

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



HORATIO MOOERS  
*American Consul at Quebec, Canada*

Vol. VIII MARCH, 1931 No. 3

BANKING AND INVESTMENT SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

# The National City Bank of New York and Affiliated Institutions

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK



HEAD OFFICE: 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

*Foreign Branches in* ARGENTINA . BELGIUM . BRAZIL . CHILE . CHINA . COLOMBIA . CUBA  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . ENGLAND . INDIA . ITALY . JAPAN . MANCHURIA . MEXICO . PERU . PHILIPPINE  
ISLANDS . 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 I<sup>er</sup>

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

*Head Office:* 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

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

BANQUE NATIONALE DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI

*Head Office:* PORT AU-PRINCE, HAITI

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY

*Head Office:* 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

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 Offices

34, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. 2 11, WATERLOO PLACE, S. W. 1

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. VIII, No. 3

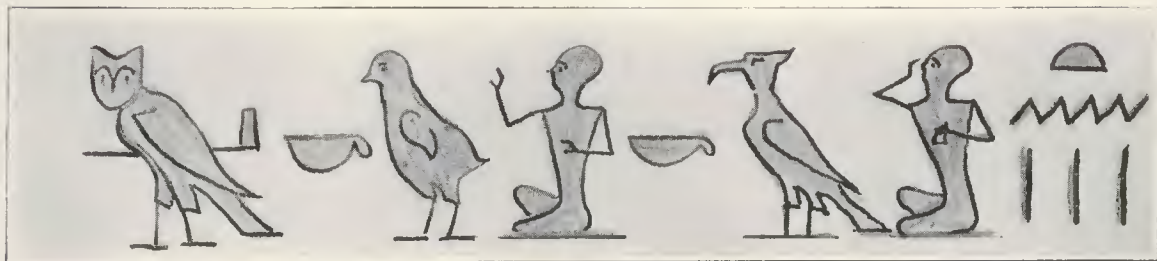
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1931

## “Here Am I When Thou Callest”

By HORATIO MOOERS, *Consul, Quebec, Canada*

(AWARDED FIRST PRIZE IN CONTEST)



\*(MAKU—A  
HERE AM I

KA—TEN!)  
WHEN THOU CALLEST!

OLD Egypt. But an Egypt transplanted a thousand miles from the Nile. Row upon row of inlaid coffers, carefully labeled, painted in bright colors of green and red; incense jars of basalt and jade; grave images of all sizes with sightless, staring eyes of lacquer; urns, waist-high, of glazed clay, filled with larks' breasts in oil; red, brown-earth vessels of grain and jugs for wine and water, for by the Book of the Dead, the Spirit will arise and hunger.

Priceless rolls of pure linen, yellowed with time; brown, shrivelled, jewelled forms under glass cases, which once were powerful, living Kings and Priestesses who were Queens; golden chairs with backs carved as serpents and legs fashioned as animals, richly inlaid with much ivory and silver. Old Egypt. But all dead. Dead three thousand years.

So the three of us stood in silence and gazed—the old Turin Museum guide, the dark, handsome,

\* See Budge's "The Mummy," page 214, "Funeral Archaeology of Egypt."

young stranger, and I—gazed fascinatedly into the depths of a glass cabinet, and in that cabinet was the nude statuette of a very beautiful Egyptian girl. Nothing so very romantic to the ear, as I write these words now, but that image was more than just an image, it was a living image which in some mysterious way radiated Life and Love and Hope, and even a sort of Joy and everything that Youth typifies and immortalizes at its highest pitch. She must have been about 15 years old. Some forgotten woodcarver of Thebes had fashioned her from rich, dark olive wood, and the smooth shoulders and straight limbs reflected the glow of the dusty lamp overhead, just as her living body had reflected the hot African sun so many, many years ago. We all seemed to be struck by the face—a sweet, oval little face, half hidden by a mass of straight, black hair falling in carved splendor over the delicate breasts and frail shoulders, partly veiling the yet blacker eyes, which shone from under painted lids like pools of deep water.



Her arms, the palms of the hands close against the rounded thighs, were rigid and tense like those of a little soldier at attention.

Now a wooden statuette, particularly one not over 10 inches in height, carved in the straight-lined fashion of early Egyptian craftsmen, does not usually portray character. Yet this one did that and more. It shone with all that childish beauty can give, as well as with all that centuries of life can teach. Back of that adolescence which first appealed, there was something bigger and harder to understand—a sort of divine heritage, the heritage of unending patience, unfathomable devotion to some ideal, and the love of Life itself for what Life gave. A heritage that was born centuries ago before Christ walked on the shores of Galilee or Muhamed taught the religion of brotherly love.

There stood all three of us, brought together by chance, it seemed; stood and mused although the closing hour was fast drawing near. The old guide, a typical Turin Museum accessory, was referring to it as "*la statuetta*," as though nothing else about the room mattered much, although he had so far told us little about her.

"Look, *Signori!*" spoke the old fellow, "regard well the childish splendor of this *ragazza*, in all the collection there is nothing finer. Lower your heads, Sirs . . . So! . . . note how her eyes shine, even in the approaching darkness; for more than 40 years have I watched and studied her . . . stranger than living eyes are those. They tell me she has been here a long time before my service began . . . 'waiting' . . . 'waiting' for what, *Signori?*"

Outside a cold Alpine wind lashed the windows with gusts of rain and sleet. He coughed rather painfully, it seemed, and removing his steel spectacles, polished them a moment before going on with the story which he had already, doubtless, told thousands before us. Forty years of service in that damp old building! Forty years of "week days, Sundays, and holidays" . . . a living being surrounded by the civilization, culture, food, implements, and even the dead bodies of a forgotten race!

I asked him who she was.

"Signor," replied the aged one, "she is little Ansa-Tah-Nimu, the favorite slave of Prince Oehus . . . Third Dynasty . . . who died of the Plague about three thousand five hundred years B. C. They tell me much has been deciphered relative to their happiness together. The *statuette* was carved by her command while Prince Oehus lay upon his death bed. In a manner, *Signori*, it is an 'Ushabitu' figure, or grave-

image, since it was found at the feet of the dead Prince in his Tomb. Yet, the fact that it is somewhat larger and more carefully detailed, makes it more of a 'Ptah-Seker-Anser' or 'Osiris' image; although the head plumes are lacking . . ."

Then the dark young stranger, whom neither of us had noticed much until now, spoke for the first time.

"Tell me," he began, "is it not true that Ptah-Seker-Anser figures are hollow within and are usually destined to contain written prayers or other papyri, asking the Gods to have mercy for those departed and to unite them in the next world with those they loved?"

The old man looked up quickly at the speaker. Maybe it was his pronounced accent, or the suddenness of the question. I fancied he was not a little surprised that such a query should come from one who until now had shown but passing interest in what he saw. Now it is Un-Italian and Un-Latin to show no emotion, and the stranger's noble features and dark complexion seemed to belie such a reserve. Besides, he was not well dressed, and all guides are apt to gauge the length of their explanations in accord with the prospects of a tip. Old clothes seldom hide generous *pourboires*. Anyway, the old man came a little nearer and touched the stranger timidly on the arm.

"Not for a long time have I had such a question put to me. With this modern life . . . the fever of making many Lire without much working . . . the craze for new sensations . . . fewer and fewer are those who come to my rooms. My own people come indeed seldom. The English . . . when it rains!"

We all smiled, conscious of the whirling rain without.

"Now and then a Frenchman . . . the Germans and the Swiss methodically . . . and then of course there are the professional designers who come with paint box and camera to steal 'motifs' for next year's styles and Music Hall reviews!"

His gaze left the cabinet and its dusty curios to wander across the hall to a certain door, as if more was to be told once across its threshold. He seemed to hesitate and looked toward the silent visitor. As their eyes met he decided the matter affirmatively, and beckoned, without speaking, for us to follow him. His keys rattled in the old fashioned lock and we passed into a small, stuffy chamber apparently used on occasions by visiting scholars of neighboring universities when they desired privacy in research work. An old and much



scratched desk piled high with parchments and opened reference books bore out my speculations. Once within, and the door closed securely, he led us straight to a corner where hung a small papyrus, framed under thick glass. He turned slowly about and faced us. In his eyes I fancied I saw an expression of pride and pleasure as if he were privileged to reveal something of a secret.

"Ecco, Signori," he began with a quick gesture, "here is indeed the original prayer of little Ansa-Tah-Nimu, conceived by her on the occasion of the death of her lover and Prince."

Then he lowered a nearby electric light to shoulder height so that we might not miss a word of what was to come. I was surprised to find a translation in three modern languages tacked just below the frame. Without thinking I began to read aloud the English version. Probably the sound of my voice made me aware that to do so was to presume that my companion knew my tongue; I begged to be forgiven and put the question to him. He smiled pleasantly, bowed, and in excellent English assured me that he had a slight knowledge of "that master medium of commerce." So, I went on at his request:

I

O God Amen-Ra! O Ye Great Amsun!  
Horus! O Cesu! Atmos! . . .  
Ye Divinities of the Infinite!  
Hear Ye the Prayer of Little  
Ansa-Tah-Nimu; it is I thy daughter  
Who mourns the passing of her  
Lover the Great Prince Ochus!  
Listen Ye to the prayer to one  
Who must live on and on though  
Her Prince has departed from her!

II

If, in the nether world, it is written  
That he must still do great works,  
If he must rule there as he has here,  
Let me, O Ye Ones of Great Strength,  
Do for him that which is Difficult and  
Irkome; I it shall be who will bring  
Sand from the East to the West;  
I who shall spade the dry earth;  
I who shall carry water from the  
Canals to the fields; I who shall  
Fill his cup with early wine;  
I who shall stand before him at Noon,  
With arms uplifted, so that the burning  
Rays may not scorch his face.

III

If it be written that his path shall lie  
Across shadowy lands, I will follow;  
If it winds through bright and happy vales,  
Where water dwells in abundance, I will  
Follow . . . for whatever be his form or being,  
By his ring of gold with the sacred ruby will  
I know him . . .

Some one was sobbing in the room. I stopped

short. It was the dark young man—sobbing uncontrollably—hysterically—piteously there upon his knees, between us, his head bowed—his long nervous hands covering his eyes.

I think we both saw it at the same moment. On his left hand, the marriage finger, was a massive, pale-gold ring worked in the form of entwined serpents, and between their heads was sunk a stone with all the dull fire of a ruby.

The guide touched me on the shoulder. "That prayer," he said softly, "it is but the emotion of the lines, with us Latins it is sometimes so. Perhaps you do not understand; but go on with the reading. Signor, it is better to finish, he expects you to continue."

IV

If it is written that his path be beset with  
Venomous serpents and all manner of repulsive  
Animals, yet will I follow him through eternities  
Of blackest Night! of sunless days; through centuries  
Of Death within Death will I follow and go by  
His side . . .  
Until the Night and the Day shall be One and in  
The moment of Dawning, O Ye Of Great Power,  
Grant that when his gaze falls upon the spirit  
Standing close, asking,  
"Who follows me here?"

It may be given me to answer, when he doth but speak first:

V

"Behold, Love! . . . Here am I when thou callest!"

That was all. The young man between us was now silent and in full possession of feelings and emotions. He had remained upon his knees, listening intently, until the prayer was finished, but then arose quickly and smiled . . . a little apologetically I thought . . . when my voice ceased and the stillness of the darkening museum settled in about us.

"Gentlemen—Signori," he began, "I pray you to forgive me." His voice was clear now and there was a happy lilt to his speaking. "I am not, as you probably guess, of this country or continent. and I have travelled a great deal and very far from my own land in search of something which I can not explain to you, but which doctors generalize as 'health.' Your Continental physicians put all longings and desires, whether of the soul or body, under that vague term—'health.' I have spent much money in doing my best to obtain peace of mind and came here today for no more particular reason than to seek, for an hour or two, the tranquility of this ancient collection . . . and it was destined that *here* I should find all, and more, than I sought. So gentlemen, try to pardon what you have seen and which you can never possibly hope to understand—since I hardly do myself!"

(Continued on page 122)



*National Photo Co.*  
THE HONORABLE  
J. CHARLES LINTHICUM

## American Foreign Service Association Luncheon

THE American Foreign Service Association met at luncheon at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., January 28, 1931, the guests of honor being the Honorable Henry W. Temple, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, and the Honorable J. Charles Linthicum, member of the same committee. The attendance, which included many of the officials of the Department of State as well as American Foreign Service Officers, numbered nearly one hundred. The Honorable Wilbur J. Carr presided, having the



*Harris & Ewing*  
THE HONORABLE  
HENRY W. TEMPLE

guests of honor beside him; and at the table of honor were also the Honorable William R. Castle, Jr., the Honorable Francis White, the Honorable Green H. Hackworth, and Consul General H. M. Byington, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association.

Mr. Carr in his brief introductory remarks said how fortunate they were in their honor guests, both members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and members of the Foreign Buildings Commission; furthermore one represented the Republican party, and the other the Democratic party, which evidenced the decidedly non-partisan character of the occasion. Moreover both gentlemen for many years had shown their interest in the Foreign Service and the Department, and both had contributed very highly to what we have of legislation and appropriations which have gone so far towards the success attained.

Mr. Carr then presented Dr. Temple, who spoke as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen of the Foreign Service, and of the State Department. I consider it a very great honor to be asked to come here today, though it is somewhat embarrassing to be asked to speak, for I have prepared nothing. Perhaps you will permit me merely to continue the conversation I have had with those near me during luncheon about the Foreign Service

and the State Department and the Foreign Service buildings. I have been for about 18 years a member of the committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Linthicum who will speak later was a member of the committee before I was. Mr. Linthicum has been a member also of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission ever since it was created. I became a member of it recently after the unfortunate death of Mr. Porter. I am interested in the work and I take for granted that you are.

We are attempting just now in the House to get an authorization for the appropriation of \$10,000,000 more to carry on the work of preparing in foreign countries such buildings as may be needed not only for office buildings but for residences of the representatives of the United States Government. I find a good deal of sentiment wherever I have spoken on the subject throughout the country. I have talked to business men, Chambers of Commerce and Bankers' Associations, and I find that there is what I did not expect to find—a really unusual interest in the project of putting up buildings in foreign countries where the United States Government has business to do. Most of our people do not know the volume of that business. I do not know how many employes there are, for example, in the Diplomatic and Consular Service in Paris. Including the mili-



tary, naval and commercial attaches and those in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, there are about 40 commissioned officers all told. I have been told today that there are from 125 to 150 employes there. I believe that the popular conception of that work is that there is an Ambassador there who with two or three secretaries does all the work. I mention Paris merely as an illustration. It requires an office building of considerable size and a residence fitted not only for the habitation of an American gentleman, but for the home of an Ambassador whose duties require a great deal of official entertaining.

In talking to church gatherings, such as synods, general assemblies, conferences or associations, the work of their own missionaries in foreign countries may be mentioned for comparison. The churches provide for the people that they send to foreign countries—putting up suitable buildings, whether for the home of the missionary or for schools and churches for carrying on of his work. If the missionary needs a school house, the churches at home provide it. If the Foreign Service buildings differ from those that the missionary needs, it is because the business of the United States differs from that of the church. It is a perfectly fair comparison. The Chamber of Commerce and banking associations and business organizations and church assemblies easily realize this.

I believe that members of the House of Representatives who are scattered all over the United States can do a great deal to enlighten public sentiment. The people are interested when they understand, and they can readily be made to understand. We can not get everybody to understand this policy. We even get votes in Congress against it. We take our bumps and go on with our plans if we can get them through. I am happy to say that in the House of Representatives and in the Senate the ancient policy has been modified. There used to be a limit of \$150,000 for any building and we could not appropriate more than \$500,000 for foreign service buildings in any one year. The new policy is a great improvement.

We have had an authorization of \$10,000,000 for buildings abroad. The appropriations under this authorization have not yet reached quite \$8,000,000 and the actual expenditures are still not more than \$3,000,000. We have been planning ahead of the expenditures, of course. We have been planning ahead of the appropriations, but within the limit of the authorization. Most of the expensive places, as you very well

understand, Paris, Berlin, Buenos Aires, and Tokyo have been taken care of and when we get the new authorization, \$10,000,000, we will be able to provide for a much larger number of the places where our representatives are sent to take care of our interests. We ought to take care beyond any doubt of the places which are unhealthful, or where the buildings available for rent are not such as American citizens would live in at home. In the Orient, in the Tropics, we ought to take care of them. Buildings are needed in those places where we have to make a showing equal to that made by other great powers, as well as in places where the health and comfort of our diplomatic and consular officers and their families and employes require it. Then how far beyond that we need go in the future is a question to be considered later.

Formerly, when our appropriations were made for post offices in the United States, Congress attempted to say where the post offices should be built. The results were not satisfactory. The selection of the city where the post office building is to be erected is now in the hands of a commission. They go before the appropriations committee and indicate the towns or cities where the buildings will be erected, and they usually get the amount asked for. We have the same system for handling the Foreign Service Buildings fund—by a commission which, under the law, is to select the foreign cities where the buildings are to be placed. We will go as far as we can if we get the extra \$10,000,000 that we are asking for.

Mr. Carr then presented Mr. Linthicum, who spoke as follows:

"Dr. Temple says that when he came to the Committee on Foreign Affairs he found me there. I think you will all admit whether he preceded me or I preceded him, the Doctor is a very apt pupil—certainly one of the ablest chairmen we have ever had.

"Frequently officers of the Foreign Service have called upon me and they have asked whether I thought it was worth while for them to continue in the Service, or whether in view of the fact that living expenses have so increased since the World War, I would advise them to get out and try something else. I have told them on every occasion to stay in. Stick to the ship, that better times are to come.

"Men who look at it just now would think it is somewhat cramped—not sufficiently provided for. It reminds me that when we view a great painting we are told not to get too close to the picture



—to stand off and view it from a distance; in that way we view the entire subject. Do not view the Foreign Service too closely by observing some particular feature or position with which you are displeased, but stand off and look at it as a whole; get a full view of it as it is today, and then compare it to what it was 20 years ago when I came to the House of Representatives, or 18 years ago when our chairman, Dr. Temple, came. We have accomplished many things since that time.

“A man might have spent all his life in the Service and at the age of retirement, at the end of the trail, find no retirement fund for him, whereas now there are increased salaries, post allowance and many have rent, heat and light and some even representation allowance, and a retirement when you have completed your work. Think of the conditions before the Rogers Bill was passed, before the career service was taken care of in that bill. We struggled with it several years before we could come to a conclusion. Mr. Rogers and I were the sub-committee. I let Mr.

Rogers do most of the shaping of his bill, and then we reported it to the House and managed to pass it. This Rogers Act has meant so very much to the Foreign Service and to the State Department.

“I have a bill by which I am trying to take care of the clerks in the Foreign Service—men who have not been taken care of properly—men who have not received any part of the rent, fuel and light appropriation. I am trying to base that service on the plan of the Rogers Act for the career service. Through the work of our good friend, Chairman Temple, and Mr. Carr, of the State Department, we have about reached a decision upon that bill and its prospect of passing is very much brighter indeed. It will carry with it the Moses bill as amended in conformity with the views of the Department of State.

“I am glad to say that the Foreign Service and the State Department are branching out, as I might say. You know it is said ‘it pays to advertise.’ There was a time back when they did not



*Photo by Harris & Ewing*

## AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL CLASS OF FEBRUARY, 1931

*Front row, left to right: James B. Stewart, William R. Costle, Wilbur J. Corr, Homer M. Byington. Second row: H. Gordon Minnigerode, Kenneth S. Stout, John C. Pool, Donald D. Edgor, Gerald F. McNerney, John J. MacDonald. Third row: Willard Golbroith, William S. Farrell, Theodore S. Cleveland, Harrison A. Lewis, Arthur L. Richards, James K. Penfield*



go out and tell the good news and the glad tidings to the people of the country. When the Ambassador to Chile, Mr. Culbertson, came up here, he as well as other visiting diplomatic and consular officers, went out and told the public what they were doing at their posts.

"I notice when our good friend the Consul General from Buenos Aires, Mr. Messersmith, came up, he was asked to go throughout the country and tell the people what he was doing down in Buenos Aires and what the Foreign Service was doing down there. When the Commercial Attaché, Dr. Dye, of the Embassy in Buenos Aires, came here he was requested to go out and tell the people what the Department of Commerce was doing in Buenos Aires. So you are taking the right step. You are letting the people know throughout the country what you are doing. You are the great strong arm of the Government for peace and prosperity throughout the world. It is a great pleasure to all of us to know that you are making this step forward, which for many years was more or less neglected.

"We are placing our people in a very much better position throughout the world than formerly. We are giving the Ambassadors and the Ministers, and the Consuls, homes and sanitary surroundings which say, as it were to the people, here is what we are and this is how we intend to take care of our people. What you are interested in is the fact that you have on the committees—in the House of Representatives and in the Senate—men who are right with you for this progress and for this work. We want to make it not only as good as any department in the United States Government, but we want to make it better than any department in the United States Government.

"It is always a pleasure to meet you. We are all so very busy while Congress is in session, with interruptions, et cetera, that we can never get down and really meet the people of the Service. I want you to know that on the Foreign Affairs Committee you have gentlemen who are deeply interested in the Foreign Service. On that committee there are no politics. If we should change the seating of members of that committee, and ask our chairman to tell you by their votes which are Democrats and which are Republicans, he could not tell you. The only question raised in that committee is whether it is for your benefit and that of the Government, and no question need be asked.

"I thank you, ladies and gentlemen."

## LADIES' LUNCHEON

The women of the American Foreign Service met for luncheon on January 28 at Gisler's Restaurant, having as honor guests Mrs. Henry W. Temple and Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum. Mrs. Byington, chairman of the committee, introduced Mrs. Linthicum, who told of the various American embassies and legations which she visited last summer in Europe and Latin America with her husband who is a member of the American Foreign Service Building Commission. Mrs. Linthicum emphasized the need of cooperation if we are eventually to have embassies of which we may be proud.

Attending the luncheon were Mesdames Alling, Briggs, Byington, Carr, Castle, Chapin, Chipman, Cochran, Coulter, her guest Mrs. Coulter, Dawson and Miss Dawson, de Lambert, her guests Mrs. Bloor and Miss Lindo, Dodge, Fisher, Fuller, Hamilton, Henderson, Hengstler, Hodgdon, Holcombe, Hubner, Ingram, her guest Mrs. Alderman, Jacobs, Jay, Jones, Longyear, MacEachran, her guest Mrs. William O. Jones, Martin, Matthews, McBride, Mc Nerney, Merrill, Minter, Murphy, Murray, her guests Mrs. Green and Mrs. Culbertson, Packer, Scott, Southgate, Spruks, Stewart, Tait, Thurston, Wheeler, White, Wilson, and Winans.

## SPECIAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATION

A special meeting of the American Foreign Service Association was held in the diplomatic reception room of the Department of State on January 22, 1931, at 4.30 p. m., in order to consider the amendment of Section V of the Articles of Association so as to eliminate, in electing officers of the Association, the distinction now made with regard to service in the consular and diplomatic branches of the Foreign Service.

Due notice of the meeting and of the proposed amendment was, on January 13, sent to all members of the Association present in Washington. Fifty-two members attended the meeting, and the amendment was adopted by unanimous vote.

It is proposed to publish in an early issue of the JOURNAL the full text of the Articles of Association, wherein the above mentioned amendment will appear.

# Linthicum-Moses Act

ON FEBRUARY 17, 1931, the Senate agreed to the report of the conference managers on the Linthicum Bill (H. R. 9110) and on the following day the House similarly agreed. The bill, as amended, is therefore ready to be laid before the President for approval or disapproval. If approved by the President, the new bill will enter into effect on July 1, 1931, and the Foreign Service will have new basic legislation.

In the JOURNAL for December, 1930, an announcement was made of the status of the Linthicum Bill and of the Moses Bill. It will be recalled that the Linthicum Bill passed the House and the Senate during the first session of the present Congress, but that the Senate amended the bill by adding on the text of the Moses Bill. The House refused to accept the Senate amendment and the bill went to conference. The conference managers on the part of the Senate were Senators Moses, Reed and Harrison; and the House managers were Representatives Temple, Fish and Linthicum. The Senate managers reported to the Senate on February 16, 1931, that the conference had agreed to accept the Senate amendment, which had in the meantime been considerably altered from its original form. On February 17, 1931, the House managers made a similar report to the House of Representatives. On the same day the conference report was agreed to by the Senate, and on the following day, February 17, it was accepted by the House. There remains therefore only signature by the President before the bill becomes law.

The altered amendment to the Linthicum Bill, which is in reality a new Moses Bill, has been inspected by several officials of the Department, by members of the Foreign Service Association and by certain Foreign Service officers in the field. In its present form it is believed that the entire bill will appeal to the Service as a distinct improvement and advance over present legislation. If approved by the President the bill will become the most important piece of Foreign Service legislation since the enactment of the Rogers Act.

In many respects the bill as agreed to by the Senate and House is similar to the Moses Bill, which was printed in the JOURNAL of June, 1928, but there are various important changes and improvements which will be apparent in the following text:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress as-*

*sembled,* That the clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America shall be graded and classified as follows, and shall receive, within the limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may make, the basic compensations specified:

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.

SEC. 2. 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.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, at posts where in his judgment it is required by the public interests for the purpose of meeting the unusual or excessive costs of living ascertained by him to exist, to grant compensation to clerks assigned there in addition to the basic rates herein specified, within such appropriations as Congress may make for such purpose: *Provided, however,* That all such additional compensation with the reasons therefor shall be reported to Congress with the annual budget.

SEC. 4. No clerk who is not an American citizen shall hereafter be appointed to serve in a diplomatic mission.

SEC. 5. The President is hereby authorized to prescribe regulations for the administration of the foregoing provisions.

SEC. 6. Section 5 of the Act of April 5, 1906, entitled "An Act to provide for the reorganization of the Consular Service" (United States Code, page 646, section 57), is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 7. That the act (Public, No. 135, 68th Cong.) approved May 24, 1924, entitled 'An Act for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service of the United States, and for other purposes,' be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. That hereafter the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States shall be known as the Foreign Service of the United States.

"SEC. 9. That the official designation "Foreign Service officers" as employed throughout this act, shall be deemed to denote permanent officers in the Foreign Service below the grade of minister, all of whom are subject to promotion on merit and who may be appointed to either Diplomatic or Consular positions or assigned to serve in the Department of State subject to section 21 of this act, at the discretion of the President.

"SEC. 10. That the officers in the Foreign Service shall hereafter be graded and classified as follows with the salaries of each class herein affixed thereto, except as increases in salaries are authorized in section 33 of this act, but not exceeding in number for each class a proportion of the total number of officers in the service represented in the following percentage limitations:

"Ambassadors and ministers as now or hereafter provided: Foreign Service officers as follows: Class 1, 6 percent, \$9,000 to \$10,000; class 2, 7 percent, \$8,000 to \$8,900; class 3, 8 percent, \$7,000 to \$7,900; class 4, 9 percent, \$6,000 to \$6,900; class 5, 10 percent, \$5,000 to



\$5,900; class 6, 14 percent, \$4,500 to \$4,900; class 7, \$4,000 to \$4,400; class 8, \$3,500 to \$3,900; unclassified, \$2,500 to \$3,400: *Provided*, That as many Foreign Service officers above class 6 as may be required for the purpose of inspection may be detailed by the Secretary of State for that purpose.

"Sec. 11. That Foreign Service officers may be commissioned as diplomatic or consular officers or both: *Provided*, That all such appointments shall be made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. *And provided further*, That all official acts of such officers while serving under diplomatic or consular commissions in the Foreign Service shall be performed under their respective commissions as secretaries or as consular officers.

"Sec. 12. That hereafter appointments to the position of Foreign Service officer shall be made after examination and officers so appointed shall serve a suitable period of probation in an unclassified grade or, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, after five years of continuous service in an executive or quasi executive position in the Department of State, by transfer therefrom: *Provided*, That no candidate shall be eligible for examination for Foreign Service officer who is not an American citizen and who shall not have been such at least 15 years: *Provided further*, That reinstatement of Foreign Service officers separated from the classified service by reason of appointment to some other position in the Government service may be made by Executive order of the President under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. Except that the number of such officers reinstated shall not affect the number of the percentage of the class provided in section 10.

"All appointments of Foreign Service officers shall be by commission to a class and not by commission to a particular post, and such officers shall be assigned to posts and may be transferred from one post to another by order of the President as the interests of the service may require: *Provided*, That the classification of secretaries in the Diplomatic Service and of consular officers is hereby abolished without, however, in anywise impairing the validity of the present commissions of secretaries and consular officers.

"Sec. 13. That section 5 of the act of February 5, 1915 (Public, No. 242), is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 14. That the Secretary of State is directed to report from time to time to the President, along with his recommendations, the names of those Foreign Service officers who by reason of efficient service have demonstrated special capacity for promotion to the grade of minister and the names of those Foreign Service officers and clerks and officers and employes in the Department of State who by reason of efficient service, an accurate record of which shall be kept in the Department of State, have demonstrated special efficiency, and also the names of persons found upon taking the prescribed examination to have fitness for appointment to the service, and any Foreign Service officer who may hereafter be promoted to a higher class within the classification prescribed in section 10 of this act shall have the status and receive the compensation attaching to such higher class from the date stated in his commission as the effective date of his promotion to such higher class.

"That the grade of consular assistant is hereby abolished.

"Sec. 15. That sections 1697 and 1698 of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 16. Every secretary, consul general, consul, vice

consul of career, or Foreign Service officer, before he receives his commission or enters upon the duties of his office, shall give to the United States a bond, in such form as the President shall prescribe, with such sureties, who shall be permanent residents of the United States, as the Secretary of State shall approve, in a penal sum not less than the annual compensation allowed to such officer, conditioned for the true and faithful accounting for, paying over, and delivering up of all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records, papers, and other property which shall come to his hands or to the hands of any other person to his use as such officer under any law now or hereafter enacted, and for the true and faithful performance of all other duties now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as such officer: *Provided*, That the operation of no existing bond shall in anywise be impaired by the provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That such bond shall cover by its stipulations all official acts of such officer, whether commissioned as diplomatic or consular officer or Foreign Service officer. The bonds herein mentioned shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Sec. 17. That the provisions of section 4 of the Act of April 5, 1906, relative to the powers, duties, and prerogatives of consuls general at large are hereby made applicable to the Foreign Service officers detailed for the purpose of inspection, who shall, under the direction of the Secretary of State, inspect in a substantially uniform manner the work of diplomatic and consular officers.

"Sec. 18. That the provisions of sections 8 and 10 of the Act of April 5, 1906, relative to official fees and the method of accounting therefor shall apply to diplomatic officers below the grade of minister and to consular officers.

"Sec. 19. That under such regulations as the President may prescribe, and within the limitations of such appropriations as may be made therefor, which appropriations are hereby authorized, ambassadors, ministers, diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers may be granted allowances for representation; and also post allowances wherever the cost of living may be proportionately so high that in the opinion of the Secretary of State such allowances are necessary to enable such diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers to carry on their work efficiently: *Provided*, That all such allowances shall be accounted for to the Secretary of State in such manner and under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe and the authorization and approval of such expenditures by the Secretary of State, as complying with such rules and regulations, shall be binding upon all officers of the Government: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall report all such expenditures annually to the Congress with the budget estimates of the Department of State.

"Sec. 20. Appropriations are authorized for the salary of a private secretary to each ambassador who shall be appointed by the ambassador and hold office at his pleasure.

"Sec. 21. That any Foreign Service officer may be assigned for duty in the Department of State without loss of class or salary, such assignment to be for a period of not more than three years, unless the public interests demand further service, when such assignment may be extended for a period not to exceed one year. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1742 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, any ambassador or minister or any Foreign Service officer of whatever class

(Continued on page 106)

**THE  
AMERICAN  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

Vol. VIII      MARCH, 1931      No. 3

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

*The American Foreign Service Journal is published monthly by the American Foreign Service Association, and is distributed by the Association to its members gratis. The Journal is also open to private subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$1.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy, payable to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.*

Copyright, 1930, by the American Foreign Service Association.

*The American Foreign  
Service Association*

Honorary President

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

Honorary Vice-Presidents

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

RALPH J. TOTEN.....*President*  
G. HOWLAND SHAW.....*Vice-President*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HOMER M. BYINGTON, *Chairman*, WALTER C. THURSTON,  
*Vice Chairman*, PIERRE DE L. BOAL, ORSEN N. NIELSEN  
and JAMES J. MURPHY, JR.

*Alternates:*

CHARLES S. WINANS                      RICHARD FORD  
RICHARD M. DE LAMBERT

MAXWELL M. HAMILTON  
*Secretary-Treasurer of the Association*

*Entertainment Committee: A. DANA HODGDON, Chairman;*  
*H. A. FLOOD and H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS*

JOURNAL STAFF

AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM.....*Editor*  
JAMES B. STEWART.....*Consulting Editor*  
PAUL H. ALLING.....*Associate Editor*  
MARSHALL M. VANCE .....*Business Manager*  
CLAYSON W. ALDRIDGE .....*Treasurer of Journal*

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

**PRIZES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

The contest, first announced in the JOURNAL of March, 1930, has proved a somewhat more difficult matter for the judges to decide than was at first anticipated. As previously stated, 46 manuscripts were received, and these have been carefully read and marked (1) for literary value, (2) for interest, and (3) for depth or value for the reader.

The judges, who were Dr. Stanley K. Hornback, chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs; Mr. Frederick Simpich, of the editorial staff of the *National Geographic Magazine*; and Mr. Pierre de L. Boal, assistant chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, have finally made the following decision:

The first prize of \$100 is awarded to Consul Horatio Mooers, at Quebec, Canada, for his story entitled "Here Am I When Thou Callest."

The second prize of \$75 is awarded to Consul Mauriee P. Dunlap, at Stockholm, Sweden, for his story entitled "The Applicant Who Was Refused."

The third prize is awarded to Mrs. James S. Moose, Jr., wife of James S. Moose, Jr., formerly stationed at Saloniki, but now Language Officer at the American Consulate General at Paris. Her contribution was entitled "The Russians of Saloniki."

Cheeks for these amounts have been sent to the prize winners, and congratulations and thanks are offered for their excellent work. Publication of the first prize story is made in this issue, and the others will appear later. The high class of material received made the work of the judges difficult, but the JOURNAL is glad to have now such a stock to draw upon for its future issues.

**BY THE WAY**

Looking over a copy of the JOURNAL for April, 1926, I read with much interest an article entitled, "Foreign Service Wives." The suggestion was therein made that "now and then some columns in our JOURNAL be devoted especially to feminine interests for those of the sex, or at least more articles from the pens of wives." The identity of that writer is not now known, but would that she or some other member of her sex would feel disposed or inspired to assist in that much desired matter.



# ITEMS



On January 31 the Secretary gave a dinner at his Washington home "Woodley" to about 25 members of his Yale class of 1888. It had been the Secretary's intention to hold this dinner and reunion for two or three years, but he was prevented by various circumstances. In January, 1930, for example, he was in London as head of the American delegation at the Naval Conference. While the class group was in Washington it was received by the President.

Members of the Service will be distressed to learn that the Undersecretary, Mr. Joseph P. Cotton, was obliged to undergo an operation on January 21 at a hospital in Baltimore. A few days after the operation complications set in and Mr. Cotton's condition became most serious. Early in February he began to improve but as THE JOURNAL goes to press his condition has again become worse, and he has been obliged to undergo a further operation. On February 16, he was reported to be resting comfortably.

Many of the officers of the Department, including Assistant Secretary William R. Castle, Jr., have been absent from their desks during recent weeks with the influenza. Fortunately the influenza is not of the serious variety this year and though many people have been afflicted it can not be said that there has been an epidemic.

The Secretary of State delivered an address on February 6, 1931, in New York City, before the Council of Foreign Relations, the title of it being "The United States and the Other American Republics: A Discussion of Recent Events." At a press conference on January 29, Mr. Stimson stated that the address would be as important as any he had made since being in the Department. In the address the Secretary discussed "the principles which have underlain our action in the regulation of the sale and transportation of arms and munitions to the countries which have been involved in strife," and as a background for such discussion he gave a brief review of the general policy of the United States towards the other republics of this Hemisphere during the past cen-

tury. This address has been issued by the State Department as one of its publications (No. 156) Latin American Series No. 4, and copies of it may be obtained upon application.

The President of the American Foreign Service Association, Mr. Ralph J. Totten, at present American Minister to the Union of South Africa, has recovered from his recent illness and expects soon to sail for his post. Mr. Totten was the guest of honor at a luncheon given on February 19 in Washington by the South African Minister, Mr. Eric Louw.

The Minister of South Africa gave a luncheon February 19, at the Legation in Washington, for Mr. Ralph J. Totten, American Minister to South Africa. Among those present were the British Ambassador, the Ministers of Austria and the Irish Free State, the Chargé d'Affaires of Canada, and Mr. Marriner and Mr. Hengstler, of the Department of State.

Mr. Hengstler spent several days in Boston in attendance of the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Research in International Law of Harvard University, which met there February 20 to 23.

Foreign Service Officers will be particularly interested in reading the account of the luncheon given by the association at the Hotel Willard in January. All who attended agreed that it was one of the most successful luncheons which has been held in recent years. The presence of the guests of honor, Doctor Temple, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, and Mr. Linthicum, senior minority member of the same committee, was especially gratifying.

By Departmental Order the designation of the Visa Office has been changed to that of the Visa Division. At the same time the title of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives was changed to the Division of Communications and Records. The symbol of the Visa Division will be VD while that of the Division of Communications and Records will be DCR.



Members of the service will be interested to learn that Foreign Service Officers Keith Merrill and A. Dana Hodgdon have resigned in order to accept appointments in the Department. Mr. Merrill continues in his present position as Chief of the Foreign Buildings Office while Mr. Hodgdon continues his present duties as Chief of the Visa Division, formerly known as the Visa Office.

Mr. Wallace Murray, chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, when presenting Mr. Charles A. Davila, Minister of Rumania, in the "Conclave of Nations" series of the Columbia Broadcasting System, on January 25, 1931, made in his introductory remarks the following interesting statement as to the origin of the Rumanians:

"Eighteen centuries ago when Rome was still in her prime she conquered and colonized the Kingdom of Dacia where the present Kingdom of Rumania is situated. After occupying the country for a century and a half, the proud Roman legions withdrew never to return. No one knows exactly what happened to the Romanized Dacians throughout the dark centuries of barbarian invasions that followed, but about 1,000 years later they turned up calling themselves 'Romani' or Rumanians and speaking a Latin tongue. Rome had long since fallen, but her spirit went marching on."

Mr. Murray also said: "The relations of our country with Rumania date from the year 1880, when Eugene Schuyler was appointed as Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Bucharest. Our first envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary was sent there in 1891 and was accredited simultaneously to Greece and Serbia."

On February 8, 1931, in presenting Mr. Stephen P. Bisseroff, Charge d'Affaires of Bulgaria, in the same series, Mr. Murray made in the course of his speech the following historical statement:

"Perhaps many of you do not know that although Bulgaria fought on the side of the Central Powers during the World War, we never declared war against her and even maintained full diplomatic relations with her throughout the whole period of the war. Still less known is the fact that the late Dominic I. Murphy, then American Consul General at Sofia, was invited by the Bulgarian Government to accompany its delegation to the Macedonian front on September 25, 1918, to ask the Allies for an armistice that was the beginning of the end of the World War."

Consul James J. Murphy, Jr., who has been assigned to the Department since May, 1928, was, by Departmental Order No. 507, of January 23, 1931, effective as of January 13, 1931, placed in charge of the Commercial Office of the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Mr. Carr.

Mr. Clinton E. MacEachran was designated as Assistant Officer in charge of the Commercial

Office, by Department Order No. 508, effective as of January 21, 1931.

Mr. Green H. Haekworth, Solicitor of the State Department, delivered at a meeting of the Federal Bar Association in Washington on December 17, 1930, an address on the methods and problems of international claims, and it is hoped that a copy has been received and read by all American Foreign Service officers. As showing the growth in volume and importance of this work, Mr. Haekworth gave the following historical review:

"Claims have constituted an important part of the work of the Department of State since the beginning of the Government. By an Act of Congress, approved August 12, 1848, provision was made for a clerk in the Department of State with a salary of \$2,000 per annum, to be assigned to the duty of examining claims presented to the Department in behalf of American citizens against foreign governments, and by an Act approved July 25, 1866, the office of Examiner of Claims, with an annual salary of \$3,500 was created. The office was abolished by the Act of July 20, 1868, and was re-established by the Act of May 27, 1870. When the Department of Justice was organized under the Act of June 22, 1870, the office of Examiner of Claims was transferred to its nominal jurisdiction, but the nature of the duties remained undisturbed. By an Act of March 3, 1891, the title was changed to Solicitor of the Department of State. By this Act the Solicitor became the law officer of the Department with the duty of rendering opinions upon questions of law and continuing the supervision of all claims matters.

"Today, the Solicitor's Office has a staff of 22 lawyers, specially trained in the field of international law, 9 of whom devote their entire time to the consideration of international claims and constitute what we are pleased to call the Claims Section of the Solicitor's Office.

"During the past three years the Department has collected from foreign governments on behalf of American claimants approximately \$1,500,000. Of this amount, more than three-quarters of \$1,000,000 were collected through negotiations with the foreign governments concerned, and the balance was collected through arbitration. These figures do not, of course, include any of the awards of the several Claims Commissions which have been functioning in Washington, nor the awards of the Sino-American Claims Commission amounting to \$887,177.57 Mex. on American claims against China.

"The Department has also considered and passed upon claims presented against this Government by foreign governments in the amount of \$4,427,068.29. Some of these were disallowed. For those considered to be just, an aggregate amount of \$657,290.99 has been allowed."

H. Percival Dodge, of the Division of International Conferences and Protocol, left Washington the middle of February for a brief visit to Boston, after which he and Mrs. Dodge, with their daughter, Miss Alice Dodge, are sailing for Europe to spend a few weeks in Paris.

William Franklin Sands gave in *The Common-*

*veal* (New York) of February 4, 1931, a very pleasing review of Allen Nevins' recent biography "Henry White: Thirty Years of American Diplomacy" (New York: Harper & Brothers. \$5). Mention has already been made in these columns of this interesting book, but certain of Mr. Sands' remarks are well worth quoting. He says Henry White was "what an American diplomatist ought to be: a man of high standards, standing on equal terms with anybody—friendly and sympathetic always to those among whom it was his duty to safeguard American interests, conciliatory and clear in his own mind as to the best way to compromise when fundamental and irreconcilable interests clashed . . . One of his characteristics that might well serve as a model to future generations of young diplomats was the simplicity and sincerity of his good manners. He was never pompous, never affected, simply that very high type of man—an American gentleman."

The American Foreign Service Association sent flowers to the Honorable Joseph P. Cotton, Under Secretary of State, at the John-Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and to Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart, at the Providence Hospital, Washington, both of whom are seriously ill. Expressions of thanks for and appreciation of such action by the Association have been received.



Photo by Harris & Ewing

## LORD HOWARD OF PENRITH

A message from Lord Howard of Penrith to members of the American Foreign Service, and particularly to those who had been at the same posts with him, was published in last month's issue of the JOURNAL. His kindly greetings were much appreciated and will have been read with much pleasure by his many friends.



SPECIAL MISSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO ATTEND THE CORONATION OF HAILE SELASIE I. ADIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, NOVEMBER 2, 1930

Left to right—Mrs. Addison E. Southard; Miss Cynthia Harts; Mrs. H. Murray Jacoby, wife of Am-

*bassador on Special Mission; His Excellency H. Murray Jacoby, the Ambassador on Special Mission; Honorable Addison E. Southard, American Minister Resident; Brig. Gen. W. W. Harts, Aide to Ambassador on Special Mission; Mr. Charles Lee Cooke, Secretary to the Special Mission; and Mrs. W. W. Harts.*

*The picture was taken upon arrival of the Mission at Adis Ababa when the official call was made upon the American Minister Resident.*



Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, founder of the Pugsley scholarships for the children of Foreign Service Officers, passed through Washington the end of January on his way home to Peekskill, N. Y., after a visit to the MacMurray College for Women at Jacksonville, Ill., and at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.; and through the kindness of Mrs. Shipley, Chief of the Passport Division, Department of State, several Foreign Service Officers had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Pugsley in a social way and so hearing from him of his many activities. In addition to the scholarships that Mr. Pugsley has endowed at Harvard, Princeton, Earlham, University of Virginia, Rollins College, etc., the subject of annual conferences at such institutions on national and international matters is one in which he is very much interested and to which he has given a great deal of time. At Yale he has endowed an annual conference on international relations; at Princeton he makes an annual grant for a conference on national political issues (and next year he hopes for a particularly lively meeting, as he plans to invite the chairmen of the national committees of the two political parties); at William and Mary College he is arranging for a conference next year, shortly before the Yorktown Celebration, at which he hopes to have as speakers several of the Diplomatic Corps from Washington; while at the University of Virginia he is arranging for a conference which will assemble and utilize the experience gained in the organization and conduct of such meetings, which are increasing in number and importance.

Mr. Pugsley spoke enthusiastically of the conference last year at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., where Dr. William C. Dennis (formerly Assistant Solicitor in the Department of State and counsel on several international arbitration commissions) is the president. At that conference the Honorable Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State, gave an authoritative statement on the conduct of our relations with Latin American States; and Dr. James Brown Scott and Dr. Ellery C. Stowell were also speakers.

Another matter that Mr. Pugsley mentioned with much interest was his annual award for the best piece of work by a Washington newspaper correspondent, as determined by the National Press Club. It was evident from Mr. Pugsley's thorough grasp of all the details of these varied matters, and the genial wholehearted manner in which he discussed them, that such work is very close to his heart.

The above mentioned activities have not pre-

vented Mr. Pugsley from traveling extensively abroad, and that he has a real appreciation of the American Foreign Service was evident by the kindly manner in which he referred to it and its members.

## APPRECIATIONS

The following letters have recently been received by the Department of State:

THE NEW CENTRAL,  
Claude Watkins, Prop.

MAYSVILLE, KY., January 9, 1931.

DEAR SIR: I wish to call your attention to the very efficient service rendered me by Vice Consul Donald Wilcox at Rome, Italy.

On last Sunday, January 4, I saw in a newspaper an Associated Press dispatch stating that my daughter had been injured in an automobile accident at Rome, Italy. At 2 o'clock I placed a call for the American Consul at Rome, and at 3 o'clock talked with Mr. Wilcox over phone. He informed me that he had knowledge of the accident, and that my daughter was not seriously injured and that he would give her every attention. I requested him to cable, which he did, and cable reached me before 6 o'clock on Sunday evening.

I am writing you to express my great appreciation of the very efficient service rendered me.

Respectfully,

(Signed) CLAUDE WATKINS.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR COMPANY,  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, January 6, 1931.

DEAR SIR: I wish to congratulate you on the initiative of Mr. A. E. Carleton, American Consul in charge at San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America.

Our distributor for this country recently died, and before we learned of it Mr. Carleton advised us of his death and offered us his services in establishing a new connection for the distribution of our products.

(Signed) M. F. PIERCE,

Export Manager.

*The American Journal of International Law* in its issue of January, 1931, contained in its editorial comments (page 113) a concise statement of the history and purpose of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The writer of the article, Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, of the American University, and a member of the Board of Editors, concluded his remarks with this kind statement: "The general interest of the articles, the excellence of the many photographic illustrations, and the vivacity which characterizes the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL make it a delight."

*Photographs of Consular staff, offices, or other interesting subjects will be welcome, as also news items, etc.*

# News Items From The Field

## LONDON, ENGLAND

JANUARY 27, 1931.

Former Minister Franklin Mott Gunther, who was last stationed at Cairo, is now in London in connection with the Persian Art Exhibition. He is accompanied by Mrs. Gunther.

First Secretary Wainwright Abbott, who has been stationed at Dublin, is expected to join his post here sometime in March.

Consul Roy W. Baker has been transferred from London to Bristol where he will assume charge about February 1.

Third Secretary Robert D. Coe, who is at present assigned to Lima, Peru, is visiting friends in London.

Vice Consul William N. Carroll, who has been in the Consulate General here for about 12 years, has been assigned to the Consulate at Birmingham.

Minister and Mrs. Charles E. Mitchell are visiting friends in London, where they are spending some time before proceeding to Monrovia, Liberia, where Mr. Mitchell will represent the United States as Minister Resident and Consul General.

Miss Margaret Halstead, daughter of Consul General Albert Halstead, has left London for Berlin where she will continue her musical work.

Second Secretary Walter T. Prendergast has recovered from his recent illness and has resumed his duties at the Embassy.

Consul General Thomas D. Bowman spent a few days in London en route to his post at Santiago, Chile, in order to give his children a chance to see points of historical interest. Mr. Bowman sailed on the *Leviathan*.

Consul William L. Peck, at Cobh, is spending a few days in London after visiting Paris.

Former Ambassador and Mrs. William Miller Collier are returning to the United States after

a visit here. Mr. Collier was formerly Ambassador to Chile.

VICE CONSUL GUY W. RAY.

## SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

JANUARY 24, 1931.

Recent notable visitors at Southampton included Minister and Mrs. Charles E. Mitchell en route to Liberia; Consul General and Mrs. Calvin M. Hitch, on the way to their new post at Wellington via America; Consul General and Mrs. Thomas D. Bowman, en route from Belfast to Santiago by the way of New York; Consul Digby A. Willson, Bristol, on the *President Roosevelt*, for New York; Vice Consul Franklin J. Kelley, Cobh, on the *Leviathan* returning from home leave, and Mrs. C. R. Wharton, wife of the Consul at LasPalmas.

Consul James Barclay Young, Southampton, will spend a few weeks in America on home leave, having sailed on the *Leviathan* on January 23.

Commodore Cunningham presided at the annual "treat" given by the officers and crew of the *Leviathan* to the poor children of Southampton at the Coliseum on December 13. About 1,500 kiddies sat down to tea which was topped off with *Leviathan* ice cream. This was followed by a vaudeville entertainment after which each child received a muffler, a toy, a box of sweets, an orange, a new sixpence and a tram ticket. The Mayor and Mayoress of Southampton also brought their greetings to the occasion. The personnel of the *Leviathan* also gave a similar "treat" to about 2,500 crippled children in New York.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

## BARCELONA, SPAIN

JANUARY 7, 1931.

Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart, who had been seriously ill for some months previous to his departure, left Barcelona on December 13, 1930, for Paris, en route for the United States, where he has been ordered to duty in the Depart-



ment. His going was deeply felt in this city where both he and Mrs. Stewart enjoyed wide popularity.

Shortly before his departure he was presented by the staff of the Consulate General with a handsome silver bowl, appropriately engraved, which was accepted by Mrs. Stewart on his behalf. Accompanying the bowl was a letter signed by all the members of the staff expressing their deep regret at losing his wise guidance and their best wishes for his rapid recovery.

The American colony in Barcelona presented a beautiful silver tray to Consul General and Mrs. Stewart, engraved with the signature of each donor, as an expression of their affection and sympathy.

Word has just been received of the sailing of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart on the S. S. *Leviathan* from Cherbourg on January 4. That the improvement in his health which has taken place during the last few weeks will be followed by a rapid return to normal health, is the fervent wish of all who have been associated with him.

F. A. HENRY.

## AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

DECEMBER 29, 1930.

Consul and Mrs. Gotlieb, of Wellington, were recent visitors to Auckland.

On the last leg of the long trek from Montreal to Wellington, Consul and Mrs. John W. Dye, accompanied by three very robust sons, spent just one short day in Auckland.

Honorary Vice Consul Leonard A. Bachelder has recently returned from a year and a-half spent at his old home in Salem, Mass. And although it has been mentioned before in these notes, it must be mentioned again that over half a century has elapsed since Mr. Bachelder first entered the service as Consul at Zanzibar, and that in a few more months he will have completed 40 years of service as Vice Consul at Auckland.

Miss Enid Hosking, a member of the Consulate staff, has recently been under the surgeon's knife in the Auckland Hospital. However, she came through finely, and will return to duty shortly.

CONSUL WALTER F. BOYLE.

## CHIHUAHUA CONSULAR DISTRICT

By FRANCIS H. STYLES, *American Consul, Chihuahua*

Chihuahua is the capital of the largest State in the Republic of Mexico, and its district comprises about two-thirds of this State. It is one of the oldest cities in Northern Mexico, having been founded in about 1525.

The State of Chihuahua, especially the section included in the Chihuahua Consular District, is famed for its mineral wealth and it claims to produce more than twice as much metal as any other State in the Republic, 50 percent of all the silver produced in the country, about 70 percent of the zinc, and 8 percent of the world's supply of silver. Also it is said that the lead smelter located near Chihuahua is the largest one in the world.

Furthermore Chihuahua claims to be the leading State in Mexico for the production of apples, apricots, grapes, quinces, peaches and pears. Most of these fruits are raised by the Mennonites who have several large settlements in this State.

One of the products of this district which seems to have been widely advertised is the "Chihuahua" dog, but oddly enough it is almost impossible to find any such dogs here.

Lake Boquilla, which is 100 miles south of Chihuahua and has an area of 80 square miles, is reputed to be the largest artificial lake in the world. It was finished about two years ago as



Photo by F. H. Styles

AMERICAN CONSULATE, CHIHUAHUA



part of an hydro-electric project to supply electricity to the region which constitutes this Consular district.

The Tarahumare Indians, famous for their ability to run days at a time without stopping, come from a region about 100 miles northeast of Chihuahua, and they are often seen in the streets of this city, whole families of them, who have come overland more than 100 miles in order to gain a few much-needed pesos by begging.

The whole State of Chihuahua was Pancho Villa's stamping ground, and he was killed at Parral, the second largest city in this district.

The State is specially proud of the fact that Dolores del Rio was born here.

## KARACHI, INDIA

"From an Indian Post Bag," contributed by Consul R. S. McNeice at Karachi, India, deserves publication in full, but only a few extracts from it are now possible. All Consuls are acquainted with the strange titles they sometimes are given in letters received, but the gem in Mr. McNeice's collection of such titles is probably "The Head of the American Consul," though "The American Console" is, as Mr. McNeice says, the latest thing in wireless reception, and "Consul late General" has quite a military air.

Some of the letters in this Bag are worthy of note. One writer asks the Consul to advise him "as my own father" as to life in the United States; another proudly boasts of his university education which enables him to "conversate" in English.

Mr. McNeice's comments or headings on extracts from various letters add greatly to their humor. For instance, an extract reading "a father of mine is now in the United States" is headed "Promiscuous"; another saying, if it not possible for the writer to go to America, should he go to Africa, is headed "By All Means"; while the following extract was entitled "A Scandal": "I am in receipt of your affectionate favor. Since long I was waiting for the reply but not a line from you," and "Another Scandal" was "Everything lies in your hands, please shower this kind of affection upon me." A request for a complete list of the poultry farms in the United States is entitled "Farm Relief," or should it be "Help! Help!" Smiles on such serious subjects as W. T. D. Reports contain the following: "Is your business protected by fire insurance?" *Ans.* No, we Muslims have faith in God (Almighty)" and "Amount of invested capital? Large. Volume of business? Very nice."



Photo from R. Percy Cordner

## SANTIAGO, CHILE

The Sud América Building (*Edificio de la Compañía de Seguros de Vida Sud América*) located at the southwest corner of Bandera and Agustinas Streets, in the heart of the business and financial section of Santiago, Chile, and within a few blocks of the Foreign Office and other Chilean government departments.

The several agencies of the United States Government in Santiago have been consolidated, and to that end the Government has rented the entire seventh floor and four rooms on the eighth floor of this building. The Chancery, the Consulate General and the Office of the Commercial Attaché will be on the seventh floor, and the offices of the Military and Naval Attachés will occupy quarters on the eighth floor. The corner room of the building will be the Ambassador's office.

On January 26 the several offices moved into the new building, at which time the Consulate General at Valparaiso was removed to Santiago. A consulate will be maintained in the former city.



## LINTHICUM-MOSES ACT

(Continued from page 97)

detailed for duty in connection with trade conferences or international gatherings, congresses, or conferences, or for other special duty not at his post or in the Department of State, except temporarily for purposes of consultation, shall be paid his salary and expenses for travel and subsistence at the rates prescribed by law.

"SEC. 22. That the Secretary of State is authorized, whenever he deems it to be in the public interest, to order to the United States on his statutory leave of absence any Foreign Service officer or vice consul of career who has performed three years or more of continuous service abroad: *Provided*, That the expenses of transportation and subsistence of such officers and their immediate families, in traveling from their posts to their homes in the United States and return, shall be paid under the same rules and regulations applicable in the case of officers going to and returning from their posts under orders of the Secretary of State when not on leave: *And provided further*, That while in the United States the services of such officers shall be available for trade-conference work or for such duties in the Department of State as the Secretary of State may prescribe, but the time of such work or duties shall not be counted as leave.

"The Secretary of State is authorized, in his discretion and subject to such regulations as may be issued by the President to grant to any officer or employe of the Foreign Service not to exceed 60 days annual leave of absence with pay. If such officer or employe returns to the United States, the leave of absence granted under the provisions of this section shall be exclusive of the time actually and necessarily occupied in going to and from the United States, and such time as may be necessarily occupied in awaiting sailing. Any portion of 60 days annual leave not granted or availed of in any one year may be cumulative, not to exceed exclusive of time in transit and awaiting sailing, 120 days in three years or 180 days in four years: *Provided further*, That employes, not American citizens, may be granted not to exceed 30 days leave of absence with pay in any one year.

"The Secretary of State is also authorized to grant to any officer or employe of the Foreign Service on account of personal illness or on account of exposure to a contagious disease which would render presence at a post of duty hazardous to the health of fellow employes, sick leave of absence with pay at the rate of 15 days a year, the unused portion of such sick leave to be cumulative not to exceed 120 days: *Provided*, That during the first year of operation of this act not to exceed 30 days of additional sick leave of absence with pay may be granted.

"No Foreign Service officer shall be absent from his post with pay for more than 48 hours without permission, except as provided herein.

"Section 1742 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

"SEC. 23. That the part of the act of July 1, 1916 (Public, No. 131), which authorizes the President to designate and assign any secretary of class 1 as counselor of embassy or legation, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"*Provided*, That the President may, whenever he considers it advisable so to do, designate and assign any Foreign Service officer as counselor of embassy or legation."

"SEC. 24. That within the discretion of the Presi-

dent, any Foreign Service officer may be assigned to act as commissioner, chargé d'affaires, minister resident, or diplomatic agent for such period as the public interests may require without loss of grade, class, or salary: *Provided, however*, That no such officer shall receive more than one salary.

"SEC. 25. That for such times as any Foreign Service officer shall be lawfully authorized to act as chargé d'affaires ad interim or to assume charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer at the post to which he shall have been assigned, he shall, if his salary is less than one-half that of such principal officer, receive in addition to his salary as Foreign Service officer compensation equal to the difference between such salary and one-half of the salary provided by law for the ambassador, minister, or principal consular officer, as the case may be.

"SEC. 26. The President is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for the establishment of a Foreign Service retirement and disability system to be administered under the direction of the Secretary of State and in accordance with the following principles, to wit:

"(a) The Secretary of State shall submit annually a comparative report showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances, and annuities, together with the total number of persons receiving annuities and the amounts paid them, and shall submit annually estimates of appropriations necessary to continue this section in full force, and such appropriations are hereby authorized: *Provided*, That in no event shall the aggregate total appropriations exceed the aggregate total of the contributions of the Foreign Service officers theretofore made and accumulated interest thereon.

"(b) There is hereby created a special fund to be known as the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.

"(c) Five percent of the basic salary of all Foreign Service officers eligible to retirement shall be contributed to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed on the date on which this act takes effect to cause such deductions to be made and the sums transferred on the books of the Treasury Department to the credit of the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund for the payment of annuities, refunds, and allowances: *Provided*, That all basic salaries in excess of \$10,000 per annum shall be treated as \$10,000.

"(d) When any Foreign Service officer has reached the age of 65 years and rendered at least 15 years of service he shall be retired: *Provided*, That if any such officer shall have served 30 years he may be retired at his own request before reaching the age of 65 years: *Provided further*, That the President may in his discretion retain any such officer on active duty for such period prior to his reaching 70 years of age, as he may deem for the interests of the United States.

"(e) Annuities shall be paid to retired Foreign Service officers under the following classification, based upon length of service and at the following percentages of the average annual basic salary for the 10 years next preceding the date of retirement: Class A, 30 years or more, 60 percent; class B, from 27 to 30 years, 54 percent; class C, from 24 to 27 years, 48 percent; class D, from 21 to 24 years, 42 percent; class E, from 18 to 21 years, 36 percent; class F, from 15 to 18 years, 30 percent: *Provided, however*, That in computing the average annual basic salary for the 10 years next preceding the date of retirement, so much of an officer's service as was rendered prior to July 1, 1924, in accordance with the



classification and salaries established by laws then in effect, as it is possible to credit to him by applying to all such periods of service rendered prior to July 1, 1924, the rules for corresponding classes in the reclassification provisions in section 7 of the act of May 24, 1924, shall be considered as having been performed in accordance with the classifications and salaries established for Foreign Service officers in section 3 of the act of May 24, 1924: *And provided further*, That no increases in annuities under this act shall operate retroactively and nothing in this act shall be interpreted as reducing the rate of the annuity received by any retired officer on the effective date of this act.

“(f) Those officers who retire before having contributed for each year of service shall have withheld from their annuities to the credit of the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund such proportion of 5 percent as the number of years in which they did not contribute bears to the total length of service: *Provided*, That no deductions shall be made from the annuities of officers who have contributed 30 years, and no officer shall be required to contribute more than 30 years in any circumstances.

“(g) The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to invest from time to time in interest-bearing securities of the United States such portions of the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund as in his judgment may not be immediately required for the payment of annuities, refunds, and allowances, and the income derived from such investments shall constitute a part of said fund.

“(h) None of the moneys mentioned in this section shall be assignable either in law or equity, or be subject to execution, levy, or attachment, garnishment, or other legal process.

“(i) In case an annuitant dies without having received in annuities an amount equal to the total amount of his contributions from salary with interest thereon at 4 percent per annum compounded annually up to the time of his death, the excess of said accumulated contributions over the said annuity payments shall be paid to his or her legal representatives; and in case a Foreign Service officer shall die without having reached the retirement age the total amount of his contribution with accrued interest shall be paid to his legal representatives.

“(j) That any Foreign Service officer who, before reaching the age of retirement becomes totally disabled for useful and efficient service by reason of disease or injury not due to vicious habits, intemperance, or willful misconduct on his part, shall, upon his own application or upon order of the President, be retired on an annuity under paragraph (e) of this section: *Provided, however*, That in each case such disability shall be determined by the report of a duly qualified physician or surgeon designated by the Secretary of State to conduct the examination: *Provided further*, That unless the disability be permanent, a like examination shall be made annually in order to determine the degree of disability, and the payment of annuity shall cease from the date of the medical examination showing recovery.

“Fees for examinations under this provision, together with reasonable traveling and other expenses incurred in order to submit to examination, shall be paid out of the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.

“When the annuity is discontinued under this provision before the annuitant has received a sum equal to the total amount of his contributions, with accrued interest, the difference shall be paid to him or to his legal representatives.

“(k) The President is authorized from time to time

to establish, by Executive order, a list of places which by reason of climatic or other extreme conditions are to be classed as unhealthful posts, and each year of duty subsequent to January 1, 1900, at such posts, inclusive of regular leaves of absence, of officers already retired or hereafter retired, shall be counted as one year and a half, and so on in like proportion in reckoning the length of service for the purpose of retirement, fractional months being considered as full months in computing such service: *Provided, however*, That the President may at any time cancel the designation of any places as unhealthful without affecting any credit which has accrued for service at such posts prior to the date of the cancellation.

“(l) Whenever a Foreign Service officer becomes separated from the service except for disability before reaching the age of retirement, or under section 33 of this act, the total amount of contribution from his salary with interest thereon at 4 percent per annum compounded annually up to the date of such separation, shall be returned to him.

“(m) The Secretary of State is authorized to expend from surplus money to the credit of the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund an amount not exceeding \$5,000 per annum for the expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of this section, including actuarial advice.

“(n) Any diplomatic secretary or consular officer who has been or any Foreign Service officer who may hereafter be promoted from the classified service to the grade of ambassador or minister, or appointed to a position in the Department of State, shall be entitled to all the benefits of this section in the same manner and under the same conditions as Foreign Service officers: *Provided*, That any officer now included under the act of May 24, 1924, and the amendment thereto of July 3, 1926, shall be entitled to the benefits of this section.

“(o) For the purposes of this act the period of service shall be computed from the date of original oath of office as diplomatic secretary, consul general, consul, vice consul, deputy consul, consular assistant, consular agent, commercial agent, interpreter, or student interpreter, and shall include periods of service at different times as either a diplomatic or consular officer, or while on assignment to the Department of State, or on special duty or service in another department or establishment of the Government, but all periods of separation from the service and so much of any period of leave of absence without pay as may exceed six months shall be excluded: *Provided*, That service in the Department of State or as clerk in a mission or consulate prior to appointment as a Foreign Service officer may be included in the period of service, in which case the officer shall pay into the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund a special contribution equal to 5 percent of his annual salary for each year of such employment, with interest thereon to date of payment compounded annually at 4 percent: *Provided*, That such special contribution shall be subject to the limitations established by subdivision (f) of this section.

“SEC. 27. In the event of public emergency any retired Foreign Service officer may be recalled temporarily to active service by the President, and while so serving he shall be entitled in lieu of his retirement allowance to the full pay of the class in which he is temporarily serving.

“SEC. 28. That all provisions of law heretofore enacted relating to diplomatic secretaries and to consular officers, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby made applicable to Foreign Service



officers when they are designated for service as diplomatic or consular officers, and that all acts or parts of act inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 29. That the appropriations contained in Title I of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes." for such compensation and expenses as are affected by the provisions of this act are made available and may be applied toward the payment of the compensation and expenses herein provided.

"SEC. 30. That there is hereby established in the Department of State the office of legal adviser (in lieu of the Solicitor of the Department of State, which office is hereby abolished). The legal adviser shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive the same salary as Assistant Secretaries of State.

"SEC. 31. There shall be in the Department of State a board of Foreign Service personnel for the Foreign Service, whose duty it shall be to recommend promotions in the Foreign Service and to furnish the Secretary of State with lists of Foreign Service officers who have demonstrated special capacity for promotion to the grade of minister. The board shall be composed of not more than three Assistant Secretaries of State, one of whom shall be the Assistant Secretary of State having supervision over the division of Foreign Service personnel, who shall be chairman. The Chief of the Division of Foreign Service personnel and one other member of the division may attend the meetings of the board and one of them shall act as secretary, but they shall not be entitled to vote in its proceedings. No Foreign Service officer below Class I shall be assigned for duty in the division of Foreign Service personnel. Foreign Service officers assigned to the division shall not be eligible for recommendation by the Board of Foreign Service Personnel for promotion to the grade of minister or ambassador during the period of such assignment or for three years thereafter, nor shall such officers be given any authority, except of a purely advisory character, over promotions, demotions, transfers, or separations from the service of Foreign Service officers.

"SEC. 32. The division of Foreign Service personnel shall assemble, record, and be the custodian of all available information in regard to the character, ability, conduct, quality of work, industry, experience, dependability, and general availability of Foreign Service officers, including reports of inspecting officers and efficiency reports of supervising officers. All such information shall be appraised at least once in two years and the result of such appraisal expressed in terms of excellent, very good, satisfactory, or unsatisfactory, accompanied by a concise statement of the considerations upon which they are based, shall be entered upon records to be known as the efficiency records of the officers, and shall constitute their efficiency ratings for the period. No charges against an officer that would adversely affect his efficiency rating or his value to the service, if true, shall be taken into consideration in determining his efficiency rating except after the officer shall have had opportunity to reply thereto. The Assistant Secretary of State supervising the division of Foreign Service personnel shall be responsible for the keeping of accurate and impartial efficiency records of Foreign Service officers and shall take all measures necessary to insure their accuracy and impartiality. Not later than November 1 at least every

two years, the division of Foreign Service personnel shall, under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of State, prepare a list in which all Foreign Service officers shall be graded in accordance with their relative efficiency and value to the service. In this list officers shall be graded as excellent, very good, satisfactory, or unsatisfactory, with such further subclassification as may be found necessary. All officers rated satisfactory or above shall be eligible for promotion in the order of merit to the minimum salary of the next higher class. This list shall not become effective in so far as it affects promotion until it has been considered by the board of Foreign Service personnel hereinbefore provided for and approved by the Secretary of State: *Provided*, That this list shall not be changed before the next succeeding list of ratings is approved except in case of extraordinary or conspicuously meritorious service or serious misconduct, and any change for such reasons shall be made only after consideration by the board of Foreign Service personnel and approval by the Secretary of State, and the reasons for such change when made shall be inscribed upon the efficiency records of the officers affected. From this list of all Foreign Service officers recommendations for promotions shall be made in the order of their ascertained merit within classes. Recommendations shall also be made, in order of merit, as shown by ratings in the examinations for appointment to the unclassified grade, with commissions also as diplomatic secretaries and vice consuls, of those who have successfully passed the examinations. All such recommendations shall be submitted to the Secretary of State for his consideration and if he shall approve, for transmission to the President.

"The correspondence and records of the division of Foreign Service personnel shall be confidential except to the President, the Secretary of State, the members of the board of Foreign Service personnel, the Assistant Secretary of State supervising the division, and such of its employees as may be assigned to work on such correspondence and records.

"SEC. 33. That notwithstanding the provisions of section 10 of this act, all Foreign Service officers having a rating of satisfactory or better who shall have been in classes 5, 6, 7, or 8 for a continuous period of nine months or more shall, on the first day of each fiscal year, receive an increase of salary of \$100, except that no officer shall receive a salary above the maximum of his class, and all such officers in classes 1, 2, 3, or 4 shall in the same circumstances receive an increase of \$200: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized to fix the salaries of Foreign Service officers in the unclassified grade within the salary range specified in section 10 of this act; and, within the limits of appropriations therefor, to grant to Foreign Service officers in any class additional promotion in salary within the salary range established for the classes in which they are serving, based upon especially meritorious service. Increases in salary under the terms of this section shall be paid to Foreign Service officers only as the right to such increases accrues after the effective date of this act. The President is hereby authorized to establish, by Executive order, regulations providing for the separation of Foreign Service officers from the Foreign Service, in accordance with the conditions hereinafter prescribed. Foreign Service officers so separated from the Foreign Service shall be retired from the service, after a hearing by the Secretary of State, upon an annuity equal to 25 per cent of his salary at the time of retirement, in the case of



officers over 45 years of age, or in the case of officers under 45 years of age with a bonus of one year's salary at the time of his retirement, either annuity or one year's salary to be payable out of the Foreign Service officers' retirement and disability fund and except as herein provided, subject to the same provisions and limitations as other annuities payable out of such funds; but no return of contributions shall be made under paragraphs (i) or (l) of section 26 of this act in the case of any Foreign Service officer retired under the provisions of this section. Whenever it is determined that the efficiency rating of an officer is unsatisfactory, thereby meaning below the standard required for the service, and such determination has been confirmed by the Secretary of State, the officer shall be notified thereof, and if, after a reasonable period to be determined by the circumstances in each particular case, the rating of such officer continues to be found unsatisfactory and such finding is confirmed by the Secretary of State after a hearing accorded the officer, such officer shall be separated from the service with the annuity or bonus provided in this section, but no officer so separated from the service shall receive the said annuity or bonus unless at the time of separation he shall have served at least 15 years. He shall, however, if he has not served at least 15 years have returned to him the full sum of his contribution to the annuity fund, with interest thereon at 4 per cent compounded annually. The benefits of this section, except at the option of the Secretary of State the return of an officer's contribution to the annuity fund, shall not be given to Foreign Service officers separated from the Foreign Service on account of malfeasance in office.

"Sec. 34. That nothing in this act shall be construed to reduce the salary of any Foreign Service officer upon promotion to a higher class.

"Sec. 35. That the President is hereby authorized, whenever the necessity for such offices with a view to effecting economies in accounting procedure is apparent, to prescribe certain fiscal districts or areas and to establish within each such district as a part of the Department of State service a district accounting and disbursing office to exercise control over the accounts and returns of all diplomatic missions and consular offices within the district in such manner as the President may direct. To each such office may be assigned the administrative accounting responsibility for receipts and expenditures of the diplomatic missions and consular offices within the district. Each district office shall be in charge of an accountable officer, to whom all fees, and other official monies, received by any diplomatic, consular or Foreign Service officer may be accounted for, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State, all such fees and monies, or the residue thereof after the payment of salaries, allowances, and current expenses of the diplomatic missions and consular offices within the district, to be paid by the district accounting and disbursing officer into the Treasury of the United States. Such district accounting and disbursing officers accountable for public monies may intrust monies to other bonded officers for the purpose of having them make disbursements as his agent, and the officer to whom the monies are intrusted, as well as the officer who intrusts the monies to him, shall be held pecuniarily responsible therefor to the United States. All diplomatic, consular or Foreign Service officers on duty within the area covered by such district offices may be required to render accounts of their disbursements to the officer in charge of such district office to be included in his accounts. Said district accounting and disbursing officers and their agents

shall be bonded, respectively, to the United States for the faithful performance of their duties in such penal amounts as the President may require.

"Provided further, That the Secretary of State is authorized to appoint such district accounting and disbursing officers and their assistants in the same manner as clerks in diplomatic missions and consular offices are appointed.

"Section 3622 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 496) and any other existing statutes, in so far as they conflict with this section are hereby amended.

"Sec. 36. That all fees and other official monies received by diplomatic missions or consular offices or by the district accounting and disbursing offices provided in section 35 above may be transmitted through the Department of State for deposit in the United States Treasury, or may be used in payment of salaries, allowances, and current expenses of said missions and offices, under such rules and regulations as the President may from time to time prescribe; the residue, if any, to be transmitted through the Department of State for deposit in the United States Treasury. Section 3617 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 484) is hereby amended.

"Sec. 37. That this act shall take effect on July 1, 1931."

Signed by the President February 23, 1931.

## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

*Released for publication January 24, 1931*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 17:

Samuel T. Lee, of Ann Arbor, Mich., now American Consul General at Lisbon, Portugal, as Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Keith Merrill, of Minneapolis, Minn., formerly detailed as Foreign Service Inspector, resigned from the service the evening of January 15, 1931, to accept appointment in the Department of State.

John B. Ocheltree, of Nevada, whose nomination as Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Vice Consul of Career and as Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, was confirmed on December 16, 1930, assigned American Vice Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

Lester L. Schmare, of Macon, Ga., now American Consul at Breslau, assigned Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

The following promotions to Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified (\$3,000), were approved effective January 21, 1931:

H. Merrell Benninghoff, of New York (Embassy, Tokyo).

Cavendish W. Cannon, of Salt Lake City, Utah (Zurich).

Cecil Wayne Gray, of Bristol, Tenn. (Berlin).

Kenneth C. Krentz, of Waterloo, Iowa (Hong Kong).

Roger Sumner, of Boston, Mass. (Legation, Managua).

Landreth M. Harrison (Legation, Riga).

The following promotions to Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified (\$2,750), were approved effective January 21, 1931:

Sidney A. Belovsky, of Hornell, N. Y. (Vancouver).



James C. H. Bonbright, of Rochester, N. Y. (Legation, Ottawa).

Gaston A. Cournoyer, of Berlin, N. H. (Kingston, Jamaica).

William Karnes, of Chicago, Ill. (Vera Cruz).

John H. Madonna, of Texas (Warsaw).

Edward T. Wailes, Northport, L. I. (Nanking).

Robert S. Ward, of Washington, D. C. (Legation, Peiping).

*Non-Career*

Lincoln C. Reynolds, now a clerk in the American Consulate at Nanking, China, has been appointed Vice Consul at that post.

*Released for publication January 31, 1931*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 24, 1931:

Robert L. Buell, of Rochester, N. Y., Third Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China, assigned Consul at Tientsin, China, where he will act in a consular capacity in addition to his diplomatic duties at Peiping.

Harry Campbell, of Wichita, Kans., now American Consul at Bombay, India, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Lucien Memminger, American Consul at Bordeaux, France, was confirmed on January 22, 1931, as American Consul General, and has been assigned Consul General at Belfast, Ireland.

The assignment of Maurice C. Pierce, of Madison, Wis., now American Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, as Consul at Buenaventura, Colombia, has been cancelled. He has been assigned Consul at St. John, New Brunswick.

Romeyn Wormuth, of Syracuse, N. Y., now American Consul at St. John, New Brunswick, assigned Consul at Santiago, Cuba.

Gerald A. Drew, of San Francisco, Calif., now Third Secretary of Legation at Port au Prince, Haiti, and J. Lawrence Pond, of Milford, Conn., now Attaché at the American Legation at Peiping, China, for language study, have been promoted in the unclassified grade of the Foreign Service.

Maurice Pasquet, of New York City, a clerk in the American Consulate General at Paris, France, having been confirmed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, a Vice Consul of Career, and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Paris.

Laurence W. Taylor, of Bakersfield, Calif., has been confirmed a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, a Vice Consul of Career, and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and assigned American Vice Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia.

*Non-Career*

Robert M. Ott, of El Paso, Tex., now American Vice Consul at Mexicali, appointed Vice Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico.

Ralph A. Thrall, of Minneapolis, Minn., the American Consular Agent at Lethbridge, Canada, resigned effective January 1, 1931, and the agency has been ordered closed at the earliest practicable date.

*Released for publication February 7, 1931*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 31, 1931:

George Alexander Armstrong, of New York City,

now American Consul at Nice, France, assigned Third Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland.

C. Burke Elbrick, of Louisville, Ky., who was confirmed on January 22, 1931, as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Vice Consul of Career and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Panama, Panama.

The retirement of Cornelius Ferris, of Fort Collins, Colo., American Consul General at Dublin, Ireland, will become effective at the close of business on March 31, 1931.

Joseph Flack, of Grenoble, Pa., now on duty in the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland.

Assignment of Dayle C. McDonough, of Kansas City, Mo., now American Consul at Sydney, Australia, to be American Consul at Madras, India, has been cancelled. He has been assigned American Consul at Bombay, India.

Dale W. Maher, of Joplin, Mo., now American Consul at Batavia, Java, assigned American Consul at Havre, France.

Sheridan Talbott, of Bardstown, Ky., now American

*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*



Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, assigned American Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Sydney B. Redecker, of New York City, now American Consul at Naples, Italy, assigned American Consul at Frankfort on the Main, Germany.

Robert English, of Massachusetts, now American Vice Consul at Istanbul, Turkey, and who was confirmed on December 16, 1930, as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, has been assigned as Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Bangkok, Siam.

The following promotions were made in the Foreign Service, effective February 4, 1931:

*Class II (\$8,000) to Class I (\$9,000)*

- Charles M. Hathaway, Jr. (Munich).
- Arthur Bliss Lane (Embassy, Mexico).
- Samuel T. Lee (Lisbon).
- J. Theodore Marriner (Department).

*Class III (\$7,000) to Class II (\$8,000)*

- Thomas M. Wilson (Diplomatic Inspector).

*Class IV (\$6,000) to Class III (\$7,000)*

- Erle R. Dickover (Kobe).

*Class V (\$5,000) to Class IV (\$6,000)*

- Charles E. Allen (Istanbul).
- George L. Brandt (Cologne).
- John D. Hickerson (Department).
- Robert D. Murphy (Paris).
- Harold B. Quarton (Habana).
- John Randolph (Bucharest).

*Class VI (\$4,500) to Class V (\$5,000)*

- Howard Bucknell, Jr. (Legation, Panama).
- Howard K. Travers (Palermo).

*Class VII (\$4,000) to Class VI (\$4,500)*

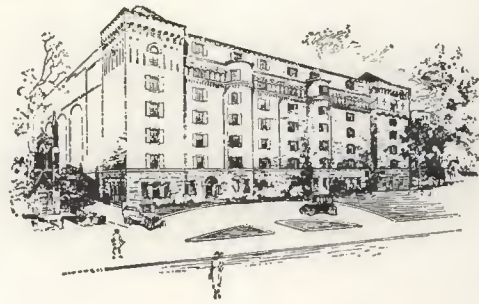
- Gilson G. Blake, Jr. (Geneva).
- Curtis T. Everett (Geneva).
- Robert F. Fernald (Tegucigalpa).
- Sydney B. Redecker (Naples).
- Laurence E. Salisbury (Embassy, Paris).
- Edwin F. Stanton (Legation, Peiping).

*Class VIII (\$3,500) to Class VII (\$4,000)*

- Howard A. Bowman (Sault Ste. Marie).
- John H. Bruins (Southampton).
- Joseph F. Burt (Montreal).
- William W. Corcoran (Warsaw).
- C. Paul Fletcher (Toronto).
- Austin R. Preston, Jr. (Brisbane).
- Edwin Schoenrich (Mazatlan).
- Winfield H. Scott (Bucharest).
- George E. Seltzer (Para).
- Sheridan Talbott (Guayaquil).

*Unclassified (\$3,000) to Class VIII (\$3,500) and Commissioned Consul*

- Franklin B. Atwood (Belfast).
- J. Holbrook Chapman (Cologne).
- Cabot Coville (Kobe).
- Walton C. Ferris (Palermo).
- Fayette J. Flexer (Embassy, Habana).
- Knowlton V. Hicks (Hamburg).
- Joseph P. Ragland (Halifax).



## A Request

The Security Storage Company requests that Foreign Service Officers communicate direct with them when giving orders or making enquiries concerning overseas removals of household and personal effects in Security (Steel) "lift" vans, or in wooden cases, rather than with their agents in the various principal cities. Address either the Washington or Paris office (preferably sending carbon copy to the other office).

*Marine and Transit Insurance  
Special Government Service  
Policy—World Wide Coverage*



## Security Storage Company

1140 Fifteenth St. Cable "Storage"  
4½ Blocks North of the White House  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

*for over 40 years providing SECURITY for  
household goods, silverware, works of art,  
furs, clothing, rugs, tapestries, motor  
cars, in*

**Storage, Moving & Shipping**

C. A. ASPINWALL, *President.*



### *Non-Career*

The Department will open a Consular Agency at Pau, France, under the supervision of the Consulate at Bordeaux, France, and Mr. Robert Dickey, Jr., has been appointed American Consular Agent.

Robert Fellner, of New York, appointed American Vice Consul at Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

*Released for publication February 14, 1931*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 7, 1931:

Gordon L. Burke, of Macon, Ga., now a Language Officer at Peiping, China, assigned American Vice Consul at Foochow.

A. Dana Hodgdon, of Leonardtown, Md., a Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Department of State, resigned from the Service January 31, 1931, to accept appointment in the Department.

Shiras Morris, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., who was confirmed January 22, 1931, as a Foreign Service Officer,

Unclassified, a Vice Consul of Career, and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, assigned American Vice Consul at Guadaluajara, Mexico.

John J. Muccio, of Providence, R. I., now American Consul at Foochow, China, assigned Consul at Shanghai.

Willys R. Peck, of Berkeley, Calif., now detailed to Peiping, China, and who was confirmed January 22, 1931, as a Consul General, assigned American Consul General at Nanking, China. He has also been designated Counselor of Legation.

### *Non-Career*

Leo E. Schumacher, of St. Louis, Mo., now American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, appointed Vice Consul at Vigo, Spain.

Julian K. Smedberg, of Edgewater, N. J., now American Vice Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, appointed Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland.

The American Vice Consulate at Manaos, Brazil, has been ordered closed at the earliest practicable date, all records and archives to be transferred to Para, Brazil.



*Photos from Oscar S. Hizer*

### ALGIERS, ALGERIA

*Upper—The Mosque of Algiers at the end of the Boulevard of the Republic. Lower—A busy day in the port of Algiers. Tourist boats.*



COMMERCIAL WORK FOR JANUARY

The volume of trade data received in the Commercial Office of the Department of State from consular officers, excepting the offices in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, France and Germany, during the month of January, 1931, is indicated as follows:

	1931
Reports .....	2,120
Trade Letters .....	4,246
Trade Lists .....	578
World Trade Directory Reports.....	4,122
Trade Opportunity Reports.....	249

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during January, 1931, rated EXCELLENT: Copenhagen, Vice Consul Erland Gjessing; Habana, Consul General F. T. F. Dumont, Consul Harold B. Quarton, Vice Consul Sydney G. Gest, Vice Consul Taylor W. Gaunett, Vice Consul William B. Murray and Vice Consul John H. Marvin (1 report); Melbourne, Consul Wilbur Keblinger; Naples, Consul Sydney B. Redecker (2); Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster; Shanghai, Consul General Douglas Jenkins, Consul Paul R. Josselyn, Consul Robert L. Smyth and Vice Consul Robert P. Joyce, (1 political report); Wellington, Vice Consul William P. Cochran, Jr. (1 political report).

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: Beirut (2); Brisbane; Buenos Aires; Cape Town; Medan; Milan (2); Montreal; Prague; Rome; Rotterdam (2); Stavanger; Tallinn; Tientsin (2); Vienna; Zurich.

The following officers submitted reports which were rated VERY GOOD: Barbados, Consul William W. Brunswick; Basel, Vice Consul Albert W. Scott; Beirut, Vice Consul Nelle B. Stogsdall; Belgrade, Consul Stewart E. McMillin; Belize, Consul G. Russell Taggart; Bucharest, Consul John Randolph (2); Budapest, Consul John H. Morgan; Calcutta, Vice Consul Dorsey G. Fisher; Callao-Lima, Consul General William C. Burdett; Canton, Consul General Joseph W. Balandine; Ciudad Juarez, Consul William P. Blocker; Danzig, Consul C. Warwick Perkins (2); Durango, Consul Ellis A. Bonnet; Habana, Consul General Frederick T. F. Dumont; Halifax, Consul General Frank C. Lee (1) and Consul Erik W. Magnuson (1); Hamilton, Ontario,

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS SYSTEM—"PANAIR"



U. S. AIR MAILS TO SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, and WEST INDIES

PASSENGERS—AIR EXPRESS

WORLD'S LARGEST OPERATORS OF MULTI-ENGINED AIR TRANSPORTS  
18,000 MILES OF AIRWAYS—FLYING 80,000 MILES EVERY WEEK

Board of Directors

R. F. Hoyt, Chairman, S. S. Colt, Lyman Delano, S. M. Fairchild, G. B. Grosvenor, T. E. Hambleton, W. A. Harriman, Leonard Kennedy, Robert Lehman, Grover Loening, George Mixer, E. O. McDonnell, R. H. Patchin, F. B. Rentschler, J. T. Trippe, W. H. Vanderbilt, C. V. Whitney

President and General Manager, J. T. TRIPPE  
Technical Advisor, COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH  
Chief, Foreign Relations, EVAN E. YOUNG  
Washington Representative, P. E. D. NAGLE

GENERAL OFFICES: 122 E. 42nd St., NEW YORK CITY

Vice Consul Adam Beaumont; Hankow, Consul General Frank P. Lockhart; Hong Kong, Consul Harold Shantz; Kingston, Jamaica, Vice Consul George F. Kelly; Kingston, Ontario, Consul George Gregg Fuller; Kovno, Vice Consul Bertel E. Kuniholm (1) and Vice Consul George D. LaMont (1); Las Palmas, Consul Clifton R. Wharton; Madrid, Consul Maurice L. Stafford; Melbourne, Consul Wilbur Keblinger; Milan, Consul Homer Brett (1), Vice Consul James W. Gantenbein (1) and Vice Consul Frank C. Niccoli (1); Niagara Falls, Consul Francis R. Stewart; Nogales, Consul Maurice W. Altaffer; Oslo, Consul General Thomas H. Bevan (1), and Vice Consul George M. Abbott; Patras, Vice Consul C. Franklin Yeager, Jr.; Prague, Consul General Arthur C. Frost; Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster (2); Saigon, Consul Henry S. Waterman; St. John, New Brunswick, Consul Romeyn Wormuth; Saltillo, Consul Samuel Sokobin; San Jose, Consul Edward Caffery; Sao Paulo, Consul General Charles R. Cameron (2), and Consul Louis H. Gourley (1); Shanghai, Consul Carl O. Spamer, Consul Robert L. Smyth and Mr. C. A. Robertson (1 report); Sherbrooke, Consul Herndon W. Goforth; Singapore, Vice Consul W. W. Butterworth, Jr.; Taihoku, Vice Consul Charles



SINCE 1889  
42 YEARS AGO

WASHINGTON'S

Florist and Floral Decorators

*We Telegraph Flowers*

**Gude Bros. Co.**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Main Store 1212 F Street N. W.

Three Branch Flower Shops

S. Reed 2nd; Tangier, Consul Donald F. Bigelow; Tegucigalpa, Consul Robert F. Fernald; Vienna, Consul General Ernest L. Harris; Winnipeg, Consul Ray Fox; and Zurich, Vice Consul Hugh F. Ramsey (1) and Vice Consul Cavendish W. Cannon (1).

Trade letters received during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of VERY GOOD: Algiers; Baghdad (4); Berne; Bombay (2); Brisbane (3); Bucharest (2); Buenos Aires (3); Cape Town (4); Guayaquil; Habana; Halifax; Helsingfors; Istanbul; Kovno (3); Lausanne; Malmo; Medan; Mexico City; Montreal; Nanking (2); Oslo; Para; Prague; Rio de Janeiro (4); Rotterdam; Saigon; Saloniki; San Salvador; Sao Paulo; Surabaya; Taihoku; Tallinn (2); Tientsin (2); Toronto (2).

## SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of January, the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to shipping reports submitted by Vice Consul Paul Dean Thompson, Plymouth, and Vice Consul E. Gjessing, Copenhagen.

## VISA CORRESPONDENCE

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared letters received during January, 1931, rated VERY GOOD: Buenos Aires, Hugh C. Fox, and Halifax, Joseph P. Ragland.

## TRADE DETAILS

During the period between January 15 and February 14, 1931 (not previously reported), the

officers named below were, according to a statement kindly furnished by the Division of Foreign Service Administration, sent on the following trade details or conferences:

Consul General Calvin M. Hitch (Basel, en route to Wellington, N. Z.), Chicago; Consul William R. Langdon (Dairen, Manchuria), Akron and Columbus, Ohio; and Consul David J. D. Myers (Tegucigalpa), New Orleans.

## U. S. NAVAL ATTACHES

JANUARY 13, 1931

LONDON, ENGLAND

Capt. W. W. Galbraith. Assumed duty July 13, 1928; expiration of duty May, 1931.

*Assistants*

Comdr. R. T. Hanson (C. C.). (Accredited also to Paris, Rome, Berlin, and The Hague.) Assumed duty July, 1929; expiration of duty July, 1932.

Lt. Comdr. G. D. Murray. (Accredited also to Paris, Berlin, and The Hague.) Assumed duty January, 1930; expiration of duty January, 1932.

PARIS, FRANCE

Capt. G. W. Steele. (Accredited also to Madrid and Lisbon.) Assumed duty July, 1928; expiration of duty April, 1931.

*Assistants*

Lt. Comdr. C. H. Cobb. (Accredited also to Madrid and Lisbon.) Assumed duty December 15, 1930.

*Student*

Maj. Oliver Floyd, U. S. M. C. (Ecole de Guerre). Assumed duty February, 1929.

BERLIN, GERMANY

Capt. K. G. Castleman. (Accredited also to Oslo, Copenhagen, and Stockholm.) Assumed duty May 31, 1930; expiration of duty May, 1933.

*Assistant*

Lieut. E. H. Bryant. (Accredited also to Copenhagen, Stockholm, The Hague, Rome, Paris, and London.) Assumed duty December 15, 1930.

ROME, ITALY

Capt. M. Milne. Assumed duty June 30, 1930; expiration of duty June, 1933.

*Assistant for Aviation*

Comdr. P. N. I. Bellinger. Assumed duty June 24, 1928; expiration of duty June, 1931.

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS

Comdr. A. A. Corwin. Assumed duty July, 1929; expiration of duty July, 1931.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE

Comdr. Leland Jordan. Assumed duty May, 1930; expiration of duty May, 1933.

TOKYO, JAPAN

Capt. I. C. Johnson. Assumed duty September 30, 1930.



*Assistant*

Lt. Comdr. F. P. Melendy. Assumed duty May, 1930; expiration of duty May, 1932.

*Language Students*

Lieut. J. J. Roehfort. Assumed duty October, 1929.  
 Lieut. K. D. Ringle. Assumed duty November, 1928.  
 Lieut. S. T. Layton. Assumed duty October, 1929.  
 Lieut. E. Watts. Assumed duty July, 1928.  
 2d Lieut. F. P. Pyziak, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty October, 1928.  
 Lieut. (J. G.) Redfield Mason. Assumed duty October, 1930.

PEIPING, CHINA

Comdr. C. C. Hartigan. Assumed duty August, 1929; expiration of duty June, 1932.

*Language Students*

1st Lieut. R. A. Boone, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty June, 1928.  
 1st Lieut. J. M. McHugh, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty February, 1927.  
 1st Lieut. C. C. Brown, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty August, 1928.  
 1st Lieut. E. G. Hagen, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty March, 1930.

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Comdr. I. H. Mayfield. Assumed duty December, 1928. (To be relieved spring of 1931 by Comdr. E. L. Gunther.)

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

Maj. P. C. Geyer, U. S. M. C. (Accredited also to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, and El Salvador.) Assumed duty November 22, 1930.

MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

Capt. L. B. McBride. Assumed duty February, 1928; expiration of duty February, 1931. (To be relieved spring of 1931 by Capt. William McEntee (CC).)

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

Lt. Comdr. W. H. P. Blandy. Will assume duty February 1, 1931.

SANTO DOMINGO

Major T. E. Watson, U. S. M. C., assumed duty September, 1930.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following notes as to the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received:

Mr. Charles E. Brookhart, at one time a Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg but who has been assigned to the Foreign Service Division in Washington for a year, has been appointed the Acting Commercial Attaché at Bangkok during the absence of Commercial Attaché F. S. Williams, who is returning for his leave in the United States. Mr. Brookhart sailed for his new post on February 6.

Several transfers are soon to be effected within our Canadian staff: Trade Commissioner H. A. Swcetser, who has been assigned to Toronto, will

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 National 8700

go to Ottawa; Assistant Trade Commissioner L. A. France will be transferred from Montreal to take charge of the Toronto office; Assistant Trade Commissioner H. W. Barrett from Winnipeg to Ottawa; Assistant Trade Commissioner W. T. Sargent from Ottawa to Montreal; Assistant Trade Commissioner A. Probert from Vancouver to Winnipeg.

Among the foreign representatives who will soon return to their posts after spending several months in the United States are: Assistant Commercial Attaché Paul S. Guinn from The Hague; and Assistant Trade Commissioner Alma H. Cramer from Barcelona.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the lists of changes of duties and stations of office of the United States Public Health Service, received since the February issue of THE JOURNAL, the following have been noted:

Surgeon J. G. Townsend. Directed to proceed from Naples, Italy, to Geneva, Switzerland, and return, for the purpose of acting as an observer on the part of the United States to the European Conference on Rural Hygiene, on April 23. January 31, 1931.

Assistant Surgeon Dana W. Nance. Relieved from duty at New Orleans, La., and assigned to duty at Manila, P. I. February 10, 1931.

Dr. Robert Pierrot, Consultant. Directed to proceed from Paris, France, to Washington, D. C., and return, for temporary duty in the Bureau in connection with quarantine matters. February 10, 1931.

Edwin C. Kemp, American Consul at Havre, France, was on January 26, 1931, at the annual meeting of the Consular Corps of that city, elected President of the Corps to serve for two years without re-election. The Corps was recently reorganized, and a change was made from the former procedure of having as President, the officer holding the oldest exequatur.



A Quiet Exclusive Hotel  
In New York's Social  
Centre

THE LANGDON  
2 EAST 56<sup>TH</sup> ST  
NEW YORK

PATRONIZED BY MEMBERS OF THE  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE

RATES: SINGLE \$4.00, DOUBLE \$5.00

ALL ROOMS WITH BATH

CABLE: LANGDON, NEW YORK

## BIRTHS

A son, Alexander, was born on November 21, 1930, at Frankfort on Main, Germany, to Consul and Mrs. Robert Wayne Heingartner.

A daughter, Valerie Anne de Villiers, was born on December 6, 1930, at London, England, to Consul and Mrs. Charles J. Pisar.

A son, Robert Russell, was born on December 15, 1930, at Mexico City, Mexico, to Vice Consul and Mrs. George H. Winters.

A son, Robert Henry, was born on January 3, 1931, at Algiers, Algeria, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Joseph I. Touchette.

A son, Frank Lyman, was born on January 12, 1931, at Thorpe Bay, Essex, England, to Consul and Mrs. Hiram A. Boucher, who are regularly stationed at Rome, Italy.

## MARRIAGES

Sayers-Holmes. Married at Uitenhage, Union of South Africa, on November 22, 1930, Miss Mabel Jeanette Sayers and Mr. Walter George Holmes. Miss Sayers was clerk at the Consulate at Port Elizabeth.

## NECROLOGY

Mrs. Edna May Leary, wife of Robert E. Leary, American Vice Consul at Vancouver, B. C., died in that city on January 31, 1931, after a month's illness. Mr. and Mrs. Leary went to Vancouver in February, 1927; prior thereto Mr. Leary was stationed at Rome and

Palermo. Mrs. Leary was born at St. Louis, Mo., and received the degrees of A.B. and M.A. at Trinity College after graduation from the Sacred Heart College in St. Louis. Sincere sympathy is extended to Mr. Leary in his sad loss.

James Oliver Laing, formerly a member of the American Foreign Service, was killed on January 24, 1931, at Battle Creek, Mich., when struck by a locomotive on a street crossing in that city. Mr. Laing was born in Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on April 19, 1874. He graduated from the University of Michigan, and studied at Columbia University and at Heidelberg, Germany. After working in various capacities on the *Kansas City Star* and *Times*, and later practicing law, he entered the American Foreign Service, and was appointed Consul at Malta, August 2, 1910; he was transferred to Karachi in February, 1914, and later was assigned to Batavia. He resigned from the Service in May, 1919.

Edward Johnson, clerk at the American Consulate General at Oslo, Norway, died on January 16, 1931, from cancer of the throat. Mr. Johnson, who had been employed as clerk since June, 1919, had been for over 30 years in the American Army, and had served in France through the Great War. He leaves a widow and three small children.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Consul General Ely E. Palmer in the death of his step-father, Mr. Thomas W. Waterman, on January 29, 1931, at Providence, R. I., after a long illness. Mr. Waterman, who was in his eighty-third year, was known to many officers in the American Foreign Service who will deeply regret to learn of his death.

## GOLDEN SUNSETS

By MARY A. LIVERMORE

To live in love is to live in everlasting youth. Whoever enters old age by this royal road will find the last of life to be the very best of life. Instead of finding himself descending the hills of life, he will find it uphill all the way, into clearer air. There the vision reaches further; there the sunsets are more golden, and the twilight lasts longer.



## CONGRESSIONAL CHIAROSCURO

January 20, 1931. The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of Bill H. R. 16110 making appropriations for the Departments of State, and Justice, and so forth.

On the paragraph of salaries to envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, Mr. Clancey (of Michigan) offered an amendment increasing the salary of the Minister to Panama by \$5,000, partly to reward and adequately provide for Hon. Roy Davis, the Minister to Panama, who, through the use of extraordinary wisdom, tact and discretion, prevented a great deal of bloodshed at Panama recently on January 1 and 2. Mr. Clancey gave a graphic description of Mr. Davis' conduct; Mr. Dyer (of Missouri) spoke of his great ability; but Mr. Shreve (of Pennsylvania) made the point of order against the amendment that it was legislation on an appropriation bill, and the chair sustained the point of order.

On the provision of \$482,350 for employment of clerks at embassies and legations, including salary during transit to and from homes in the United States upon beginning and after termination of services, Mr. La Guardia (of New York) inquired if it has been the policy of the United States to employ only American citizens at the embassies, stating that in Washington the foreign embassies and even the consulates of foreign countries in our cities, the doormen and messengers are generally nationals of that country, disabled veterans with their medals making a very attractive appearance, while at our embassies abroad "we do not know whether the man who opens the door is going to give you an American handshake or try to kiss you on both cheeks." Mr. Shreve (of Pennsylvania) said that as far as possible it was the policy to employ Americans but in certain instances it was much cheaper and better to employ foreigners. From his experience at a large number of our offices abroad he characterized the remark of having foreigners meet you and kiss you on both cheeks, as untrue and absolutely absurd.

On the item of \$912,740, for contingent expenses, Foreign Missions, Mr. Stafford (of Wisconsin) asked as to the necessity of providing a launch for the use of our diplomatic representatives at Constantinople, suggesting that its use might be a delightful interlude to their heavy burdens. Mr. Linthicum (of Maryland) explained that during the 20 years he had been on the committee they had been appropriating for such a launch every year, and that as vessels can not go up to the piers the launch was used for meeting the ships in the stream, and not for any sporting purposes.

"Mr. Stafford: I would not be inclined to impute any sporting proclivities such as must be in the mind of the gentleman from Baltimore, acquainted as he is with the sports over in Baltimore.

"Mr. Linthicum: I think if we could all go out for a little sport now and then we would be better off and would pass better legislation.

"Mr. Stafford: The aridity around here is very oppressive and burdensome, I will grant you."

Mr. Clancey (of Michigan) inquired about what "looks to be a very suspicious appropriation" for ice for the embassies and legations and consulates, and referred to the use of ice when serving drinks, and the danger when the wrong ingredients were used.

## 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

Dr. Temple said that he was sorry the gentleman from Michigan did not know of any other use for ice than the use to which he referred. The ice in our embassies was used legitimately.

In the discussion over the item of \$1,200,000 for carrying into effect the provisions of the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, etc., Mr. Linthicum said:

"In Berlin we bought a house originally built for old Marshal Bluecher, but used for the last 30 years for offices and flats. Eighty percent of this house will be used for American Government offices when we take possession of it. What difference does it make if, when the old house was given to Marshal Bluecher, it was called a palace. Certainly it made no difference to the banking business which has been a tenant for the last 10 years, or to our own commercial attaché who has had his offices there for 10 years.

"In Rome we have purchased two acres of land in the heart of Rome, directly across the street from the principal hotel in the city, and improved with two identical buildings, each with three stories and basement . . . One can be converted into a house for the ambassador, and the other into offices housing all of our activities in that city.

Mr. Bacon (of New York) said he had personally inspected the property and thought we have a real good bargain; that we ought to exercise our option and purchase it as soon as possible. He inquired if a sufficient amount of money had been appropriated in this bill to carry out these purchases.

Mr. Linthicum said that the erection of an office building in Paris (bids for which will be submitted in a few weeks) will cost \$1,240,000, and it will be one of the



## Hotel Martinique

FIVE BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE  
SIXTEENTH STREET AT M  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

### *A Hotel of Refinement*

#### Special Rates

To Active and Retired Foreign Service Officers  
and Their Families

Write for Booklet

J. Maynard Magruder, Managing Director

most ideal office buildings in that great city. Likewise the Blucher Palace in Berlin will cost \$1,800,000. The purchase of the property in Rome will cost \$1,250,000. Also the building at Buenos Aires must go along. Then we are building a number of buildings in Central and South America where the health conditions are not good. If we had \$2,000,000 instead of \$1,200,000, the work would not be held up but would go along in accord with the Commission's plans.

Mr. Linthicum, replying to an inquiry if it was proposed to tear down these old buildings, added that the Foreign Service Buildings Commission does not intend to destroy anything which can be utilized belonging to the United States. For instance in Prague an old building was bought by Minister Crane, and that old gem is going to be fixed up at a cost of \$200,000, including furnishings and everything, and it will be one of the landmarks of the city of Prague, because it is old and artistic.

Mr. Oliver (of Alabama), Mr. Stafford (of Wisconsin), and Mr. Wainwright (of New York), submitted that the limits of cost set by Congress in 1922 no longer existed, the act having been repealed, there should be a limit prescribed by law as to the amount used for purchase of sites and buildings, in order that these buildings should reflect the democratic simplicity of America. Dr. Temple stated that while that limit existed they had not been able to proceed; that the people of the richest nation on earth should house their official representatives as well as the official representatives of other nations are housed and to make office buildings as convenient and as complete as other such structures, and we should provide residences where the representatives of our Government

may entertain as they are entertained. A great deal of the work of the embassies getting acquainted with the sentiments of the country, forming personal acquaintances among the leading men, is done outside of the office building and outside of hours of business. The more expensive places, and some places where living conditions are not healthful, have now been provided for. Wherever the United States Government has to be represented, we ought to consider whether it is wiser to rent or to buy our own buildings.

Mr. Cole (of Iowa) remarked that "in Buenos Aires where we were figuring on a site, the German government did not hesitate to come in and pay \$100 a square foot for the ground. We did not want to pay so much, and we finally succeeded in getting a piece of land for 1 thing \$65 a square foot."

Mr. O'Connor (of Oklahoma) said, in part: "No site in any great world capital is too good for the greatest democracy in the world to occupy. No building that an artist can conceive or that an architect can draw, is too noble and too inspiring to house the activities of this country in any great capital of the world. Millions will see our building who will never see our country. It should represent us and inspire them. This is no occasion to be cheap . . . This is not a matter in which the judgment of this House, admitting it is good on everything else, can be as good as the Commission which has made a study and is on the ground."

January 23, 1931. When discussing the representation allowance of \$125,000 to diplomatic and consular officers, which Mr. Byrns (of Tennessee) criticized and wished struck out of the bill, Mr. Linthicum said, defending the item: "Let us be economical but do not let us be parsimonious. Let us have the proper representation abroad and let the people of the foreign countries know that, although we are a democracy, we are a real democracy. I do not believe in this parsimony in passing legislation by which you do not give these people any money. I am in favor of giving it to them, so that they can properly entertain and make social contacts and increase the business of the United States."

Dr. Temple said, at the close of a speech: "I want men of brains, men of tact, men of capacity, whether rich or poor, and I am willing the United States should pay the expenses of the official entertainment necessary in the conduct of their business." Applause.

Mr. Ackerman (of New York), in the course of his speech, said: "Representation allowances are for the purpose of paying the legitimate and unavoidable expenses of representation at our diplomatic missions and certain consular offices abroad." He mentioned the proper observance of a national holiday, which takes the form of an official reception or banquet to which the higher officials of the foreign government are invited; and also the entertainment necessary when ships of our Navy visit foreign seaports. There is also the return of courtesies to local officials, and various other official obligations of a similar sort, all of which are direct official obligations of the Government and our officers should not be called upon, nor permitted to pay for them out of their personal funds . . . There is a question of the prestige of the United States involved in this matter and one of enhancing the effectiveness of its representatives. Such questions can not be set aside. Congress has shown its interest in the making of a Foreign Service fitting to the needs of our country, and it is urged that this important item be supported by the members of this body."

Mr. Griffin (of New York) moved to cut the amount to \$92,000, but his amendment was rejected. Whereupon the next item was taken up.

When the Senate, on January 30, was considering the appropriation of \$125,000 for representation allowances, Senator Bratton (of New Mexico) offered an amendment opposing such an appropriation, in which he was joined by Senator Norris (of Nebraska), the latter making in his speech the following statement: "I believe the President of the United States could do great good to all the civilized world if he would announce that hereafter he would appoint no ambassador to any country unless such appointee would agree that he would not go into the society whirl of the various capitals, that he would live within a reasonable allowance, that he would not spend his money to buy flowers and refreshments, that he would let them call him a 'cheap skate' if they wanted to, and that he would hold up his head, even though he were poor, among the shining decorations and the golden embroideries worn by the diplomats of other nations . . . This is only the beginning; \$125,000 now will become \$125,000,000 in a few years from now; and the race will not be ended then." Senator Heflin (of Alabama) in replying thereto said, in part, as follows:

"If an ambassador is to go over there and do like my good friend, the brave and brilliant Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Norris) suggests—just shut himself up and refuse to get in contact with anybody and let them know that he is not expecting to spend any money and does not want anybody to spend anything on him, that he is just over there because he has an office called 'ambassador' and he is just to stay through his term and then come back home—what sort of an impression would they get of him and us? They would not be able to see him and they would not be able to talk to him because it was going to cost him something. He would stay there with arms folded and lips sealed. They would get the same impression of him and of us that the old fellow told his boy people would get of him.

"The old fellow carried a load of potatoes into town and took his boy with him. He drove up in front of a merchant's store and told the boy to sit there and hold a line on the mule and not to say a word to anybody, because if he did they would find out that he was a little fool. The merchant walked out and said to the boy, 'Bud, have you got some potatoes there?' The boy looked at the merchant and said nothing. The merchant picked up one of them and said, 'these potatoes are very fine.' Then he laid it down and said to the boy, 'Do you want to sell your potatoes?' The boy looked at him and would not say anything. He was carrying out instructions. The merchant said, 'If you want to sell these potatoes I will buy them.' Still the boy would not say anything. The merchant, as he turned, said, 'I have seen enough of you to know that you are just a little fool.' The old man came back shortly and 'Bud' was sitting there grinning. The old man said, 'Well, you are still here, are you?' The boy said, 'Yes, pap, and they found it out and I never opened my mouth.'

Mr. Bratton's amendment was rejected.

It ain't no use to grumble and complain;  
 It's just as cheap and easy to rejoice;  
 When God sorts out the weather and sends rain,  
 Why, rain's my choice.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.



## The Standard of Efficiency

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 his company's highest standard.

A demonstration of the Standard Underwood, or any other of our products, will place you under no obligation.

# Underwood

Standard, Noiseless and Portable Typewriters—Bookkeeping Machines

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY

Division of Underwood Elliott Fisher Company

1413 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

"SALES AND SERVICE EVERYWHERE"

"UNDERWOOD, ELLIOTT-FISHER, SUNDSTRAND—SPEED THE WORLD'S BUSINESS"

# UNDERWOOD

## *Speeds the World's Business*

# The American Courier

By HENRY S. WATERMAN, *American Consul, Saigon, French Indo-China*

IT IS hard to realize that the experiences of a Foreign Service officer as recently as 1917 can be considered ancient history, but it evidently is, as in the article entitled: "The American Courier," in the October, 1930, issue of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, it appears that a courier service was organized in 1918. This possibly refers only to Paris but I can remember very well the beginning of the courier service in 1917, at which time I was stationed at Bergen, Norway. Particularly as among my duties were those of getting up at any time of night, or in the cold, gray dawn of a Norwegian winter to meet the *Vulture* and assist our couriers on their way through Norway to Sweden, Russia, Roumania and the whole eastern section of Europe. Many people must remember with me the famous ship *Vulture*, the English passenger boat which traveled at a rate of from 20 to 25 knots per hour, making the trip from Aberdeen, Scotland, to Bergen approximately once a week at irregular times and which formed the only means of transportation or written communication between the allied countries of western Europe and the allied countries of eastern Europe. The *Vulture* always left at varying times of day or night in order to avoid the German submarines. Notice of its arrival was received at the British Consulate General in Bergen which would inform me between 8 and 9 p. m. of the evening before its arrival that it would dock at Bergen at a certain time the following day which was anywhere from midnight

until 6 a. m. The American Consulate always had advance notice also of how many couriers and of what American officials would be on board, these officials including generals, admirals, diplomats and, in fact, nearly every American official in England whose duties called him to northern or eastern Europe.

I will not attempt to recall the names of any of these prominent Americans I aided on their way, but I do recall very distinctly the courier system which was inaugurated during that year. At first the couriers consisted of two sergeants of the Marine Corps, traveling together. They were sent from the American Embassy at London and carried all the mail and official supplies for our embassies, legations and consulates in northern and eastern Europe. If I remember correctly, towards the middle or end of 1917 these sergeants were replaced by commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, usually lieutenants or captains, as it was found that a great deal of embarrassment was encountered due to the couriers of some of the other European nations not desiring to associate with non-commissioned officers and I believe that was the reason why the sergeants were replaced by commissioned officers.

My recollections are still very vivid of hearing an alarm clock go off at two or three o'clock in the morning; going to one of the out of the way docks in the rather extensive port of Bergen; meeting my couriers with their several tons of sacks; finding some means of transportation to

## 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



rush them over to the train which left for Stockholm about 8 o'clock in the morning—if I remember correctly—and of trying to reserve compartments for them in the train before the couriers of other nations had all the reservations taken. The arrival of the *Vulture* every week, therefore, was one of the high lights of my existence in Bergen.

This service certainly antedated the service organized in 1918, at Paris, and from some of the experiences recounted to me by those young men on their return trips I should also imagine that it furnished a great deal more excitement. Possibly the records of the Marine Corps can furnish the names of some of these early American couriers which I have forgotten.



*Photo from Addison E. Southard*

AMERICAN LEGATION, ADDIS ABABA,  
ETHIOPIA



### Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction

Most New York men of importance lean toward clothing by Saks-Fifth Avenue because of its unobtrusive yet exclusive styling. Men of the United States Foreign Service Department may take advantage of this Saks-Fifth Avenue service through the mails.

- Suits at 65.00 to 120.00
- Overcoats at 65.00 to 150.00
- Dinner Coat and  
Trousers at 65.00 to 125.00
- Tail Coat and  
Trousers at 75.00 to 130.00
- Dinner Vests at 10.00 to 30.00

## SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE

611 Fifth Avenue  
New York



# Union Pacific

Serves 15  
National Parks  
and more of  
the scenic West  
than any other  
railroad

*For information regarding travel  
or vacations in the United States,  
Union Pacific maintains offices  
at the following ports:*

- SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 673 Market Street
- LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 732 South Broadway
- SAN DIEGO, CALIF. . . . 345 Plaza Street
- PORTLAND, ORE. . . . 341 Washington Street
- TACOMA, WASH. . . . 114 South Ninth Street
- SEATTLE, WASH. . . . 201 Union Station
- NEW ORLEANS, LA. 226 Carondelet Street
- NEW YORK, N. Y. . . . 475 Fifth Avenue
- BOSTON, MASS. . . . 294 Washington Street

or

J. P. CUMMINS  
General Passenger Agent  
Omaha, Neb.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE  
**UNION PACIFIC**

## "HERE AM I WHEN THOU CALLEST"

Prize Story by HORATIO MOOERS

(Continued from page 91)

He was trembling with a strange emotion as he spoke, and with a sudden movement of his arms, drew us close to him for a moment in the fashion of Latins when they want you to feel they are your friends, but do not care to speak of such things. It was all very queer, very strange, and yet delightful and somehow quite natural.

Our guide, perhaps judging the young fellow to be suffering from some nervous disorder, spoke passionately and extemporaneously on the consequences of deep and fine feeling. Nationality did not count—nor religion—nor politics—but real feeling—comprehension *beyond* words—*Ah!*

He spread out his hands in an all-meaning gesture, and looked to me for approval.

"Quite right!" I said, "and if little Ansa-Tah-Nimu can be described in my language, I would say that she embodies three mighty and divine qualities; first, the exuberant love of Life and what it offers; second, a patience and faith which passeth all understanding; and thirdly, everlasting love that knows no Death. There are, by the way, three of us here, and three qualities are to be shared"—I laughed—"for *my* part I will take with me the quality of 'Love of Life for what Life offers,' and for *you*," I added gaily, tapping the old guide on the breast, "I confer upon you the quality of 'eternal patience.'" . . .

"And as for myself," slowly spoke the other. "there remains the greatest of them all—the legacy of eternal Love 'that knoweth no Death!'" . . .

With a quick gesture he offered his hand to me, excusing his sudden leaving, and remarked upon the lateness of the hour. Pressing a large coin into the palm of the congenial cicerone, he bowed again, European fashion, and was gone.

"A strange Signor!" said the guide a few moments later as we entered the hallway and he locked the door, "a strange Signor, and very *sympatico* . . . but he never finished that sentence. He could say no more, nor could I. We had approached the cabinet, and his jaw had dropped like a man suddenly struck upon the head, his eyes bulged from their sockets and beads of perspiration stood out upon his wrinkled forehead; his knees trembled under his weight, and his hand sought my shoulder for support. The statuette was gone! In its place was a pale gold ring of entwined serpents supporting a huge ruby. There was no break, that I could see, in the glass of the cabinet, nor was any other figure displaced



or overturned. Even the same fine, white covering of Turin dust adorned the cabinet which alone would have revealed the slightest tampering.

To me, the part that is to follow, although very brief, is by far the most pleasant to relate, and as I set down these words here in my office in New York, surrounded by the artifices of a mechanical age wherein old world customs and philosophies seem unable to rally their forces successfully, I yet feel the thrill which I felt that early spring morning, two years ago, when a letter with an Italian post mark was thrust carelessly into my hand by a freckled faced office boy, just as I was leaving for lunch. Standing there in the subway entrance, while modern dragons of steel roared past overhead and their more earth-bound kin rumbled across town, under my feet, I tore open that poor little yellow envelope and read what is to follow:

Torino, Italia,  
14 March, 1928.

MOST GENTLE SIGNOR:

I take my pen in hand to write you these few words in appreciation for your stout and loyal defense in my behalf when I was accused by the law of this country of receiving a bribe from the young foreigner in exchange, as they said, for the

statuette of little Ansa-Tah-Nimu. Heaven knows, as do you, that I was innocent, but I was finally adjudged guilty after my appeal, and lost my position, although sentence was happily suspended in view of my many years of faithful service.

Now, my comrade, Paulo Gatti, Guide No. 5, has since confessed to me that he locked the outer door of the museum just before the strange young man came out of our room, but was called to reopen it a few minutes later so that this same young man—and a young girl of remarkable beauty, who was with him, might leave. Gatti says he was surprised to see that both were much moved and that, oddly, each held the hand of the other over the heart. He says too that in checking over the entrances for that day, he found that 24 visitors had come in but 25 had gone out. However, being at loss to explain this, he dared not voice the fact at my trial.

And now, dear friend, I must tell you something equally if not more strange; for nearly a year now I have been receiving each month the sum of Lire 6,000 from the Banca-Italo-Egyptienna in Rome. The bank writes me that the sender is a friend who does not desire his identity revealed. However, a few weeks ago I received

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS

WILL ENJOY

THE WILLARD

with its large rooms, high ceilings and outside bathrooms. Within the past few months the rooms have been newly decorated; with their bright and attractive chintzes, they are charming in appearance and provide the utmost in comfort.

The cuisine is in charge of a celebrated Chef, formerly at the Ritz Hotel in London, and the service is that to be properly expected of a highly trained and competent staff.

25% discount on room charges to members of the United States Foreign Service

On Famous Pennsylvania Ave. at Fourteenth and F Sts.

Within three squares of the State Department and two squares of the White House

FRANK S. HIGHT, President





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

from Cairo a photograph of the same dark young man taken together with a young girl of remarkable beauty. It was their wedding picture, and in spite of the wedding garments I swear to you, Signor, that I recognized my own little Ansa-Tah-Nimu, and each was holding the hand of the other over the heart. Now my good wife Maria and our daughter Paulina laugh at an old man who forgets his visitors, but you and I may believe differently, though we can never understand what we know. Dio guard you always!

PIETRO BERGAMASCO.

## A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By JOHN CARTER

For those who like that sort of thing there is now available an extensive list of books dealing with internationalism of varying importance and viewpoints. The majority, of course, are "on the side of the angels." Take, for example, "Ten Years of World Cooperation," published by the League Secretariat at Geneva, with a foreword by Sir Eric Drummond; "International Understanding—Agencies Educating for a New World" by John Eugene Harley (Stanford Press); "Fight for Peace," by Devere Allen, editor of *The World Tomorrow* (MacMillan); "Handbook of the League of Nations since 1920," by Denys P. Myers, World Peace Foundation. All these books in varying degrees expound the virtues and aspirations of internationalists. On the other hand, such a book as Graham H. Stuart's "The International City of Tangier" (Stanford Press) is a monument to the inefficiency of international administration, which may well give pause to advocates of the supplanting of sovereignty by supernational agencies. Similarly, "International Control of Aviation," by Kenneth W. Colegrove (World Peace Foundation) is a reminder that the world insists upon regarding the newest agencies of international communication in a semi-monopolistic light. In other words, when it comes down to economic or military brass tacks internationalism has not yet shown any vitality.

The World War continues to eat up a great deal of pulpwood, whether of Soviet or sanctified provenance it is difficult to say. Edmund Von Glaise-Horstenau's "The Collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire" (Dutton) is a thorough study of this dramatic feature of the world struggle, possibly the most lasting of all the changes effected by the war. Prof. Ramsey Muir has written for the Home University Library a little

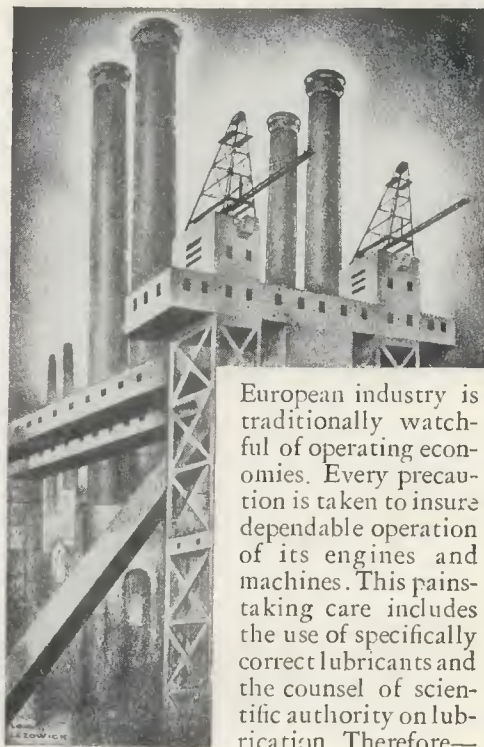


book entitled "Political Consequences of the Great War" (Henry Holt). This is an extremely sketchy and Anglocentric statement of the case and is valueless to American readers. An extraordinary book by a New York corporation lawyer, who signs himself "Wells Wells," is "Wilson the Unknown" (Scribners). Mr. Wells claims that Wilson is a highly intelligent man and that his apparent mistakes are susceptible to irrational explanation. Some of his explanations are rather far fetched, but the book as a whole is a much needed reminder that Wilson was not "the impractical idealist" that his enemies represented him. Winston Churchill's monumental work on "The World Crisis" has been published by Scribners in one volume. This is perhaps the finest prose account of the war as a whole which has yet appeared in the English language. A companion piece to that is Lieut. Col. Sir Arnold T. Wilson's "Loyalties. Mesopotamia, 1914-1917. A Personal and Historical Record" (Oxford Press). It is to be remembered that the Mesopotamia mess was one of the scandals of the British conduct of the war. Sir Arnold gives a first-hand account of every important phase of the fighting up to and including the final successful advance against Baghdad.

Of painful interest to the Near Eastern Division are three volumes dealing with the Palestine Mandate and Zionism. These are "The Rim of the Wilderness," "The Conflict in Palestine," by Maurice Samuel (Liveright); "About Zionism," by Albert Einstein, published by MacMillan, a relatively brief statement of the Zionist point of view; and "The Case for the Jews," by Louis J. Gribetz (Bloch Publishing Company).

There are a group of books on economic subjects of considerable importance to Foreign Service officers everywhere. The most pertinent of these is C. K. Leight's "World Minerals and World Politics" (McGraw Hill). Another publication by the same house is John E. Orchard's "Japan's Economic Position." This latter is an extraordinarily able analysis of Japan's rise as an economic great power. And finally we have another of the 18,000,000 books on Soviet Russia which have appeared since America discovered the existence of the five-year plan. This is "The Soviet Challenge to America," by George S. Counts (John Day), and is based, among other things, upon the author's recent seven-month tour of Russia in a Ford car.

"Cultivation of the mind is as necessary as food for the body."—*Cicero*.



European industry is traditionally watchful of operating economies. Every precaution is taken to insure dependable operation of its engines and machines. This painstaking care includes the use of specifically correct lubricants and the counsel of scientific authority on lubrication. Therefore—

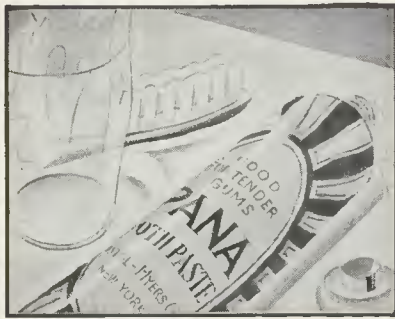
**of the foremost industrial companies in Europe, 80% use Vacuum Oil Company lubricants for their exacting requirements.**

The practical help of Vacuum Oil Company lubrication engineers is available to industrial officials and plant managers in every industry in every civilized country.



Lubricating Oils

**VACUUM OIL COMPANY**



If you  
*neglect your gums*  
expect  
"Pink Tooth Brush"!

*IPANA defeats gum troubles  
while it cleans your teeth*

THE modern practice of oral hygiene and the present-day conception of what a tooth paste should do, is far different from what it used to be!

Ipana and massage are keeping thousands of families safe from gum disorders, free from dental worries.

Ipana is easy to use, refreshing in taste. With it your teeth are spotlessly white. And your gums become sound and firm, for Ipana tones and stimulates the gum tissues.

Hundreds of dentists urge the use of Ipana. It is scientifically compounded to care for the gums while it cleans the teeth. It contains ziralol, a hemostatic and antiseptic used by dentists in treating gum disorders at the chair.

Use Ipana. Even if your tooth brush rarely shows a tinge of "pink," you need it.

Ipana is sold in all the principal cities of the world. If you can't obtain it in your locality please notify us and we will send you a full size tube free of charge. Beginning tonight, test Ipana for a month. Your teeth will be whiter. Your gums will be healthier, firmer.

**IPANA TOOTH PASTE**

## A CLAIM FOR THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Reprinted from "The Grace Log," January-February, 1931, Vol. XIV, No. 1, (7 Hanover Square, N. Y.))

In 1924 the Rogers Act brought the United States Diplomatic and Consular Corps under one administration to form the United States Foreign Service. This event was heralded by the press and accepted by the public as establishing a service which offers to its members careers no less definite in scope and significance than those to be had in the Army and Navy and no less adequately compensated since in its appointed time and place the Foreign Service must fulfill an equally necessary function. In consequence, it has been generally assumed that the provisions for retired Foreign Service officers do not differ from those enjoyed by retired officers of the sister services. Such is, however, emphatically not the case.

The Army or Navy officer retiring after 30 or more years of active service receives an annuity equal to three-fourths of his base pay or a sum equal to two-thirds of his total pay and allowance. Thus a captain in the Navy, retiring after 30 years of service, is automatically the recipient of a sum approximating \$4,500 annually, since his base pay is \$6,000 a year and normal allowances, such as, for instance, commutation of quarters, augment this sum to \$7,200.

With the Foreign Service Officer of like rank who retires after three decades or more of service, things are not thus. He has had to contribute to his own annuity by paying into a retirement and disability fund 5 percent of his basic salary. He receives, not three-fourths of the salary attached to his rank, but 60 percent of his average annual basic salary for the 10 years preceding the date of his retirement. Unlike Army and Navy officers, therefore, he has been forced to take a 5 percent cut in salary each year for 30 years or more, and at the end of that time does not even then receive as favorable a provision as men similarly ranked in the sister services.

This procedure is illogical, and prejudicial to the continued development of an essential service. It is to be urgently hoped that legislation amending the Rogers' Act will be passed during the present session of Congress

## THREE THRILLS

A traveled citizen lists, in a recent letter to the Department, three thrills he has had: First, when he went through the Panama Canal; second, when he visited the battlefields of France; and third, when after an accident in a distant land he received efficient and sympathetic assistance from one of our colleagues.

—J. B. S.

## CHALLENGE

Hamburg has the following academic degrees; can any other office beat it?:

Ph.D.—Vice Consul Burke, Dr. Konjetzny.

LL.B., A.B.—Consul E. Talbot Smith.

Members of Phi Beta Kappa—Consuls Smith and Yates, and Dr. Burke.



VICE CONSUL HENRY LEONARD  
MATAMOROS, MEXICO

## 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. 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.)*

PLYMOUTH, England,  
January 26, 1931.

DEAR MR. INGRAM:

I do not often break into the JOURNAL's editorial sanctum, as the record will show. But I am doing so on this occasion, and in order that I may express to you, and perhaps through you to Consul Walter F. Boyle, my very great appreciation of the latter's contribution to your January number under the title of "The Habit of Representation."

That contribution is a real classic, both as to style and substance—nothing finer has appeared in the JOURNAL during its whole life, in my opinion. It is in a way a real piece of literature—quite equal, in its sphere, to Old Gorgon Graham's "Letters of a Self-made Merchant to His Son," of fame some twenty-odd years ago.

It would be a great pity if this article suffered the fate of being laid to rest without epitaph in the files of

*Away with  
Ink Wells!*



**A**WAY with pen dipping!

Place modern Parker Desk Sets in home and office. The smooth writing Parker Duofold desk pen is quickly converted for pocket use.

Ask your dealer about this feature—exclusive with Parker Desk Sets—two pens at the price of one.



**Parker Duofold  
Desk Sets**

12

SOLD BY GOOD STORES EVERYWHERE  
Distributors in all principal cities



the JOURNAL. It ought to be brought out in some separate and permanent form. It deserves to be a *vade mecum*, especially for all young officers of the Service and for those who will enter the Service in the years to come. I know of nothing in its class as at once a guide and inspiration to young officers. It touches on practically every vital point in Representation—points which are not developed in the Department's voluminous instructions.

Now, I want to make a suggestion, and one in all seriousness. That article ought to be brought out in the form of a booklet, attractively printed, preferably in flexible binding. And a copy of it ought to be placed in the hands of every officer of the Service, but especially the young officer and the officer who is to come. I would suggest (and here I rush in where "even fallen angels watch their step") that the Department cut any red tape that may threaten to bind too tightly, and have this publication brought out under the stamp of its approval. Failing that, let the JOURNAL bring it out as a distinct publication, like any other piece of literature, and distribute it to officers now and to come, with the compliments of "The American Foreign Service Association."

What I have felt for many years is that too much stress proportionately has been laid, officially and otherwise, upon the commercial and the purely routine side of an officer's work, and too little upon the side of the officer's duties and privileges as an officially accredited and commissioned representative abroad of the American people. And this latter phase of an officer's work needs especially in these latter days and in the future to be emphasized. What America needs today and will need in the years to come is not so much to expand its foreign trade as to increase its prestige and to cultivate a broader and deeper understanding among the peoples of the world. If we can accomplish the latter, the former is guaranteed. There is a great field here for most exalted service to America and the world on the part of our Service. Certainly the Service can never be greatly attractive to men of merit and ambition so long as it is looked upon as a sort of advance line sent to scout in the fields of world trade—its officers mere commissioned traveling salesmen for American goods. But the Service will surely be always attractive to such men if it becomes a truly Representative Service, and a man entering it can feel that he has before him the possibility of not only representing in a technical way but presenting in his own person and his life the American people to the peoples among whom he moves abroad. It is a great thing to represent one hundred and twenty-five million American people—a mighty Nation; it is a far less thing to represent American trade.

With best wishes to you personally and to the JOURNAL.  
Sincerely yours,

A. B. COOKE.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico,  
January 19, 1931.

SIR:

I am enclosing herewith a short description of this consular district which might be interesting enough to be published in the JOURNAL. I am also enclosing two photographs taken by me, one a picture of the Consular quarters and residence in this city, and the other a photograph of Chihuahua. You may use these pictures in your publication if you so desire.

It has occurred to me that readers of the JOURNAL

would be interested in hearing about the various consular districts, which articles should contain nothing about the work of the consular officers within their respective districts but should include information concerning their respective districts which would be of general interest. For example, it would be interesting to know that zebras are shipped from the Durban consular district, that English walnuts and cigarette paper come from the Bordeaux district, that the largest skyscraper in continental Europe is located in the Antwerp consular district.

With best wishes for the continued success of your publication, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

FRANCIS H. STYLES,  
*American Consul.*

CONTENTS

	PAGE
HERE AM I WHEN THOU CALLEST—By <i>Horatio Mooers</i> .....	89
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON .....	92
LADIES' LUNCHEON .....	95
SPECIAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATION.....	95
LINTHICUM-MOSES ACT .....	96
APPRECIATIONS .....	102
NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD.....	103
FROM AN INDIAN POSTBAG—By <i>R. S. McNeice</i> .....	105
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES.....	109
COMMERCIAL WORK FOR JANUARY.....	113
U. S. NAVAL ATTACHES.....	114
BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.....	116
NECROLOGY .....	116
CONGRESSIONAL CHIAROSCURO .....	117
THE AMERICAN COURIER—By <i>Henry S. Waterman</i> .....	120
A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF—By <i>John Carter</i> .....	124
LETTERS .....	127

**We Will  
Bond You**

**HORACE F. CLARK & SON**  
GENERAL AGENTS—NEW JERSEY FIDELITY  
935 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.  
Phone National 9763

## You, Too, Can Enjoy Increased Income And Prestige



Photograph by Kilophot.

View of Ancient Ragusa

### Make Picture-Taking Profitable

Whether you travel by sea, land, or air, the things you do and see, though commonplace to you, are of unusual interest to people at home. The National Geographic Magazine needs well-written travel and Nature articles and human-interest photographs depicting the life and scenery of every land. It offers you a ready market for the products of your pen and camera and it will pay you liberally for all manuscripts and photographs accepted. By submitting your material at regular intervals, you may build up a source of extra income from spare hour hobbies.

*Write today for 16-page illustrated booklet detailing the kind of photographs desired. Address, The Editor.*

The National Geographic Magazine  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



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



She knew the romance of Painted Deserts... but this was

## THE GREAT ADVENTURE!



**S**HE ascended a canopied gangplank to the largest ship that ever sailed the sea, the giant *LEVIATHAN*.

Immensity or sovereign splendor greeted her at every step. The Social Hall was a vast panorama of elegance... Gobelin tapestries... giant paintings... grilled portals like the entrances to great estates. Silent elevators whisked one up or down eight decks. To the magnificent Pompeian swimming pool with its cool, salt waters and marble benches... masseur, manicurists, hairdressers and cosmeticians, marvelous gymnasium, the children's playroom, ping pong courts, and a dining room, whose overlord is a chef who catered for an emperor.

Night brought reminders of a first night at the Opera. Beautiful women in their chic Chanel's... handsomely groomed men... sauntering into the mammoth Salon... First, a perfectly marvelous concert... then a first-run "Talkie"... then the gorgeous Club Leviathan with its scintillating Ben Bernie orchestra, where one can dance and sip until dawn. An adventure in grandeur repeated daily on a Leviathan trip to Europe.

For a quick, smooth crossing take the *Leviathan*.

... first-run "Talkies"



... Gobelin Tapestries and Giant Paintings

For a luxurious trip at low cost... palatial cabin liners *George Washington*, *America*, *Republic*, *President Harding* and *President Roosevelt*. Fares on all ships a new revelation in economic ocean travel. And, equally significant, every fare a contribution to American prosperity... for American ships are provisioned, fueled, furnished, and maintained in America.

### UNITED STATES LINES

*Paul W. Chapman, President*

For complete information see your local agent or our offices: New York, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Seattle, Pittsburgh, Washington, Little Rock, New Orleans, Berlin, Hamburg, London, Paris. SPECIFY AMERICAN SHIPS FOR YOUR FOREIGN TRADE.