

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Photo from James E. Parks

ERUPTION OF MONT PELEE, MARTINIQUE
November 24, 1929

Vol. VII FEBRUARY, 1930 No. 2

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 \$239,650,233.27

(AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1929)

HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK



THIRTY-SEVEN 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 1^{er}

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

(AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK)

Head Office: 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK
Temporary Headquarters: 45 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 . 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: 54 BISHOPSGATE, E.C. 2.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. VII, No. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1930

The Palace of the Perricholi

By JOHN M. CABOT, *Secretary, American Legation, Santo Domingo*

THE charm and romance of eighteenth century Peru are for most of us a fascinating and fantastic field but partly opened up by Thornton Wilder's delightful book, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey." It will be a great disappointment to many Americans who have wondered whether that novel was based on history to hear that the bridge never existed. Furthermore, Mr. Wilder has far too colorful a personality not to take literary license when it serves the purpose of reflecting life in eighteenth century Lima. But the character of the Perricholi, which runs like a scarlet skein through Mr. Wilder's entire book, is based on fact; and the quaint legends in regard to her are known to virtually all cultured Peruvians; in fact they have been the subject of a recent moving picture made in Peru.

The Perricholi was born in the town of Huanuco, which lies on the eastern slope of the Andes; but the scene of her triumphs and of her disappointments was Lima: Lima, the City of the Kings, the most important place in Spanish South America, the seat of the Viceroy, his court, and the royal *audiencia*.

Lima, has become a splendid modern city, clean, well-paved, and beautiful. But far from the centre of the city, across the Rimac, lies the old section of the town, broken-down, neglected, pathetic. The rough cobbles and the dirty shops of the district present a painful contrast to those in districts which Americans

usually see. Few travelers pass through this section, and those that do, hurry on their way as fast as a wildly careering automobile will permit.

Far down a miserable side street of this district lies the old palace of the Perricholi. Few in the district can direct one to it. Its battered walls give evidence of its former splendor and of two centuries of neglect. The hideous barracks of the *Guardia Civil*—the justly famous Spanish police—rise on either side, to jeer at its fall from its former high estate. Yet here, in spite of all that time and neglect have done, is the once splendid palace given to the Perricholi by the Viceroy.

At the gate one is met by a sentry who will get as guide another of the police—a man who seems to have absorbed something of the atmosphere of



Photo from John M. Cabot

FACADE OF PERRICHOLI PALACE



the place, and who, when you leave, will refuse a tip.

On entering, one is first conscious of the rushing of water, for on both sides of the house run important acequias, or irrigation ditches. The facade of the main building is a handsome, but not inspiring, example of rococo art, flanked by the hideous red side-walls of the police barracks. Only toward the entrance is there anything unusual, for there, sadly defaced and disfigured by the weather and ill-treatment are the paintings put there to remind the Perricholi of her beloved mountains.

Through the tiled passageway, flanked by a broad stairway, we enter the garden behind the palace—a garden which breathes to every corner the Peruvian love for colorful and perfumed flowers. The garden, too, is sadly neglected, but preserves perhaps better than the palace its melancholy romance. The cypress, the palm tree, and the fig furnish shade to the flowers. In no Peruvian garden is much use made of grass plots; and here one sees nothing but rose-bed after rose-bed, perhaps succeeded by a bed of dahlias, a pergola, or a summer house.



Photo from John M. Cabot

GARDEN PORCH OF PERRICHOLI PALACE

High in one tree is perched the summerhouse to which the Perricholi used to retire by a rustic staircase for meditation or for her afternoon siesta. One wanders along path after path, slowly, thoughtfully, impressed inevitably by the ancient atmosphere of the place, by what once occurred there, by a glamor not effaced by two centuries of neglect. There is the jasmine which surely scented the summer air as the Perricholi slowly wandered in the tranquil moonlight; there the fountain by which she must have rested; and there the wall at the end of the garden painted by the Viceroy to simulate a pathway to the mountains whither the Perricholi ever hoped to go.

And then one turns to the palace—one mounts the curious outside staircase leading to the upper of the two generous verandas. Below lies the old fashioned garden, enclosed in its arched adobe wall; beyond, the sea of green extending to the edge of the plain which surrounds Lima, and then breaking upon the foothills of the Andes, barren and austere beneath summer sun or winter fog. There on the



Photo from John M. Cabot

IN THE PERRICHOLI GARDEN
(Showing painted pathway to the mountains)



Photo from John M. Cabot

SUMMERHOUSE OF PERRICHOLI

veranda is the shrine at which the Perricholi used to worship—a quaint spot with painted doors and a tiny sculptured crucifix. And within the palace, nothing—bare mud walls to show what lay beneath the splendor of former times. One descends the stairway to the entrance passageway, a wistful meditation playing upon the legends of the palace's happier moments.

Lima has become a splendid modern city, and were the Perricholi to return, she would find little congenial in it. The cathedral and the Torre-Tagle Palace, the two finest monuments remaining of Viceregal days, have caught the spirit of modern progress, and would rebuff her advances. To but one place could she flee—to the Alameda de los Descalzos, once the favorite haunt of all the nobility and beauty of Lima, now a solitude in the midst of tenements and breweries. There, on a warm summer's evening, she could again parade up and down, watched by the ghosts of those who had formerly admired and envied her.



Photo from John M. Cabot

TORRE-TAGLE PALACE, LIMA

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.

Virginia House

“**VIRGINIA HOUSE**,” Windsor Farms, near Richmond, Va., is constructed of materials from the ancient Priory of the Holy Sepulchre, known through many centuries as “The Priory,” and situated on the north side of the historic city of Warwick, England. The original structure was founded by the first Earl of Warwick in 1125 to house a Society of Regular Canons, instituted in imitation of one of the same order established at the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. The Priory was “encouraged by Royal Favor and enriched by Public Liberality,” and subsisted and flourished over a long series of years. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII it came into and remained in the possession of the Crown, and was finally granted to a Royal favorite, Thomas Hawkins, *alias* Fisher, from the circumstance of “his father being a fishmonger.” Under Hawkins the ancient edifice was in large measure destroyed and a new mansion erected, which was completed in 1565.

This latter structure was itself in process of demolition when Mr. and Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell, who were travelling in England at the time—September, 1925—purchased it from the housewrecker, and shipped it to Virginia, thus preserving the historic building, if in an altered shape.

The present structure was built by Virginia workmen, and the design of the architect, Henry Grant Morse, includes three portions of three historic houses. The main body of Virginia House is after the Tudor portion of the Priory; the wing to the west of the main entrance door is a copy of the principal part of the original structure of Sulgrave Manor, the English home of the ancestors of George Washington; the entrance tower is a reproduction of one at Wormleighton, another English home associated with the Washingtons through their intermarriage with the Spencers.

The material in the walls is a species of sandstone, mellowed to its present beautiful color by



Photo from A. W. Weddell

VIRGINIA HOUSE



centuries of exposure to the elements and climate of England. Many of the stones still bear the moss that came with them from the old house, and it seems to be growing again in Virginia air. A number of the stones were found to have been marked by the old-time masons with their guild emblems, and these are plainly distinguishable after the lapse of centuries.

The roof is worthy of notice; it is formed of stones of irregular shape and size, each having been hewn out by hand. On many of these, as on some of the wallstones, a patina of moss, begun in English air, can be seen.

From an early history of Warwick, we learn that "in the month of September, 1571, the Priory was a scene of great and splendid festivities," of which a curious account is preserved in "The Black Book," a quaint manuscript written by an eyewitness, and which is thought to be still in the possession of the Corporation of Warwick. The occasion of these ceremonies was the visit of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, "to celebrate the French Order of Saint Michael, with which he had been lately invested;" the Favorite "took up his abode at the seat of Mr. Fisher, the favored servant * * * of the late Duke, his father."

The author of "The Black Book" also records the visit made to The Priory in the following year, 1572, by Queen Elizabeth. On arrival at Warwick the Queen took up her abode at the Castle, the Earl and Countess being forced to seek quarters in The Priory. Shortly after this, reaching the city late in the evening from an afternoon gallop to Kenilworth, "and because she would see what chere my Lady of Warwick made, she sodenly went into Mr. Fisher's house," where she found a party at supper. After a brief repast the Queen withdrew for the purpose of visiting "the good man of the house, who was, at that tyme, grevously vext with the gowt" and confined to his room. The Royal Visitor "with most gracious words *

* * did so comfort him" that the sick man "forgetin his payne" resolved to accompany Her Majesty on Horseback when next she went abroad—a feat which he actually accomplished the second day afterwards! The stone set in the front wall of Virginia House, just over the second story window at the west end, bears the original Royal Arms placed by "Mr. Fisher" in commemoration of this event.

A later visitor to The Priory was John Evelyn, the diarist, in 1654; to him it seemed "a melancholy old seat, yet in a rich soil."

In some of the windows are lovely examples of old crown glass. Centuries of storm and sunshine have tinted these panes to a color which



Photo from A. W. Weddell

THE TOWER, VIRGINIA HOUSE



cannot be imitated. Here and there are medallions of stained glass, much of it colored by the melting of silver into the molten glass, the earliest known method of obtaining color in this substance.

In the great hall of the house is the magnificent carved oaken stairway and balustrade, formerly in The Priory; the wall paneling here and in the drawing room is especially fine in design and execution. The troopers' helmets and breastplates displayed once hung in the Tower of London. The beams over the fireplaces and exposed in some of the ceilings are of beautifully flaked white oak, as sound and hard as when first hewn centuries ago.

At the rear of the house is a noble terrace, from which there is a magnificent view of the James

and the hills beyond, and it is entirely fitting that a building which once gave shelter to Queen Elizabeth should be preserved to posterity on the bank of the river along whose shores, but a few miles distant, some of her and her successor's loyal subjects established the first permanent English settlement in America.

On May 31, 1929, Virginia House was conveyed to the Virginia Historical Society, the then owners (Mr. and Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell) retaining a life interest therein.

The foregoing, together with a set of photographs, all of which could not, unfortunately, be reproduced in this article, were kindly furnished by Mr. Weddell. Our readers doubtless know that Mr. Weddell, after a long and distinguished career in the American Foreign Service, resigned as Consul General at Mexico City on October 5, 1928.

An article entitled, "Virginia History in Portraiture," by Florence Seville Berryman, appeared in the "Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine" for August, 1929, which described an "Exhibition of Contemporary Portraits of Personages associated with the Colony and Commonwealth of Virginia between the years 1585 and 1830," that was held in Virginia House, under the auspices of the Virginia Historical Society in May of last year. As that writer remarked, the exhibition of approximately 175 paintings, miniatures and drawings assembled by the Virginia Historical Society, largely through the efforts of Mr. Weddell, who superintended their display, was made possible through the generous loan of their treasures by institutions and private owners in the United States, and also France and England, and was "enhanced a hundred fold by the exhibition's environment." She further said that the mansion, "though furnished with authentic antiques, has no suggestion of a museum display. The owners eclectic taste has brought together furniture, rugs and decorations of many nations and periods, yet all are in harmony."



Photo from A. W. Weddell

A CORNER OF THE GREAT HALL, VIRGINIA HOUSE

Latest Developments in Aeronautics

Address by the Hon. HARRY F. GUGGENHEIM, American Ambassador to Cuba, at the dinner tendered him by the American Legion on December 15, 1929, at Habana

I AM highly honored that you should have asked me to attend this banquet tonight. The American Legion occupies a very important place in American life. Although it has been in existence only a comparatively few years, its organization not only covers the United States but its branches are established in many cities throughout the world. As such, the Legion represents, I think, that genius for organization which is so characteristic of Americans, and which has been one of the vital factors in the development of our country.

Your chairman has told me that a topic that might be of special interest to you tonight is that of aviation; a topic which has for many years been of special interest to me. Curiously enough, the period of existence of your organization parallels the period of greatest aeronautical development. It is only in the past few years that the airplane has succeeded in substituting public confidence for public scepticism. Your own interest in aviation, manifest in your selection of this topic tonight, and in the discussions which Captain Bean has given you, is an indication of the appeal which aviation today has for the public, and the continuation of your interest is one of the factors which will make aviation a real public utility.

I do not intend to discuss tonight general aeronautical problems with which I know you are already familiar. I thought, however, that you might perhaps be interested in two of the latest developments in aeronautics with which the Fund has been experimenting: The development of an inherently safe airplane through the Fund's Safe Aircraft Competition, and the solution of the problem of fog flying.

When the Fund was organized in 1926, it was obvious that the first problem in aviation was that of safety. The airplane would never be accepted by the public until the public was convinced that it was safe. The Fund, therefore, organized a Safe Aircraft Competition, which offers a first prize of \$100,000, and five Safety prizes of \$10,000 each for that airplane which achieves the greatest advance in safety without loss of efficiency. The competition was opened to manufacturers both here and abroad, and before being accepted an entry had to conform to certain written specifications. The actual flight tests of

the various competitors are now being conducted at Mitchel Field.

In general, the Safe Aircraft Competition grew out of the realization that in order to be aerodynamically safe, airplanes must land more slowly, roll only a short distance after landing, be able to glide steeply and in safety over obstacles surrounding a field, take off quickly and on a steep path, remain in perfect control at the stall and in all other flight attitudes, and be inherently stable when, in adverse weather, the pilot can not himself maintain an even keel.

When engine failure occurs in cross-country flying, safety depends on the availability of an emergency field. The emergency field may be broken up in surface and very small. The average airplane lands too fast and rolls too far for such terrain. Moreover, in addition to being small, the field may be surrounded with obstacles such as trees and wires. The only possible approach is then on a steep glide. But with the airplane of today, a steep glide in landing frequently means disaster. In getting out of a small field with a present-day airplane, these difficulties present themselves in reverse. The take-off is too long, and the plane, even while climbing rapidly, may not climb steeply enough to clear surrounding obstacles. Accidents have frequently occurred because of engine failure at such a time. The plane may stall and the pilot lose control, the plane falling off on one wing and going into the dreaded spin.

By far the most frequent cause of airplane accidents today is the stall. To overcome this problem Mr. Handley Page has been working for many years on the development of the slotted wing. The slot operates to delay or prevent the breakdown of the air flow around the wing, which, with an ordinary wing section, occurs at an angle of about 16 degrees to the wind. It is the breakdown of the air flow which causes the loss of control. Recently, Mr. Handley Page has perfected his automatic slot. In the spring of 1925, I flew in an airplane equipped with the then imperfect slot control, and a short time ago I flew a plane equipped with the improved device. My experience would indicate that the develop-

(Continued on page 66)



Photo from Wm. McNeir Collection

STATE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA
1779-1780

Homes of the Department of State, 1929

II

Following the publication last month of the picture of Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia—the first in the series of nine pictures of the different buildings in which the Department of State has been housed—the picture from the William McNeir Collection appearing this month is that of Independence Hall, Philadelphia. It is an old engraving on stone by J. C. Wild, printed by J. Collins, and bears the title "State House, Philadelphia. Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1838, by J. C. Wild and J. B. Chevalier in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Penn." Mr. McNeir purchased it many years ago, and it is in an antique wooden frame.

The erection of the State House of the Province of Pennsylvania—or Independence Hall, as it is now called—was commenced in 1732. Andrew Hamilton, a barrister of Philadelphia, was one of a committee of three appointed to select a site and put up the building.

In its original design the State House was intended to be a simple rectangle without tower. But later the scheme was revised and a separate tower extension at the back was added which permitted a more monumental treatment of the stairs and gave more room in the building itself.

The first occupancy of the State House by the Legislature was in October, 1736, when Andrew Hamilton was elected Speaker for the seventh term and Benjamin Franklin was clerk.

In 1750 the Assembly ordered the tower to be carried up "to contain the staircase, with a suitable place therein for hanging a bell," and in 1753, there was placed in the steeple a "new great bell," weighing 2,080 pounds, with these words in raised lettering: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. Lev. XXV: 10." The greatest event associated with Liberty Bell was its ringing to announce the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 8, 1776. The official bell ringer on that occasion was one Andrew McNair.

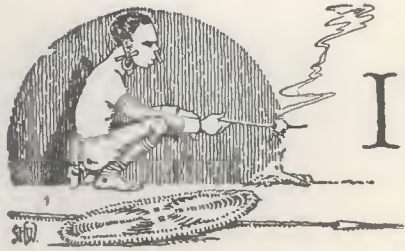
Congress Hall was begun in 1787 and finished in 1789. The City Hall building was begun in 1789 and finished in 1791. The whole together, as completed, has a frontage on Chestnut Street

of 396 feet, and was at the time of its completion the largest building for State purposes in America.

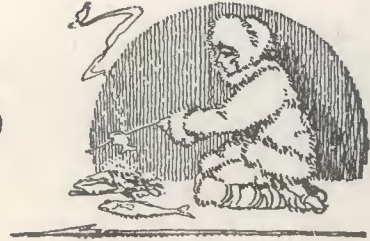
From Carpenters' Hall, Congress removed to the State House, or Independence Hall, and there doubtless the Committee for Foreign Affairs conducted its business. But as Gaillard Hunt, in his book entitled "The Department of State of the United States: Its History and Functions" (Yale University Press, 1914), said, speaking of the Committee for Foreign Affairs: "Only occasionally was there any recognition of the committee. October 13, 1779, when the question of the pecuniary allowance for Jay as a commissioner to negotiate a peace was referred to a special committee, it was further 'ordered that Mr. (John) Witherspoon and Mr. (James) Lovell, members of the committee for foreign affairs,' be added to the special committee, and on May 19, 1780, Congress having drawn on Franklin and Jay for \$25,000 each, the foreign affairs committee was instructed, May 31, to inform Franklin and Jay of the drafts. The committee also made a few reports during the ensuing months, but it had no real power and there was a decided opposition in Congress to giving it any."

Mr. Hunt also quotes a letter from Lovell to Arthur Lee on August 6, 1779, saying: "There is really no such thing as a committee of foreign affairs existing—no secretary or clerk further than I persevere to be one and the other. The books and the papers of that extinguished body lay yet on the table of Congress, or rather are locked up in the secretary's private box."

Another member of the Committee for Foreign Affairs during the period from 1779 to 1780, was Robert R. Livingston, of New York. He was then Chancellor of New York, but, quoting from Professor Bonham's life of Livingston (Volume 1 of "The American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomacy," Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1927), "when John Jay was appointed minister to Spain in 1779, the New York Convention decided that a special emergency had arisen which justified its sending the chancellor to take Jay's place in Congress. Livingston took his seat November 20, and continued in Congress—with various absences to attend to chancery business—until the autumn of 1780."



ITEMS



Following the fire which damaged the Executive Offices in the west wing of the White House, late in December, the President and the staff of the Executive Office moved to the State, War and Navy Building. The President is occupying the suite originally built for the Secretary of the Navy, which during recent years has been occupied by General Pershing. In order to accommodate the staff of the Executive Office, the War Department released several offices adjoining that occupied by the President.

Early in January, in accordance with previous plans, the War Department released several rooms in the State, War and Navy Building to the State Department. Additional rooms have already been assigned to several divisions and the increased space has relieved the crowded condition of several offices.

Ambassador William R. Castle, Jr., left Washington for his new post at Tokyo on December 26. Mr. Castle expected to stop over at Honolulu for a few days to visit his father, who, it will be remembered, was at one time Minister of the Kingdom of Hawaii at Washington.

In announcing the resignation of Jacob Gould Schurman as Ambassador to Germany on December 28, the Secretary made the following statement:

"Jacob Gould Schurman, after a long and varied service in the fields of education and of government in the United States, on March 17, 1925, became the Ambassador of the United States to Germany. To that service as Ambassador, as to his public services in this country, he brought great qualities of mind and judgment, and in that service, as at home, his work has been marked with conspicuous success.

"With the incoming of this administration he expressed his earnest desire to be relieved of his duties, and it is only after this interval that it has been possible to accede to his request and accept his resignation. To the many public tributes of admiration to Mr. Schurman I wish to add mine,

which is based not only on my official knowledge of his services to our Government but on a personal friendship of many years."

On January 6 the Department announced the resignation from the Service of Mr. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, who was recently appointed as Minister to Costa Rica. In making the announcement the Department added the following statement:

"Mr. Schoenfeld is leaving the Foreign Service in order to enter business, and his separation from the Service is source of deep regret to President Hoover and the Secretary of State."

On January 9 the Acting Secretary announced the resignation from the Service of Albert Henry Washburn as Minister to Austria, and Lewis Einstein as Minister to Czechoslovakia. In making these announcements the Acting Secretary said of Mr. Washburn:

"As American Minister to Austria, Mr. Washburn has endeared himself to the people of that country through his sympathy and wise understanding of the problems with which Austria was faced during the post-war years, and he has been an able and efficient representative of the American Government and people."

In speaking of Mr. Einstein's resignation, the Acting Secretary stated:

"While serving as American Minister to Czechoslovakia, Mr. Einstein has been conspicuously successful in strengthening the cultural relation between Czechoslovakia and the United States."

The Women of the American Foreign Service in Washington met at Luncheon on Monday, December 23, 1929, the guest of honor being Mrs. William R. Castle, Jr. The other ladies present were: Mesdames Alling, Anslinger, Ballantine, Barnes, Bigelow, Boal, Byington, Caldwell, Carr, Cotter, Coville, Erhardt, Grosvenor, Hickerson, Hodgdon, Josselyn, Keblinger, Loar, Mahin, Merrill, Moffitt, Murphy, Murray, Scott, Thurston, Washington, and Winans.



Consul General and Mrs. North Winship spent part of their recent leave in the United States at Mr. Winship's home in Macon, Ga. While there Mr. Winship purchased a piece of property commanding a fine view of the city. It is his plan to build a house there at a later date. Before returning to his post at Copenhagen, Mr. Winship attended trade conferences in New York and Chicago.

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Drysdale, Infantry, who has been Chief of the Far Eastern Section of the Military Intelligence Division for more than three years, sailed on January 17 for Tientsin, China, for duty with the Fifteenth Infantry. He has been succeeded in the Military Intelligence Division by Maj. Hayes Kroner, Infantry.

On January 11 the JOURNAL received the following telegram from American Minister Franklin Mott Gunther, at Cairo: "Happy to report that Wadsworth won yesterday open amateur golf championship of Egypt." Golfers in the Service will have no difficulty in recognizing the winner as Diplomatic Secretary George Wadsworth, who, during his service in the Department, received the honorary but unofficial title of "Undersecretary of State for Golf." Members of the Service who have played on the sand greens of Egypt will realize the keen competition that Mr. Wadsworth must have encountered.

Ralph Boernstein, American Consul at Malmo, Sweden, when in Washington recently on leave, kindly presented to the JOURNAL a facsimile of the commission issued to his grandfather, Henry Boernstein, as American Consul at Bremen. The commission, which was dated August 7, 1861, was signed by President Lincoln and countersigned by Secretary of State Seward. Henry Boernstein was born in Hamburg, but was later naturalized as a French citizen. He was a journalist by profession and a Republican by sentiment; as such he incurred the displeasure of Napoleon III and was obliged to seek refuge in the United States. After an unsuccessful experience farming in Louisiana, he moved to St. Louis. There, with his son, he published a newspaper and started the first opera house. Mr. Boernstein was a personal friend of Carl Schurtz, whom he assisted on the outbreak of the Civil War in organizing the German element in St. Louis on the Union side. For his services he was given a commission as colonel and later was appointed Consul at Bremen. Thereafter he traveled extensively in Europe and

wrote several books. He died while on a visit to Vienna.

In an article which appeared in the *Sunday Star* of January 5, under the title "State Department Takes On New Life," Mr. Leroy T. Vernon stated in part:

Application of the Hoover foreign policies through the medium of a reorganized and modern foreign service, behind which is the driving power of President Hoover and Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, promises to translate the State Department this year from one of the "deadest" Government departments into one of the liveliest cogs in the Government machine.

In close cooperation with the Department of Commerce, the State Department will look after American interest abroad as it never has before. At the same time it will carry on with greater efficiency both the routine and extraordinary matters which pertain exclusively to the realm of world politics, moral and spiritual relationships and statesmanship, which is more remote from pure economics.

Confronted, as it is, by the meeting of the naval powers at London this month, the public is liable to forget, as the State Department cannot, that the problem of naval reductions is only one of a hundred important items on the calendar of international relations which require the constant attention of those who deal with foreign affairs. With every power at that conference and with many others as well, the State Department is now doing business on other important matters.

Friends of Dr. Julius D. Dreher, F. S. O., Retired, will be glad to hear that in a recent letter to Minister Eberhardt he said that he and Mrs. Dreher were living at Clearwater, Fla., and enjoying "the long-wished-for opportunity to read." He said, too, that he was in his eighty-fourth year and now weighed more than at any time in the past 15 years.

In proceeding from Surabaya to his new post at Copenhagen, Consul Edward M. Groth stopped over for a short stay at Beirut, Syria, where he was formerly assigned, to renew the many friendships which he had there. It is understood that Mr. Groth did not fail to visit one of his favorite haunts, the ruins of Baalbek.

Frank H. Rediker, who resigned from the Service in 1925 while serving as Vice Consul at Hamburg, called recently at the Department. He is now representing Ulen & Company, of New York, and in connection with some of their negotiations and construction work spent five months last year in Chile and the rest of the year in China, Manchuria, and Japan. He is now about to leave for Budapest, Sofia, Belgrade, and Constantinople.

The American Delegation to the Naval Conference at London has temporarily robbed the State Department of many of its members. The clerical part of the Delegation's work has been well cared for, David A. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives, who has attended four previous international conferences, having been placed in charge of communications and records, and Dr. Herbert F. Wright, professor of political science at Georgetown University, being appointed editor of the proceedings. The 17 lady stenographers from the State and Navy Departments have already been paid many compliments as to their "chic appearance and beauty" by the London newspapers.

Consul Charles R. Cameron, in charge at Pao Paulo, Brazil, in a speech at the Thanksgiving Day dinner given by the Society of American Women of Sao Paulo, said that Americanism is in the spotlight of the world, and made the following closing remarks:

"What is Americanism? I can not tell you. It is not history and it is not prophecy. It is the burning, throbbing life of the new world which, from a material foundation of unparalleled splendor, strains upwards to the empyrean, and strives to bring down a purer and a nobler conception of life, and to create a gentler and a more tolerant society. Its opportunities are beyond measure and its responsibilities are not less. And so, as we render our wonted Thanksgiving, let us also highly resolve that when, in the far reaches of time, the great roll of history is called, it may be said of the United States of America that we gave freely of our bounty; that we speeded the brotherhood of man; and that we left this world better than we found it."

APPRECIATION

The Topeka Flour Mills Corporation, of Topeka, Kans., in a recent letter to the Department expressing appreciation of the services rendered them by the American Consul at Bahia, Brazil, said further:

"We desire to express our greatest satisfaction of the service we are obtaining from the American Consuls abroad. We have repeatedly written them on matters pertaining to our foreign trade and always have had the pleasure of receiving very constructive and courteous replies. In a good many cases the Consuls have extended to us assistance when we have had distressed shipments and have also on several occasions made suggestions as to possible contacts for new business."

BIRTHS

A son, William Justin, was born on July 27, 1929, at The Hague, Holland, to Immigration Inspector and Mrs. Fred M. Wren. Mr. Wren is now on duty as Technical Adviser at the American Consulate at Rotterdam.

A son, George Warren, was born on October 25, 1929, at Paris, France, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Warren Montgomery Chase. Mr. Chase is Vice Consul at Amsterdam, Holland.

A daughter, Jacqueline Loretta, was born on November 17, 1929, at Brisbane, Australia, to Consul and Mrs. Albert Martin Doyle.

A daughter, Mary Josephine, was born on November 26, 1929, at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to Vice Consul and Mrs. George R. Phelan.

A daughter, Sallie Elsie, was born on December 10, 1929, at Venice, Italy, to Vice Consul and Mrs. John Emmanuel Holler.

A son, Garret G., 3rd., was born on December 16, 1929, at Capetown, South Africa, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Garret A. Ackerson, Jr.

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

W. Clarke Vysc, Habana.....	Dec.	16
Edwin Schoenrich, Africa.....	"	18
W. M. Parker Mitchell, Ghent.....	"	19
Stanley G. Slavens, Tegucigalpa.....	"	19
A. W. Ferrin, Teheran.....	"	19
Edward I. Nathan, Santiago de Cuba.....	"	20
Francis V. Styles, Antwerp.....	"	20
Harvey S. Gerry, London.....	"	23
Edward Caffery, San José.....	"	30
Leland Harrison, Stockholm.....	"	30
C. B. Curtis, Santo Domingo.....	"	31
North Winship, Copenhagen.....	Jan.	2
Monett B. Davis, Inspector.....	"	3
Ransford S. Miller, Seoul.....	"	3
Lewis Clark, Tsinan.....	"	3
Stanley Hawks, Guatemala.....	"	3
George T. Summerlin.....	"	4
Frances E. Willis, Valparaiso.....	"	7
Margaret Crowley, Prague.....	"	8
Joseph I. Touchette, Algiers.....	"	9
Charles C. Eberhardt, San José.....	"	10
Frederick W. Baldwin, Lausanne.....	"	10
Henry D. Baker, formerly at Trinidad.....	"	10
T. Jaeckel, Rome.....	"	13
Roy T. Davis, Panama.....	"	14
Warren H. Kelchner, Department.....	"	15
Stuart E. Grummon, Port au Prince.....	"	15
John G. Foster, retired.....	"	16
J. G. South, Lisbon.....	"	17
Harold M. Collins, Ensenada.....	"	20

Association Luncheon

Address by the Honorable Joseph P. Cotton

The American Foreign Service Association gave a luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel on December 20, 1929, at which the Undersecretary of State, the Honorable Joseph P. Cotton, was the guest of honor. There was an attendance of over a hundred members of the Association and officers of the Department of State. Those at the head table with the Undersecretary of State were: Assistant Secretary Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary Francis White, Assistant Secretary Nelson T. Johnson, Green H. Hackworth, Solicitor, Honorable W. S. Culbertson, Honorable U. Grant-Smith, Honorable H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, and Dana G. Munro, chairman, executive committee, Foreign Service Association.

After a brief introductory announcement by Mr. Carr, the following informal address was made by Mr. Cotton:

Mr. Carr, Gentlemen of the Foreign Service, and Members of the State Department:

I know a great many of you, although I have not been here a very long while, and I hope to know the rest. It is hard to get impressions of a body of men like the Foreign Service Officers. When one is new to them one has got to be careful to go ahead and get one's impressions slowly.

I think the Foreign Service is fortunate at this moment in having a Secretary of State who realizes that the Foreign Service is an enormously important body to him, and that he must get to know it and help it. It was with that in mind that the Secretary has deliberately devoted a very substantial amount of attention to it and has, I think, made certain steps in a tentative way which are wise.

A new Secretary of State, coming to the Department as Mr. Stimson does, has one very great advantage, that is, he finds in the office of Assistant Secretary of State a man for whose ideals and acumen I have a constantly increasing regard—the man I mean is Mr. Carr—to guide him in his work and dealings with the Foreign Service.

I think that the Secretary's position in the last six months as I have seen it is about this: he has been wise in not trying to do too many things and not doing things before he is sure of his ground. The Secretary has definitely and personally thrown himself into the work of getting financial gains for the Foreign Service that it did not previously have. That seems to me wholly wise. I think there has been real, personal effort by the

Secretary on that, and I feel pretty sure that something is going to come out of it.

Another thing: I think the Secretary's attitude towards politics is about right. His attitude towards politics is something like Mr. Kelley's attitude towards Russia—he won't recognize it, but he admits it exists. (Laughter.)

I think his attitude towards the disciplinary functions that the Secretary of State should exercise over the Foreign Service are sound and right. If there is dereliction in the Foreign Service punishment will be accelerated and will be sufficiently stern. I think the Secretary's attitude towards the Foreign Service has been shown in another way, that is, in what they have been all talking about, in the appointment of career men to and the strengthening of the posts in Latin America. Latin America typifies it because there it has been most conspicuous. I think it is enormously important in the Foreign Service that from the higher classes of the Foreign Service to a reasonable number, not too many, of promotions the Ministerships of those States should be made. I think the men trained by the Foreign Service are going to be so much better men than what I think the public has been used to in the past that the result is going to show immediately. But it won't be better than at other times unless those men are in fact better than the kind of men who have occupied those positions in other days. Those Ministers there and their staffs ought to be on their toes; they ought to be able to do more decentralized work; they ought to be able to come nearer to knowing all about the places they are sent to; they ought to be placed on their own responsibility and less under orders; they ought to criticize the Department more; and then there is one convenient thing about it—they can be fired with nobody in particular to plead for them. (Laughter.) That is wholly good.

Of course the Foreign Service, I can see, has got real difficulties. No service, such as yours, can be built up and brought through the difficulties that necessarily came to the Foreign Service after the War without a certain amount of strain. The Rogers Act could not be applied on any such organization without a strain, and there are still signs of such strain in the organization, but nothing more than is natural. Of course there are and must be, always, resignations from the Foreign Service, and the sort of talk you hear in the Department is that there have been too many.



That is perhaps because there are some very good men who have gone, but that is always so in any organization. The good men are the men who get the chances; they are more adventurous. A certain amount of resignations are helpful in any body of Service men and I for one am not willing to agree that that is necessarily a bad index of the morale of the Foreign Service.

I did not mean to talk so long and I am not sure enough that I know things about the Foreign Service to make many comments. The Foreign Service, of course, has minor troubles with other Departments and something has got to be done to fix that. Nothing particularly is going to be done in a hurry and we will try to make any changes wisely.

But there is one thing I think I have the answer to, that is the complete rule for the conduct of an Undersecretary. I think I can give directions for an Undersecretary that will fit almost any of them by telling a story of which Ambassador Morrow is very fond. Back in the war two or three of us were talking to an old Scotch General and as we were talking a young lieutenant came up and spoke to the old General. I don't remember what he said, but the General said, "Remember Rule 6," and that is all he said. Human curiosity wouldn't stand that so we asked what Rule 6 was, and the General said, "Rule 6 is, 'Don't take yourself too seriously.'" Then we asked him what were Rules 1 to 5. He said, "There are no Rules 1 to 5." (Laughter and applause.)

RETIREMENT OF I. P. ROOSA

The retirement of Isaac P. Roosa as United States Despatch Agent at New York City, which took effect on January 27, 1930—the eve of his 76th birthday—will cause sincere regret to countless members of the American Foreign Service and other Government officials, active and retired, to whom he has rendered for so many years faithful, efficient service and whom he has aided and befriended times without number. His resourcefulness and never failing willingness have been so marked that he will be greatly missed, and his many friends wish him much happiness in his well earned retirement, after more than 40 years of service at New York City.

The following is the text of a letter sent to Mr. Roosa by Secretary Stimson:

December 31, 1929.

MY DEAR MR. ROOSA:

It is with genuine regret that I have learned of your retirement at an early date.

Before leaving for the Conference on Reduction of

Naval Armaments at London, I desire to express to you the Department's sincere appreciation of the exceptionally efficient services you have rendered the Government for so many years as Despatch Agent at New York. The cheerfulness, energy, and ability with which you have accomplished your arduous duties will not soon be forgotten by the Department and the members of the Foreign Service. Your loyalty and devotion to duty are worthy of emulation by every member of the Government service.

It is my hope that you will enjoy thoroughly for many years your well-earned release from active duty.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. L. STIMSON.

MR. I. P. ROOSA,
United States Despatch Agent,
45 Broadway, New York City.

Howard Fyfe, of New York, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Roosa as United States Despatch Agent at New York City. He has served as assistant to Mr. Roosa since 1911, with the exception of a period during the War when he was in the Army.

John H. E. McAndrews, of Minnesota, who has been in the American Foreign Service since August, 1918, and latterly was a non-career Vice Consul at Bucharest, has been appointed United States Despatch Agent at London.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON

(Consul JOHN H. BRUINS, Correspondent)

The retirement of Consul John M. Savage at Southampton on December 9, 1929, marked the end of ten and one-half years of service at that post and of twenty-seven years as an American Consular representative in the British Isles. The day was marked by a round of speechmaking and presentations, and none of the traditional British reticence was in evidence. At a luncheon on the "Olympic" on December 9th, Mr. and Mrs. Savage were presented with a silver cigar box and a tea and coffee service in "James I" design by the leading members of the Southampton shipping and business communities. In the afternoon of the same day there was a presentation at the Consulate by the staff of the office and by the Southampton Consular Corps of an engraved "Chippendale" silver tray to Mr. Savage, and of a blue enamelled toilet set to Mrs. Savage. They were also showered with telegrams from colleagues and friends in various parts of the world. Mr. and Mrs. Savage sailed for America on the "Leviathan" on December 17th. Their plans for the future are not yet complete, but for the present their address will be No. 154 West Milton Avenue, Rahway, New Jersey.



Photo from National Photo Co.

HONORABLE JOHN C. LINTHICUM

LINTHICUM BILL

The Linthicum Bill "for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor," hearing has had several hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Linthicum, in a recent interview said that he had every hope that the committee would report his bill, with some important amendments, and that he would obtain its passage at the present session.

The bill provides for an increase in the basic pay of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America as follows: Senior clerks, Class 1, \$4,000; Class 2, \$3,750; Class 3, \$3,500; Class 4, \$3,250; Class 5, \$3,000. Junior clerks, Class 1, \$2,750; Class 2, \$2,500; Class 3, all clerks whose compensation as fixed by the Secretary of State is less than \$2,500 per annum.

The bill further provides that appointments to the grade of senior clerks and advancement from class to class in that grade shall hereafter be by promotion for efficient service, and no one shall be promoted to the grade of senior clerk who is not an American citizen and has not served as a

clerk in a diplomatic mission or a consulate, or both, or as a clerk in the Department of State for at least five years.

Secretary Stimson is reported in the *Baltimore Sun* as voicing his approval of the bill and saying:

"It is my opinion that the passage of this bill and the granting of such an appropriation as may be necessary to carry it into effect will be of great value to the Government. There are many now on the clerical staffs of offices who, for one reason or another, which in no way affects their value as clerks, are prevented from being advanced to the grade of foreign service officers, but who would welcome an opportunity to be classified and included in such a subordinate career service as this bill contemplates."

From the same source is the statement that Secretary Stimson wrote the committee that "many of these men have been in the service for years and have a fund of information and a wealth of valuable technical information which is invaluable to the Government." He also pointed out that "some who have been trained and are most efficient, see no future in the Service for themselves as it is at present constituted, there being now no classification and practically no positions with compensation beyond \$3,000 per annum, and are resigning to accept more remunerative work."

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship invites children of present or former Foreign Service Officers interested in applying for the scholarship to submit their applications in such time as to be in the hands of the Committee not later than June 1, 1930. Applications should be in duplicate and addressed to the Honorable Francis White, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Each application must include information covering the following particulars:

Age and sex of applicant; a full statement concerning the education and courses of study pursued by the applicant up to the present time; the courses of study and profession which the applicant desires to follow; whether or not the applicant contemplates the Foreign Service as a career; the need of the applicant for financial assistance (this should include a statement whether the applicant will be able or not to complete or continue his education without the aid of this scholarship); the institution at which the applicant proposes to make use of the scholarship if granted; and evidence that the school experience of the applicant covers the work required for admission to the institution selected. A small photograph of the applicant must also be included. The application may include any further information which the applicant

deems pertinent and which, in his or her opinion, should be taken into consideration by the Committee.

The application should be accompanied by a letter, likewise in duplicate, from the parent or guardian of the applicant.

The Committee calls attention to the following conditions, which should be borne in mind by applicants: The amount available for scholarships in any year will presumably be little in excess of \$1,200 and may, in the discretion of the committee, be divided among two or more recipients. Funds awarded under the scholarship may be used only in defraying expenses at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school. This school may be selected by the recipient. No payments may be made until the recipient has been finally admitted to the particular educational institution selected. Other things being equal, last year's successful candidates will have preference.

It may be recalled that the deed of trust instituting the scholarship provides that in the selection of recipients the Advisory Committee shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

"(a) The recipients shall be selected from among the children of persons who are then or shall, theretofore, have been Foreign Service Officers of the United States; and the moneys paid to a recipient from the income of the trust fund shall be used by the recipient in paying his or her expenses at such American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school as may be selected by the recipient.

"(b) The scholarship may be awarded to a single recipient or may be divided among two or more recipients in such proportions as the Advisory Committee shall determine.

"(c) The candidates for the award of the scholarship shall apply, therefore, in writing to the Advisory Committee at such times and at such place as may be designated by it on or before May 1 in each year. Such applications shall be accompanied by letters from the parent or guardian of the candidate and by such other data or information as from time to time may be required by the Advisory Committee. Each application shall be made in duplicate.

"(d) Each candidate shall submit evidence that his or her school experience covers the work required for admission to the American educational institution selected by him or her.

"(e) No payments from the income of the trust fund shall be made to a recipient until the recipient shall have been finally admitted to the university or other institution which he or she may desire to enter and payments of such income to any recipient shall continue only so long as the Advisory Committee shall direct."

The Advisory Committee is at present constituted as follows: The Honorable Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State, Chairman; Mr. James F. McNamara, Vice President, Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Company; Mr. Charles W. Weston, of Montclair, New Jersey; and the Honorable Wilbur J. Carr.

FRANCIS WHITE, *Chairman,*

Advisory Committee,

Olive Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship.

DO NOT FORGET YOUR INSURANCE PREMIUMS!

PUGSLEY SCHOLARSHIPS

Mr. V. Lansing Collins, Secretary of Princeton University, in a letter dated January 13, states that the offer of Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y., has been accepted of a scholarship for the next academic year at Princeton for the son of an American Consul or Vice Consul. The scholarship carries a cash stipend of \$200, and in addition the University is to remit the tuition fee of the appointee. Application should be made to the Secretary of the University, and the award will be made by the University committee on scholarships.

Mr. Pugsley has also generously authorized the renewal for the academic year 1930-31 of the two scholarships at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, for children of American consuls or vice consuls of career. The terms are as stated in the JOURNAL for last October.

Attention might also be called to the announcement in last month's issue of the scholarship arranged for by Mr. Pugsley at the University of Virginia for the son of an American consul or vice consul of career.

"J'ai toujours travaillé à garder vivante cette petite étincelle de feu céleste, qu'on appelle CONSCIENCE."

George Washington.



Photo from Leo J. Callanan

AMERICAN CONSULATE
ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

International Law and the Foreign Service Officer

By JAMES OLIVER MURDOCK, *Assistant Solicitor, Department of State*

DIPLOMATIC and consular agents abroad are called upon to deal with political and legal questions. When dealing with questions of international law, they act as quasi-judicial officers. Ability to apply the principle of international law to cases arising in the field is essential.

When is an international question legal, as distinguished from political? What is the nature of the international judicial process? What is its *raison d'être* and effort? These practical questions are presented to the Foreign Service Officer almost daily in the conduct of foreign relations. In the Department of State, the Office of the Solicitor is available to pass upon legal questions. In the foreign field, legal advisers are not as yet made a part of our diplomatic and consular missions. Reference from abroad of legal questions to the Department is not always possible, because of the incident delay. Therefore, the Foreign Service Officer, dealing with the substance of foreign relations, should have a good working knowledge of the international judicial process.

In the conduct of international relations two types of controversies may arise—legal and political. International law has not as yet progressed as far as municipal law. Within a nation, all the vital rights and duties of men are prescribed by laws as interpreted by numerous courts. For the law of nations to cover the field of international relations, there must be more law making treaties and more courts to interpret and develop international law. The jurisdiction of international courts is limited to the interpretation of treaties and any question of international law. An international court may determine if the evidence submitted establishes facts which constitute a breach of an international obligation. It also may determine the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation. Beyond this legal jurisdiction, lies the domain of political questions, which have no objective rules to control their pacific solution.

The fundamental characteristics of the international judicial process, as distinguished from the political process, may be described as follows:

1. Each state is equal before the law. The weaker members of the family of nations have the same rights and duties as the stronger nations. The inequality of states in the political field is supplanted by the principle of equality in the legal arena. Weak states may invoke the law against the great powers.

2. The legal process is pacific. Resort is had to reason rather than to force. While the solution of political questions depends ultimately upon force, the solution of a legal question depends upon principles of law. Each party to a legal controversy is given ample opportunity to be heard on the facts and the law. The law is then applied to the facts by an impartial tribunal. The decision or award of the court, based on objective principles of law, settles the dispute definitively and without appeal.

3. General respect for law provides the enforcing power. The balance of convenience to the community as a whole is the only abiding force behind all law. Without the support of the public opinion of the majority concerned, all law, whether international or municipal, ceases to be a controlling factor in social relations.

The Foreign Service Officer is frequently called upon to provide protection for citizens abroad. The legal problems arising in this connection illustrate well the foregoing discussion. When the diplomat or consul is called upon to secure fair treatment from a native majority for the alien minority which he represents, he acts, as a quasi-judicial officer. He must apply to a particular case the law of responsibility of states for damage caused in their territory to the person or property of foreigners. The fundamental legal principles which he must take into consideration may be summarized as follows:

1. When a state admits aliens into its territory, it assumes the international responsibility to provide protection for their lives and property and redress for injuries commensurate, generally speaking, with that provided for its own citizens. However, should the protection accorded to foreigners by the local law fall short of the international legal standard, treaties and international law are controlling, rather than the local law.



2. When an alien enters the territory of a foreign country, he submits to the jurisdiction of the local law. Ordinarily he may not invoke the protection of his own government, unless a wrongful act or omission is attributable to an organ of the local government and local legal remedies have been exhausted and resulted in a denial of justice.

The diplomat and consul play an important role in the international judicial process by recognizing when a question is legal or has a legal angle, which must be settled according to law; by carefully preserving the evidence and taking affidavits from witnesses at the time a case arises and at the place that witnesses are available; and by using their best efforts, in consultation with the Department of State, to settle a controversy as soon as a thorough investigation has been made into the facts and the law. If a legal controversy can not be settled through direct negotiations, the case must be referred to a tribunal for adjudication. By following the procedure outlined above, the diplomatic or consular officer has done much to prepare his government's case for presentation to the court. He has performed a most valuable service in collecting the evidence at the time and place it was fresh and readily available. He is prepared to assist his government effectively in bringing the controversy before an international tribunal for final pacific settlement.

NOTE: The following bibliography is submitted for the convenience of Foreign Service officers who wish to make a study of the international law of claims.

Moore, J. B., *International Arbitrations to which the United States has been a party*, 6 Vol., Washington, Government Printing Office, 1898.

Moore, J. B., *International Law Digest*, Vol. VI, Claims, pp. 605-1037, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1906.

Borchard, Edwin M., *Diplomatic Protection of Citizens Abroad or International Law of Claims*, Banks Law Publishing Company, New York, 1915.

Ralston, Jackson H., *The Law and Procedure of International Tribunals*, Revised Edition, Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, 1926.

Eagleton, Clyde, *The Responsibility of States in International Law*, New York University Press, New York, 1928.

American Journal of International Law, Special Supplement, Vol. 23, April, 1929, Draft Convention and Comments on Responsibility of States for Injuries to Aliens, pp. 133-242.

League of Nations, Conference for the Codification of International Law, Responsibility of States for Damage caused in their Territory to the Person or Property of Foreigners (Vol. III—C. 75. M. 69. 1929. V); Bases of Discussion for Conference.

"DOWN UNDER"

By LEO J. CALLANAN, *Vice Consul*,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas

To most people mention of Australia brings to mind sheep and wool, boomerangs, kangaroos, Davis Cup winners, Anzacs, and perhaps the Australian Ballot and the Australian "erawl," but of equal interest, at least to the Foreign Service, may be the Consulate at Adelaide, South Australia, and the district comprising its jurisdiction.

The Consulate at Adelaide claims to be the most distant of all American Consulates from Washington, and to have within its district the most remote Consular Agency, that at Perth, Western Australia.

If, without going into minute calculations, the position of Washington be taken as Latitude 39° North, Longitude 77° West, the antipode of that point on the earth's surface will be Latitude 39° South, Longitude 103° East, which we locate in the vast Indian Ocean southwest of Western Australia. Adelaide is the nearest American Consulate to that spot. It may be noted that the offices at Melbourne, Wellington, Concepcion and Magallanes are farther south of Washington than is Adelaide, but are not as near the antipode of Washington.

The Adelaide consular district, comprising South Australia and Western Australia, embraces an area of 1,355,990 square miles, almost one-half of the Australian continent, which in turn, is only 52,208 square miles smaller than the continental United States. The district assigned to Adelaide, therefore, is approximately equal to the combined areas of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Montana. To suggest that this distant consular district may be also the largest by area of all consular districts might precipitate a debate, or perhaps the mere citation of statistics would dispose of the unvoiced claim; in any case the idea is interesting.

Adelaide, so far "down under," with its congenial people and dependable sunshine is well worth the long voyage down the latitudes and across the longitudes, so to speak, and for those who may still associate distance from Europe and the United States with primitive conditions, the trip is particularly recommended. If they arrive by train they will obtain their first glimpse of Adelaide from the Lofty Ranges, which rise to over a thousand feet from the broad plain on which the city is built, and which extends away westward to the sea, and if by steamer, they will disembark on the edge of the plain and see the



hills standing beyond the city in the distance. Standing thus on the plain, Adelaide is a city of the sea and of the hills, and from this happy association derives much of its charm. In order to reach the city proper, from whatever direction he may come, the traveler must pass through the park lands which form a complete circle between it and the suburbs, a unique feature recalling the care given to the planning of "The Queen City of the South." These are only a few of the attractions of South Australia's capitol. Other essential features of its background are beaches to rival the best, seemingly endless miles of wheat fields, row upon row of grape vines and fruit trees, and the country districts where hundreds of miles are considered only trifles and sheep are counted by thousands and hundreds of thousands.



Photo from L. J. Callanan

TORRENS RIVER, ADELAIDE



FREDERIC HAMMOND

COMPLETES FORTY YEARS SERVICE
AT BRADFORD CONSULATE

As evidence of the interest taken in the employees of the Foreign Service, the following personal letter was addressed by the Honorable Henry L. Stimson to Mr. Frederic Hammond, of the Bradford Consulate, upon his completion of forty years service in that office:

"Dear Mr. Hammond:

"It has been brought to my notice that you are about to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of your service at Bradford, and I take pleasure, therefore, in sending you my congratulations and those of the Department on this unusual period of active service, which, in your case, has

been marked by faithful loyalty in the efficient discharge of your duties.

"Yours sincerely,
"HENRY L. STIMSON."

Congratulatory and commendatory messages were also received from the Honorable Charles G. Dawes, the American Ambassador at London, the Honorable Albert Halstead, American Consul General at London, and Vice Consul George L. Fleming, now in charge of the Consulate at Bristol.

Mr. Hammond was born at Wath, near Ripon, Yorkshire, England, on September 23, 1871, and entered the Bradford Consulate on December 23, 1889, at the age of eighteen. He has, therefore, devoted his entire business life to the service of the American Government, during which time he has had seven consuls as his superiors.

In honor of the occasion, Consul and Mrs. A. R. Thomson held an informal reception which was attended by the Deputy Lord Mayor of Bradford, the President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Bradford Consular Association, the staff of the Consulate, Mr. Hammond's relatives, and others. Mr. Thomson, in a short address, mentioned Mr. Hammond's strong characteristics of accuracy, promptness, modesty, sincerity of purpose, pride in his work, and loyalty to the Bradford Consulate.

On behalf of the officers of the Bradford Consulate, Vice Consul Livingston presented Mr. Hammond with a silver loving cup engraved as follows:

PRESENTED TO
FREDERIC HAMMOND

BY THE OFFICERS OF THE
AMERICAN CONSULATE, BRADFORD
ON HIS 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF SERVICE THEREIN
DECEMBER 23, 1929.



NECROLOGY

Walter Schumann, who retired as American Consul at Mainz, Germany, in June, 1907, after having served at that post from June 23, 1897, died at his home in that city on December 1, 1929. Mr. Schumann was 59 years of age, and was born in New York. He had spent a considerable period of his early years in Europe and in 1889, while abroad, married Elizabeth Krett, who survives him. Mr. Schumann had lived a retired life for many years. He had long been in poor health and remained in the city on the Rhine because of its mild climate. He and his wife were actively engaged during their residence in charitable work and the former consul leaves a memory of patience during a long illness and of unselfishness, which was exhibited in the aid extended by him and his wife to destitute persons during and subsequent to the World War.

Mr. Schumann's funeral was held from his residence on December 4. The services concluded at the cemetery at Mainz, where he was buried. The funeral was attended by very few persons at the expressed wish of the family. The Consular Service was represented by Consul and Mrs. Edward A. Dow, of Frankfort, in whose district deceased resided. Mr. Schumann's only relatives reside in the United States.

Claude Meeker, who was American Consul at Bradford, England, from 1893 to 1897, died suddenly at his home in Columbus, Ohio, on December 6, 1929, aged 68 years. Heart disease is believed to have caused his death.

Mr. Meeker was born in Columbus, Ohio, as had been also his father, the late George W. Meeker, lawyer, writer, public official in various capacities, including the mayoralty. After leaving college, Claude Meeker engaged in journalism, and after some years became the chief political writer for the Cincinnati Enquirer; it was through that connection he was made secretary to the Governor of Ohio, James E. Campbell. There after he received the appointment of Consul at Bradford, and during the four years of his station there he discharged his official duties very efficiently and also won the firm and lasting regard of the people of that district. On his return to Columbus he engaged in business as a stock broker and dealer in securities. He was a gifted writer, and among his many notable literary compositions was one on "Howarth, the Home of the Brontes," which was afterwards published by the Bronte Society in England.



Insurance Problems

Having an important foreign and domestic shipping service we had to specialize in marine insurance. If you have not received the reprint of the articles on marine and transit insurance which appeared in the Foreign Service Journal a copy will be mailed on request.

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.



The Ohio State Journal published a long list of messages from prominent persons throughout the country honoring Mr. Meeker's memory, among which was one from Governor Myers V. Cooper, of Ohio, who after reciting Mr. Meeker's notable services and personal charm said: "Ohio mourns his loss deeply as a gracious, kindly, friendly and generous son."

In 1891 Mr. Meeker married Miss Elizabeth Parks, daughter of Dr. J. M. Parks, of Hamilton, Ohio. In addition to her there survive two daughters, Mrs. Shirley T. Wing and Mrs. Henry Helie, of New York. A son, the late James Edwin Campbell Meeker, died May 21, 1925, from trouble contracted during the World War. All these children were born in Yorkshire, England, while their father was Consul at Bradford.

FRANKLIN BLAINE FROST

Franklin Blaine Frost, a Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department, died at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, on December 21, 1929, as a result of complications following an operation for appendicitis. On the day of his admission to the hospital he had been nominated for promotion to the grade of Foreign Service Officer Class VIII. Mr. Frost was born in Rhode Island in 1892, and was educated at Brown and Harvard Universities and the University of Paris. He served with distinction in the United States Army in France during the World War and retired with the rank of First Lieutenant. After a brief career at the bar he entered the Foreign Service in March, 1925, and was successively assigned to Tangier and Santo Domingo. At the latter post he acted as Chargé d'Affaires and rendered outstanding service.

In the comparatively few years of his career in the Foreign Service, Mr. Frost had impressed all those who knew him with the unusual character of his personality and mental attainments. His keen interest in foreign affairs and in the artistic and historical background of other countries gave him a real philosophy of the Career. In his passing the Service loses one of the ablest of its younger officers and his friends a loyal and devoted companion of rare charm, character and accomplishments.

J. J. M. Jr.

Edward C. Bellows, who was Consul General at Yokohama from May 9, 1900, to May 31, 1905, died at his home in Los Angeles, Calif., on

December 28, 1929, after a long illness. Mr. Bellows was born at Janesville, Wis., in 1857, and spent his early days there; later he moved to New Hartford, Iowa, where he engaged in banking. He afterwards went to live in the State of Washington, and was in the Legislature for awhile. When he left Yokohama he took up his residence in Los Angeles, and in 1918, he was appointed State Corporation Commissioner. He resigned in 1922 to become president of the Pacific Securities Corporation of Los Angeles and San Francisco. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Ida I. Bellows, a brother, William G. Bellows, of Carroll, Nebr., and a nephew, Lester R. Bellows, of Spencer, Iowa.

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



CLARENCE CARRIGAN

CLARENCE CARRIGAN

Consul General Clarence Carrigan died at Montevideo, Uruguay, on December 23, 1929, after a short illness of an intestinal fever. As befitted a former officer of the Army, he was buried with military honors at Arlington, on January 15, following.

The flag-covered casket, surrounded by flowers, sent by the Foreign Service Association and others, borne on a caisson drawn by six gray horses, was preceded by a platoon of soldiers and followed by the mourners to the grave side. Father McGary, Chaplain of the Walter Reed Hospital, committed the body to the earth, a squad fired three volleys, a bugler sounded taps and the mourners turned sadly away leaving him to rest on the slope of the hill which is crowned by the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and bearing with them as a precious souvenir the flag which had covered him.

Clarence Carrigan was born at San Rafael, Calif., on March 22, 1880; he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from St. Ignatius College, San Francisco in 1899; he held a commission as Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, United States Army from 1901 to 1907; he was appointed Vice and Deputy Consul at St. John, New Brunswick in March 1910, served subsequently at Lyons, Grenoble, Nantes, London,

Milan and finally as Consul General at Montevideo. His steady advancement in rank and the importance of the duties assigned to him are evidence of the recognition of his abilities and the high esteem which his character gained him.

The writer of these lines was closely associated with him during the last two years of his life. He will always recall with gratitude Clarence Carrigan's unfailing loyalty and unselfish cooperation.

Consul General Carrigan's wife and two sons have the sincere sympathy of his colleagues who all mourn his untimely death.

U. GRANT-SMITH.

Death has gathered in another member of the war-time staff of the Consulate General in London, in the person of Clarence Carrigan, who died at his post in Montevideo on December 22, after two weeks' illness. The official record of his life reads like many another in the Register of the Department of State. He came into the career 20 years ago. He occupied posts in Canada, France, Great Britain, Italy and Uruguay. He was appointed to all the grades, from Vice Consul to Consul General. There the official record ends, telling nothing of Carrigan who was one of the most efficient men in the Service. Whatever he did, he did well, willingly, and with incredible rapidity, having also the dignity, tact and ability to meet the requirements of any post to which he might have been assigned. But these facts, too, tell little of the real Carrigan whose striking personality could never be forgotten by those who came into contact with him. He arrived in London in the midst of the war, and worked with that small band of remarkable young men, of whom Ripley Wilson and Hamilton Claiborne were two others, and whose varied talents and devotion to duty have never been surpassed. Into a sombre war atmosphere, Carrigan brought not only his contribution of solid effort, but a certain hopefulness and keenness of humor that never failed him and helped us all. There was no class of work which he was not competent to perform and often did perform. Once, when an epidemic of grippe broke up the office organization, he, with Harry McBride, patched up the machinery and made it run smoothly, practically by themselves.

It is a special gift in these modern days to be able to speak effectively through the telephone, and Carrigan possessed the art in an astonishing degree. Through that impersonal medium he could state a case with a convincing clarity and establish a sympathetic current of ideas like no one else I



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

have ever known. Those were the days when about 30,000 young Americans had enlisted in the British or Canadian forces, and it was our business to get them discharged and sent back to their families, and later on to get them transferred from the British to the American armies. It was remarkable how deftly these things were arranged by Carrigan, especially as the army people were all against it. There was one entire American brass band which, contrary to every rule of war, ancient and modern, had enlisted as an organized unit in a Canadian regiment, and which, subsequently, some one was constantly trying to get scattered among many bands. It never was done. Carrigan was always on his telephone at the critical moments, and if the telephone did not work, he would dig out the proper person and take him out to lunch. That would settle it. Bye and bye, tired British Army Officers began to seek him out just to talk things over and pick up a little of his contagious good cheer.

His kindness was legendary. If the number of war worn soldiers who came over to London that he took out to lunch could be counted, it would make a respectable brigade by itself. They were men he never had known before and never expected to know again, but they remembered him, and would write long letters of gratitude from the front.

His letters, after he left us to go to Lyon, were wonderful. To receive them was like paying a visit to that admirable city. Later on, I met him in his new environment. His office was running like a Swiss watch. From there he took me out to lunch with some extremely serious and important business men, and here again Carrigan was completely at his ease, his one object in life, apparently, being to know about and have to do with silk. I am sure that he was equally happy and at home at Milan later on, and more recently

at Montevideo, for he was equal to all circumstances, and to all sorts and conditions of men. He once told me of an incident out in China, when he was an army officer, in the course of which he had to do business with a German priest who spoke no other modern language, while Carrigan spoke no German. Carrigan, entirely undeterred, carried on the negotiations in Latin.

He had the kind of mind which could turn instantly from one thing to another without hesitancy, his judgment was always reliable, and his sense of proportion never dimmed. Like Charles Lamb, he was incapable of hating anyone he had ever met, and for friends and his Government he had an affection and a loyalty without bounds. Much of his success was due to the background of a happy family life, into which came two sons, one of whom is now approaching manhood. Perhaps he may feel disposed to follow in the footsteps of his father. All of the latter's friends hope that it will be so.

ROBERT P. SKINNER.

It has just been learned that District Judge Charles S. Hartman, of Fort Benton, Mont., who was formerly a Member of Congress and later American minister to Ecuador from 1913 to 1922, died at Great Falls, Mont., on August 3, 1929, aged 68 years. He had recently undergone an operation.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the lists of Changes of Duties and Stations of Officers in the United States Public Health Service, received since the last issue of the JOURNAL, the following have been noted:

Surgeon E. A. Sweet. Relieved from duty at Berlin, Germany, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. December 28, 1929.

Surgeon M. F. Haralson. Directed to attend the Second Congress of the Pan American Medical Association, in the City of Panama on January 31, 1930, for the purpose of representing the U. S. Public Health Service at the Congress. January 3, 1930.

Surgeon R. P. Sandidge. Relieved from duty at Southampton, England, and stationed to Ellis Island, N. Y., for duty. January 18, 1930.

Consul General and Mrs. Halstead motored to Birmingham on December 2, where Mr. Halstead delivered a lecture on American democracy before a large and appreciative audience at the Midland Institute.



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication December 30, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 14, 1929:

Robert F. Fernald, of Ellsworth, Me., now Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, assigned to the Department.

Robert B. Macatee, of Front Royal, Va., now Consul at London, England, assigned Consul, Bradford, England. Macatee's assignment as Consul, Nassau, Bahamas, has been canceled.

Benjamin Thaw, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., now on duty in the Department, assigned First Secretary, Paris, France.

Alfred R. Thomson, of Silver Spring, Md., now Consul at Bradford, England, assigned Consul, Manchester, England.

Clarence Carrigan, of San Francisco, Calif., died on December 22, 1929, while serving as Consul General at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Franklin B. Frost, of Providence, R. I., died on December 21, 1929, while assigned to the Department for duty.

Robert T. Cowan, of El Paso, Texas, now a clerk in the Consulate, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul there.

Lon S. Gresham, of Atlanta, Ga., now a clerk in the Consulate, Bremen, Germany, appointed Vice Consul there.

Paul J. Reveley, of New Haven, Conn., now Vice Consul at Kovno, Lithuania, appointed Vice Consul, Leipzig, Germany.

Released for publication January 11, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 31, 1929:

Robert A. Acly, of Stockbridge, Mass., appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career and assigned Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

Edward Anderson, Jr., of Jacksonville, Fla., appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified and Vice Consul of Career and assigned Vice Consul at Nassau, Bahamas.

Donald R. Heath, of Topeka, Kans., now Consul at Port au Prince, Haiti, designated Second Secretary of Legation at that post.

Alexander C. Kirk, of Chicago, Ill., now serving as First Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, designated Counselor of Embassy.

Gerald A. Mokma, of Holland, Mich., now serving as non-career Vice Consul at Leipzig, Germany, assigned Vice Consul of career at Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Edward J. Norton, of Memphis, Tenn., Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Department, has resigned.

William T. Turner, of Emory University, Georgia, now Vice Consul at Taihoku, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

James H. Wright, of Chillicothe, Mo., appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, and assigned Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Non-Career

John J. Coyle, of Buffalo, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Gadeloupe, French West Indies, assigned

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

American Vice Consul at Dakar, Senegal, French West Africa.

Released for publication January 18, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since January 11:

Ellis O. Briggs, of New York City, assigned Third Secretary of Embassy at Lima, Peru, has been detailed to the Department of State.

Robert D. Coe, of Cody, Wyo., now American Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, designated Third Secretary of Embassy and assigned to Lima, Peru.

Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., of East Orange, N. J., clerk at Edinburgh, appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified and Vice Consul of Career and assigned Vice Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland.

Raymond E. Cox, of New York City, now Second Secretary of Embassy at London, England, designated First Secretary there.

Sheldon L. Crosby, of New York City, now serving as Counselor of Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey, designated Counselor of Embassy at Madrid, Spain.

Richard M. de Lambert, of Raton, N. Mex., Third Secretary of Embassy or Legation detailed to the Department has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy or Legation.

Leon Dominian, of New York, now serving as American Consul at Rome, Italy, assigned American Consul General in charge at Stuttgart, Germany.

Fayette J. Flexer, of Reddick, Ill., now American Vice Consul at Torreón, Mexico, assigned Third Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba.



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 3700

George A. Gordon, of New York City, now First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Paris.

Christian Gross, of Chicago, Ill., now Third Secretary of Legation at Berne, Switzerland, designated Second Secretary there.

Randolph Harrison, Jr., of Lynchburg, Va., now American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, assigned American Vice Consul at Paris, France.

Ernest L. Ives, of Norfolk, Va., now First Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey, assigned First Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Alfred W. Kliefoth, of Boalsburg, Pa., Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, designated First Secretary of Embassy there.

Lester Maynard, of San Francisco, Calif., now American Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, assigned American Consul General at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Richard W. Morin, of Albert Lea, Minn., clerk in the Consulate General at Paris, France, appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified and Vice Consul of Career and assigned Vice Consul at Paris.

Myrl S. Myers, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., now American Consul at Mukden, China, assigned American Consul General at that post.

Gordon Paddock, of New York City, now assigned as First Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark, assigned First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France.

Lowell C. Pinkerton, of Louisiana, Mo., now detailed as Consul at London, England, designated Foreign Service Inspector and detailed to the Department.

Elbridge D. Rand, of Los Angeles, Calif., has resigned as American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

William W. Schott, of Leavenworth, Kans., Third Secretary of Legation at San Salvador, El Salvador, designated Second Secretary there.

Kenneth S. Stout, of Portland, Ore., appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified and Vice Consul of Career, and as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Non-Career

W. Winthrop Burr, of Brooklyn, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Patras, Greece, assigned American Vice Consul at Paris, France.

William B. Douglass, Jr., of Washington, D. C., who was assigned as Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, will remain as Vice Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico.

Earl Wilbert Eaton, of Robinson, Ill., now serving

temporarily as American Vice Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, assigned American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico.

John E. McAndrews, of Owatonna, Minn., now serving as Vice Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, appointed United States Despatch Agent at London, England.

John William Scott, of Ottawa, Kans., now serving as clerk in the Consulate General at Vienna, Austria, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Arthur R. Williams, of Denver, Colo., American Vice Consul at Moncton, Canada, assigned American Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

NOMINATIONS

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

January 9, 1930:

Abraham C. Ratschesky, of Mass., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Czechoslovakia.

Gilchrist Baker Stockton, of Florida, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Austria.

January 13, 1930:

The following named Foreign Service Officers, now vice consuls, to be consuls of the United States of America:

- Edward P. Lawton, Jr., of Georgia.
- William Clarke Vyse, of the District of Columbia.
- Julian F. Harrington, of Massachusetts.

January 16, 1930:

Henry Wharton Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Bulgaria.

January 17, 1930:

Edward Page, Jr., of Massachusetts, now a Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, and a Vice Consul of Career, to be also a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Class 1

From Foreign Service Officer of Class 2 to Foreign Service Officer of Class 1:

Ferdinand L. Mayer, of Indiana, from December 31, 1929.

Class 2

From Foreign Service Officer of Class 3 to Foreign Service Officer of Class 2:

J. Klahr Huddle, of Ohio, from December 31, 1929.

Class 3

From Foreign Service Officer of Class 4 to Foreign Service Officer of Class 3:

Leland B. Morris, of New York, from December 26, 1929.

S. Pinckney Tuck, of New York, from December 31, 1929.

Class 4

From Foreign Service Officer of Class 5 to Foreign Service Officer of Class 4:



Joseph B. McGurk, of New Jersey, from December 26, 1929.

Homer Brett, of Mississippi, from December 31, 1929.

Class 5

From Foreign Service Officer of Class 6 to Foreign Service Officer of Class 5:

Harry F. Hawley, of New York, from December 26, 1929.

Romeyn Wormuth, of New York, from December 31, 1929.

Class 6

From Foreign Service Officer of Class 7 to Foreign Service Officer of Class 6:

Harold Playter, of California, from December 26, 1929.

Walter S. Reineck, of Ohio, from December 31, 1929.

Class 7

From Foreign Service Officer of Class 8 to Foreign Service Officer of Class 7:

Sidney E. O'Donoghue, of New Jersey, from December 26, 1929.

Thomas S. Robinson, of New Jersey, from December 31, 1929.

Class 8

From Foreign Service Officer, unclassified at \$3,000, to Foreign Service Officer of Class 8:

Edward P. Lawton, Jr., of Georgia, from December 26, 1929.

William Clarke Vyse, of the District of Columbia, from December 31, 1929.

Julian F. Harrington, of Massachusetts, from December 31, 1929.

January 14, 1930:

Charles R. Cameron, of New York, now a Foreign Service Officer of Class 4 and a consul, to be a consul general of the United States of America.

January 15, 1930:

John Motley Morehead, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Sweden.

CONFIRMATIONS

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

January 9, 1930:

Frederick M. Sackett, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to Germany.

Charles C. Eberhardt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to Costa Rica.

Robert D. Coe, Diplomatic Secretary.

Fayette J. Flexer, Diplomatic Secretary.

Myrl S. Myers, Consul General.

Lester Maynard, Consul General.

RESIGNATION OF CONSUL GENERAL E. J. NORTON

The following letter of appreciation was sent on January 3, 1930, by Secretary Stimson to Consul General Edward J. Norton:

DEAR MR. NORTON:

There has been directed to my attention your letter of November 2, 1929, tendering your resignation as a Foreign Service Officer to become effective upon the expiration of your leave of absence.

I accept your resignation from the Foreign Service, as tendered, but I do so with genuine regret and only because I realize that your decision to leave the Service is unalterable. You have rendered distinguished service to the Government, but the thought which is uppermost in my mind is not so much the importance of what you have done as the devotion to the Service which you have constantly shown and your entire willingness to sacrifice yourself in the interest of the Service.

I should not wish you to leave the Service without my making clear to you not only the appreciation of those who know of the work you have been doing, but also their admiration of the spirit which you have brought to the doing of that work. In behalf of the Department and of the Foreign Service, and in my own name, I thank

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 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

you sincerely and I wish you all possible happiness and success in the new activities upon which you are about to embark.

Very sincerely yours,
HENRY L. STIMSON.

EDWARD J. NORTON, ESQUIRE,
American Consul General,
Care of Bevan Sociedad Anonima,
Calle Casas de Campo,
Malaga, Spain.

COMMERCIAL WORK FOR DECEMBER

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

	1929	1928
Reports	1,515	1,826
Trade Letters	4,434	4,858
Trade Lists	82	144
World Trade Directory reports.....	4,370	3,740
Trade Opportunity Reports.....	416	407

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during December, 1929, rated EXCELLENT: Addis Ababa, Vice Consul

James L. Park (2 reports); Belfast, Consul Russell M. Brooks; Berlin, Vice Consul Casimir T. Zawadzki; Bradford, Vice Consul Brockholst Livingston; Cape Town, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross; Foochow, Consul Samuel Sokobin; Kovno, Vice Consul Bertel E. Kuniholm; Medan, Consul Walter A. Foote; Paris, Consul H. Merle Cochran; Prague, Vice Consul John W. Bailey, Jr.; Sao Paulo, Consul Charles R. Cameron; Sheffield, Consul William J. Grace.

Trade letters (one letter from each post except where indicated parenthetically) received during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT: Amsterdam (2); Belfast (2); Berlin (2); Bordeaux (4); Bradford; Bucharest (2); Buenos Aires (6); Cologne; Fort William and Port Arthur; Genoa; Glasgow; Halifax (2); Havre; London, England (3); London, Ontario; Melbourne; Naples; Oslo; Palermo; Pernambuco (2); Rome (2); Rosario; Rotterdam (2); Shanghai (5); Sydney. New South Wales; Vienna.

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: Consul Karl de G. MacVitty, Leghorn; Consul H. C. von Struve, Goteborg; Vice Consul Rudolph J. Blais, Havre.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, furnished on January 14, 1930, the following notes relative to their field representatives:

Mr. Albert F. Nufer, who for a year and a half has been the Assistant Commercial Attaché to the American Embassy at Mexico City, has been transferred to Habana, Cuba, as the Assistant Commercial Attaché at that post. His position in Mexico City is being filled by Mr. Erwin P. Keeler, who was formerly the Assistant Commercial Attaché at Istanbul. Mr. Keeler has been with the Bureau since July 1, 1924, having served in San Juan, Athens and Istanbul. He is now in the United States and will sail for his new post on February 8.

Mr. Frank Messenger has been promoted from Assistant Trade Commissioner to Trade Commissioner at London and Mr. Fred C. Rogers from Clerk to Trade Commissioner to Assistant Trade Commissioner at Panama City.

The following men have recently returned to their



posts after an absence of leave and itinerary in the United States: Mr. Homer S. Fox, Assistant Commercial Attaché, London; Mr. Gardner Richardson, Commercial Attaché, Vienna, and Mr. G. E. Luebben, Trade Commissioner, Hamburg.

TRADE COMPLAINTS

It will be of interest to consular officers to know that the general question of trade complaints was an important subject before the annual meeting of the 31 managers of the District Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce held in Washington on January 13, 1930. Mr. C. J. Junkin, Chief of the Division of Commercial Laws, told the managers that the Bureau was receiving the unstinted cooperation of the Department of State and the Consular Service in the handling of a large percentage of the cases brought to the attention of the Department of Commerce by the District Offices. He said that, in order to assist the consular officers in their investigations of these cases the district managers should exercise great care in preparing them for action, providing every detail necessary for intelligent inquiry in the field, particularly copies of all supporting documents and correspondence available. He remarked that each complaint brought to their attention should be examined to determine whether or not a case had been made out in order that no complaints would be submitted for investigation abroad that did not appear to be valid. Mr. Junkin concluded his remarks with an invitation to a representative of the Department of State, who had very courteously been asked to the meet-

ing, to add such suggestions as he felt were necessary.

The Department's representative stressed the need of care on the part of the District Offices in submitting full data when transmitting complaints by telegram to Washington for relay to consular officers by cable such as, for example, the name of the bank holding drafts for collection, the correct full name and address of the foreign firm in question, the kind and quantity of the merchandise, the date and terms of sale, time of shipment and name of the carrier, amount involved, et cetera. He also pointed out the necessity of the District Offices keeping in close touch with the complaining firms so that when, as not infrequently happens, settlements are arrived at between the contending parties after instructions have gone to the investigating consular officer, but before he has commenced his investigation, Washington may be informed promptly in order that appropriate instructions can be cabled the officer concerned thereby saving unnecessary embarrassment. In conclusion he stated that every effort is being made by the Department of State to impress its consular officers with the absolute necessity of submitting complete data on trade complaints against American concerns brought to their attention by firms in their districts.

The interest displayed by the district managers in this phase of the commercial work of consular officers and the highly favorable comment heard regarding the results achieved and the thoroughness of reports submitted as well as the completeness of the data provided in cases forwarded for investigation in the United States were most gratifying.

The JOURNAL, in response to inquiries received from the field, has been interested in obtaining from the Commercial Office of the Department of State a table indicating the principal activities of

that office with respect to the trade work of Consular officers. In this connection it is interesting to compare the monthly summary of certain items as shown by the following table:

	July	August	September	October	November	December
Reports (Economic)	863	979	703	970	916	865
“ (Miscellaneous)	365	384	299	350	297	285
“ (Political)	246	256	181	312	232	227
“ (Censored)	240	330	227	294	284	278
Trade Letters	2,861	3,328	3,278	3,305	2,743	2,966
Trade Letters Miscellaneous.....	1,236	1,174	1,133	1,347	1,439	1,454
Trade Letters Censored.....	151	132	108	170	178	157
Instructions drafted	130	136	85	115	82	82
Memoranda instructions drafted.....	314	287	267	348	326	307
Letters to Commerce drafted.....	395	391	300	410	389	325
Third person notes prepared.....	1,192	1,378	902	1,165	1,306	1,044
Total World Trade Directory reports requested	1,520	1,441	1,457	1,480	760	1,585
Total No. Trade Lists requested.....	2	109	366	134	6	99
Telegraphic Instructions drafted.....	42	33	44	23	30	51
Total	9,557	10,358	9,350	10,423	8,988	9,727



LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN AERONAUTICS

(Continued from page 43)

ment is one of epoch-making importance to aviation. One of Mr. Handley Page's machines has been entered in the competition.

Still another remarkable aeronautical invention—the autogyro—may have a marked effect in stimulating our efforts to obtain safety in flight. This machine, awarded the Grand Prix for 1928 by the French Academy of Sports, is the invention of Señor de la Cierva. Although its function is similar to that of the helicopter, its mechanism is quite different. It can not rise vertically and its revolving wings are not power driven; indeed, in many respects it is just like an ordinary airplane. It has the usual engine-driven propeller to pull it through the air, the customary fuselage to house the engine and crew, the usual form of landing gear and tail surfaces to provide up and down and side steering. Its fundamental difference is that its lift is obtained from a sort of giant windmill with four blades. Once these blades have been set in rotation and forward motion is attained, the windmill continues to

rotate. In so doing, it provides a constant upward reaction or lift.

There are two great advantages to the autogyro. With an ordinary fixed surface, the wings must meet the air rapidly in order to give sufficient lift. In the autogyro the craft may be flying or gliding very slowly as a whole, yet the swiftly revolving blades will provide all the lift necessary. In consequence, the autogyro is an aircraft which can fly and land very slowly and never stalls. The second great advantage is found in the fact that the blades are not only free to revolve around the vertical shaft, but are also hinged at the inner end, so that they can adjust themselves in any required fashion without introducing sidewise tipping forces.

Given the aerodynamically safe plane, there remains the great problem of flying through fog. One of the labors of Hercules might well have been the task of flying an unstable airplane without instruments through a "peasoup fog."

For several years fog has been one of the few hazards which the aviator has really feared. The more experienced the pilot, the more respect he had for the extreme condition of the atmosphere in which vision was completely obscured. It was an enemy which could not be successfully com-



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



bated, and an enemy before which the wise pilot retreated, following the rule that Lindbergh constantly uses, namely, "Turn back before it is too late."

An Army pilot who lives to tell the tale reports that on one occasion in a fog, he was flying at a low altitude following the railroad track. "Suddenly," he said, "the railroad track disappeared and there was a crash." The tracks had gone through a tunnel, and he had crashed against the side of a mountain.

The story of this conquest of fog is one of the most interesting of the various phases of scientific research in aviation. It is a story in which human courage combined with human ingenuity to achieve one of the great scientific solutions of our time. It was obvious that while aviation could largely prevent actual disaster in fog simply by avoiding flight under those conditions, the fulfillment of the airplane as a regular method of travel could not be realized until fog was no longer a barrier to air transport. When Colonel Lindbergh undertook his nationwide tour of the country, organized by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund, he made 82 stops and was on time to the minute for every stop but one. On that one, Portland, Me., his lateness was due to fog—the only occasion of lateness on a tour of 28,000 miles.

Today, however, this age-old menace to all forms of transportation, and particularly to the airplane, has been vanquished. On September 24, 1929, the principle of successfully flying through fog was demonstrated over the Daniel Guggenheim Fund's Full Flight Laboratory. Seated in a completely covered cockpit and guided entirely by his instruments, Lieut. J. H. Doolittle, in charge of the Laboratory, took off from Mitchell Field, flew away from the field, turned around, recrossed it, turned again and came back, landing a short distance from his starting point. The demonstration took place before a handful of people and marked the elimination of the last great hazard to the reliability of airplane travel.

The first problem in fog flying was the improvement of airplanes and instruments, insuring a safe flying attitude for flying in a fog. As you know, this stability is maintained as a general rule by the pilot's use of the line of the horizon as a guide. The second problem is maintenance of course and the location of landing fields while flying through fog, and the third is the development of a sensitive altimeter to show accurately the height of an airplane above the ground.

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

The test plane used in the experiments over the Fund's Full Flight Laboratory was equipped with newly-developed instruments of this kind. The pilot, Lieut. Doolittle, sat in a completely covered cockpit, so as to reproduce the conditions of the densest fog. In order to insure the safety of the experiment, a second pilot with a dual set of controls sat in another open cockpit ready to take command in the event of an emergency.

In the place of the natural horizon by means of which the pilot usually keeps his plane at a stable and safe flying attitude, and which would be invisible in fog, Lieut. Doolittle used an "artificial horizon" in the form of a small instrument indicating to the pilot the longitudinal and lateral attitude of the airplane with relation to the ground at all times.

With stability thus assured, the pilot was able to locate the landing field by means of the direction finding radio. In addition to the long-distance radio beacon already in use at Mitchell Field and known to this country for some time, a beacon had been installed governing the immediate approach to the field, casting a beam of some 15 or 20 miles in length in either direction. On the instrument board of the plane a



visual radio receiver, consisting of two vibrating reeds tuned to the radio beacon, enabled the pilot to determine the location of the beam and thus the landing field. If he turned to the right of his course, the right reed showed an excessive vibration, and vice versa, and by keeping the reeds in equilibrium the pilot was able to fly directly down the path of the beam to his landing. The sensitive altimeter showed him his altitude and made it possible for him to calculate his landing to a distance of within a few feet of the ground.

The demonstration eliminates the last great hazard to the reliability of airplane travel and means that a principle has been developed which when eventually perfected for commercial use will make the airplane more independent of weather conditions than any other form of transportation. I say "more independent" advisedly because the aircraft is not limited to one plane of travel and can take advantage of a number of approaches to its destination without using a congested roadway or water channel.

It is significant that the achievement was realized through the aid of only three instruments which are not already the standard equipment of an airplane. In other words, with the commercial manufacture of these instruments, the necessary equipment for fog flying will be neither expensive nor complicated, but of such nature that it is readily available to the average pilot, and easily comprehended. The commercial practicality of the development is, therefore, assured from the start.

I have only touched very briefly on these developments, but they indicate, I think, something of the human drama of aviation. Into aeronautical progress has gone perhaps a little more human courage, and a little more scientific skill than that required in other developments. From the ox-cart to the automobile was an important achievement, but from the automobile to the airplane is an even more magnificent dream.

Sitting in his work room in Florence 400 years ago, brooding over the huge, intricate, batlike apparatus with which he was experimenting, Leonardo da Vinci wrote in one of his innumerable notebooks:

"If the heavy eagle on his wings stay up in the rarefied air, if large ships under sail move over the sea—why can not man also, cleaving the air with wings, master the wind and rise up, a conqueror, in high?"

The answer is, of course, that he can, he does, and very soon we all will.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

The Geographic Board has recently adopted the following geographical designations, and these should be used in official correspondence:

"*Peiping*" instead of "Peking."

"*Province of Hopei*" instead of "Province of Chihli."

"*Province of Liaoning*" instead of "Province of Fengtien."

The Chinese Government should be referred to as "The National Government of the Republic of China" when the full title is necessary.

"*El Salvador*" is the official form to use for the republic in Central America. "*San Salvador*" is to be used for the city and departamento, and "*Salvadoran*" is the correct adjective form meaning "of or pertaining to El Salvador."

"*Panamanian*" should be used for the noun meaning a national of Panama, and for the adjective meaning of or pertaining to Panama.

The following changes in spelling have also been adopted: "*Istanbul*" (properly written with a dot above the capital "I") for Constantinople, vilayet and city (former capital). "*Izmir*" (properly written with a dot above the capital "I") for Smyrna, vilayet and city, Turkey. "*Ankara*" for Angora, vilayet and capital city, Turkey.

ERUPTION OF MONT PELEE

By JAMES E. PARKS, *Vice Consul*,
Martinique, French West Indies

The island of Martinique lies almost in the middle of the chain of islands called the Lesser Antilles. The island is very irregular in shape, is about 45 miles in length, is from 11 to 15 miles in width and has an area of 385 square miles. It is the second largest of the chain of islands, being exceeded in size by Guadeloupe alone. The altitude of Mont Pelee is about 4,425 feet above the sea.

When Columbus discovered the island in 1502, he found the natives in a village on the site of the present town of Le Carbet. They were afraid to dwell in numbers near the peculiar mountain which towered high above the sea, for their traditions taught them that a ferocious monster had his home there. Such superstition would seem to refer to some prehistoric phenomena and might indicate the occurrence of one or more volcanic eruptions within the traditions of the natives. Mont Pelee, however, was considered by the white inhabitants of Martinique at least, to be an ex-



inct and therefore harmless volcano, in spite of the recorded slight eruptions of 1762 and 1851, until the events of May, 1902, placed it in the front ranks of active and destructive vents. The eruption of May 8 of that year, after prolonged warnings, in which the American Consul Thomas R. Prentiss, and his family were destroyed almost in a moment, together with the approximate 35,000 inhabitants of Saint Pierre presented a holocaust with but few parallels in the history of the world.

After 27 years of dormancy Mont Pelee began to show signs of activity on September 16, 1929, when a crater some fifty yards in diameter was formed, from which smoke and ashes have been issued in varying quantities ever since. A strong odor of sulphurous fumes and a steady-rising temperature convinced the inhabitants of the neighboring villages of Saint Pierre, Morne Rouge, and Precheur that the disaster of 1902 was about to be repeated. On October 15th there was a fresh and violent eruption of Mont Pelee, which event caused the Governor of the Colony of Martinique to order the evacuation of the population of the region of Mont Pelee.

The chief feature of the eruptions which have occurred almost daily since September 16th is the enormous amount of dust and smoke which are being thrown into the air, often to an estimated height of 18,000 feet. As a consequence the dust is distributed over a large area in the region of the mountain. These eruptions keep the region of Mont Pelee covered with a grey mantle of dust. The dust resembles an extremely fine powdered slate. The American Schooner, "Lucia P. Dow," reported to the consulate, at Fort de France, great quantities of this dust fell on her deck when she was several miles out at sea five or six hours after the eruption which took place about 9.00 a. m. on November 24, 1929.

December 10, 1929. (The photograph reproduced on the cover of this magazine was taken on November 24th.)

On the eve of Minister John Van A. MacMurray's departure from China for the United States he was presented by the American consular officers in China with a handsome silver tray. In addition to an inscription that this presentation was made with the high regard and best wishes of those officers, the tray also bore on its face the engraved signatures of all those taking part in this presentation. Unfortunately the photograph, sent by Consul J. E. Jacobs from Shanghai, did not lend itself to reproduction.

STEEL

Rolled and Heavy Forged Products

RAILS, SHAPES, "CARNEGIE" BEAMS, PLATES
CAR WHEELS AND AXLES

Wire and Wire Products

of Steel or Copper

WIRE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NAILS, STAPLES, SPRINGS,
WIRE ROPE, FENCING, ELECTRICAL WIRE AND CABLES

Tubular Products

"NATIONAL" WELDED AND "NATIONAL SHELBY" SEAM-
LESS PIPE, STANDARD PIPE, OIL COUNTRY GOODS,
BOILER TUBES, CYLINDERS

Sheet Steel Products

BLACK AND GALVANIZED SHEETS, TIN AND TERNE
PLATE FOR ALL KNOWN USES

Fabricated Steel Structures

BRIDGES, BUILDINGS, TOWERS, TURNTABLES, WELDED
OR RIVETED PLATEWORK, BARGES, TANKS

Trackwork and "Specialties"

"LORAIN" FROGS, SWITCHES, CROSSINGS, STEEL CAST-
INGS, AND INDUSTRIAL CARS; PIG IRON, COAL, COKE

BRANCH OFFICES, REPRESENTATIVES, WAREHOUSES
IN THIRTY CITIES, ABROAD AND ON
THE PACIFIC COAST

United States Steel Products Company

30 CHURCH STREET CABLE ADDRESS "STEELMAKER" NEW YORK

Export Distributors of the Products of

Carnegie Steel Company, The Lorain Steel Company, National
Tube Company, Illinois Steel Company, American Bridge
Company, American Steel & Wire Company, American
Sheet & Tin Plate Company, Tennessee Coal, Iron
& Railroad Company

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.)

"TAKING STOCK OF OURSELVES"

CARDIFF, WALES, December 5, 1929.

SIR:

Referring to conditions which tend to promote *esprit de corps*, cooperative activities, and general or average efficiency, the Foreign Service—unlike most other civil organizations—labors under the great disadvantage of being so scattered in various parts of the world that relatively few officers have the opportunity of meeting each other except at infrequent intervals in Washington, and then only in small groups. Therefore a symposium for the exchange of official experience, of considered views on Service problems, and of ideas for improving the consular work—by utilizing the columns of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, as suggested by its present Editor, in accordance with the liberal policy of the Executive Committee—should, if properly supported, be the means of augmenting materially the common stock of consular experience and of promoting the *morale* and cooperative spirit of the Service.

The constant expansion of consular activities and the frequent changes in the regulations, indicate that the Foreign Service is still in a state of evolution and that the improvements during the next five years will probably be even more important than the progress made during the last five years. That the act of May 24, 1924, no longer meets the needs of the Foreign Service, is indicated by the Moscs bill (S. 4382 and H. R. 13625) which passed the Senate on May 10, 1928, and will probably be reintroduced in the same or modified form during the present regular session of Congress.

REFORM FROM WITHIN

However necessary or desirable may be new or revised statutory provisions in amendment of the act of May 24, 1924, for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service, the question naturally arises: In the carrying out of the Consular Regulations and Executive Orders is there any consular practice which can be improved either by voluntary action on the part of each officer or by a general discussion in this JOURNAL of ways and means calculated to accomplish the desired objects. Candid discussion of Service problems in the columns of this JOURNAL might help materially to bring about desirable reforms in consular practice without changes in the laws or regulations. Even where existing statutory provisions, Consular Regulations, or Departmental instructions may stand in the way of necessary or desirable reforms, I feel sure that Congress or the Department of State, as the case may be, would be interested in any discussion or suggestions of a constructive nature appearing in the Service organ. As consular conferences, except in tiny groups, are impracticable, this appears to be the next best means of hammering out solutions of problems, especially as every suggestion so made is subject to the criticism of one's colleagues. The informality and unofficial character of such contributions is likely to render them more informative and interesting than suggestions communicated by means of official re-



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



ports and despatches, which do not have to run the gauntlet of criticism from officers in the field.

Since the war all classes of people in the United States, especially those participating actively in the affairs of the Government, industry, commerce and social welfare, are taking an ever increasing interest in foreign relations and conditions abroad. At last the American people at large are "sitting up and taking notice" of their Foreign Service, and popular hazy notions of the past are giving way to a better realization of the character and importance of this agency for the peaceful protection of American citizens and interests abroad, for the promotion of our foreign trade, for the interpretation of American ideals and aims, for international cooperation and exchange of knowledge and experience, for the amicable settlement of claims and controversies within diplomatic or consular jurisdiction, and, above all, for the maintenance of international peace and the cultivation of friendly relations between the United States and foreign countries. As the eyes of the Nation are now upon us, every member of the Service should be vitally interested not merely in advancing his own career, but in raising materially the *average level* of efficiency, in upholding the honor and dignity of the Service, and in augmenting its reputation for capacity and zeal on behalf of American interests.

MORALIZING UPON MORALE

As the average level of efficiency, which adds to or detracts from the prestige of the Service, is dependent upon each member's ability, zeal, loyalty and cooperative spirit—which qualities may be summed up in the term *morale*—it is important to consider the internal conditions which vitally affect morale. Here is a problem which cannot be solved without facing the facts. In any occupation requiring intelligence, energy and ambition there is little or no individual development or progress without a sufficient incentive. In place of the attractions of money-making, fame or power—which may induce those in business, industry, art, literature, journalism, politics, and in the technical and learned professions to put forth their best efforts—the opportunity of advancement in rank at reasonable intervals is necessarily the main incentive to those entering the Foreign Service as a career. Therefore, in order to get from these officers the best service of which they are capable, it is of the utmost importance that they do not lose faith in the idea which induced them to sacrifice their prospects in other careers by entering the Foreign Service. This idea is the belief in the reality of the merit system, which cannot be faithfully and effectively carried out without fair competition or *equality of opportunity*. This means having his character, personality and work judged (1) *by persons competent to act judicially*, (2) *by methods unquestionably fair*, and (3) *by the consideration only of facts whose accuracy can be verified*.

By equality of opportunity is not meant the consideration only of seniority in the making of promotions, but in the employment of such methods of reporting upon officers, of estimating the value of their work, and of compiling and using their personnel record, as will gain the confidence of every reasonable officer in the impartiality, conscientiousness and thoroughness of those acting as reporters and judges of his character, personality and efficiency. As each officer's rank in relation to length of service is the public or *superficial* criterion of his comparative success or failure, the existence of conditions which admit possibilities of unfairness in re-



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



porting upon officers or in the preparation and handling of efficiency records, tends to impair the morale of the Service.

FACT-FINDING FACTORS

As the fairness of an officer's rating for promotion depends upon the accuracy and comprehensiveness of his efficiency or personnel record, the system of fact-finding in the Foreign Service should be no less thorough and impartial than that employed by any efficiently conducted large corporation or other organization in which the character, personality and efficiency of its individual members or employes are the essential factors of its success.

If the real object of efficiency reporting be to find the pertinent facts required for making up correct personnel records, of what value are mere expressions of opinion or allegations not consisting of verifiable statements of fact? Is it fair to express opinions reflecting upon the character or efficiency of an officer without supporting evidence vouched for by the reporting officer or obtained from trustworthy sources? If the reporting officer cannot assume responsibility for an unfavorable allegation, should he not in fairness disclose the source of information, so that the accuracy of the statement could be tested?

How can the accuracy of an unfavorable report be tested or put to the proof if it is concealed from the officer reported upon? Although the officer reported upon is not a disinterested witness, how can methods of fact-finding be thorough and comprehensive which keep him in ignorance of unfavorable statements or evidence which he might be able to controvert by counter statements or evidence?

As Locke wisely says, "He that judges without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot acquit himself of judging amiss."

If the efficiency reports or record are not subject to the criticism of the officer reported upon, what protection has he against possible carelessness, exaggeration, guesswork, unfairness, jealousy, revenge or malice on the part of reporting officers or of others making charges or complaints against him?

ARE OFFICERS JUDGED JUDICIALLY?

The American Foreign Service is a dignified and universally respected organization with noble traditions and high ideals whose members have been carefully selected and trained for the Service, in which character, personality, ability, judgment, tact and experience are the most important factors. Therefore, it must be assumed that every officer is carrying out his duties honorably and efficiently until the contrary is proven by convincing evidence impartially collected and judicially considered. Relative to the procedure in connection with the preparation and handling of personnel records, the Foreign Service as a body, as well as the Department of State under whose supervision it functions, has every interest in securing to each officer elementary rights of defense not inferior to those which are legally extended to law violators. As his reputation and position in the Service, and eventually his livelihood, are all at stake, he should as an officer possess and retain the same rights which he would have as a private individual under similar circumstances. Such rights should include: (1) timely and specific notice of the accusing statements or unfavorable information; (2) the name of the informer and his source of information, if any; and (3) ample opportunity

to refute any charges or complaints, to explain the action, policy or attitude which may have been criticised, to correct possible misstatements of fact, and to present evidence to controvert any allegations or testimony unfavorable to him.

As the rating of each officer is based *exclusively* upon his record of efficiency, which is largely made up of entries taken from the "efficiency reports" upon him, the fairness of his rating would of course depend upon the reporting officers' impartiality, disinterested judgment, and personal knowledge of the character, personality and work of the officer so reported upon.

The reporting officer as well as the rating officer is exercising judicial functions, as the former must necessarily exercise some discrimination in finding and reporting facts, rejecting the impertinent and improbable, and accepting only what is plainly evident or apparently verifiable. Can a reporting or rating officer be considered as impartial or disinterested when he is a colleague of the officer reported upon and is thus, in a sense, competing with him for promotion? Thus his disinterestedness would vary with the degree of relationship in rank and period of service which he bore toward the officer reported upon. In the case of any judicial proceeding, in a law court or elsewhere, the judge, jurymen, referee, arbitrator or other person acting in a judicial capacity, whether deciding upon the law or *facts* involved, would be excluded from acting if he bore toward a party to the proceeding any relationship which might prejudice him for or against such party. Rivalry or competition for promotion is only one of several conditions which might obviously tend to prejudice a reporting or a rating officer and thus render it improper for him to exercise any selective or judicial functions relative to opinions or alleged facts concerning the character, personality or efficiency of the officer reported upon.

If the officers' personnel record is concealed from him, thus depriving him of the opportunity to examine, challenge or controvert entries therein which may reflect upon his character, personality or efficiency, how can the rating officers be sure that all the pertinent facts have been ascertained, and how can they act judicially in rating an officer when they have heard and considered only the allegations or evidence against him? "He hears but half who hears one party only."

STAGNATION OR PROGRESS?

In the preparation of efficiency reports the most exhaustive opinions or impressions of personal qualities, capabilities, talents, habits and numerous other points which have to be covered by reporting officers under present instructions may not, with all their detail, furnish an approximate analysis of the character, personality and efficiency of the officer reported upon. In order to obtain a fair estimate of his worth and usefulness as a Foreign Service officer, it would be necessary to make inquiries, so far as practicable, regarding the character of his relations with the authorities, business men and others within the sphere of his official activities; his accustomed grasp and handling of the great variety of legal, business and technical problems constantly coming before consular officers for action or decision; the efficiency of the service which he has organized for getting information, facilitating trade, etc.; his outstanding activities, work and achievements, and the *value placed upon them* by the respective Government bureaus, individuals, business firms and other American organizations to whom his investigations, reports and other good offices on their behalf have been of material assistance. However, this



article is already too long to enlarge upon the possibilities of so improving the system of fact-finding as to give the Department of State and the rating officers the essential information required for fairly determining an officer's relative efficiency and suitability for particular posts.

In any corps of permanent officials or civil servants not subject to that competition which in business life continually weeds out the indolent and inefficient, there is a natural tendency toward stagnation if not counteracted by conditions which stimulate the average official to give to the Service the best of which he is capable. Of these conditions the most important is "fair play," without which there can be no real merit system, however, much lip service may be paid to its principles. If in any body of civil servants the conditions are unfavorable to the cultivation of esprit de corps, of mutual confidence and cooperation, and of enthusiastic interest in the work, there is, according to the lessons of history and experience, danger of such a body degenerating into a bureaucracy or official caste, with its passion for secrecy and circumlocution, its obsolete or obsolescent business methods, its tendency to indolence and dry rot, its arrogance, cant and hypocrisy, its jealousy of special talent, its exaltation of mediocrity, and its encouragement of sycophancy, intrigue and wire-pulling as the necessary means of winning preferment.

In order to avoid the evils of bureaucracy, which are so revolting to sincere believers in democratic and American institutions, the supremacy of the proper ideals and spirit within the Service is even more important than the adoption of laws and regulations designed to bring about the desired conditions. In upholding the

dignity, prestige and efficiency of the Foreign Service every member can do his part by putting into practice its ideals and principles, by keeping in close touch with American economic and cultural movements and progress, and by hearty cooperation with the policy and aims of the President, Congress, and the Department of State, so far as they are applicable to the representation, protection and advancement of American interests abroad.

RALPH C. BUSSEY.

THE MOSES BILL

PARIS, FRANCE, December 30, 1929.

SIR:

In addition to the gratifying news concerning the appropriations in prospect for the coming fiscal year, the December JOURNAL set forth several amendments to the Moses Bill. Responding to the kind invitation of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association, in his interesting editorial, I beg leave to submit the following comments and inquiries regarding this bill, which proposes a substantial reorganization of the Foreign Service.

The clauses relating to annual salary increments, cumulative leaves of absence and retirement after 30 years' service are excellent. Aside from these provisions, the bill reduces the classes of officers from eight to four and sets up a comprehensive system of personnel administration.

The new classes would begin at \$3,500, \$4,500, \$6,000 and \$8,000. Advancements shall be to the minimum salary of the next higher class after at least four years' service in the class from which advanced, save in excep-



JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

NORTH AMERICA
CENTRAL AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
CUBA, PORTO RICO
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
HAITI

"Via All America" CABLE SERVICE

With its background of 50 years' experience in serving the Three Americas, with 47 offices in the principal Latin American cities, "Via All America" offers exceptionally fast, accurate and reliable communication service to Central and South America and the West Indies.

ALL AMERICA CABLES

INCORPORATED

NEW YORK

67 BROAD STREET

(WASHINGTON OFFICE, 1126 CONNECTICUT AVENUE)



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

tional instances as to the latter requirement. Does this mean, for example, that a man who has served three years in the existing Class VII at \$4,000, finding himself in the new Class IV at the same salary, must serve four years therein before becoming eligible to promotion to Class III at \$4,500? Under the present law, and the rule of the Personnel Board, the same man is now eligible to promotion to \$4,500, having served more than 18 months in his class.

The Moses Bill creates gaps of \$1,000 between Classes IV and III, \$1,500 between Classes III and II, and \$2,000 between Classes II and I. Substantial reasons must exist for favoring these changes from the present schedule and I would be glad to see a clear statement of them. After extended reflection over this feature of the bill, and after getting the impressions of several colleagues, I am inclined to fear that its adoption will tend to make the Service more static, instead of more dynamic. Will not the incentive of promotion as a spur to greater efficiency be dulled by the much longer time interval resulting from a 50 percent cut in the classes? It may be mentioned that on a peace-time basis there are eight commissioned grades in the Army and eight in the Navy. Personally, I do not know of any dissatisfaction among the Foreign Service officers with the present classification. Could it not be retained with the addition of the increment feature to all classes, fixing the maximum salary of Class I at \$10,000, the maximum of the Foreign Commerce Service? Under the Moses Bill, Class I is reduced to a minimum of \$8,000 and it will take any officer 10 years to advance therefrom to \$9,000.

Sections 23 and 24 of the bill relate to personnel administration. An additional Assistant Secretary of State would have supervision of the Bureau of Personnel, to which no person in the Foreign Service could be assigned. The new Assistant Secretary of State would also be Chairman of a Board of Selection of five members, only one of whom might be a Foreign Service officer. The Personnel Bureau, supervised by the Assistant Secretary of State, would prepare annually a list of all Foreign Service officers, rated according to their relative efficiency and value to the Service. This list, after approval by the Board of Selection, would be effective for one year as the basis of promotions.

The elimination of Foreign Service officers from personnel administration was recommended by the Senate Subcommittee investigating the Foreign Service, in its report dated May 3, 1928. The report said:

"We believe that the handling of the Foreign Service personnel should be wholly divorced from the personnel itself. We believe it to be bad practice for Foreign Service officers to be passing upon the qualifications of their colleagues."

In a restricted sense, the recommendation of the Senate Sub-Committee may be possible of realization. In a larger sense, however, can it be realized? Under the existing system, which is unaffected by the Bill, the consul passes upon the vice consul in his office; the supervising consul general passes upon the consuls in his jurisdiction, and the inspecting consul general passes upon them all. Officers assigned to the Department receive, grade and evaluate despatches, letters and reports sent in by their colleagues in the field. The ratings being accurately incorporated in the record of the Personnel Board or Bureau, the promotive authority, however constituted, must express in its selections the opinion of Foreign Service officers upon their colleagues, as modified and supplemented by opinions of the controlling officers in the Department.



I do not know whether the personnel administration features of the Moses Bill have the approval of the Department, although I understand that officials there feel the necessity of centering authority and securing more direct action than has been possible under the former, if not the present, personnel procedure. It would be of great interest to the men in the Service, particularly those abroad, to have an expression from a Department official upon this, as well as upon other features, of the Moses Bill. Whether changes deemed advisable in personnel methods should be brought about by Executive Orders, comparatively easy of amendment if found deficient, or by legislation, difficult of amendment, is also a matter that no doubt will receive thorough attention from the Department and from the Congressional committees deliberating upon this bill. It is to be hoped that Senator Moses, whose constructive interest in bettering conditions in the Service entitles him to its sincere appreciation, will contribute the requested JOURNAL article dealing with the purposes and prospects of his legislative measure.

Very respectfully yours,

DAMON C. WOODS.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Extracts from the "Weekly Lists of Selected United States Publications," issued by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., from December 18, 1929, to January 8, 1930:

AERONAUTICS

Fifteenth annual report of National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1929, administration report without technical reports. 1929. 89 pages, 1 illus. (National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.) 25 cents.

A report on the organization and general activities of the National Advisory Committee, reports of technical committees, technical publications issued, with a summary of progress in aircraft development.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Official list of commissioned and other officers of United States Public Health Service, also list of United States marine hospitals, quarantine, immigration, relief stations, and quarantine vessels. July 1, 1929. 76 pages. (Treasury Dept.) 15 cents.

This list covers the Regular Corps, commissioned medical officers, Reserve Corps, other medical and dental personnel, scientific and technical personnel, and list of the stations and districts.

RADIO STATIONS

Commercial and Government radio stations of United States. Edition June 30, 1929. 211 pages. (Commerce Dept., Radio Division.) 15 cents.

This list has been very much in demand and covers the commercial and radio stations of the United States, including the stations alphabetically by names of stations, by names of vessels, by call signals; commercial aircraft stations, alphabetically by names of stations, and by call signals; broadcasting stations alphabetically by States and cities, by call signals and by frequencies; Government land radio stations by names of stations, by names of vessels; relay broadcasting stations, experimental stations, technical and training stations, with appendix

Does Your Hobby Pay Its Way?



Photograph by W. G. Meredith.

STATUE OF ST. GUERIN, PLOUMANACH, BRITANY

Make Your Pen and Camera Yield Profit Plus Pleasure

Scenes commonplace to you are strange and fascinating to people in other parts of the world.

Humanized photographs and descriptions of what you see and do around your post may well be intensely interesting to the National Geographic Magazine's 4,400,000 readers at home and abroad.

This Magazine is constantly searching for such photographs and articles.

You can take advantage of this ready market by submitting your photographs and manuscripts to the Editor for approval. You will be paid liberally for all material meeting our requirements.

Write for booklet describing the kind of photographs needed. Address, The Editor.

National Geographic Magazine
Washington, D. C.



covering commercial vessels, Government vessels, Government radio compass stations, International Morse Code and signals, list of abbreviations, and list of radio districts.

SHIPPING BOARD

Thirteenth annual report of United States Shipping Board, fiscal year ended June 30, 1929. 1929. 152 pages, charts. (Shipping Board.) 20 cents.

Operations of the Shipping Board are covered in this report for a year's period, with organization, charts, etc., and also operations of the Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, and this is accompanied by statistical appendixes covering vessels sold and disposed of, vessels controlled, summarized cash statements, etc.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

Data on ultra-violet solar radiation and solarization of window materials. 1929. (From Bureau of Standards Journal of Research, Vol. 3, Nov., 1929, Research Paper No. 113.) 15 cents.

It is well known that common window glass shuts out completely the ultra-violet rays in sunlight of wave lengths less than about 310 mu, and owing to the importance of this question to the public, an investigation was instituted. This bulletin is a report on the subject, giving results derived from the use of various kinds of glasses.

The Editor, last December, asked if these notes were of interest. So far, only one expression of interest has been received. Possibly the items published have not appealed to readers, and if so, this column should be modified or abandoned.

CONTENTS

THE PALACE OF THE PERRICHOLI—By John M. Cabot 37
VIRGINIA HOUSE, Richmond, Va. 40
LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN AERONAUTICS—By Honorable Harry F. Guggenheim 43
HOMES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE—II. 45
ITEMS 47
BIRTHS 49
ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON: Address by the Honorable Joseph P. Cotton 50
RETIREMENT OF I. P. ROOSA 51
LINTHICUM BILL 52
HARRIMAN SCHOLARSHIP 52
PUGSLEY SCHOLARSHIPS 53
INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER—By James O. Murdock 54
"DOWN UNDER"—By Leo J. Callanan 55
FREDERIC HAMMOND 56
NECROLOGY 57
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE 60
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES 61
COMMERCIAL WORK FOR DECEMBER 64
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES 64
TRADE COMPLAINTS 65
ERUPTION OF MONT PELEE—By James E. Parks 68
LETTERS 70
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS 75

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.

Your Home In Washington

—for an occasional visit, a month, or for years—
should be selected with extraordinary care.

Convenience, comfort, congenial neighbors, attractive surroundings, reasonable rates—these will be your first considerations. Inevitably, therefore, you will choose one of the apartment homes or apartment hotels included in our list of better properties.

If you are planning to establish a residence in Washington, for a visit or for an indefinite sojourn, write us frankly concerning your needs and preferences. We will be glad to offer suggestions. It will give us pleasure to furnish any information you may desire.



PHIL T. HEDIN
Apartment Manager

UNITED REALTIES INCORPORATED
Wardman Park Hotel Washington, D. C.

The New AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE *ranks with the finest in the World*

IN the busy years since 1918 there has been built up in the United States an extensive new Merchant Marine that in equipment, personnel and ability ranks with the finest in the world. It consists of a fleet of hundreds of speedy, modern vessels contained in the 17 lines operated for the United States Shipping Board and in the many others developed by the Shipping Board but now under private ownership.



Sailing regularly to practically every port of importance in the world, these fast American freight vessels have played an important part in our world-wide industrial expansion of the last few years. Today they offer manufacturers and producers in this country such dependable, economical transportation facilities as have never before been available.

A special service open to users of the Shipping Board lines is the advice and counsel of their experienced American operators. These experts are always glad to discuss any transportation problems. Write for complete information to

**UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
MERCHANT FLEET CORPORATION**

WASHINGTON, D. C.