

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Photo by MacAskill, Halifax

ACADIAN BOYS HARVESTING EELGRASS, ISLE MADAME

Vol. VI FEBRUARY, 1929 No. 2

THE NEW HUPMOBILE CENTURY SIX

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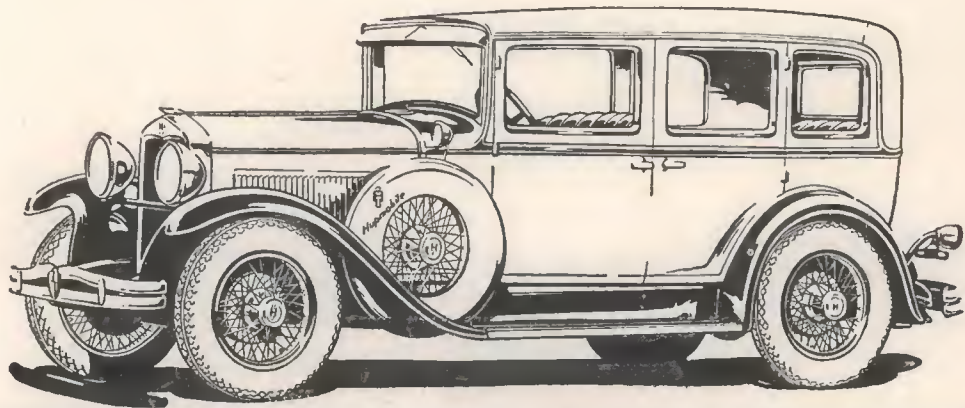


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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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FEBRUARY, 1929

My Lady's Isle

A Home of Evangeline's Descendants

By O. GAYLORD MARSH, *Consul, Sydney, Nova Scotia*

"Only along the shore of the mournful and misty Atlantic
Linger a few Acadian peasants, whose fathers
from exile
Wandered back to their native land to die in its
bosom—"

And it is interesting indeed that they are still locally known as Acadians.

It will be recalled that when Basil the blacksmith entered the sunny and hospitable home of ever cheerful Benedict he spoke in part as follows in regard to the British ships at their anchors in the Gaspereau's mouth:

"But all are commanded
On the morrow to meet in the church, where his
Majesty's mandate
Will be proclaimed as law in the land. Alas! in
the meantime
Many surmises of evil alarm the hearts of the
people.
Louisburg is not forgotten, nor Beau Sejour,
nor Port Royal.
Many already have fled to the forest and lurk on
its outskirts,
Awaiting with anxious hearts the dubious fate
of tomorrow."

The rest of the story of the immortal Evangeline and her companions, who were "scattered like dust and leaves," is well known to the reader. But what of those who fled to the forest? Their story, alas, has not been written by a Longfellow;

but their story, too, holds its pathos, and their descendants are surrounded by a very certain interest and sentiment.

The relatively small but picturesque and park-like island of Cape Breton just out into the mournful and misty Atlantic; and it hovers in its bosom and by its side other islets that bear their own names and have their own interest and individuality, though to the world at large they are swallowed up in the boundaries and history of the parent island. I have in mind especially Chapel Island, where the Micmac Indians, a branch of the Algonquins and former allies of the Acadians, journey each year as pilgrims to observe their ancient tribal rites, and Isle Madame, or My Lady's Isle, which is very largely inhabited by descendants of refugee Acadians. It is to the latter that this brief article is dedicated.

On a beautiful morning of early October—

"While arrayed in its robes of russet and scarlet
and yellow,
Bright with the sheen of the dew, each glittering
tree of the forest
Flashed like the plane-tree the Persian adorned
with mantels and jewels"—

my wife and I motored over the bridge which for only a few years has spanned Lennox Passage, separating Cape Breton from the formerly distant and secluded Isle Madame. And here we paused on the threshold of one of the few remaining bits of Acadia to reenact in our imaginations



the plight of those Acadians who fled to the forest and were left lurking there by Longfellow in the development of his more definite, if any more impressive, story of the deportation and wanderings of that sad people who are typified in Evangeline and Gabriel.

And this is the story we conjured up: A waiting with anxious hearts under the inclement shelter of the fir tree and in the wigwams of friendly Micmacs; the learning on the morrow of the cruel fate of their people; a desperate resolution to avoid that fate and to preserve their language and customs in a secluded islet only "besieged by the ocean"; a—

"Pausing and looking back to gaze once more on their dwellings,

Ere they were shut from sight by the winding road and the woodland"—

a long and weary trudge through the harsh and inhospitable forest with hunger and fatigue and sickness and death; a crossing in Indian canoes of the cold and sometimes turbulent Canso Gut and of the lonely Lennox Passage; and lastly the building of cabins and chapels to be replaced by better houses and by imposing churches and open fields and fishing villages and thriving little cities.

Thus was settled My Lady's Isle, named from a queen of France; and that community added to by returning exiles, refugees from Louisburg, and immigrants from Jersey Island, for long before

the coming of bridges and modern automobile roads, remained in effective isolation, except for the fishing fleets of the North Atlantic, thus retaining the language and traditions, customs and crafts, and hospitality and religion of their forbears.

So then we entered Acadia. And what did we find in our brief and pleasant visit that was Acadian? It was this: The Acadian language; homes of peace and contentment, "with dormer windows and gables projecting over the basement below"; "their dwellings were open as day and the hearts of the owners"; churches that "sprinkled with holy sounds the air"; other tales and legends like those of old and with similar morals; the islet out in the ocean like a salvaged "raft, as it were, from the shipwrecked nation"; a people "at peace with God and the world."

The villages and farm houses of My Lady's Isle hover close to the seashore as if yet with anxious hearts of yore, and as if only pausing in their flight. But on the day of our visit a British war vessel was riding in the bay by the shire town of Arichat, and there was no cannon pointed against them, and the Acadians were not afraid, for a friendlier purpose brought that ship to their shores.

These Acadians speak somewhat solemnly of the greater prosperity of the past and of the better days gone by. They are now suffering a passing crisis in their principal industries, "another race

with other customs and language" is mingling with them, their young people are hearing the call of the larger cities, and antique hunters are carrying away the "faces clumsily carved in oak." The island is becoming less self-contained and more dependent upon the new and developing Canada. But there yet remains a great wealth of sentiment and tradition for the student, the writer, and the tourist, a wealth that merits preservation.

My Lady's Isle is changing, but it is Acadia still, for truly—



Photo by C. Gaylord Marsh

AN ACADIAN FARM, D'ESCOUSE, ISLE MADAME

Villages and farm houses of My Lady's Isle hover close to the seashore. Cape Breton Island is visible in the distance across Lennox Passage



"In the fisherman's cot the wheel and loom are still busy;
Maidens still wear their Norman caps and their kirtles of homespun,
And by the evening fire repeat Evangeline's story,
While from its rocky caverns the deep-voiced, neighboring ocean
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest."

FAMOUS TREES OF HOLY LAND

Our thoughts are carried back to Bible days by a recent letter from J. Thayer Gilman, American Vice Consul at Jerusalem, giving an inquirer information, obtained with some difficulty and delay, as to the present day condition of the Cedars of Lebanon, so plentiful when Solomon sent to Hiram, King of Tyre, saying "I purpose to build an house unto the name of the Lord my God * * * now therefore command thou that they hew me cedar trees out of Lebanon"; the Oaks

of Bashan, once the type of haughtiness "high and lifted up"; and Abraham's Oak, probably that in whose midday shade he entertained his three heavenly visitors.

"The Cedars of Lebanon," Mr. Gilman reports, "which in Bible times grew in great numbers throughout what is now the Lebanese Republic, have dwindled to a small grove of 150 to 200 trees known as 'The Cedars.' The grove is enclosed by a wall inside of which a new hotel has recently been erected and is a popular summer resort for residents of the Lebanon. To reach it one first goes north from Beirut about five hours by automobile to the small village of Bisharreh. From Bisharreh 'The Cedars' is approximately an hour's stiff climb up the mountains on foot or muleback. A new automobile road, however, is now in the course of construction from Bisharreh to 'The Cedars' which will make this resort more easily accessible to visitors in the future.

"Bashan, lying to the east of the source of the Jordan River north of Gilead, was once famous for its oaks. At present, however, only a few scrub oaks exist in scattered portions of the district. According to the biblical story, Manassah



Photo by MacAskill, Hali'ax

AN ACADIAN CHURCH, D'ESCOUSE, ISLE MADAME



was instructed by the Lord to cut down the oaks at the time the Kingdom of Og was allotted to his tribe and the few trees which remained after the deforestation of the country were cursed by Jehovah. The once well known cities of Bashan have fallen into ruin and the country today is inhabited principally by Arab peasants who dwell in small villages, and by nomadic Bedouin tribes.

"Abraham's oak, which is stated by tourist guides and the residents of Hebron to be the original oak of Abraham's time, grows just outside of the village of Hebron in southern Palestine, and is pointed out to tourists who go there to visit the Cave of Macphelah. The oak is unquestionably a very old tree, at present in a bad state of decay, but there is some doubt in more enlightened circles as to whether it has been in existence during the several thousands of years which have elapsed since Abraham's time."

SHIPPING BOARD EXHIBIT AT SEVILLE

The Spanish Ambassador at Washington recently inspected at the offices of the U. S. Shipping Board in Washington a remarkable exhibit that was being sent to the International Exposition at Seville (which opens next March), and through the courtesy of Alfred A. Haag, Director of the Bureau of Research, U. S. Shipping Board, several Foreign Service officers stationed at the Department were privileged to be present on that occasion.

The exhibit consisted in part of beautifully colored, concave panoramic views, indirectly lighted, of the harbors of New York, Lisbon, Valparaiso, and Rio de Janeiro; but the most original part of the exhibit was a huge up-to-date map of the world, designed to show not only all the shipping routes, names of steamship companies, etc., but also all the principal commodities that are imported and exported in commerce with the United States by the various countries in the whole world. A novel and strikingly picturesque method of showing on the map the location of offices and commodities, at the thousands of sea-ports, was the use of jeweled pins affixed at such ports, the jewels flashing in the light as effectively as and far more economically than electric bulbs. White jewels showed where representatives of the State Department are located, blue those of the Department of Commerce, pink those of the Shipping Board, while amber, green and red indicated, respectively, exports, imports, and combined exports and imports.

The most novel feature of this map is, however, the division of the entire area of the world into districts, shown by various colors and representing zones of trade, with special regard to the movement of imports and exports through the ports of the various zones, irrespective of national boundaries. This feature, so far as known, has never before been graphically developed in the manner described.

A descriptive booklet giving full details of this exhibit will probably be issued later by the U. S. Shipping Board.



Photo by MacLeod

MICMAC INDIANS IN TRIBAL COSTUME,
CAPE BRETON ISLAND

HISTORIC PEN

The gold pen presented to Secretary Kellogg, which was described in the January number of the JOURNAL, was used by President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg when signing the ratification of the multilateral pact for renunciation of war at the White House on January 17, 1929.

It was also used at the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration at the Pan-American Union in Washington last December.



VENI, VIDI, VICI

By DAVID H. BUFFUM, *Vice Consul, Leghorn, Italy*



It is more than possible that he has never heard of trade expansion in all his life and does not care to know about its fine points, but in his way he is as loyal an exponent of American trade promotion as ever followed up a "Trade Opportunity." To be sure, he has his moments of depression, and there are days, sometimes weeks, when he feels that his efforts in the foreign field are unappreciated, but he remains doggedly at his post, fortified by the realization that he is performing his duty as he conceives it. Now, then, the expansion of American trade abroad may quite easily be coupled with the elements of tragedy, and those who advertise American collars are not necessarily examples of masculine pulchritude. All of which requires a little explanation.

His place of business is the Free City of Danzig on the Baltic Sea—to be more specific, near the corner of Heiligegeistgasse and Grosse Wollbergasse. His master, who owns a haberdashery shop and who incidentally carries American commodities, had trained him in his youth to stand in front of the shop, wearing a collar and tie about his shaggy neck, much to the amusement of passers-by and potential customers. He is a sizeable mongrel, but in spite of untold difficulties he has executed his commercial rôle unflinchingly for about four years now, and he has a steadfastness of purpose and a deferential loyalty to his superiors that would do credit to a pedigreed canine.

For several months he has worn an American collar, the makcup of which is new to the Danzig public. Lately his master has attempted to lend him a still more Americanized appearance by tying about his head a pair of horn-rimmed spectacles. Day in and day out he stands at his post on the sidewalk before his master's shop, shackled only by his sense of duty, but there are times when he appears to inwardly curse the whole institution of international commerce.

Other dogs—free dogs—of course, frequently pass by and occasionally stop to survey him in his solemn garb with a sort of insulting interest, but he staunchly remains at his post, and nearly always is able to stare down such rabble through his horn-rimmed spectacles with a cold and aloof dignity that generally prompts them to depart and

leave him unmolested to his sordid and commercial tasks. It isn't that he feels haughty or arrogant, although he quite naturally attaches a certain amount of glorified importance to his position and feels in a sense superior to all the other Danzig dogs. And he has dignity, there is no question about it; but his task is sometimes a very irksome one, for there has been many a canine gathering or maneuvering in the Heiligegeistgasse that he would have dearly loved to join. But, no; he remains doggedly at his post, for duty is duty; foreign commerce is foreign commerce; and bosses who exploit their pets for self gain are, after all, bosses.

One beautiful spring morning, when a young dog's fancy might easily turn into amorous channels, a lady spaniel friend approached him, for whom he had a great and what might have developed into a lasting admiration. The customary greetings which canine etiquette appear to demand were duly exchanged. Various emotions were doubtless seething within his shaggy chest, and he was obviously torn between the instincts of court-



Photo by Edwin C. Kemp

"DOGGEDLY AT HIS POST"



ship and duties of business; but he stood his ground, mastered the situation, and gazed at the newcomer with a bespectacled, but rather mournful indifference, the latter forthwith disappearing on the run around the corner of the street with the big name, doubtless in search of a less eccentric cavalier.

It was after such incidents that he appeared particularly bitter at his lot and felt like a social outcast as he gazed wistfully through his American horn-rimmed glasses. On such occasions he might easily have ruminated as follows:

"This is a dog's life that I am leading here! Who gets the benefit from all my efforts? I certainly do not! The boss in there is simply using me to his own advantage without the slightest consideration for me! It isn't right; why can't men be decent and fair? Oh, for the day when I can get my rights as other dogs! Oh, rats! I don't care *what* the Poles or the Danzigers do to Danzig! I don't care if the League of Nations *never* settles the Westerplatte question! I'm good and properly fed up!"

But one morning he stood at his customary stand trembling with emotion and, to the intense delight of an interested observer, he broke his long established precedent and, although attired in his American tie and collar and wearing his spectacles, dashed into the middle of the Heiligegeistgasse and became straightway involved in a terrific dog fight. It did not last long and he was an unquestioned victor. At its conclusion he dutifully returned to his place of business, his "well-known" American collar back side to, and his spectacles hanging ludicrously from a string about his neck. The observer adjusted his spectacles more comfortably for him, turned his collar into a less ecclesiastic position, and it was then learned that his name was Caesar.

What a name! There were indeed new realms for him to conquer and Rubicons for him to cross. Why, there was the whole of the Grossewollwebergasse teeming with the possibilities of conquests and pleasures, if he would but overcome his commercial inhibitions and assert his individuality.

He still performs his duty expanding American trade, but at least on the occasion alluded to he could have truthfully

said in dog language the words of his illustrious predecessor: "Veni, vidi, vici."

STATE DEPARTMENT CLUB

The State Department Club held its opening meeting of the winter season on December 27 at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington. The evening program opened with the singing of Christmas songs by an impromptu group of singers under the leadership of Consul Robert L. Keiser; the singers were Mesdames Joseph B. Matre, William H. Beck, Jean Ramsay, Mildred Smith, and L. Adelaide Watson; and Messrs. James L. Duncan, Donald Hartman, Consul Robert D. Longyear, J. W. McMahan, and Maitland S. Wright.

Mrs. Edythe Marmion Brosius, who had recently returned to Washington from a concert tour in the West, then gave a delightful selection of music on the harp, which included specimens of the German, Austrian, Spanish and French schools; the concluding number, given as an encore, was a quaint, old Irish melody, which Mrs. Brosius had discovered in an ancient manuscript.

An informal reception to Under Secretary J. Reuben Clark was then held, after which dancing, indulged in to a late hour, and refreshments, brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

JAPANESE LUNCHEON

On Thursday, January 17, 1929, a group of Foreign Service Officers were the hosts at a luncheon for the members of the Japanese Embassy. This was the second meeting, the first having been given by the Japanese in November. Those present at the latest meeting were Messrs. Morishima, Satow, Tsurumi, Maki, Yoshida, Kitazawa, Toyodo, and Ono from the Embassy, and Messrs. Ballantine, Davis, Dooman, Hamilton, Hodgdon, Josselyn, Murray, Packer, Peck, and Warren from the Department.

Mr. Ballantine's has been the guiding hand among the Americans that has made possible these meetings. It is planned hereafter to have monthly meetings at designated places. There will be no formality for attending; any Foreign Service Officer in the Department or on leave is invited to attend, as is the case with the weekly Spanish luncheon of Foreign Service Officers, now an institution of several years standing. Mr. Ballantine will be glad to give at any time information regarding the time and place of the next meeting.



"CAESAR"



THE ALL-AMERICAN CANAL

On December 21, 1928, President Coolidge signed the Boulder Canyon bill, and now this gigantic engineering project, the cost of which is placed at \$176,000,000, awaits the ratification by six of the seven States in the Colorado River basin, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona and California.

Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation of the Interior Department, was reported in the *Washington Sunday Star* of December 30, 1928, as saying:

"An important adjunct to the giant concrete wedge that will block up the turbulent waters of the Colorado will be the construction of the all-American Canal, which the Colorado River Board has estimated will cost \$38,500,000. At present the Imperial Valley receives its water for irrigation and domestic purposes from the Colorado River by means of the Imperial Canal. The water is diverted at Rockwood Gates, about one mile north of the international boundary, and a canal carried it into Mexican territory to avoid the high mesa and sand dune country north of the international boundary, the water later being brought back into the United States to the Im-

perial Valley. For some 50 miles the canal traverses Mexican soil. The proposed all-American Canal will be wholly within the United States, thus avoiding irritating international problems. Under the new plan the water will be diverted from the Colorado River at Laguna Dam, the present intake of the canal for the Yuma irrigation project, 23 miles by river above the intake of the Imperial Canal. The main canal is to lead southwest to a point near the river just north of the international boundary and westward, parallel to that line, to a point some 10 miles west of Calexico, a total length of 75 miles, linking up with the Imperial Valley system. To overcome the engineering difficulties of constructing a canal through the sand dune country the Colorado River Board has recommended that the canal should be lined with concrete. The Suez Canal traverses similar sand dunes, and it is said that no special construction or maintenance difficulties were encountered."

Consul Frank Bohr, at Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico, on October 19, 1929, kindly sent a photograph, received from the Imperial Irrigation District at Imperial, Calif., showing the Rockwood Irrigation Intake Gates, mentioned above; and a reproduction of that photograph is shown herewith.



ROCKWOOD IRRIGATION INTAKE GATES

Photo from Frank Bohr



WHAT A CONSUL DOES

The activities of a Foreign Service officer were described very helpfully and suggestively in a recent letter from Consul A. W. Kliefoth, at Riga, Latvia, to an American inquirer, and from it the following extracts have been taken.

After saying that "a diplomatic and consular officer's activities grow from day to day, and any fixed description is soon out of date," Mr. Kliefoth said, apropos of the "human interest" activities of an officer, "he performs not only a whole series of official and legal services but he is called upon to give advice to the needy, comfort to the unhappy, solve domestic complications, in short he is often the spiritual as well as the financial, business and legal adviser of a great many Americans in foreign lands. These personal activities are very important and in many posts take up a large part of the officer's time."

The activities of a Consulate in alien visa work, Consul Kliefoth remarked, "are not limited to the routine work of issuing visas but of making searching investigations as to the admissibility of aliens under the immigration regulations, and of explaining to the innumerable persons the character of the American laws and the reasons for their inadmissibility."

"While the consular regulations and general instructions of the Foreign Service, and international and American law, do not specifically determine any consular functions to be performed literally on behalf of aliens, the Consul spends a great deal of his time in such activities. They are manifold as those performed for American citizens and are duties as essential as those performed for Americans. They have developed outside of the observation and regulations of the Department of State and are unrecognized thereby. Each American Foreign Service officer is at all times called upon to be a source of information regarding his own country. He is called upon to answer questions regarding its history, geography, institutions, customs as well as industry and commerce. Students, scientists, journalists, politicians and business men call at the Consulate hoping to find a solution for all their American problems.

"In office or out of office the American Foreign Service officer must by his behavior represent the highest ideals of American culture, trade and fair play.

"These requests for assistance can not be refused in their entirety although the Consulate must refrain from spending money belonging to the American Government in behalf of aliens.

Nevertheless, in order to establish sound and friendly connections, the Consulate must have a good reputation locally. If the Consul expects to receive information either from official or private sources he must to the same extent be ready to give information. This work requires not only time but training as well. No matter how skilled a Foreign Service officer may be in the knowledge of his own laws and regulations and in the administration of his office, he can never obtain the sympathetic cooperation of the foreign community to which he is accredited unless he is also skilled to be a likable and well informed representative of the United States, its institutions and customs."

AN APPRECIATION

Many Foreign Service officers have labored faithfully in connection with matters entrusted to their care by the Department of State at the request of the United States Veterans Bureau, and it is fitting, therefore, that they should see the following letter of appreciation of their work:

UNITED STATES VETERANS BUREAU,
Washington, December 15, 1928.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

It is no less a duty than a pleasure to bear witness in this formal manner to the continued cooperation of your Department in extending entitlements authorized by this bureau to its beneficiaries abroad.

This work has been well accomplished and the bureau and its wards rendered conspicuous service.

May I express on behalf of the bureau, appreciation to those in your immediate Department and to the Foreign Service officers who have made possible the satisfactory results, which are hereby acknowledged.

Very truly yours,

FRANK T. HINES,
Director.

THE HON.,
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BALLOT

Attention is called to the form of Ballot enclosed in this number. Active members are urged to vote and return the ballot as soon as possible.



DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

The lack of an authoritative dictionary of American biography, comparable in either scope or scholarship to the British Dictionary of National Biography, had long been deplored by American scholars, and when the newly organized American Council of Learned Societies appointed a committee in 1922 to consider such a project, Mr. Adolph S. Ochs generously agreed on behalf of the *New York Times* to supply the required sum of \$500,000 for the work, with the understanding that the entire responsibility for the contents of the volumes rested with the above mentioned Council. The first volume of 660 pages, in the series of 20 volumes, appeared in 1928, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The selection of names for a dictionary of biography offers greater difficulties in the United States than in European countries. The Council states that only those who have made some significant contribution to American life in its manifold aspects shall be included; and the following rules have been laid down: No living person shall have biographies in the dictionary; no persons who have not lived in the territory now known as the United States shall be eligible; and no British officers serving in America after the Colonies had declared their independence shall appear in the dictionary.

Limitations of space necessitates terse, compact, direct statements, without rhetorical ornament. This work, the foreword states, should throw a light upon the career of men and women who by the caprice of fortune have been lost from view; it will also be a reinterpretation of character and career made necessary by new sources of information and new points of view—a reinterpretation of the lives of makers of American life and culture.

LADIES' LUNCHEON

On Monday, January 7, 1929, another luncheon of Foreign Service women was held at the clubhouse of the American Association of University Women. Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr was the guest of honor and 28 other ladies attended. In view of the success of this, and previous luncheons, an informal committee was chosen to provide for carrying on the luncheons monthly. Aside from the opportunity the gatherings offer for officers' wives visiting the city to meet those permanently in Washington, several ladies en route to new

posts have been able to gather valuable information from those who have lived at the same or similar posts. The February luncheon, it is expected, will be held at the same clubhouse, but on a suggestion from Mrs. Carr, it is hoped future meetings can be held at the Women's Club.

Those present were: Mrs. H. J. Anslinger, P. H. Alling, W. W. Butterworth, Jr., W. F. Boyle, W. J. Carr, V. Chapin, E. O. Clubb, F. Cole, Roy T. Davis, C. L. DeVault, F. T. F. Dumont, J. G. Erhardt, A. E. Gray, M. M. Hamilton, J. H. Hickerson, S. Hollis, Jones, P. Josselyn, R. F. Keiser, J. F. Martin, J. B. Osborne, W. R. Peck, Winthrop R. Scott, J. F. Simmons, J. B. Stewart, W. C. Thurston, C. D. Westcott, F. Warren, H. L. Washington.



Photo by Mrs. W. L. Lowrie

Commander Richard E. Byrd and his dog "Igloo" at Wellington, New Zealand, November 24, 1928. The Antarctic Expedition left Dunedin, New Zealand, for the South Pole on Dec. 1, 1928



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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. Copyright, 1929, by the American Foreign Service Association

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COOPERATION

We—this is not a pompous editorial pronoun, but stands for the whole staff of the JOURNAL, with its many helpful friends—want to make the JOURNAL more interesting and helpful, or, in other words, to help it to grow until it becomes a publication worthy of the best traditions and highest ideals of the Service. This means careful thought and persistent effort, but, above all, the whole-hearted cooperation of all in the Service.

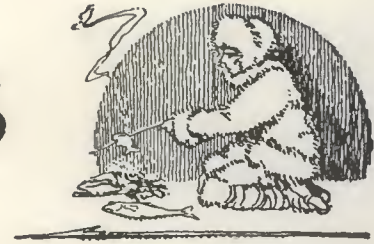
Helpful suggestions and even criticisms are invited, so that the JOURNAL, with its limited space, shall publish what the best thought of the Service desires. It is realized that Department news and items regarding colleagues the world over appeal strongly to those in the field, and every effort will be made to continue and develop this feature. News items are therefore solicited. Choice descriptive articles are needed to give the spice of interest and the charm of picture. A funny anecdote, a humorous incident, or a sparkling witticism will always be refreshing. Among the literary contributions awaiting consideration there is a dearth of poetry; perhaps the mere mention of the fact will make our poets generous hearted. The great majority of contributors in the past have been men; it is believed that the women in the Service enjoy the JOURNAL, and it is hoped they will take an active part in its work.

The most important thought, however, is this. As one officer wrote some time ago, the JOURNAL should be "an instrument for stimulating and guiding the Service toward the perfection of its work" and be "an educational force within the Service." This high ideal, with its far-reaching possibilities, will be an inspiration for future guidance, and earnest, thoughtful suggestions in that direction will be always welcome.

On Friday, January 18, 1929, Mr. Augustus E. Ingram, newly appointed Editor of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, was host at the Cosmos Club to a number of invited guests, including members of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association and the staff of the JOURNAL, at a luncheon in honor of Mr. Felix Cole, retiring Editor of the JOURNAL. In addition to the host, there were present the Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, Mr. Felix Cole, and Messrs. Norton, Hengstler, Dunn, Stewart, Scotten, Havens, Davis, Hickerson, Hosmer, Anslinger, Martin, Vance, and Warren. Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane was absent from the city and Mr. Robert D. Murphy was detained by illness from attending.



ITEMS



One of the most colorful if not the most brilliant event of the social season in Washington was the diplomatic breakfast given by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg at the Pan-American Union on New Year's Day. The entire foreign diplomatic corps in Washington was present, as well as the Vice President, the Speaker, the members of the Supreme Court, the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees of Congress, representatives of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and a number of personal official friends of Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg.

In addition to the special reception given by the Secretary of State on December 10 in honor of the members of the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration, the delegates to that Conference were also present at this breakfast, as were all American Foreign Service officers and their wives in Washington at that time.

Ambassador Myron T. Herrick sailed on January 12 for his post at Paris. Mr. Herrick had been suffering for some time from a severe attack of influenza.

Ambassador Noble Brandon Judah, who has been detained in the West by an injury received while riding, arrived at his post the beginning of the new year.

Minister Hoffman Philip, Teheran, is now in Washington on leave of absence.

Minister Willis C. Cook, Caracas, returned to his post from Washington about the middle of January on the expiration of leave spent in this country.

Minister John B. Stetson, Warsaw, is on leave during January at his home in Elkins Park, Pa.

Minister George T. Summerlin has returned to his post by way of New Orleans after leave spent in Washington and Louisiana.

Mr. Alexander R. Magruder, Counselor of Legation, Stockholm, is on leave in Washington. Mr. Magruder was detained at his hotel by illness for several days.

Consul General and Mrs. Arthur Garrels, Melbourne, after leave spent in San Antonio, St. Louis, New York, and Washington, are returning to Australia the latter part of January. Mrs. Garrels has recovered completely from the illness suffered during their voyage to America.

Mr. Hallett Johnson, First Secretary of the Legation at Oslo, came to the Department during January before returning to New York to sail for his post.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gregg Fuller, American Consulate, Kingston, Canada, on a new year card of greeting announced very happily "A Merry Christmas from Baby George the Third (age 47 days)." This portion of the world sends hearty congratulations and best wishes.

Mr. George R. Merrill, Secretary, Diplomatic Service, came to the Department before returning to Tegucigalpa. He sailed for his post from New Orleans.

Mr. John F. Martin, Panama City, was assigned temporarily to the Legation at La Paz, Bolivia. He was in Chile on leave at the time of his transfer.

Mr. Christian Gross, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, has been recently in the United States taking leave before continuing to his post at Berne.

Consul General John K. Davis has reached the Department from China and is now temporarily on duty in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department.

Consul Cecil M. P. Cross, from Cape Town, was in the Department in December. He is



spending the month of January at his home in Rochester.

Consul General W. Stanley Hollis, now stationed at the Department, has purchased a home at 4400 Elm Street, Chevy Chase, Bethesda, Md.

Consul Samuel Sokobin from Foochow, China, is now on leave in Newark, N. J. He spent several days at the Department before proceeding to Newark.

Consul E. B. Montgomery came to Washington from Madras before going to his home at Quincy, Ill. He is passing the month of January at Quincy.

Mr. Eugene H. Dooman, Second Secretary in the Embassy at Tokyo, who is in the United States on leave, is serving temporarily in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of State.

Consul Mason Turner is on leave in Connecticut from his post at Paris. He reported to the Consulate General on his arrival from Colombo and then came to the United States for his vacation.

Consul Alfred Ray Thomson, on leave from his post at Bradford, arrived in Washington to find his wife suffering from the effects of influenza. Mrs. Thompson was in the hospital, but is now convalescent.

Mr. Copley Amory, Second Secretary in the Embassy at Habana, is now on leave at the Harvard Club in New York City. Mr. Amory was in Washington in connection with the recent Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration.

Consul Charles H. Heisler, Warsaw, arrived in Washington in January and proceeded to his home in Milford, Del.

Consul George D. Hopper, formerly at Antofagasta, has been assigned temporarily to the Commercial Office of the Department. He has spent his leave at his home in Danville, Ky.

Consul and Mrs. Charles L. DeVault, after spending a portion of their leave at Winchester, Ind., came to Washington where they will remain until returning to their post.

Consul Harry L. Troutman, formerly at Aleppo and now at Beirut, is spending his leave at Macon, Ga., Ocean Springs, Miss, and other places in the South.

Consul Edward Caffery, on leave from his post at San Jose, Costa Rica, spent part of his leave with relatives in Washington and Mississippi.

Vice Consuls Monroe Hall, Carlos J. Warner, and Robert D. Coe have completed their training in the Foreign Service School and have departed for their respective posts, Tokyo, Buenos Aires, and Porto Alegre.

Mr. William B. Douglass, Junior, Vice Consul from Santo Domingo, is spending his leave of absence in Washington.

Vice Consul Clarke Vyse, Habana, made a short trip to the United States during January, visiting New York and Washington.

Mr. Fred E. Huhlein, Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, came to the Department on his way to his home in Louisville.

Mr. Fred L. Washbourne was in Washington in January before going to his post at Luxembourg where he has been appointed Vice Consul. He will be in charge of the office.

Vice Consul A. R. Ringwalt has completed his training in the Foreign Service School and has departed for his post at Shanghai.

Mr. Thomas C. Smith came to the Department in January on the way to his new post at Copenhagen. He was formerly in the Embassy at Tokyo. He visited his home in Texas before coming to Washington.

Vice Consul George B. Seawright is on leave from the Consulate General at Rome.

Vice Consul Paul W. Meyer, Hankow, is spending his leave in Washington, D. C.

Mr. John W. Bailey, Vice Consul, formerly at Loanda, is now at home in Austin, Tex. He will return to Washington on the completion of his leave.

Vice Consul James E. Browne, Junior, has completed his work in the Foreign Service School and has gone to his new post at Mexico City.



Vice Consul Julius Wadsworth of the Foreign Service School departed in January for his post at Caracas.

Mr. Franklin B. Frost has reported for duty in the Western European Division of the Department after home leave spent in the United States.

Vice Consul Lawrence F. Cotie, Santa Marta, is now on leave in Boston. He visited the Department before going to his home and will return to Washington for several more days at the Department before returning to his post.

Clerk E. J. Remy, Berlin, has returned to his post.

Dr. Arthur N. Young, Economic Adviser of the Department of State, resigned on January 5, 1929, to accept appointment as a member of Dr. Kemmerer's financial mission to China. Dr. Young is to serve as expert on public credit.

Vice Consul Robert Y. Brown has completed his duty in the Foreign Service School and is en route to his post at Baghdad.

Mr. Robert L. Buell, Secretary in the Embassy at London, will return to his post on February 1.

Mr. Alexander W. Weddell, formerly American Consul General, Mexico City, was in the Department several days in January.

Mr. Henry D. Baker, formerly American Consul at Trinidad, British West Indies, and now a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., visited the Department recently and stated that he was beginning a winter tour of the West Indies. He expects to be at the birthplace of Hamilton on the anniversary of his birth.

Mrs. O. Gaylord Marsh, who has been very ill for the past three months, is reported to be recovering. She expects to leave the United States shortly to rejoin her husband, Consul Marsh, at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Eliot B. Coulter, stationed at the Department as Drafting Officer, returned recently from a brief visit to London where he renewed old acquaintances at the Consulate General. Mrs. Coulter will stay in England for several months.

George Horton, American Consul General retired, has returned recently to Washington with his wife and daughter, after spending a year in Greece, where Mr. Horton has been obtaining additional material for a new work he is about to publish on the mythology and folklore of the Aegean Islands.

Consul O. Gaylord Marsh, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, has been elected a member at large of the Pi Gamma Mu fraternity, a social science honor society whose object is to stimulate studies in social service.

FROM PARIS

Consul General Alphonse Gaulin, Honorary President of the American Club of Paris, presided at the luncheon of the club on December 13, 1928, and introduced the speaker of the occasion, Colonel Frederick W. Van Duyne, Director of the American Graves Registration Service in Europe.

Mr. George E. Light, as stated in the January issue of the JOURNAL, has completed 30 years of uninterrupted service as clerk at the American Consulate General at Paris. His many friends will be glad to see his portrait.



Photo from D. C. Woods

GEORGE E. LIGHT



Consul Marcel E. Malige, after three years of service at the Consulate General, mainly in the visa section, has left for his new post, Glasgow. His family will remain at Paris until the spring of 1929.

Vice Consul Mason Turner, formerly stationed at Bombay, India, passed through Paris en route to the United States on home leave. He will report for duty at the Paris Consulate General in March, 1929.

Vice Consul Paul D. Thompson, formerly of Tananarive, Madagascar, has arrived at Paris and entered upon his duties at the Consulate General.

FROM MADRID

Ambassador and Mrs. Hammond and the Misses Hammond left Madrid on December 9 for New York. They expect to return in February. During the Ambassador's absence Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Counsellor, assumed the duties of chargé.

Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart reassumed charge of the Barcelona Consulate General on December 15 after 10 days' leave passed chiefly in Malaga. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart had a day in Madrid en route back to Barcelona.

Vice Consul Prescott Childs, from Lisbon, passed a week in Madrid enjoying a touch of high life before retiring from the world in St. Michael's, Azores, to which post he has been assigned.

Consul Curtis C. Jordan was a recent caller to the Madrid consulate on his way back to Barcelona after a short vacation spent in southern Spain.

Consul Harris N. Cookingham was a visitor at the Consulate in Las Palmas, Canary Islands, in December en route to his new post at Santa Cruz, Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Mr. James G. Orn, for the past five years clerk at the Consulate at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, was married on December 12, 1928, to Señorita María de Leon y Rodriguez, of Las Palmas, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Manuel de Leon y Rojas, Spanish Cavalry Corps.

Vice Consul Owen W. Gaines took the Foreign Service examination in Madrid on December 3 and 4.

SERVICE ITEMS FROM ITALY

Naples:

The U. S. S. *Raleigh*, flag-ship of Vice Admiral John Havens Dayton, and commanded by Captain William King Riddle, visited Naples from November 30 to December 11. The customary official calls were exchanged by Admiral Dayton, Consul General Byington and local officials, including the Italian Vice Admiral commanding the naval district, the General commanding the military zone, and the High Commissioner of Naples.

Social functions incident to the *Raleigh's* visit included a delightful luncheon given by Admiral Dayton on board the warship to which Consul General and Mrs. Byington and various local officials and their wives were invited. The Italian Vice Admiral gave a delightful thé-dansant at the Naval Palace which was attended by Admiral and Mrs. Dayton, Consul General and Mrs. Byington, various officers of the *Raleigh* and their wives, and the subordinate Consuls and their wives on duty in Naples. The Duchess d'Aosta also gave a dinner in honor of Admiral Dayton and the officers of the warship.

On December 6 Vice Admiral Dayton was received in official audience by His Majesty Victor Emanuel III, King of Italy. On the following day the Admiral was received officially by "Il Duce" His Excellency Benito Mussolini, Prime Minister of Italy.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Leon J. Cochran, accompanied by Mrs. Cochran and two children, was a visitor to Naples in the latter part of November. Mr. Cochran was proceeding on the S. S. *Sinaia* from his former post at Bucharest, Rumania, to Washington, where he has been assigned for duty in the Department of Commerce, and stopped off one day in Naples while the ship remained in port.

Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, Diplomatic Secretary newly assigned to the Embassy at Rome, arrived in Naples from the United States on December 3, on board the S. S. *Augustus*. In the absence of Consul General Byington, owing to illness, Mr. Kirk was met at the pier by Consuls Nester and Evans and Vice Consul Armstrong.

Mrs. Laselle, mother of Mrs. George Wadsworth, recently deceased at Cairo, and mother-in-law of Diplomatic Secretary Wadsworth, also ar-

rived in Naples on board the *S. S. Augustus* and was met at the pier by the above named Consular officers.

Dr. Heiser, traveling inspector of the Rockefeller Foundation, was a recent visitor in Naples. Dr. Heiser stopped off here on a mission around the world inspecting the institutions maintained in various countries by the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Heiser was formerly a member of the United States Public Health Service and was stationed in Naples many years ago.

In connection with the photograph of the Naples Consulate General published in the January issue of the *JOURNAL*, it should have been stated that the entire building is occupied by the Consulate General.

Messina:

Consul Harry L. Troutman, accompanied by his mother, called at Messina while en route to the United States on leave of absence, on November 27. Consul Troutman also visited Naples.

Commander Patrick N. L. Bellinger, Assistant Naval Attaché at Rome, and Mrs. Bellinger, called at Messina on November 26, while on a motor trip through Sicily and Calabria.

Milan:

Consul Homer Brett was the guest of honor and speaker of the evening at the last monthly dinner of the British-American Club, held the evening of Thursday, October 25 at the club's rooms in Via Dante 18. Mr. Stephen A. Crump, president of the British-American Club, introduced Consul Brett to the good fellows present, who cordially welcomed him to Milan.

Mr. Miles Hammond, Assistant Trade Commissioner, and his mother Mrs. Virginia Hammond, entertained at tea at the Hotel Touring, Milan, on Friday, November 9, for Consul and Mrs. Homer Brett.

The American Chamber of Commerce held its annual Thanksgiving day luncheon at Cova's restaurant, and a large number of its American and Italian members and their friends assisted. Consul Brett read the President's proclamation during a speech which interpreted the real meaning of Thanksgiving. Senator Alberto Pirelli and Commendatore Vanzetti, both of Milan, also had appropriate remarks to make on this occasion.

Rome:

The Honorable William R. Castle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, in company with Mrs. Castle, arrived at Rome on November 23, 1928, and left on November 25 for a visit to Perugia, Sienna and Florence. They sailed from Naples on December 5 for the United States on the *S. S. Conte Grande*. On arrival at Naples they were met by Consul General and Mrs. Byington.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Franklin C. Gowen have returned to Rome after a visit to the United States. Vice Consul Gowen has resumed his duties in the Consulate General at Rome, Italy.

Vice Consul Seawright left Rome on November 23, 1928, for a visit in the United States.

Turin:

Vice Consul Paul Dean Thompson, who has just completed two years' service in charge of the Consulate at Tananarive, Madagascar, passed through Turin on November 30, 1928, en route to Nice where he will spend a few days' leave before proceeding to Paris. In traveling from Madagascar Vice Consul Thompson spent 22



Photo from C. L. Hoover

MISS MERYL MACKAY
Clerk, American Consulate General, Amsterdam
(in Zealand costume)



days in India, visited every Consular post, with the exception of Rangoon, stopped at Baghdad and entered Europe via the Adriatic Sea. Because of ill health he spent nearly three weeks in a sanatorium near Lausanne, Switzerland.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Willard L. Beaulac, of Rhode Island, Consul and Third Secretary, now on duty in the Department, has been designated Second Secretary and assigned as such to Managua, Nicaragua.

Prescott Childs, of Massachusetts, now Vice Consul, Lisbon, Portugal, assigned Vice Consul, St. Michael's, Azores.

Leo F. Cochran, of Rhode Island, has resigned as Vice Consul, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Harvey S. Gerry, of the District of Columbia, now Vice Consul and Third Secretary, Asuncion, Paraguay, assigned Third Secretary, London, England.

Stuart K. Lupton, of Tennessee, has resigned as Consul, St. Michael's, Azores.

Elliott Verne Richardson, of New York, recently Consul, Karachi, India, has been retired because of disability.

Lee R. Blohm, of Arizona, now detailed as Consul, Vancouver, British Columbia, assigned Consul, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Alexander P. Cruger, of New York, now Vice Consul, Messina, assigned Vice Consul, Antwerp, Belgium.

William P. George, of Alabama, now Consul, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, assigned Consul, Belgrade, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Kenneth S. Patton, of Virginia, now Consul, Belgrade, assigned Consul, Leipzig, Germany.

William E. Guy, of Missouri, Vice Consul, now assigned to Foreign Service School, has resigned.

Maxwell K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, now Consul, Dundee, assigned Consul, Johannesburg, Transvaal.

John J. C. Watson, of Kentucky, now Consul at Swansea, Wales, which office has now been closed, assigned Consul, Dundee, Scotland.

John F. Huddleston, of Ohio, now Consul, Milan, Italy, assigned Consul, Funchal, Madeira.

Robert L. Keiser, of Indiana, Consul detailed to the Department, has resigned.

John H. Lord, of Massachusetts, now Vice Consul, Funchal, Madeira, assigned Vice Consul, London, England.

W. Maynard Stapleton, of Pennsylvania, has resigned as Vice Consul, Sydney, Australia.

Cyril L. F. Thiel, of Illinois, now Vice Consul, London, England, assigned Vice Consul, Liverpool, England.

Thomas C. Wasson, of New Jersey, will remain as Vice Consul, Melbourne, Victoria, his assignment to Sydney, New South Wales, having been canceled.

Herbert O. Williams, of California, Consul now detailed Liverpool, assigned Consul in Charge, Panama, Panama.

Algar E. Carleton, of Vermont, now Consul, Hull, England, assigned Consul, San Salvador, El Salvador.

Reed Paige Clark, of New Hampshire, now Consul, Guadalajara, Mexico, assigned Consul, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Bertram Galbraith, of Pennsylvania, now on extended leave of absence, has resigned as Vice Consul.

Robert Harnden, of California, now Consul, Rosario, Argentina, assigned Consul, Tampico, Mexico.

William I. Jackson, of Illinois, now Consul, Torreon, Mexico, assigned to the Department.

Andrew J. McConnico, of Mississippi, Consul now on duty in the Department, assigned Consul, Hull, England.

G. Harlan Miller, of Pennsylvania, has resigned as Second Secretary of Embassy, Paris, France.



Non-Career Service

Walter J. Linthicum, of Maryland, now Vice Consul, Sherbrooke, Quebec, assigned Vice Consul, Riviere du Loup, Quebec.

George C. Minor, of West Virginia, now Vice Consul, Tirana, Albania, appointed Vice Consul, Stuttgart, Germany.

George P. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, now Vice Consul, Palermo, appointed Vice Consul, Messina, Italy.

Harry B. Ott, of Texas, has resigned as Vice Consul, Mexico City, Mexico.

Frederick L. Washbourne, of New York, has been appointed Vice Consul, Luxemburg, Luxemburg.

ELLIOTT V. RICHARDSON

Consul Elliott Verne Richardson, who his friends will regret to learn has been retired on account of disability, commenced his consular career at Sydney, N. S. W.; after serving at that post until March, 1916, he was detailed to the Department of State; thereafter he was at Moncton, New Brunswick. In 1919 he went to Karachi, but in 1921 he was transferred to Coblenz, and later to Berlin; in 1923 he was sent to Pernambuco, and in 1924 he was detailed to make an economic survey of Haiti. He was reassigned in March, 1925, to Karachi, from which post he returned in ill health. The following letter has been sent to him by Secretary Kellogg:

December 4, 1928.

My dear Mr. Richardson:

I have just seen your despatch of October 22, 1928, wherein you request retirement from active duty because of your continued ill-health. I am very sorry to learn of the reason which compels you to terminate your connection with the Service, and wish to take this occasion to express to you my appreciation of the efficient and highly satisfactory manner in which for nearly 20 years you discharged your functions at your different posts.

I desire to tender to you the thanks of the Department for your loyal and faithful performance of duty, your readiness to respond to any call

upon your time or energy, and the whole-hearted cooperation with the Department, and to offer every good wish for your early and complete return to health.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANK B. KELLOGG.

Elliott Verne Richardson, Esquire,
United States Naval Hospital,
Chelsea, Mass.

CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS

Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs in the Department, and Mr. Monnett B. Davis, Chief of the Visa Office, have been ordered to proceed to Mexico City, Mexico, for the purpose of attending a conference of American consular officers to be held in that city in the Embassy and the Consulate General on February 18, 1929, and the following two or three days.



ELLIOTT VERNE RICHARDSON



U. S. NAVAL AND ASSISTANT NAVAL ATTACHES

London, England.

Captain W. W. Galbraith, U. S. N., Naval Attaché. Commander J. O. Gawne (C.C.), U. S. N., Assistant Naval Attaché. Lieutenant Commander H. F. Kingman, U. S. N., Assistant Naval Attaché.

Paris, France.

Captain G. W. Steele, U. S. N., Naval Attaché. Commander H. P. LeClair, U. S. N., Assistant Naval Attaché. Lieutenant Commander W. D. Thomas, U. S. N., Assistant Naval Attaché.

Rome, Italy.

Captain R. S. Holmes, U. S. N., Naval Attaché. Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, U. S. N., Assistant Naval Attaché.

Berlin Germany.

Captain G. M. Baum, U. S. N., Naval Attaché. Lieutenant J. O. Huse, U. S. N., Assistant Naval Attaché.

The Hague, Netherlands.

Commander R. R. M. Emmet, Naval Attaché.

Tokyo, Japan.

Captain J. V. Ogan, U. S. N., Naval Attaché (to relieve Commander G. M. Courts, U. S. N., in January, 1929). Lieutenant A. H. McCollum, U. S. N., Assistant Naval Attaché.

Peking, China.

Captain H. Powell, U. S. N., Naval Attaché.

Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Captain C. L. Arnold, U. S. N., Naval Attaché.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Commander W. A. Hall, U. S. N., Naval Attaché.

Santiago, Chile.

Commander I. H. Mayfield, U. S. N., Naval Attaché.

Mexico City, Mexico.

Captain L. B. McBride (C.C.), U. S. N., Naval Attaché.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Assistant Surgeon General Rupert Blue. Relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., December 28, 1928, and assigned to temporary duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., preparatory to sailing on January 12, 1929, for Paris, France, to assume supervision of all service activities in Europe.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT CHANGES

Trade Commissioner A. Viola Smith, from Shanghai, who was in the United States for several months, returned to her post, sailing from San Francisco on December 26.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Leon J. Cochran has returned from Bucharest for an assignment at Washington.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Howard B. Titus from Tokyo is now on leave in the United States.

Miss Gudrun Carlson has been appointed a Trade Commissioner and assigned to Oslo, Norway. Miss Carlson has for several years been the Director of the Home Economics Department of the Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago. She will sail for Oslo February 13 on the S. S. *President Harding*.

Trade Commissioner James Somerville, Jr., who has been in Washington for several months, is returning to London February 13 on the S. S. *President Harding*.

COMMERCIAL

A total of 1,826 reports, of which 784 were rated miscellaneous, was received by the Department of State during the month of December, 1928, as compared with 1,833 reports, of which 764 were miscellaneous during the month of November, 1928.

There were 144 trade lists transmitted to the Department for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the month of December, 1928, as compared with 207 trade lists received during the month of November, 1928. Three thousand seven hundred forty World Trade Directory Reports were received by the Department of State during the month of December, 1928, as against 3,046 in November, 1928.

The Department of State received 4,868 trade letters during the month of December, 1928, as compared with 3,414 in November, 1928.



BIRTHS

A son, Samuel Carter, was born on January 8, 1929, at Washington, D. C., to Consul and Mrs. A. Dana Hodgdon.

A daughter, Phyllis Hepburn, was born on July 6, 1928, at Worthing, West Sussex, England, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Percy G. Kemp, of Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

A son, George Tucker Alston, was born on November 8, 1928, at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, to Consul and Mrs. George Gregg Fuller.

A son, Gilbert Grosvenor, was born on November 17, 1928, at Tokyo, Japan, to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Cabot Coville.

MARRIAGES

de Leon y Rodriguez-Orn. Married at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on December 12, 1928, James G. Orn, Clerk in the American Consulate at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, and Miss Maria de Leon y Rodriguez.

NECROLOGY

In the death of Col. Charles Otis Shepard at Pasadena, Calif., on December 17, 1928, the American Foreign Service lost not only its oldest living retired officer, but also one who had endeared himself to all who had had the privilege of meeting him and who had charmed all the readers of the JOURNAL by his reminiscences of his consular experiences of half a century ago.

Colonel Shepard had reached the age of 88 years, having been born at Arcade, N. Y., in 1840. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-first New York Volunteers and later became *aide de camp* to General Sully. Thereafter he was appointed assistant provost marshal for the State of New York, but did not serve because of promotion to staff duty. Wounded at Fair Oaks and Bull Run, he was mustered out for deafness, caused by the "winding" of a shell, but was retained for duty in the War Department until 1866.

In 1867 Colonel Shepard was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the National Guard, State of New York. Two years later, April, 1869, he was appointed the first American Consul at Yeddo (Tokyo) by General Grant; in February, 1871, he was transferred to Kanagawa (Yokohama); and from September of that year to August, 1872,

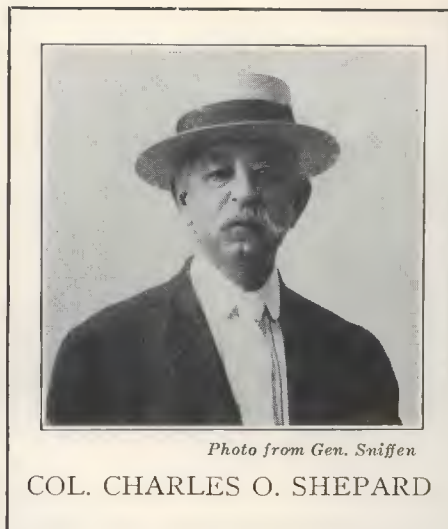


Photo from Gen. Sniffen

COL. CHARLES O. SHEPARD

he acted as *chargé d'affaires*. Colonel Shepard was proud of the fact that in 1872 there were four young men of about 30 years of age who were *chargés d'affaires*—Hay in Austria, Adee in Spain, Eugene Schuyler in Russia, and Shepard in Japan; and that Secretary Fish pleasantly referred to them as "The Little Four."

In March, 1875, Colonel Shepard was appointed Consul at Leeds, England, and was transferred to Bradford in 1877, where he served until 1882.

Colonel Shepard had been living for several years past at Pasadena, Calif., where despite the infirmities of age, he took an active interest in the local affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also wrote and had published some of his recollections of the many stirring incidents in his career.

Colonel Shepard leaves a widow, Mrs. Clara Louise MacAlpine Shepard, to whom he was married while stationed at Bradford. Bret Harte, then American Consul at Glasgow, was a close friend, and acted as best man at the wedding.

News has reached Washington of the death at the Yokohama General Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, on December 11, 1928, of Mrs. Emma J. Butts, the mother of Mr. Halleck A. Butts, American Commercial Attaché in Tokyo.

Umberto Francesconi, a native of Trieste, who had been clerk at the American Consulate at Turin, Italy, since October 1, 1919, died at Turin on December 12, 1928, from a cerebral hemorrhage. Consul Horatio T. Mooers, now at Quebec, Canada, but formerly at Turin, has sent a letter expressing his appreciation of Mr. Fran-



FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS

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Diplomatic Corps and the
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cesconi's faithful service from which the following extracts are taken: Mr. Francesconi achieved considerable success as a singer of grand opera, but just when his career appeared most promising his voice unfortunately failed. At the close of the World War he was appointed clerk at the Turin Consulate, where his knowledge of languages and the keen pleasure he took in drafting correspondence into the choicest Italian rendered him of especial value. Mr. Mooers adds that being "a true artist at heart, his ever gentlemanly bearing and old world courtesy, his refinement, keen sense of humor and love of a joke—and sometimes the joke was at his expense—will make him affectionately remembered by all those who have worked with him." Mr. Francesconi leaves a widow, the sister of Dr. Collombini, a well-known attorney of Turin.

Joseph H. Shea, Ambassador to Chile during the administration of President Wilson, died on December 22, 1928, at the Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis. He had been in ill health for several years and had been a patient at the hospital for five weeks. Mr. Shea was born in Lexington, Ind., on July 24, 1863. He was graduated from Indiana University in 1889 and began the practice of law at Scottsburg, Ind. After moving to Seymour, Ind., he was elected to the Indiana Senate and later to the Indiana Appellate Court bench. He was Ambassador to Chile from 1916 to 1921. He then returned to Indianapolis and resumed the practice of law.

Friends of Consul Bartley F. Yost, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada, will regret to learn that his father, George Yost, died on December 28, 1928, at his home at Downs, Kans., at the age of 81 years. Consul Yost writes that his father was born in Switzerland and came to Kansas in

pioneer days "to help convert the prairies into garden spots." Mr. George Yost left 6 children, 26 grandchildren, and 6 great grandchildren to mourn his loss. Sincere sympathy is extended to Consul Yost and his family.

William F. Small, a Union Army veteran and retired lawyer of Washington, died in this city after a short illness on January 9, 1929, aged 84 years. Mr. Small had a distinguished army service, and was a past commander of Burnside Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He resided in Washington for about 60 years, with the exception of eight years (1897-1905), when he was American Consul at Collingwood, Ontario, Canada. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Frances M. Small, five daughters, and a son, William K. Small, of St. Louis.

Sympathy is extended to Consul Robert F. Fernald, at Lagos, West Africa, his father, Benjamin F. Fernald, having died in Washington on January 14, 1929, aged 87 years. Mr. Fernald, who was born in Exeter, Me., had been a member of the bar for many years, and had resided in this city since 1910.

Mrs. Leonora Taylor, widow of Hannis Taylor, United States Minister to Spain during the Cleveland administration, died on January 9, 1929, aged 78 years, at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Bayly, 2039 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Taylor also is survived by another daughter, Mrs. Reid Hunt, of Boston, and three sons, Charles Taylor, of Mobile, Ala.; Hannis Taylor, Jr.; and Alfred Taylor, of Washington.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Francis Colt deWolf, Assistant Solicitor, and Miss Clara L. Borjes, of the Division of Western European Affairs, participated in a recent conference at Ottawa between representatives of the United States and of Canada, to discuss further measures for the suppression of smuggling between the two countries. Admiral Billard, Commandant of the Coast Guard, headed the American group, which included also the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Prohibition, the Counselor of Legation, Mr. Mayer, the Commercial Attaché at Ottawa, Consul General Linnell, Mr. Henderson of the Department of Justice, Consul Anslinger, temporarily detailed to the Treasury Department, and Mr. Frank J. Murphy, of the Bureau of Customs.



APPROPRIATION BILL

The bill making appropriations for the Department of State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, which has been passed by both Houses of Congress and presented to the President for signature, contained among its provisions the following new items:

The appropriation for the employment of clerks at embassies and legations, and also at consulates, includes "salary during transit to and from homes in the United States upon beginning and after termination of services."

In the contingent expenses of Foreign Missions and in the contingent expenses of United States Consulates there is now provision for "minor alterations * * * of Government-owned properties in foreign countries" and for the "lease or rent, for periods not exceeding 10 years, such buildings and grounds for offices for the Foreign Service as may be necessary," and "within the limit of any appropriation made by Congress" to "furnish the officers and employes in the Foreign Service with living quarters, heat, light and household equipment in Government-owned or rented buildings at places where," in the Secretary's judgment, "it would be in the public interest to do so."

The appropriation for transportation of diplomatic, consular and Foreign Service officers now includes "the transportation of the remains of those officers and clerks, who have died or may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country for interment and for the ordinary expenses of such interment at their posts or at home." Formerly there was a separate appropriation.

In the provision for the expenses of maintaining prisons for American convicts, and of keeping, feeding and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular court, the countries of Ethiopia and Morocco are now included.

HARRIMAN SCHOLARSHIP

The Honorable Francis White, chairman of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, has announced that the award for the year 1928-1929 has been divided between Mr. Edgar W. Lakin, son of Consul H. M. Lakin at Montreal, and Mr. Tyler G. Kent, son of Mr. W. P. Kent, Foreign Service officer retired.

The first recipient of the award, Mr. Dabney L. Keblinger, received it during the past school year.

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Full information regarding the Scholarship was given in the JOURNAL of March, 1927, pages 90-92, and May, 1928, page 145. Those to whom old issues of the JOURNAL are not available can always obtain the information by addressing the Secretary-Treasurer, American Foreign Service Association, Department of State.

Due to the transfer of Mr. William Dawson to Mexico, a vacancy occurred in the Advisory Committee, which was filled by the appointment of the Honorable Nelson T. Johnson. The members of the board as it is now constituted are the Honorable Francis White, chairman; Mr. James P. McNamara, vice president, Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Company; Mr. Charles W. Weston of Montclair, N. J., and Honorable Nelson T. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State.

BOARD OF REVIEW ABOLISHED

The Board of Review, established by Departmental Order No. 378, of June 16, 1926, which was to be composed of five members selected by the Secretary of State among Foreign Service Officers of high rank, representing both the diplomatic and consular branches of the Foreign Service, and which was to examine and report to the Personnel Board on all personal records, ratings, etc., of officers and employes, was abolished by Departmental Order No. 451, of August 11, 1928, which read as follows:

"Departmental Order No. 378, of June 16, 1926, is hereby canceled.

"The Foreign Service Personnel Board is directed to submit to the Secretary of State not later than September 15, 1928, a list arranged by



classes containing the names and ratings of all Foreign Service Officers in the order of their efficiency ratings within their respective classes. This list shall not become effective in so far as it affects promotion until it shall have received the written approval of the Secretary of State."

GROUP INSURANCE

In order to clarify paragraphs 8 and 9, "Termination of Insurance," in the announcement of the plan of Group Insurance for the members of the American Foreign Service Protective Association, the following statement has been received from the Equitable Life Assurance Society:

The Group Insurance terminates whenever an officer retires from active duty or resigns his connection with the service, but, as paragraph 9 states, this officer has the privilege of having issued to him without medical examination a policy of life insurance in any of the forms customarily issued by the Equitable (except Term Insurance) in an amount equal to or less than the amount of insurance under the Group Plan, upon the payment of the premium applicable to his age and residence at that time.

This means that an officer under his Group Certificate not only enjoys his protection at the low group rate when he is in the Service, but, in fact, is taking an option on his health when he retires, because the permanent policy is issued without regard to physical condition.

The Equitable's rate for the ordinary life form of insurance, the one most likely to be selected when an officer retires from the Service, is given herewith. This policy, like all Equitable contracts, is participating, and will be substantially reduced by the large dividends paid upon the converted insurance. Rates from age 60 to age 65 are quoted, as this is the period most of the officers will retire from the Service, but, of course, if any officer severs his connection at an earlier age, his age at that time will govern the rate.

ORDINARY LIFE POLICY

Age 60	\$77.69
Age 61	81.82
Age 62	86.24
Age 63	90.97
Age 64	96.05
Age 65	101.48

INCOME TAX DECISION

An interesting decision of the United States Board of Tax Appeals, which would seem to furnish a precedent for Foreign Service officers to deduct in their income tax returns amounts actually expended on legitimate entertaining was recently issued.

The case in question was that of Edwin T. Pollock v. Commissioners of Internal Revenue, respondent; Docket No. 11980; promulgated March 12, 1928. The digest read as follows: Amounts necessarily paid out of his personal funds by a naval officer appointed Governor of American Samoa for official entertainment of representatives of foreign governments held deductible as ordinary and necessary expenses.

The concluding words of the decision were as follows: "The very full and complete statement of the facts and circumstances under which these expenditures were made establishes clearly that they were ordinary and necessary expenses paid by the petitioner in carrying on the occupation in which he was engaged for livelihood. The amount is expressly limited to such as were spent, not for his personal convenience or enjoyment, but for account of his office and which he had no election but to make. His income depended on them—at least the continuance of his naval standing, from which his income was derived, required them and would have been seriously jeopardized had he failed to make them. We are of opinion that the amount is a proper deduction. See *D. C. Jackling* 9 B. T. A. 312." (Mr. Jackling was a dollar a year man, serving under the War Department, who made certain disbursements out of his own funds for subsistence and transportation in connection with his employment for which he was not reimbursed by the Government; the decision referred to was that the amount was properly deducted from his income, for tax purposes.)

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THE NATIONAL FOREIGN
TRADE CONVENTION,
BALTIMORE, APRIL
17, 18 AND 19, 1929

The outstanding feature of our international business last year was the development in the export of American manufactured products to the preponderating portion of 70 per cent of our export trade, declared James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, in issuing the call for the Sixteenth National Foreign Trade Convention, to be held at Baltimore on April 17, 18 and 19 next. The meeting will mark the first gathering of the foreign traders on the Middle Atlantic seaboard since 1922, when they met in Philadelphia.

Mr. Farrell's summons to the delegates, issued from India House, 1 Hanover Square, New York City, with the preliminary program of the Baltimore meeting, is as follows:

"The foreign trade of the United States for 1928 was one of continued development. In value it was more than \$9,200,000,000. In volume it was about 114,000,000 tons.

"Manufactured products rose to 70 per cent of

the total of exports, or more than \$3,500,000,000. The three great groups of raw materials, crude foodstuffs and animals constituted together but 30 per cent of the total, and of these unmanufactured cotton alone supplied two-thirds.

"This development in the export of manufactured products to a preponderating portion of the whole, is the outstanding feature of the year's trade.

"These facts furnish occasion for thoughtful consideration by all those connected in any way with American international commerce.

"In order to give special attention and study to the principal problems confronting our foreign traders, the National Foreign Trade Council will hold the Sixteenth National Foreign Trade Convention in Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 17, 18 and 19, 1929.

"All those who are interested in the development of foreign trade as a vital factor of national prosperity, whether in agriculture, commerce, education, industry, finance or transportation, all chambers of commerce, boards of trade, national and state associations, and other industrial and commercial organizations, as well as firms and individuals, engaged in foreign business, are invited to participate.



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Department of State Appropriation Bill, 1930

Hearings Conducted by the Subcommittee, Messrs. Milton W. Shreve (Chairman), George Holden Tinkham, Ernest B. Ackerman, William B. Oliver, and Anthony J. Griffin, of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, In Charge of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and Labor Appropriations Bill for the Fiscal Year 1930, on the Days Following, Namely:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1928.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Statements of Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State; Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary; Tyler Demmett, Chief Division of Publications; Charles M. Barnes, Chief Treaty Division; E. Y. Ayers, Chief Clerk; Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, Chief Passport Division.

Mr. SHREVE. We open the hearings on the Budget estimates for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, this morning, with representatives of the Department of State before us. The estimates which are before the committee for this department total \$14,603,598.43, and cover the department's organization here in Washington, its passport bureaus in the United States, its Foreign Service, international contributions and obligations, and the United States Court for China. This total amount exceeds the current appropriations by \$278,595.04, which increase on its face no doubt is largely absorbed by the salary changes incident to the Welch Act. I think it

would be very well to have a general statement as we have had in past years covering the general activities and problems of the department since its representatives last appeared before us, and also in a general way its proposed activities for the next fiscal year as covered by the estimates before us.

We are honored this morning with the presence of the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg. We shall be very pleased to hear from you, Mr. Secretary.

APPROPRIATIONS, ESTIMATES, ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, STATE DEPARTMENT, 1928, 1929, AND 1930

Secretary KELLOGG. Mr. Chairman, I desire to go over in a general way the estimates for the State Department and also in a general way some of the needs of the State Department which we do not ask the committee to take up at this time, but I should like the committee to be informed of them.

The estimates for the Department of State for 1930 aggregate \$14,744,831.43, which is only \$278,595.04 more than the appropriations for the current year. * * *

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The amount estimated for 1930, \$14,744,831.43, is proportionately to the whole amount appropriated annually for the expenses of the Federal Government a small sum. It is only four-fifths of 1 per cent of the \$4,000,000,000 and more appropriated for the entire Government. It would be almost insignificant if the entire sum came out of the pocket of the taxpayer, but the taxpayer bears but a small part of the expense of carrying on foreign intercourse through the Department of State. Although the amount which you are asked to appropriate for 1930 is \$14,744,831.43, it is estimated that the cash receipts to be paid into the Treasury will amount to \$8,915,733, which will leave only \$5,829,098.43 to be borne by the taxpayers or only four and three-tenths cents to be paid by each taxpayer of the country for the entire cost of conducting the foreign relations of this Government, including the maintenance of the Department of State, the entire Foreign Service, and the carrying out of a large program of constructing Government buildings abroad. Even this small amount, however, includes a great many appropriations which, although disbursed by the Department of State, do not represent the cost of operation.

The \$250,000 which this Government pays annually to Panama under the treaty by which we acquired the right to construct the Panama Canal is no part of the cost of operating the Department of State, neither is the \$50,000 for the share of the United States in maintaining the Gorgas Memorial Institute in Panama, the \$167,219.60 which the United States contributes to the support of the Pan American Union and other contributions to the maintenance of international bureaus, claims commissions, and other international undertakings for 1930, amounting to \$1,417,753.43. Neither is the sum of \$2,000,000 which it is expected will be expended in 1930 for the acquisition of embassy, legation, and consular buildings abroad a legitimate operating expense of the Department of State. Appropriations of this character comprise about one-fourth of the entire amount which Congress is requested to appropriate for the department in 1930. When these appropriations for what may be called nonoperating expenses, amounting in all to \$3,558,986.43, are deducted from the total appropriations estimated for 1930, there remains only \$11,185,845 which can properly be regarded as operating expenses of the department. Deducting from this amount the estimated receipts for 1930, we have \$2,270,112, the net amount to be taken out of the Treasury for the operating expenses of the Department of State in 1930, which represents approximately 1.7 cents for each person in the United States. In other words, the proposed net cost of operating expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service for 1930 is only \$2,270,112. The actual operating cost in 1928 was only \$1,387,730.58. This is certainly an absurdly small amount for a country with a population of 133,836,000 and regarded today as the strongest and richest Nation on earth.

FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENTS

Although it is gratifying in one sense that the department should be so nearly self-supporting, it would be a serious mistake to place too much emphasis upon that fact. The important thing is that the Department of State should, at all times, be fully capable of fulfilling all reasonable expectations in connection with the advancement and protection of American interests abroad. These interests are increasing so rapidly that the proper equipment of the Department of State and the Foreign Service is bound to become a question of real moment in the near future. According to the statistics compiled

by the Census Bureau, the national wealth of the United States in 1922 was \$320,803,862,000. This was nearly double what it was in 1912 and nearly four times as much as in 1900. The foreign trade of the United States amounted to \$9,221,206,342 in 1927, which was nearly three times the amount in 1910; over four times that of 1900 and nearly six times that of 1890. The number of Americans traveling abroad has enormously increased. Only 20,320 passports were issued to traveling Americans in 1914; while for 1928 the number issued was 188,236. American investments in foreign countries have increased from \$8,105,000,000 in 1923 to approximately \$13,500,000,000 in 1927. * * *

INCREASED ESTIMATES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE

Turning now to the Foreign Service, the increases amount in all to \$803,540, of which \$700,000 is for Foreign Service buildings. The most important items are:

Salaries for chargés d'affaires.....	\$5,000
Clerks for embassies and legations.....	8,400
Contingent expenses, foreign missions.....	6,000
Contingent expenses, consulates.....	28,000
Immigration of aliens.....	5,640
Salaries while receiving instruction and in transit.....	3,000
Transportation	69,000
Foreign Service buildings.....	700,000
Foreign Service retirement fund.....	3,000

Under the head of international obligations there are a few small individual increases, but there is a net decrease of \$57,534.96. As I have already said, however, the total estimates of the department involve a net increase of only \$278,595.04 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year 1929.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES FOR DEPARTMENT FOR 1930 AS REQUESTED OF BUDGET BUREAU

Now, I would not be candid with you if I should leave you with the impression that the increases included in these estimates were all that I believe to be necessary to enable the Department of State to function as it should. It is my opinion that the department requires a great deal more money, and in making that statement I do not wish to be understood as urging a departure from the Budget estimate. I fully understand and approve the necessity of keeping our estimates and appropriations within our revenues.

The committee might think, if we are not asking this committee to appropriate these other sums, that I should not discuss them.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Secretary, I think it is very appropriate that you should inform this committee as to your needs and requirements.

Secretary KELLOGG. I have been very seriously criticized by people outside the department—and there has been some criticism in the Congress—and the criticism has been to the effect that I have not stated what the real needs were and asked the Bureau of the Budget to approve those items.

Mr. SHREVE. In the last analysis, this committee makes the final recommendation for appropriations, and we are entitled to all of the information that is available.

Secretary KELLOGG. I will give you the information. I do not, of course, expect to ask the committee to overrule the Budget.

Of course, that admits of no argument, but you are entitled to know my opinion as a result of my experience in the department of what the department requires to enable it to function as efficiently as is desirable.

The original estimates of the department for 1930 represented what was believed to be the cost of placing the department upon the same plane as to equipment as a modern corporation. The officers of the department



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Statement comparing appropriations for the Department of State for 1929, estimates for 1930, and action of the Bureau of the Budget upon those estimates

Appropriation titles	1929 appropriations	1930 estimates	Amount approved by the Budget Bureau	Difference between 1930 estimates and amounts approved
Foreign Service:				
Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers.....	631,500.00	631,500.00	631,500.00
Salaries, chargés d'affaires.....	19,000.00	30,000.00	24,000.00	6,000.00
Clerks, embassies and legations.....	390,000.00	493,709.00	393,400.00	95,309.00
Contingent expenses, foreign missions.....	912,850.00	1,387,379.00	919,100.00	468,279.00
Ground rent, Tokyo.....	250.00	250.00	*	250.00
Clerk hire, consulates.....	1,645,000.00	1,895,000.00	1,645,000.00	250,000.00
Contingent expenses, consulates.....	1,035,000.00	1,789,294.00	1,063,000.00	726,294.00
Immigration of aliens.....	500,000.00	560,640.00	505,640.00	55,000.00
Relief and protection of American seamen.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	80,000.00	20,000.00
Rescuing shipwrecked American seamen.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
United States Court for China.....	34,250.00	38,350.00	41,650.00	†3,300.00
Prisons for American convicts.....	13,000.00	18,000.00	8,600.00	8,400.00
Bringing home criminals.....	11,500.00	11,500.00	6,000.00	5,500.00
Salaries, Foreign Service officers.....	3,001,000.00	3,131,000.00	3,001,000.00	130,000.00
Expenses of Foreign Service inspectors.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	22,000.00	3,000.00
Salaries while receiving instructions and transit.....	20,000.00	40,000.00	23,000.00	17,000.00
Transportation.....	335,000.00	450,000.00	410,000.00	40,000.00
Emergency fund.....	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
Allowance to widows or heirs.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Transporting remains.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	†	6,000.00
Post allowances.....	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Foreign buildings fund.....	1,300,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
Foreign Service retirement.....	213,000.00	154,146.89	216,000.00	†61,853.11
Diplomatic and Consular establishments, Tokyo.....	250,000.00
Total Foreign Service.....	10,946,350.00	13,265,768.89	11,449,890.00	1,765,878.89

* Contingent, foreign missions. † Transportation.

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were instructed to appraise, and while carefully avoiding any semblance of extravagance, to recommend such additional personnel and equipment as would enable them to carry on their work efficiently, according to the standards approved in modern business. The result was a total estimated need for 1930 of \$17,502,857.45, an increase over the appropriations for 1929 of \$3,034,521.06.

With this increase it was intended, among other things, to add additional personnel to the departmental organization to the amount of \$380,729. Then it was proposed to provide chiefs of division, assistant chiefs of division, and other officers in sufficient number to replace the majority of Foreign Service officers now on duty in the department, in order that those officers might be sent to the field to fill needs existing there. I think this is a highly desirable change, both for the Foreign Service and for the department itself.

As I explained before, this, of course, could not be done all at once. We might not be able to get men this year to fill all those places, but gradually those places could be filled by competent men who would be permanent officials.

While heartily in sympathy with the assignment of Foreign Service officers to the department for reasonable periods of time in the interest of their own training as well as in the interest of the department, I think the department should not be made dependent upon Foreign Service officers for its chiefs of divisions and other higher officers, since, at best, those officers can not remain in the department for more than four years. The Secretary of State requires, as a general rule, as chiefs of divisions and important experts, men who can remain in the department permanently; men who may have continuity of service over a much longer period. The cost of this change was intended to be approximately \$229,700.



Another purpose of the increase estimated was the promotion of clerks and others now receiving salaries below the average of their grades. Still another purpose was to provide temporary assistance for the passport division and index bureau during the rush season from the 1st of February to the middle of July, in order to insure the prompt issuance of passports.

With reference to the Foreign Service there was estimated \$353,709 for clerks. Over half of this amount was for additional clerks which are regarded as necessary and the remainder was for the promotion of clerks whose compensation is now regarded as inadequate. There was also included in the estimates an item of \$1,228,823 for contingent or operating expenses of the Foreign Service. Of this amount \$775,000 was intended to be expended for rent of residences for ambassadors, ministers, and Foreign Service officers. Congress has already authorized, to a limited extent, the practice of furnishing residences rent free to officers in China, Japan, and Turkey.

There are many places, I might add, where officers can not live on the salaries paid. At times it is very difficult to get men of the standing, character, and ability to fill ambassadorships and ministerships.

* * * * *

ORIGINAL ESTIMATE OF STATE DEPARTMENT FOR 1930 AND AMOUNT APPROVED BY BUDGET BUREAU

Mr. OLIVER. With reference to matters we have been discussing, as well as any other matters of importance to the proper functioning of the State Department, I should like to ask that when you come to revise the hearings you advise the committee what, in your judgment, is the least amount you can efficiently function with, having in mind the various activities you have discussed, and for which you may feel sufficient funds are not now provided, so that the committee may have that information.

Secretary KELLOGG. I shall be glad to do so. I will submit a supplemental statement with reference to that, showing our appropriations for 1929, our estimates for 1930, and the amounts approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

(Statement appears on page 62.)

RENTAL OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

Mr. OLIVER. In reference to rentals for buildings abroad, to what extent would any favorable action in that regard militate against the policy we have adopted of trying to provide permanent buildings of our own for foreign officials?

Secretary KELLOGG. Not at all. The progress of building or purchasing embassies and legations is being carried out by Congress, I think, in a very liberal way. Of course, it can not be done all in one year or two years or three years. We quite likely can go much faster than \$2,000,000 a year which Congress has already provided for, but we have to find buildings that we can purchase already constructed, or buy land, have plans made, and then erect the buildings.

We are doing both, and, to start with, we did not use, I believe, all the appropriations as rapidly as they were made. But now we are doing that, and in a short time we could use more. I do not expect, however, that Congress is going to make the appropriations all in one year to cover all the embassies and legations that we need all over the world—or even two or three years. That will come gradually as we work up to it.

The appropriations for what I might call temporary rent would be to cover expenses in some legations and embassies or consulates where it is very difficult for our

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officers to live on the salaries. There are some places where rented premises can not be obtained.

We are building some legations where it is impossible to rent the house in which our officers could live—or even to rent an office.

Of course, we can get along as we have done in the past. I do not want the Congress to overrule the Budget on an item of residences for ministers and ambassadors, but I wanted to show the picture to the committee; that is all.

Mr. OLIVER. Congress, of course, in providing for this building program at least expressed itself as to what it considered wise in that regard at this time.

Secretary KELLOGG. Yes.

Mr. OLIVER. And the selection of those sites, as I understand, has been largely determined by where the buildings are to be constructed.

Secretary KELLOGG. Yes; up to the present time. Of course, we are selecting sites all the time.

Mr. OLIVER. Here is the thought I had in mind, and I should like to have your reaction to it. Since there is a definite policy for providing permanent buildings at certain stations abroad for the Foreign Service, and since there has been in the past the selection of only a few outstanding places where rentals are provided—and as you state you could hardly expect provision will be made to provide free rent for all of your foreign stations—how could you make a further selection without doing injustice to many in the Foreign Service if you are provided only with a limited fund?

Secretary KELLOGG. For rentals?

Mr. OLIVER. Yes.

Secretary KELLOGG. The department has knowledge, of course, of places where living expenses, rentals, are very high, and where the officer in that place can not well live on his salary, or it is very difficult for him to do so. We have the details in our office. Of course, we are liable to make mistakes. We are liable to furnish a man a house and have another man with an equal claim to it. I realize that.

On the question of buildings, I think the Congress, in its appropriation of \$10,000,000 for five years, was very liberal. I think, however, that our work is now progressing so fast that Congress could make increased appropriation over that within the next year or two.

With reference to providing buildings, as I said before, we can not do it all at once. There is bound to be some inequality; we can not help it. But the rentals would be applied where they are most important, in our belief, or where the necessity is most pressing.

Mr. OLIVER. In submitting your recommendations to the Budget Bureau for an increased sum to provide free rentals did you undertake to point out the places where those funds would be expended?

Mr. CARR. We covered the actual present rentals. The estimate that we submitted was based upon the present actual rentals for residences of those officers who are not now provided for by Government-owned buildings. The department did not undertake to select. It undertook to give the same treatment to all alike.

Mr. OLIVER. Does that recommendation of yours meet with the recommendation of the Budget Bureau?

Secretary KELLOGG. No; they thought that we could get along without it.

Mr. CARR. They threw it out first on the question of economy, and, second, they did not think there was legal authorization for it.

Mr. OLIVER. I was going to ask you this further question: Since the Secretary has made reference to the importance of providing additional places free of rent to



the Foreign Service, I was wondering to what extent this committee under existing law would be authorized, even if they were convinced of the necessity of that, to grant your relief.

Mr. CARR. The appropriation bill already contains the authorization for China, Japan, and Turkey without any authorizing statute. What we recommend to the Budget Bureau has the same legal status as that which we are doing in Japan, China, and Turkey.

Mr. OLIVER. In other words, Congress has given approval to rentals in these three places?

Mr. CARR. Yes, sir.

Mr. OLIVER. Rentals have been provided for some time in these three places, have they not?

Mr. CARR. Yes, sir.

Mr. OLIVER. How many years?

Mr. CARR. Three or four years.

Mr. SHREVE. It is the fourth year, I think, Mr. Carr.

Mr. CARR. It is about the fourth year; yes.

Mr. OLIVER. There is no existing law, however, for providing these rentals?

Secretary KELLOGG. No general law.

RENT OF RESIDENCES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Secretary, will you proceed with your statement?

Secretary KELLOGG. I was saying that Congress has already authorized, to a limited extent, the practice of furnishing residences rent free to officers in China, Japan, and Turkey.

It is providing buildings for ambassadors and ministers and some consuls. In my judgment, provision should be made for rent of residences for all ambassadors, ministers, and Foreign Service officers whose needs in this regard are not otherwise provided for. Other important governments like Great Britain, France, and Japan have found provision of this kind necessary, and I think it is desirable in connection with our own Foreign Service. Certainly, if we supply some officers with Government-owned buildings in which to reside, we can not, in fairness, deny other officers some provision for their house-rent expenses. Of the amount for contingent expenses \$110,014 was for additional personnel or increases in salary of low-paid personnel; \$129,864 was for additional office rent in both the diplomatic and consular branches of the service, and the remainder was intended to cover the cost of transportation to enable officers to travel in their districts for the purpose of making investigations and gathering information, and the cost of additional furniture and equipment.

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ADDITIONAL FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

The sum of \$130,000 was intended to provide for 12 additional Foreign Service officers. There are at present a total of 109 offices in the Foreign Service inadequately staffed. There is a total need of approximately 120 Foreign Service officers for those 109 offices. The department had hoped, with the additional 12 officers and the release for field assignment of some 50 officers now on detail in the department, to supply at least 50 percent of the present field requirements for additional officers.

Increases in a number of other items were recommended which I shall not at present take the time to specify. As I have already stated, the total increase over the appropriations for 1929 was \$3,034,521.06. The Bureau of the Budget was able to approve an increase of only \$278,595.04. Again I wish to say in this relation that I am not seeking to have that amount increased, but merely to make clear to you that that amount does not represent the total need of the department. I earnestly hope that you can see your way clear to appropriate the amount contained in the estimate approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Secretary, I wish to express the very deep appreciation of this committee for your clear, concise statement in connection with our foreign affairs. It will be of very great value to this committee as we proceed with our investigations.

Secretary KELLOGG. Thank you very much.

RESUME OF DUTIES, ACTIVITIES, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. SHREVE. The Assistant Secretary, the Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, is present, and we will be pleased to hear from him at this time.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF FOREIGN SERVICE MEN ASSIGNED TO TEMPORARY DUTY IN THE DEPARTMENT

Mr. OLIVER. I would like to ask a further question: What is the average number from the Foreign Service you assign to temporary duty in the department?

Mr. CARR. We have altogether I think at the present time about 55 on duty in the department.

Mr. OLIVER. Is that larger than the average number? Mr. CARR. That is about the number that has been on assignment there for the last—I should say—three or four years. In my judgment, it is a larger number than it should be.

Mr. OLIVER. How do you supply the places of those temporarily assigned for home duty in the foreign field?

Mr. CARR. That is just the point. We have not the officers with which to fill those vacancies in the field, and this year we estimated for enough personnel to replace all the Foreign Service officers on detail in the department who we thought might be spared and sent to the field. That estimate was not granted. It was not approved by the Director of the Budget, and is not in these estimates. It involved a large sum of money, between two and three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. ACKERMAN. How much?

Mr. CARR. \$229,700.

Mr. OLIVER. You spoke of 55 of the Foreign Service being assigned to duty here. What percentage of your total number in the Foreign Service does that represent?

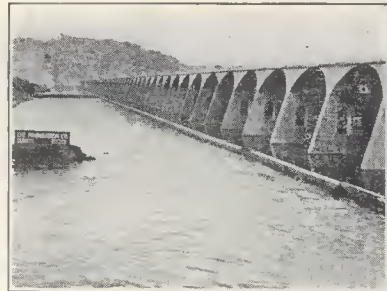
Mr. CARR. It would be as 55 is to about 650. We have in foreign fields at the present time a definite need for about 122 additional career officers. We have a lot of offices undermanned and understaffed, and we have a number of offices in charge of clerks. We have not the



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career men to man those offices, yet the demand in the department has been so great that the department thought it had to have additional help even at the expense of the field.

Mr. OLIVER. Was your request for additional places in the Foreign Service granted by the Budget?

Mr. CARR. No, sir.

Mr. OLIVER. How many places did you request?

Mr. CARR. We asked for 12 additional places in the foreign field and then we asked for the replacement of about 50 officers now in the department, which would give us about 62 officers, enough to fill about half the need in the field.

POST ALLOWANCES TO DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR, AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Mr. SHREVE. The next item, post allowances to Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers, \$100,000. That remains the same?

Mr. CARR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHREVE. How are you getting along with these post allowances?

Mr. CARR. That post allowance, I should say, is the salvation of our service. It is the only thing that enables us to utilize our lower-paid officers in a great many places and enables them to meet their living expenses. You do not have to be told that a salary of \$2,500 or \$3,000 or \$3,500 in a place like Buenos Aires or Rio or Johannesburg, and various other places where the expenses of living are very high, is entirely inadequate, and a man can not possibly make ends meet on that amount. If we are going to have representatives abroad, we must enable them to live respectably, and as we would like to see them live. If we are not willing to do that, it would be better not to send them at all.

Many additional expenses fall upon men in the Foreign Service which are not experienced by officers of the United States stationed in the home country. A Foreign Service officer virtually lives at the end of a telegraph wire. He may receive orders at any time to proceed to some other post, perhaps thousands of miles away. In connection with such transfers, Foreign Service officers, unlike Government officials at home, must pay from their own funds without hope of reimbursement certain unavoidable expenses, such as:

1. Penalties exacted on account of cancellation of leases on their residences.
2. Losses resulting from sale, often at much below cost, of household effects unsuited for use at the post to which they have been ordered. Articles of European or American furniture can not be taken to the tropics, where heat and dampness would destroy it. Likewise, articles suitable to the tropics are unserviceable in temperate climates.
3. Losses resulting from breakage or theft to household effects while in transit.
4. Extra expenses incurred in purchasing new articles of furniture upon arrival at a new post.
5. Additional expenses in connection with purchasing of new clothing; entirely new wardrobes must be purchased for officers and their families in the case of transfer from the tropics to temperate climates and vice versa.
6. Hotel expenses which officers must incur on arrival at a new post while engaged in finding a suitable residence.
7. Expense of repairing and improving new residential quarters. In many foreign countries the tenant must bear the entire expense of all needed repairs, painting and papering and even electric wiring, and the expense of installing bathtubs and heating apparatus.

Congress has remedied this situation in respect to officers of the Army (sec 43 Stat. 250), yet the majority of Army officers reside in the United States and in healthful surroundings. Foreign Service officers are required to live abroad, some of them at unhealthy posts and others in disagreeable and uncomfortable surroundings.

There is no doubt whatever in the minds of those who have studied the Foreign Service and have its best interests at heart that without a liberal post allowance or allowance for living quarters it will be impossible to maintain the Foreign Service on a basis of satisfactory efficiency and to retain the services of the kind of men which the care of our growing interests abroad require.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Out of this they pay rent, do they not?

Mr. CARR. Well, it is virtually an increase in pay—an increase in salary which they can use to pay rent or in whatever way they choose. The appropriation this year has been apportioned among 287 of the lowest salaried officers, an average of \$348 to the officer.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Are they allowed rent in addition to this?

Mr. CARR. No; they are not allowed rent in addition to this. You see, we have no rent allowance; no personal rent allowance.

Mr. GRIFFIN. The consul at some of these places has to pay his own office rent out of his salary.

Mr. CARR. Not his office rent. The Government pays his office rent. But I am speaking of living quarters. We do not pay for living quarters except for certain consuls in China and Japan. We discussed this morning the question of the desirability of providing these men with definite rent allowances for their personal residences as a means of enabling them to live as they should.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1928.

FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS FUND
STATEMENT OF HON. STEPHEN G. PORTER,
CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE
BUILDINGS COMMISSION

STATUS OF BUILDING PROGRAM

Mr. SHREVE. We will take up this morning the item for the Foreign Service building fund, which is to be found on page 40 of the subcommittee print of the bill. We have an estimate for 1930 of \$2,000,000. That is \$700,000 more than was estimated for in 1929, although there was a deficiency in that same year of \$700,000.

The chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs is with us this morning, Mr. Stephen G. Porter, and we shall be very happy, Mr. Porter, to have you tell us what is being done with this fund; what is being accomplished in foreign countries. First, let me ask you, how many projects have you now under way?

Mr. PORTER. The list is given in the statement prepared by the Secretary, which is before you. Approximately, I would say, 35.

Mr. SHREVE. Could you give us a brief statement touching each one of these 35, so that we may have an idea of what is going on at these various places? I will not ask you to go into great detail, but you might extend your remarks in the record, if you wish.

Mr. PORTER. I prepared a report for the commission in cooperation with Mr. Merrill, executive secretary of the commission, giving a summary of progress, and ask leave for it to be made a part of the record, which is as follows:

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

ADEN, ARABIA

The consul at Aden has been authorized to close for a site comprising approximately three-fourths of an acre, located on the water front, at a maximum price of \$18,000, for the future construction of a Government-owned building for this post.

AMOY, CHINA

On July 15, 1926, \$63,000 was allocated for the demolition of the consular buildings now in use at Amoy and the construction of a new building from designs prepared by Mr. Elliott Hazzard, of Shanghai. The consul general at Shanghai has been authorized to call for bids from construction companies, and contracts with the successful bidders are now under consideration.



by the department, and construction will begin on approval of building contracts by the department.

CALCUTTA, INDIA

On October 17, 1927, the sum of \$500,000 was allocated for the purchase of two plots of ground and the construction of a residence and an office building. An office site has been bought for \$80,774.56 and a residence site for \$72,995.39. Preliminary plans for both office building and residence, prepared by Calcutta architects under the direction of the consul general, have been worked into practical form by the Supervising Architect's Office and forwarded to the American consulate general at Calcutta for comment.

LIMA, PERU

Ambassador Moore at Lima has reported the acquisition of a site, embracing an area of approximately 3.68 acres. The property is opposite the Plaza Washington. It is 10 blocks from the center of the city, can be easily reached in five minutes by automobile, is within easy walking distance and is served by busses of various lines passing on the avenue every few minutes. The line of urban growth is in this direction. The land was purchased from the Peruvian Government at a cost of \$30,000.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

On March 30, 1927, the sum of \$100,000 was allocated for the acquisition of a site and the construction of buildings at this post. A tract of land was then purchased for \$2,900.70, and Messrs. Aldrich and Chase, of Boston, were designated architects for the project. The plans, which embody a central building (the minister's residence) connected by colonnades with two smaller structures (the Secretary's house and the chancery), of the southern colonial type of architecture, are now completed and a model is on view at the Department of State. These plans are on the agenda for approval at the next meeting of the commission.

MATANZAS, CUBA

On October 17, 1927, the sum of \$42,000 was allocated for the purchase and initial remodeling and repair of a consular building at this post. A property at Santa Teresa Street No. 23 fronting on Main Square was therefore bought for \$30,000. Estimates by local contractors on the costs of repairing and remodeling this structure give the necessary expenditure at between five and ten thousand dollars. The department is now planning the remodeling of the interior of the building and awaits the comments of the consul on plans prepared by the Supervising Architect's Office and forwarded to Matanzas.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN

On October 17, 1927, \$20,000 was allocated for the acquisition and initial repair, remodeling and furnishing of a consular building, and a property at No. 5 Oura was therefore purchased for \$12,986.34, thereby effecting a saving of \$513.66 on the department's authorization figure. The structure is being repaired, and furniture for the hall, living room, dining room, kitchen, and three bedrooms has been bought and shipped. The department has also ordered casement curtains, draperies, china-ware, and glassware, for the residential quarters, all of which have been bought in the United States.

OTTAWA, CANADA

On October 17, 1927, \$400,000 was allocated for the purchase of both office and residential properties. A business property facing the Canadian Parliament buildings was acquired, the title passing to this Government on March 29, 1928, at a total cost of \$105,682.25. This property is improved with two very old brick buildings which will have to be demolished. Mr. Cass Gilbert, of New York, has been designated architect for the construction of a new office building and is preparing plans for the office building.

PANAMA CITY, PANAMA

On October 17, 1927, the sum of \$150,000 was allocated for the demolition of the present Government-owned building at this post, and the construction on the same site of an office building, together with the construction of residential quarters on the Point of Paitilla.

PARIS, FRANCE—OFFICE BUILDING

On March 11, 1928, \$1,250,000 was allocated for the purchase of the northwesterly corner of the Place de la Concorde, to be used as a site for an office building to centralize all American governmental activities in Paris. An offer of 31,000,000 francs (\$1,221,000) was made through Morgan & Co., of Paris, and was accepted on June 8. The preliminary contract to convey has been signed and 5,000,000 francs paid. Final payment and transfer of title have been completed. The building at present standing on the property is occupied by the Union Artistique, and on termination of their tenancy, plans will be announced for construction of the office building.



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Throughout the hearings on this buildings bill the desire was expressed unanimously to consolidate the business offices of our Government in one business building at the large capitals where callers at these offices average more than 100 per day. The commission was unanimous in desiring to have the first example of the principle of consolidation in Paris, where the benefits and conveniences of a businesslike organization might be enjoyed by the greatest possible number of American citizens. At the consulate general alone, during the height of the tourist season, there is a daily average of 600 callers at the office.

The selection of the northwest corner of the Place de la Concorde as a site for such an office building resulted from a desire to locate as near the center of activities of this large number of callers as possible, and at the same time protect these offices from the noise and darkness of a crowded community, by locating them in a building with a sunny outlook which would be perpetually a wide-open space.

The Place de la Concorde has been an open center for a hundred years and will be so perpetuated for hundreds of years to come, since the Parisian authorities are alert to protect the open parks and the sky line of Paris from modernized building and structural encroachments. For example, on the very piece bought by our Government, there is the requirement that our building shall not exceed a certain height and that it shall generally conform to the original plan of the great French architect, Ange-Jacques Gabriel, who designed, in the time of Louis XV, the facades now standing on the northern side of this square. It is a happy coincidence and it gives me absolute confidence in the successful development of our plans to know that we shall be following the design of Gabriel; both because he was one of the greatest architects of the world, and because it is no novelty for us to take the advice and follow the plans of great French artists. The precedent was set by George Washington when he intrusted the design of the city of Washington to Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant. We are still following the L'Enfant plan in the beautification of our capital with the new Federal buildings to be constructed for the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and other new buildings to be constructed under the \$50,000,000 authorization approved by Congress in the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress.

In Paris, I was told in reply to my question as to why the Gabriel plan had not been finished with a Gabriel building on the present Government site, that after the buildings on the north side of the square, together with the Church of the Madeleine and the Chamber of Deputies, had been constructed, the then owner of the present United States Government site determined to erect a building to suit himself, and as he was a very powerful city politician at that time, he succeeded in doing so over the objections of Gabriel. By reason of this interesting occurrence the United States Foreign Service Buildings Commission, after the lapse of more than a hundred years, is now able to carry out Gabriel's ideas, which will complete the Place de la Concorde.

When I was in Paris I called upon the supervising architects of the city of Paris to advise with them about the construction and received the most cordial assurances that they would help us in every way in our project to complete the Gabriel plan. This was very gratifying to me as some American editorials had expressed surprise that the French would be willing to allow us to have such a prominent corner on a square enriched by French national history. It looks out directly on the monuments to Alsace and Lorraine. The feeling, as I sensed it, was most aptly expressed in remarks of my friend, Albert Laniel, who said at the signing:

"* * * We did not sell the property to foreigners, but to our best friends. The debt we owed you for your timely assistance in the war is acknowledged. We rest hand in hand.

"Words fail me when I try to describe my appreciation of your friendship. The only expression sincere enough is an earnest 'Merci.'"

PENANG, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

On March 30, 1927, the sum of \$35,000 was allocated for the acquisition and initial remodeling, repair, and furnishing of a consular building at this post. A property was purchased for \$21,169.80 and repairs to the main building, the kitchen, the outbuildings, the electrical and drainage systems, and the grounds have been completed. Furniture for the living room, the dining room, and two bedrooms have been purchased and shipped. Window curtains, draperies, glassware, chinaware, and kitchen utensils have been ordered. There will be a saving of \$5,000 on the allocation.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

On July 9, 1928, the original allocation of \$150,000 for the construction of a building on the present Government-owned site adjoining the embassy in R'io de Janeiro, was raised to \$260,000, and Messrs. Preston and Curtis, an American firm



practicing in Rio de Janeiro, have been designated as the architects. The preliminary plans are being completed for a 5-story building.

SANTIAGO, CUBA

On October 17, 1927, the sum of \$53,000 was allocated for the acquisition of land overlooking the harbor and the rebuilding of the structure now standing thereon. After prolonged negotiations, due to the fact that there were several encumbrances on the property to be removed, the purchase was completed for \$20,600 plus transfer charges, and on June 29 the consul advised the department that the title had passed to this Government. Plans will at once be prepared for submission to the commission.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

On October 17, 1927, \$750,000 was allocated for the demolition of the present Government-owned building and the erection of a new structure on the same site. Mr. Robert Maurice Trimble, of Pittsburgh, was designated as architect, and his preliminary sketches of the building have been completed and have been approved by the commission. The municipal authorities have authorized the construction of an extended retaining wall which will enable us to reclaim additional land and add approximately 4,350 square feet to our present waterfront. This will give us a pleasing lawn on the river side of our building, which is important as it is the view of the property seen by arrivals coming up the river to the port.

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

On October 17, 1927, the sum of \$75,000 was allocated for the acquisition of land and the construction of buildings, and a property owned by the Honduran Government, though at present occupied by squatters, was purchased for \$11,000. It consists of 34 acres, and the title thereto will pass to this Government soon after the convening of the Honduran Congress on January 1, 1929, when the transfer will be effected by means of a congressional decree.

TIRANA, ALBANIA

On July 15, 1926, the sum of \$60,000 was allocated for the acquisition of a site and the construction of buildings, and a tract of 5 acres was purchased for \$1,700. A contract for full architectural services was then entered into with Messrs. Weyth and Sullivan, of Washington, D. C. Upon the recommendation of the minister, the department has given the construction of the buildings to the Albanian Vocational School, under the direction of its supervisor, Mr. Harry T. Fultz, of the American Red Cross. Foundations have been completed, brick work started, and the specifications for the lighting, heating, and plumbing installations are being prepared in the department with a view to calling for bids from American contractors.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

On March 30, 1927, the commission decided to authorize the exchange of the lot then owned by this Government in Yokohama for a larger lot on the waterfront, subject to ratification by Congress. The ratification was made by Congress when it amended the Foreign Service buildings act by giving the commission general power to exchange properties, and the American consul at Yokohama has reported that the exchange has been completed. Mr. J. H. Morgan, an American architect practicing in Yokohama, drew the preliminary plans for the building, which were submitted to and approved by the commission in March, 1927. The plans have been submitted to the Supervising Architect and have been approved by his office with certain changes which have been made. The architect is now preparing working drawings and specifications, and construction will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

In addition to the above negotiations are pending for the purchase of sites for embassies, legations, and consulates in several of the capitals and other important cities of the world.

The JOURNAL is always glad to receive photographs of consular staffs, and at the present time the supply of such for future publication is practically exhausted.

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The following are a few titles extracted from the list:

"PRINCIPLES OF FOREIGN TRADE," by C. E. Griffin, Associate Professor of Economics at the

University of Michigan. 348 pages. New York, MacMillan Co., 1927. \$3.

A comprehensive textbook stressing the "why" rather than the "how" in foreign trade economics. One of the most practical of the recent textbooks.

"ESSENTIALS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE," by Simon Litman, Professor of Economics, University of Illinois. 380 pages. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1927. \$3.50.

An analysis of foreign trade technique with an excellent background in international economic policy.

"HISTORY OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES," by Emory R. Johnson, T. W. Van Metre, G. G. Huebner and D. C. Hanchett. 761 pages. Washington, Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1922. \$3.50.

The most complete discussion of the growth of commerce in the United States.

"ECONOMIC HISTORY OF EUROPE IN MODERN TIMES," by Melvin M. Knight, Harry Elmer Barnes and Felix Flugel. 808 pages. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1928. \$3.75.

An authoritative analysis of modern economic history in 20 European countries; special section on Russia.

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