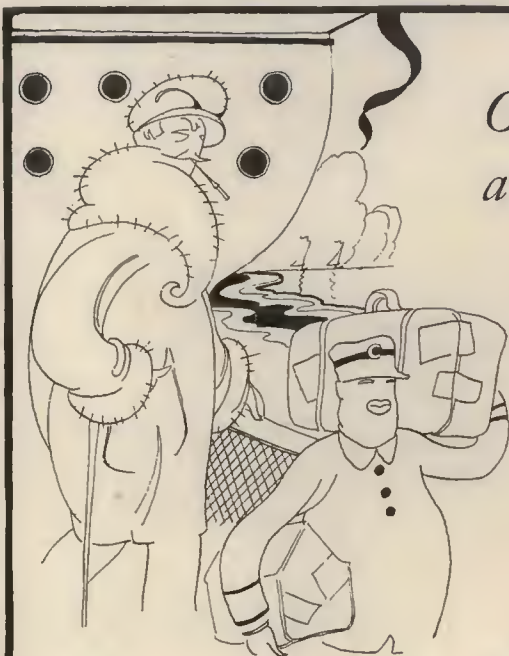
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TRANSFERS

OFFICERS OF CAREER

Cornelius Van H. Engert, now assigned to Habana, appointed First Secretary of the American Legation at San Salvador.

Culver B. Chamberlain, now assigned as Vice Consul at Canton, assigned as Vice Consul at Tientsin.

James P. Davis, Consul detailed to Shanghai, resigned effective March 10, 1925.

James G. Finley, now assigned as Vice Consul at Patras, assigned as Vice Consul at Montreal.

Joseph A. Marquis, Vice Consul at Paris, resigned effective February 12, 1925.

Edwin L. Neville, Consul now at Department, appointed Secretary of Embassy and Japanese Secretary at Tokyo.

Earl L. Packer, Vice Consul detailed to the Legation at Riga, detailed to Department.

Emil Sauer, assigned as Consul at Sherbrooke temporarily.

Edward E. Silvers, now assigned as Vice Consul at Seville, assigned as Vice Consul at Cadiz temporarily.

James B. Stewart, now assigned as Consul at Tampico, detailed to Department.

Ralph J. Totten, now assigned as Consul General at Barcelona, detailed as Inspector.

NONCAREER OFFICERS

Paul C. Betts, Paris, appointed Vice Consul there.

R. Barry Bigelow, now Vice Consul at St. Gall, appointed Vice Consul at Lucerne temporarily.

Earl Brenman, now Vice Consul at Stettin, transferred to be Vice Consul at Goteborg.

David C. Elkington, now Vice Consul and Clerk at Algiers, transferred to be Vice Consul at Casablanca.

Julius C. Jensen, now Vice Consul at Goteborg temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and Clerk at Copenhagen.

Lucius H. Johnson, now Vice Consul at Montreal, transferred to be Vice Consul at Winnipeg.

Mark R. Kreidler, appointed American Consular Agent at Cruz Grande.

William C. Vyse, Vice Consul at Paris, appointed Vice Consul at Algiers.

William C. Young, Vice Consul at London, appointed Vice Consul at Paris.

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RESIGNATIONS

George T. Colman, Consul at Punta Arenas, Chile, effective March 1, 1925.

Thomas R. Owens, Consul detailed to Havana, effective March 9, 1925.

J. Chatten Hendra, Consular Agent at Cruz Grande, Chile.

Henry T. Purdy, Consular Agent at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.

James Ryerson, Consular Agent at Galt, Ontario.

APPOINTMENTS

John A. Creaghan, of Great Britain, Consular Agent at Newcastle, N. B.

Edward S. Parker, Clerk at Madras, to be Vice Consul there.

John Saxe, Consular Agent at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 121)

clusion reached that the Foreign Service School as at present established by executive and departmental orders for the training of those who have passed the examination is preferable. The term of a year of instruction in the department is, according to the executive order, to "be considered a period of probation" (p. 422).

While the author is opposed to the creation of a Government School for Foreign Service similar to West Point and Annapolis, he believes that there should be established a "central institution." He writes:

"At present there seems to be a wide gap between the educational curriculum of our universities and the demands of the Foreign Service career.

"The real need is for an institution that will bridge this gap. This cannot be done by applying technical instruction in the lower grades; it requires an extension of the curriculum beyond anything that is now attempted. It demands a central institution of the most advanced order in which the graduates from our universities and colleges may enroll themselves for diplomatic or Foreign Service training. That is the field of greatest promise; it is one which would afford our foreign representatives at least an equal start in educational equipment with those of any other nation." Continuing under the rubric: "A National Academy of Foreign Relations," he adds: "This brings us to the recommendation that in-



stead of an academy of diplomacy for youthful students, there should be established in Washington a National Academy of Foreign Relations which would coordinate and supplement the work of the universities. Governmental scholarships could then be offered in necessary number and distributed among the various universities in proportion to the facilities offered by them in the character of training required" (p. 348-9).

Perhaps nothing will so much contribute to inspire the Foreign Service and to stimulate able young men to enter its ranks, as the promotion of properly qualified service men to fill vacancies in ministerial posts. To quote the author: "No service could be expected to develop men of the capacity of strong ambassadors or ministers with these positions substantially closed to them" (p. 296).

President Coolidge will be considered to have evinced his concurrence in these views, for by the terms of his own executive order of June 7, 1924, he has made it a duty of the Foreign Service Personnel Board: "To submit to the Secretary of State the names of those Foreign Service officers who, in the opinion of the Board, have demonstrated special capacity for promotion to the grade of Minister" (p. 296).

The general makeup of the book is unusually attractive, with its large type, wide margins, convenient paragraph subheadings, and valuable collection of Acts and Executive orders in the appendix.

The book is a fitting memorial to the new diplomacy and supplies a delightfully interesting and comprehensive account of our Foreign Service. The general public and those more particularly interested in the conduct of our foreign affairs will find it not only instructive but also absorbingly interesting.

ITEMS

(Continued from page 125)

novel and grotesque headdresses contributed to a colorful picture.

The Embassy staff came in late, after seeing Ambassador Houghton and Miss Mathilde Houghton off to Switzerland.

Mr. Shephard Morgan, of the Dawes Commission, and Mrs. Morgan also arrived late with their dinner guests.

Others included: Mr. Frederick W. King, president of the American Chamber of Commerce; Colonel Roddie and Captain Pollock, of the British Commission.



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FAREWELL TO MR. HUGHES

(Continued from page 115)

channels to constructive ends. The Foreign Service has been efficiently reorganized; initial difficulties and obstacles have been overcome; encouragement throughout all ranks has been given; merit has been recognized. Neither the Department nor the Foreign Service will ever forget this record, nor will they ever forget the Secretary of State who successfully championed them throughout his term of office.

"Mr. Secretary, our most earnest wishes for continued achievement and for the happiness that comes from achievement will be with you always. We wish you Godspeed in whatever activity you may in future turn to. We thank you for your unfailing consideration in the face of our often inadequate abilities. Our personal loyalty to you will not terminate tomorrow; loyalty and affection such as we have for you, Sir, can be limited neither by time nor circumstance."

BIRTHS

A son, William, was born February 10, 1925, at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to Vice Consul and Mrs. George R. Phelan.

MARRIAGES

Roebling-Arnold. Miss Janice May Roebling, of Passaic, N. J., to George Carpenter Arnold, Jr., Vice Consul at Bucharest, at Passaic, on March 5, 1925.

R. F. Boyce, at Hamilton, Ontario, has received a letter from an alien who wishes to return to the United States, in which an earnest endeavor is made to convince the Consul that \$20 for a visa for himself and his wife and \$16 head tax is too much:

"I think it's very unjust. It would amount to \$36. Why that is nearly enough to build ourselves a little house in Florida. Please be a easy on us."

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THE COAST GUARD

(Continued from page 114)

patient with us they can count on the Coast Guard to do the job.

There is one thing I want, and we all want: we want you gentlemen representing the senior department to help hold up the hands of the Coast Guard just as we want representatives of all the departments to do so. The enemy have money without limit. They are trying all they can to discredit the Coast Guard. They are trying to corrupt the personnel of the Coast Guard. To the best of my knowledge, to date they have not succeeded in that. We know, however, that enlisted men getting \$50 and \$60 a month are repeatedly offered two and three thousand dollars simply to let some launch go by. We need your support. We need the support of all our people in the Government and of all good citizens.

The job is a difficult and trying one, but I hope that I have been fortunate enough to suggest to you something of the spirit of the Service that is

going into this disagreeable task with determination and with the highest sense of devotion to duty.

MR. HUGHES' VASE

ON the day Secretary Hughes relinquished his office, the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association, on behalf of the Association, gave him the handsome silver vase pictured on page 117 of this issue. The vase stood about 2 feet high and was inscribed "Charles Evans Hughes, from the American Foreign Service Association." In acknowledgment of the gift, Mr. Hughes has sent the following letter:

March 4, 1925.

EVAN E. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,
*Chairman, Executive Committee,
Foreign Service Association,
Department of State.*

MY DEAR MR. YOUNG: Will you tell the members of the American Foreign Service Association that it is quite impossible for me to express my



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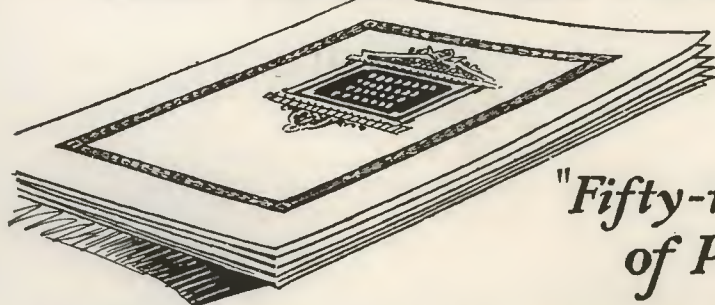
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appreciation of their kindness. Their exquisite gift will always remind me of the happiest association I have ever had outside my home. It has been a privilege to work with them for the country we love, and I have felt the inspiration of their zeal. They have made me their debtors in many ways, but the best of all is the realization of their friendship, a bond which will continue to bind us after the loosing of the temporary official tie.

I know nothing in the Government more admirable than the spirit of the Foreign Service of the United States and if there is anything I can ever do to promote the interests of the Service, to secure a better appreciation of it on the part of our people, you may count upon me.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

The following candidates have been successful in the January Foreign Service examinations. They have been designated by the President as "Foreign Service Officers Unclassified." A total

of 148 took the written test and 144 both the written and oral.

Clayson W. Aldridge, of Rome, N. Y.
David K. E. Bruce, of Ruxton, Md.
Robert L. Buell, of Rochester, N. Y.
Selden Chapin, of Erie, Pa.
Charles Henry Coster, of New York, N. Y.
Pattie H. Field, of Denver, Colo.
Franklin B. Frost, of Providence, R. I.
Harvey S. Gerry, of Washington, D. C.
Durward Grinstead, of Manchester, Mass.
Julius C. Holmes, of Lawrence, Kans.
Royal R. Jordan, of Cambridge, Mass.
David McK. Key, of Chattanooga, Tenn.
John H. Paxton, of Danville, Va.
Robert C. Rasche, of Blacksburg, Va.
Gustavus G. Reiniger, of Orange City, Iowa.
A. Sheldon Thomas, of East Orange, N. J.
Angus I. Ward, of Chassell, Mich.
Clifton R. Wharton, of Boston, Mass.
David Williamson, of Colorado Springs, Colo.
Stanley Woodward, of Philadelphia, Pa.

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