

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Photo from E. M. Groth.

LAUTERBRUNNEN, SWITZERLAND

Vol. VII January, 1930 No. 1

BANKING AND INVESTMENT SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The National City Bank of New York and Affiliated Institutions

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$238,516,930.08

(AS OF OCTOBER 4, 1929)

HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK



THIRTY-SIX BRANCHES IN
GREATER NEW YORK

Foreign Branches in ARGENTINA . BELGIUM . BRAZIL . CHILE . CHINA . COLOMBIA . CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . ENGLAND . INDIA . ITALY . JAPAN . MEXICO . PERU . PORTO RICO
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA . STRAITS SETTLEMENTS . URUGUAY . VENEZUELA.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK (FRANCE) S. A.

Paris

41 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN

44 AVENUE DES CHAMPS ELYSÉES

Nice: 6 JARDIN du ROI ALBERT Ier

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

(OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK)

Head Office: 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Foreign and Domestic Branches in UNITED STATES . PHILIPPINE ISLANDS . SPAIN . ENGLAND
and Representatives in The National City Bank Chinese Branches.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI

(AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK)

Head Office: PORT AU-PRINCE, HAITI

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY

(Formerly The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—now affiliated with The National City Bank of New York)

Head Office: 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

Temporary Headquarters: 43 EXCHANGE PLACE

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

(AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK)

HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK



OFFICES IN 50 LEADING
AMERICAN CITIES

Foreign Offices: LONDON . AMSTERDAM . COPENHAGEN . GENEVA . TOKIO . SHANGHAI

Canadian Offices: MONTREAL . TORONTO

The National City Company, through its offices and affiliations in the United States and abroad, offers a world-wide investment service to those interested in Dollar Securities.

LONDON OFFICE: 34 BISHOPSGATE, E.C. 2.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. VII, No. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1930

Magellan's Mactan

By JOHN H. BRUINS, *Consul, Singapore*

NAPOLEON had his St. Helena, and Francesco Nitti his Lampedusa. The tiny Island of Mactan, one of our own Philippines, in like manner saw the denouement of the great Magellan, discoverer of our largest Oriental possession, the namer and first traverser of the Pacific Ocean.

While little is heard in this modern day about the exploits of the great discoverer, it is not the purpose of this article to attempt an adequate appreciation of Fernando Magellan and of his contribution to civilization. He still lives in the Manila guide books. There is a tablet to him in the old Church of St. Augustine in "The Pearl of the Orient." There is a monument to his memory near the spot in the Southern Philippines where he fell. Foreign Service Officers, accustomed to traversing wide oceans, readily appreciate the perils faced by that pioneer spirit in first finding a water route from Atlantic to Pacific, and then with mere cockleshells of ships, inadequate provisions and no charts, in circumnavigating the world for the first time.

The southern part of the Philippine group is possibly less visited by Foreign Service Officers than any other inhabited part of the globe. A few items about this part of Uncle Sam's domain gleaned by the writer on a recent trip through the southern archipelago may therefore be of some interest. This region at least has the rare merit of having had little advertising or tourist invasion. It has history both ancient and modern. Here may be found the Sultan of Sulu "in persona et cum uxores," the hat-weavers of Bohol, the artistic Moros of Mindanao, the seaworthy catamarans of the sturdy Filipino fisherfolk, the native music and instrument makers of Opon, and some of the most romantic, palm-

screened, tropical moonlight in the world. The well-known typhoons of Luzon almost never ravage this southern Eden. It is indeed charm-



MAGELLAN MONUMENT
Opon, Mactan Island, P. I.



ingly exotic land—and paradoxically enough, it is under the Stars and Stripes.

But to return to Mactan. Some modern travelers may have failed to experience for various reasons the elusive charm of the tropical Orient. Such have probably not visited Mactan. This little island, less than three miles in diameter, is indeed a singing, carefree, tropical paradise. The natives are Filipinos speaking the Visayan dialect, a far different tongue than the Tagalog heard in Manila. Nearly all are employed by the large cocoanut estate which occupies the island. The one little village, Opon, has well laid out streets and a palm fringed park in its center. Two spacious but rough-floored dance halls are built on piles over the bay. Here each evening may be heard the stringed music and the carefree laughter and dancing of the youths and maidens of the island. Nearly all of the lads seem to be musicians, and they take turns on the guitars and ukeleles which furnish the rhythm. There is a curious system of financing. Each young man pays one peso for 16 dance tickets. At the end of each dance, the young lady collects one ticket from her partner and at the end of the evening sells these to the management for two centavos each. The avocation of the Mactanians is the making of various kinds of stringed instruments of really good quality from native woods. These are said to be better adapted to tropical weather conditions than are imported guitars and mandolins. It is truly a singing, enchanted isle.

The Mactan of the early sixteenth century does not represent such a peaceful picture. According to an account given to the writer by a padre who has been nearly a lifetime in this region, Magellan, the discoverer, had landed at Cebu and established friendly relations with the King of that Island. The King of Cebu was a bitter enemy of the King of Mactan and persuaded Magellan to assist him against the latter. Magellan, in spite of his conquistador reputation, evidently intended to use friendly overtures and quasi peaceful pene-

tration methods on the King of Mactan. However, the latter was taking no chances. Magellan upon landing in small boats and wading ashore was met by a cloud of poisoned arrows, and died from his wounds shortly afterward, on April 27, 1521. The exact spot on Mactan where he fell is not known, but a monument to him has been erected near the village of Opon.

Magellan's cross may still be seen in a detached sacristy of the Santo Niño Church in nearby Cebu. It is a huge wooden cross about fifteen feet in height. By many pious natives it is believed to grow. Lighted candles are kept burning continually by the faithful around this last tangible relic of the great discoverer. As is known to history, only one of Magellan's ships eventually got back to Spain after rounding the Cape of Good Hope. However, it is not equally well known that Magellan in a previous trip eastward to the spice islands had reached a point probably somewhat farther east than Mactan, although more to the south. The annals of his final westward voyage of discovery show fairly accurate bearings and indicate that Magellan had the satisfaction of knowing that he was actually the first person to circumnavigate the globe.

Cebu is the commercial capital of the southern archipelago. It has a beautiful setting between the sea and a high range of mountains. Aside from the Cathedral Church of Santo Miño, the



CEBU, SHOWING SANTO NINO CHURCH AND, IN THE FOREGROUND, SACRISTY IN WHICH IS MAGELLAN'S CROSS

main object of historical interest is Fort San Pedro. The date of its construction is lost in the past, but it has been the scene of many a bloody struggle between the Filipinos and their ancient enemies, the Moros.

To many persons, the "Sultan of Sulu" means no more than the musical comedy of that name. The writer had the pleasure of meeting the Sultan, but shared the fate of George Ade, author of the comedy, who recently visited the Philippines. His Highness had never heard of him before. The Sultan is of short stature, of apparently genial disposition, and with only a fragmentary knowledge of the English language. He has recently been headlined in Far Eastern newspapers because of his application for certain income tax exemptions on the ground of his support of a number of wives. Some exemption is reported to have been eventually granted. Thus the high cost of harems, far from being a fanciful theme, has come under Uncle Sam's official scrutiny.

Mindanao, the southernmost large island of the Philippine group, famous for its fighting Moros who until recently indulged in the pastime of head-hunting. Davao and Zamboanga are increasingly important ports on the southeast and southwest extremities of the island. Not only has this region been the scene of many fights between the Filipinos and Moros, but there were also stirring events there during the Spanish-American war.

Great unrest prevailed among the natives at that time. The writer had the privilege of perusing an old report made by the captain of the British ship *Labuan* which is the basis of the following account. It appears that the Spanish Governor and his staff left Davao on March 5, 1899, taking with him all who cared to go. Two Spanish officers and a doctor with their families, 22 priests and brothers, 60 native soldiers and a few others preferred to remain to look after their property in the form of houses, plantations, etc. Shortly after the departure of the governor the people held a meeting, declared a Filipino Republic and elected Matute (a Spaniard) president. The question of a flag was settled by copying that of Aguinaldo as found on cigarette wrappers.



FORT SAN PEDRO, CEBU

The Bisayah or Filipino soldiers were discontented with Matute as president and asked the priests to change him, but as the people had dispersed, nothing could be done. After this, the soldiers showed signs of revolt, which so alarmed the president and the few other Spaniards that they fled to a schooner and escaped, leaving their property, wives and children behind. The same night the soldiers murdered their two officers in-



FISHING BOAT, S. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS



cluding their wives and families, seized the president's stores, and then, mad with drink, ran about the streets, killing men, women and children. A general panic ensued. Some escaped to the mission house where they were safe. The priests, whom the rebels respected, went at night to reason with them, with little effect, though some of the very drunk soldiers were persuaded to give up their arms. For three days the massacre, robbery and violence continued. Only the priests were respected. The plunder was carried to the mountains and what could not be carried was destroyed. In the mountains the rebels came into conflict with the Moros and a few were killed on both sides. The Moros prepared to attack with a force of 5,000. The priests, fearing an attack on the town, sent for the soldiers to assist in defending it.

This was the state of affairs on March 9, 1899, when the S. S. *Labuan* reached Davao. The people were wild with joy when they saw a steamer. But the rebel soldiers, thinking it was a gunboat, ran away to the mountains. The priests, men and women crowded to the ship for refuge. The *Labuan* after touching at Kota Batu and the

Island of Siassi reached Sandakan, British North Borneo on March 17. The telegraph station at that point first acquainted the outside world with the news of this uprising. The refugees numbering 22 clergy, 9 men including the doctor, 10 women, and a number of natives, were repatriated to Manila by the small American S. S. *Irene* under command of Captain Urbine.

More peaceful days have now come. Head hunting and revolutions have given way to prosperous plantations and to a steady growth of the native arts. Even large-scale rubber growing is now projected in Mindanao. Yet in the midst of modern developments, much of the old charm remains. The momentary tropical twilight falls. Wheels of the coconut mills stop turning. The gracious mystery of night covers the few evidences of gauche modernity. The tinkle of music is soon heard. A cloud crosses the tropic moon, and prisms its light into a delicate lunar rainbow. We slip back a few decades, and find ourselves again on the primeval isles of McIlville and Stevenson.

The Scarlet Riders

By LEE R. BLOHN, *Consul, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada*

THE two features of Canadian life best known to the people of the United States of America are the snow fields of the North and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Again and again the writer has been asked by American friends whether the latter organization is one of fiction or reality. As a matter of fact, the North West Mounted Police force, famous throughout the world as a police organization, subject of many a heroic theme in fiction and verse, not only has merited but still is deserving truly its good name and reputation won over the long course of years.

Its heroes are still trekking through the waste lands, muskegs, and snows of the Canadian northland, ranging from the 49th to the 12th parallel, from the 55th to the 140th meridian. Members of this "Silent Force" still act as fairy godmothers to the Eskimos of Chesterfield Inlet, to the lost Siberian whalers of Bering Strait, to the Black-foot of the Porcupine Hills, to the totem pole Indians of the Kitwancool villages, and to the walrus eaters of Labrador.

From an initial enlistment in 1870 of some 50 men, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has grown in strength to over 1,000 men policing the outlying sections of the Dominion far above the

Arctic circle. A little history might not be amiss in this connection.

When it became desirable to form and establish a constabulary for the North West territories, through whose mighty expanse of lonely waste lands was to run the Canadian Pacific Railway uniting British Columbia to Eastern Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, the dreaming, genial Prime Minister at the time, fathered the organization of the North West police force. The force drafted in this way was to patrol the frontiers, collect the customs duties, prevent whisky smuggling, and incidentally, mark you, to preserve in this bold but inexpensive way the disputed region along the international border for the British flag. For only in this manner would the dream of confederation come true.

At an early date the hand of iron discipline was laid upon the mounties as recruits, the evidence of such rigid training still being apparent in the force of today, a force unexcelled in any part of the world as a police body. Early in 1870 the original force was sent westward from Toronto by way of American territory to the Canadian prairies to bring order out of chaos in the country north of Montana and the Dakotas.



There they must impress the Blackfeet, quell the Sioux, oust the whisky seller, and proclaim the sovereignty of Canada over the new lands. From the very beginning these scarlet riders of the plains, beset as they were by Indians that outnumbered them fifty to one, showed that stern courage which was to characterize them as a force for many years to come. Here was the beginning of that famous esprit de corps, the first glimpse of that sustained pride, which later was to endure all rather than to let the force down.

One of the first problems they had to cope with in these early days was the pacification of Sitting Bull and his 5,000 cohorts fresh from the Custer massacre, a pacification brought about by diplomacy and bold strategy on the part of the scarlet troopers. Successful in this move without the loss of a man, the force from this period became widely known all over the continent.

At this period many forts and stations were laid out by the police in various sections of the North West, stations later to become sites of such cities as Calgary, Battleford, Macleod, and Regina. Regina, the heart of the prairies, later to become the administrative center of the activities of this organization, was laid out along the famous Pile of Bones Creek within view of the early fort.

These riders sprang into public view again at the breaking out of Riel's rebellion, that madcap conspirator of the North West who, with his Metis, attempted to launch a new but futile empire in northern Assiniboia. With the aid of the

militia, the North West Mounted Police wound up his wild, spectacular career on the scaffold outside the old guard room at the police barracks in Regina. The fame and glory of the scarlet riders of the plains now became known wherever the English language was used. Again, a few years later, we find the force springing into the breach at the time of the Klondike gold rush in the Yukon territory, when it was asked to bring order out of chaos and to organize a government where greed, hysteria, and anarchy were rampant. Coming down the years, more recent incidents can be cited of the brilliant and patient work which has made the North West Mounted Police the pride of Canada and the envy of the world, for the "Silent Force" is always busy policing, exploring, controlling, looking after the welfare of the Indians, Eskimos, and wild game, and superintending the national park system of Canada. Their duties are almost as widely diversified as those of the American Foreign Service. Some of the reports of the sub-Arctic stations still read like fiction. The story of the lost patrol, for instance, is almost without a parallel in modern heroism. The remarkable feats of endurance performed by men of the Mounted Police in carrying the law into remote areas of the North West have been told and retold in many lands, and new chapters to the story are being written every year, far up in the Arctic circle, along the great stretches of the Mackenzie and the Coppermine, in the Barren Lands.



A DETACHMENT OF "SCARLET RIDERS"

Photo from L. R. Blohm.



Their work in the lower latitudes is not quite as colorful as in the northern wastes, but certainly quite as effective, and we see them in this particular province of Saskatchewan policing the province as well as enforcing Federal statutes in lieu of provincial police. They are still of great assistance to the American Government in extradition cases and in narcotic and liquor traffic problems, and they still enjoy the reputation accorded them in fiction of always "getting their man."



Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

CHESTER D. PUGSLEY

In view of the scholarships so generously arranged for by Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, which were recently announced in the JOURNAL, it will be of interest to members of the American Foreign Service to read the following information regarding Mr. Pugsley: He was born at Peekskill, N. Y., on March 29, 1887, being the son of Cornelius Amory and Emma Catherine (Gregory) Pugsley. Obtaining the degree of A.B. at Harvard in 1909, he graduated from the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1913. He is vice president, counsel and director of the Westchester County National Bank at Peekskill, N. Y., and is trustee of the Peekskill

Academy, Field Library in Peekskill and Field Home for the Aged near Peekskill, and Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Recently he made a trip around the world, calling upon the American Consuls in each country visited by him; and upon his return, in an interview reported in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of February 25, 1928, he stated that "the men representing the United States throughout the world had impressed him as able and efficient, and that the queries of American business men, manufacturers and exporters as to markets in the respective countries are exhaustively and thoroughly answered, judging from the reports he was privileged to examine." This led Mr. Pugsley to make the following suggestions:

"Our Consuls should be given on first going to a post a fortnight or a month, with traveling expenses, for familiarizing themselves with the country to which they are accredited. Thus, as in India, with four consular offices in Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Calcutta, the Consuls and Vice Consuls should be conversant with the different sections of the country which their post covers, in order that they may more intelligently and with fuller knowledge of conditions throughout their district answer inquiries, and be adequately prepared to furnish data both to the State Department and American business men.

"They should also be allowed a traveling allowance to and from the United States, when they are granted leaves of absence from their posts. This is the practice in other consular services, and American Consuls should not be at a disadvantage with their colleagues. British consular salaries are also higher and we should pay our Consuls as much.

"A further provision might be an entertainment fund for American Consuls in their contacts with local officials and business men, as the salaries in our Consular Service do not at some posts equalize with those at others on account of the higher cost of living, and disbursements for the benefit of the Service should not be assumed personally by the Consuls."

A list of endowments recently made by Mr. Pugsley is remarkable, totaling \$530,000. Foremost therein is the sum of \$400,000 (annual income \$24,000) for graduate scholarships in international law at the Harvard Law School for every nation, the British self-governing dominions and India, with appointing power in the Ministers for Foreign Affairs in each nation, and in the case of the British Dominions the Minister for External Affairs, and in the instance of India the Viceroy and Governor General. An endowment of \$50,000 (annual income \$3,000) was made to Yale University for an annual conference on International Relations; \$20,000 (annual income \$1,200) to the Harvard Law School for graduate scholarships in international law; \$15,000 (annual income \$930) to the Drew Seminary at Carmel, N. Y., for college scholarships



for graduates; \$10,000 (annual income \$600) to Vassar College for foreign graduate scholarship; and so on through a lengthy list.

In addition, Mr. Pugsley is making the following annual grants, totaling \$18,800: \$10,000 to the Harvard Law School for research in the codification of international law; \$3,000 to Princeton University for conference on national political issues; \$1,000 to Earlham College for Institute of Polity; \$1,000 to the Illinois Woman's College for Institute of Pan-American Affairs; \$1,000 to the National Press Club for an award for the best work by a Washington correspondent; \$1,800 to Rollins, Earlham, Illinois Women's College and University of Virginia for nine scholarships for children of American Consuls and Vice Consuls at \$200 each—in addition these institutions grant free tuition; \$500 to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America for a National Church Conference of Social Work in conjunction with the National Conference of Social Work; and \$500 to the Institute of International Education for a Foreign Student Conference for those coming to the United States to study.

Also, in a recent letter Mr. Pugsley said that he had arranged with the University of Virginia for a consular scholarship for the next academic year for the son of an American Consul or Vice Consul of Career. The university grants free tuition, and Mr. Pugsley will add \$200 as a cash stipend. He has renewed the five scholarships at Rollins and the two at Earlham for next year, and also given a consular scholarship on the same terms as at the University of Virginia for the daughter of an American Consul or Vice Consul of career at Illinois Women's College.

These benefactions by Mr. Pugsley are in memory of his mother, Emma Catherine Gregory Pugsley, who died at her home in Peekskill, N. Y., on October 10, 1928; she was the daughter of the late John H. Gregory, of New York City, who with his brother Spencer, was an organizer of the New York National Exchange Bank, now the American Exchange-Irving Trust Company; and also in honor of his father, Cornelius Amory Pugsley, who was member of Congress from 1901 to 1903, a banker of many years standing, an extensive traveler, and one who has held or is now holding many other honorable positions, among which might be mentioned President of the American Flag Association, President General, Sons of the American Revolution of the United States, etc.

FOREIGN SERVICE AS A CAREER

In reply to a recent inquiry as to the prospects of a university student for success in the Foreign Service as compared with a business career, a Foreign Service Officer drafted the following reply:

The problem as stated is peculiarly an individual problem, and I have no great hope of being able to answer it by generalization. It is a fact that, from the point of view of a man without private means, the Foreign Service is more attractive today than it was some years ago; the Service is better organized, the salaries are higher and there are suitable provisions for retirement. Furthermore, the prospects for the future are encouraging. It is expected, for instance, that Congress will shortly make the appropriation necessary to enable Foreign Service Officers to receive rental and representation allowances. It is also a fact that there are today in the Foreign Service married men who, with little or no private means and sometimes in the face of real hardship, have made useful and successful careers for themselves in the Service.

The Foreign Service, I fear, has suffered to some extent from a false glamor which is supposed to surround certain of its work. In reality, and especially at the beginning, much of the work of the Service is routine in character—necessarily so, since routine plays as important a part in the affairs of nations as in the affairs of individuals. But from the very outset of his career, and in every country in which he serves, the Foreign Service Officer is presented with a series of opportunities to learn and to develop. Many fail to see these opportunities; some see them, but do not utilize them; but to the man with initiative, intellectual curiosity and imagination, the Foreign Service affords an ideal career. In learning and in applying his learning, this type of man will derive the keenest sort of personal satisfaction, and the inevitable hardships, the sudden changes of environment, the constant necessity for readjustment and the separation from friends and relatives will not seem to him too high a price to pay for such a career. Only the individual, however, can determine the kind of career he wants and what he is willing to sacrifice in seeking to achieve it.



Photo from Wm. McNeir Collection.

CARPENTERS' HALL, PHILADELPHIA, 1775

Where the Committee of Secret Correspondence was organized and where it met presumably until the creation of the Committee for Foreign Affairs, 1777. Thomas Paine was the first secretary of that committee

Homes of the Department of State

I

(This is the first of a series of articles, with special illustrations, which will run for several months to come.)

The publication is commenced in this issue of the JOURNAL of a series of nine pictures of the various buildings in which the Department of State has been housed since the commencement of our Government. These pictures have been made available to the JOURNAL through the courtesy of Mr. William McNeir, chief of the Bureau of Accounts, Department of State. Mr. McNeir, who has been connected with the Department of State ever since 1881, has for more than 20 years been persistently building up this collection of pictures, all of which are now framed and hanging on the walls of his office in the Department. Some of these pictures are believed to be the only specimens in existence, and like most ardent collectors Mr. McNeir has an interesting story to tell as to how he traced and finally acquired them. This will be the first time that these pictures have been collectively, or serially, made public, and it is believed that American Foreign Service officers and others will find them of historic interest.

In this issue appears the first picture in the series, which is that of Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia. It is a very old photograph, taken when the Hall was not so surrounded as it is now by other buildings.

Gaillard Hunt, in a volume entitled "The Department of State of the United States: Its History and Functions," published by the Yale University Press in 1914, said as follows:

"The first meeting place of the Congress, where the plan for the conduct of our foreign affairs was first taken into consideration, was Carpenters' Hall, a building which had been constructed for the Society of House Carpenters of Philadelphia. It stands at the end of an alley, south from Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. The lower floor, consisting of one large room, was occupied by the Congress, and the rooms in the second story by committees."

Elsewhere we read that Carpenters' Hall was built in 1770, and was taken and used by the Congress when it assembled therein on September 5, 1774. The first effort by the Congress to establish a Foreign Service and a channel through

which to conduct its business was made November 29, 1775, when the Secret Committee of Correspondence was created by the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed for the sole purpose of corresponding with our friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world, and that they lay their correspondence before Congress when directed.

Resolved, That this Congress will make provision to defray all such expenses as may arise by carrying on such correspondence, and for the payments of such agents as they may send on this service.

The members chosen: Mr. Harrison, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Jay.

Franklin was the chairman and guiding spirit.

On April 17, 1777, the title of the Committee was changed, and it became the Committee for Foreign Affairs. Thomas Paine was the first secretary of that Committee; he severed his connection with it in January, 1779.

It was in Carpenters' Hall that Patrick Henry poured forth those passionate appeals for liberty which so electrified the colonies, and it was in this Hall that he made his memorable speech in favor of war, and first uttered the words "Declaration of Independence."

When the Congress moved elsewhere Carpenters' Hall was used for various purposes. In 1791 it was used for the first Bank of the United States, and later as the United States Custom House; but, according to a printed statement issued by the Carpenters' Company, "in 1857 they, with a reverence for their old Hall, withdrew it from the purposes of trade and commerce, and devoted it to their own use, keeping it freely accessible to those who may be disposed to step within its portals where the Nation's greatest men have stood, and from a reverence for the spot where Henry, Hancock and Adams inspired the delegates of the Colonies with nerve and sinew for the toils of war, and whence grew all the thunders of the Revolution, where the most momentous issues were decided, and historic incidents cluster in profusion around its early memories."



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. VII. JANUARY, 1930 No. 1

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Foreign Service Journal is published monthly by the American Foreign Service Association, and is distributed by the Association to its members gratis. The Journal is also open to private subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy, payable to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Copyright, 1929, by the American Foreign Service Association.

The American Foreign Service Association

Honorary President

HENRY L. STIMSON.....Secretary of State

Honorary Vice-Presidents

JOSEPH P. COTTON.....Undersecretary of State
WILBUR J. CARR.....Assistant Secretary of State
W. R. CASTLE, JR.....Assistant Secretary of State
FRANCIS WHITE.....Assistant Secretary of State
NELSON T. JOHNSON.....Assistant Secretary of State

GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN.....President
EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM.....Vice-President

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DANA G. MUNRO.....Chairman
WALTER C. THURSTON, PIERRE DE L. BOAL, JOHN FARR SIMMONS, and JOHN G. ERHARDT.

Alternates:

WILLYS R. PECK JOSEPH F. MCGURK
JAMES P. MOFFITT

BENJAMIN REATH RIGGS
Secretary-Treasurer of the Association

Entertainment Committee: A. DANA HODGDON, Chairman;
DONALD F. BIGELOW and WALTER T. PRENDERGAST

JOURNAL STAFF

AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM.....Editor
JAMES B. STEWART.....Consulting Editor
PAUL H. ALLING.....Associate Editor
CHESTER W. MARTIN.....Business Manager
CHARLES BRIDGHAM HOSNIER, Associate Business Manager
MARSHALL M. VANCE.....Treasurer of Journal

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

EDITORIAL

Why Go Into the Foreign Service?

By G. HOWLAND SHAW, *Department*

Most of us fail when it comes to self-analysis, and we are not, therefore, any too clear as to why we choose one sort of career or profession rather than another. We fall into some line of work largely by chance, and after a time we run into obstacles and discover disadvantages the existence of which we had not suspected, and we can not imagine how we could have been so blind as not to foresee these obstacles and disadvantages, but since we are fairly launched, we usually carry on, and what we carry on is often a rather muddled and mediocre sort of life with no ideal and no drive behind it. And, of course, that sort of life is unhappy and often embittered, and there goes with it a nasty feeling of having been cheated, or at least of having missed out somehow or other, and we try to get rid of the feeling, but it has a way of coming back acutely when things go wrong.

So much by the way of preface to the obvious but necessary recommendation that one should have reasons for entering the Foreign Service, and these reasons should be of the good, stout variety that will weather plenty of storms. There are, of course, many reasons for entering the Foreign Service, and the purpose of this editorial is to list a few of them and to suggest that some are good and others less good.

Some of us enter the Foreign Service to earn a living; certainly a necessary incidental objective, but as a *primary* reason for entering the Service, unsatisfactory and productive of unhappiness since, in spite of the improvement in the financial situation of Foreign Service Officers, which either has taken place or will take place in the future, the fact remains that a living can be earned more satisfactorily and safely outside the Foreign Service.

The overwhelming majority of us crave the approval of our fellow human beings manifested in some public and concrete form. We find it hard to imagine a career without tangible rewards of merit and the more frequently they come the better. In the Foreign Service reward in the form of promotion is often slow and, in the opinion of many, worse than slow, and when it finally comes it sometimes does not seem to mean as much as when it was withheld, and, anyhow, there is the next promotion about which to worry—when will that come? From the point of view of the goal of a career in the Service, things are even less

(Continued on page 27)



ITEMS



The American delegation to the forthcoming Naval Conference at London will be composed of the following: The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, Ambassador Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador Hugh Gibson, Senator David A. Reed, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson.

In announcing the appointment of Assistant Secretary William R. Castle, Jr., as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Japan, it was stated that Mr. Castle was to remain in Tokyo during the Naval Conference at London, at the termination of which he would return to the United States.

Several local newspapers have commented upon the depletion that will take place in the ranks of the executive officers of the Department in January. The Secretary will be in London at the Naval Conference; Assistant Secretary Castle will have arrived at his new post in Tokyo; and Assistant Secretary Johnson will have left for his post at Peiping. In addition, several important divisional officers will accompany the American delegation to London, which will cause a further depletion in the normal staff of the Department. During the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Cotton will, of course, be Acting Secretary.

The Japanese delegates to the London Naval Conference, including former Prime Minister Reijiro Wakatsuki and the present Minister of Marine, Admiral Takarabe, were met on their arrival at Seattle by Diplomatic Secretary Joseph W. Ballantine, now serving in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs. Mr. Ballantine, who speaks Japanese fluently, escorted the delegation across the United States to Washington, where they arrived on December 16.

Among those who entertained in honor of the Japanese delegation while it was in Washington was the Honorable Charles MacVeagh, former Ambassador to Japan.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson E. Margetts, recently appointed Military Attaché to the American Legation at Peiping, to succeed Major John Magruder, will sail for his new post on January 17.

Former Consul General and Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell recently arrived in Washington, coming from their home, Virginia House, in Richmond.

Consul Maurice L. Stafford, now on leave at his home in Coronado, Calif., was operated on for appendicitis at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, December 12. Last reports indicated that he was well on the way to recovery.

Professor Charles K. Moser, formerly in the Consular Service, and at present Chief of the Far Eastern Section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, left early in December for an extended trip through the Far East, where he will confer with Commercial Attachés and Trade Commissioners.

In commenting upon the nomination of several Foreign Service Officers to the post of chief of mission in certain Latin-American countries, Mr. Frederic William Wile, the journalist, stated that the President's decision to select for South American posts only ministers who were familiar with Spanish or Portuguese denoted a long-advocated departure in our foreign relations. Mr. Wile added that the President had come to realize the desirability of such a departure during the course of his pre-inauguration voyage through Latin America, where he found that the majority of statesmen did not speak English.

In a recent article in the Harvard Graduates' Magazine, Assistant Secretary William R. Castle, Jr., pointed out that about 11 percent of the Foreign Service are graduates of Harvard. Mr. Castle's article continues:

"Soon after Mr. Kellogg became Secretary of State he asked me why there were so many Harvard men around. I answered that one reason was that Harvard, possibly more than any other college, brought Govern-



ment service to the attention of the students; that, in addition, I liked to believe that Harvard training gave a man a more serviceable and adaptable intellectual background than any other. The Secretary said that this was probably true; that he had seldom himself made the mistake of taking anyone but a Harvard Law School graduate into his office. Whatever may be the answer as to the reason for this preponderance of Harvard, it is certain that proportionally many more men of Harvard training take the examinations for the Foreign Service than men from any other university, and that more pass the examinations, in spite of the fact that the board of examiners is probably more critical of them because they are a little sensitive over accusations as to the 'Harvard clique' in the Department of State."

In the last issue of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL mention was made of the need for additional space for the Department as a result of the President's program of increased activities. It is now understood that the War Department will release several thousand square feet of floor space on January 1, 1930, and an additional amount on July 1, 1930. In connection with the general question of the need for additional space for the State Department, the Associated Press recently released the following article:

The State Department needs a dining room of its own and a survey is in progress to determine if, with other things, it can have it.

The Department has long felt the lack of state dining and reception rooms. Its need for such chambers was emphasized by the recent visit of Prime Minister Macdonald.

At the direction of President Hoover, a survey is being made to determine the feasibility of turning the entire State, War and Navy Building over to the State Department to meet the requirements of its expanding forces.

Should the State Department be given the whole building it would be able to house many important international commissions and find space for official dining and reception rooms.

In the past when important state functions were to be held, Secretaries of State with small homes usually have borrowed the building of the Pan American Union. Secretary Stimson entertained Mr. Macdonald at a stag dinner at his home, and President Hoover's state dinner for the visiting Premier had to be sharply curtailed in point of the number attending to meet available accommodations at the White House.

There are several chambers in the State, War and Navy Building which are considered suitable for such purposes, including one regarding the treatment of which there has been some controversy.

This is the old Navy Department library, the fittings and appointments of which are most luxurious. At present it is filled with dusty State Department files.

Conger Reynolds, who resigned last September from the Foreign Service—he was then Consul at Stuttgart—was appointed on October 25, 1929, director of public relations of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). According to the "Stano-

lind Record" of December, 1929, which contains an account of Mr. Reynolds' career, in the Army and as a journalist, as well as in the American Foreign Service, Mr. Reynolds' present address is in the executive offices of the company, 910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

The luncheon that was to have been given, in honor of Mrs. Stimson, by the Women of the American Foreign Service on November 22 was postponed on account of the death of the Hon. James W. Good, Secretary of War.

Contributions of news items to this column are much desired, and an appeal therefor is made to officials in the Department, and Foreign Service officers on duty in the Department, so that a better home news service can be given to our readers.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER, ROOM 115, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Table listing names and dates: Matthew E. Hanna, Managua... Nov. 18; Ralph J. Blake, F. S. S. ... 19; Fred D. Fisher, Santos... 19; Arthur H. Geissler, Guatemala... 20; W. J. McCafferty, Chihuahua... 20; James W. Riddleherger, F. S. S. ... 20; Allan Dawson, Mexico City... 20; C. J. Spiker, Peiping... 20; Paul J. Gray, F. S. S. ... 20; Leonard N. Green, Yokohama... 21; Fayette J. Flexer, Torreón... 21; Harry H. Hall, Warsaw... 21; Donald R. Heath, Port-au-Prince... 22; J. E. Maldonado... 22; Robert Janz, F. S. S. ... 23; Montgomery Colladay, F. S. S. ... 23; Andrew W. Edson, F. S. S. ... 23; Jay Walker, Maracaibo... 25; Richard S. Huestis, F. S. S. ... 26; W. Everett Scotten, Ciudad Juárez... 30; George F. Kelly, Kingston, Jamaica... 30; William Ferguson Cavanaugh, Mexico City... Dec. 2; Paul Reveley, Kovno... 2; David H. Buffum, Leghorn... 2; Richard W. Morin, Paris... 2; Augustus Ostertag, Bremerhaven... 3; Arthur B. Williams, Moncton... 3; R. Henry Norweb, Santiago de Chile... 4; Monnet B. Davis, Inspector... 4; Lewis Clark, Tsinan... 5; Alfred Nester, Naples... 5; C. H. Hall, Monrovia... 9; Gerald Mokma, Liepzig... 9; Walter A. Foote, Medan... 9; John J. Coyle, Guadeloupe... 9; Gardner Richardson, Vienna... 11; Stuart E. Grummon, Port-au-Prince... 14; Walter J. Linthicum, Rivière du Loup... 16

BIRTHS

A son, George Cochran, was born on October 20, 1929, at Peiping, China, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. James Orr Denby.

A daughter, Jane Anne, was born on November 10, 1929, at Tientsin, China, to Consul and Mrs. Robert B. Streeper.

Trade Commissioner and Mrs. D. F. Spencer, Milan, Italy, announce the birth of a son on September 30, 1929, at Milan.

MARRIAGES

Smith-Graham. Married at Munich, Germany, on November 25, 1929, Vice Consul Marc Smith and Miss Catharine Isabel Graham. Mr. Smith is American Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

NECROLOGY

Ross Edgar Holaday, American Consul at Manchester, England, died at his post on November 27, 1929, from cerebral hemorrhage and heart failure. Mr. Holaday had been in poor health for some time past, but nevertheless attended to his duties regularly. Mr. Holaday was born at Westboro, Clinton County, Ohio, on July 14, 1869, his home being afterwards at Wilmington, Ohio. After graduation at the Wilmington High School, he taught in the public schools of Ohio for three years, and for the same length of time in the Military Academy at Winston, N. C. In March, 1898, he was admitted to the Bar and practiced law in Ohio. In 1899 he was elected to represent Clinton County in the General Assembly of Ohio and served for two terms. On June 6, 1902, he was appointed Consul at Santiago de Cuba, where he served efficiently until February 22, 1915, when he was transferred to Manchester, England. At the time of his death he was a Foreign Service officer of Class four. His record is that of a sincere conscientious officer, who faithfully discharged his duties. He is survived by his widow and three daughters, the eldest, Margaret Curl Holaday, being now of age. A memorial service was held at the Friends' Meeting House, Mount Street, Manchester, on December 4, 1929.

Members of the Foreign Service will doubtless be glad to learn that Mr. Holaday was insured in the American Foreign Service Protective Association.

Thomas Ross Wallace, Foreign Service Officer, retired, passed away at the home of his son, also named Thomas Ross Wallace, at Atlantic, Iowa, December 8, 1929, aged 81 years. Mr. Wallace entered the Service July 5, 1901, being appointed Consul at Crefeld; he was transferred to Jerusalem, March 30, 1907; Martinique, June 24, 1910; and retired at the latter place July 1, 1924. Mr. Wallace was a hardworking, conscientious officer, and was loved and respected by all who knew him.

C. W. M.

John Henry Copestake, who had been employed as clerk in the American Consulate at Tunstall, Burslem and Stoke-on-Trent—that busy trinity of townships in the pottery district of England—ever since June 24, 1873, died at Burslem on December 9, 1929. Mr. Copestake was born at Burslem, July 1, 1861, and entered the American Consulate in that city as clerk when he was 12 years of age. In 1882 he became senior clerk,



Photo by Harris & Ewing.

ROSS E. HOLADAY

and was appointed Vice and Deputy Counsel in May, 1888. The Consulate was later moved to Burslem in 1905, and again to Stoke-on-Trent in 1911. Mr. Copestake ceased to be Vice Consul on June 30, 1919, owing to his not being an American citizen but continued to act as clerk until the office at Stoke was closed on October 1, 1929, when he was transferred to Birmingham. His superior officers always spoke in high praise of Mr. Copestake, commending him for his character and deportment, and for the faithful, industrious, and efficient service he rendered. His work in connection with invoices was a model of scrupulous neatness and accuracy. Sincere sympathy is extended to his widow and son in their bereavement.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Consul General John Ball Osborne, Stockholm, on the death in Washington on December 17, 1929, of his mother, Ruth Ball Osborne, aged 86 years, widow of Gen. Edwin S. Osborne, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., member of Congress from March 4, 1885, to March 5, 1891. Interment was made at Arlington National Cemetery. Mrs. Osborne is survived by the following sons and daughters: Consul General John Ball Osborne, Russel Osborne, Mrs. H. W. Middleton, Clay Osborne, and Miss Frances Osborne, the latter residing in Washington, D. C.

FROM LONDON

(CONSUL NATHANIEL P. DAVIS, *Correspondent*)

London

Ambassador Dawes has returned to London after a brief visit in the United States.

Consul General Halstead and Consul N. P. Davis were guests of the British Empire League at the memorial service conducted by the British Legion on Armistice night.

Recent callers at the Consulate General include Consul Leslie E. Woods, en route to his new post at Cobh; Vice Consul George A. Armstrong, Nice; and Vice Consul Benjamin Hully, en route to his new post at Dublin.

Bradford

Vice Consul George L. Fleming is at present absent from his post at Bradford, being detailed to Bristol during the absence of Consul Wilson,

who has returned to the United States on leave. This is Mr. Fleming's second detail since August, as he relieved Consul Doty at Newcastle-on-Tyne during the latter's leave of absence. As Newcastle was Mr. Fleming's first experience in a seaport, it is said he took it as a personal affront when an American captain told him he wished to enter a protest.

Consul A. R. Thomson was present at the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on November 13, 1929, when the Prince of Wales formally opened the new Commerce House, which has been erected as a headquarters building for this organization, the fifth largest Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain.

Cardiff

Mr. Ralph C. Busser, the American Consul at Cardiff, Wales, together with the French and Italian Consuls at Cardiff, were among the invited guests at the reception given on November 20, 1929, at the City Hall, Cardiff, by the Lord Mayor and Welsh representatives of the British Legion to Lieut. Col. Fred W. Abbot, of Paris, the president of the Federation of ex-Service Men of the Inter-Allied Countries, who was visiting Wales in preparation for the annual reunion of the ex-service men of Great Britain, to be held at Cardiff on the 8th, 9th and 10th of June, 1930.

FROM PARIS

(CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS, *Correspondent*)

Hon. Alexander M. Thackara, Foreign Service Officer, retired, dean emeritus of the Consular Branch, and former Consul General at Paris, is no longer subject to efficiency ratings, but, if he were, he would receive the grade of "excellent" for his active and helpful participation in the social life of the Franco-American colony at Paris. In faultless ceremonial attire, he is always "on deck," as he says, at functions of importance, whether they be banquets, receptions, or commemorative observances. On Thanksgiving Day he did double duty by attending the services both at the Madeleine and the American churches in Paris. Mr. Thackara carries the weight of his 80 years with the same vigor he displayed at 60.

Former Consul General Alphonse Gaulin has returned from a trip to New York on professional business, and he is now completing arrangements for the opening of a law office in Paris.



Consul in Charge Merle Cochran read the President's Thanksgiving proclamation to the congregation assembled at the American Church of Paris on November 28. In the evening he performed the same service at the annual banquet of the Paris Post of the American Legion.

Consul John D. Johnson, formerly at Strasbourg, has succeeded Consul George Orr, now at Stavanger, as officer in charge of the Invoice Department of the Consulate General.

Consul John H. Bruins, en route from Singapore to Southampton, called recently at the Consulate General.

Vice Consul Raymond A. Hare has arrived from Constantinople and matriculated in the Paris School of Oriental Languages. He will specialize in Arabic.

Vice Consul Paul D. Thompson might be termed the "Vice Consul at Large" of the Paris office. After relieving the Consuls at Lyons and Lille for their 1929 vacations, he is now in charge at Calais during the absence on home leave of Consul James G. Carter.

Vice Consul Sam Park has released the Biarritz office to his colleague, Vice Consul Roy McWilliams, and sailed for the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Park and their daughter, Miss Suzanne. They will return to Biarritz in February.

FROM OSLO

Vice Consul and Mrs. Julius C. Jensen returned on October 14, 1929, from a leave of absence in the United States, where they had visited in New York, Washington, and Sioux City, Iowa.

Consul General Thomas H. Bevan departed for the United States on the S. S. *Bergensfjord* October 18. He will spend most of his leave in Washington and Virginia visiting relatives and friends.

Surgeon French Simpson, of the United States Public Health Service, relieved Assistant Surgeon Langdon R. White from further service at this office on November 15, 1929. Dr. White departed for Palermo, his new assignment, on November 17, 1929. It is proposed that Dr. Simpson will likewise relieve Dr. Manning at Bergen, inasmuch as one surgeon of the Public Health Service

will examine immigrants at both posts, probably beginning January 1, 1930.

FROM TURIN, ITALY

Miss Antoinette W. Heard, daughter of Consul William W. Heard, who recently successfully passed the entrance examination of the Reale Accademia Albertina delle Belle Arti, Turin, has entered upon her studies in that academy.

This academy was founded in 1652, and is today recognized as one of the foremost art schools of Italy, numbering among its students such celebrated living artists as Giacomo Grosso, portrait painter; Leonardo Bistolfi, sculptor; Vittorio Cavalleri, painter; Pietro Canonica, sculptor, and many others.

FROM FLORENCE, ITALY

(CONSUL JOSEPH E. HAVEN, *Correspondent*)

Vice Consul Edgar H. Slaughter, who proceeded to Washington in September to take the oral examinations, has returned to Florence and resumed his duties in October.

Consul General and Mrs. John Ker Davis, of London, spent several days in Florence during the month of October on their tour through Italy.

Mr. Norman Kane, recently in charge of the office of the United States Treasury Department in Vienna, has arrived in Florence and has taken charge of the corresponding office in this city, the late chief of which, Francis B. Laughlin, having been transferred to Washington, D. C. Mrs. Kane, who is a well-known artist, expects to join her husband shortly, she having remained behind in Vienna in connection with an exhibition of her paintings.

Rear Admiral (U. S. N., retired) and Mrs. Rodger Welles, spent two weeks in Florence during the month of October, before proceeding to Northern Africa, where they expect to spend the winter. Admiral Welles was recently in command of the American naval forces in European waters.

Vice Consul R. A. Hare, recently attached to the American Consulate General at Constantinople and now assigned to the Consulate General in Paris, spent several days in Florence prior to proceeding to his new post.

FROM MADRID

(VICE CONSUL OWEN W. GAINES,
Correspondent)

The American Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Sheldon Whitehouse were at home to the American colony of Madrid at their home on Thanksgiving afternoon at a delightful tea.

The new American Ambassador to Spain, Mr. Irwin Boyle Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, recently arrived in Europe and is expected to arrive at Madrid very shortly from Paris. Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Chargé d'Affaires, will leave during January or February for his new post at Guatemala as American Minister.

FROM BARCELONA

(CONSUL F. A. HENRY, *Correspondent*)

With the coming of the cool weather, foreign attendance at the Barcelona Exposition has been greatly stimulated and hotel accommodation has at times been fully taxed. Many distinguished visitors from American and European countries have visited Barcelona this autumn and a number of important congresses and conferences have been held.

Governor Campbell, Commissioner General of the United States at the Seville Exposition, accompanied by Governor Zimmerman, one of the Commissioners of the Exposition, spent several days in Barcelona in October. A dinner in their honor was given by Consul General and Mrs. Stewart, and Consuls Jordan and McEnelly took them in their cars to Montserrat. They were the object of special attentions on the part of the Marqués de Forondas, Director the Barcelona International Exposition, who placed a car at their disposal for visiting the Exposition grounds.

Consul General and Mrs. Stewart left Barcelona on November 5 for a visit to southern Spain. They were the guests of Vice Consul and Mrs. McBride at Malaga and of Governor Campbell at Seville, where they spent several days visiting the Seville Exposition.

Sheldon Whitehouse, Counselor of the American Embassy at Madrid, accompanied by Mrs. Whitehouse, spent a few days in Barcelona, during the latter part of October. In addition to the Exposition, visits were made by them to the famous monasteries of Montserrat and Poblet.

Consul and Mrs. Clement S. Edwards passed through Barcelona on November 20 en route to Nice. They expect to be away from Valencia 30 days, during which time Vice Consul John K. Smyth will be in charge of the office.

FROM BELGRADE

In the Legation at Belgrade, on October 5, the Minister and Mrs. Prince celebrated their fortieth wedding anniversary by entertaining the American colony at dinner. The occasion for the dinner had not been announced, but soon became known through a leakage in the Chancery, and the guests arrived bearing congratulations and gifts. After dinner Secretary George, on behalf of the Americans in Belgrade, addressed to the Minister and Mrs. Prince a few words of appreciation for their sympathetic administration, and of wishes for many happy returns of the day, and closed his remarks by presenting a very handsome silver cigar box and a set of table ornaments. Mr. George pointed out that the presentation should more properly have been made by Miss King, of the American School at Vranje, who is the doyenne of the colony. Prince Engalychev, of the Legation staff, was among those present and was counted as an American.



Photo by G. A. Jeffery.

Left to right—Minister John Dyneley Prince; Wallace Murray, Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State; and W. Perry George, Secretary of Legation



FROM TORONTO

The American Minister to Canada, accompanied by Mrs. Phillips, visited Toronto November 26-29, primarily to address the American Women's Club on the occasion of its annual dinner dance on Thanksgiving Day, November 28. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were met on their arrival in Toronto by Consul Sauer. The following day a luncheon was given in Mrs. Phillips' honor by the directors of the American Women's Club, and in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were entertained at tea by the American Consul and Mrs. Sauer at Casa Loma, where there was a large attendance of Canadian and American officials, as well as prominent members of Toronto society. In the evening the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Ross entertained at dinner at Government House in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, and among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Sauer. On Thanksgiving Day the American Minister and Mrs. Phillips were entertained by Colonel and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, and in the evening at the dinner given by the American Women's Club, at the Royal York Hotel, Mr. Phillips delivered an address in which he expressed his sincere regret at leaving the people among whom he had been living. The American Minister's regret at leaving was as sincerely matched by the expressions of eminent Canadians of grief at seeing him depart. Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, in introducing Mr. Phillips, said that Mr. Phillips "came to us with a great reputation, not only as a diplomatist, but also as a representative of the highest type of American education. Mingled with the pleasure of meeting him tonight is regret that this is his farewell banquet in Canada. He has been able to interpret to us the point of view of the very best people in the United States."

FROM WINDSOR

The Hon. William Phillips, American Minister at Ottawa, came to Windsor on November 11, 1929, as special representative of the Government of the United States at the official opening of the Ambassador Bridge, which spans the Detroit River.

Following the opening ceremonies, Consul and Mrs. Harry Franklin Hawley entertained at a reception in Mr. Phillips' honor.

That evening Minister Phillips and Mr. and Mrs. Hawley were the guests of Consul and Mrs. Paul Chapin Squire at dinner.

FROM SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Vice Consul and Mrs. Joseph P. Ragland, of Halifax, were week-end visitors in Sydney, Nova Scotia, where a dinner and dance were given in their honor by Consul and Mrs. O. Gaylord Marsh.

FROM MEXICO CITY

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

On Sunday morning, November 10, Consul General William Dawson played, and won, against Mr. Yoshizaki, of the Japanese Legation, in the finals of the Mexico City Diplomatic-Consular Tennis Tournament. The score by sets was 3-6, 10-8, 6-4. Each game in the first two sets was long and hard-fought, but in the last set Mr. Dawson distinctly had the better of his opponent despite the fact that the latter took four games.

Allan Dawson, Third Secretary of Embassy, left for a trip to the United States on November 14.

Ambassador and Mrs. Morrow, Miss Elizabeth Morrow, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis B. McBride, departed from Mexico City on December 5. Ambassador Morrow expects to be in the United States until he goes to England in January for the naval conference.

Stanley Hawks, Third Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, accompanied by Mrs. Hawks, arrived in Mexico City on December 8 and left the following morning. They were on their way to the United States, traveling by airplane.

William Ferguson Cavanaugh, Vice Consul of Career, arrived on Monday, December 9, to take up his duties temporarily at the Consulate General.

Mrs. James E. Brown and Miss Priscilla Brown, mother and sister of Vice Consul James E. Brown, Jr., were in Mexico City on a visit from November 24 to December 10.

Contributions of articles, news items, and photographs suitable for the JOURNAL, are earnestly requested.



FROM BOMBAY

(VICE CONSUL WILLIAM H. HESSLER,
Correspondent)

Consul General and Mrs. Ezra M. Lawton were visitors in Bombay for two weeks in October, en route from Sydney to various points in Western Europe, where they will spend some time before returning to the United States. Consul General Lawton has recently been retired under the provisions of the Rogers Act.

Mrs. L. Rutherford Stuyvesant, wife of Vice Consul Stuyvesant, was a momentary visitor in Bombay on her way to join her husband at his post at Calcutta.

Vice Consul Dorsey G. Fisher called at the Consulate at Bombay in September on his way to his post at Calcutta.

Consul Richard R. Willey was a caller at the Consulate at Bombay on November 11, 1929, on his way from temporary detail at Aden to his post at Calcutta.

The more athletic element of the American colony in Bombay is very busy on Sundays, teaching the British and other groups how baseball should be played. A league has now been organized, consisting of three British teams, a Japanese team, a General Motors team and a second American team. The Japanese promise to lead the field, having already beaten the Americans once at their own national game.

FROM SINGAPORE AREA

(CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS, *Correspondent*)

"American Consuls Marooned" read a recent Singapore headline. It was not a south sea island story, but an equally interesting experience with floods in French Indo-China. The victims were Consul General and Mrs. Robert Frazer and daughter, Consul General and Mrs. Coert duBois, Batavia, and their two daughters, and Consul Harold Shantz, Hongkong. All were on simple leave, visiting the ruins at Angkor. Although Shantz has hinted darkly (not under oath) that the party spent one night in a sampau, full details are still lacking.

Consul Edward M. Groth passed through Singapore in October en route to his new post at Copenhagen. While awaiting a sailing, he made

a quick rail trip to Bangkok and eventually left by the *President Adams* for the west.

Consul Harold Shantz, Hongkong, spent a few days of his simple leave in visiting Singapore. He also stopped at Bangkok and Penang, making the rail trip down the Malay Peninsula.

Consul and Mrs. Walter A. Foote, Medan, left in October for a vacation in the United States. They traveled by the Suez route, and left Vice Consul Daniel M. Braddock in charge at Medan.

Consul and Mrs. John H. Bruins left Singapore on October 31 for their new post at Southampton, England. They traveled on the *President Harrison* as far as Marseilles, and planned to spend a few days in Paris en route.

Consul Samuel G. Ebling returned to Penang early in October from a temporary assignment in Colombo, whereupon Vice Consul Terry S. Hinkle, who had been in Penang temporarily, returned to his regular assignment at Singapore.

Vice Consul Roy E. B. Bower arrived at Singapore, his new post on October 25, having come from Southampton via Suez. He reports having had a pleasant trip which included brief stops at several cities on the way.

Mr. James W. Davidson, who was stationed at the Consulate General at Shanghai during the Roosevelt administration, has been spending some weeks in Singapore and throughout Malaya organizing rotary clubs in an honorary capacity.

Mr. William Howard Gardiner, president of the Navy League of the United States, has been making a tour of the Orient with Mrs. Gardiner. They spent several weeks in Java and also stopped at Singapore a few days on their way home via Suez.

FROM SHANGHAI, CHINA

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

Vice Consul L. R. James, of Nanking, paid a short visit to Shanghai, having made the trip in one of the new mail airplanes which have recently been put into service between Shanghai and Nanking.

Consul and Mrs. C. O. Spamer arrived in Shanghai from Amsterdam. Mr. Spamer has

been assigned to the Shanghai Consulate General and he entered upon his duties on October 25, 1929.

Vice Consul and Mrs. J. Hall Paxton returned to Shanghai from home leave of absence en route to Mr. Paxton's new assignment as a language officer at Peiping.

Vice Consul Robert S. Ward passed through Shanghai en route to Canton, which is his first assignment.

Mr. E. B. Price, formerly Consul at Nanking, and Mrs. Price, returned to Shanghai where they will make their new home. Mr. Price having accepted a position as president of the China Airways Federal, Incorporated, U. S. A.

COMMERCIAL WORK FOR NOVEMBER

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

	1929	1928
Reports	1,757	1,833
Trade Letters	4,419	3,414
Trade Lists	129	207
World Trade Directory Reports.....	3,903	3,046
Trade Opportunity Reports.....	288	308

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during November, 1929, rated EXCELLENT: Basel, Consul Calvin M. Hitch (1), Vice Consul Albert W. Scott (1); Bradford, Vice Consul Brockholst Livingston; Buenos Aires, Consul General George S. Messersmith; Breslau, Consul Lester L. Schnare; Frankfort on the Main, Consul Edward A. Dow; Glasgow, Consul Marcel E. Malige; Guayaquil, Consul Harold D. Clum; Habana, Vice Consul William B. Murray; Halifax, Consul Erik W. Magnuson; Havre, Vice Consul Rudolph J. Blais; Kovno, Vice Consul Bertel E. Kuniholm; La Paz, Vice Consuls Edward G. Trueblood and Sheldon T. Mills; Leghorn, Vice Consul David H. Buffum; Milan, Consul Hugh S. Miller; Paris, Consul H. Merle Cochran; Regina, Consul Lee R. Blohm; Rio de Janeiro, Vice Consul Rudolf E. Calin; Tallinn, Consul Harry E. Carlson.

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, Berlin (4), Bordeaux, Breslau, Brussels, Bucharest (2), Buenos Aires (7), Cape Town, Danzig, Frankfort on the Main (2), Genoa, Glasgow (2), Guatemala, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre (3), Kobe, Kovno (2), Liverpool, London, England, Medan, Naples (2), Paris (3), Rio de Janeiro (3), Rotterdam (2), Santos, Sao Paulo, Shanghai, Singapore, Sofia, Stuttgart, Tientsin, Toronto, Trieste.

In connection with the commercial activities of Consular Officers there were received during November from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce 764 letters covering requests for specific information.

SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of November the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to shipping reports submitted by the following officers: Vice Consul Thomas J. Maleady, Port Limon; Consul Edward N. Groth, Surabaya; Consul Benjamin M. Hulley, Stockholm; Vice Consul Morris N. Hughes, Montevideo.

TRADE CONFERENCE WORK

The following Foreign Service Officers have been ordered to perform trade conference work at the cities mentioned:

John R. Randolph (Baghdad): New York City and Chicago.

George S. Messersmith (Buenos Aires): Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Wilmington, Del.

Thomas H. Bevan (Oslo): New York City.

Ralph A. Boernstein (Malmo): Baltimore and Chicago.

North Winship (Copenhagen): Chicago and New York City.

Walter A. Foote (Medan): New York City, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL

On November 25, 1929, the following newly appointed Foreign Service Officers began the usual course of instruction in the Department:

Messrs. Montgomery H. Colladay, Andrew W. Edson, James W. Gantenbein, Paul W. Gray, Leo Paul Hogan, Richard S. Huestis, Robert Janz, George Bliss Lane, J. Lawrence Pond, James W. Riddleberger, Elvin Seibert, John C. Shillock, Milton P. Thompson, and Edward T. Wailes.



Messrs. William W. Adams, William K. Ailshie, Ralph J. Blake, William F. Cavanaugh, Claude B. Chipfield, Edmund J. Dorsz, William S. Farrell, Frederic C. Fornes, Thomas A. Hickok, Lucius J. Knowles, Edward Page, William E. Scotten, and Alan N. Steyne, newly appointed officers, whose names appeared in the list released for publication December 7, 1929, were recently assigned temporarily to certain near-by posts of Canada, Mexico and Cuba, in order to give them the benefit of a few months' field experience prior to assigning them to the Department for instruction in their future duties. To that list should be added Messrs. Bernard Gufler, assigned to Vancouver, B. C., and Charles A. Hutchinson, assigned to Windsor, Ontario.

Miss Cornelia B. Bassel, formerly in the Office of Foreign Personnel, succeeded Miss Edna Johnston, now Mrs. Conrad Strong, as Secretary of the Foreign Service School.

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL

On December 13 the members of the present class of the Foreign Service School visited the Department of Commerce in connection with their training in trade promotion work. During the course of the day the work of the various divisions of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was explained to the class by the chiefs of division, and at 3 o'clock the members were received by the Secretary of Commerce, the Honorable Robert P. Lamont, who addressed them as follows:

"I am glad to welcome you young gentlemen of the Foreign Service School of the State Department. When speakers address graduating classes at West Point and Annapolis they speak to future generals and admirals. I feel in speaking to you that I am addressing future ambassadors, ministers, and consuls general. Similarly to the graduates of West Point and Annapolis, you are going to distant parts of the world where you will find many opportunities for service. In the smaller places particularly you will have considerable power and you will also have the satisfaction of representing your own country in foreign lands. You must remember that the reputation of your country will frequently be in your own hands and that Americans will be judged by your own personalities and actions.

"You will have many duties to perform, but among them one of the most interesting will be the development of the foreign commerce of the United States. Our foreign commerce is of constantly increasing importance. American manufacturers find that well-developed overseas markets are excellent stabilizers to their business and give a valuable outlet for their products during

periods of seasonal falling off in domestic demand or in times of local business depression. Our exports have shown a great expansion and have become a vital factor in our industrial development. It is in the further development of our exports that you will find a large field for useful work. In your activities the following will be among the most important:

"The securing of agents for American firms; the manufacturers who can not send their own representatives to the country in which you are stationed will depend on you for the selection of their agents. To do this intelligently you must know the country to which you are assigned, study the language, know the local conditions, and make as many contacts as possible.

"Your correspondence with American firms will also be important. You will be expected both to write American firms of opportunities in your country and also to tell them frankly if prospects are unfavorable. This latter form of letter is sometimes a difficult one to write, but is necessary in order to save American firms from useless effort and expense.

"Meeting the visitors who will come to your office is another valuable service. You will be expected to assist these visitors, many of whom will come to your country for the first time, and who will not know the language nor the local conditions.

"Our foreign investments have shown a great increase since the war and you will be expected to watch conditions very carefully that affect these investments, and forward the material collected to Washington.

"You will also report on new developments and special opportunities such as Government concessions to be awarded and special purchases of materials. In your work you will be rewarded in seeing the development of American exports to your section and especially in seeing American products introduced, through your efforts, into your district for the first time.

"The written reports that you send in to the Department of State, many of which later come to the Department of Commerce, constitute one of the most important of all your duties. In your visit here today you are being shown what happens to the reports you turn in and in exactly what way these reports are handled and how they are used. I trust that your conferences with our division chiefs are proving both useful and of interest to you.

"I wish you gentlemen every success in your future work and assure you of the heartiest cooperation from the Department of Commerce."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, furnished on November 18, 1929, the following personal notes on their field representatives:

Commercial Attaché Mowatt M. Mitchell has recently sailed for his post at Rome.

Mr. George C. Peck, Commercial Attaché at Panama City; Mr. Erwin P. Keeler, Assistant Commercial Attaché at Constantinople; and Mr. J. R. McKey, Trade Commissioner at San Juan, have returned to the States for their triennial leave and itinerary.



On December 11, 1929, Mr. Walter L. Miller, Chief of the Foreign Service Division, reported that among those recently appointed to the foreign service of the Department of Commerce were the following:

Mr. Charles H. Cunningham, formerly Commercial Attaché to Madrid, has been assigned to take charge of the Lima office to succeed Commercial Attaché Townsend, who is leaving that post; Mr. D. S. Green, who for several years was Trade Commissioner at Paris and who has recently been Assistant Manager of the New York District Office, has been placed in charge of the office at Sao Paulo, Brazil; Mr. Edward C. LaForge has been appointed a Trade Commissioner to Rio de Janeiro; Mr. Lewis R. Miller, of the Sydney office, who is resigning, is being succeeded by Mr. Herbert P. VanBlarcom, formerly District Manager of the Norfolk District Office; and Mr. Wilson C. Flake, recently of the New York District Office, has been assigned as Assistant Trade Commissioner to Bombay, India.

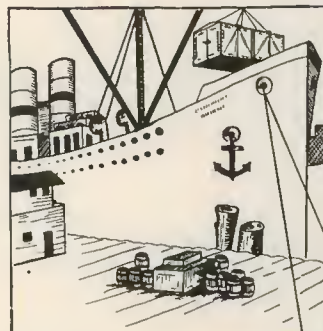
Several Foreign Service representatives have recently returned on leave to the United States, namely: Commercial Attaché Jesse F. Van Wickel, from The Hague; Commercial Attaché Lee C. Morse, from Riga; and Trade Commissioner Evett D. Hester, from Barcelona.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the lists of Changes of Duties and Stations of Officers of the United States Public Health Service, received since the last issue of the JOURNAL, the following is the only change of station out of the United States:

Surgeon H. F. Smith. Relieved from duty at Palermo, Italy, on or about January 1, 1930, and directed to proceed to Rotterdam, Holland, from which point to proceed to Monrovia, Liberia, for temporary duty as Chief Medical Adviser to the Liberian Government, prior to assignment to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., November 26, 1929.

The suggestion has been made that the JOURNAL might publish an interesting series of articles if an officer at each post contributed a brief article on the outstanding feature of interest in that particular district. Such feature might be either the important local industry or native commodity for which the place is famous; the natural scenery, possibly of world renown; the ancient or modern architectural splendors, which perhaps tourists visit from far and near; places of outstanding historic interest; etc.



SECURITY STEEL VANS

Available Almost Anywhere

We have vans at the moment in London, Paris, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Rome, Madrid, Nice, Geneva, Vancouver, B. C., Manila, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Detroit, Pittsburgh.

In nearly every Embassy, Legation and Consulate customers of this company will be found who will testify to satisfactory service.

For information and rates concerning Van shipment or shipments in cases to or from anywhere, address us either in Washington or at Paris.

31 Place du Marche St. Honore
Telephone Central 30-89
Telegrams "Medium"



Security Storage Company

for 39 years providing SECURITY for household goods, valuables, works of art, etc., in

Storage, Shipping, Moving
1140 Fifteenth Street
Washington, D. C.

C. A. ASPINWALL, *President.*



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication November 30, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 23:

Harry E. Carlson, of Lincoln, Ill., now American Consul at Tallinn, Estonia, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Tallinn.

Montgomery H. Colladay, of Hartford, Conn., whose nomination as Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified and Vice Consul was confirmed on November 12, has been assigned to the Foreign Service School in the Department for instructions.

Hugh S. Fullerton, of Springfield, Ohio, now American Consul at Kovno, Lithuania, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Kovno.

Raymond H. Geist, of Cleveland, Ohio, now American Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, assigned American Consul at Berlin, Germany.

Claude H. Hall, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., now American Vice Consul at Kingston, Ontario, assigned American Vice Consul at Monrovia, Liberia.

Landreth M. Harrison, of Minneapolis, Minn., now American Vice Consul at Riga, Latvia, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Riga.

Donald R. Heath, of Topeka, Kans., now American Consul at Port-au-Prince, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Port-au-Prince.

Robert Janz, of Norman, Okla., whose nomination as Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified and Vice Consul, was confirmed on November 12, has been assigned to the Foreign Service School in the Department for instructions.

Leland B. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., American Consul at Athens, Greece, whose nomination as American Consul General was confirmed on November 12, 1929, assigned American Consul General at that post.

H. Dorsey Newson, of New York City, Second Secretary of Legation at Ottawa, Canada, has resigned effective January 30, 1930.

Jose de Olivares, of St. Louis, Mo., now American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, assigned American Consul at Leghorn, Italy.

H. Eric Trammell, of Washington, D. C., now American Vice Consul at Guatemala, temporarily designated Third Secretary of Legation at Guatemala.

S. Walter Washington, of Charles Town, W. Va., now American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, whose nomination as Secretary in the Diplomatic Service was confirmed on November 12, designated Third Secretary of the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

James B. Young, of Philadelphia, Pa., now American Consul at Venice, Italy, assigned American Consul at Southampton, England.

Non-Career

Charles B. Beylard, now American Vice Consul at Las Palmas, assigned American Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia.

The designation as United States Despatch Agent at London, England, of James M. Bowcock, of Clarksburg, W. Va., American Vice Consul at Munich, Germany, has been canceled. Mr. Bowcock will continue to serve as Vice Consul at Munich.

Francis A. Lane, of St. Louis, Mo., now serving as Clerk in the American Consulate at Bremen, Germany, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

John K. Smyth, of Oakland, Calif., now American Vice Consul at Bilbao, Spain, assigned American Vice Consul at Valencia, Spain.

Released for publication December 7, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since November 30:

William W. Adams, of Washington, D. C., Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

William K. Ailshie, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Ralph J. Blake, of Portland, Oreg., Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned American Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Henry Carter, of Fall River, Mass., Foreign Service Officer of Class V and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

Banking Service To Foreign Service Officers



With over thirty-eight years experience in banking and trust business, we offer every financial facility to those in the Foreign Service.

A banking connection in Washington with this Institution will be a source of satisfaction while on duty at a foreign post.



**AMERICAN SECURITY
AND TRUST COMPANY**

15th and Penna. Ave.

Four Branches

Capital, \$3,400,000

Surplus, \$3,400,000

**WASHINGTON'S LARGEST
TRUST COMPANY**



William F. Cavanaugh, of Berkeley, Calif., Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned American Vice Consul at Mexico City.

Claude B. Chipperfield, of Canton, Ill., Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned American Vice Consul at Windsor, Ontario.

Edmund J. Dorsz, of Detroit, Mich., Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario.

William S. Farrell, of Miller Place, N. Y., Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned American Vice Consul at Mexico City.

Frederic C. Fornes, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y., Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned American Vice Consul at Toronto, Ontario.

Thomas A. Hickok, of Aurora, N. Y., Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned American Vice Consul at Toronto, Ontario.

Lucius J. Knowles, of Boston, Mass., Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned American Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Edward Page, Jr., of West Newton, Mass., Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned American Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec.

William E. Scotten, of Pasadena, Calif., Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

Alan W. Steyne, of New York City, Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, assigned American Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec.

David Williamson, of Nutley, N. J., now Third Secretary of Legation at Teheran, Persia, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, Turkey.

Released for publication December 14, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 7:

Herbert S. Bursley, of Washington, D. C., now American Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, assigned American Consul at Smyrna, Turkey.

John Corrigan, of Atlanta, Ga., now American Consul at Smyrna, Turkey, assigned American Consul at Venice, Italy.

Ross E. Holaday, of Wilmington, Ohio, American Consul at Manchester, England, died on November 27.

Charles A. Hutchinson, of Duluth, Minn., Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, is assigned as American Vice Consul at Windsor, Ontario.

Theodore Jaeckel, of New York City, now American Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia, assigned American Consul General at Rome, Italy.

Frank C. Lee, of Salida, Colo., now American Consul General at Singapore, Straits Settlements, assigned American Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Sidney E. O'Donoghue, of Passaic, N. J., now American Consul at Malta, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

William A. Smale, of San Diego, Calif., now American Consul at Montreal, Canada, assigned American Consul at Guaymas, Mexico.

Frederick L. Thomas, of Rochester, N. Y., now American Consul at Lausanne, Switzerland, assigned American Consul at Malta.

Roger Culver Tredwell, of Bloomington, Ind., American Consul General at Hong Kong, assigned American Consul General at Sydney, Australia. His assignment as Consul General at Melbourne has been canceled.

F. B. KEECH & COMPANY

We maintain complete departments and private wires for the execution of orders in

STOCKS	BONDS
GRAIN	COTTON
COFFEE	RUBBER
SUGAR	COCOA

H Corner 17th St., N. W., Washington
52 Broadway, New York

Chicago Philadelphia Providence Brooklyn

Members of

New York Cotton Exchange
New Orleans Cotton Exchange
Liverpool Cotton Exchange, Ltd. (*Assoc. Members*)
Bremen Cotton Exchange (*Assoc. Members*)
Winnipeg Grain Exchange Chicago Board of Trade
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc.
Rubber Exchange of New York, Inc.
New York Stock Exchange Washington Stock Exchange
New York Curb Market Chicago Stock Exchange

Non-Career

Clifford W. McGlasson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, now American Vice Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia, assigned American Vice Consul at Lausanne, Switzerland.

The following executive nominations were received by the Senate on the dates indicated:

November 21:

Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to France.

Henry Carter, of Massachusetts, now a Foreign Service Officer of Class 5 and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a Consul of the United States of America.

December 5:

Roy T. Davis, of Missouri, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Costa Rica, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Panama.

Charles B. Curtis, of New York, now a Foreign Service Officer of Class 1, a counselor of Embassy and a Consul General, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Dominican Republic.

Evan E. Young, of South Dakota, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Bolivia.



Washington's Leading Florist

FLOWERS

via Wire to Any City—Any Time Within
the Hour

Gude Bros. & Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1212 F St. N. W. National 4278 5016 Conn. Ave. Cleveland 1226	1102 Conn. Ave. Decatur 3146 3103 14th St. N. W. Col. 3103
--	---

Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association

H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia, now a Foreign Service Officer of Class 1 and a Counselor of Embassy, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Costa Rica.

Julius G. Lay, of the District of Columbia, now a Foreign Service Officer of Class 1, a Counselor of Embassy and a Consul General, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Honduras.

Matthew E. Hanna, of Ohio, now a Foreign Service Officer of Class 2 and a Counselor of Embassy, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Nicaragua.

Post Wheeler, of Washington, now a Foreign Service Officer of Class 1 and a Counselor of Embassy, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Paraguay.

John Glover South, of Kentucky, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Panama, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Portugal.

December 9:

William T. Turner, of Georgia, now a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and a Vice Consul of Career, to be a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

Donald R. Heath, of Kansas, now a Foreign Service Officer of Class 6 and a Consul, to be a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

December 10:

William R. Castle, Jr., of the District of Columbia, an Assistant Secretary of State, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Japan.

The following executive nominations were confirmed by the Senate on the date indicated:

November 21:

Walter E. Edge, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to France.

December 11:

William R. Castle, Jr., as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Japan.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive Nominations Confirmed by the Senate December 19, 1929.

ACTING MINISTER RESIDENT

Ralph J. Totten, to the Union of South Africa.

CONSUL GENERAL

Leon Dominian.

CONSULS

Clayson W. Aldridge. John W. Bailey, Jr. William E. Beitz. Ellis O. Briggs. Selden Chaplin. Allan Dawson. Harry L. Franklin. Franklin B. Frost. Franklin C. Gowen. Winthrop S. Greene. Eugene M. Hinkle.	David McK. Key. Dale W. Maher. Edward J. Sparks. Cyril L. F. Thiel. John Carter Vincent. Angus I. Ward. McCeney Werlich. Clifton R. Wharton. David Williamson. Stanley Woodward. Lloyd D. Yates.
--	--

SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Richard W. Morin. Hedley V. Cooke, Jr. Gerald A. Mokma. Edward Anderson, Jr. Robert A. Aely.	James H. Wright. Sebe A. Christian. Charles A. Converse. Willard Galbraith. Kenneth S. Stout.
--	---

VICE CONSULS OF CAREER

Richard W. Morin. Hedley V. Cooke, Jr. Gerald A. Mokma. Edward Anderson, Jr. Robert A. Aely.	James H. Wright. Sebe A. Christian. Charles A. Converse. Willard Galbraith. Kenneth S. Stout.
--	---

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

CLASS 2

George A. Gordon.	Alexander C. Kirk.
-------------------	--------------------

CLASS 3

Cornelius Van H. Engert. Herbert S. Goold.	Lester Maynard. Gordon Paddock.
---	------------------------------------

CLASS 4

Henry H. Baleh. Raymond E. Cox. Frank Anderson Henry. Alfred W. Kliefoth.	Dayle C. McDonough. Myrl S. Myers. Alfred R. Thomson.
--	---

CLASS 5

Maynard B. Barnes. Charles C. Broy. William E. Chapman. Nathaniel P. Davis. Hugh S. Fullerton. George D. Hopper. Charles Bridgham Hosmer.	William R. Langdon. Robert B. Maatee. George R. Merrell, Jr. Hugh Millard. Edmund B. Montgomery. Orsen N. Nielsen.
---	---

CLASS 6

Charles A. Bay. Hiram A. Boucher. Richard P. Butrick. Edward S. Crocker.	Maxwell M. Hamilton. Robert Y. Jarvis. James Hugh Keeley, Jr. Edward P. Lowry.
---	---



Carl A. Fisher.
Samuel J. Fletcher.
Ilo C. Funk.
John Sterett Gittings.

Carl O. Spamer.
Samuel H. Wiley.
James R. Wilkinson.
Digby A. Wilson.

CLASS 7

William E. DeCourcy.
Richard M. de Lambert.
Howard Donovan.
Albert M. Doyle.
Ray Fox.
Christian Gross.
Joseph G. Groeninger.
Richard B. Haven.
Anderson Dana Hodgdon.
Thomas S. Horn.

Clark P. Kuykendall.
Clarence E. Macy.
Nelson R. Park.
William W. Schott.
Robert Lacy Smyth.
E. Talbot Smith.
Harry L. Troutman.
George P. Waller.
Rollin R. Winslow.

CLASS 8

Clayson W. Aldridge.
John W. Bailey, Jr.
William E. Beitz.
Ellis O. Briggs.
Selden Chapin.
Allan Dawson.
Harry L. Franklin.
Franklin B. Frost.
Franklin C. Gowen.
Winthrop S. Greene.
Eugene M. Hinkle.

David McK. Key.
Dale W. Maher.
Edward J. Sparks.
Cyril L. F. Thiel.
John Carter Vincent.
Angus I. Ward.
McCeney Werlich.
Clifton R. Wharton.
David Williamson.
Stanley Woodward.
Lloyd D. Yates.

UNCLASSIFIED

Richard W. Morin.
Hedley V. Cooke, Jr.
Gerald A. Mokma.
Edward Anderson, Jr.
Robert A. Acly.

James H. Wright.
Sebe A. Christian.
Charles A. Converse.
Willard Galbraith.
Kenneth S. Stout.



Photo from Wm. H. Hessler.

AMERICAN CONSULATE, BOMBAY, INDIA
(Located on the fourth floor of the Jehangir Wadia Building, in the business center of the city)

Hotel Lafayette

Corner 16th and Eye Streets, N. W.



Only three minutes from the State, War and Navy Departments, the White House, and all Clubs, and is the center of all that is worth while

SPECIAL RATES
TO THE DIPLOMATIC AND
CONSULAR SERVICE

HYMN FOR AIRMEN

By N. C. D. H.

(Published in *The Times* (London), January 5, 1915)

Lord, guard and guide the men who fly
Through the great spaces of the sky.
Be with them traversing the air,
In darkening storm or sunshine fair.

Thou who dost keep with tender might
The balanced birds in all their flight,
Thou of the tempered winds be near,
That, having Thee, they know no fear.

Control their minds, with instinct fit
What time, adventuring, they quit
The firm security of land,
Grant steadfast eye and skilful hand.

Aloft in solitudes of space
Uphold them with Thy saving Grace.
O God, protect the men who fly
Through lonely ways beneath the sky.

(The recent sad accident in Washington in which a noted airman and a member of Congress, with three other persons, lost their lives, makes these verses worthy of our thought at this time.)

AN EXTENDED PROTEST

American Consuls since the time Bret Harte was in the Service, or even before, have been noted in the Department for their ability to enter protests—marine or otherwise.

Hence it is perhaps fitting that a Consul should enter a protest regarding the recently changed form of Marine Extended Protest. With the change is eliminated one more of the picturesque features of the old Service, which, with all its faults, had a strong tang of the sea in those days when captains commanded "windjammers" and not fine pieces of modern machinery.

My plaint arises from the elimination of the mariners' oath to the Marine Extended Protest of the phrase, "Being by me duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God," so suggestive of the majesty and perils of the sea.

And so I "do publicly and solemnly protest against all and every person or persons whom it doth or may concern."

H. S. B.

SHIP MODELS AS A HOBBY

Vice Consul Edward H. Carter, at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, where he has been stationed since October, 1918, has recently built a model of a square-rigged ship, which he has named the *Themis* in honor of his wife. The length on water line of the model is 31½ inches, and the length of the main yard 11½ inches. The hull was built from the keel up, with ribs, and planked throughout. Approximately 1,000 feet of cord was used in rigging the model, also 280 single blocks and 180 deadeyes. The braces, lifts, halliards, buntlines, leechlines, etc., are all in working order. The binnacle, on after part of poop, is half an inch high, with a real compass. The model weighs 4½ pounds. It took Mr. Carter 14 months to build the model.

The accompanying photograph unfortunately does not show the exquisite detail work of the decks, and moreover the after part of the ship is somewhat out of focus. (The British flag at the mizzen was hoisted out of compliment to the local company of friends present at a party when the model was finally completed.) Mr. Carter is now building an American clipper ship model during spare hours, but it will be the middle of the summer of 1930 before it is finally rigged and completed.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Photographers to the
Diplomatic Corps and the
Consular Service

HARRIS & EWING

THE HOME OF
"NATIONAL NOTABLES"

1313 F Street N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Main 8700





EDITORIAL

By G. HOWLAND SHAW

(Continued from page 10)

stimulating. Not all of us are going to be Ambassadors, Ministers or Consuls General at important posts. In fact, if we are to postpone being happy until we reach one or the other of those positions, the chances are all in favor of most of us being permanently unhappy.

The element of snobbishness is in every one of us, and probably no Foreign Service Officer has *always* resisted the temptation to do a little private basking in the sun of his official position and the prestige which it lends him. If he can laugh at himself afterwards, no harm is done; it is only when he waits until others laugh that his position becomes unenviable. Doubtless, some of us find a good deal of consolation in the social prestige of the Service, but the glitter and tinsel incidental to any human activity furnish no sound reason for embarking upon that activity, and the Foreign Service is no exception to the rule.

There *are* sound reasons for entering the Foreign Service, and the longer one remains in the Service the more convincing do they become. As

a field of thought and action for the man endowed with a dash of adventuresomeness—and the more generous the dash the better—the Foreign Service is ideal. Adventuresomeness is *not* irresponsibility, nor vagabondage, still less is it dilettantism; it is a zest for living and learning, a constructive discontent and restlessness, an impatient desire to grow. But adventuresomeness is not enough. Of course, no career worthy of the name is without the quality of idealism, but in the Foreign Service that quality plays an especially important part. It is the purpose of the Foreign Service Officer to represent personally and officially the best in contemporary American life, to facilitate understanding, to inspire confidence, to create good will. The Foreign Service is not a prosaic career upon which one embarks in a perfunctory fashion in order to subject oneself to conventional standards of success and failure; it is essentially an opportunity, an adventure, and the best reasons for embarking upon it are the recognition that it is an opportunity and the hope that one can make something of it.

(This is the second in the series of special editorials, of which the first, by Dana G. Munro, appeared last month. The series will continue in the next issue.)



POWER STATION

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION

BUILDERS OF
SUPERSTRUCTURES
AS WELL AS
SUBSTRUCTURES



IRRIGATION DAM

*Office Buildings - Industrial Plants - Warehouses - Railroads and Terminals - Foundations
Underpinning - Filtration and Sewage Plants - Hydro-Electric Developments - Power Houses
Highways - River and Harbor Developments - Bridges and Bridge Piers - Mine Shafts and Tunnels*

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY

NEW YORK

ATLANTA
PITTSBURGH

CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES
MONTREAL

LONDON
MEXICO CITY

LIMA
CARTAGENA

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY (FOREIGN)

NEW YORK

LONDON
PARIS

TOKYO

ATHENS
BRUSSELS



STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
26 Broadway New York



The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

- illuminating Oils
- Lubricating Oils and Greases
- Gasoline and Motor Spirits
- Fuel Oil
- Asphaltums, Binders and Road Oils
- Paraffine Wax and Candles
- Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Branch Offices in the Principal Cities of

Japan	Philippine Islands	Turkey
China	Straits Settlements	Syria
Indo-China	Netherlands India	Bulgaria
Siam	South Africa	Greece
India	Australasia	Jugoslavia

OUR NEXT TRANSFER

(Lines found in an atlas given as a present to a Consul husband.)

Submitted by one of the wives in response to a recent suggestion in the JOURNAL.

Oh, what of our next transfer?
 How I wish that we could know
 Of the many funny places
 Where *maybe* we shall go!

Perhaps these maps will help us
 When the bolt falls from the blue,
 Sending us to Madagascar
 Or the mountains of Peru.

Or shall our fate be Europe?
 The Danube or the Rhine—
 Or a post in pleasant England?
 (The East's more in our line!)

We'll scan these pages over
 And pretend we're sailing soon
 Past the chalky cliffs of Dover,
 East of Suez—towards—Rangoon.

A. S. H.

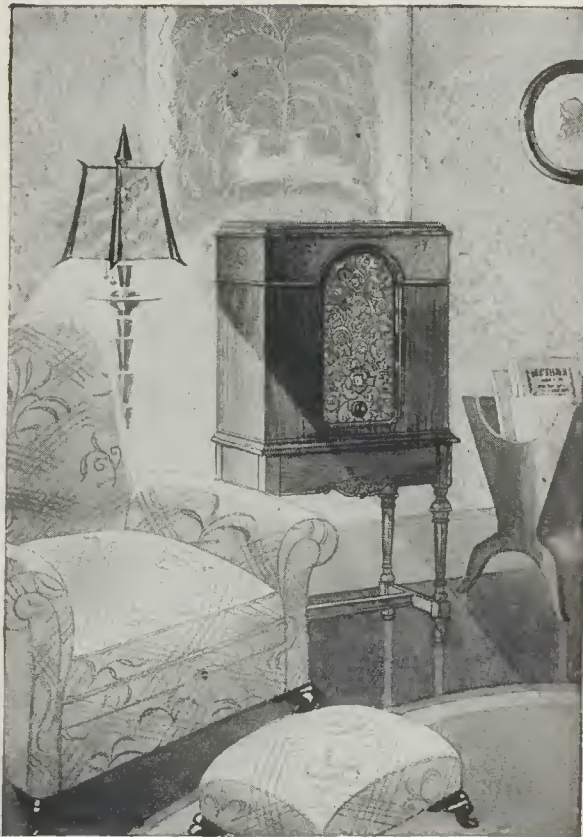
DO DIPLOMATS DISINTEGRATE?

D—Dolorous diplomats daily dozen

1. Dons dapper day disguise.
2. Dodges duchess's dinner date.
3. Doubles dossiers deadly dullness.
4. Defies dumb Department's dictates.
5. Declares Denmark's debt decreased.
6. Describes divers dubious doings.
7. Deplures double dealing demagoguery.
8. Disparages Dutch diplomat's duplicity.
9. Determines distribute dollar donations.
10. Dozes during Dean's diatribe.
11. Dines dully dreading dyspepsia.
12. Dances dejectedly during dinner.

—ANONYMOUS.

"Book Notes" are, unfortunately, omitted from this issue, partly owing to lack of space, but also because members of the Service have failed to contribute to that column, as suggested in the issue of October, 1929.



The two newest features
in fine radio set design
are both found in the new

RCA

SCREEN-GRID

Radiola

46

with the incomparable
RCA Electro-Dynamic
Reproducer.

An improved type of the incomparable RCA Electro-Dynamic reproducer is built into the handsome cabinet of the new Radiola 46. This amazing instrument, which realistically reproduces everything from a whisper to a brass band, is combined with the new Screen-Grid Radiola utilizing the wonderful high-power Screen-Grid Radiotrons.

These two great features—both developed by the research engineers of the famous RCA Laboratories—make the "46" an instrument of superlative quality—and at the price of an ordinary cabinet radio set.

The full rich tones of the bass register—an indispensable requisite of realistic reproduction of orchestral music—are particularly impressive in the performance of Radiola 46.

The faithful tone quality at any volume throughout the musical scale has never before been achieved with so few tubes. And there are other features, making for faultless performance, dependability and long life, that are to be found only in RCA Radiolas.

The most for the money that has ever been put into a radio instrument—that's the verdict of the testing engineers.

RADIOLA DIVISION
RADIO-VICTOR CORPORATION OF AMERICA
233 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

RCA RADIOLA
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON



THE LANGDON

2 East 56th (Cor. 5th Ave.)
NEW YORK CITY

A quiet, exclusive hotel in New York's
most interesting section.

THREE BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL PARK

Rooms (with bath) single..... \$4.00
Rooms (with bath) double..... 5.00
Suites (with bath and salon).... 10.00

EXCEPTIONAL RESTAURANT

Personal direction of
MR. EDMUND H. CHATILLON

Telephone: Cable:
Plaza 7100 Langdon, New York

PATRONIZED BY MEMBERS OF THE
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE

whether it is possible to adopt measures which will more rapidly bring about a complete realization of the objects of this legislation.

Believing that I am quite free from strong personal opinions in the premises, I venture to suggest that the continued reception into the Service of new Foreign Service Officers under the present system does not seem likely to accomplish the desired results explained above. At the present time, all new officers receive instruction in regard to consular duties and are expected to serve for a time in the Consular branch of the Service. Thereafter, when there are vacancies in the Diplomatic branch of the Service, the Department selects therefor the officers serving in the Consular branch, who in all the circumstances are considered best suited for this character of service. It is undeniable that this creates the impression in the minds of new officers and in the minds of persons outside the Service, that the Consular branch is used as a practical training school to enable the Department to select certain officers for the Diplomatic branch.

In seeking a remedy for this situation, we may fairly assume that a large proportion of the officers now in the Service entered it for the purpose of serving in either one or the other of its branches and confine our deliberations to the matter of incoming officers. I propose in this connection that new officers entering the Service shall be commissioned in both branches of the Service and it shall be made clear that such dual commissions are purely for administrative purposes and are in no way indicative of the type of assignments which they will receive. I shall endeavor to enumerate very briefly the benefits which the adoption of this proposal could be expected to produce:

1. It would create, with respect to new officers, a truly consolidated Service in which there would be a practical interchangeability. In such a Service every man would be appropriately commissioned to perform whatever duties might be assigned to him.

2. From the standpoint of mobility, it would be a great advantage to the Department as: (a) officers could be promptly assigned in emergencies in either branch without the delay of nomination and confirmation; and (b) temporary changes of an officer from one branch to the other would not be regarded as indicative of his whole future career, as seems too often the case at present.

3. It would enable officers thus commissioned to feel that they would be regarded as members of the Foreign Service in the full sense of that term and that there was no part of this Service from which they were excluded, notwithstanding the possibility that they might never serve as Diplomatic officers.

4. It would result in a gradual unification in the sentiment and spirit of all officers in the Service which would be apparent almost from the beginning and would soon be reflected by increased prestige for the Service in the American public as a whole.

In closing, I desire to request the thoughtful and open-minded consideration of this suggestion by my colleagues and that they will believe it is offered in a spirit of helpfulness and in accordance with the express desire that the JOURNAL shall be made a medium for the free discussion of questions relating directly to the administration of the Service.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES BRIDGHAM HOSMER.

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.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 23, 1929.

The Editor,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR EDITOR: It is well understood that one of the major purposes of the Rogers bill was to effect the consolidation of the Diplomatic and Consular Services into one service to be known as the Foreign Service, and that members of the combined service should be eligible for assignment as either Diplomatic or Consular Officers. Similarly, it would be generally agreed that this legislation contemplated the development of a solidarity and community of interest among all Foreign Service Officers, as without these factors it could hardly be expected that a full measure of success would be achieved by the unified service. It follows, therefore, that one of the important personnel policies of our Service is the adoption of ways and means to create an esprit de corps in the Foreign Service, as distinct from the Diplomatic and Consular branches within it.

More than five years have now elapsed since the present Foreign Service Act became effective and it seems appropriate that we should review the accomplishments of this period and determine from the experience gained



PARIS, FRANCE, November 19, 1929.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL.

SIR: I wish to acknowledge your recent letter relative to Foreign Service matters and to thank you for having published my previous communication in the October issue. You have been so receptive to my suggestions that I am persuaded to offer the following:

The JOURNAL, in my opinion, could be improved and the Service greatly helped if it would obtain and print a series of articles by heads of the non-political offices in the Department relating to the work of their services. As the year 1930 will soon be here, the present year might be taken as a period of review and comparison with previous years. The offices I have particularly in mind are those dealing with commercial, invoice, shipping, visa, passport, notarial and estate matters. Statistics showing the growth of business would be of value but narrative statements of activities and results in exceptional cases would be of even greater interest.

While the first circle of readers of these articles would be the Foreign Service personnel, the larger circle would be the American export community and the public in general, it being my idea that reproduction, in whole or in substances, of many of such articles could be procured through the columns of trade publications and the general press. The press service of the Department could probably assist in this form of Departmental and Foreign Service publicity. The others are doing it, why not we?

With best wishes for the JOURNAL in an enlarged sphere of utility and cordial personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DAMON C. WOODS,
American Consul.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1929.

SIR: The editors of the JOURNAL have expressed a wish for contributions which might arouse more interest in questions touching the Foreign Service. One naturally thinks of certain outstanding failings which younger men may avoid if attention is called to them.

We are, unfortunately, not unfamiliar with an occasional type of officer who does not conceal the high opinion which he has of himself and consequently of the importance of the office he holds at much personal sacrifice and in patriotic response to the importunities of the Nation's highest officials. (They always tell the same story.)

This reacts of course on the Nation's business in so far as the afflicted individual is charged therewith. Several recent stories of such pomp and circumstance have impelled me to formulate the following observations which had I a son and were he in the Foreign Service (a bachelor naturally tends to become lyrical at such a thought) I would recommend for his guidance.

An exaggerated idea of his own importance or of his official prerogatives not only subjects an officer to quiet ridicule but also impairs his usefulness. It diminishes his influence with those with whom he comes into contact and inevitably operates to diminish their number. It frequently is traceable to surprise that he has got on so far in the world; something perilously near an inferiority complex.

Simplicity of manner accompanied by a becoming dignity is always more engaging than pompousness and in the end brings greater rewards.

A further thought on which it might prove useful to ponder is that a man may know as many languages as an European head-waiter; his contacts may be of the best, yet the important question for our Government is—how deep a knowledge has he gained of the people of the country of his residence and what influence has he acquired among them?

Very truly yours,

U. GRANT-SMITH.

HAYRE, FRANCE, November 19, 1929.

SIR: The proposal for widows' pensions mentioned in Mr. Foster's letter from Piedras Negras, published in the August JOURNAL, deserves lively interest. It is obvious that if a retired Foreign Service Officer needs a pension to live on, his wife, presumably as dependent as himself upon such income, will also need a pension when he dies. There may be officers in the Service with wives having an independent income who would require their retired husbands to live on their pensions or starve, but the number is doubtless few. The present scheme assumes otherwise.

I have no personal interest in these remarks, as my wife is not yet a widow.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWIN C. KEMP,
American Consul.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN CLAIMS and all other WAR CLAIMS

in connection with confiscated properties by former allied or central governments

Miscellaneous Collections here and abroad, New Financing, Funding of Debts, Re-organization of Foreign Firms, Incorporations under American Laws, Financial Investigations and Credit Information

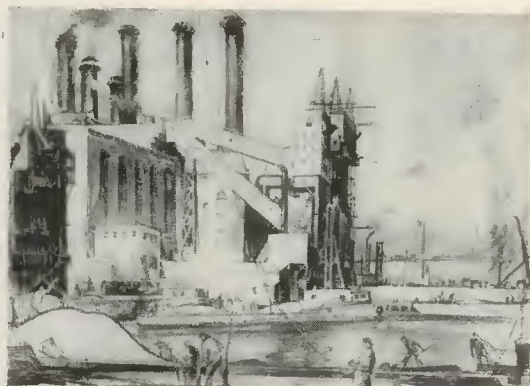
CARL M. J. von ZIELINSKI

Foreign Trade and Financial Adviser
90 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

Cable Address: "Zielinski"

Agents and Correspondents in practically all parts of the world.

All Standard Codes Used



The Power Plant

by Earl Horter

In thousands of power and manufacturing plants the world over, Gargoyle Lubricating Oils are helping to reduce margins of operating costs.

Wherever you find machinery, you will usually find Gargoyle Lubricating Oils also, reducing depreciation and lowering costs of maintenance, power and lubrication.

63 years of world-wide experience in the manufacture and application of high quality lubricating oils justifies this universal recognition.

Quality Brings Leadership



Lubricating Oils

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

VANCOUVER, B. C., November 12, 1929.

SIR: I have read with interest some of the suggestions appearing in recent issues, most of which appear to advocate reading matter of wider appeal. Needless to say, the literary tastes of Foreign Service men are as diversified as human nature. But they are unanimous certainly in their interest in service matters and that is the sphere that belongs especially to a Service journal. There are so many other sources, the most competent of their kind, that are available to gratify the Foreign Service Officer's desire for entertainment or authoritative knowledge of current history, politics, commerce, sports, art, music, etc., that a service journal should not waste its opportunity to exploit the possibilities that are peculiarly its own.

The service journal should satisfy a need not otherwise filled—and to the man in the field it cannot be said there is a superfluity of Service news. As to Service news that has the strongest and most universal appeal, one has but to recall the last conversation with a passing colleague or Foreign Service acquaintance of former days. To satisfy the craving for personal news of fellow officers and their families—and what F. S. O. has not that craving—field correspondents and the editor's news-gathering nose will suffice. Correspondents should be strongly urged to send in contributions of that nature, even if but a single item, which might be published under a special headline. Perhaps a small block of memo pads and addressed envelopes would serve as an ever-present reminder that these "called-for-voluntary" reports are due any time.

Next to the "next promotion" the "next post" is the most absorbing topic of speculation and interest in Foreign Service circles. Why not publish each month a brief, snappy description of the various posts, accompanied by illustrations? Most of the material could be provided from post reports, embellished according to the writer's fancy. Offer a prize of life-membership in the Association, if necessary, for the best report, which should be interesting as well as informative.

The JOURNAL now features special articles of historical, commercial, and general interest. They all have "service appeal," for they usually pertain to the "next post."

This covers contributions from the field, but who will deny that "general headquarters" can furnish not a little news of moment and interest to its field representatives? How about more discussion of contemplated changes in official duties and other matters of vital interest to field men?

A department for the exchange of "Service methods" might be added and encouraged. All past and present inspectors could take turns contributing the numerous serviceable ideas picked up in their official wanderings. Needless to say "Service Changes" and "Promotions" are vitally interesting news columns to every officer.

Very respectfully yours,

HAROLD S. TEWELL,
American Consul.

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, November 30, 1929.

SIR: As suggestions seem to be the order of the day, I respectfully recommend that the JOURNAL be sent in the open mail, as was the former practice for a time.

At Prague we receive the pouch only every other week, which considerably delays the arrival of the JOURNAL. Also, it is preferable to receive the JOURNAL on a day other than that on which the pouch is received,



and officers here would receive it in some instances 15 days or more sooner by the open mail.

Very truly yours,

A. C. FROST,
American Consul General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1929.

SIR: In a letter which appeared in the JOURNAL for November, Mr. Busser called attention to the interest of the Service in the bills that have been introduced into recent Congresses by Senator Moses and by Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, and expressed the opinion that it would be valuable to discuss the provisions of the proposed legislation in the columns of the JOURNAL. In line with this suggestion I should like to invite attention to a provision which is practically the same in the bills introduced both by Senator Moses and by Mrs. Rogers.

Section 25 of the Senate bill and section 26 of the House bill provide that every Foreign Service officer shall receive an automatic annual increase of \$100 after each year of service in a particular class. Certainly there can be no objection to the idea embodied in this provision. In practice, however, there are several features that appear to require further consideration. Under the provision, as expressed at present, an officer upon reaching Class I, at a minimum salary of \$8,000, would require 10 years to advance to the maximum salary of \$9,000 provided for that class. Since another section of both of these bills provides that an officer may not be promoted from one class to that next above until after four years of service in the lower class, it is apparent that in theory it would be possible to advance from the minimum salary of \$3,500, provided for Class IV, to the minimum salary of \$8,000 in Class I, or a promotion of three classes, in 12 years. On the other hand, to advance from the minimum salary of Class I to the maximum salary, or from \$8,000 to \$9,000, would require 10 years.

The most obvious way to overcome this inequality would be to provide for a sliding scale of automatic annual increases. For example, an annual increase of \$100 on a basic salary of \$2,500 amounts to a rise of 4 percent. On a basic salary of \$8,000, however, an annual increase of \$100 amounts to only 1¼ percent. It would, of course, be preferable to provide for an annual increase the percentage of which would be more or less uniform in each class. Increases of this type might follow some such scale as follows: unclassified officers, \$100 annually; Class IV, \$125 annually; Class III, \$150 annually; Class II, \$200 annually; and Class I, \$250 annually. Under this scale the annual percentage increase, based on the minimum salary of each class, would be as follows: unclassified officers, 4 percent; Class IV, 3.57 percent; Class III, 3.33 percent; Class II, 3.33 percent; and Class I, 3.12 percent.

Under such a system it is apparent that, though the automatic annual increase would rise with each class, the percentage increase would actually follow a gentle downward curve. Furthermore, after having been promoted to the minimum salary of Class I (\$8,000), an officer would receive thereafter an annual increase of \$250, which would enable him to attain the maximum salary of his class (\$9,000) within four years, the same period of time in which he might, in theory at least, rise from one of the lower classes to that next above.

Very truly yours,

PAUL H. ALLING,
American Consul.



In Office, Factory and School

In the commercial centers—in the cities and far-off corners of the earth—in the schools of every nation—in fact wherever human thoughts and deeds are recorded — there you will find the Underwood the standard of typewriter efficiency.

Stenographers and typists realize that "Underwood" means fast and accurate typewriting—with less fatigue and better work. The executive, too, appreciates the value of "Underwood" work—clear, clean-cut letters down to the last carbon, and he knows that when a letter is "Underwood" typed it represents the company's highest standard.

A demonstration on the "Underwood" will place you under no obligation.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., INC.

1413 New York Avenue N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Branches in all Principal Cities

UNDERWOOD

Speeds the World's Business



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams.

A GROUP OF GIGANTIC COLUMNS IS ALL THAT REMAINS OF ATHENS' TEMPLE TO ZEUS

DOES YOUR CAMERA PAY ITS KEEP?

From every corner of the world members of the United States Foreign Service have sent valuable photographs and articles to the National Geographic Magazine, receiving in return liberal payment for all material accepted. . . . You, too, can share in these cash "dividends." . . . Your Post—be it remote or near at hand—must offer many

suggestions for photographs and travel or nature articles which would interest our 1,250,000 families. . . . Why not put your camera and your typewriter to work? . . . The Geographic will pay you well for material which meets its requirements. The Department of State, to which all articles by Foreign Service writers are submitted, has always been glad to approve publication.

*Write today for illustrated brochure describing the kind of photographs wanted
Address, The Editor.*

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

Washington, D. C.



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 November 13 to December 11, 1929:

NATURALIZATION LAWS

Naturalization, citizenship, and expatriation laws; naturalization regulations. July 1, 1929. 116 pages. (Department of Labor.) 20 cents.

This new edition of the naturalization laws supersedes all previous editions and gives the naturalization, citizenship, and expatriation laws, with constitutional provisions, general provisions, racial limitations, etc., with statistical reports.

RADIO

Amateur radio stations of United States. Edition of June 30, 1929. 330 pages. (Commerce Dept., Radio Division.) 25 cents.

This list is somewhat overdue, but entirely welcome, being in much demand. The radio calls are given, being arranged alphabetically by districts, by call signals, and by states and cities, and the issue contains international Morse Code and conventional list of abbreviations to be used in radio communications, and list of radio districts.

CONTENTS

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page. Includes entries like 'MAGELLAN'S MACTAN', 'THE SCARLET RIDERS', 'CHESTER D. PUGSLEY', etc.

To the Foreign Service Officers of the United States

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company puts at your disposal its service in writing your bond. Special attention is given to the requirements of Foreign Service Officers, our Washington Manager, Mr. Chas. R. Hooff, having specialized in this service since 1912. When you have in mind any form of bond, this company will be pleased to serve you.

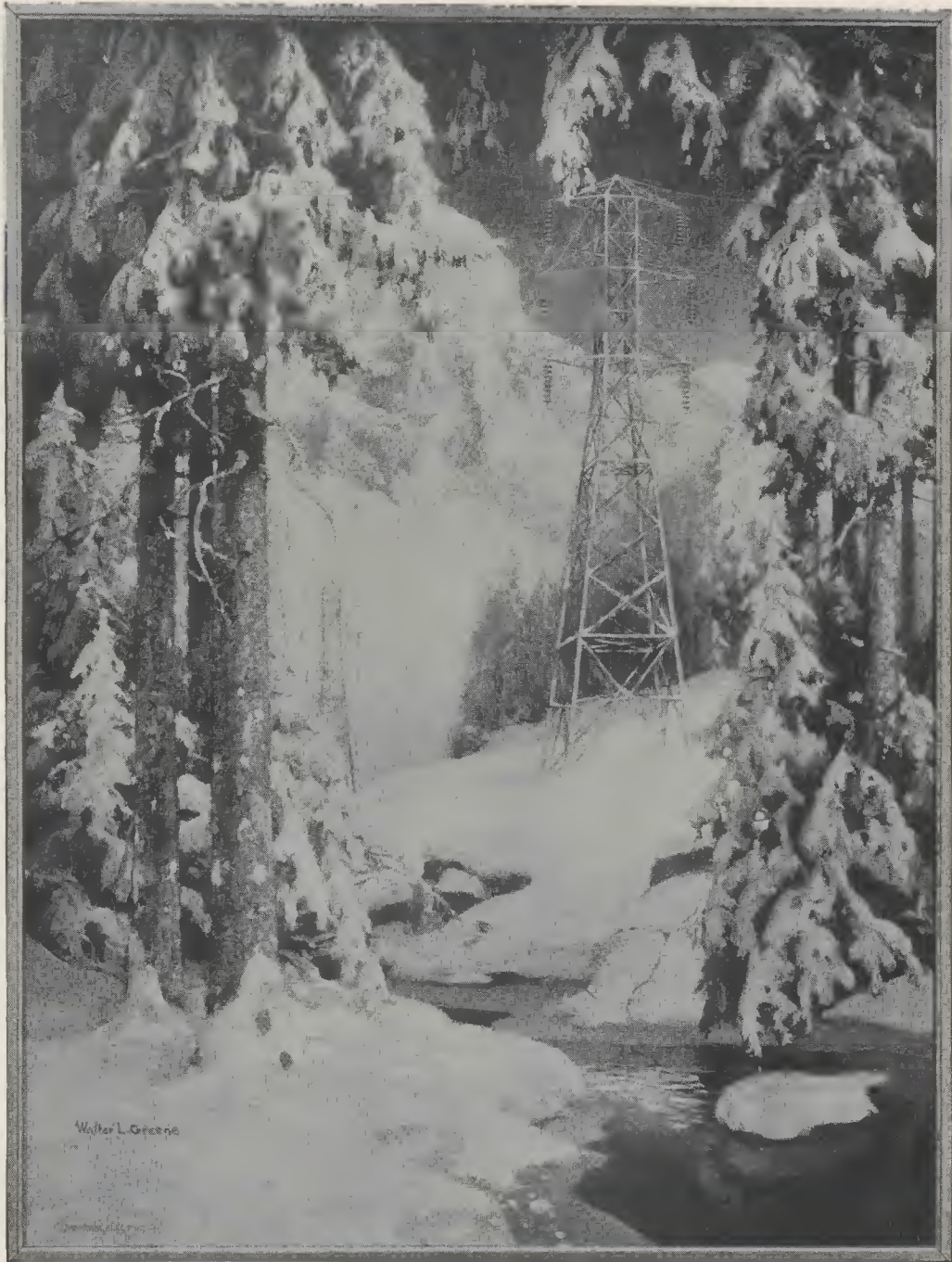
R. HOWARD BLAND, President.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company

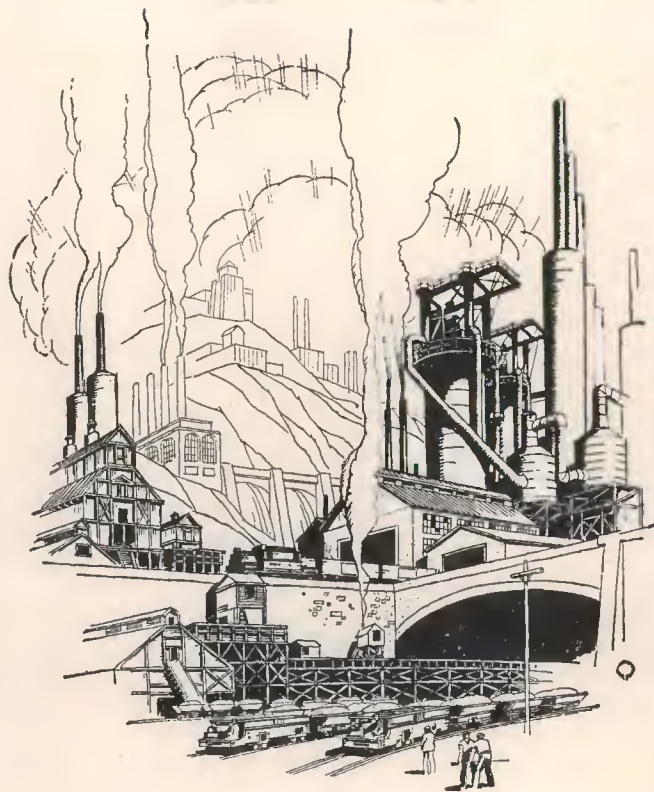
ASSETS—OVER \$69,000,000.00

Washington Branch Office

Suite 327, Southern Building, 15th and H Streets, Washington, D. C.



GENERAL



The Path of Power

SILENTLY and with the speed of light, millions of horsepower are transmitted over mountains and plains, through frigid, torrid, and temperate climes.

Continuously, hour after hour, day after day, year in and year out, this power moves endlessly on to do for man those tasks he cannot or does not wish to do by hand.

This power conserves our energy and provides us with leisure. Upon our ability to grasp the idea that our present industrial development is not an end in itself, but merely a means to a higher, nobler, and fuller life, rests the future of our present civilization.

INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.
SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK



E L E C T R I C ^{FSJ-1}



This is YOUR
MERCHANT MARINE
Built and Maintained for YOU

○ meet the gigantic post-war needs of our industries there has been built up in the United States a new Merchant Marine. Sailing to all parts of the world, this great fleet offers an unrivalled opportunity for American business to increase its foreign outlets and extend its overseas trade.

Many of the outstanding business men of the nation, among them such leaders as Harvey Firestone, George Eastman, F. Edson White and Roger Babson, urge importers and exporters in this country to use these American-flag vessels whenever they can.

The hundreds of vessels in the 17 lines owned by the United States Shipping Board and those in the many lines developed by the Shipping Board, but now under private ownership, provide the utmost in safe, speedy and economical freight transportation. An added service available to users of the Shipping Board lines is found in the advice and counsel of their experienced American operators. Write for full information to

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
MERCHANT FLEET CORPORATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.