

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



CARACAS, VENEZUELA

Entrance to Washington Building, in which the American Consulate is located

Vol. VI DECEMBER, 1929 No. 12

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1929

John Paul Jones, American Consul

By AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM

“JOHN PAUL JONES, appointed Consul of the United States at Algiers, June 2, 1792, by the President alone.” This fact may not be so generally known as that on June 1, 1792, John Paul Jones was appointed commissioner to treat on peace and ransom of captives (in the Barbary States), but it is so recorded in a card index in the Appointments Section of the Department of State, and it surely adds a name of glorious memories to the American Foreign Service Roll.

These two appointments or commissions arrived in Paris too late, for on July 18, 1792, the Admiral, “worn out with the fatigues of arduous service, at the untimely age of 45, had surrendered to death, the only foe to whom he had ever lowered his colors.”

Ill fate dogged the path of this mission, for the archives of the Department go on to state that Thomas Barclay, he who succeeded Col. William Palfrey, our first Consul appointed to France, was named as substitute for John Paul Jones, but he, too, died soon after without going to Morocco. Barclay had acted as Special Envoy to Morocco in 1785, before the adoption of our Constitution, so he was familiar with the procedure. Indeed, we read that he was in Cadiz in November, 1792, making arrangements for his mission, purchasing the usual presents for the Bashaws, etc., but had to go to Lisbon to get the money he had occasion for, and there he died suddenly from pneumonia on January 19, 1793. It is mortifying to read of the “presents” that were so important a matter in these missions, but at the same time it is greatly to the credit of our officers

that they handled the trust reposed in them so faithfully, for we read of the meticulous care with which David Humphreys, Nathaniel Cutting, and



JOHN PAUL JONES
(From Houdon Bust)



James Simpson inventoried all the articles that were to have been "used in the Algerine negotiation, purchased by the late Thomas Barclay," and we find that they included "sugar, coffee, tea, chinaware, silver plate, and elegant gold watches and chains," while another list adds "linen cloth, essences, liqueurs, and swords of silver inlaid with gold."

The mission to the Algerines was undoubtedly one that appealed to John Paul Jones, because of the warm feeling he ever had for seamen, and especially those who had shown their mettle, and when he returned to Paris in 1790 after his Russian experience it is said that he strongly urged on Jefferson and Carmichael the necessity of doing something to redeem the American seamen captured and enslaved in Algiers. We read, too, that he asked Mr. Short for his help in obtaining an American consular post in Europe.

President Roosevelt, in an address at Annapolis on April 24, 1906, when the body of John Paul Jones was at last honored by burial in his adopted country, said: "Every officer in our Navy should know by heart the deeds of John Paul Jones. Every officer in our Navy should feel in each fiber of his being an eager desire to emulate the energy, the professional capacity, the indomitable determination and dauntless scorn of death which marked John Paul Jones above all his fellows."

By virtue of Washington's commission may we not claim John Paul Jones as a member of our Foreign Service and also study his life and character that we may learn from him.

When we consider that he started his life at sea as a boy of 12 years, and led thereafter an active, strenuous life, it is evident that to perfect himself in history and languages—his French was

perfect, and he was a brilliant conversationalist showing the wide range of his reading—he must throughout his early life have devoted long hours of persistent study to such subjects, to say nothing of naval strategy and other branches of his profession. The fact of his appointment to the Algerian mission showed that President Washington had a high opinion of his diplomatic skill. As one writer has said, "While his exploits as a sailor eclipsed by their brilliancy his triumphs as a diplomat, he often proved himself a master both of the science of statecraft and the subtleties of diplomacy."

Let us therefore take these words of the great Admiral, which he addressed to the Marine Committee on September 14, 1775—they are inscribed on a tablet affixed to the base of the monument shown in the accompanying illustration—and ap-



National Photo Co.

STATUE OF JOHN PAUL JONES
(*Charles Henry Niehaus, Sculptor*)
Foot of 17th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.



ply them as his message to the American Foreign Service Officers of today:

"It is by no means enough that an officer of the Navy should be a capable mariner; he must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should be as well a gentleman of liberal education, refined manner, punctilious courtesy, and the nicest sense of personal honor.

"He should not only be able to express himself clearly and with force in his own language, both with tongue and pen, but he should be versed in French and Spanish.

"He should be the soul of tact, patience, justice, firmness, and charity. No meritorious act of a subordinate should escape his attention or be left to pass without its reward, if even the reward be only the word of approval.

"Conversely, he should not be blind to a single fault in any subordinate, though, at the same time, he should be quick and unfailing to distinguish error from malice, thoughtlessness from incompetency, and well meant shortcoming from heedless or stupid blunder, as he should be universal and impartial in his rewards and approval of merit, so should he be judicial and unbending in his punishment or reproof of misconduct."

Consul Harry J. Anslinger, who has been on duty in Washington since July 1, 1926, and detailed to the Bureau of Prohibition, in the Treasury Department, was on October 30, 1929, appointed Assistant Commissioner of Prohibition. His resignation from the Foreign Service took effect October 29, 1929. For more than three years Mr. Anslinger has been chief of the Division of Foreign Control, which he organized under Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition. In that position he was in charge of important work, establishing and directing the activities of the division, which assists in carrying out treaties and arrangements with foreign countries for the suppression of liquor and narcotic smuggling. The division was set up in 1926 after the return of General Andrews, Mr. Anslinger and others from a conference at London concerning the suppression of smuggling. The United States has 15 informal arrangements with foreign powers concerning the prevention of narcotic smuggling and 16 agreements, including some treaties and informal arrangements for the prevention of smuggling of liquor. Mr. Anslinger has also participated in international conferences on smuggling at Ottawa, Paris and Antwerp.

SWISS APPRECIATION OF PATRIOTIC SERVICE

By CALVIN M. HITCH, *American Consul, Basel*

Some months ago while looking over the annual budget of the Canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, my curiosity was aroused by an item of Frs. 94, which was listed as a "gift of honor to the oldest of the family Roth."

On account of the unusual character of the appropriation, and in order to satisfy my curiosity, I instituted an investigation and was surprised to learn that this item had appeared annually for almost 400 years in the Solothurn Budget as an expression of public appreciation for patriotic services rendered by one Hans Roth in warning the citizens of an impending attack upon the city.

The attack had been carefully planned for the night of November 11, 1382, by Count Rudolf, of Kyburg. It would undoubtedly have been successful had it not been for the timely warning given by Hans Roth, an humble farmer living in the Rumisberg District. Through the treachery of Johann Amstein, an uncle of the Count, and a priest of the Solothurn Cathedral, the enemy were to be admitted through his house which abutted on the city wall. He had taken the precaution of wrapping the clapper of the alarm bell with rags so as to prevent the alarm being given.

Owing to the information given by Roth the citizens were successful in defending the city against the invaders. The traitorous priest was thrown into prison and would have been summarily executed had it not been for his high position in the church. His house was destroyed by the infuriated citizens, and the history of his treason was set in bronze letters in the front of the Cathedral, where it has remained for almost five and a half centuries as a warning to would be traitors.

For more than 150 years the patriotic deed of Hans Roth remained unrewarded, but in the year 1536 the Cantonal Parliament of Solothurn, by legislative enactment, provided that an annual "gift of honor" in perpetuity, amounting to Frs. 94 (\$18.15), should be paid to the oldest member of the Roth family. It was further enacted that he should be provided with a dress of honor consisting of coat, waistcoat, trousers, hat and cap, made of red and white cloth, the colors of the Canton of Solothurn. This dress is worn by the oldest member of the Roth family at all patriotic celebrations, such as the anniversary of the battle of Dornach, which took place in July, 1499.

Child Welfare in Fiji

Dr. Regina Flood-Keyes Roberts

SUPPLEMENTING the brief note in the September issue of the JOURNAL in regard to the voluntary medical and child welfare work by Dr. Regina Flood-Keyes Roberts, wife of Consul Quincy F. Roberts, at Suva, Fiji Islands, the following extracts are taken from an article in *The Sunday Times*, Sydney, New South Wales, of August 18, 1929:

"When the work of child welfare among the native children of Fiji is surveyed, there stands out like a beacon the name of Regina Flood-Keyes Roberts, M. D., an American woman, who, finding her husband's position as American Consul in Samoa involved residence in the islands of the South Seas, immediately converted the situation to an end which served a dual purpose—service to the people she learned to love, and work for herself which made complete appeal.

"One of the principal problems which has confronted the Government of Fiji has been the preservation of the aboriginal Fijian race. The colony was ceded to Britain in 1872, and in 1874 there was a severe epidemic of measles, the mortality amongst Fijians being estimated at 40,000. For many years afterwards the Fijian population showed a steady decline, and it was not until early in the present century that the attempts to check this decline were in any way successful. The Government was hampered by lack of funds, but a strong European medical service was established and a number of natives trained as medical assistants under the name of native medical practitioners. Later native women were trained as obstetric nurses. These efforts were successful to a limited extent * * * but for many years it has been realized that the principal reason for the decline in the Fijian population was excessive infant mortality, but lack of funds and other reasons made it difficult to attack this side of the problem.

"Visitors in Western Samoa in 1925 and 1926 had their attention drawn to the success of the



DR. REGINA FLOOD-KEYES ROBERTS



Photos from Q. F. Roberts

FIJIAN CANNIBAL TEMPLE

Victims slain in temple and distributed to village for food. The temple is preserved at Bau, the stronghold of the Fijian kings, and is now used as a Court House. The Fijians are now Christians



Photo from Q. F. Roberts
FIJIAN NATIVE MEDICAL PRACTITIONER
HOLDING COOKING POT

children's welfare work being done under the auspices of the New Zealand Government, and particularly the work carried out by Regina Flood-Keyes Roberts, M.D., wife of Mr. Quincy F. Roberts, American Consul in Samoa.

"The Secretary for Native Affairs in Fiji was impressed with the value of this work and, at his instigation, the Government of Fiji commenced a 'Saving-of-the-children' campaign. * * * The work in Fiji is very much more difficult than in Samoa, because in the former group the population is much more scattered and means of communication much more difficult. In Samoa the population is practically concentrated in two islands,

whilst in Fiji it is scattered over about 80 islands. On the two main islands of Fiji the villages are far apart, they are generally small, and means of communication are of the most primitive nature. * * *

"Later, in 1927, after representations from various sources, the United States Government decided to move Mr. Roberts from Apia to Suva—establishing the American Consulate in the latter town. Shortly after her arrival, Dr. Roberts offered her services to the Government, and commenced infant welfare work in native towns around Suva and in the Rewa district accessible by motor car. The number of villages served by Dr. Roberts is 22—13 of these are accessible from the road and are visited regularly; other villagers not on the road are called to the nearest meeting place. Dr. Roberts' work is voluntary and unpaid, the Government providing the running costs for a motor car and also necessary medicine."

The Governor of Fiji in a despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated July 6, 1928, said: "In December last a welcome and valuable addition was made to the small staff of workers in this field by the offer of the voluntary services of Dr. Roberts, the wife of the American Consul in Fiji. This lady, who is an M. D. of the University of Buffalo, was engaged for a number of years in similar work of a volunteer nature in the Mandated Territory of Samoa, and a report of her work there was published in the Annual Report of the Territory for the year 1926-27, and

(Continued on page 419)



Photo from Q. F. Roberts
Group from the villages of Suva-Vou and Lami taken after they had been left for three months to carry out instructions given them by child welfare worker

Important Announcement

The November number of the JOURNAL contained the news that an important announcement might be expected in this number, one that would give encouragement and confidence to the members of the Service. Since that statement was made the President himself, has made a public announcement of the greatest significance. In his Armistice Day speech of November 11 he said:

"I have said that recently we have covenanted with other civilized nations not only to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, but also we have agreed that we shall settle all controversies by pacific means. But the machinery for pacific settlement of disputes among nations is, as yet, inadequate. We need to strengthen our own provisions for it.

"Our State Department is the first of these means. It must be strengthened and supported as the great arm of our Government dedicated to the organization of peace."

Steps have now been taken to give practical effect to this declaration. It is well known that for several years Secretaries of State have recommended increased appropriations for the encouragement of the Department of State as well as for more generous provision for the Foreign Service, but each year the Departmental Budget, when it reached Congress, had been shorn of practically all increases requested. This year the situation is entirely different. The Secretary of State has recommended a generous program for the Department and the Foreign Service and has gone personally to the Bureau of the Budget and vigorously supported his recommendations. The Bureau of the Budget has approved, and the President is transmitting to Congress a program of expenditure which should bring satisfaction and encouragement to every member of the Service. In brief, the Budget provides increases above existing appropriations in the following amounts:

Department of State.....	\$675,438
Foreign Service	2,124,738

Gross increase \$2,800,176

The objects sought to be accomplished by this proposed expenditure are:

1. To give greater stability to the departmental personnel by replacing gradually some 40 Foreign Service officers holding temporarily positions of high responsibility with persons appointed permanently upon the payroll of the Department. This would involve an expenditure of \$189,200.

2. To strengthen the Department of State by increasing the number of its personnel by approximately 100 persons. This would involve an increased expenditure of \$191,620.

3. To provide for certain seasonal work and special tasks with temporary personnel to be employed for limited periods at an annual expenditure of \$40,005.

4. To encourage the departmental personnel by providing money with which to make certain the promotion of employes who have earned advancement according to existing regulations. This would involve an expenditure of some \$50,000.

5. To modernize the equipment of the Department at a cost of \$47,113.

6. To carry out the program already inaugurated of bringing the publication of "Foreign Relations" up to date, printing a new edition of "Treaties of the United States" and of enlarging the publication program of the Department in response to the public demand for more information concerning foreign affairs, at a cost of \$67,665.

7. To promote the personnel of the Passport Agencies in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Boston and New Orleans, where promotions have been earned. The amount required is \$12,570.

8. To carry out the mandate of Congress and edit and print the papers relating to the territories of the United States, at a cost, in 1931, of \$15,000.

9. To provide 67 additional Foreign Service officers to supplement those now on duty in the Department who will be returned to the field, and thus make it possible to strengthen the personnel at many posts and fill other posts which have long been vacant. The amount required is \$167,500.

10. To provide money with which to promote Foreign Service officers who have earned promotion according to existing regulations but who could not be promoted because of lack of available funds with which to pay the increased salaries which would result from promotion. The amount required is estimated to be \$130,000.

11. To provide additional clerks and minor employes, including additional employes for trade work, \$281,381.

12. To provide supervisors of construction for Foreign Service buildings to be erected at various posts, in order that the interests of the Government in connection with such projects may be adequately protected. The amount required is \$28,000.

13. To provide for the promotion of clerks and minor employes who have earned promotion according to existing regulations but who can not now be advanced because of a lack of money with



which to pay increased salaries. The amount estimated to be necessary is \$197,532.

14. To provide increases in office rent, including the rental of quarters for the Consulate General and the United States Court in Shanghai, China, during the erection of the new Government building there, \$150,445.

15. To lighten the financial burden of chiefs of mission and Foreign Service officers assigned to embassies and legations by providing them, at Government expense, with living quarters, as already authorized by Congress, \$342,000.

16. To lighten the financial burden of Foreign Service officers assigned to consular offices by providing them, at Government expense, with living quarters, as already authorized by Congress, \$422,000.

17. To provide for the assumption by the Government of some of the necessary expenses of representation through an appropriation for representation allowances, as authorized by the Rogers Act, \$92,000.

18. To provide for the transportation to the United States on leave of absence of all officers and their families stationed at distant posts, \$65,000.

19. To make provision for the increased cost

of transportation of officers in the Foreign Service resulting from increases in families and from the more liberal allowance for subsistence authorized by Congress, \$43,000.

20. To make provision for increased travel of officers in their districts abroad and in the United States for purposes of investigation and trade conferences, \$78,278.

21. Additional new equipment for the Foreign Service, \$36,909.

It is interesting to observe that of the increase of \$2,124,738 estimated for the Foreign Service, over \$800,000 is for additional personnel and promotions, nearly \$200,000 for travel, over \$700,000 for rent of living quarters for officers, and nearly \$100,000 for expenses of representation.

These increases represent a significant change in the attitude of the executive branch of the Government toward the support of the Foreign Service, and when taken in connection with the recognition being given Foreign Service Officers by an increasing number of promotions to the grade of Minister, it augurs well for the future of the Service as a profession. It is earnestly hoped that Congress will receive the budget sympathetically and give it favorable consideration.



Photo from W. J. McCafferty

THE PRAYA GRANDE, WHICH ENCIRCLES THE BAY OF MACAO, IS UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AVENUES EAST OF SUEZ

Some Problems Involved in a Treaty Edition

By HUNTER MILLER, *Treaty Editor, Department of State*

THE Department of State has now commenced the preparation of a new edition of the treaties of the United States. Some of the problems involved are new. Some of them have been met and solved in connection with the present Treaty Series of the Department; others are of a quite different kind.

Recently there was printed in the Treaty Series (No. 800) a treaty with Ethiopia. The print contains the Ahmaric text as well as the English. This is quite consistent with the departmental decision to reproduce in the new edition all the original languages of the treaties. But all language questions are not thereby answered.

The Treaty Series began in 1908. The problems of the present treaty editor begin with the Declaration of Independence, or more strictly, with the treaties with France of February 6, 1778; for the new treaty edition is to contain all international agreements of the United States that have ever been in force, whether now in force or not.

Recently the writer had in his hands (or partly in his hands) the original of the first treaty of the United States with Siam (1833). It is a beautiful parchment document, approximately 12 feet long by 3 feet wide, with the text of the treaty in four languages, running from one end of the parchment to the other in parallel columns. The languages from left to right are Siamese, Portuguese, Chinese and English, with the Chinese characters running, not strictly speaking, lengthwise, but so that they are read from one side. The treaty is, to use its own quaint language, "on the one part sealed with the seal of the lotus flower, of glass; on the other part, it is sealed with a seal containing an eagle and stars."

The only method of reproduction here, besides printing the English and Portuguese texts, is, it seems, a photographic process which will permit copies of the entire long parchment, in several sheets, to be tipped in; and this course will have to be followed in respect of some other, but not all, treaties in Oriental languages.

Another problem presented is that of the texts. Certainly the original signed treaty should be reproduced as literally as possible, even in such matters as spelling, punctuation, capitalization, etc. In earlier editions little attention was given

to such details. For recent years this problem is hardly a problem at all, for treaties now-a-days are usually signed in a printed text and the first copies are struck off from the same type.

In earlier days, however, treaties of necessity were all written out by hand. One must go back to the original document itself in order to make a faithful reprint. Of course, no original document can be used as copy and while all the originals are now being photostated, in most cases the photostat is not clear enough for printer's copy.

Accordingly, it has been found necessary to use either old printed texts or make new typewritten texts from the original. In either case the process is very laborious. Where the treaty, for example, is written in a crabbed hand and in a foreign language with some occasional peculiar spelling of the scrivener, the task is one that has to be performed almost letter by letter.

Then there are questions of translation which arise only when there is no original English text. For various reasons it seems best to use in all cases what may be called historical translations, that is, those previously made and used officially. However, at least in respect of some ancient treaties, it would hardly be sufficient to reprint the translation without calling attention to some of its features, even though the other language is printed also. Where the same French expression, for example, has received two entirely different renderings in different places, it would be unfair not to point out the discrepancy and correct the error in a foot note; and to examine all the translations is in itself a task of some magnitude.

Space permits mention of only one of many other questions which might be discussed. This is the problem of maps. There is a great deal of very interesting American history, particularly in regard to the boundary between the United States and Canada, which is intimately connected with maps mentioned in treaties. It is hoped to include in the edition in convenient form reproductions of these maps. All of them are historically interesting and some of them are even of present day importance. Although it must be added that the historical interest attaching to some of these ancient maps is almost proportionate with what was later found to be their inaccuracy.



"ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN EUROPEAN FRONT"

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Additional Space Needed

In preparation for the materially broadened activities President Hoover plans for the State Department, orders have been issued, according to *The Evening Star*, Washington, D. C., November 24, 1929, for preliminary surveys looking to the construction of a new War Department building, leaving the entire State, War and Navy Building to the diplomatic business of the Government.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, explained that it was obvious both departments were overcrowded in their present joint quarters. The need for additional space for the State Department, he said, was imperative. When President Hoover's plan for broadening the activities of the State Department, announced in his Armistice Day address, goes into effect, the State Department will need the entire building alone.

There are numerous commissions under the State Department that are scattered all over Washington. The expansion pro-

gram President Hoover has in mind will necessitate many additional commissions. All, it was said, should be housed in immediate contact with the central control. It also is probable that virtually all of the existing bureaus of the State Department will be expanded to meet present-day requirements.

A further factor in desiring to separate the State and War Departments is the need for further expansion of the activities of the executive office. Secretary Stimson explained that the President and Secretary of State are brought into more frequent contact than any other members of the Cabinet. The diplomatic end of the Government's activities is a particular concern of the President. It is highly desirable, therefore, that the two work in close

cooperation. Secretary Stimson said it was probable that for this reason many of the activities of the White House probably would be carried on in offices in the State Department Building when new quarters have been obtained for the War Department.



TWO VIEWS IN A ROOM IN THE DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE



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EDITORIAL

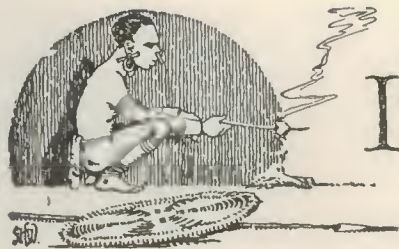
By DANA G. MUNRO, Chairman, Executive Committee, American Foreign Service Association

Members of the Service who come into contact with any considerable number of other officers have realized that there are many men in the Service who are profoundly discouraged, both

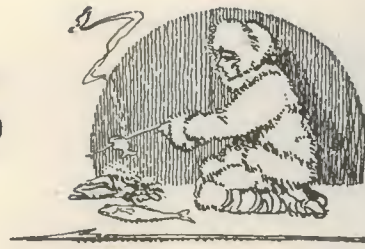
about the future of the Service as a whole and about their own prospects for advancement in it. The appalling number of recent resignations, coming at a time when our personnel was already inadequate numerically for the proper performance of the Department's work, is in part, at least, an expression of this feeling. The problem is a serious one, for those who have resigned have in too many cases been men whose ability and experience make them irreplaceable.

It is difficult to feel that there is serious reason for discouragement about the ultimate future of the Service when we consider the progress which has been made in the last ten years and the hopeful factors in the prospect for the immediate future. It is only necessary to examine the Register of the Department for December, 1918, to realize what has been accomplished since that time. The 1918 Register showed six service Ministers and Ambassadors, whereas the last Foreign Service list carries 25—a number which will doubtless be increased when some of the posts now vacant are filled. In 1918, there were 15 Foreign Service officers receiving salaries of more than \$6,000, as compared with 94 in 1929. There is an excellent prospect both for a further improvement in the purely material position of the Service and for increased outside interest in its work, in the very near future, for there has never been a time when the importance of proper representation abroad has been so fully appreciated by the higher officials of the Government and by the public. The announcement published elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL shows what may be hoped for during the coming year. It is believed that much of the prevailing discontent in the Service itself will be dispelled merely by the appropriation of additional funds with which to make long delayed promotions.

There will still remain many problems which must be satisfactorily dealt with before the Foreign Service will offer a thoroughly attractive career to the type of men who should go into it. It is the men who are in the Service who are in the best position to appreciate the nature and the importance of these problems, and to make suggestions for their solution. There is much to be gained by a frank and full discussion of them among ourselves in the privacy of the JOURNAL's columns. It is for this reason that the Executive Committee, through the JOURNAL, has urged the members of the Service to contribute to such a discussion.



ITEMS



Mr. Charles C. Hart, until recently American Minister to Albania, has been named as Minister to Persia, succeeding Mr. Holliman Phillip. Before sailing for his new post on November 16, Mr. Hart was offered dinners by the Albanian and Persian Ministers in Washington.

On November 3, 1929, the Department announced the resignation of Mr. John V. A. MacMurray as American Minister to China. Mr. MacMurray resigned from the Foreign Service in order to accept a responsible position at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. In announcing this resignation, the Secretary said:

"Mr. MacMurray has been in the service in the field and in the Department for more than twenty years. He specialized in Far Eastern matters. He served in China, Japan, and Siam, as well as in Russia. I have seen him at work, and what I say is not only the Department's statement but my own personal statement. He has had a very thorough knowledge and understanding, a sympathetic understanding, of the international needs and desires of the peoples with whom he has served during those twenty years. At one time, during Mr. Hughes' term of office, Mr. MacMurray served as Assistant Secretary of State. In all respects he has been a trained diplomat in the particular field where he has been serving. In my opinion, his services have been of great value to the United States."

In commenting upon Mr. MacMurray's resignation, the *Washington Star*, in an editorial, stated:

"Now and then there is disparagement of the diplomatic 'career man.' The commonest charge against him is that through long service abroad he tends to grow increasingly out of touch with affairs in his own country. But, conversely and no less valuably, the 'career man' stationed for any length of time in a foreign capital becomes correspondingly better acquainted with the conditions of the country to which he is accredited. In the mystic East such familiarity and knowledge are indispensable. It seems a thousand pities that a man of John V. A. MacMurray's experience and capacity can not be induced to continue to place them at his country's disposal."

On November 16 the President transmitted to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, at present Assistant Secretary of State, as Minister to China to succeed Mr. John V. A. MacMurray.

On November 12 the Department announced the assignment of Mr. Henry Carter, of the Division of Western European Affairs, as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim to Liberia. Mr. Carter's nomination as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and as a Foreign Service Officer of Class V was confirmed by the Senate on November —. Upon the completion of this temporary assignment to the Foreign Service as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim in Liberia, Mr. Carter will return to Washington where he will resume his duties as an officer of the Division of Western European Affairs.

On November 13 the Department announced the resignation of Mr. William Phillips as Minister to Canada. In making the announcement it was stated that the President had been very reluctant to accept the resignation and had asked Mr. Phillips whether he might care to accept another post in the Service, since his career as a diplomatic officer had been long and highly successful. Mr. Phillips felt, however, that the time had come when he wished to bring up his children in the United States and that he was, therefore, unable to reconsider.

Mr. Wallace Smith Murray was on November 1, 1929, designated by the Secretary as Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, his resignation from the Foreign Service having taken effect on October 31. Before assuming charge of the division, Mr. Murray took a trip through the Balkan countries, making a study of American interests in that area and interviewing the leaders in each country. In the course of his trip Mr. Murray visited the Foreign Service posts at Patras and Athens, Greece; Constantinople and Angora, Turkey; Bucharest, Rumania; Sofia, Bulgaria; and Belgrade, Yugoslavia. He had interviews with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs in each of the capitals visited, and at Sofia he was accorded an audience by King Boris and by Prime Minister Laïtcheff. At Angora Mr. Murray was present when the new American Turkish Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was signed by Am-



bassador Grew. In passing through Paris Mr. Murray took the opportunity to discuss with the Director of the Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes the matter of the curricula of the Foreign Service officers assigned to that school for specialization work in Near Eastern languages.

Upon relinquishing his assignment as Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs on October 31, 1929, Mr. G. Howland Shaw took up his duties in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

The Washington newspapers recently reported that Consul General Ralph A. Totten, Cape Town, would be designated soon as American Minister to the Union of South Africa. The new Minister of the Union of South Africa, Mr. Eric Hendrik Louw, presented his letters of credence to the President on November 5, 1929.

The White House recently announced the appointment of Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, at present Counselor of Embassy at Madrid, as Minister to Guatemala.

On November 18, the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Arthur H. Geissler, at present Minister to Guatemala, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Siam.

The White House has recently announced that Ambassador Alexander P. Moore would return to Peru as Ambassador.

Consul John Randolph, formerly at Baghdad, is spending leave of absence at Burlington, Iowa, before proceeding to his new post at Bucharest. During his present leave Mr. Randolph saw for the first time his small daughter, who is now over a year old.

The tour recently made by Consul General John Ball Osborne, at Stockholm, to investigate conditions in Noorland and Lapland, was the subject of an article in *The Christian Science Monitor*, of October 29, 1929. In the interview there reported Mr. Osborne mentioned among other things a remarkable Swedish invention by which the earth is X-rayed to determine the position of metals. This trip to the Arctic Circle was made in midsummer, but Mr. Osborne states that he was to make a second trip to Lapland in midwinter, traveling by sledge, in order to report on the care and preservation of reindeer, and on their products.

Consul Keith Merrill, while on his trip to South America by aeroplane, described in last month's JOURNAL, had two forced landings, and after the second which occurred near Lima he had to continue his journey to Buenos Aires by rail, where he arrived safe and sound.

Mr. Robert S. Chilton, for many years Chief of the Consular Bureau of the Department, has been residing recently in San Francisco. In a recent letter to Mr. Chester W. Martin, a retired Foreign Service Officer, Mr. Chilton stated that he was looking forward to returning soon to Cobourg, Ontario, and to visiting Washington.

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BIRTHS

A son, David Thoburn, was born on October 8, 1929, at Washington, D. C., to Consul and Mrs. Francis H. Styles. Mr. Styles is at present assigned to Antwerp, Belgium.

MARRIAGES

Ferris-Duff. Married at Dublin, Irish Free State, November 6, 1929, Miss Frances Ermina Ferris, daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Cornelius Ferris, and Lieut. Arthur Duff, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Duff, of Dublin. Lieutenant Duff is head of the Irish Free State Army School of Music.

NECROLOGY

Mrs. Sarah Waterman, mother of Consul Henry S. Waterman, Saigon, died at San Francisco, Calif., on August 15, 1929, after an illness of several months. Her many friends in the Service will join in an expression of sympathy to Mr. Waterman, her only son.

William A. Haygood died September 16, 1929, at Mowbray, Cape Province, South Africa, aged 76 years. He is survived by his daughter, Miss Myra B. Haygood, who resides at 8 Albert Road, Mowbray. Mr. Haygood was appointed Vice and Deputy Consul General at Cape Town on August 12, 1911, and was recommissioned as Vice Consul on February 6, 1915; he resigned from the Service on March 12, 1915, effective June 30, 1915.

Anders C. Nelson, Vice Consul at The Hague, died on October 26, 1929, at the age of 71, of cerebral apoplexy. Interment took place at The Hague on October 29. Mr. Nelson was born in Denmark and was naturalized in Chicago in 1891. For 16 years he was engaged in newspaper work in Minneapolis and in Chicago, and in 1901 was appointed Consular Agent at Schiedam; in 1910 he was made Consular Agent at Scheveningen. In 1917 Mr. Nelson was appointed Vice Consul at The Hague, which post he continued to fill until the time of his death.

William Zoeller, who was American Vice and Deputy Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, from October 4, 1919, to November 24,

1925, died at Boerne, Tex., on October 30, 1929. Mr. Zoeller was born at Boerne, Tex., on April 26, 1868, and prior to his connection with the Consular Service was a custom-house broker and was also engaged in commercial business. Interment was made in the Zoeller burial plot at Waring, Tex.

Lawrence Lanier Winslow, who retired from the Service in November, 1927, died at his home in New York on October 26, 1929, at the age of 44. Mr. Winslow was born in Bayside, N. Y., and after completing his education became private secretary to the American Ambassador to Germany in 1913. He was appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service in 1915 and served in Berlin, London, Mexico City, Santiago, Habana and in the Department.

Richard Stockton, who was American Consul at Rotterdam from 1885 to 1888, and later Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague, died on November 3, 1929, at his home, 210 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mr. Stockton was born at Princeton, N. J., the son of the late John Potter Stockton and Sara Marks Stockton. His father was at one time United States Senator from New Jersey, later Minister to Italy, and for 25 years Attorney General of New Jersey. Mr. Stockton's grandfather, Commodore Robert Field Stockton, famous in the early history of the American Navy, was the first military governor of the Territory of California. His great-grandfather, also named Richard, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Stockton's survivors are his wife, formerly Miss Clemence Finch, of St. Paul, Minn., and three children, Col. Richard Stockton, Jr., Jack Potter Stockton and Mrs. Charles A. Voorhees. Burial took place at Princeton, N. J.

Attention is called to the circular letter sent out November 1 by the American Foreign Service Protective Association in regard to a temporary waiver of medical examination, and to the fact that replies thereto should be returned within 30 days after receipt.



FROM LONDON, ENGLAND

(CONSUL NATHANIEL P. DAVIS, *Correspondent*)

Consul General and Mrs. Halstead were hosts at the first dance of the season held by the Anglo-American Dance Club.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes left recently for the United States. The Ambassador is going to Chicago to assist in making financial arrangements for the forthcoming exposition.

Consul and Mrs. Macatee are preparing to leave for Nassau, to which post Mr. Macatee has been assigned.

Secretary Robert L. Buell, at the Embassy, is recuperating from a minor operation.

Mrs. Cox, wife of Secretary Raymond E. Cox, of the Embassy, has left for the United States to visit her parents.

Miss Philippa Gerry is visiting her brother, Secretary Harvey S. Gerry, of the Embassy.

Among recent callers at the Consulate General were Consul General George E. Chamberlin, Glasgow, and North Winship, Copenhagen. Capt. W. H. Smyth, who acted as United States Army courier from Vienna in the post-Armistice period, and who is well-known throughout the Service, was a recent caller at the Consulate General. Captain Smyth is now in business in Belgrade.

FROM MADRID

(VICE CONSUL OWEN W. GAINES, *Correspondent*)

Hon. Thomas E. Campbell, Commissioner General of the United States at the Seville Exposition, and Mrs. Campbell, and Hon. Frederick W. Zimmerman, Assistant Commissioner, visited Barcelona from October 10 to 14. A dinner was given in their honor by Consul General and Mrs. Stewart, on October 11, and on October 13, they were the guests of Consuls Jordan and McEnelly on a motor trip to the monastery of Montserrat, situated on the mountain of that name, about 40 miles from Barcelona, which is said to have been the headquarters of the Knights of the Holy Grail in the seventh century. In this monastery is the statue of the famous Virgin of Montserrat before which Ignatius Loyola (St. Ignatius) deposited his sword and foreswore the world prior to establishing the Order of the Jesuits.

Mr. Walter H. McKinney, Consul at Vigo, who departed for the United States on leave of absence on August 8, 1929, returned to his post and resumed his duties thereat on October 17, 1929.

Mr. Edward A. Foley, Agricultural Commissioner, Department of Agriculture of the United States, attached to the American Embassy, attended the Congress of the International Cotton Confederation, held in Barcelona from September 18 to 22, 1929.

Consul General Ely E. Palmer, recently assigned from Bucharest to Vancouver, was a visitor in Madrid during September en route to his new post.

Vice Consul Paul Dean Thompson, Paris, spent a portion of his simple leave in Spain during October.

Mr. Joaquim D. Rickard, of Massachusetts, who was head of the American War Trade Board at Madrid during the World War, has been in this city for the several weeks last past since completing the round-the-world tour on the *Graf Zeppelin* at Freidrichshafen. On October 7 he gave a very interesting talk at the American Luncheon Club, at the Ritz Hotel. Mr. Rickard has the distinction of being one of not more than three Americans who have received the degree of Doctor-in-Laws at the University of Madrid, and he is a member of the Spanish Royal Academy.

FROM WARSAW

Vice Consul Harry H. Hall left Warsaw on October 15, 1929, for home leave in the United States, which he will spend at McDonald, Pa., and Washington, D. C.

Vice Consul John H. Madonne assumed his duties at the Warsaw Consulate General on October 14, 1929.

Elaborate ceremonies were held at Warsaw on October 11, 1929, in connection with the Pulaski commemoration. There was a High Mass said at the cathedral in the morning; at noon there was a review of troops, and in the afternoon there was a ceremony at the Warsaw Town Hall, attended by the President of the Republic, high Polish officials, and the Warsaw Diplomatic Corps, at which Secretary of the Legation J. Webb Benton, delivered a short address. In the evening



there was a performance of an historical play "The Confederacy of Bar," which deals with Pulaski's services to Poland.

FROM VANCOUVER

(CONSUL H. S. TEWELL, *Correspondent*)

Consul General Ely E. Palmer, who has been assigned to this post, arrived at Vancouver from Bucharest on October 19. He was accompanied by Mrs. Palmer and their son, George. On November 5 Consul General Palmer was the guest of honor at a civic luncheon given by the Mayor and City Council, at which were present a large number of the leading business and professional men in British Columbia.

Vice Consul Sidney A. Belovsky and family returned to Vancouver on October 19 after spending two months on leave of absence at Brooklyn, N. Y. Vice Consul Belovsky was recently appointed a Foreign Service Officer.

The following officers recently paid visits to this Consulate General: E. A. Selfridge, Lumber Trade Commissioner at London; Dr. W. T. Duvel, Department of Agriculture, Washington; S. H. Blalock, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Seattle; R. R. Read, Prohibition Bureau, San Francisco.

Mrs. F. C. Buxton, mother of Consul General Tredwell, renewed acquaintances among the staff at Vancouver when en route to Hongkong early in November.

With the recent announcement that the Italian Government shortly will assign a career consular office to Vancouver, career consular representation in this city will be increased to 10, the consular officer to Vancouver, career consular representation: Belgium, China, France, Japan, Peru, and the United States (4).

FROM MEXICO CITY

(VICE CONSUL JAMES E. BROWN, JR., *Correspondent*)

Ambassador Morrow, accompanied by Mrs. Morrow, Miss Elizabeth Morrow and Mr. Allan Dawson, Third Secretary, made a trip by automobile to Acapulco, a port on the west coast, leaving Mexico City about noon on October 31, and returning early in the morning of November 3.

Consul George Price Shaw was in Mexico City from October 15 to 20 on his way to San Luis Potosi. During his visit in Mexico City, Mr. Shaw stayed with a friend, Mr. H. W. Johnson, of the Compañía Mexicana de Aviación.

Vice Consul Eli Taylor spent November 1 in Mexico City. He had just closed the Consulate at Aguascalientes and was en route to Progreso.

Mr. and Mrs. James Oliver Murdoch are visiting in Mexico City. Mr. Murdoch is Assistant Solicitor in the Department of State.



CONSULAR STAFF AT CALI, COLOMBIA

Left to right—Juan A. Calderon, messenger and janitor; Paul C. Daniels, Vice Consul; William E. Chapman, Consul; Miss Kathryn E. Haynal, clerk; Marco T. Colzanos, clerk

(Consul Chapman says: "The personnel of the Cali Consulate challenges any other in the service to show a better service spirit.")

FROM BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA

(CONSUL ALBERT M. DOYLE, *Correspondent*)

Vice Consul Roger A. Black spent the month of August on vacation in the Southern States, calling at Melbourne and Sydney. He returned from Sydney to Brisbane by automobile and during the trip enjoyed the hospitality of some of the large sheep stations (ranches) en route.

The 33-ton American yacht *Chance*, operated by seven recent Yale graduates, spent the latter half of August in Brisbane before proceeding to the northern coast of Queensland and the Dutch East Indies en route to the United States via the Mediterranean. The yacht left New London, Conn., on July 12, 1928, passing through the West

Indies and the Panama Canal, and touching at various islands of the Pacific before its arrival at Sydney on June 6, 1929. Capt. Jean Richam, a Frenchman, who piloted the yacht *Speejacks* a few years ago, was on board as navigator. Mr. Alex. C. Brown, the owner, expects to call at the various Consulates in the ports touched on his voyage.

FROM AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

(CONSUL WALTER F. BOYLE, *Correspondent*)

At the annual meeting of the Auckland Consular Corps, on October 16, 1929, M. Paul Serre, Consul for France, was reelected dean, and Mr. A. M. Ferguson, Consul for Belgium, was reelected deputy dean, the vote in both cases being unanimous. The Auckland Consular Corps adheres to the system of an elected dean and other officers, and M. Serre is now entering on his third triennial term as the head of the consular body.

FROM SINGAPORE

(CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS, *Correspondent*)

Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr., Calcutta, and his sister, Miss Margaret Frazer, spent a day in Singapore early in September. They were en route to Shanghai, where they were to meet Mrs. Frazer, who has recently been in the United States.

Consul and Mrs. Hasell H. Dick, Rangoon, were in Singapore in the latter part of September on the way back to their post. They have been on home leave, having gone to the United States via Suez and having returned by way of Panama and the Pacific.

Vice Consul Terry S. Hinkle, Singapore, was detailed to Penang temporarily during September to remain until the return of Vice Consul Samuel G. Ebling to Penang.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Daniel M. Braddock spent a few hours in Singapore en route to Medan, their first post. They traveled by the Pacific route, and report having had enjoyable stop-overs in several of the Far Eastern port cities.

Vice Consul Raymond Lanctot arrived at Surabaya, his new post, toward the end of September



CONSULAR STAFF, MARACAIBO, VENEZUELA

Standing, left to right—Louis Alona, Miss Ena Moal, Jorge Alona, Mrs. Gertrude O. Contoste, Miss Hilda Gori, and Volentin Rizon. Sitting—Vice Consul in Charge, Jay Walker

where he is to relieve Consul Edward M. Groth, who has been transferred.

Miss Josephine L. Djetz, clerk in the Singapore Consulate General, has returned to duty after nearly a month's absence on local leave. She took a sea trip to Calcutta where she visited friends.

FROM SHANGHAI

(CONSUL J. E. JACOBS, *Correspondent*)

Consul General Robert Frazer, accompanied by his sister, Miss Margaret Frazer, spent about ten days in Shanghai, Consul General Frazer having come to meet Mrs. Frazer, who will accompany him back to his post at Calcutta.

Consul John R. Putnam, of Amoy, having been granted simple leave, visited Shanghai for two weeks with Mrs. Putnam. In addition to visiting their many friends they came to pay a farewell visit to their daughter, Mrs. Julian Wheeler, who sailed for the United States on September 13, 1929.

Vice Consul A. R. Ringwalt spent three weeks' simple leave of absence visiting Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peiping and Dairen.

Vice Consul Robert P. Joyce spent three weeks' simple leave in Japan.



Consul Lester L. Schnare, writing from Breslau, sends two photographs, reproduced on this page, to show that it is not all work and no play in Breslau. They were taken on a recent half-day hunting trip in company with friends in the environs of Breslau. One picture is "beating" a field of sugar beets in Silesia for partridges. (Mr. Schnare said they shot 14.) The other picture is, arriving at the hunt in Silesia's fastest car, an Austro-Daimler that does 120 kilomatres without

effort. The owner—the Consul for Panama—sits in the rear seat; Consul Schnare at the wheel. A forester in costume stands, with his dog, beside the car.

Mr. Schnare adds, "not the least delightful experience of that trip was the dinner which followed the hunt in a fourteenth century castle, with walls 6 to 10 feet thick, from which fourteenth and fifteenth century ancestors looked down from their heavy frames, and with a real ghost that carries its head under one arm, they say."



Photo from Vice Consul Sam Park

GOLF COURSE, CHIPERTA LAKE, BIARRITZ

SPORTS

The JOURNAL will not be fulfilling its mission if it does not contain news of the activities of the Service outside the daily round of official duties.

It would be of interest to learn what some are doing out-of-doors by way of relaxation, recreation, physical exercise, sport, etc., or indoors by following some hobby, such as photography, radio, philately, etc.

Items of such news would be full of interest and tend to draw the Service closer together.



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication October 26, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since October 19:

Philip Adams, of Cambridge, Mass., now American Consul at Campbellton, New Brunswick, Canada, assigned American Consul at Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.

Flavius J. Chapman, 3rd, of Salem, Va., now American Consul at Tientsin, China, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China.

Julius C. Holmes, of Lawrence, Kans., now Vice Consul at Smyrna, Turkey, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Tirana, Albania.

George R. Hukill, of Middletown, Del., now Consul at Lucerne, Switzerland, assigned Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

David McK. Key, of Chattanooga, Tenn., now Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, assigned Third Secretary of Embassy at London, England.

Alfred W. Kliefoth, of Boalsburg, Pa., now Consul at Riga, Latvia, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

Fred C. Slater, of Topeka, Kans., now American Consul at Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, will retire November 9.

Alexander K. Sloan, of Greensburg, Pa., now American Consul at Riga, Latvia, assigned American Consul at Baghdad, Iraq.

Harry L. Troutman, of Macon, Ga., now serving temporarily as American Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine, assigned American Consul at Beirut, Syria.

Leslie E. Woods, of Cambridge, Mass., American Consul now detailed to the Department, assigned American Consul at Cobh, Irish Free State.

Non-Career

William B. Lawton, of Savannah, Ga., now Vice Consul at Santo Domingo, assigned Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico.

Released for publication November 2, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since October 26:

Percy A. Blair, of Washington, D. C., formerly Second Secretary of the Embassy at Madrid, Spain, who was recently assigned as Second Secretary of the Legation at Bogota, Colombia, did not proceed to Bogota. Mr. Blair has resigned, effective November 29, 1929.

Frederick T. F. Dumont, of Lancaster, Pa., American Consul General assigned to the Department, is assigned American Consul General at Habana, Cuba.

John P. Hurley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., now American Consul at Vienna, Austria, is assigned American Consul at Riga, Latvia. Mr. Hurley's assignment to Baghdad, Iraq, is canceled.

William Oscar Jones, of Easton, Pa., American Consul at Rome, Italy, has resigned.

Leo J. Keena, of Detroit, Mich., now American Consul General at Habana, Cuba, is assigned American Consul General at Paris, France.

Wallace S. Murray, of Columbus, Ohio, First Secretary assigned to the Department, is transferred to the

position of Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs of the Department of State, his resignation as a Foreign Service Officer having been effective October 31.

George R. Pasehal, Jr., of Jacksonville, Fla., now American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China, has resigned, effective November 15.

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, of Washington, D. C., now Second Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, is assigned Second Secretary of the Legation at Bogota, Colombia.

Non-Career

James Franklin Points, of Staunton, Va., now American Vice Consul at Nassau, Bahamas, is assigned as American Vice Consul at Torreon, Mexico.

Released for publication November 16, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 2:

Harry J. Anslinger, of Altoona, Pa., American Consul assigned to the Department, has resigned, effective October 29.

Leo J. Callanan, of Boston, Mass., now American Vice Consul at Adelaide, Australia, is assigned American Vice Consul at Nassau, Bahamas.

Cabot Coville, of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul and Language Officer in the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, is assigned American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

W. M. Parker Mitchell, of New Bedford, Mass., now American Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, is assigned American Consul at Ghent, Belgium.

J. Randolph Robinson, of New York, now American Vice Consul at Nice, France, is assigned American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

H. Eric Trammell, of Rector, Ark., now American Vice Consul at Guatemala, is assigned Third Secretary at Caracas, Venezuela.

The following men, eligible from the last examination, have been appointed Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, and Vice Consuls of Career, and have been ordered to the Foreign Service School:

Ralph J. Blake, of Portland, Oreg.

Andrew W. Edson, of Meriden, Conn.

Paul J. Gray, of Lewiston, Me.

Bernard Guffer, of Tacoma, Wash.

Leo P. Hogan, of East Orange, N. J.

Richard S. Huestis, of Ticonderoga, N. Y.

George Bliss Lane, of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James W. Riddleberger, of Woodstock, Va.

Non-Career

Stephen E. Aguirre, of Tucson, Ariz., now American Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, assigned American Vice Consul at Mexico City.

Earl T. Crain, of Quincy, Ill., now serving as clerk in the American Consulate General at Habana, Cuba, appointed Vice Consul there.

J. Stanford Edwards, of Washington, D. C., now American Vice Consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands, is assigned American Vice Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Oscar C. Harper, of Garland, Tex., now American Vice Consul at Piedras Negras, Mexico, is assigned American Vice Consul at Ensenada, Mexico.



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Girvan Teall, of Little Falls, N. Y., is assigned American Vice Consul at Comto, Nicaragua.

Harold C. Wood, of Boston, Mass., now American Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, assigned American Vice Consul at Piedras Negras, Mexico.

The following confirmations were made by the Senate on November 12, 1929 (*Congressional Record*, November 12, 1929):

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
Charles C. Hart, to Persia.

Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service

Landreth M. Harrison.	Lawrence Higgins.
Harry E. Carlson.	H. Eric Trammell.
Hugh S. Fullerton.	S. Walter Washington.
Sidney E. O'Donoghue.	Henry Carter.

Consul General

Leland B. Morris.

Vice Consuls of Career

Bernard Gufler.	Alan N. Steyne.
Andrew W. Edson.	Charles A. Hutchinson.
George Bliss Lane.	William F. Cavanaugh.
Paul J. Gray.	William S. Farrell.
James W. Riddleberger.	Montgomery H. Colladay.
Leo P. Hogan.	Robert Janz.
Richard S. Huestis.	Lucius J. Knowles.
Ralph J. Blake.	Thomas A. Hickok.
William E. Scotten.	Edmund J. Dorsz.
Edward Page, Jr.	William K. Ailshie.
Claude B. Chipperfield.	William W. Adams.
Frederic C. Fornes, Jr.	

Foreign Service Officers

CLASS 5

Henry Carter.

UNCLASSIFIED

Bernard Gufler.	Alan N. Steyne.
Andrew W. Edson.	Charles A. Hutchinson.
George Bliss Lane.	William F. Cavanaugh.
Paul J. Gray.	William S. Farrell.
James W. Riddleberger.	Montgomery H. Colladay.
Leo P. Hogan.	Robert Janz.
Richard S. Huestis.	Lucius J. Knowles.
Ralph J. Blake.	Thomas A. Hickok.
William E. Scotten.	Edmund J. Dorsz.
Edward Page, Jr.	William K. Ailshie.
Claude B. Chipperfield.	William W. Adams.
Frederic C. Fornes, Jr.	

Released for publication November 23, 1929.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 16:

Hiram Bingham, Jr., of New Haven, Conn., now American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, assigned American Vice Consul at Tokyo, Japan.

Lawrence Higgins, of Boston, Mass., now American Vice Consul at Mexico City, assigned Third Secretary of the Legation at Panama.

Arthur Garrels, of St. Louis, Mo., now American Consul General at Melbourne, Australia, assigned American Consul General at Tokyo, Japan.

George N. Ifft, of Pocatello, Idaho, now American Consul at Ghent, Belgium, will be retired, effective January 26, 1930.

Graham H. Kemper, of Lexington, Ky., now American Consul at Tokyo, Japan, assigned American Consul at Yokohama, Japan.

Benjamin Reath Riggs, of Philadelphia, Pa., Second Secretary now assigned to the Department, is designated First Secretary and assigned to the American Legation at Ottawa, Canada, in that capacity.

Roger Culver Tredwell, of Bloomington, Ind., now American Consul General at Hong Kong, assigned American Consul General at Melbourne, Australia.

Non-Career

Carl Birkeland, of Chicago, Ill., now American Vice Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, assigned American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

William B. Douglass, Jr., of Washington, D. C., now American Vice Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, assigned American Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Earl Wilbert Eaton, of Robinson, Ill., now American Vice Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, assigned American Vice Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico.

Charles F. Payne, of Dayton, Va., American Vice Consul at Colon, Panama, has resigned, effective November 18.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Surgeon French Simpson. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., and assigned to duty at Oslo, Norway, for duty in office of American Consul. October 11, 1929.

Assistant Surgeon L. R. White. Relieved from duty at Oslo, Norway, on November 15, and assigned to duty at Palermo, Italy. October 16, 1929.

Assistant Surgeon E. B. Archer. Relieved from duty at Goteborg, Sweden, and assigned to duty at Warsaw, Poland. October 17, 1929.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Van Ackeren. Relieved from duty at Dublin, Ireland, and assigned to duty at Naples, Italy. October 17, 1929.

Surgeon H. M. Manning. Relieved from duty at Bergen, Norway, and assigned to duty at Rotterdam, Holland. October 17, 1929.

P. A. Surgeon A. J. Aselmeyer. Relieved from duty at Warsaw, Poland, and assigned to duty at Prague, Czecho-Slovakia. October 21, 1929.

Surgeon M. V. Ziegler. Relieved from duty at Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. October 22, 1929.

Associate Sanitary Engineer F. J. Moss. Directed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Toronto, Canada, and return, for the purpose of attending a convention of pasteurization machinery manufacturers. October 24, 1929.

Senior Surgeon L. D. Fricks. Directed to attend International Joint Commission at Nelson, B. C., on November 4, in regard to the question of air pollution by fumes from the smelter located at Trail, while on regular inspection trip of the Canadian Border Immigration Stations. October 26, 1929.



COMMERCIAL WORK FOR OCTOBER

The volume of trade data received in the Commercial Office of the Department of State from Consular offices during the month of October, 1929, as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year, is indicated as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Category, 1929, 1928. Rows include Reports, Trade Letters, Trade Lists, World Trade Directory Reports, and Trade Opportunity Reports.

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during October, 1929, rated EXCELLENT: Bucharest, Consul J. Rives Childs; Cologne, Consul Christian M. Ravndal; Durango, Vice Consul Ellis A. Bonnet; Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Consul Edward A. Dow; Gibraltar, Vice Consul Robert English; Glasgow, Consul Marcel E. Malige; Kovno, Vice Consul Bertel E. Kuniholm; Leghorn, Consul Karl de G. MacVitty; London (England), Consul Robert B. Macatee; Medan, Consul Walter A. Foote; Mexico City, Consul Dudley G. Dwyre; Munich, Consul Alfred W. Donegan; Paris, Consul Damon C. Woods; Sao Paulo, Consul Charles R. Cameron; Singapore, Vice Consul W. W. Butterworth, Jr.; Stockholm, Consul General John Ball Osborne; Surabaya, Consul Edward M. Groth (2 reports); Tampico, Vice Consul Harold B. Minor; Tokyo, Consul Charles L. De Vault.

Trade letters (one letter from each post except where indicated parenthetically) received during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT: Amsterdam (2), Belfast (2), Belgrade, Bergen, Berlin (5), Bordeaux (2), Bradford, Brisbane, Brussels, Bucharest (4), Buenos Aires (4), Calcutta, Cardiff (2), Cologne, Danzig, Florence, Frankfurt, Genoa, Glasgow, Hankow, Helsingfors, Johannesburg, Kovno, Lagos, La Paz, London (England) (3), Lourenco Marques, Martinique, Medan, Munich, Nantes (2), Naples (2), Port-au-Prince (2), Riga, Rome (4), Rotterdam (2), St. John's, New Foundland, Sao Paulo, Shanghai (5), Surabaya, Tallinn, Teheran, Wellington (2), Zurich.

SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of October, the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Ad-

ministration accorded the rating of EXCELLENT to shipping reports submitted by the following officers: Vice Consul H. W. Carlson, Barranquilla; Consul John Randolph, Baghdad; Vice Consul Frederick W. Hinke, Canton; Vice Consul Perry N. Jester, Hong Kong; Vice Consul Eugene W. Nabel, Rotterdam; Consul Fred D. Fisher, Santos; Consul Henry C. von Struve, Goteborg; Vice Consul Edward B. Rand, Antofagasta.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER

Referring to the Executive Order of September 11, 1929, constituting a Foreign Service Personnel Board, composed of three Assistant Secretaries of State, the following are hereby designated as members of the Board:

- Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, chairman.
Mr. William R. Castle, Jr.
Mr. Nelson T. Johnson.

HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of State.

Washington, September 16, 1929.

CHILD WELFARE WORK IN FIJI

Dr. Regina Flood-Keyes Roberts

(Continued from page 405)

presented to the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. Last month I made a visit of inspection to the 12 villages which have been placed under Dr. Roberts' care, and I was greatly impressed with the methods employed and with the results achieved in such a short space of time. * * * What impressed me most, however, was the intelligent interest displayed by the women in the proceedings and the obvious pride of the women's committee when producing their children for inspection. I was also pleased to observe that the enthusiasm for the work was not confined to the women and children but was shared by the chiefs and other men of the villages, who were interested spectators of the proceedings."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies in a reply, dated September 7, 1928, asked for an expression of his high appreciation of their interest and assistance to be conveyed to Dr. Roberts and the other workers.



MOSES BILL

On April 18, 1929, Senator Moses introduced a bill (S. 292) "for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service of the United States." Though this bill differs only slightly from Senator Moses' previous bill, printed in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL of June, 1928, it is believed that the changes proposed will be of interest to the Service. These changes are described below, the section number in each case being the same as that printed in FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL of June, 1928.

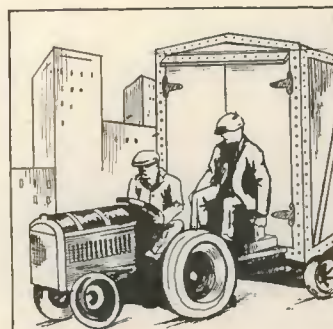
SECTION 3. The salaries of each class, as shown in the second paragraph of this section, are amended to read as follows: "Class I (13 per centum), \$8,000 to \$9,000; Class II (17 per centum), \$6,000 to \$8,000; Class III (24 per centum), \$4,500 to \$6,000; Class IV, \$3,500 to \$4,500; unclassified, \$2,500 to \$3,500"; etc.

SECTION 5. The first sentence of this section is amended to read: "That hereafter appointments to the position of Foreign Service Officer shall be made after examination and a suitable period of probation and/or after five years of continuous service in an executive or quasi-executive position in the Department of State," etc. The following sentence is inserted at the end of the first paragraph: "Except that the number of such officers reinstated shall not affect the number of the percentage of the class provided for in Section 3."

SECTION 15. In the third paragraph of this section (with reference to annual leave) the following phrase is omitted: "or of a member of his immediate family." The same phrase is omitted in the sixth paragraph of the same section.

SECTION 19. In the last sentence of paragraph (d) a phrase is inserted so that the sentence reads: "Provided further, That if any such officer before reaching the age of 65 years shall have served 30 years he may be retired at his own request." The following proviso is added to paragraph (n): "Provided, That any officer now included under the act of May 24, 1924, and the amendment thereto of July 3, 1926, shall be entitled to the benefits of this section."

SECTION 23. The second sentence of the section, reading as follows, is omitted: "Such Assistant Secretary of State shall have no other duties assigned to him." The last sentence of the section is amended to read: "The salary of the Assistant Secretary of State, as well as that of the Undersecretary of State, the four Assistant Secretaries of State, and the Legal Adviser of the Department of State, who shall rank with but after



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the Assistant Secretaries of State, shall be at the rate of \$10,000 per annum."

SECTION 24. The first sentence of paragraph (c) is amended to read: "There shall be a board of selection for Foreign Service Officers composed of the Assistant Secretary, who shall be chairman, one member of the Personnel Office, who shall be secretary, the Legal Advisor and two other competent persons," etc.

SECTION 24 (sic). At the end of the third sentence of this section the following phrase is omitted: "and every Foreign Service Officer shall be entitled to see his own record upon request by him." At the end of the fifth sentence the following phrase is added: "and in which list shall be shown the names of those officers who are recommended for promotion."

SECTION 25. The first sentence of this section is amended to read: "That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of this act all Foreign Service officers who shall have been in a particular class for a continuous period of nine months or more, shall, on the first day of each fiscal year, receive an increase of salary of \$100," etc. The following proviso is added at the end of the first paragraph of the section: "Provided, That for the purpose of determining the length of service, in any class except Class I, the class

in which an officer is, on the date on which this act takes effect, and the class in which he is placed by section 3 of this act, shall be considered one and the same: *And provided further*, That promotions from class to class shall be to the minimum salary of the class."

A new section (27) is added to read: "Section 5 of the act of April 5, 1906, Public, Numbered 83, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session; United States Code, title 22, section 57, is hereby repealed." (The section in question reads as follows: "No person who is not an American citizen shall be appointed in any Consulate General or Consulate to any clerical position the salary of which is \$1,000 a year or more.")

(EDITOR.—It is realized that what the men in the field most want to see in the JOURNAL is news directly affecting the Service. This month the promised "Important Announcement" will give much satisfaction. Every effort possible will be made to give the class of news that the Service desires. For instance, this month a personal appeal was made to Senator Moses to give the JOURNAL an article on the prospects of his bill, and he has promised to give the matter consideration.)



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, HONG KONG
Left to Right—Vice Consul Perry N. Jester, Consul Harold Shantz, Consul General Roger C. Tredwell, Consul John J. Muccio, and Vice Consul Kenneth C. Krentz



WEEKLY CONFERENCES OF OFFICERS AT A POST

By GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH, *Consul General, Buenos Aires, Argentina*

The professional status of the work of the Foreign Service has been recognized in legislation placing the Service on a career basis, but it is a very curious fact that young men preparing themselves for the Foreign Service find a great dearth of professional literature. While there are some books on diplomatic practice, there are practically no books in any language on consular practice. To equip himself, therefore, thoroughly for a successful career in the Foreign Service is one of the problems confronting the young officer.

It has been found a very useful custom at some of the consular establishments for the officers to meet in weekly or, at least, in bi-weekly conferences under the leadership of the chief of the post during which matters of interest in connection with the conduct and administration of the office may be considered and discussed in such detail as the circumstances may indicate. As the practice wherever followed has been found to be most helpful to all the officers concerned, it may be worth while to set forth some of the details regarding these conferences.

The more important the Foreign Service establishment the more inevitable becomes the subdivision of the work and the narrower the groove in which the individual officers assigned to the posts are necessarily obliged to work. In large and busy consular establishments particularly practice has shown that the individual officers on the staff may have very little contact with one another and sometimes only too restricted contact with the chief of the post. The subdivision of duties and the volume of the work passing through the office make it necessary for the individual officers to confine themselves to a particular type of consular activity, and whether the officers are so inclined or not, the very nature of the circumstances and the organization of the establishment tend to bring about a one-sided development.

It is, therefore, not only possible but very frequently happens that an officer assigned to a fairly important post gradually finds himself out of contact with practically all kinds of consular work except that in which he may be immediately engaged for the moment.

The bringing together of officers at a post in weekly conferences lasting not more than an hour will serve many useful purposes, and one of the principal things which may be usefully discussed

at these meetings is the new instructions which are arriving from the Department by every mail. These, whether they be mimeographed circulars, printed changes in the regulations, or individual instructions to the particular office, should have and do have an interest to all of the officers at the post. Unless there is very close contact between the principal officers and those associated with him in the conduct of the post, the tendency is for individual officers to become familiar only with such changes which may affect their immediate duties. The weekly meeting, therefore, may be used as the opportunity for a general discussion of the background of and the specific application of the new instructions to the work of the post. This will assure that an officer who may be temporarily assigned to the Invoice Section and who

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would under ordinary circumstances only become familiar with instructions affecting that work, will have an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the nature and application of the instructions applying to every other aspect of the work.

The conferences provide an unique opportunity for the discussion of interesting situations which may have arisen in various sections of the Consulate since the last meeting. Where there is this subdivision of the work in Foreign Service establishments, interesting cases are constantly arising which involve special study and investigation and which may require the asking for special instructions. It is possible for such an interesting case to be handled in a consular establishment from beginning to end without its coming to the knowledge of anyone except the officer handling it and the principal officer, when, in fact, it would be of very real interest in résumé form to every officer on the staff. In practice, therefore, it is very useful if the officers at a post are encouraged to make note during the course of the week of interesting cases which may arise and which they will discuss briefly at the next weekly conference. Thus such discussions not only make it possible for all officers to keep in contact with the main work passing through the establishment but also provide excellent experience in practice and in concrete application of the regulations and instructions.

It is also undoubtedly true that while the regulations governing the Foreign Service are now very clear and specific in their new form, too infrequently they are not really known in their entirety to officers or properly studied by them. There is too much of a tendency on the part of younger officers to study only, or to be interested in, such sections of the regulations which may relate to the immediate work which they are doing. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the necessity of young officers studying their regulations as religiously as a young lawyer studies his Blackstone or his cases. Such study of the regulations can be greatly stimulated and made more interesting by a chief of post who, because of his long experience, can give a historical background to a regulation or can show its particular development, making its application more understandable in practice. The knowledge of how to apply a regulation is as important and more so than the mere knowledge of its wording, and the chief of a post by encouraging the study of the specific parts of the regulations at the weekly meetings can do much to assist the younger and less experienced officers who may be associated with him in the conduct of the post.

It has also been found very profitable in the weekly conferences to discuss reports which may be under preparation by the different officers and



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

Seated, left to right—Interpreter Genji Kuribaro, Vice Consul Whitney Young, Consul Leonard N. Greer, Vice Consuls William T. Turner and George E. Aurell. Standing, left to right—Messenger Sadakichi Kubo, Clerks Kazuo Sugihara, Kuramatsu Kubo, Ursulo G. Aguilar, Hikoza Nagao, Yoshinobu Ogoshi, Sanshiro Katakura, and Messenger Chang Dai Moor



concerning which they may wish to consult their colleagues. Any officer who has served at a post any length of time and who has availed himself of his opportunities as he should have, has gathered economic, commercial, and other data which are of interest to our Government but which may have escaped the attention of other officers. We all have certain particular capacities and the ability to absorb more readily certain types of information. Some officers may also have formed useful and helpful contacts which may be different from those of the other officers. As every report prepared by a Foreign Service establishment should represent the very best that it can produce and not only the very best that the individual officer who may have prepared it can produce, this discussion of reports in a general meeting and the making of suggestions of a helpful character by other officers would appear to be a very essential part of reporting practice in a really efficiently conducted Foreign Service establishment. It is sometimes forgotten by some officers that a report rendered by the particular establishment should not reflect so much the reaction of an individual but that it must be the report of the Foreign Service establishment

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on a particular situation. This in its very nature involves cooperative and collective effort.

The principal officer at the Foreign Service establishment will undoubtedly find these conferences as the best means for the discussion by him with his staff of administrative measures involved in the conduct of the Foreign Service establishment. The main usefulness, however, probably still lies in the fact that the officers at the post are brought together at least once a week and that the principal officer has an opportunity through the discussions to develop a new interest in the work of the Service and not infrequently through them he is able to infuse his own interest and enthusiasm and to bring about the finest opportunity of cooperation and collective effort which is undoubtedly difficult to achieve where there is a lack of this close association.

BUSINESS IS SERVICE

Consul Homer Brett delivered an address at the annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce for Italy at Milan, on March 16, 1929, a copy of which has just reached the JOURNAL. In this discourse Mr. Brett spoke of America's contribution to the world's material progress, and after mentioning several epoch-making inventions, said that an American discovery of the present day which bids fair to have a greater effect upon the world than any one or all of them is, condensed in three short words, "Business is Service." What he said in regard thereto is worth repeating:

"If business is service then it is a matter not of getting but of giving, and it is not contemptible but noble. He who does the largest business is no longer the greediest grabber but the ablest servant of the public. It becomes palpably plain that business is nothing but the name of the constant process by which the hungry are given food, the naked clothed, the homeless housed, the people entertained and educated and that, as such, it is worthy of the finest intelligence and the most aspiring spirit that any man may have to give it. On the short American text that business is service an entirely new gospel and an entirely new concept of a man's duty in life has been, or rather is being, built up. This gospel is spreading to other lands, but as yet it is only in America that men of the highest breeding, the keenest intelligence, the most finished education and the noblest aspirations go into business because they know that no higher calling is possible to man. We have lately perceived that God has put into this world material resources sufficient for the needs of all his human children, and we have caught more than a faint glimpse of the truth that if all business were what it ought to be, if all folly, fraud and other waste were eliminated, then all men could be employed at fair wages and there would be no need for humiliating charity, for there would be no poverty in the world."



“GEORGE”

I met him in Berne in 1917, on my way out of Turkey. The war was in full swing, and Switzerland was reeking with spies. Nothing, however, could disturb George's serenity. He was at the Legation early and late, always cheerful, always efficient.

He had come out of Germany with Ambassador Gerard. But that was not the beginning of his public service. As a matter of fact he was on duty with Major Bryne when the latter brought to Europe the funds which were to relieve so many thousands of stranded Americans. Nor was this George's first war experience because he served in Cuba with Col. Durbin, of the 161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Span-



ish-American War.

George has had an interesting career. As an artist, singing and dancing, he visited most countries in Central America and Europe, proceeding as far as Egypt, before he settled down. Innumerable people he rendered happy by his rollicking ways and lays.

However, he was destined for more serious business, and such he found in Berlin as chief usher of the Consulate General where hundreds of people of various races and creeds, rich and poor, pass in and out daily. Here his resourcefulness, his vigilance, his indefatigability find free vent. Here his never failing good nature and courtesy has become proverbial. "Everybody" knows George and entertains for him sentiments of both esteem and affection.

Just recently he celebrated his fifteenth anniversary as a Consular employe. His fellow-workers at the Consulate General in Berlin, from the chief to the charwoman, wish George Vaze very many happy returns.

G. B. R.

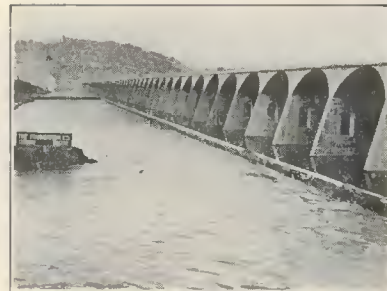
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Katherine Brush, author of several recent novels, whose serial story "Young Man of Manhattan," now appearing in *The Saturday Evening Post*, is a daughter-in-law of Consul General Charles S. Winans, having married his son, Hubert Charles Winans, on October 2, 1929.

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When the dressmakers' new year's
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After all it's a bit of a joke
For the Company bets I won't croak.
And while grim Fate her roulette spins,
My gosh—how I hope the Company wins.

—Anonymous.

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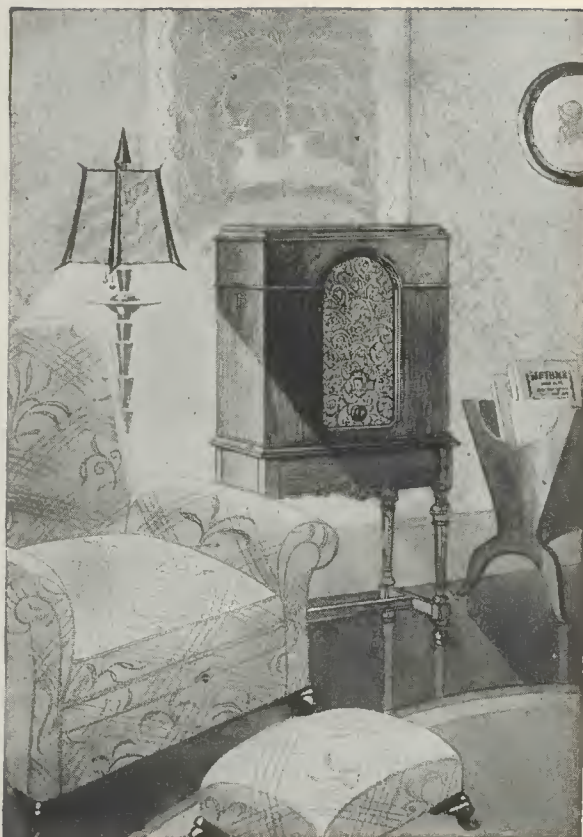
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Dr. Frederic Webster Goding, who was for many years in the American Consular Service (Consul at Newcastle, N. S. W., 1898; Montevideo, 1907; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1913; and Consul General, 1919, retiring in 1924), prepared and published some years ago an interesting brief history of the American Consulate General at Guayaquil. In it he referred to the appointment of a Consul General at Guayaquil on December 15, 1902, who arrived at his post February 26, 1903, remained in charge one day, and then returned to the United States and resigned. A local wag composed the following poem based on this incident:

Said Mr. S. to Mrs. S.,
"My dear, I think that we
Can never live as we should live,
In this 'ere town of G."

Said Mr. S. to Mrs. S.,
"I think we'd better flee,
If our lives we would preserve,
From this 'ere town of G."

"The fever it is getting worse,
So tells me Mr. J.
Then let us pack up all our traps,
And gently skip away."

"The steamer still is in the port,
And no one knows us here;
We are the men behind the guns,
So come along, my dear."

The captain's launch it took them off
From this sad town of G.;
But Brother J. remains behind,
And draws the salary-cc.

The JOURNAL is always glad to receive photographs for publication. At the present time the supply on hand is very limited.

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CAN CONSULS COMPLAIN?

(C—Caprice—Composition comma carefully compiled)

By MAURICE P. DUNLAP, *Consul, Stockholm, Sweden*

Consider, Colleagues, can Consuls complain concerning contemporaneous, Cosmos-created conditions? Contemplate, comrades, commercial careers—capricious companies cancelling contracts! Consider, correspondingly, certain callings. Can captaincies carry commensurate compensations?

Certainly Consuls, cosmically considered, contribute copiously.

Consuls, courageous, combat contagion, con-
doning climatic conditions.

Consuls, careful, commiserate castaways, con-
trolling cash, calming cantankerous cockswains.

Consuls, cautious, console crestfallen country-
men—copiously—crying contraltos, caramel-
chewing chambermaids; counseling chaperones
concerning children; comforting collapsed con-
vivials (cannot cash checks).

Consuls, cordial, conduct Congressional con-
stituents canvassing capital cities. (Come, coun-
try cousin, come!)

Consuls, concise, con comptrollers' complicated
circulars, *complying consistently*.

Consuls, conscientious, clad *comme-il-faut*,
carry creased calling-cards, congratulating col-
leagues, chargés, commanders, chancellors, cham-
berlains.

Consuls, conservative, criticize contracts—
countersign.

Consuls, cynical, certify compatriots' conjugal
contacts.

Consuls, circumspect, *cannot* commend certain
charities, coteries, crank-complexes, cocottes, com-
munists, curio-collectors!

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Consuls casually circumnavigate continents.
 Consuls cultivate congenial contacts.
 Colleagues Cupid-caught.
 Colleagues celibate,
 Colleagues convalescent.
 Cosmos-Clubbing, cafeteria-clustering colleagues—

CHEER-I-O!

Contemplate, Composite Consul, comely coming-on candidates, carefully culled. Contemplate comfortable consuls-general, careers capably culminated. Certainly consular compensation, collectively conned, challenges comparison. Consequently—CAN CONSULS COMPLAIN?

Books I Have Read Recently and Found Interesting

By MILES M. SHAND

"The Art of Thinking," by Ernest Dimmet. Simon & Schuster, New York, 1929.

"Queen Elizabeth," by Katharine Anthony. Knopf.

"All Quiet on the Western Front," by Erich Maria Remarque. Little, Brown & Co.

"The Tragic Era," by Claude G. Bowers. Literary Guild.

"Ropers Row," "Old Pybus," and "Sorrell and Son," by Warwick Deeping. Knopf.

"Henry the Eighth," by Francis Hackett. Liveright.

"Laughing Boy," by Oliver La Farge. Houghton Mifflin Co.

"Kristen Lavransdatter," by Sigrid Unset. Knopf.

"Weather," by E. E. Tree and Travis Hoke. National Travel Club.

"Ends of the Earth," by Roy Chapman Andrews. National Travel Club.

"A Modern Comedy," by John Galsworthy. Scribners.

"Frederick the Great," by Margaret Goldsmith. Charles Boni.

"Whiteoaks of Jalna," by Mazo de la Roche. Atlantic Monthly Press.

"Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years," by Harriet Connor Brown. Little, Brown & Co.

"The Double," by Edgar Wallace. Crime Club, Inc.

Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes in *Good Housekeeping* for November, 1929, continues her travel letters with one from Venezuela entitled "The Gateway to South America," and says in regard to her visit to Caracas and the beautiful suburb of Paraiso where "such boundless hospitality was extended to us by the American Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Engert" that: "Mr. Engert unites with qualities of deep scholarship, delicate statesmanship, and sympathetic understanding of national

and international problems one of the most genuinely cordial dispositions I have ever encountered; while Mrs. Engert, whose notable war work won her a citation from the French Government, and whose skill in bookbinding has resulted in many exquisite examples of that art, has a veritable genius for housekeeping and entertaining. * * * Her skill in adapting herself to the exigencies of life abroad without sacrificing a single standard of American homemaking—all these were a constant source of admiration and delight to me."



Photo from H. M. Wolcott

THE GUAIRE RIVER VALLEY, OUTSKIRTS OF CARACAS, VENEZUELA



BOOK NOTES

"The Extraterritoriality of Ambassadors in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," by E. R. Adair (Longmans), was reviewed recently in the *Times Literary Supplement* and described as "a clear and authoritative statement of a vexed and often obscure question." In his concluding chapter Professor Adair summarizes the parallels existing between theory and practice in ambassadorial history and says: "The will even of the Renaissance monarch was not wholly unbridled in his treatment of ambassadors, while his successor in the seventeenth century was bound down by a network of international usage. * * * Case by case a body of precedent was built up that told in the ambassador's favor."

"The Development of European Law," by Munroe Smith, was reviewed by Joseph Redlich in the *Harvard Law Review* for November, 1929, who said: "This book by the late excellent jurist and historian of Columbia University is a very successful attempt to lay down the main lines of the historic process of development of European law from the fall of the Roman Empire until the perfection of the so-called Roman law throughout Central, Western and Southern Europe."

"American Secretaries of State and their Diplomacy," edited by Samuel Flagg Bemis (Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 730 Fifth Avenue, New York), which is now complete in ten volumes, was described recently by a reviewer as "both readable and authoritative" while another said that "the series will be found indispensable to the student of American foreign policy and to the general reader."

"The Autobiography of Calvin Coolidge" (The Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vt., \$3) is said by the publishers to be "the most typically American document of its kind since Franklin's immortal autobiography." *The Journal of Education* says: "No professional educator or historian has had the faintest vista of the vision of the significance of education in the life of American youth, such as is written by Mr. Coolidge. Mr. Coolidge tells the whole story of when and why and how a country lad started on a career that eventuated in the noblest statesmanship of half a century."

"Reveries of Vermont, and Other Poems" (The Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vt.), is the title of a volume recently issued by Franklin D. Hale,



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by Earl Horter

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who was in the American Consular Service from 1902 to 1918, serving at Coaticook, Charlottetown, Trinidad, and Huddersfield. On his retirement in 1918 Mr. Hale returned to his home at Lunenburg, Vt., and served for several years in the Vermont Legislature, of which he had previously been a member for eight years before entering the Consular Service. His son, Bernard Franklin Hale, is now American Consul stationed at Marseille, France.

LETTERS

(This column will be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the Editor from members of the Association on topics of general interest which are not of a tendentious nature. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing merely the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL or of the Association.)

HAVRE, FRANCE, October 24, 1929.

SIR:

If I may be allowed to contribute to the discussion regarding the material and policy of the JOURNAL, it would be this, that in my opinion the JOURNAL can never be anything but a poor imitation of the *World Traveller Magazine* or *Current Affairs*, but can be made a success as a FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, with the cooperation of the Service. This success will have to be based on its particular function as the organ of the Foreign Service, furnishing material of interest to this Service and not otherwise obtainable. It will require special articles on the offices, staff and post conditions at Consulates and diplomatic posts, rather than general descriptions of the country, which can better be found elsewhere. Technical articles are of value, and of course the shop talk, which should be more timely if possible, and should be carefully edited to remove the High School Annual style that sometimes colors it.

The recent suggestion to loosen the policy regarding the discussion of Foreign Service politics is a vital matter, as the present restriction is one of the deadening influences on the JOURNAL's development. The loosening of this policy will, of course, require very careful editing to escape getting into suicidal circumstances, but with nothing risked nothing is gained.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWIN C. KEMP,
American Consul.

SUVA, FIJI ISLANDS, October 25, 1929.

SIR:

Some time ago you invited suggestions as to improvements in THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, and in response to that invitation I venture to suggest that more material about consular wives, sisters, and mothers might well appear in the JOURNAL. An occasional article with their activities, problems, and affairs, I believe, would be of interest not only to the women who read our JOURNAL but to all the readers. And to make this come within the limits of constructive criticism I am enclosing herewith a clipping taken from the *Sunday Times* of Sydney,



August 18, 1929, which deals with the work being done by Doctor Regina Flood-Keyes Roberts in Fiji. I am also attaching hereto interesting photographs that might be of use to the JOURNAL.

The article in the Sydney paper was written by Sir Maynard Hedstrom, Senior Elected Member of the Fiji Legislative Council, member of the Executive Council to advise the Governor, and one of the leading business men of Fiji.

The enclosed excerpts from official messages, dispatches, and other papers laid on the table of the Legislative Council might also be of interest.

Very truly yours,

QUINCY F. ROBERTS,
American Consul.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Extracts from the "Weekly List of Selected United States Publications," issued by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., from October 16 to November 6, 1929:

EDUCATION

Review of educational legislation, 1926-1928. 1929. 20 pages. (Education Bureau, Bulletin 1929, No. 27.) 5 cents.

Gives educational investigation and survey, recodification of school laws, State administration, State school support, county administration, transportation, and many other important topics.

Secondary education. 1929. 19 pages. (Education Bureau, Bulletin 1929, No. 22.) 5 cents.

The population of the United States increased 14 percent during the period 1918-26, while the number of high schools increased 33 percent. This is a general report on the subject of secondary education, including growth in the public high schools, reorganization movement, etc., with statistical tables.

Trends in home economics education, 1926-1928. 1929. 22 pages. (Education Bureau, Bulletin 1929, No. 25.) 5 cents.

Home-economics education during the biennium has made notable progress, one of the most notable achievements being the formation of the Organization of Supervisors and Teachers of Home Economics at Asheville, N. C., June 24, 1927. This publication covers organization of that institution, remarks on health education, social and family relationships, and other subjects relating thereto.

GOVERNMENT SALARY TABLES

Government salary tables, showing basic salaries in accordance with provisions of classification act approved March 4, 1923, as amended by act approved May 28, 1928, etc. 1929. 189 pages. (General Accounting Office.) Cloth, 65 cents.

A new edition covering the salary tables of Government employes, giving salaries of all the different classes, both annual and per diem, showing the basic salary, the 3½ percent retirement deduction, and the basic salary less said deduction.

ICE CREAM

Ice creams frozen without stirring. October, 1929. 8 pages, illus. (Agriculture Dept., Leaflet 49.) 5 cents.



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A CEYLONESE SHOWER BATH



This publication is interesting and valuable, giving recipes for the making of various frozen desserts, made without stirring by packing in ice and salt, including plain mousse, strawberry mousse, peach, cherry, prune and apricot mousse, ice cream sandwich, and a recipe for sponge cake for serving with ice cream.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

International law situations, with solutions and notes, 1928. 1929. 115 pages. (Naval War College.) Cloth, 50 cents.

This edition covers maritime jurisdiction, carriage of mail in the time of war, enemy persons on neutral vessels, etc.

MATERNITY AND INFANT CARE

Promotion of welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, administration of act of Congress of November 23, 1921, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1928. 1929. 180 pages, illus. (Children's Bureau, Publication 194.) 30 cents.

Probably the most important things in human welfare are the promotion of the health and hygiene of maternity and infancy; i. e., of mothers and babies, and this is a description of work now being done, including a summary of State activities for 1928, and Federal administrative activities, etc.

OFFICIAL REGISTER

Official register of United States, 1929, containing list of persons occupying administrative and supervisory positions in each executive and judicial department of the Government, including District of Columbia. 1929. 179

pages. (Commerce Dept., Census Bureau.) Buckram, 60 cents.

This publication is issued annually and contains a full and complete list of all persons occupying administrative and supervisory positions in each executive and judicial department of the Government, including the District of Columbia, stating salaries paid from the Treasury of the United States.

SHIPS' DATA

Ships' data, United States naval vessels, July 1, 1929. 1929. 425 pages. (Navy Dept.) 50 cents.

Contains a list of naval vessels, tabulated data concerning same, naval aircraft, stricken and sale list, vessels disposed of in accordance with the treaty limiting naval armaments, historical data, standard nomenclature, and other information pertaining to the subject.

SUN SUITS

Suits for the small boy. 1929. 8 pages, illus. (Agriculture Dept., Leaflet 52.) 5 cents.

The suits for boys covered by this new pamphlet are designed to give him a good appearance and at the same time afford freedom in playing, so that he may keep his mind from being continually on his clothes, and yet look fairly well. As in the case of men, the trousers are the most difficult problem, and a number of designs and suggestions are given.

The Editor would like to know if these notes are of interest; for if they are not, they should be discontinued.

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