

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Harris & Ewing.*

GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH  
*American Consul General, Berlin*

Vol. VIII FEBRUARY, 1931 No. 2

BANKING AND INVESTMENT SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

# The National City Bank of New York and Affiliated Institutions

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK



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 1<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. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1931

## Extension of Administrative Authority in Immigration Regulation

By A. DANA HODGDON, *Chief of the Visa Office, Department of State*

(*Address before the Conference on Immigration Policy, New York City, December 6, 1930*)

IT IS thought appropriate before discussing in detail the subject of my address today, that is, the so-called "extension of administrative authority in immigration regulation," to review briefly the immigration policy of the United States from its conception until today. This historical background, which seems to indicate that there has been considerable restrictive thought as evidenced by statements made by prominent citizens and by the passage of restrictive legislation in the United States even during the early days of the country's history, is interesting at the present time when there is so much publicity being given in the press and otherwise as to the advisability of introducing legislation to restrict further immigration into the United States.

Opposition to the free entry of strangers into this country was developed during early colonial days. The first restrictions were usually on religious grounds. For example, Virginia forbade the entry of Quakers under penalty of heavy fine and imprisonment and other colonies passed harsh legislation forbidding the entry of Catholics. Still other colonies barred persons of nationalities other than that of the mother country. In addition most colonies had excluding provisions based on sounder reasons than the foregoing in the form of ordinances against the entry of criminals, vagrants and other ne'er-do-wells sent

to the colonies at the expense of the home government.

In later days Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," indicated his opposition to unregulated immigration into this country, and Mr. Washington once wrote to a friend, "I have no intention to invite immigration even if there are no restrictive acts against it. I am opposed to it altogether." Benjamin Franklin pointed out that we have a right to restrict immigration whenever it appears likely to prove hurtful to the best interest of the American people.

As the development of the country proceeded and immigration increased there were from time to time sporadic outbursts in various parts of the country against the increasing number of foreigners which were expressed in the form of state legislation as well as a few Federal acts. However, no definite policy favoring a general restriction of immigration was crystallized until a radical change took place in the type and source of immigration to this country coupled with a tremendous increase in its volume.

The great bulk of the newcomers in the early days of the republic were from the British Islands or belonged to races which were closely allied to the English. They were largely pioneers, settlers, and home-makers who rather than remaining in our increasingly congested cities pushed their way through to the new country in the West.



In the early 1840's there was an abnormal wave of Irish immigration due to the potato famine and the resulting political disturbances in Ireland, followed by a wave from Germany and the other central European countries in 1849 and early part of the 1850's following the revolutionary disturbances of 1848.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six saw the beginning of the great migration from southern and eastern Europe urged on by over-population and economic distress which in a sense was one of the moving causes of our increasingly drastic restrictive acts. The standards of living of these people were low and they were willing to sell their labor at any price, no matter how cheap, and therefore brought with them not only the danger of economic competition with our own working men, especially in the congested city areas, but also the added problems of social assimilation.

It is interesting to observe that in 1820, the first year in which immigration statistics were collected, 8,000 immigrants were admitted to the United States. During the following century the total population of the United States was increased by nearly 34,000,000 immigrants. Over 18,000,000 entered between 1890 and 1920; that is to say, more than one-half of our immigration arrived during one-third of the period 1820 to 1920.

The policy of the United States on the subject of immigration may be briefly stated: We have always regarded immigration as a purely domestic matter and have maintained that any immigrant-receiving nation has the right to determine the volume and conditions under which immigration may be received.

The source of the power of Congress to make provisions concerning the admission or exclusion of aliens is two-fold; first, the power to regulate foreign commerce conferred upon it by Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States and secondly, and more pertinently, Section 9 of Article I which reads, "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax may be imposed on such importation not exceeding \$10 for such person." The question was early raised as to whether this latter provision did not refer only to the importation of slaves. However, the courts subsequently held that it did give the Congress sole power to regulate all immigration, basing their decisions on the use of the word "migration" which relates to a voluntary act as distinguished from the word "importation" which, in the sense used in the Con-

stitution, implies an involuntary act on the part of the person imported.

The first act of Congress relating to the exclusion and expulsion of aliens was the famous Alien and Sedition Act of 1798. The act gave the President the power to order the deportation of all aliens who in his opinion were dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States. Persons deported under the act were forbidden readmission under penalty of three years' imprisonment if found in this country.

The Act of 1819 simply regulated the carriage of steerage passengers but is important in that it first provided for the keeping of immigration statistics and records.

The Coolie Trade Acts of 1862 and 1869 forbade the involuntary importation of Chinese and Japanese coolies and required the production of a Consular certificate to show that the migration of the coolie was the result of his own voluntary act.

The Act of March 3, 1875, is our first important excluding statute forbidding the entry of aliens undergoing a sentence for conviction in their own country of felonious crimes other than political or whose sentence had been remitted on condition of their emigration, and also women imported for immoral purposes.

The Act of August 3, 1882, was our first general immigration law. It established a head tax of 50 cents and forbade the admission of convicts, mental defectives, and "persons unable to take care of themselves without becoming public charges."

The Act of July 4, 1864, passed upon the recommendation of President Lincoln, provided that contracts made in foreign countries whereby emigrants to the United States pledged their services for a term not exceeding one year to pay the expense of immigration should be valid and should not in any way be considered as creating a condition of slavery or servitude. The law was repealed in 1868, and it is worthy of note that the Federal Government never again attempted the artificial stimulation of immigration. In fact, the operation of the Act of 1864, and the agitation growing therefrom, were among the factors which led to the passage of the first law forbidding the importation of aliens under contract to perform labor, that is the Act of February 26, 1885, as amended by the Acts of February 23, 1887, and October 19, 1888. The intent of these three acts as shown by their titles was primarily to prevent the importation and immigration of foreign labor. Subsequent acts passed in 1891 and 1893, tightened the contract labor laws and added further



grounds for the exclusion of aliens, such as aliens whose ticket or passage was paid for with the money of another, aliens convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, and polygamists. Other provisions of the acts provided for the basic framework of the administrative system set up for the enforcement of the immigration laws.

The Act of 1903, raising the head tax to \$2 and adding, upon the suggestion of President Roosevelt, "anarchists" to the list of those aliens excluded from the United States and the Act of 1907, amended in 1910, established further qualitative tests to be applied to aliens coming to this country.

All the acts above mentioned may be considered to have culminated in the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, which is now our basic qualitative immigration act. First vetoed by President Taft and subsequently by President Wilson because of the literacy test included therein, it was finally passed by the Congress over Mr. Wilson's veto. It set up broad moral, mental, physical, financial and educational standards, but these standards were, however, minimum and of a negative rather than a positive character. The act has not been affected by subsequent acts except in so far as minor provisions are concerned.

The Act of October 16, 1918, amended by an Act of 1920, broadens the grounds for the exclusion of anarchists and other political undesirables.

The agitation for numerical restrictions which developed in the early 1890's, and was not diminished by the Acts of 1907 and 1917, was further stimulated upon the termination of the World War and the resulting increased flow of immigration into the United States. In 1920, 430,000 aliens were admitted and the next fiscal year 805,000.

In December, 1920, the House of Representatives passed a bill which practically suspended all immigration into the United States. The Senate, however, did not concur and resurrected a proposal made by Senator Dillingham in 1913 for a percentage restriction. The bill was finally passed over President Wilson's veto in 1921, limiting the total immigration from quota countries to 375,000. This figure was arrived at by applying a factor of 3 percent to the foreign-born population of the United States as shown by the census of 1910. The act, which was our first numerically restrictive act, was only temporary in character and designed to give a breathing space to study the whole immigration question and formulate a permanent legislative policy.

Valuable as the act was in reducing immigra-

tion to this country, it had many defects, the most serious of which was that, while consular visas were required of each alien, consular officers were given no authority to refuse such visas, the result being that many persons after having sold all their belongings and severed their ties in their home countries arrived in the United States only to find themselves excluded by the immigration authorities for a reason which might have been ascertained abroad, and they were forced to return to Europe.

A further difficulty was that control of the quotas was placed in the United States rather than through centralized agencies abroad, resulting in the spectacular races between steamships to arrive in the United States with their loads of passengers before the monthly quota allotments were determined to be exhausted by actual count of the arrivals at each port of the United States.

In order to overcome the defects mentioned in the first restriction act of 1921, Congress of the United States passed an act on May 26, 1924, entitled "An Act to Limit the Immigration of Aliens into the United States," and for other purposes with which you are no doubt very familiar.

Section 25 of the Act just cited provides that it should be an addition to the immigration laws thereby keeping in force and effect valid existing laws and of principal interest is the Act of February 5, 1917, in which is included the principal exclusion provisions.

The Act of 1924 moreover provided for the first time by Section 2 (f) that no immigration visa shall be issued to an immigrant if it appears to the consular officer by statements made in the application or any papers submitted therewith that the immigrant is inadmissible to the United States under the immigration laws, nor shall such immigration visa be issued if the applicant fails to comply with the provisions of the Act, nor shall such immigration visa be issued if the consular officer knows or has reason to believe that the immigrant is inadmissible to the United States under the immigration laws.

Although during the World War and for a period immediately following the war the question of admissibility of aliens was referred by Consuls to the Secretary of State for his decision, the passage of the Act of 1924 was the first extension of administrative authority by legislative act of immigration regulation to Consuls abroad. It was felt that such examination abroad was very advantageous to the individual applicant since in adverse decisions the alien would be spared the long journey to the United States only to be excluded upon arrival here. It should be pointed



out that the authority placed on consular officers to refuse visas in 1924 is limited to those cases in which the consular officer has reason to believe that a given alien is inadmissible to the United States under the existing provisions of existing laws. Refusals are therefore based upon law and not upon arbitrary decisions. In each case of a refusal the consular officer is required to prepare a memorandum of refusal in which is set forth a reference to the legal reason why a visa was withheld from the applicant. This memorandum is useful in answering the inquiries of persons interested in aliens who have been refused visas and forms the basis for a reply to such inquiries.

Consular officers, who are the agents of the Department of State, have administered the immigration laws under the Act of 1924, abroad to the present date. It is stated with some pride that they have administered the law fairly and squarely without favor to any aliens.

In the winter of 1928 and 1929, it became apparent that many of the aliens entering on our southern border became public charges after their arrival here; moreover, many of them appeared to be subject to exclusion because of the practice which has grown up along the southern border of importing large numbers of aliens after solicitation and promises of employment. It appeared that the admission of such aliens to the United States was contrary to the provisions of the Immigration Act of 1917, which provides for the exclusion of aliens who are "likely to become a public charge" and those aliens known as contract laborers "who have been induced, assisted, encouraged or solicited to immigrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written or printed, expressed or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled." It is believed that the practice of importing labor from Mexico grew up as a result of shortage of field labor in states bordering on the southern border of the United States particularly during and immediately following the World War. In more recent years, however, as indicated by the fact that many of the aliens imported became public charges, the need for such labor had apparently diminished.

Recognizing this situation, agitation for a quota for Mexico reached the Congress of the United States in the form of a bill to restrict Mexican immigration by placing a quota on that country. The question arose whether it was necessary to endanger our relations with Mexico by singling it out as the only country of the Western Hemisphere on which to place a quota.

An examination of existing law gave the Department of State reason to believe that the enforcement of the existing immigration laws in Mexico in the light of existing conditions by consular officers would result in the elimination of aliens coming from that country who are likely to become public charges, who are contract laborers, illiterates or physical defectives or otherwise inadmissible. It was believed that a trial should be given this procedure before running the risk of endangering our relations with Mexico by placing a quota on that country alone.

To this end a consular conference was held in February, 1929, at Mexico City, which was attended by representatives from all American Consulates in Mexico as well as by a former chief of the Visa Office of the Department of State.

At this conference Consuls were informed of the situation above outlined and were requested to examine carefully all aliens to determine whether they might be subject to exclusion under existing laws. The result of this conference has been a reduction of immigration from Mexico from an average of 56,747 persons or 4,729 per month during the preceding five years to 11,801 visas granted during the year ended June 30, 1930. During the first four months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1930, only 1,404 immigrants had been issued visas in Mexico or an average of 351 per month. It should be pointed out that this figure includes not only those who would have been chargeable to a quota had a quota been placed on Mexico but also includes those persons who would have been non-quota, such as relatives of American citizens, returning aliens, professors and ministers, students, and certain expatriated United States citizens. In October of this year a new low level of visas granted in Mexico was reached when only 236 visas were issued to natives of Mexico, of which number 71 were students.

Immigration from Mexico is, therefore, entering the country at the present time, based on figures for October, at an annual rate of considerably less than if a quota had been applied to that country.

It may be therefore stated that this result was obtained by the extension of administrative authority by what your conference has chosen to call "the extension of administrative authority in immigration regulation." It should be pointed out and clearly understood that this result was not obtained through arbitrary administrative action but by a strict enforcement of existing laws, by the consular officers exercising the discretion placed in them by Section 2 (f) of the Immigration Act of 1924.



For the purpose of discussing the question of standards of admissibility of aliens under existing immigration laws, consular conferences were held in Canada at Ottawa, Montreal, and Halifax, between April and June, 1929. These conferences were similar to the conferences which had been held at Mexico City in February, 1929.

The results of the conferences held at Mexico City and in Canada are clearly indicated in the figures of visas issued during the month of October, 1930. In this connection it should be pointed out that Canada and Mexico are the two countries which have furnished the volume of non-quota immigrants to this country, together they contributed 89 percent or 70 and 19 percent, respectively, of the total 61,504 non-quota visas reported as issued to natives from these countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930. It is therefore interesting to note that during October, 1930, according to reports received from Consular officers, only 236 Mexicans received visas

as compared with 4,030 who received visas in October, 1928 (the last normal month before strict enforcement began), which represents a decrease for the period mentioned of 94 percent. Reports from Canada indicate that only 1,622 non-quota visas were issued in October, 1930, to natives of Canada as compared with 6,127 visas issued during the same month in 1929, which represents a reduction in visas issued during this period to natives of Canada of 74 percent. It should be mentioned that the figures given above include the unmarried children, the wives or husbands of American citizens married prior to June 1, 1928, as well as certain professors, ministers, students and previous lawful residents of the United States who would be non-quota if there had been a quota for Canada.

In view of the serious unemployment conditions which have developed during this year in the United States the Department of State at the request of the President examined the operation of

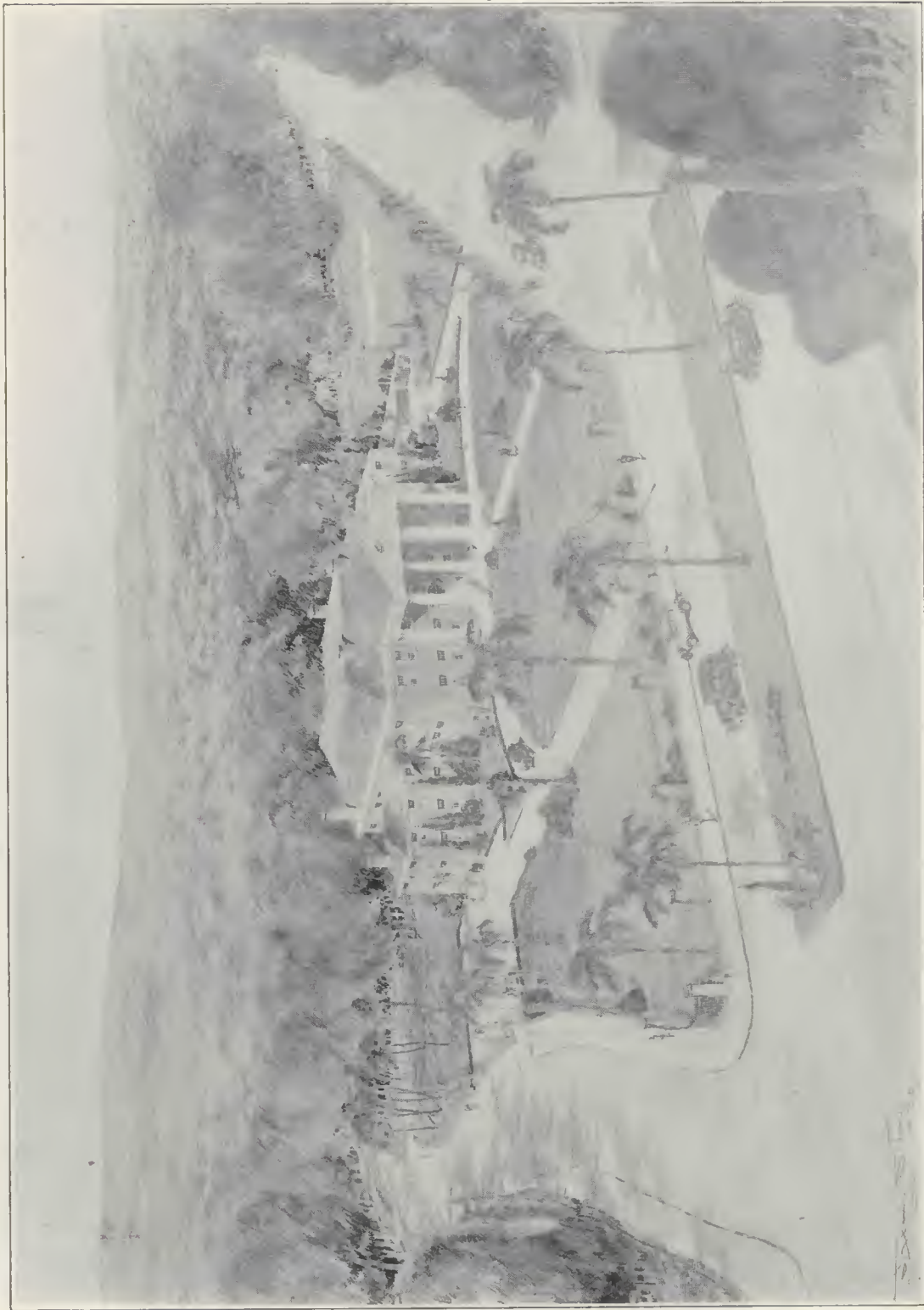
*(Continued on page 84)*



*Photo by A. Kerim, Baghdad.*

## STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, BAGHDAD, IRAQ

*In front: Abdulla Humeid. Seated (left to right): Vice Consul Robert Y. Brown, Consul Alexander K. Sloan, and Vice Consul Brockholst Livingston. Standing: George K. Moutafian, Kawass Abdulla Rejjab, Interpreters John G. Gourj, and Albert J. Lawrence, Head Kawass Naomi Mansour, and Joseph N. Cattoche*



*Painting by Himmelhacher.*

PROPOSED AMERICAN EMBASSY, LIMA, PERU  
(Facing Washington Park)



# Our Buildings In Foreign Countries

**M**R. KEITH MERRILL, Foreign Service officer, now detailed as chief of the Foreign Buildings office of the Department of State, has furnished the JOURNAL with the following Bulletin No. 20, of the American University Graduate School, setting forth the building program for the Foreign Service. The program is one which will be of great interest to all our officers in the field:

In view of the fact that the Congress of the United States under the Act of May 7, 1926, has authorized the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for American Foreign Service buildings, it is of interest to note the procedure followed in using this money.

Under this Act, supervision over Foreign Service buildings is vested in the American Foreign Service Buildings Commission. This commission is composed of the "Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives," an executive secretary and a number of assistants.

The duties of the commission are numerous. They include the consideration, formulation and approval of plans for acquiring (by construction, purchase, or exchange) sites and buildings for the initial diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States. Plans for altering, repairing and furnishing such buildings also come within the consideration of the commission. The Secretary of State is then empowered to act, within the limits of appropriations set by Congress, upon any recommendations the commission may ask.

Of the total authorization for Foreign Service buildings, not more than \$2,000,000 may be appropriated in any one year. Moreover, no money from this yearly appropriation may be used for subsequent expenditures on any sites or buildings on which the initial expenditure for alterations, repairs and furnishings have been completed.

The architectural policy of the commission is expressed in the early American design found in many of the buildings planned under its supervision. This type is, of course, modified in certain instances to meet the exigencies of the environment or the climate.

A review of some of the progress being made by the Foreign Service Buildings Commission in its particular work follows:

## *Africa*

In Monrovia, Liberia, the United States has acquired six acres of land along the ocean on which it is planned to construct five buildings, three for legation offices and two for diplomatic residences.

## *Asia*

The new consular building at Amoy, China, has been completed. It is of the southern colonial design, suitable to the warm climate of Amoy which is comparable to that of Atlanta, Ga.

At Mukden, China, there will be built a \$75,000 structure, modeled after Westover House on the James River, which will provide both offices and residential quarters for American officials stationed there.

The acquisition, remodeling, and furnishing of a consular building at Penang, Straits Settlement, has been completed. The furniture selected was of steel and aluminum, as far as possible, since metals are calculated to resist the ravages of the white ant.

In Shanghai work will begin about March 1 on razing the present structure on the waterfront, and erecting a new building on the same site under a total appropriation of \$750,000.

Two sites have been acquired in Calcutta, one in the business district, on which will be built an office structure, and the other in the residential district adjoining a cathedral and not far from the Victorian Memorial, on which will be constructed a large residence building for the Consul General, the Foreign Trade Commissioners, and certain junior officers.

The remodeling and furnishing of a consular building on the waterfront in Nagasaki, Japan, has been completed.

The important project now under way in Tokyo, which consists of an office building flanked by two apartment houses and the residence of the ambassador, is about two-thirds completed, and probably will be finished on or about March 15.

It is planned to start work about December 1 on the new \$150,000 consular building in Yokohama, Japan.

The expenditure of \$100,000 has been authorized by the commission to construct and furnish a new building in Bangkok, Siam, to replace the present American legation which has been seriously damaged by white ants.

## *Asia Minor*

In Aden, Arabia, a consular building will be constructed on the waterfront in a design that is a modification of the Dunleith House in Natchez, Miss.

The property now owned by the American Government in Teheran, Persia, will be remodeled to meet the needs of the American legation located there.

## *Central America*

Approximately \$100,000 has been appropriated for the acquisition of a site and the construction and furnishing of offices and residential quarters in Managua, Nicaragua, while a consular building will be constructed in Corinto.

## *Europe*

A new legation building, with residence and office quarters, has been constructed at Tirana, Albania, and opened by King Zog.

Preliminary to remodeling the American legation at Prague, Czechoslovakia, a survey of the building has been made by Mr. George E. McNayr, who has charge of the construction of the library at Louvain, Belgium, the rebuilding of which is a gift from the American people to the people of Belgium.

The furnishings which the commission authorized to be purchased for the Embassy at London are said to be of the best American design. The sole decoration of the glassware is a seal of the United States etched on the



outside of each glass. The chinaware is of a simple design in ivory color, resembling that now in use at the White House. The lines of the furniture follow those of certain pieces on exhibition at American museums.

Work will be started about February 15 on the new general office building to be erected in Paris which will house all of the American agencies located in that city. More than \$1,200,000 has been paid for the northwest corner of the Place de la Concorde on which the structure will be built.

One of the three American buildings which was a part of the recent Ibero-Americana Exposition in Seville will become the new consulate general in that city when its furnishings are completed. The building is said to be one of the most thoroughly equipped and up-to-date owned by the United States abroad.

#### *North America*

The United States Government is planning to build a combined office building in Ottawa, Canada. The property already owned, however, is not considered adequate for the purpose in view, so additional land will be bought in the near future.

#### *South America*

Land has already been procured on the new 100-foot-wide business thoroughfare in Buenos Aires on which will be built eventually an eight-story office building, to house the offices of the Chancery, Consulate General, Military, Naval and Commercial Attaches, with three floors devoted to residence quarters. More than \$700,000 has been allocated for this purpose. About one year ago the United States Government bought a residence building in one of the finest sections of the city and has made it the ambassadorial residence. The building is of reinforced concrete modeled after the Petite Trianon at Versailles, and is surrounded by a park and gardens. It was built in 1917 for the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In Brazil, the Embassy proper is the building that was constructed in connection with the Brazilian Centennial Exposition. Adjoining it the United States has been able to acquire land on which will be erected a five-story building. The top floor will provide residence quarters while the remaining floors will serve as offices for the officials. The sum of \$260,000 has been set aside for this purpose.



PATIO AND BALCONY IN AMERICAN CONSULATE, SEVILLE, SPAIN

(Government owned)

*Photo from F. B. O.*

More than three acres of land have been purchased in Lima, Peru, opposite the Plaza Washington, for the purpose of building new Embassy quarters. Work will commence about January 1 on the new building, which will be designed on the lines of the Madison House at Montpelier Station.

Mr. Merrill also has given the following information with regard to the most recent developments in the buildings program:

Purchases in the larger capitals of western Europe have been favorably considered by this commission, of which the acquisition of a site for an office building in Paris, in the Place de la Concorde, and the recent purchase of the Bluecher property in Berlin have been virtually completed, although Berlin may not be carried out if the vendor is unable to evict a number of tenants whose occupancy is in part protected by German housing laws.

These large capitals were selected because they are centers through which most American travel passes and because of our vast business commitments there. It has been variously estimated that investments in Germany of American capital now total as high as twelve billions of dollars.

The Bluecher property has an area of approximately 65,000 square feet and is improved with

a well-constructed building which will house all American Government offices and the residence of the Ambassador. There are two frontages: one on Friedrich Ebert Strasse, looking out on the Tiergarten, and the other facing the Pariser Platz, across which is located the French Embassy. The British Embassy and the German Foreign office are located around the corner to the southeast, on Wilhelm Strasse. The rear of the property, facing south, joins the Government gardens behind the President's Palace and the other Government structures. Allowing for a value of \$700,000 for the building now standing, which will be modernized, the price of this land works out at \$16.40 per square foot, as compared with \$50 per square foot recently paid for the Hay Adams corner, facing the White House, on Lafayette Square in Washington.

## PRIZE CONTEST

The examination of the manuscripts in this contest is nearly completed, and it is confidently expected that the awards will be announced in next month's issue.



Photo from F. B. O.

### BLUECHER PROPERTY, BERLIN, GERMANY

*(Recently purchased to house all American Government offices and the residence of the Ambassador)*



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. VIII FEBRUARY, 1931 No. 2

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

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

Copyright, 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. TOTTON.....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 WALTER T. PRENDERGAST

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.

MESSAGE

From LORD HOWARD OF PENRITH

IT GIVES me the greatest pleasure as a former diplomat in the British service to send a cordial message of greeting to the members of the American Foreign Service. I have served with numbers of American diplomats in various parts of the world and I have the pleasantest recollections of relations with them from the beginning of my career up to the last. Kindly and courteous, friendly and efficient, it was always a pleasure to have to deal with them, and I particularly look back with gratitude to the help received from American colleagues during the strenuous years when we worked together in the great war after the United States ceased to be neutral.

To all those who have been at the same posts with me and who may read these lines, I send, therefore, a most hearty greeting, and to all others the best of good wishes, hoping that they may worthily carry on the tradition of those who have preceded them for faithful and efficient service to their country, good fellowship with their colleagues of the diplomatic corps and close and sympathetic study of the conditions and customs of the countries to which they are accredited.

HOWARD OF PENRITH.

October 21, 1930.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

"Let us today reverently thank the God of our fathers that Washington's influence is still a shining light. It illuminates as none other the soul of America. It is today, as it has ever been, a vital force. From his grave in Mount Vernon he still guides the destinies of the American people. When the seas are smooth we little feel his presence, but when the ship of state plunges into a storm and is threatened by angry seas his mighty shade is again our helmsman.

"The Arthurian legend tells us that King Arthur sleeps at Avalon, but that he will come again and unsheath his sword if ever England were in desperate need.

"Our Arthur, bravest of the brave and knightliest of the knightly, sleeps at Mount Vernon, but whenever disaster menaces our institutions the American people again become conscious of his potent influence, and while that influence remains the Republic will endure."

Extract from address of Honorable James M. Beck, of Pennsylvania, on the 197th anniversary of Washington's birth, February 22, 1929.



# ITEMS



The breakfast given by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Stimson on New Years Day took place, as is customary, in the Hall of the Nations of the Pan-American Union. It was attended by the Vice President, the Chief Justice (former Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes), the diplomatic corps, the members of the cabinet, officials of the Department of State, and by high ranking military and naval officers. The guests were greeted on entering the building by Doctor Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan-American Union, and were presented to the Secretary of State and Mrs. Stimson by Mr. Charles Lee Cooke, ceremonial officer of the Department. The uniforms of the diplomatic corps and of the military and naval officers in the striking setting of the Hall of the Nations make this reception one of the most colorful and brilliant of the official functions in Washington.

In speaking before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations on December 2, 1930, the Secretary stated in part as follows:

"This year I have the pleasant task of telling you how well the increases which you granted in several respects in our appropriation last year have worked and to try to give you an impression of the benefits in the way of efficiency and morale in the Department that that has resulted in.  
\* \* \*

"I will now go on to say that I allude to these things because I believe that it is not at all a matter of charity on the part of the United States Government in adopting such a policy as you gentlemen have done and that you are not to look for your reward in heaven only but because I believe such a course is dictated by the soundest kind of business policy for this country and that you reap a reward in the efficiency of the service and on earth for every dollar, provided it is wisely spent, that you put in to such a change as that which has been inaugurated by your increases in the appropriations to the State Department last year. When you remember that the State Depart-

ment is the department of the country which is responsible for all the peace-making work of the Government in its contact with other parts of the world, and that this great change in the morale of that service on which the reputation of our country primarily depends in its contact with other nations has been accomplished by an appropriation, the total of which last year was in the neighborhood of only \$17,000,000—an increase of a little over \$2,000,000—when you compare that with the expenditures that this country makes for other activities which, without depreciating them at all, do not have the tremendous responsibility in the scale of peace and war that the efforts of the State Department have, I think it is a case where every dollar has gone directly in the line of the most valuable expenditure."

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Carr are now in their new home on Wyoming Avenue, where they have been holding their customary Sunday afternoon receptions since the beginning of January.

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Castle are also settled in their new house on S Street, which was finished late in the autumn.

On December 15, 1930, the Secretary announced the creation of a new post in the Department, that of "Special Assistant to the Secretary of State." At the same time it was announced that Mr. Allen Trafford Klots, of New York, a lawyer, had been appointed to the new position. Mr. Klots has taken over the offices formerly occupied by the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Far Eastern matters.

All members of the service will be interested and pleased to learn that the President has issued an Executive Order providing for the retention on active duty for a period of "not in excess of five years" after the usual retirement age of Mr. Robert Peet Skinner, now American Minister to Greece. Mr. Skinner will reach retirement age



on February 24, 1931, and the present order will permit his retention for five additional years. The JOURNAL believes that this is the first instance in which a minister of the career service has been retained beyond the retirement age, and it desires to extend to Mr. Skinner, on behalf of the members of the Foreign Service, sincere congratulations and good wishes upon the high mark of recognition which has been accorded him.

Mr. Wallace Murray, chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, spoke over the radio on January 4, 1931, presenting Dr. Leonide Pitamic, Minister of Yugoslavia, who gave an address in the "Conclave of Nations Series" on—using Mr. Murray's words—"his fascinating country Yugoslavia, land of the South Slavs."

Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf, who has been in the Department since 1922 as an Assistant Solicitor assigned to the Division of Western European Affairs, has resigned to accept an appointment as Information Officer and Assistant Registrar of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. Mr. de Wolf expects to sail to take up his new duties during the latter part of January.

An interesting account of the recent coup d'état in Panama was given in *Time* for January 12, 1931, in which Senor Harmodio Arias was quoted as saying: "I feel deeply grateful for the tact, courteousness and great earnestness with which Mr. Davis (U. S. Minister) proceeded to cope with a very difficult situation, especially by coming here, to interview President Arosemena at the risk of his life, when the firing was still going on. I am sure the people of Panama deeply appreciate his disinterested action."

Former Consul General and Mrs. Alexander Weddell, of Virginia House, Richmond, Va., came to Washington early in January to attend the dinner given to the Vice President at the National Woman's Country Club.

The assignment of Consul Charles Bridgman Hosmer to Naples, thus terminating his detail at the Department for the past four years, is not only a loss to his many friends in the Department but also particularly to the staff of the JOURNAL, as he has been one of its most faithful and energetic advisers and assistants. He acted as Associate Business Manager from March, 1928, to January, 1930, when he took entire charge of the business affairs. To the constant thought and

painstaking care he has given so cheerfully to the interests of the JOURNAL and its readers are largely due the present healthy state of its business affairs.

Approximately 3,000 checks a month are transmitted through American Diplomatic and Consular Officers to foreign beneficiaries of the Veterans' Bureau. The Department of State and the American Diplomatic and Consular Officers abroad handle for the Veterans' Bureau all matters relating to beneficiaries of that bureau in foreign countries, including medical examinations, hospitalization, guardianship, proof of claims, authentication of documents, vocational training, welfare, transmission of checks, etc. The Department of State prepares approximately 300 communications a month relating to Veterans' Bureau matters.

Mr. Green H. Hackworth, solicitor of the Department of State, in an address delivered at the Hotel Astor, New York City, December 21, 1930, at the dinner tendered Dr. Karl von Lewinski, retiring Consul General of Germany in New York and agent before the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, by the German-American Conference, made the following statement of particular interest to Consular officers:

"Although we lawyers, especially those of us who profess to be international lawyers, are sometimes prone to think that the world revolves on the axis of international law, in our more sober moments we are forced to admit that the very warp and woof of the fiber which binds the nations of the world together in friendship and co-operation are the interchanges of the products of our respective countries, through the channels of peaceful trade and commerce. Therefore, the consular officers of nearly every country at the present time have greater functions than the perfunctory signature of ships' papers and the visa of passports. They have become, to a large degree, the creators of commerce, through the discovery of new or enlarged commercial demands which may be served by the producers of their own countries."

The Rev. Edwin J. Heath, president of the Moravian Seminary and College for Women, at Bethlehem, Pa., writes under date of December 19, 1929, at the suggestion of Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, to state that that institution grants a 10 per cent discount on the education of children whose parents are employed in the American Foreign Service. That applies only to regular academic courses and not to such special studies as music, art or dramatics. Booklets describing the educational work, etc., and picturing college buildings with their charming campus, are available upon request.



Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, in a letter dated December 26, 1930, has informed THE JOURNAL that he has renewed for another academic year the Consular scholarship at the University of Virginia for the son of an American Consul or Vice Consul of career, with a cash stipend of \$200. The University grants in addition tuition. The kind thoughtfulness displayed by Mr. Pugsley is deeply appreciated.

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., has introduced a bill into the House providing for the retention in the Government service of Eddy Savoy, the Secretary's messenger, who has reached the impressive age of 85. Eddie Savoy was first employed in the Department by Representative Fish's grandfather, who was Secretary of State in the second administration of President Grant.

### LADIES' LUNCHEON

The women of the American Foreign Service met for luncheon at the University Women's Club on Monday, December 29, and at the conclusion of the luncheon heard very interesting talks by Mrs. Castle and Mrs. Merrill. Mrs. Castle spoke of her sojourn in Japan while Mr. Castle was special ambassador there. The many courtesies and the assistance extended to them by the officers on duty in Japan, she said, had contributed enormously to making their stay there so enjoyable. She told, too, of the work being done by American firms such as the Ford and Westinghouse companies and of the Western influence upon the Japanese. She drew a comparison between the influence upon the men and the women and told of the problems which arise in a household where the women are much more conservative than the men. It was interesting to learn that though the daughters may learn to speak English fluently they are still taught the old Japanese tea ceremony, the arrangement of flowers and the art of doing up beautiful packages.

Mrs. Merrill told of the work that is being done by the Foreign Buildings Office to provide Government-owned offices and residences for the Foreign Service. Preference has been given to unhealthy posts, she said, or to those where living conditions are difficult for other reasons. In some posts there will be houses or apartments for all of the officers; in others there will be apartments for the American staff as well. All of the residences are, or will be furnished ready for occupancy except for linen, silver and pictures which are not included in the furnishings. Mrs. Merrill extended an invitation on behalf of Mr. Mer-

rill to visit the Foreign Building office to see the plans and photographs of the buildings and projects. Present at the luncheon were: Mesdames Alling, her guest Mrs. Green, Byington, Castle, Carr, Coulter, Dawson, Charles Denby, James Denby, Hamilton, Hodgdon, Imbrie, her guest Mrs. Smith, Ingram, her guest Mrs. Stambaugh, Jacobs, de Lambert, Mahin, Merrill, her guests Mrs. Patton and Miss Patton, Murray, Packer, Scott, her guest Mrs. Minnogene Scott, Stewart, Tait, Thurston, Wilson, Winans, and her guest Mrs. Nelson.

E. H. S.

### FAREWELL LUNCHEON TO CONSUL ERHARDT

The staff of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce tendered a farewell luncheon on January 3, at the Cosmos Club, to Consul John G. Erhardt, who was then about to relinquish his duties as Officer in Charge of the Commercial Office (A-C/C) of the Department to commence an assignment as Consul at Bordeaux, France. Mr. Frederic D. Grab, Acting Liaison Officer of the Bureau, held the attention of his listeners with some humorous telegrams from abroad relative to Consul Erhardt's new assignment. He spoke of the very pleasant relations that have existed between the Bureau and the Commercial Office during Consul Erhardt's incumbency and of the achievements of the officers of both departments through their fine spirit of cooperation in solving the difficult problems that are constantly presenting themselves.

Consul Erhardt responded in a brief word of thanks, pointing out that such success as had been attained through the efforts of the liaison officers of the Departments of Commerce and State was in large measure due to the very sincere cooperation of the Bureau's staff and the willingness of everyone to discuss freely and frankly all of the facts relating to each question as it arose.

The following members of the staffs of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Commercial Office of the Department attended the luncheon:

Assistant Directors, O. P. Hopkins, Thomas R. Taylor and John Matthews, Jr.; Acting and Assistant Liaison Officers, Frederic D. Grab and Charles E. Brookhart; W. L. Miller, Chief, Foreign Service Division; L. Domeratzky, Chief, Regional Information Division; C. C. Concannon, Chief, Chemical Division; Henry Chalmers, Chief, Division of Foreign Tariffs; A. S. Hill-mer, Chief, Commercial Intelligence Division; C.

J. Junkin, Chief, Commercial Laws Division; E. T. Pickard, Chief, Textiles Division; Luther Becker, Chief, Iron and Steel Division; M. T. Jones, Chief, Electrical Division; Ray Hall, Acting Chief, Finance and Investment Division; Raymond C. Miller, Commercial Attaché at Brussels; T. W. Delahanty, Assistant Chief, Chemical Division; E. E. Schnellbacher, Assistant Chief, Commercial Intelligence Division; H. DeCourcy, Assistant Chief, Commercial Laws Division; E. C. Wood, E. J. Jutz, Consul J. J. Murphy, Jr., and C. E. MacEachran.

C. E. MACÉ.

### INSURANCE FOR WAR VETERANS

The American Legion again invites the attention of all veterans of the World War to recent legislation of Congress which permits the United States to grant, upon application to the Veterans' Bureau and payment of the initial premium, Government Life Insurance in any multiple of \$500 and not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 to any veteran of the World War who has heretofore applied for or been eligible to apply for Government insurance, provided that such person is in good health and furnishes evidence satisfactory to the director to that effect.

The Government is offering seven popular plans of insurance to meet the needs of the veteran. The policies participate in dividends and the premiums are based on the net rate and do not include any extra charge to cover the cost of administration. Further, the insured may designate any person, firm, corporation or legal entity as the beneficiary under his policy, either individually or as trustee. To date more than thirty-five million dollars in dividends have been distributed to holders of Government insurance; there are approximately 650,000 policyholders with insurance in force in excess of three billion dollars.

Detailed information may be obtained from the United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., or at its regional offices located throughout the United States.

Attention is called to the fact that *Foreign Affairs*, the quarterly review so well known to the Foreign Service, has kindly offered a special reduced price of \$10 for a three-year subscription to members of the American Foreign Service. *This offer is good only until March 31, 1931.*

### GOODWILL TOUR TO MEXICO

David J. D. Myers, now Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, but who served in Mexico for several years, has, under orders of the Secretary of State, been visiting and delivering addresses in the leading cities of Georgia in regard to a goodwill tour to Mexico by a party of merchants and business men from the State of Georgia. Mr. Myers was accompanied by F. H. Abbott, secretary of the Georgia Chamber of Commerce, and W. A. Dunlap, acting manager of the district office at Atlanta, Ga., of the Department of Commerce. The tour will be held from February 15 to 27. It is planned to take two railroad cars, arranged with industrial exhibits, and starting from Atlanta the trip to Mexico City will be made via Memphis, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio and Monterrey; returning the route will be by way of Matamoros, Brownsville, Houston and Memphis.

### LATE NEWS ITEMS

The many friends of Minister Ralph J. Totten, who doubtless know that immediately following his return to this country last November from his post in South Africa he was taken down with pneumonia, after which he had to undergo an operation for empyema, will now be glad to hear that he reports in a letter dated January 13 that he hopes to be able to leave the hospital at Birmingham, Ala., in two weeks time.

The news of Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart's serious illness has been a matter of deep concern to all, so it is good to be able to report that he and Mrs. Stewart arrived safely in New York on January 11 on board the S. S. Leviathan. Mr. Stewart was confined to his stateroom throughout the voyage, and was too weak to walk. Mr. Harry McBride went to New York to meet the vessel and escorted Mr. and Mrs. Stewart to Washington. Mr. Stewart is now in the Garfield Hospital, and his condition, though still very serious, is believed to be improving.

A daughter, Margaret Houghton, was born on January 9, 1931, at Washington, D. C., to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beck. Mr. Beck is the Assistant to the Secretary of State.



## News Items From The Field

### LONDON, ENGLAND

DECEMBER 30, 1930.

Ambassador Laughlin visited for a few days in London while en route to his post at Madrid.

Consul Austin C. Brady, recently transferred to Edinburgh from Malaga, spent two days in London en route to his new post. Mr. Brady assumed charge at Edinburgh on December 18, 1930.

Second Secretary Laurence E. Salisbury who spent several years in Japan as Vice Consul and later as Secretary of the Embassy and who has just been transferred to Paris, France, as Second Secretary, spent a few days in London visiting friends.

Counsellor of Embassy J. E. White passed through London en route to his post at Buenos Aires.

It is not often that trade work leads to letters of the "human interest" variety such as are so frequently written in connection with visas; however, the following one, which was received recently at a Consular office in Great Britain, shows that something more than cold business phrases can be elicited from commercial correspondence:

"Sir: Replying to your letter of the 30th, our firm has ceased to do any business since 1925. Death has claimed all the partners and the winding up has taken all this time, but I think the shutters will go up in a week or two now, to the relief of

"Yours faithfully.

"(Signed).....

"Secretary (1884 to date)."

Second Secretary Loy W. Henderson, who has recently been on duty in Riga and has now been transferred to the Department, was married in London on December 3, 1930, to Miss Elize Marija Heinrichson, a native of Riga. Representatives from the American Foreign Service and the Latvian Legation were present.

Consul W. M. Parker Mitchell, of Ghent, called at the Consulate General on December 29, 1930, on his way to Hastings to take part in an international chess contest.

Consul and Mrs. Reginald S. Castleman were in London at Christmas time.

Acting Commercial Attaché Donald Renshaw and Assistant Commercial Attaché Homer Fox attended the conference with Dr. Klein in Paris during December.

VICE CONSUL GUY W. RAY.

### PARIS, FRANCE

JANUARY 3, 1931.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Walter E. Edge, accompanied by their children, Camilla, May Esther, and Loyall, returned to Paris on January 2, 1931, after an absence of three months in the United States.

First Secretary Williamson S. Howell, Jr., returned to his post at the Embassy in December, after two months' absence in the United States.

Consul General and Mrs. Leo J. Keena, on the afternoon of New Year's Day, gave a party which was attended by numerous diplomatic and consular officers and their wives. Among the guests were Brigadier General Stanley Ford, American Military Attaché at Paris; Major James B. Ord, Assistant Military Attaché; Mr. Laurence E. Salisbury, newly assigned Second Secretary at the Paris Embassy; Mrs. Nathaniel B. Stewart; Consul General (Retired) A. M. Thackara; Consul General and Mrs. Charles L. Hoover, from Amsterdam; Consul and Mrs. Gerald Keith, from Seville, and the officers attached to the American Consulate General in Paris, with their wives.

Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart, formerly at Barcelona but now assigned to the Department, and Mrs. Stewart intend to sail for the United States on the S. S. *Leviathan*, January 4, 1931. They had expected to sail early in December but on arriving in Paris from Barcelona Mr. Stewart's condition was so serious that he was taken to the American Hospital at Neuilly for rest and treatment. An improvement has taken place and his many friends in Paris feel encouraged over the prospect of his recovery from the grave heart affliction which has incapacitated him from official duties for several months.



Mr. Alexander M. Thackara, American Consul General, Retired, has confined himself to his apartment for several weeks on the advice of his physician, in the effort to reduce his blood pressure and improve his vision. On January 1, 1931, however, he rejoiced the officers and ladies of the Foreign Service gathered at the residence of Consul General and Mrs. Keena by appearing among them in his usual immaculate attire and with all his old-time vigor and enthusiasm.

Ex-Consul General George Agnew Chamberlin is spending a part of the winter at his Paris apartment, where he is busily engaged in completing a new work of fiction.

Consul General and Mrs. Marion Letcher motored down from Antwerp and spent several days in Paris during Christmas week.

CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS.

### MALAGA, SPAIN

A reception was given, the last week in November, by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bevan at their house "La Era," to which the leading members of the American and British colony were invited. This was made the occasion for a presentation of antique Spanish silver to Mr. and Mrs. Austin C. Brady, who were about to leave Malaga after six years residence, Mr. Brady having been transferred from Malaga to Edinburgh, Scotland. In the speech of presentation it was said that both

Americans and British were glad to participate in this gift to so popular a Consul, and that long after Mr. and Mrs. Brady had left the memory would remain of his unflinching courtesy and devotion to duty and her charm as a hostess.

Consul Augustin W. Ferrin, the newly appointed Consul at Malaga, arrived and has been the guest of honor at a number of functions given for him, including an out-of-doors picnic on November 30 under the blue skies and in the soft air of Malaga.

### TIENTSIN, CHINA

NOVEMBER 19, 1930.

Minister Johnson arrived in Tientsin November 1, en route to Nanking and remained until the 3rd as the guest of Consul General and Mrs. Gauss. Accompanying him were First Secretary C. V. H. Engert and his private secretary, Miss Helen Powell. Mrs. J. H. Paxton, wife of Language Attaché Paxton, was also in the party. Owing to gales their vessel was unable to reach Tientsin and it was necessary to journey to Tanku by train and there embark upon a tug for an hour's buffeting to the S. S. *Shuntien* lying outside Taku Bar, some nine miles offshore.

After his arrival in Tientsin the Minister learned that two marines of the Legation Guard had been attacked by bandits near the Western Hills in the area of Mr. Johnson's favorite walks.

Consul and Mrs. A. I. Ward returned to Tientsin from home leave on October 4.



Photo from J. C. Holmes.

### STAFF OF AMERICAN LEGATION TIRANA, ALBANIA

October, 1930

Front row, left to right: J. C. Holmes, Secretary; Herman Bernstein, Minister; P. H. Demille, Vice Consul; S. J. Shuttack, Diplomatic Clerk. Second row, left to right: S. Jaja, Cavass; Kol Kuquali, Interpreter; A. Stevens, Consular Clerk; R. Kaisim, Cavass



Vice Consul Allen spent two days simple leave in Peiping during October, visiting friends in the Legation Guard.

The Hon. Charles R. Crane, former Minister to China, visited Tientsin at the end of October, finding here Lieut. Col. W. S. Drysdale, second in command of the 15th U. S. Infantry, his Military Attaché in 1920. Mr. Crane brought a new stock of travel tales, including one about a very ignorant Hindu in Calcutta who had 14 children but could only count to 10.

Consul R. L. Smyth, formerly Executive Consul at Tientsin, arrived on the S. S. *Fausang* from Shanghai, November 13, for a visit here and in Peiping with former mates of the once-famous Legation Student's Mess which, in 1921, boasted the best dinners and the fastest polo and race ponies in the capital. Consul Smyth, Second Secretary Stanton, Third Secretary Chapman and Consul Atcheson, were inmates of the mess at that time.

Consul John Carter Vincent, late Language Attaché, Peiping, now assigned as Consul at Tsinan temporarily during the absence on home leave of Consul C. D. Meinhardt, stopped a night in Tientsin on October 29, en route. Due to delay in restoration of through railway traffic, Consul Vincent had to take train at a very early hour at the distant central station in the native city and be content with such second-class accommodations as were available for himself, servant and dog.

Consul R. P. Butrick, Hankow, returning from a visit in Peiping, left shortly afterwards by boat for Shanghai, going down river to Tanku by lighter.

Second Secretary James Orr Denby and family passed through Tientsin late in October en route to the United States on home leave.

Consul E. R. Dickover, Kobe, stopped off at Tientsin late in October en route to Peiping for holiday.

Among other visitors to Tientsin during November was Mrs. Charles MacVey, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet. She was the house guest of Consul General and Mrs. Gauss and with them attended the U. S. Army exercises on Armistice Day.

Consul and Mrs. W. Roderick Dorsey, Tsing-

tao, made two visits in Tientsin during October and early November, at the beginning and end of a holiday in Peiping. In Tientsin they were guests of Consul General and Mrs. Gauss. Mr. Dorsey, who was in charge of the Consulate General in the winter of 1928, renewed many friendships among the staff and local community.

The first week of November was occupied by the U. S. Army troops in China, Tientsin, in annual field and other events including, on November 8, a review of the command which was taken by Consul General Gauss, and the presentation, also by the Consul General, of a silver baseball cup subscribed for by the American Association of Tientsin.

Mr. H. Donovan, Second Consul in the United States Consulate at Kobe, Japan, was married here yesterday to Miss Margaret Livingston, before Consul Angus I. Ward, at his home, 8 Chanteclair Villas, at 2 p. m. Chaplain Oliver, 15th U. S. Infantry, officiated at the religious ceremony.

The bride, whose home is in Augusta, Me., has for the past two years resided in London, England, and New York City.

The newly wedded couple will spend their honeymoon in Tientsin and Peiping, and will proceed later to Dairen and Mukden, afterwards returning to Kobe.—*North China Star* (Tientsin, November 19).

CONSUL GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.

## VICE CONSUL SHIP SAILS

*San Francisco Chronicle, December 19, 1930*

The Dollar liner *President Pierce*, Captain Henry Nelson, U. S. N. R. commanding, will sail this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Honolulu and the Orient. The *President Pierce* on this voyage will be known as the "Vice Consul Ship," as six Vice Consuls will be listed among the liner's full list of passengers.

They are: Edmund J. Dorsz, American Vice Consul at Yokohama, and Charles A. Hutchinson, American Vice Consul at Tokyo; Hayward G. Hill, American Vice Consul at Kobe; George V. Allen, American Vice Consul at Shanghai; Ralph J. Blake, American Vice Consul at Tientsin, and William E. Scotten, American Vice Consul at Saigon; Jay C. Huston, American Consul at Shanghai, also will be a passenger.



*Photo from M. P. Duulap.*

THANKSGIVING DAY BANQUET OF SWEDISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY  
STOCKHOLM, 1930



THANKSGIVING BANQUET OF THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY AT STOCKHOLM, 1930

In the Golden Room of the City Hall 350 people celebrated Thanksgiving Day with a banquet. Among those attending were the former American Minister, Mr. Morris, and Chargé d'Affaires Crocker, Consul General Osborne, Military Attaché Pierson, Commercial Attaché Klath, Consul Dunlap and Assistant Commercial Attaché Sommer, with members of their families. The occasion was particularly festive, as it was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Swedish-American Society "formed to perpetuate a mutual understanding between Sweden and the United States of America."

The Golden Hall is one of the show rooms of the Stadshus; the walls have a peculiar lustre from the gold mosaic in which are allegorical figures having to do with the growth of Stockholm. The presiding genius in the room is the gigantic figure of the "Maelar Queen," the town being known as the "Queen of Lake Maelar." Just beyond the Golden Room is the Blue Room, a vast cathedral-like hall where an entertainment with dancing was given after the dinner.

American officials had the privilege of assembling in the Golden Room at another banquet on December 10, the occasion being the formal dinner for the Nobel prize winners, at which the Crown Prince presided. Three Americans were among the honor guests: Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair Lewis and Dr. Landsteiner.

M. P. DUNLAP.

TRADE DETAILS

During the period between October 1, 1930, and January 15, 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 Raymond Davis (Rosario, Argentina) Portland, Maine, and Boston; Consul Edward M. Groth (Copenhagen), New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago; and Consul David J. D. Myers (Tegucigalpa, Honduras), Chicago, Memphis, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, Birmingham, and Lebanon, Ind.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Walter L. Miller, Chief of the Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, in a letter dated January 16, 1931, kindly gave the following personal notes on their field representatives:

Commercial Attaché Lynn W. Meekins, from Ottawa, made an official trip to Washington to confer with Bureau officials.

Several foreign representatives have recently returned to their foreign posts after spending several months in the United States on itinerary and leave: Commercial Attaché R. C. Miller, of Brussels; Trade Commissioner L. P. Hall, Trade Commissioner W. B. Hertz, and Mr. George E. Miller, of Paris; Assistant Trade Commissioner A. Douglas Cook, of Berlin; Assistant Trade Commissioner Kenneth M. Hill, of Bucharesi.

Among recent weddings in our foreign service are those of the following: Commercial Attaché Halleck A. Butts, of Tokyo, was married in Minneapolis on December 20 to Miss Marie Gluek, of Minneapolis. Assistant Trade Commissioner Donald W. Smith, recently returned from Singapore, was married in Washington on January 3 to Miss Mabel Parfet.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Sam E. Woods has returned to Prague after spending several weeks unofficially in the United States.

TRADE LETTERS AND THE INCOME TAX

EXPORTER TO CONSUL.....

DEAR SIR: This letter is more than an ordinary thank-you letter. For a good many years the writer has been studying consular and commercial reports, and I want to compliment your office on the completeness and evident accuracy of the analysis of the automobile market in your district.

This is the first evidence of a prompt, thorough Government service which has come to the writer's attention forcibly enough to take some of the sting off the income tax. If a few more Government Departments or Government offices were as thorough and able as this report would indicate, payment of income tax would be almost a pleasure.

Cordially yours,

.....



## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

*Released for publication December 20, 1930*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since December 13, 1930:

Thomas D. Bowman, of Smithville, Mo., now American Consul General at Belfast, Ireland, assigned Consul General at Santiago, Chile.

Claude I. Dawson, of Anderson, S. C., now American Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, assigned Consul General at Barcelona, Spain.

Carl F. Deichman, of St. Louis, Mo., now American Consul General at Valparaiso, Chile, assigned Consul General at Lisbon, Portugal.

Laurence E. Salisbury, of Chicago, Ill., now Second Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France.

### *Non-Career*

Charles M. Garrity, of Scranton, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Dresden, Germany, appointed Vice Consul at Regina, Canada.

Charles C. Gidney, Jr., of Plainview, Tex., appointed Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico.

Myron H. Schraud, of Houston, Tex., now American Vice Consul at Tampico, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul at Monterrey.

Carter R. Whittaker, of Atlanta, Ga., now a clerk in the American Consulate at Yokohama, Japan, appointed Vice Consul at Foochow, China.

*Released for publication December 27, 1930*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since December 20, 1930:

Stanley G. Slavens, of Austin, Tex., regularly assigned as American Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa and temporarily detailed as Vice Consul at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, assigned Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The following were confirmed on December 16, 1930, as Foreign Service officers, Unclassified, Vice Consuls of Career and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service:

Homer M. Byington, Jr., of Norwalk, Conn.

Theodore S. Cleveland, of Cleveland, Ohio.

John S. Hubner, of Baltimore, Md.

Arthur L. Richards, of Pasadena, Calif.

Kenneth J. Years, of Washington, D. C.

Charles W. Yost, of Watertown, N. Y.

Mr. Yost has been assigned American Vice Consul at Alexandria, Egypt.

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Richards have been assigned to the Foreign Service School at the Department of State and Messrs. Byington, Hubner and Years have been detailed to the Department for duty.

### *Non-Career*

Henry S. Haines, of Burlington, N. J., now serving as a clerk in the Consulate at Ceiba, Honduras, has been appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

*Released for publication January 3, 1931*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since December 27, 1930:

Wainwright Abbott, of Pittsburgh, Pa., now First Secretary of Legation at Dublin, designated First Secretary of Embassy at London.

John M. Cabot, of Cambridge, Mass., now Third Secretary of Legation at Santo Domingo, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City.

James Orr Denby, of Washington, D. C., now Second Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Dublin, Irish Free State.

Albert M. Doyle, of Detroit, Mich., now American Consul at Brisbane, assigned Consul at Sydney, Australia.

Hugh Millard, of Omaha, Nebr., now Second Secretary of Legation at Tcheran, Persia, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Austin R. Preston, of St. Albans, N. Y., now American Consul at Nagoya, Japan, assigned Consul at Brisbane, Australia.

## *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**



The following having been confirmed on December 16, 1930, as Foreign Service officers, Unclassified, Vice Consuls of Career and as Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service, have been assigned as American Vice Consuls at the posts indicated after their respective names:

Edward P. Bordon, of New York City, Mexico City, Mexico.

Everett F. Drumright, of Drumright, Okla., Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

F. Russell Engdahl, of Spokane, Wash., Port au Prince, Haiti.

Daniel Gaudin, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., Ottawa, Canada.

Tevis Huhn, of New York City, Paris, France.

Alfred W. Jones, of New York City, Berlin, Germany.

J. Wesley Jones, of Sioux City, Iowa, Saltillo, Mexico.

Reginald S. Kazanjian, of Newport, R. I., Habana, Cuba

Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr., of Ashland, Va., Mexico City, Mexico.

Cecil B. Lyon, of New York City, Habana, Cuba.

Walter P. McConaughy, of Montevallo, Ala., Tampico, Mexico.

Leslie G. Mayer, of Los Angeles, Calif., Quebec, Canada.

Joseph E. Newton, of Philadelphia, Pa., Montreal, Canada.

Charles E. Perkins, of Cleveland, Ohio, Bucharest, Rumania.

Donald H. Robinson, of Glen Ridge, N. J., Windsor, Canada.

Frank A. Schuler, Jr., of North Muskegon, Mich., Toronto, Canada.

Allan C. Taylor, of Addison, N. Y., Ottawa, Canada.

Clare H. Timberlake, of Jackson, Mich., Toronto, Canada.

Leo Toch, of Far Rockaway, N. Y., Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Ralph Townsend, of New York City, Montreal, Canada.

Arnold Van Benschoten, of Providence, R. I., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Gerald Warner, of Northampton, Mass., Windsor, Canada.

Lee Worley, of Bothell, Wash., Vancouver, Canada.

*Released for publication January 10, 1931*

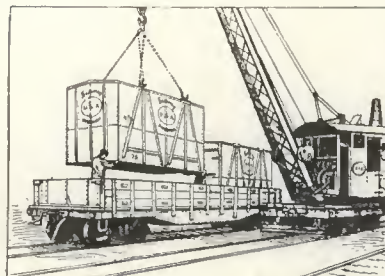
Clayson W. Aldridge, of Rome, N. Y., and Paul H. Alling, of Hamden, Conn., Foreign Service officers detailed to the Department of State, resigned effective November 30, 1930, to accept appointments in the Department of State.

Maurice W. Altaffer, of Toledo, Ohio, now American Consul at Nogales, Mexico, assigned Consul at Dresden, Germany.

George D. Andrews, Jr., of Chattanooga, Tenn., formerly American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

Howard A. Bowman, of Clyde, N. Y., now American Consul at Trieste, Italy, assigned Consul at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

J. Kenly Bacon, of Newton, Mass., having been confirmed on December 16, 1930, as Foreign Service officer, Unclassified, Vice Consul of Career, and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, assigned American Vice Consul at St. John, New Brunswick.



Security (Steel) Vans, Available throughout the World.

## Insurance

A special policy for Foreign Service Officers, covering against fire and burglary, theft, larceny while at home, covering baggage while traveling, covering household effects during shipment, all for \$20 per year for \$1,000.

Address the Insurance Department  
at Washington, D. C.



## Security Storage Company

1140 Fifteenth St. Cable "Storage"  
4 1/2 Blocks North of the White House

European Office  
PARIS—31 Place du Marche St. Honore  
Telegrams "Medium"

New York Office  
801 SEVENTH AVENUE

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



Roy W. Baker, of Buffalo, N. Y., now American Consul at London, England, assigned Consul at Bristol, England.

William M. Brunswick, of Emporia, Kans., now American Consul at Bardados, British West Indies, assigned Consul at St. Michael's, Azores.

Early B. Christian, of Shreveport, La., American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, resigned effective December 29, 1930.

Coert Du Bois, of San Francisco, Calif., now serving as Foreign Service Inspector, assigned Consul General at Genoa, Italy.

Frank Anderson Henry, of Wilmington, Del., now American Consul at Barcelona, Spain, assigned Consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Walter A. Foote, of Philadelphia, Pa., now American Consul at Medan, Sumatra, detailed to the Department of State for duty.

William H. Hunt, of New York City, now American Consul at St. Michael's, Azores, assigned Consul and Second Secretary, Monrovia, Liberia.

F. Ridgway Lineaweaver, of Philadelphia, Pa., having been confirmed on December 16, 1930, as Foreign Service officer, Unclassified, Vice Consul of Career, and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, assigned American Vice Consul at Nassau, Bahamas.

Harry L. Troutman, of Macon, Ga., now American Consul at Beirut, Syria, assigned Consul at Bucharest, Rumania.

George Wadsworth, of Buffalo, N. Y., now First Secretary of Legation at Cairo, designated First Secretary of Legation at Teheran, Persia.

Robert S. Ward, of Washington, D. C., now American Vice Consul at Canton, China, assigned as Attaché to the American Legation at Peiping, China, for language study.

Bartley F. Yost, of Osborne, Kans., now American Consul at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, assigned Consul at Nogales, Mexico.

#### *Non-Career*

Edward W. Blatchford, now Clerk in the Consulate General at Jerusalem, Palestine, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Wade Blackard, of Jackson, Tenn., American Vice Consul at Belfast, Northern Ireland, appointed Vice Consul at Port Said, Egypt.

Robert L. Hunter, of Ortonville, Minn., now American Vice Consul at Winnipeg, Canada, appointed Vice Consul at Windsor, Canada.

Walter M. Walsh, of Duquesne, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Windsor, appointed Vice Consul at Prince Rupert, Canada.

#### *Released for publication January 17, 1931*

Julian C. Dorr, of New York City, now serving as American Consul at Genoa, Italy, has been assigned American Consul at Barbados.

Joel C. Hudson, of St. Louis, Mo., now American Consul at Sydney, Australia, assigned American Consul at Melbourne.

J. Holbrook Chapman, of Washington, D. C., now American Vice Consul at Cologne, Germany, assigned American Vice Consul at Nagoya, Japan.

Samuel Reber, Jr., of New York City, now assigned as American Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Joseph T. Gilman, of Cambridge, Mass., now Ameri-

can Consul at Jerusalem, assigned American Consul at Beirut, Syria.

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, of Washington, D. C., now on duty in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary.

Henry H. Balch, of Madison, Ala., having been confirmed on December 20, 1930, and now serving as American Consul at Monterrey, has been assigned American Consul General at Dublin.

#### *Non-Career*

Walter B. Lowrie, American Vice Consul (non-career), of Duluth, Minn., resigned effective March 31, 1931.

William N. Carroll, of Clinton, N. C., now American Vice Consul at London, England, appointed American Vice Consul at Birmingham, England.

Stephen B. Vaughan, of Horatio, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Budapest, appointed American Vice Consul at Berlin.

Ernest V. Polutnik, of Cokedale, Mont., now serving as American Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, appointed as American Vice Consul at Budapest.

H. Armistead Smith, of Washington, D. C., now serving as American Vice Consul at Birmingham, England, appointed as American Vice Consul at Messina, Italy.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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

Surgeon H. F. Smith. Relieved from duty at Monrovia, Liberia, on December 21, and directed to proceed to New York, N. Y., and report to the Bureau by wire, December 8, 1930.

Assistant Surgeon E. M. Gordon. Relieved from further duty at Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and assigned to duty at Hamilton, Ontario. December 12, 1930.

Medical Director S. B. Grubbs. Directed to go on temporary duty status upon arrival in Manila, to make special study of the measures now prescribed for the control of the spread of epidemic meningitis from Oriental ports to the United States and a general study of Service quarantine procedures in the Orient; also directed to proceed to such places in the Philippine Islands, and vicinity and return, as may be deemed necessary, and upon completion of duty in Manila to proceed to Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and such other Oriental ports as may be necessary in connection with these studies, and upon completion of duty in the Orient to return to Honolulu, Hawaii. December 27, 1930.

P. A. Surgeon Francis A. Ashford. Relieved from duty at Dublin, I. F. S., on February 1, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. December 30, 1930.

I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything; if the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.

—Abraham Lincoln.





The photograph given below was sent by Vice Consul Hugh F. Ramsay, at Zurich, Switzerland, and in connection therewith he said as follows:

The Indians came to Zurich with the great Sarasani Circus, a German concern, in charge of an American cowboy and his wife. They were most of them ardent Catholics, and as they were acquainted with some Dominican priests in Dakota, they had heard of the famous old Dominican convent at Einsiadeln, near Zurich. They wanted to see it, and were sent out by the circus management and royally entertained by the priests and brothers.

The photograph is taken in front of the main church building, the chapel of which is over a thousand years old. Among other treasures of the convent are paintings of nearly all of the Catholic monarchs of Europe in the latter part of the nineteenth century, a silver gilt chandelier, presented by Napoleon I, and a collection of books and scroll manuscripts some of which are as old as the central building itself.

(Vice Consul Ramsay is seen in the photograph standing, in the center, beside the English-speaking priest, Father Frederick. The photograph was taken by one of the lay brothers.)

## PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS SYSTEM—"PAN AIR"



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

PASSENGERS—AIR EXPRESS

WORLD'S LARGEST OPERATORS OF MULTI-ENGINE 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. Hariman, 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



VISIT OF AMERICAN INDIANS TO DOMINICAN CONVENT  
EINSAIDELN, NEAR ZURICH, SWITZERLAND



## To Increase Your Income



Photograph by William Meredith.

THIS PIG FINALLY WENT TO BRITTANY MARKET

## Let Us Buy Your Photographs

Methods of marketing around your station are very likely different from those in the localities where most of the 1,275,000 families live who regularly read the National Geographic Magazine.

Because The Geographic's mission is the diffusion of geographic knowledge in popular form, it needs good photographs and descriptions of the products and markets of your post as well as of the local customs, dress, recreations and occupations of the interesting people around you.

The Geographic pays liberally for suitable photographs and manuscripts. If you take pictures or write, you can earn extra income by offering your products of pen and camera to this Magazine.

You are invited to submit your material to our Editor and to write for our illustrated booklet describing the kind of photographs desired.

**The National Geographic Magazine**  
Washington, D. C.

## BIRTHS

A daughter, Joan Purdy, was born on September 10, 1930, at Neuilly, France, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Richard W. Morin.

A daughter, Constance Monroe, was born on October 10, 1930, at Cape Town, South Africa, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Charles Albert Converse.

Twin daughters, Joan and Jean, were born on November 10, 1930, at Warsaw, Poland, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Montgomery Hill Colladay.

A daughter, Edith Harriet, was born on November 18, 1930, at Leipzig, Germany, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul Jefferson Reveley.

A son, Roderic, was born on November 20, 1930, at Guaymas, Mexico, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Alfonso Fernando Yepis.

A daughter, Marion Gault Frances Claire, was born on December 4, 1930, at Valparaiso, Chile, to Vice Consul and Mrs. John Trumbull Garvin.

A daughter, Beatrice Estelle, was born on December 9, 1930, at Lausanne, Switzerland, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Clyford Wayne McGlasson.

A daughter, Valerie N., was born on December 6, 1930, at London, England, to Consul and Mrs. Charles J. Pizar. Pizar is assigned to Salonki.

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

A daughter, Lucy Therina, was born on December 20, 1930, at Washington, D. C., to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Ellis O. Briggs.

## MARRIAGES

Donovan-Livingston. Married at Tientsin, China, on November 18, 1930, Mr. Howard Donovan, American Consul at Kobe, Japan, and Miss Margaret Livingston.

Henderson-Heinrichson. Married at London, England, December 3, 1930, Diplomatic Secretary Loy W. Henderson to Miss Eliza Marija Heinrichson. Mr. Henderson was recently stationed at Riga, but is now transferred to the Department.



NECROLOGY

Vice Consul Herbert Alexander Lowe, of Attleboro, Mass., died at Geneva, Switzerland, on December 16, 1930, of tuberculosis. Mr. Lowe was a Vice Consul not of career who entered the Consulate General at Barcelona, Spain, in 1928, first as clerk and later as Vice Consul. He was transferred to Geneva, September 20, 1930. His wife and three children are now resident at Tortosa, Spain, near Barcelona.

Gerrit John Diekema, American Minister to The Netherlands, died at The Hague on December 20, 1930. Mr. Diekema underwent an operation for tumor on December 18; the operation was reported as successful, but pneumonia developed.

Born in Holland, Mich., on March 27, 1859, he was graduated from Hope College in 1881, and from the law school of the University of Michigan in 1883. He began the practice of law in the city of his birth, taking an active part in all its varied activities and becoming its outstanding citizen. He was a member of the legislature of the State from 1885 to 1891, being speaker of the House of Representatives in 1889. He was elected mayor of Holland, Mich., in 1895, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1896. From 1901 to 1907 he was a member of the Spanish Claims Commission. After that he was elected a member of Congress and served in the House of Representatives from 1907 to 1911. In 1912 he was director of the National Republican Speakers' Bureau, and he also served on the board of directors of several banking and business institutions in his home State. On September 11, 1929, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to The Netherlands, and in the short time that he was there he became very popular among the Dutch authorities and members of the diplomatic corps, as was evidenced by the receipt of condolences at the legation. In his birthplace and home, and throughout the State, he is deeply mourned as a friend and a public-spirited, useful citizen.

As the *Holland City News* said: "Interwoven into the records of Holland's citizenry in every pursuit of war and peace is the record from youth to maturity of this foremost citizen endowed with qualities that made him patriot, statesman, orator, lawyer, banker, and Christian gentleman."

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

Mrs. Julia Whaley Wellborn, widow of the late William L. Wellborn, of Atlanta, Ga., and Washington, D. C., died on December 21, 1930, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Homer Brett, wife of the American Consul at Milan, Italy. Mrs. Wellborn was born in Atlanta in 1863.

Hugh Campbell Wallace, former ambassador to France, died at his residence in Washington, on January 1, of heart disease from which he had been suffering for some time.

Born in Lexington, Mo., February 10, 1863, Mr. Wallace was educated in public and private schools there. He had resided since 1887 in Tacoma, Wash., where he was prominent in real estate and banking. In 1897, during the rush to the Klondike gold fields, Mr. Wallace organized the Washington & Alaska Steamship Company, and acquired interests in various mining properties. Later, with his brother, he organized the Fidelity Trust Company, of Tacoma, which was consolidated with the Bank of California in 1919.

Mr. Wallace was said to have entered politics largely for the pleasure he derived from it. He was elected a member of the Democratic National Committee from Washington in 1892, and in 1896, and again in 1916. He was chosen frequently as delegate to the National Conventions, and took an active part in the campaigns of 1912 and 1916 in which Woodrow Wilson was elected President. He was an adviser to President Wilson on affairs concerning the western part of the country. In February, 1919, President Wilson appointed Mr. Wallace ambassador to France to succeed William C. Sharp. When the American delegation to the Peace Conference sailed for home, Mr. Wallace became the chief representative of the United States in matters pertaining to the Versailles treaty, taking President Wilson's place on the Supreme Council, and when that



A Quiet Exclusive Hotel  
In New York's Social  
Centre

THE LANGDON PATRONIZED BY MEMBERS OF THE  
2 EAST 56th ST. AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE  
NEW YORK

RATES: SINGLE \$4.00, DOUBLE \$5.00

ALL ROOMS WITH BATH

CABLE: LANGDON, NEW YORK

body adjourned taking his position on the Council of Ambassadors. He served in this dual capacity as ambassador and as American representative on peace treaty negotiations during difficult times, but he was generally credited with having shown rare tact and extreme diplomatic skill in the Supreme Council by giving the United States views without ever pledging his government.

President Millerand, of France, said: "I have sat with Mr. Wallace in the Supreme Council and in the Council of Ambassadors. I have known what has occurred since I left these bodies, and I say that by reason of his ability, his courage and tact he has been a great steadying influence in European affairs. No ambassador has left so deep an impression on Paris for generations."

In 1891 Mr. Wallace married Mildred Fuller, daughter of the late Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, of the Supreme Court of the United States. His wife and his niece, Comtesse Jean Bertrand de Luppe, were with him when he died. He also leaves a son, Melville W. F. Wallace.

Those who knew Dr. John R. Buck, chief of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives from 1906 to 1916, and who recall his bright happy face, radiant with the flush of health, were deeply grieved to hear of his sudden death in New York on January 8, 1931. Mr. Buck was born at Bucksport, Me., July 6, 1878. He served as an attaché on the American Peace Commission at Paris from September to December, 1898, and later entered the Department of State as a clerk on March 23, 1899. After several promotions he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives on July 2, 1906, and held that position until his resignation on April 30, 1916, when he accepted a position with the American International Corporation and afterwards with the

Bankers Trust Company, both of New York City. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Jessie Harwood Buck, residing at 113 South Grove Street, East Orange, N. J., and two daughters.



JOHN G. FOSTER

John G. Foster, who was Consul General at Ottawa from June 18, 1903, until his retirement on June 30, 1927, died at Fort Myers, Fla., on January 6, 1931. He was born in Derby Line, Vt., March 9, 1859. After graduation from Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt., in 1876, and Tuft's College (A. B.) 1880, he took a law course at Boston University, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. Previous to entering the Foreign Service, he was engaged in banking for several years and also was a member of the Vermont State Legislature for two years (1892-1894). He was appointed, after examination (May 21, 1897) Consul General at Halifax June 23, 1897; and on June 18, 1903, he went to Ottawa to commence his long career of valuable service at that post. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Clara Foster; two sons, Stephen and Austin, and a



daughter, Katherine. His home was in Derby Line, Vt.

It falls to the lot of few persons to enjoy as long and as distinguished a career of public service as did Mr. Foster. He served exactly 30 years as a Consul General of the United States, all of this time in Canada. He spent six years at Halifax and 24 years at the Dominion capital.

Before entering the Foreign Service, Mr. Foster had occupied a prominent position in the field of banking in his native state of Vermont and he had extensive Canadian business interests. He had, moreover, been a member of the State Legislature for two years. The town of Derby Line, in which he was born, is directly on the Canadian border, and he grew up with Canadians as his intimate friends and neighbors. He thus brought to the Foreign Service a wealth of experience and an unusual degree of preparation for duty in Canada.

Quickly winning the esteem of the people at Halifax, Mr. Foster rendered six years of useful service there. It was in Halifax that his friendship with Sir Robert Borden, who later became Prime Minister, began. In Ottawa, Mr. Foster became invaluable as an officer of this Government. In those days, we had no diplomatic establishment in Canada and much of the work which would ordinarily devolve upon a chief of mission was performed by him. His advice on Canadian matters was sought by 10 Secretaries of State and his contribution to the friendly relations which exist between the United States and Canada was a substantial one.

Mr. Foster's position in Ottawa was unique. He served there so long and was so well liked that he seemed almost a part of the place. Gifted with a charming personality, a keen intelligence, and a perfect genius for friendship, he became one of the most popular and most outstanding figures in the Dominion. Canadians recognized in him a genuine friend who understood them and their problems. A sturdy patriot, he always upheld the interests of his country, but he retained the friendship of the Canadians as well. President Coolidge, recognizing Mr. Foster's unusual qualifications for the position at Ottawa, retained him on active duty three years after he had reached the age for superannuation. Upon his retirement and departure from Ottawa in 1927, the evidences of esteem and demonstrations of affection for Mrs. Foster and him on the part of all classes of the Canadian people were simply overwhelming.

In his work, Mr. Foster set a new standard for

## 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

loyalty, unselfishness and efficiency. In his passing, the Foreign Service loses one of its most distinguished representatives, and those of us who knew him best a devoted friend.

J. D. HICKERSON.

Lemuel W. Livingston, American Consul at Cape Haitien Haiti, from January 14, 1898, until his resignation on December 17, 1919, died in Haiti, December 18, 1930. Mr. Livingston was born in Monticello, Fla., in 1861, and after graduation at Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla., he was employed in the Treasury Department at Washington. He graduated in pharmacy and from the medical department of Howard University, after which he became principal of the Douglas School, Key West, Fla., and practiced medicine.

"One who never turned his back, but marched breast forward,  
Never doubted clouds would break,  
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,  
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,  
Sleep to wake."

—Browning.



# 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**

## COMMERCIAL WORK FOR DECEMBER

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 December, 1930, is indicated as follows:

	1930
Reports .....	1,908
Trade Letters .....	4,002
Trade Lists .....	549
World Trade Directory Reports.....	4,730
Trade Opportunity Reports.....	294

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during December, 1930, rated EXCELLENT: Basle, Consul H. Merle Cochran (political); Cape Town, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross (political); Caracas, Vice Consul Hedley V. Cooke, Jr.; Frankfort on the Main, Consul General Felix Cole; Geneva, Consul Curtis T. Everett (political); Goteborg, Consul Robert Harnden; Habana, Consul Harold B. Quarton; Hankow, Consul General Frank P. Lockhart (political);

Maracaibo, Vice Consul E. Allen Lightner, Jr.; Medan, Consul Walter A. Foote and Vice Consul Daniel M. Braddock; Montreal, Vice Consul Alan W. Steyne; Saigon, Consul Henry S. Waterman; Seoul, Vice Consul Paul M. Dutko (political).

Trade letters (one letter from each post except where indicated parenthetically) received during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT: Amsterdam; Belgrade; Berlin (2); Bordeaux (2); Breslau; Brisbane (3); Buenos Aires (2); Cape Town; Casablanca; Copenhagen; Havre (2); Kovno (2); Mexico City (3); Milan (2); Oslo; Riga; Rotterdam; Saigon; Sao Paulo; Seville; Sydney, Australia; Tallinn; Toronto (2); Valencia; and Zurich.

The following officers submitted reports which were rated VERY GOOD: Amsterdam, Consul General Charles L. Hoover; Baghdad, Consul Alexander K. Sloan; Beirut, Vice Consul Nelle B. Stogsdall; Breslau, Consul Lester L. Schnare; Bucharest, Consul John Randolph; Buenos Aires, Vice Consuls Hugh C. Fox (2), Carlos J. Warner (1), John C. Shillock (1), H. Livingston Hartley (1); Calais, Consul James G. Carter; Callao-Lima, Consul General William C. Burdett; Cape Town, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross; Cologne, Vice Consul J. Holbrook Chapman; Dakar, Vice Consul John J. Coyle; Danzig, Consul C. Warwick Perkins; Dresden, Consul General Arminius T. Haerberle (2); Foochow, Consul John J. Muccio; Glasgow, Consul Marcel E. Malige; Guadalajara, Consul Raleigh A. Gibson; Hamburg, Vice Consul Coke S. Rice; Helsingfors, Vice Consul Percy G. Kemp (2); Johannesburg, Consul Maxwell K. Moorhead; Kovno, Consul Hugh S. Fullerton; Lagos, Consul Gilbert R. Willson; Manchester, Vice Consul Wallace E. Moessner; Maracaibo, Vice Consul Gerald A. Mokma; Marseille, Mr. Harry M. Donaldson; Medan, Consul Walter A. Foote (1), Consul Walter A. Foote and Vice Consul Daniel M. Braddock; Mexico City, Vice Consul Stephen E. Aguirre; Montreal, Vice Consul Alan N. Steyne; Mukden, Consul General Myrl S. Myers; Nanking, Mr. Lincoln C. Reynolds; Patras, Vice Consul C. Franklin Yeager, Jr.; Pernambuco, Consul Frederik Van den Arend; Prague, Consul John W. Bailey; Quebec, Consul Horatio Mooers; Regina, Consul Lee R. Blohm (2), and Vice Consul E. Eugene Herbert (1); Rome, Vice Consul Donald C. Wilcox; Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster; San Jose, Consul Edward Caffery; Sao Paulo, Consul General Charles R. Cameron; Stavanger, Consul George Orr; Stockholm, Consul General John Ball Osborne (2); Stuttgart, Consul General Leon



Dominian; Surabaya, Vice Consul John B. Ketcham (2); Suva, Consul Quincy F. Roberts; Sydney, Australia, Consul Joel C. Hudson; Tallinn, Mr. Edward Hunt; Tientsin, Consul Angus I. Ward; Tokyo, Consul Leo D. Sturgeon (2); Toronto, Consul C. Paul Fletcher (2), and Vice Consul Robert Harding (1); Vienna, Consul General Ernest L. Harris; Warsaw, Consul Charles H. Heisler; Wellington, Consul Bernard Gotlieb; Zurich, Vice Consul Cavendish W. Cannon.

Trade letters received during the same period from the following named posts were accorded the rating of VERY GOOD: Algiers; Amsterdam; Antwerp; Bahia; Barcelona; Barranquilla; Batavia; Berlin (2); Bordeaux; Brisbane (6); Brussels; Bucharest (3); Buenos Aires (4); Cape Town (2); Cologne; Dresden; Frankfurt on the Main; Genoa; Goteborg (2); Halifax; Havre; Helsingfors (2); Kingston, Jamaica (3); Kovno (3); Leipzig; Medan (2); Mexico City (4); Milan; Montevideo; Montreal (2); Munich; Oporto; Oslo (2); Paris; Pernambuco; Port Limon; Prague (2); Quebec; Riga; Rotterdam (3); St. John, New Brunswick; St. John's, Newfoundland (2); Saloniki; Santiago de Cuba; Santos; Sao Paulo (2); Seoul; Seville; Sofia; Stavanger; Strasbourg; Stuttgart (3); Tallinn (3); Toronto (3); and Warsaw.

### SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of December, the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to shipping reports submitted by the following officers: Vice Consul Eugene W. Nabel, Rotterdam; Consul General Edward A. Dow, St. John's, Newfoundland; and Consul Lawrence P. Briggs, Bahia.

### VISA CORRESPONDENCE

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared letters received during December, 1930, rated VERY GOOD: Beirut, James Hugh Keeley, Jr.; Cologne, George L. Brandt; Milan, Homer Brett; Riga, John P. Hurley; Vancouver, Ely E. Palmer.

### APPRECIATION

The annual report of the Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended

June 30, 1930, contained several interesting references to the work done by the Foreign Service officers of the Department of State.

The report which opened with a summary of economic conditions in the foreign market, showing the significance of the year's declines in our exports and imports; described briefly the work of the Bureau in the domestic field, which is of great and growing importance; and gave in greater detail a report on the promotion of export trade, which formerly was almost its sole activity but continues to constitute its largest field of service. A list of typical examples of actual sales or savings in export trade showed not only the wide range of industries served but also in each case told, ever so briefly, an interesting story of obstacles overcome.

At the conclusion of the report a comparative table was given showing the number of services rendered for several years past, and it was pleasing to note the statement that "in achieving the results shown in the above tabulation much help was received from other branches of the Government, for all of which the bureau makes grateful acknowledgment, but particularly for that accorded by Consular officers of the Department of State."

### McCormick & Company, Inc., of Baltimore, Md.



Manufacturers of

Tea, Spices, Mustards, Insecticides, et cetera, take this opportunity to express their appreciation of the services and cooperation recently extended by the American Consular Service in South America to their Export Manager, Mr. Conrado de Lamar. A cordial invitation is extended to all Foreign Service officers to visit our plant at Baltimore when home on leave of absence.

# Milestones of Progress in the Foreign Service

By ERNEST L. HARRIS, *American Consul General, Vienna*

THE Act of June 26, 1930, providing rent, light, heat and fuel for the members of the Foreign Service is one of the most substantial evidences of progress in the history of either the Diplomatic or Consular Service.

Since the days when President Cleveland, on September 20, 1895, issued an Executive order of historic importance in relation to the evolution of the Foreign Service on the merit basis, 35 years have passed. During those years very much has been done to improve the service. Of those 35 years' development I have witnessed more than 30 years of it in the field—therefore, I am speaking as an "old timer."

Time was when the Foreign Service was filled entirely with political appointees. They were not always chosen from the best material. In the days when Bathhouse John and Jonny Powers had something to say in Chicago politics the ward heelers and saloon keepers celebrated Roman holidays. Back in 1897, I remember a number of the brethren who received such appointments. The waiting room of Senator Cullom's office looked like a recruiting station for Scarface Al or Bugs Moran. All honor, however, to the memory of Senator Cullom. As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate he was a friend of the Foreign Service, and he did everything in his power to change the order of things. He sleeps today within the shadow of Lincoln's monument at Springfield, Ill. No one knew the shortcomings of the service better than he and many a time he expressed to me, in the vigorous language of the Sangamon, just what he thought of the men he was forced to endorse. As chairman of the Foreign Relations' Committee he must have imparted something of his spirit of revolt to President Roosevelt. At least, I can say from personal knowledge that he worked hand in hand with the President in the preparation of the Act of April 5, 1906.

The Act of April 5, 1906, however, applied only to the Consular Service, but the reorganization was so thorough and far reaching in its effect upon the spoils system that President Taft felt encouraged in conferring a similar civil service status to all positions in the Diplomatic Service below the grade of Minister. Hence, the Executive order of November 26, 1909.

Six years of successful administration of these acts and Executive orders under the very capable leadership of a Director of the Consular Service who was appointed under authority contained in the urgent deficiency appropriation act of August 5, 1909, proved to be a potent force in promoting efficiency in the Consular branch of the service. So successful was the skillful direction of the service under the new system that the need for something more definite and permanent soon became apparent. To meet this pressing demand Congress, on February 5, 1915, passed the Act of that date. This Act reveals a very important step forward.

All these acts and executive orders culminated in the Act of July 1, 1924. It is an interesting study of progressive development, and each achievement was only accomplished by those in charge of such matters in the Department of State after overcoming by skillful diplomacy obstacles such as the men in the field were scarcely cognizant of at the time.

As has been said, the Act of June 26, 1930, for rent, light, heat and fuel is one of the most substantial measures ever enacted because it enables Foreign Service officers to adjust their domestic households on a definite basis. It also served, at one stroke, to create an excellent service spirit. And this service spirit is not only operating with far reaching effect among the men in the field, but I feel that it is bringing the men in the field and the Department of State much closer together. It certainly must be a very disgruntled man indeed, who now fails to realize that the Department of State is doing everything in its power in behalf of the men in the field.

The men in the field are indebted to the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretaries, as well as the members of the Foreign Service Personnel Board and Division of Foreign Service Administration, for the Act of June 26, 1930. Anyhow, that is the way I feel about it. The Department of State has done a great work and I hasten to say so.

Looking into the future, there is still much to be done. The Linthicum bill, with its many excellent features, is in the offing, and the hope is expressed that it will soon be converted into an act.





Looking still further into the future, I may also express the hope that the day is not far distant when something will be done in the way of widows' pensions for the wives of Foreign Service officers who survive them. The matter would be simple if Congress would place the Foreign Service on the same basis as the Army and Navy and relieve us of contributions for ourselves. The contributions already made, under the provisions of the Rogers Act since July 1, 1924, could then be converted into a Widows' Pension Fund. I believe every man in the service would be willing to continue such contributions at the rate of 5 percentum of his salary, or even less. At any rate, a man's widow should receive at least two-thirds of his pension if she survives him. My desk is not a clearing table for an actuary, but I believe it could and should be done.

My experience grows long, but my powers of observation are not yet greatly dimmed. Any man who has either served in our Foreign Service, or ever come in contact with it, and failed to see the meritorious part the wives have played in the scheme of things, certainly must have left his spectacles at home for the baby to play with.

The wives of Foreign Service officers have borne the brunt of service in every part of the world. Child-birth and children, unhealthful climates, sickness and even death have been their portion. I have known many cases where it was infinitely better that the mother should die, if death had to be, than if the husband were taken.

If the mothers had lived, in many instances, long years of struggle to educate little ones lay ahead of them. Dry bread in their old age for the widows of Foreign Service officers is not good enough for these women. They, too, should have something better than ending their days in run-

ning a boarding house or tea room. Under such financial circumstances, then, it is a kindly fate that arranges death in preference to life. If the husband and father remains he, at least, has a job, can educate the children, has a pension in view and, anyhow, he can always get married again.

The wives of Foreign Service officers who have died at their posts should be enshrined in our memories as big as Metella's tomb!

That is what I think about it as we stand at the portal of 1931.

Vienna, Christmas, 1930.

## PENSIONS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE WIDOWS

By DAMON C. WOODS, *Consul, Paris, France*

On December 2, 1930, Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York, introduced a bill (S. 4798) which, in my opinion, should have the unanimous endorsement of the Foreign Service. Its purpose is to extend to the widows of Foreign Service officers the benefits of Section 18 of the Rogers Act. This section relates to the payment of annuities to officers retired for age and length of service or for disability. If enacted into law, the bill means that thereafter the widows of Foreign Service officers, active or retired, will receive until death or remarriage the annuities which their husbands were receiving, or would have been entitled to receive if retired under the act. There can be no objection to so worthy a measure unless it comes from the financial side. What additional resources will be necessary in order to place its provisions in permanent operation?

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

## 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



for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, page 116, shows the following:

*Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund*

Credits during year:

Deductions from pay of Foreign Service Officers and service credit payments....	\$167,293.86
Interest and profits on investments.....	58,125.41
Appropriation by Congress.....	216,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$441,419.27
Net advances to disbursing officer, State Department, for payment of annuities and refunds .....	\$129,142.59
Total deductions and service credit payments from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1930.....	\$939,225.07
Total appropriations .....	429,000.00
Interest and profits on investments.....	99,706.17
	<hr/>
	\$1,467,931.84
Payment of annuities and refunds.....	515,853.93
	<hr/>
Balance, June 30, 1930.....	\$952,077.91

It is believed that the enactment of the Copeland bill would not entail, for some years at least, an increase in the deductions from the salaries of Foreign Service officers, nor an augmented appropriation by Congress to the retirement fund. By the terms of the proviso to Section 18 (a) of the Rogers Act such appropriations shall in no event

exceed the aggregate total of the contributions of the Foreign Service officers theretofore made, and accumulated interest thereon. Up to June 30, 1930, as shown in the preceding table, the total of such appropriations was less than one-half the contributions of the Foreign Service officers. For the past fiscal year, such contributions exceeded by 30 percent the disbursements from the fund.

Mr. Carr testified in 1924 before the Foreign Relations Committee of the House (page 116, report of hearings on the Rogers bill) that the retirement plan of the act would operate to pay the annuities up until 1944 without any contribution from the Government; that thereafter some contribution would be necessary, and that that contribution would reach a maximum of half a million dollars in 1959, approximately. This conclusion was reached on the assumption that the 640 men then in the service would continue therein, be retired and live for eleven years after retirement. Mr. Carr added that actuaries found these figures considerably larger than they should be, as account had not been taken of the probability of men dying before the expiration of the eleven years after being put upon the retirement roll. The actuaries stated that the actual cost of operating the plan would be considerably below the estimates given.



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



It will be necessary, of course, for an actuary to forecast the probable charges upon the retirement fund if its benefits are extended to the widows of officers. Information as to the actual number of widows surviving officers retired, or who died after fifteen years of service, subsequent to July 1, 1924, is no doubt available in the Department's files, and the expenditures that would have resulted had this bill been incorporated in the Rogers Act could be quickly calculated. These would assist in forecasting the future expenditures.

In probably half the cases, a retired officer is unmarried upon retiring or he survives his wife; in these cases there would be no expenditure beyond that now authorized. Where the wife survives, the period of survival would probably be no more than half the period of receipt of retired pay by the officer. In consequence, the additional burden upon the fund from this source may be roughly estimated at 25 or 30 percent above the amounts actually being paid out.

One especially valuable feature of the Copeland bill is the provision that the widow of a Foreign Service officer shall receive "an annuity equal to the annuity to which the deceased officer would have been entitled under paragraph (e) of Sec-

tion 18 of the Rogers Act if he had been retired immediately prior to his death." This provision evidently comprises cases wherein the Foreign Service officer dies before reaching the age of 65 years. In such cases he could have been retired only for disability under paragraph (1) of Section 18 of the Rogers Act. It might add to clarity of intention if the words "for permanent disability" were inserted between "retired" and "immediately" in the clause above quoted from the Copeland bill. The author of the bill, however, may consider the phrase superfluous.

Foreign Service officers who are bachelors or widowers at the time of retirement, or of death before retirement, do not contribute to the payment of widow's pensions, as the bill provides for the payment to the estate of such officers of the total amount, with accrued interest, of their contributions to the retirement fund.

Even though it should prove to be necessary, later on, to increase the deductions from the pay of married officers in order to support the operation of the Copeland bill, I believe that the additional assessments will be gladly borne. Certainly, the enactment of the bill will go far toward establishing a feeling of family security at the different posts throughout the service.

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



# STEEL

## Rolled and Heavy Forged Products

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

## Wire and Wire Products

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

## Tubular Products

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

## Sheet Steel Products

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

## Fabricated Steel Structures

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

## Trackwork

"LORAIN" FROGS, SWITCHES, CROSSINGS AND  
SPECIAL TRACKWORK

## Specialties

INDUSTRIAL CARS, FORGED GRINDING BALLS, STEEL  
CASTINGS, PIG IRON, COAL, COKE, PORTLAND  
CEMENT, ATLAS WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT,  
ATLAS LUMNITE CEMENT

BRANCH OFFICES, REPRESENTATIVES, AND  
CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT  
THE WORLD

# United States Steel Products Company

30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT

Russ Building, 235 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Export Distributors of the Products of

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

## FRANCIS B. KEENE

We reprint an oddity in verse written more than 25 years ago by Francis B. Keene, then Consul at Geneva, who finished his active career with seven years as Consul General at Rome, where he has continued to reside for more than six years since his retirement.

His first post was Florence, to which he was appointed by his Harvard classmate, President Roosevelt. Thereby hangs a little tale worth repeating. The Boston Herald published a paragraph: "Francis B. Keene, a classmate of President Roosevelt at Harvard, has been appointed Consul at Florence. Another plum." The paragraph of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, on the editorial staff of which Mr. Keene had been, copied it and added: "Wrong again. Mr. Keene is a peach."

In Florence there lived an old American gentleman, benevolent and beneficent, named Thomas G. Ford. He was known all over Italy as "the donkeys' friend," for he annually gave generous prizes to those who, as proved by exhibition of their animals at his "mostra" in Florence, had taken the best care of their patient little beasts of burden, too often neglected and abused. There was a story current in Florence in those days. A lady met Mr. Ford on the Via Tornabuoni and said: "Every time I see you I think of a donkey."

The verses which follow were printed by Mr. Ford and circulated all over Italy, one copy going to the beautiful Queen Margherita. The King afterward decorated him with the order of Cavaliere of the Crown of Italy. When he crossed the ford, he was buried in the cemetery of San Miniato which overlooks Florence. If the good that men do lives after them, it may be that in some places donkeys are more kindly treated because he rewarded those who treated well and humanely such humble servants of man.

### A BRAY-NY BALLAD

Dedicated to Mr. THOMAS G. FORD, of Florence, Italy

### "THE DONKEYS' FRIEND"

Tramontamento's tenebre  
O'er Arno's vale lay golden-gray.  
The contadini heard a sound  
That roared through all the country round:  
"Fo-o-o-o-ord!"

Like Gabriel's blast it echoed far,  
And waked the blinking evening star.  
Again: Was it a trump or bray,  
That sound so rimbombevole?  
"Fo-o-o-o-ord!"

\* \* \* \* \*



Then hammering roofs, that clattered loud,  
To doors and windows brought the crowd.  
As when old Gilpin galloped by;  
And shouts in chorus joined the cry:  
"Fo-o-o-o-ord!"

A ciuco sleek they saw, well fed,  
With ribbons on his shapely head.  
His tail, erect, a flag held high,  
On which this legend fluttered by:  
"Ford."

And on and on they saw him go  
Into the soft crepuscolo.  
Though lost to sight, they heard his bray  
That echoed still from far away:  
"Fo-o-o-o-ord!"

The darkness fell, but on he flew.  
Those polished hoofs no halting knew.  
Fair Luna rose, amazed to hear  
That trumpet voice resounding clear:  
"Fo-o-o-o-ord!"

\* \* \* \* \*

Dawn drew night's starry curtains wide.  
Firenze's domes and towers he spied.  
His goal was near. 'Twas Donkey-Day,  
When ciuchi all in chorus bray:  
"Fo-o-o-o-ord!"

\* \* \* \* \*

Cavour's broad Via up he ran.  
From side to side they saw him scan  
The numbers, till, San Marco passed,  
Settanta nove heard his blast:  
"Fo-o-o-o-ord!"

He stopped, perspiring, panting, spent.  
The crowd to wild applause gave vent.  
Men, women, children, ciuco, all  
In unison roared up the call:  
"Fo-o-o-o-ord!"

A window opened; a white head  
Looked out; a smile its sunshine shed,  
In which all kindly virtues blend.  
'Twas he, the donkeys' famous friend,  
"Ford."

Then, to the scuderia led,  
That faithful ciuco, watered, fed,  
And groomed till his capelli gleamed,  
Snoozed in his stall, and, snoozing, dreamed:  
"Ford."

And later in that festal day,  
Prize-winner, proud, with nastri gay.  
He led the mostra through the throng,  
And brayed his triumph loud and long:  
"Fo-o-o-o-ord!"

AFTER-BRAY.

Long may that Genial Thomas G.  
Live on to help the asini.  
To friends and ciuchi great the loss  
When he'll be called upon to cross  
The ford.

FRANCIS B. KEENE.



### 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



SINCE 1889  
41 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

Settanta nove—79.  
Scuderia—Stable.  
Capelli—Hairs, coat.  
Nastri—Ribbons.  
Mostra—Show, review.  
Asini—Asses, donkeys.

## TIRANA, ALBANIA

An interesting detail in regard to the construction of the Legation buildings at Tirana, Albania, is that Minister Charles C. Hart arranged in 1917-18 with Director Fultz, and other American citizens at the head of the American Red Cross vocational school in Albania, to undertake the work for the mere cost of materials and labor, the students of the school performing all the necessary work. Mr. Fultz's interest in the matter was simply the wish to help his government and to teach his pupils the art of American construction.

It is the little bits of things that fret and worry us; we kan dodge an elefant but we kan't a fli.

—Josh. Billings.

Mr. Francis B. Keene appends the following glossary for those who do not know the language that is "spoken music":

Tramontamento—Sunset.  
Tenebre—Shadows.  
Contadini—Peasants.  
Rimbombevole—Resounding.  
Ciuco, ciuchi—Donkey, donkeys.  
Crepuscolo—Twilight.  
Firenze—Florence.



JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

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

## "Via All America"

### CABLE SERVICE

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

**ALL AMERICA CABLES**

INCORPORATED

**NEW YORK**

**67 BROAD STREET**

(WASHINGTON OFFICE, 1126 CONNECTICUT AVENUE)



## DEDICATION OF NEW AMERICAN LEGATION IN ALBANIA

On Thanksgiving Day, November 27, the new American Legation in Tirana was inaugurated by the American Minister, Herman Bernstein, in the presence of King Zog, the members of his Government, and the Diplomatic Corps, as well as members of the American and other foreign communities.

The opening address was made by the American Minister, to which the King made a brief reply. Following this, the Prime Minister spoke for the Albanian Government. The British Minister, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, also spoke on behalf of the foreign representatives. The presence of the King added much interest to the occasion, especially as this was his first visit to a foreign mission.

The new Legation consists of three buildings; the Minister's residence, the Secretary's residence, and the Chancery. It is the first Legation to be completed from funds provided by the Porter bill which appropriated \$10,000,000 for the construction of Embassies, Legations, and Consulates in foreign countries. The three houses are lighted and heated by a central, independent plant. The Minister's house is admirably suited for entertaining as there are three large reception rooms.

The new property covers three and a half acres situated on a rise of ground on the Elbassan Road about a quarter of a mile from the center of Tirana. The buildings face the southwest toward a beautiful range of hills, upon the nearest of



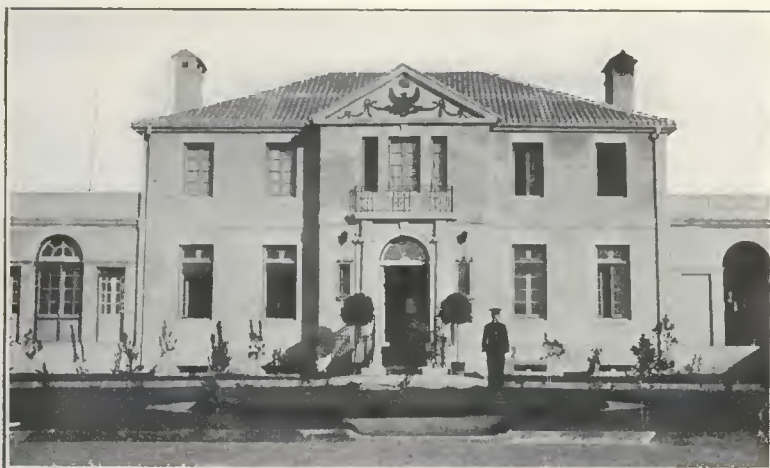
*The American Minister and Mrs. Bernstein Receiving the King*

which will some day be built King Zog's new palace. Back of the Legation rises a magnificent range of the Albanian Alps with Mount Dijti lifting its summit above the surrounding mountains, snow-clad in winter and in summer reflecting the gorgeous colors of sunsets from its rocky peak.

The American Legation in Tirana is the first really modern construction in Albania and the Albanian people have exhibited great interest in the comforts and the conveniences of modern American building. Much attention has been attracted by the bathrooms, steam heat and electric refrigerators.

The erection of the new buildings to house the American Mission to Albania has encouraged other countries to follow suit. The British, Italians and French are now planning to construct new legations, and already sites have been acquired for this purpose by the British and Italian governments in the vicinity of the American property.

CHARLES A. BAY.



*The Minister's Residence, American Legation, Tirana*



**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

## OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP

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

Each application must include information covering the following particulars:

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRANCIS WHITE,

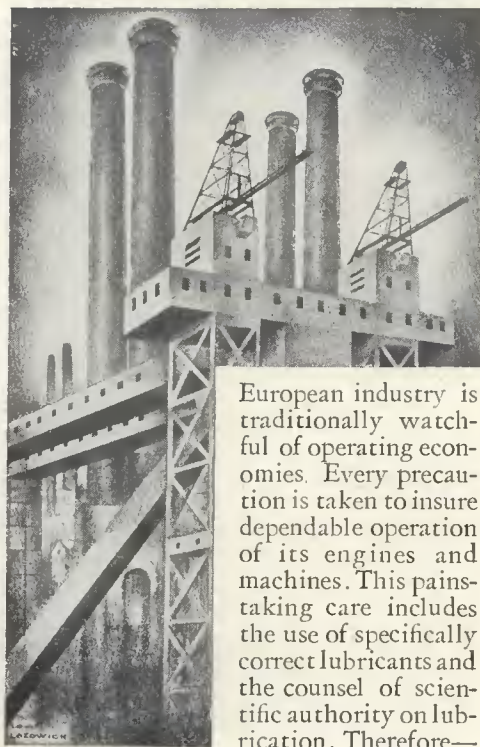
Chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship.

"Good, the more communicated, more abundant grows."

—Milton.

Silence is one great art of conversation.

—Hazlitt.



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



## EXTENSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY IN IMMIGRATION REGULATION

(Continued from page 49)

the immigration laws of the United States under existing conditions of unemployment in this country, particularly in so far as the administration of the laws rests upon the Department of State. On September 8, 1930, a report was submitted by the Department to the President of the United States in which it was stated:

"The only important provision of our law as to immigration the application of which changes or may change with fluctuations of employment in the United States, is that provision requiring the exclusion of those applicants for the right to immigrate who, if admitted, are liable to become a public charge. (This provision applies to immigration from quota and non-quota countries.)"

[Then followed the report of the Acting Secretary of State to the President, dated September 8, 1930, which may be found as enclosure No. 1 of the Department's instruction of September 15, 1930.]

The above report from which I have just quoted was released by the President to the press on September 8, 1930. The Consular conferences referred to therein were held immediately there-

after on September 22 and 23, September 26 and 27, and October 1 and 2, at London, England; Stuttgart, Germany, and Warsaw, Poland. These conferences were attended by the Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, and your speaker in his capacity as chief of the Visa Office of the Department, and by most of the consular officers in charge of consulates issuing visas to aliens coming from the British Isles and European continent.

At these conferences the seriousness of the unemployment situation in the United States was pointed out to consular officers and the effect that the present situation may have on the "public charge" clause administration of the law. At the same time it was clearly pointed out to the Consuls that the Department was not trying to over-rule their legal discretion, on the other hand the Department was not giving them an instruction which will place in their hands any right to apply arbitrary standards. Their operation was to be simply one of applying the standards laid down in the law. They were to decide the question of fact whether or not an individual alien in applying for a visa was likely to become a public charge in the United States under the present existing conditions of unemployment. It was pointed out to



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 - Hydra-Electric Developments - Power Houses  
Highways - River and Harbar 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

them that the discretion placed in them under the law was a legal discretion to apply a standard fixed by law to a state of facts which may change in each particular case. In any particular case the applicant may show to the satisfaction of the Consular officer that in fact he is not going to become a public charge, that there is not any real chance of it, that it is not probable. The question to be decided as to any application may be difficult, but it is always the same question—does the application come up to the standard fixed by law. It may be stated in this connection that the procedure thus outlined to Consuls had the approval of the office of the Attorney General of the United States as to its legality.

The result of these conferences could not be known until the close of their work for the month of October, which was the first month of the examination under the "likely to become a public charge" provision of the Act in the light of present unemployment conditions here. Telegraphic reports have now been received submitting approximately exact figures, the figures are not exact because they may be incomplete in view of the allotment of numbers from quotas to certain offices far distant from the quota control office.

For the purpose of showing the effect of the conferences the figures are conclusive.

Reports from American Consular officers assigned to 21 countries whose annual quotas represent 148,466 of the total quota of 153,714 indicate that of the possible portion of the monthly 10 percent of the total quotas, which 10 percent equals 14,846, that only 1,668 visas were issued to non-preference aliens. This means that there was an under-issue in October of 11,517 numbers which were available for issue to such applicants from those countries. In other words there was an under-issue of 87 percent of numbers to this class of aliens who would normally have received visas during that month.

The under-issue of the possible monthly 10 percent of the above quotas amounting to 14,846 visas is 78 percent if the visas issued to those entitled by law to preference as well as those classified as non-preference aliens is taken into consideration. In this connection it should be pointed out that the results obtained in October will not be materially reflected in statistics of arrivals of aliens at ports of entry of the United States until after four months have elapsed from the 30th of September, the last normal month of issuance, since immigration visas issued in September are valid for entry into the United States for a period

# SPECIALLY EQUIPPED for EXPORT and IMPORT TRAFFIC



The Erie Railroad is geared for heavy duty. Its dependable road haul service, coupled with unsurpassed lighterage and terminal facilities in New York Harbor, make it the choice of exporters and importers.

**H. F. Bell, Foreign Freight Traffic Manager**  
50 Church Street, New York

**D. R. Thompson, Foreign Freight Agent**  
Utilities Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**C. E. Lodge, Foreign Freight Agent**  
Produce Exchange Bldg., New York

**FOREIGN AGENCIES:**

LONDON      LIVERPOOL      BIRMINGHAM      GLASGOW      HAMBURG      BREMEN  
4 Billiter Street 17 Brunswick Street 1 Cannon Street 90 Mitchell St. Kirdorfhaus Ferdinandstr. 38/44 Holzporte 10

# ERIE RAILROAD SYSTEM

**The Heavy Duty Railroad**



*Pressureless Writing . . .*

Pressureless Touch—Geo. S. Parker's latest improvement—brings new writing ease to Parker Duofold users. You write without finger cramp.

Ask for Parker Duofold Pens...five flashing colors or Moderne Black and Pearl. Experience for yourself Parker Pressureless Writing.

**Parker Duofold**

SOLD BY GOOD STORES EVERYWHERE  
Distributors in all principal cities

of four months following their issuance. There should be, however, a gradual decrease in arrivals at ports of entry from now on since it is probable that many of those who obtained visas in September arrived in the United States during October and November.

At the present rate of under-issue of quota visas and the decrease in issuance of non-quota visas in countries in the Western Hemisphere it is estimated that 135,000 alien immigrants who would have come into this country during this quota year ending June 30, 1931, will not receive visas, in other words an estimated 135,000 potential job seekers will not be thrown upon the present over-crowded labor market this quota year, as a result of the administrative measures taken by the Department of State to enforce strictly existing laws.

The one thought that I should like to leave with you today is that the so-called "extension of administrative authority in immigration regulation" is based strictly upon existing laws administered without favor to any interest by consuls abroad in the exercise of their discretion placed in them by the mandate contained in Section 2 (f) of the Immigration Act of 1924, that no immigration visa shall be issued to an immigrant if the consular officer has reason to believe that the immigrant is inadmissible to the United States under the immigration laws. If, therefore, a consul has reason to believe that an alien applicant is likely to become a public charge he has no choice under the mandate of the law than to refuse the visa.

As of interest to you I may add that those who are refused visas under the existing administration of the "likely to become a public charge" provision of Section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, in the light of unemployment in the United States, may request the consul to retain their names on the waiting list according to their original priority to be again called for examination, provided there is no change in the law, at some later date. The date will depend, of course, upon the economic recovery of the country. From reports received from consular officers it appears that a large percent of those invited to come to consulates to make application for visas at the present time have replied by mail that they desire to avail themselves of the opportunity to be carried on the list since they do not desire to apply for a visa to come to the United States during the present period of depression. Expressions of appreciation for the information furnished them by the consuls regarding unemployment here are frequent.



## A POLITICAL BOOK SHELF

By JOHN CARTER

The year-end political publications include a trip to the irredentist's, wherein three nationalist teeth are filled; a couple of pacifistic volumes; two partisan books on India; and three volumes on the economic development of Soviet Russia.

Stephen Graham, the well-known professional traveller, has written in "St. Vitus Day" (Appleton) the sort of book which is generally the harbinger of an international bond issue. He dramatizes and apologizes for Princip, the Bosnian lad who murdered the Arch-Duke Ferdinand at Sarajevo. The book is a complete justification of the psychology of political assassination for the purpose of redeeming Slavs from foreign rule. Reut-Nicolussi's "Tyrol Under the Axe" (Allen & Unwin), is an account of the suppressed German minority under the Fascisti in the Tyrol. "Breaking the Silence," by T. St. John Gaffney (Horace Liveright), is of considerable interest with respect to the war-time movement for Irish independence. Mr. St. John Gaffney was the American Consul at Munich at the outbreak of the war, who was accused of pro-Germanism and relieved of his office by the Wilson Administration. In this book he "tells all," with respect to Ireland, England, Germany, and Woodrow Wilson—a bitter and regrettably chaotic volume.

The Swedish Colonel K. A. Bratt's account of "That Next War?" (Harcourt Brace), must be regarded as honest propaganda for the League Disarmament Conference. As a neutral and as a military man, Colonel Bratt has few illusions and this book is his solemn warning that the victorious powers are playing with fire when they postpone and palliate the promised work of disarmament. It is much to be preferred to such a nice, clean, idealistic 100 per cent pro-League book as Florence G. Tuttle's "Alternatives to War" (Harper). Miss Tuttle is a League enthusiast, apparently believes everything she is told by the Cecils, Madariagas, Benes, Briands and Sweetser of Geneva, and returns home to preach the gospel to the unconverted. She does a pretty good job, but Lord! why panic about it?

A couple of pro-Indians let a couple of books on Indian nationalism, which may be read with interest if not with instruction by students of the Swaraj movement. C. F. Andrews, Ghandi's English colleague, has published a brochure on "India and the Simon Report" (Macmillan), while Will Durant, whose "Story of Philosophy," curiously omitted an account of the great Indian philosophers, has presented "The Case for India"



## Beauty in a Sparkling Drink

WHATEVER method you pursue for beauty, Sal Hepatica will increase its effectiveness.

Sal Hepatica is a helper, not a rival to your beauty aids. In fact, it doubles the potency of every lotion or cream you use.

Sal Hepatica cleanses you internally by flushing the system of poisons and wastes. It gets at complexion blemishes at the source, and it is very popular with women because of its prompt and comfortable action.

Sal Hepatica is the equivalent of the natural saline spring waters of Europe.

Sal Hepatica purifies the blood stream, and is a generous doer of good to the entire body. Try it for one entire week. See how much better you feel—how your complexion improves.



# Sal Hepatica

3



(Simon & Schuster). Perhaps it's only fair to off-set the 100 per cent pro-British Miss Mayo's and their appeal to prejudice, but one wishes that Mr. Durant knew something more substantial about India, than can be picked up in a few weeks of travel in the Indian Peninsula.

Of course, there is some doubt that Soviet Russia has any actual existence, yet for a corpse it is inconveniently lively. Three recent books on Soviet economics suggest that a study of the blasted country is in order in this embarrassing era of economic depression. Arthur Feiler's "The Russian Experiment" (Harcourt Brace) is an account by one of those German newspapermen who don't think so much of the Kremlin's mail-order industrial system. However, Emile Burns in "Russia's Productive System" (Dutton), suggests that it is foolish to deny that the Soviets are getting results and almost criminal to ignore the implications of those results for capitalist economy. Calvin B. Hoover (the name is, apparently, not a *nom de plume*) is a professor at Duke University, who has made a profound and searching study on the spot of "The Economic Life of Soviet Russia" (Macmillan). His book is objective, almost antiseptically impartial, and concludes with the observation that, if the Five Years' Plan succeeds it will offer almost irresistible arguments in favor of Communism to the most poorly paid and least intelligent 50 per cent of the American and other peoples. He thinks that the plan has a pretty good chance of succeeding. If he is correct, American Foreign Service officers in Eastern Europe are advised to keep their eyes on 1933, the year in which the plan will have been completed.

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.)

YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia,
December 11, 1930.

DEAR MR. INGRAM:

I thank you very much for your very courteous letter of December 4, 1930, and for your encouraging remarks. It is not my idea, in occasionally submitting some sort of an article, to have the article published but rather to practice what I preach, namely, that every officer should periodically submit something, however lacking in the finesse of literary art, to the JOURNAL, thus making your task easier, for surely it is easier to pick from much than to pick from little, and to enable the JOURNAL, through cooperation, to continue to be the success that it now is.

Turning to another matter, while I do not anticipate the approach of death for a long time to come, I would

like to take this occasion to support the suggestion of Mr. Marsh in respect to a cemetery for Foreign Service officers and their wives. The longer we live abroad the more Washington becomes our home, and it would be a source of comfort to some of us sentimental officers to know that when our work is done we can go home to rest, with our own.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES W. LEWIS, JR.

CONTENTS

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page Number. Includes entries like 'EXTENSION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY IN IMMIGRATION REGULATION' and 'LETTERS'.

Advertisement for 'We Will Bond You' by HORACE F. CLARK & SON, General Agents—New Jersey Fidelity, 935 Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.



The  
Community Chest  
OF  
Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT.....JOHN POOLE  
 VICE PRESIDENTS.....MRS. FREDERIC H. BROOKE  
 E. C. GRAHAM  
 SIMON LYON  
 ARTHUR J. MAY  
 DR. KELLY MILLER  
 GEORGE HEWITT MYERS  
 SECRETARY.....ARTHUR HELLEN  
 TREASURER.....ROBERT V. FLEMING  
 DIRECTOR.....ELWOOD STREET

THE American Red Cross and the Community Chest of Washington have a responsibility toward alleviating immediate suffering caused by the drought, unemployment and the ills that beset mankind.

Nearly TWO MILLION DOLLARS must be raised in Washington in a drive from January 26 to February 4, 1931.

In the campaign of 1931, which starts January 26th and extends through February 4th, the Community Chest of Washington, D. C., through LARGER GIFTS AND MORE GIFTS must raise \$388,000 or 25 per cent more for 1931 than was actually raised for 1930 for 62 local Charities and the American Red Cross Drought Relief.

*Give More — The Need Is Greater!*

THE COMMUNITY CHEST

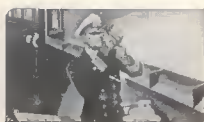
1418 I STREET N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



## THE CREST AND THE LOG

An achievement in Transatlantic Travel that Adds  
New Glory to America's Brilliant Maritime Traditions



SINCE 1921 the eleven superb ships that comprise the famous American transatlantic fleet have rolled up a sea mileage in their voyages to and from Europe of more than 10,000,000 miles . . . the equivalent of 400 times the circumference of the globe! Illustrious figures, these . . . indicative of the reliability of crossing in a magnificent United States Liner.

Confidence in the command assures peace of mind from continent to continent . . . staunchness of vessel assures steadiness at sea. With women, important factors. Facials by expert cosmeticians . . . a hair wave equal to that "set" by any distinguished salon . . . the punctuality and thoughtfulness of your flower steward. Spacious staterooms . . . with full-length wardrobes.

For a quick, smooth crossing take the *Leviathan*, World's Largest Ship. Brilliant Club *Leviathan*. Famous Ben Bernie dance orchestra. "Talkies". Ship-to-Shore telephone service. Unusual complement of rooms with private baths. Enclosed tennis, golf and ping pong courts. And the renowned *Leviathan* cuisine. For a luxurious trip at low cost . . . palatial



. . . Deferential to the wishes of Women

cabin liners *George Washington*, *America*, *Republic*, *President Harding* and *President Roosevelt*. Rates 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