

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Harris & Ewing.*

ALBERT HALSTEAD  
*American Consul General, London*

Vol. VIII NOVEMBER, 1931 No. 11



*From a painting by Wells M. Sawyer*

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE BUILDING, 1931**  
*From the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventeenth Street*

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. VIII, No. 11

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1931

## America and the New Europe

(Extract from an address with the above title by PIERRE DE L. BOAL, Chief, Division of Western European Affairs, Department of State, at the Institute of European Affairs (established by Chester D. Pugsley, Esquire), held at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., October 14-15, 1931.)

After a comprehensive statement of the work accomplished by the General Disarmament Conferences held since the war, and the active part played by the American Government in its endeavor to reduce the menace and lighten the burden of the world's excessive armaments, Mr. Boal reviewed the procedure followed by the Department of State in its internal conduct of its business in connection with foreign relations; and then gave the following aspects of the Department's relations with the public and the press:

There is one whole field of activities of the Western European Division—or any other—I have not touched. That is the voluminous correspondence with people in the United States who interest themselves in foreign affairs. I think there can be few countries in the world where there is apparently so much active and widespread interest in the foreign policies of the Government as in the United States. During the course of any important negotiation or when any major treaty is pending, the Division will receive up to 500 letters a day from all over the country expressing the views of different persons or groups of persons in the United States. All of these letters are acknowledged by the Chief of Division and a record kept of the tenor of their suggestions which is submitted periodically to the Secretary of State for his guidance on the state of public opinion thus expressed. Intermingled with these useful

expressions of citizens all over the country come suggestions for every sort of panacea and world remedy. We even received at one time a complete redraft of the Constitution, which, strange to say, abolished matrimony and kept the 18th Amendment.

There is also the contingent of those who write in to prove that they originated any successful policy which the Department of State has succeeded in working out. It is noticeable that there has never been a letter from anyone claiming responsibility for any unsuccessful venture.

Contact with the general public is of course maintained thus through letters but by far the wider contact is maintained naturally through the press. There is a special division of the Department of State called the Division of Current Information which supplies information to the press. The Secretary of State receives the journalists accredited to the Department five times a week, each Division furnishing him before every meeting with a brief summary of developments in their Division for his guidance and information in talking to the press. Very frequently he refers the journalists to the Division Chief for more detailed information and, when there is no spot news, for the background on a variety of subjects. Some of my most agreeable experiences at Washington occurred in conversations with representatives of the press, since one can always count



on keenness of perception and a ready estimate of public reaction on the questions before the Department at any given time. If anyone ever writes a book on the new diplomacy, they should properly devote at least a quarter of it to the press.

The relation of the press to the problems which face this country and Europe today is a most important and intimate one. Every morning the citizens of this and other countries find a summary of all the major events of the world waiting for them at the breakfast table. This is a new thing. Daily papers for everybody, filled with international news, are a new agency which tends to keep the actions of every Government before its people far more constantly than has been done before. It likewise places an added responsibility on the people to analyze and assimilate the information thus furnished. I have been a first-hand witness to the great pains which the newspapers take to get the facts of any given situation. The difficulties of their task can be illustrated by a re-

cent incident. Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh met with a slight mishap on the Yangtze River. Their plane upset. Next day we had several reports of what happened, all different in nearly every essential detail.

I am sure all those who endeavored to report the matter did their best to get the facts, yet there was a material difference in each man's information. We should marvel at the accuracy and completeness with which the news of foreign events of a more complicated nature generally reaches us. Foreign Offices are not by nature communicative. Often the "story" must be brought out of a mass of technical details, the man who writes it must understand his subject, no matter how complicated it may be, it must present a clear and unprejudiced view of an event—and the event must be true. In spite of all these inherent difficulties the press attempts to give you a clear, broad, and readable story of the day's international developments. I can conceive of no greater aid to a progressive government in its efforts to find a way



## ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

*Diplomatic Corps leaving the Audience Hall of the Conquering Lion of Judah upon completion of the ceremony of signing the new Ethiopian Constitution.*

*The American Minister, Addison E. Southard (at left) and the German representative (at right) are distinguished by not being in uniform.*



to peace and prosperity than that which the press renders by laying the facts of every question daily before the people.

Furthermore, the interest evinced by the people of this country in the news dealing with our relations with the nations of the world is the surest evidence that the Government can turn to them for patriotic support in its effort to solve national and international problems. At this moment when all nations are passing through a period of grave difficulty, it is particularly necessary that the minds of the people in all nations should be occupied with the problems with which they have to deal in common. The Great War destroyed the economic equilibrium of the world which is based on a balance between production and consumption. The first adjustments made to meet war and post war conditions are in turn disturbed by the return to commercial productivity of the European na-

tions. The world is thus going through a process of profound economic readjustment. There is no reason to believe that this readjustment will not be effected at least as successfully as it has been accomplished in the past. The removal of uncertainties and of international difficulties, the lessening of non-productive expenditures, the extension of international peace machinery and international cooperation to improve the distribution of trade throughout the world, can greatly assist economic and financial readjustment. If the citizens of every nation, in addition to supporting their own Governments in their efforts to face their own domestic problems, will give tolerant study to the problems of their neighbors, I feel sure that we may look forward to an acceleration in the progress of all the nations toward prosperity and permanent peace.



LIMA, PERU—PROCESSION ON PERUVIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY, JULY 28, 1931, PASSING FROM THE CATHEDRAL TO THE PALACE

*Left to right—The British Minister (in uniform); the Bolivian Minister; the American Minister (Fred Morris Dearing); the Ecuadoran Minister; the Argentine Ambassador; the Papal Nuncio; The Minister of Fomento (Reatagui Morey, wearing a silk hat); Col. Gustavo A. Jimenez, Minister of War; and, just at the edge of the picture, Senor José Galvez, the Minister for Foreign Affairs*

# The World Series

By PAUL W. EATON, *Department*

THE World Series of baseball games for the championship of the Solar System was played October 1, 2, and 5 to 9, by the champions of the two major circuits. They are the St. Louis team of the National League, also called the Cardinals or Cards, and the Philadelphia team of the American League, known as the Athletics, the A's, or the White Elephants. It was a thriller.

Experts picked the A's to win. The schedule favored them to a remarkable extent. The first two games were played in St. Louis on Thursday and Friday. Saturday was allotted for the journey to Philadelphia, where the next three games were to occur on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, as Sunday baseball is verboten in Philadelphia. The teams then returned to St. Louis for the last two contests.

The hiatus of two days between the second and third games enabled the A's to use their two star pitchers in the first two games and rest them so that they could also pitch the third and fourth ones. They are Grove and Earnshaw, reputedly the super-pitchers of the United States, while their other hurlers were less reliable. The Cards had several star moundmen.

Besides this great advantage, Jess Haines, the pitcher the Cards had picked to work in the first game, and who starred for them in the previous Series, was unable to play; "Sparky" Adams, their regular third baseman, was too lame to play, except as stated below; and Burleigh Grimes, another star pitcher, had been ailing for six weeks, but won two games.

Moreover, the White Elephants had been champions for two years and had created a belief in their invincibility. They had, also, an unusual stake in this Series. Had they won it, they would have been the only team in modern baseball to be world champions three years in succession.

In spite of these disadvantages, the Cards won. As said in this magazine article on the 1930 Series, "The Cards are a remarkable team, and will be heard from hereafter." The strategy of their manager, Charles E. ("Gabby") Street, was largely responsible for their victory. "Sarge" Street was so badly gassed in the World War that it was thought by some he was through; but he shook it off and, when last seen in Washington by the writer, looked better than ever. He had licked Germany and believed he could lick the A's.



*Metropolitan Studios, St. Louis*

THE ST. LOUIS CARDINALS, NEW WORLD CHAMPIONS



Street realized that he had the faster team but lacked murderous home-run hitters like Simmons, Foxx, and Cochrane of the A's. He reasoned that the less lively ball of this year would reduce the value of slugging and increase that of a dashing, daring, hustling attack. Perhaps he recalled the old classic:

"Sitting Bull, he took a chance;  
"Introduced the 'shimmy' at the medicine dance!"  
It worked.

The Spirit of St. Louis inspired the Cards and filled them with Lindberghism.

Street knew from experience that Cardinals can not beat Elephants, so he added another kind of bird to his forces, a Martin, and thereby got a big break. He was John Leonard Martin, the only cub member of the team, who was serving his first year in fast company. Martin blazed forth as a dazzling meteor in the baseball firmament, and stole the whole show. His nickname, "Pepper," gives only a faint idea of his prowess. He hamstringed the White Elephants. All the stars and heroes who were billed to shine in the fracas, were up an alley, while Martin held the spotlight. What he did to the Athletics was nobody's business. Before the Series he was Pepper Martin. After it he was Red Pepper, The Wild Horse of the Osage, etc., etc., etc., as we used to say in diplomatic correspondence—words that mean a whole lot.

Not looked to for much help, Martin delivered in carload lots. He was personally responsible for winning two or three games; and, most useful of all, perhaps, he dispelled the tradition of the invincibility of the Athletics. Suddenly, he became nationally and internationally known. It recalls Lord Byron's mot, "I awoke one morning and found myself famous." It did not turn his head. He said, "I am just lucky." That he became popular with his teammates is readily understood. Victory meant \$44,843 more for the winners; and ball players don't like money any more than a cat loves a mouse *à la Brillat-Savarin*. One new scientific fact was discovered; elephants can not digest pepper.

Thus it came to pass that the White Elephants, soiled with "Pulver' Olympicum," passed out. Before the Series they had to stoop to pass under the Arc de Triomphe de l' Étoile. After it, they went into a gopher hole to hibernate. The Cards won the Series, four games to three.

Robert Moses ("Mose") Grove, who won 31 games for the A's this year, a major league record for a southpaw, pitched the first game for them. The great star, whom the A's regarded as the Moses to lead them out of Egypt, was in trouble in the first inning, when the Cards made four hits and two runs. Martin batted in one of them, led both teams at bat, with three hits in four times up, and stole a base.

Street took a chance with Paul Derringer, a



Wide World Photos

THE PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS, FORMER WORLD CHAMPIONS



first-year pitcher of great promise. He did well except in one inning; but Grove kept the Cards away from the plate for the rest of the game, by bearing down in the pinches, though he was hit harder than usual. The A's won, 6 to 2.

The second battle was a nerve racker. Only two runs were made in it. Pepper Martin made both, got two hits in three times at bat, and stole two bases. Wild Bill Hallahan, the great little strike-out artist, allowed the A's only three hits and no runs. Earnshaw pitched a wonderful game for the A's, but his team got no runs for him and lost, 2 to 0.

This contest was so close that a feather's weight would have turned the scale at almost any time. In the ninth inning, with runners on first and second who would have tied the score had they reached home, two out, and two strikes on the batter, he made a third strike at a ball that hit the dirt. The catcher picked it up and, instead of throwing to first to complete the putout, threw to third to catch the runner coming from second. The throw was late and all were safe. Most of the players thought the game was over, and left their places. They were called back and the game was resumed, with the bases full of White Elephants.

This was a situation that would have sunk many a seasoned pitcher; but not Hallahan! The fighting little gamecock resumed his place unconcernedly. The least slip would cost him the game he had worked so hard for. He made Bishop send up a high foul, but it was so near the stand that it seemed impossible to get it. First Baseman Jim Bottomley sprinted to it, made an unbelievable catch in which he fell into a box, but held the ball, and saved the game. This was the turning point in the Series.

With each team the winner of one game, St. Louis took the third, which was the first of the three in Philadelphia. Burleigh Grimes beat the great Grove, who was shelled off the peak. Mahaffey pitched the last inning for the A's. Grimes allowed no hits in the first seven innings, one in the eighth, and one in the ninth; pretty good for an invalid. Martin made two hits and two runs, equalling the whole Philadelphia team. Grimes had a finger on his pitching hand injured by a hard hit ball in the ninth, or he might have won by a shutout. Score was 5 to 2.

The President of the United States went to Philadelphia to see this game, and threw out the first ball. Mr. Hoover had seen the Athletics in five previous contests, including two World Series games. The A's won all; but the charm failed to work this time.

The A's won the fourth game, 3 to 0, and tied

up the Series again. George Earnshaw, "the Swarthmore Scythe," duplicated Grimes's feat of the day before by allowing only two hits, and bettered it by granting no runs. Pepper Martin made both hits and, but for him, big George might have been the first player to pitch a no-hit game in a World Series. One of Martin's hits was a double, and the other a single which he followed with a steal of second base, so he was twice in a position to score on a clean single; but his mates could not help.

The fifth game was the only one in which Connie Mack did not work Grove or Earnshaw. He used some of his et al pitchers, and Bill Hallahan, playing a return engagement, cleaned them by a score of 5 to 1. This put the Cards ahead again in this Series of ups and downs and ins and outs.

Street's strategy overlooks no detail, however slight. "Sparky" Adams was too lame to play, but Gabby started him in order to get the benefit of his batting. Adams came through, with a drive down the left field line, and reached first. It would have been a double, but for his lameness. High was then sent to run for him and played third base during the game. As High scored on Martin's fly, this manoeuvre gave the Cards their first run.

All Martin did in this game was to lead the Cards, with three hits out of four times at bat, and drive in four runs. One of his hits was a home run. He was responsible for all but one of his team's runs, and without them the game would have been tied at the end of the ninth inning.

Hallahan again showed his unlimited gameness. Twice struck by terrific liners which bounded off his body and his leg far into right field, he waved his teammates away when they flocked around what was left of him, and went on pitching. Simmons and Foxx were the batters, and very painful injuries must have resulted.

The Cards went into the sixth game confident of winning it and the Series. Street again started his freshman flinger, Derringer, who had the A's at his mercy for four innings. Mose Grove, who was himself for the first time in the Series, opposed him. Again Derringer had a bad inning, but would have escaped with only one run scored against him, but for a decision by Umpire Dick Nallin which made Street declare, "Nallin made a rotten ball game out of a good one. He pulled a boner."

All the Cards gathered around the umpire. It would be interesting to report what Street said to him, but it was deleted by the censor. Street and Derringer declared that Nallin practically admitted he was wrong. A United Press reporter



wrote that Nallin "called a pitch a ball that everyone in the stands knew was a strike." After the game, Connie Mack upheld Nallin's decision. Nallin told Graham MacNamee the decision was correct. The reader can take his choice. Nallin is a good umpire, if you admit there is such a thing.

The Cards' contention was that Derringer would have steadied, as he did in the first game, and that the score would probably have been 1 to 1 at the end of nine innings. As it was, he blew up like the torpedo eel in "Olivette." It was a terrible ball game, and tied up the Series again.

The St. Louis fans were so upset by the sixth game that the stands were only half filled for the seventh. But the Cards were not discouraged, and Gabby Street never quit and never will. They arose in their might. Burleigh Grimes pitched the game of his life and beat the A's again. Score was 4 to 2. Earnshaw gave only five hits, to seven off Grimes. This great star pitched three wonderful games which ordinarily would have been won, but lost two of them.

High, first up for the Cards, hit a pop fly that fell safely back of Williams. Watkins also hit a single in the same way, a little nearer the foul line. Both were Texas leaguers, with that uncanny drop on the only spot that nobody can quite reach. Frisch sacrificed, and there were Cards on second and third, with one out.

High scored on a wild pitch and Martin was passed. He immediately stole second. This steal won the game and the Series. Orsatti then struck out. The ball was not held by the catcher and had to be thrown to first base to complete the putout. While this was being done, Watkins scored from third. This was a favorite play of the speedy Cards during the regular season. Had Martin not stolen second, first would have been occupied, the batter, Orsatti, would have been out automatically, and Watkins could not have scored. The two hits were lucky, and were a break for the Cards, but they knew how to take advantage of them.

In the third inning High was first up again and singled. Watkins then hit a home run, scoring High ahead of him. Had Martin not stolen second in the first inning, the score before the third inning would have been 1 to 0 instead of 2 to 0. With this narrow margin, Street would probably have played for one run. Watkins would have been ordered to sacrifice, and, had he been successful, there would have been one out and High on second. As Frisch and Martin, the next two batters, flied out, High would have been left on second, the score would have remained 1 to 0,



"PEPPER" MARTIN

and the A's two runs in the ninth would have won the game.

The A's could do nothing with Grimes for eight innings. In the seventh he struck out Simmons, Foxx, and Dykes, a prodigious feat. Then, when he thought he had them all wrapped up, they tore loose in the ninth, filled the bases, and, with two out, Cramer, a fine young recruit, pinch hitting, singled, scoring two. Hallahan, the man of intestinal durability, then relieved the tired Grimes, and the A's stepped into a manhole when he made the next batter fly out to Martin, who made a running catch that ended the game and the Series.

It was the first World Series won by the National League since 1926. Attendance was 231,587, receipts were \$1,030,723, and \$320,303 of this went into the players' pool. Each St. Louis player received about \$4,484, and each Philadelphia player about \$2,989.

Walter Johnson and his former battery mate, Charley Street, had an enjoyable reunion.

There has been gossip to the effect that Connie Mack would scrap the Athletics as he did his former championship team, but he has denied this. Anyway, Pepper Martin scrapped them for him. But they will come back stronger than before. Williams, who starred, even in defeat, and Cramer are among the reasons, and there are others.

# The Southern Foreign Trade Convention

NEW ORLEANS, LA., SEPTEMBER 28-29, 1931.

The Department of State was represented at the Southern Foreign Trade Convention at New Orleans, La., on September 28-29, 1931, by Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration; Mr. Robert Fraser, Consul General at Mexico City; Mr. James J. Murphy, Chief of the Commercial Office of the Department of State; and Mr. Walter A. Foote, Assistant Chief of the Division of Current Information.

Mr. Hengstler, through his excellent contacts in New Orleans, especially with the president of the Southern Foreign Trade Convention, and because of his delightfully cordial manner of meeting business men, added a great deal of dignity and prestige to the Department's delegation.

Consul General Fraser read an effective paper on the possibilities of trade between Mexico and the United States and Mr. Murphy delivered an address on "The Foreign Service and Foreign Trade." Lack of space makes it impossible to quote all of Mr. Murphy's speech, but extracts thereof are shown below:

"The Foreign Service is the expert service maintained under the provisions of statutory enactments to assist American citizens who have occasion to travel abroad or to do business abroad. It protects the rights of these citizens in foreign countries, conserves their interests and has the duty of collecting and transmitting to the Secretary of State information on political and eco-



LEGATION STAFF AT RIGA, LATVIA

Photo by Klio, Riga

Left to right—John B. Forish, Robert H. Macy, August Gruenwald, Alexander Schnabel, John Sarin, Third Secretary Landreth M. Horrison, Lucille Race, Rudolph Smits, Second Secretary Waldemar J. Gallmon, Hermine Zolmonis, First Secretary David B. Macgawon, Flora Kaugars, Chief of Eastern European Division Robert F. Kelley, American Minister Frederick W. B. Coleman, John Perts, Natalie C. Gront, Counselor Felix Cole, Agnes Torno, Military Attoché Major George E. Arneman, Adolph Gricndl, Elvira C. Wilkinson, Alexei Govriloff, Third Secretary Williom M. Gwynn, John A. Lehrs, Michael C. Perts, John Kolnins, Emanuel Aronsberg, John Poegle



conomic conditions abroad of interest to this Government and having a bearing on American trade and investments and the general interests of the United States in relation to its foreign policy.

"The economic element in foreign relations is of paramount importance today and it may be said that, while formerly a distinction existed between political and economic questions, hardly any important political question can be mentioned in this age which does not have its economic aspect.

"The diplomatic branch of the Service is engaged largely in political work at the embassies and legations situated in the capital cities of the various countries. The work of this branch of the Service includes the negotiation of treaties under the direction of the Secretary of State and the settlement of questions affecting American interests and the rights of American citizens through negotiation with the foreign offices of the governments in which these missions are stationed."

After enumerating the various duties of consular officers, such as issuing passports, etc., Mr. Murphy said, "They are required by law to report on the economic and commercial situation in their consular districts and to protect and promote in every way possible American foreign trade."

Mr. Murphy dwelt extensively on the develop-

ment and the present status of our trade relations with Latin-America, presented statistics of the concrete results of American consular trade promotion activities during the past two fiscal years, and concluded by saying:

"Thus the Foreign Service acting under the instructions of the Secretary of State renders valuable assistance in the development of the economic policies of the United States abroad. Through the diplomatic branch the interests of American citizens abroad are protected, treaties are negotiated, protocols arranged and other contractual agreements negotiated affecting foreign states that may be of assistance to American business and the economic interests of the nation. The Consular Service through its wide contacts with business, banking and shipping interests and its far flung organization is in a favorable position to serve the American exporter in his export problems. Supplementing as it does the work of the Commercial Attachés of the Department of Commerce, this service cooperates in placing in the hands of American business men interested in foreign trade a volume of accurate commercial intelligence that is unsurpassed by the service rendered by any other government in the protection and promotion of its foreign trade."



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, OTTAWA

September, 1931

Front row (left to right)—Consul Julian F. Harrington, Consul General Irving N. Linnell, Dr. Robinson, U. S. P. H. S., and Vice Consul Allan C. Taylor. Second row (left to right)—Miss Lucy Smith, Miss Sonford (nurse, U. S. P. H. S.), Vice Consul Horace M. Sanford, Miss Netta M. Robinson, Vice Consul Daniel Gaudin, Jr., Gordon Herrom, Miss Florence M. Cox and Miss Lucy M. Grout.

THE  
**AMERICAN  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

Vol. VIII      NOVEMBER, 1931      No. 11

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

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

Copyright, 1931, by the American Foreign Service Association.

*The American Foreign  
Service Association*

Honorary President

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

Honorary Vice-Presidents

W. R. CASTLE, JR.....*Undersecretary of State*  
WILBUR J. CARR.....*Assistant Secretary of State*  
FRANCIS WHITE.....*Assistant Secretary of State*  
JAMES GRAFTON ROGERS.....*Assistant Secretary of State*  
HARVEY H. BUNDY.....*Assistant Secretary of State*

ARTHUR BLISS LANE.....President  
GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH.....Vice-President

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

HOMER M. BYINGTON, Chairman; HERSHEL V. JOHNSON, Vice Chairman; PIERRE DE L. BOAL; ORME WILSON; and WALTER A. FOOTE

*Alternates:*

HORACE LEE WASHINGTON      GEORGE TAIT

MAXWELL M. HAMILTON  
Secretary-Treasurer of the Association

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

**JOURNAL STAFF**

AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM.....Editor  
JAMES B. STEWART.....Consulting Editor  
WALTER A. FOOTE.....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.

**BY THE WAY**

Progress is being made in the matter of the Memorial Tablet to bear the Honor Roll of the American Foreign Service, and it is hoped that soon a definite announcement will be made as to the form it will take. About one-third of the Service has responded to the appeal; perhaps the others have let the matter escape their attention.

It seems necessary to advise our readers that anonymous contributions to the JOURNAL can not be given serious consideration or published, unless the writers submit, as an evidence of good faith, their names for the confidential information of the editors.

Correspondents are urged to submit "News Items from the Field." It is believed that such items are greatly enjoyed by readers of the JOURNAL.

**TEN YEARS AGO**

*(From issue of November, 1921)*

"D. C. 2: New Section in the office of the Director of the Consular Service to have Administrative Control of Trade Reporting," was the title of a leading article, and though the name of the author was not stated it is significant that Consul Harry A. McBride was in charge of the new office then being opened.

The Conference on Limitation of Armament, meeting in Washington in December, was described and among the personnel of the United States delegation and their assistants are noticed the names of J. V. A. MacMurray, D. C. Poole, Nelson T. Johnson, E. T. Williams, Reuben G. Clark, Dr. Stanley K. Hornback, John W. Garrett, Dr. W. T. Culbertson, etc.

"Bolsheviki Days," was the title of an interesting account of Roger C. Tredwell's stirring experiences in Red Russia in 1917-1919.

The editorial in regard to criticisms received said (and it is applicable today) that our publication "is not a commercial venture endeavoring to sell itself to a detached public. It is of the Service and is and will be what the Service makes it."



# ITEMS



The Secretary of State and Mrs. Stimson gave a garden party, in honor of the delegates to the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, at "Woodley" on the afternoon of Friday, October 9. About a thousand guests were present, including high American officials, the Latin-American diplomatic officers, and officials of the Department of State. When all the guests were assembled, the scene presented on the lawns of this beautiful estate was a brilliant one. Music was furnished by the Marine Band, and refreshments were served in marquees that had been erected on the lawns for the occasion. The Lord Mayor of Manchester and the Lady Mayoress, who happened to be in Washington on that day were also among the guests present.

M. Pierre Laval, Prime Minister of France, is due to arrive at New York City on October 22 on the *Isle de France* and at Washington at 4.15 p. m. the same day. The program of the Prime Minister's visit is contained in a press release dated October 8.

Signor Dino Grandi, Royal Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is due to sail from Naples for New York City on November 7. He plans to spend 10 days in the United States, departing for Italy on November 27.

Special attention is invited to the address delivered by Honorable William R. Castle, Jr., Under Secretary of State, before the Advertising Club of Boston, at the Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass., on September 22. Mr. Castle's speech contained many important references to the worldwide economic depression and to the subject of disarmament.

On October 11, Honorable James Grafton Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State, delivered an interesting speech on the subject of "Peace," at the Belasco Theatre, Washington, before the members of the "Peace Caravan."

Probably one of the most important speeches of the month was delivered on October 15 at the

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., by Mr. Pierre de l. Boal, Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs. Extracts from this speech appear elsewhere in this issue.

All of the above addresses have been printed as press releases and circulated to all Diplomatic missions and Consular offices.

Honorable James Grafton Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State, recently paid a brief visit to the Pacific Coast, and delivered an address at Monterey on October 1, before the State Bar Association, the subject of the address being "The Lawyer in American Public Life."

Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, since his return from Europe early last month has had his time much occupied, for in addition to many other matters he has attended the regular bi-monthly oral examinations for the Foreign Service, and since October 16 has been engaged continuously in the Budget hearings.

On Wednesday, October 14, the first Foreign Service Luncheon of the season was held at the University Club. There was an attendance of between 45 and 50 persons, composed of the Foreign Service Officers assigned to the Department, some visiting Foreign Service Officers, some Chiefs of Divisions and other officers of the Department. The Foreign Service Officers welcome the officers of the Department, as such meetings bring them closer together.

Apropos of the photograph of Minister Addison E. Southard in this issue, it is of interest to state that the Emperor of Ethiopia has ordered that a newly discovered crater lake in the northern Province of Gojam be named Lake Southard. In ordering that the lake be named after Mr. Southard, Emperor Haile Selassie referred to their long personal friendship and paid a glowing tribute to the work done by Mr. Southard in developing the present friendly relations between the United States and Ethiopia.



The marriage at Tientsin, China, on October 10, 1931, of the Honorable Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister to China, and Miss Jane Beek, of Cody, Wyo., came as a great surprise to many of Mr. Johnson's friends, as the engagement had been very closely guarded. Miss Beek and her brother have been Mr. Johnson's house guests for two months, and the families have been friends for three generations.

The marriage of Miss Frances R. Hough, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Hough, to Mr. William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, Department of State, took place on October 14, 1931, at All Souls' Memorial Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C. Mr. George McNeir, of New York City, was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Mr. Charles Lee Cooke, of the State Department, and Col. Wallah A. McCathran, U. S. A., retired. There were several out-of-town guests, and a large number of Department officials and friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. McNeir left immediately after the ceremony for a short wedding trip, and after December 1 will be at home at 1844 Monroe St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Friends of the late Consul General George H. Murphy will be interested to know that his widow is now living in Washington with her son, Capt. William H. Murphy, U. S. A., at 1918 Park Road, N. W.

Miss R. L. de Lashmutt, private secretary to the Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, sailed on October 6, with Miss Margaret Shedd, of the Chief Clerk's office, for a short leave of absence in Europe, and then they are going to Vienna to serve on the clerical staff of the Arbitration Board which convenes on November 20 to consider the claim of George J. Salem against the Government of Egypt. Mr. Fred K. Nielsen is to act as one of the arbitrators with Francis M. Anderson, assistant solicitor, acting as Counsel, and Bert L. Hunt, as Agent. Miss Cora E. Smith, clerk in the Department of State, will also serve as clerk to the Arbitration Board at Vienna.

At the oral examination for Foreign Service Officers held in Washington on October 13, 1931, the following clerks who had taken the written examination were successful: John M. Allison, and Norris Rediker; the former has been on duty at Shanghai, and the latter at Sault Ste. Marie.

Consul Damon C. Woods, formerly at Paris, France, but now stationed at Toronto, is the author of a comprehensive review entitled "The French Court of Assizes," published as a leading article in the September, 1931, issue of the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, official organ of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. In the opening paragraph Mr. Woods says:

"The Court of Assizes is the principal criminal court in France and the only court that functions with a jury. It has jurisdiction over the graver felonies, defined as "crimes," as distinguished from "délits," which are tried in the correctional courts. In viewing the work of a court of assizes one is impressed by (1) the rapid, routine selection of a jury, (2) the dominant position of the president of the court, who controls every step of the proceedings, (3) the interrogation of the accused at the opening of the trial, (4) the freedom allowed the witnesses in testifying, (5) the infrequency of objections by the lawyers to the president's rulings, (6) the simplicity of the issues presented for the decision of the jury, (7) the certainty of a verdict, due to the majority rule, and (8) the rapid termination of the trial, a contested murder case rarely taking more than two sessions of five hours each, and often only one."

Mr. Wells M. Sawyer, a member of the Society of Washington Artists and the Washington Water Color Club, has kindly given permission for the reproduction in this issue of an oil painting he made last spring of the State Department Building. The view he selected was one not usually depicted, but it possesses great charm. Taken from the west side of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, one sees the north front of the building, with the mansard roof—which is destined soon to disappear—and beyond, through the trees, a glimpse is seen of the White House.

Mr. Sawyer is known to many in the Foreign Service, for he and Mrs. Sawyer have spent much time in recent years visiting Italy, Spain and France. Indeed, while in Spain, Mr. Sawyer had the unique honor of holding an exhibition in Madrid of his work, and he was then acclaimed and his work likened to the great master Sorolla. Recently Mr. Sawyer gave an exhibition in the Coreoran Art Gallery in Washington of a series of water colors, some of the most charming having been made in Sicily and southern Spain; there were also a few Cape Cod landscapes. Mr. Sawyer's painting of the State Department Building is now hanging in that building.

John R. Caldwell, son of Consul General John K. Caldwell, has received a Pugsley scholarship at the University of Virginia and has commenced his studies there.



## OFFICE OF COORDINATION AND REVIEW



*Travis & Ewing*

MISS MARGARET M. HANNA  
*Chief, Division of Coordination and Review*

### *History of the Division*

The Department of State began its activities in 1789 with a Secretary of State whose salary was \$3,500 per annum; one Assistant Secretary at \$800; and three clerks, whose salaries were \$450, \$200 and \$50 per annum, respectively. By 1895, when Miss Hanna entered the Department as assistant to the Second Assistant Secretary of State, Alvey A. Adee, the personnel had increased to 60. In those days all correspondence of the Department was engrossed by pen, except diplomatic and consular correspondence to individuals which was typed. There were only two telephones in the Department, one of which was in a booth outside the Secretary's office for the use of the Assistant Secretaries and others.

With the coming of the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Uprising in China, and other events of international significance, our Government entered prominently into world affairs. In 1906 the geographic divisions were established for specialized handling of various questions; and the increase in the volume of correspondence made it necessary to augment the Department's personnel which by 1913 had grown to 90 persons.

Just prior to the World War, the review of the Department's outgoing correspondence required about 20 minutes a day and the work was done chiefly by Mr. Adee and Miss Hanna.

The outbreak of the World War found American citizens scattered throughout Europe and needing help. Furthermore, the belligerent nations turned to the United States for good offices for their nationals. Vital and novel questions under International Law naturally arose. All of these developments necessitated the augmentation of the Department's forces with the best personnel available and new officers and clerks had to be broken in and trained. The Department's telegrams, instructions to its officers in all parts of the world, and miscellaneous correspondence increased almost over night from a few dozen pieces a day to many hundreds of pieces—most of which were urgent and of great importance. The Department's outgoing mail, which required only 30 minutes a day to read in June, 1914, assumed an appalling volume two months later. Miss Hanna, who was then allowed one assistant, was given charge of the review and the despatch of the constantly increasing volume of outgoing correspondence.

With the growth of the Department's activities, the personnel was increased and new divisions were established, although the increase of the personnel always trailed behind the needs of the Department. Many of the officers and clerks worked days, nights, Sundays and holidays (even as they do today) during those war and post-war days in frantic efforts to expedite the Department's business, and Miss Hanna's work increased so rapidly that she seldom knew what the next day would bring forth. In 1918 a Correspondence Bureau (now Office of Co-ordination and Review) was organized and Miss Hanna was made its Chief. The responsibilities and importance of the Office of Co-ordination and Review have increased with the passing of the years and 1931 found it described as follows on Page 349 of the Congressional Directory:

### *"Office of Co-ordination and Review"*

Reviews all outgoing diplomatic, consular and other correspondence. Co-ordinates the correspondence of the several bureaus of the Department for consideration and initialing when necessary. Dispatches the mail and certifies copies thereof for the records. Maintains a current ready-reference file and an index of diplomatic precedents. Advises the bureaus of the Department of changes in forms of address or changes in the accepted style of correspondence."

The duties of the office as outlined above are perfectly clear, with the exception of those relating to the reviewing of outgoing diplomatic, consular and other correspondence. "Reviewing" means a great many important things which must be done before correspondence can be dispatched with safety. For example, an instruction prepared in the Division of Western European Affairs concerning British India may also contain subject matter of interest to the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, the Division of Current Information, the Economic Advisor or to other officers and divisions of the Department. It is the practice, of course, for the Division to send such correspondence direct to the other divisions obviously concerned. In a large and complex organization, however, it is possible that this would not be done, thereby making it desirable that experts read all outgoing correspondence and see that pertinent communications are routed appropriately.

Furthermore, it is extremely important that the Department shall have an accurate record of what has been sent out. The interpretation of an important treaty may depend upon the presence or absence of a comma, so one of the duties of Co-ordination and Review, therefore, is to see that the copies of correspondence preserved in the files are accurate and actual copies of the originals and to certify on the copies that this is so. After certification and dating, the mail is dispatched via ordinary post, air mail, pouch, etc., as may be deemed necessary.

"C. R." is also the custodian of the Official Style Book of the Department of State and the book now in use was prepared by Miss Hanna, the present Chief of the Office.

Among the miscellaneous duties of the office is the keeping of a file of addresses of persons in charge of posts of the Foreign Service, as well as the Chiefs of foreign missions in Washington.



STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT YOKOHAMA

*Left to right, seated—Whitney Young, Consul; W. F. Nason, Consul; Edmund J. Dorsz, Vice Consul; Chas. L. De Vault, Consul. First row, standing—Clerks, Mr. Kazuo Sugihara, Mr. Sanshiro Kotakuro, Miss Kotsuko Idesoki, Mr. Genji Kuribara (interpreter), Mr. Hikoz Nagoo, Mr. Chong Dai Moon. Second row, standing—Mr. Sadakichi Kubo, Mr. Kuromotsu Kubo, Mr. Patrick Tompkinson, Mr. Yoshinobu Ogoshi, Mr. Hiroshi Oka*



This file must be kept up to the minute, especially in the case of foreign officials in Washington, as it is necessary that the Department know at all times the names, titles, ranks, etc., of responsible persons to whom communications should be addressed.

Another very important function of the office is the maintenance of a ready-reference file of diplomatic precedents. The use of this file often obviates prolonged search through bulky volumes of archives by those who may wish to be sure that a particular action is in harmony with established precedent or the policy of the Department.

The present office force of "C. R." consists of one chief, an assistant chief, five reviewing clerks, four mail clerks and two messengers. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, the correspondence of the Department consisted of 192,353 recorded communications and approximately 220,000 unrecorded pieces.

#### VICE PRESIDENTIAL OATH OF OFFICE

The time and place for the Vice President of the United States to take oath of office would seem to be so definitely settled by custom that one's attention is arrested by the resurrection of the historical fact that William Rufus King, thirteenth Vice President of the United States, who before the inauguration ceremonies of March 4, 1853, had gone to Habana, Cuba, on account of ill health, was by special act of Congress of March 2, 1853, (32nd Congress, Session II), allowed to take the oath of office in Cuba. That act recited "that William L. Sharkey, who was appointed Consul of the United States at Habana, be, and he is hereby authorized to administer at Habana, or any other place in the Island of Cuba, to William R. King, Vice President elect of the United States of America, the oath of office prescribed by the sixth article of the Constitution thereof, on the fourth day of March next, or some subsequent day, in the following terms, to-wit: 'I, William R. King, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States.' Which oath, when thus administered it shall be the duty of the said William L. Sharkey, and he is hereby required, to certify under his hand, to the Congress of the United States."

According to a despatch dated March 26, 1853, on file in the Department of State, Consul Sharkey reported that he "repaired to the place at which Mr. King is sojourning, near Matanzas, and on the 24th instant discharged the duty required of me by administering to him the Constitutional oath of office, and have the honor to en-

close you the requisite official certificate." That certificate recited specifically that the place where the oath was administered was the Ariadne Estate, near Matanzas, Cuba.

Mr. King never entered upon the active duties of his office, but died shortly after his return to his home in Alabama on April 18, 1853.

Consul General Carlton Bailey Hurst, who was assigned to Habana from 1920 to 1927, urged during that time that the memory of this unique event should be perpetuated by the erection of a tablet or memorial at or near the Ariadne Estate, which was close to the city of Matanzas. The suggestion was also made that the tablet might be erected in Matanzas at the monument erected to the memory of the American soldiers who lost their lives in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Unfortunately the matter has apparently lain dormant since that time.

This matter is one that should appeal to the members of the American Foreign Service, not only on account of the part played by Consul William L. Sharkey, but also because William Rufus King, Vice President of the United States, had also been in the diplomatic service. He was appointed in 1816 Secretary of Legation to Russia, serving under Minister William Pinckney. Then after being a member of the United States Senate from 1819 to 1844, he was appointed Minister to France on April 9, 1844, serving until 1847.

#### PLUCK WINS

(Anonymous)

Pluck wins! It always wins! though days be slow,  
And nights be dark 'twixt days that come and go.  
Still pluck will win; its average is sure,  
He gains the prize who will the most endure;  
Who faces issues; he who never shirks;  
Who waits and watches, and who always works.

#### CORRECTION

Consul Charles R. Nasmith has called attention to an error in the JOURNAL last month (p. 395), where it was stated that the grandfather of the Empress Eugenie was William Fitzpatrick, when the name should have been Kirkpatrick, who as previously stated was American Consul at Malaga from 1800 to 1817. Consul Nasmith's interest in the matter was aroused as Mrs. Nasmith is a descendant of a brother of Consul William Kirkpatrick.

## News Items From The Field

### PARIS

OCTOBER 5, 1931.

Distinguished visitors from Washington who called at the Paris Embassy during September were: Senators Hitchcock, Allen and Cutting; Mr. Ralph Hill, of the Department of State; General Douglas MacArthur, in France upon the special invitation of General Weygand, for the French military maneuvers, and General Sherrill.

Ministers Willys and Skinner, the latter recently appointed to the Baltic States, after five years service as Minister to Greece, also visited the Embassy during the month.

Marshal Petain, who will represent the French Government at the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration, paid a farewell call to Ambassador Edge before embarking on October 2 on a French cruiser.

Members of the Service will be grieved to learn of the death, early in September, of Mrs. Harold M. Sewell, mother of Mrs. Edge. Funeral services were held at the American Cathedral in Paris on September 10.

On September 25, Ambassador Edge presented, on behalf of himself and Secretary Mellon, silver inkstands to Premier Laval; M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Flandin, Minister of Finance; M. Pietri, Minister of the Budget; and M. Francois-Poncet, Under Secretary for National Economy. The presentation was made as a token of appreciation for the whole-hearted cooperation given the American representatives during the recent negotiations in connection with President Hoover's debt moratorium plan. On the same day M. Laval accepted an invitation to visit the United States and confer with the President in regard to world economic problems. He will sail October 16, on the *Ile de France*.

Consul and Mrs. Mason Turner left last week, by motor, for Marseille, to embark for their new post at Malta. Mr. Turner was presented with a silver lighter as a remembrance from the staff of the office.

Consul Hooker Doolittle and Mrs. Doolittle, from Bilbao, are in Paris for a few days on leave. Later they expect to take a motor trip through the south of Paris, where Mr. Doolittle was formerly stationed.

Diplomatic Secretary James Loder Park has arrived here, from Ethiopia, en route to the United States on leave of absence.

Vice Consul Davis B. Levis is the most recent addition to the staff of the Consulate General.

CONSUL WILLIAM E. DE COURCY.

### GHENT, BELGIUM

SEPTEMBER 22, 1931.

Consul W. M. Parker Mitchell visited Worcester, England, during August, with his wife and two children and his Ford Sedan car (still bearing the original Texas license plate secured at his last post on the Mexican Border), to attend the annual summer Congress of the British Chess Federation. He reports his fortnight's stay in the quaint and ancient British city as most enjoyable; and he took back to his post at Ghent many delightful impressions of the country-side of Worcestershire, Warwickshire and Monmouthshire, and of the fine English motor roads, which afforded ample compensation for his failure to carry off one of the attractive prizes offered at the Chess Congress.

### HELSINGFORS, FINLAND

Honorable Edward E. Brodie, American Minister to Finland, reported on August 10, 1931, a six days trip he had just made in Eastern and Central Finland, traveling over 800 miles by automobile to Viborg, the fourth largest city of Finland, the estate of Mon Repos, Punkaharju, Sortavala, Valamo, Imatra, Terijoki and Fredrikshamn. Among other things, Mr. Brodie said:

Viborg has a population of about 55,000, and is one of the most progressive and prosperous cities of this country, being the center for the business activity of the eastern section of Finland, and having its own port for ocean-going vessels. About 75 miles southeast of Viborg is the summer resort of Terijoki, once the popular pleasure ground for wealthy residents of Petrograd, but now nearly deserted, run down in appearance and having an air of desolation. Punkaharju is in the center of the famous lake district and is an all-year tourist resort. Sortavala is the windiest spot



in Finland, but is a base for the northern Lake Ladoga district and the mainland link with Valamo, a large island containing one of the few remaining monasteries of the Greek Catholic Church (Russian). At the outbreak of the world war there were about 1,000 priests, monks, deacons and novices at the institution, but the population now is 278. During his brief stay there, Minister Brodie saw Ania Vyrubova, once a resident of Tsarskoselo, and intimate friend of the late Czar and Czarina of Russia. Mme. Vyrubova, now a resident of Abo, was presumably at the eleventh century monastery to resume her profession of faith. One of the interesting figures at the place is the 80-year-old monk who was a tutor of the late Czar, and who now sleeps in his casket waiting for the end. The monastery buildings, the churches and chapels and the hotel reek with incense. The buildings are in good condition, but there is general neglect about the spacious grounds and gardens.

Maneuvers of signal and bicycle corps were being held in eastern Finland, where the roads are better and less tortuous than in other parts of the country.

## JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

AUGUST 28, 1931.

Readers of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL may possibly be interested in the visit of an American athletic team to Johannesburg. The athletes have just left for Bloemfontein and were here almost a week. The American community in Johannesburg had a most hectic time entertaining them.

The team consists of nine American athletes and an American manager and they are touring South Africa as the guests of the South African Amateur Athletic Association and the South African Olympic Games Association. They have already engaged in contests at Port Elizabeth, Queenstown, Durban, Pretoria and Johannesburg. This athletic team consists entirely of college students, and is made up as follows:

Barney Berlinger, University of Pennsylvania; Eddie Genung, University of Washington; Frank Crowley, Manhattan College, New York; Vic Williams, Southern California University; Jim Hatfield, Indiana University; Cyrus Leland, Texas Christian University; E. Toppino, Loyola University, New Orleans; Walter Marty, Fresno College, California; Nate Long, University of Utah; Herbert Gish, Manager of the Team and Director of Athletics at the University of Nebraska.

The team arrived in Johannesburg on the morning of August 18, 1931. They were invited to

luncheon at the Rotary Club on that day and were introduced to the Club by the American Consul General. In the afternoon a reception was given by the Mayor of Johannesburg at the Zoological Gardens, and in the evening the African Theaters, Limited, which are controlled by Mr. I. W. Schlesinger, an American citizen, presented the team with seats at the Bijou Theater.

On August 19 the team left for Pretoria, where they held a sports meeting in the afternoon.

On the afternoon of August 20 they returned to Johannesburg and a dinner arranged by Mr. A. V. Lindbergh, Chairman of the South African Olympic Games Association, and by the American Consul General, was given to them. Eighty persons attended this dinner. After the dinner a dance arranged by the Martha Washington Club, of which Mrs. Moorhead is President, was held at the Wanderers Hall. Over 800 persons attended this dance, and it is stated to have been one of the finest balls ever given in Johannesburg.

On August 21 the team were entertained to dinner by Mr. A. V. Lindbergh, Chairman of the South African Olympic Games Association.

A sports meeting was held on the afternoon of August 22, and the American team won 11 out of 15 events and broke seven South African records.

The American Consul General arranged with the Chamber of Mines for a Kaffir war dance to be held at the Crown Mines on August 23, and the team attended this dance.

The American Consul General and Mrs. Moorhead entertained the American team and their competitors to luncheon at the Country Club on Sunday, August 23. After luncheon the team proceeded to the Wanderers field to play a baseball game against the South Africans. The American Consul General pitched the first ball, and the game was won by the South Africans with a score of 16-15. There were fully 6,000 spectators at the game, the largest crowd ever seen at a baseball match in Johannesburg.

On Monday, August 24, the team visited a gold mine, and in the evening left for Bloemfontein, where they are going to compete.

The visit of this American team has done a tremendous amount of good in bringing about better feeling between South Africa and the United States. All these young college men were of such a fine type and made so many friends and were such good sportsmen that they were cheered wherever they went throughout the city. The



*Johannesburg Star* of August 25 made the following statement:

"Of the Americans it must be said that they have effectively dispelled some of the inaccurate versions of their student life which are portrayed here on the bioscope film and which their manager, Mr. Herbert Gish, has more than once taken the opportunity of denouncing. The young men we have just seen seemed far more ready to receive impressions than to criticise, and whatever knowledge they assimilated as a result of their graduating from a nursery of athletics where the subject is studied as a fine art they were only too willing to proffer for the benefit of their opponents. Their public appearances, besides establishing an amazing series of records, introduced to the sports field much that was new, but nothing that did not invite respect. Their whole visit was surrounded by an admirable spirit and friendliness. If an instance were wanted we have only to recall a scene at the Wanderers where the genial Berlinger, having outclassed all his rivals at throwing the discus, was at pains to exhibit to them the methods by which he attained his success."

The visit of the American Athletic Team also brought all the American business men together in a way which could not otherwise have happened, and has been of great assistance not only in establishing cordial relations, but in helping American trade.

CONSUL GENERAL MAXWELL K. MOORHEAD.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

OCTOBER 3, 1931.

Vice Consul John S. Littell and Mrs. Littell, arrived at Vera Cruz on September 10, 1931, by



Photo from H. D. Finley

AN INSPECTOR GOES UP IN THE AIR  
Consul General and Mrs. Monnett B. Davis landing at  
*La Libertad, El Salvador*

the American steamer *Morro Castle*, en route to Mr. Littell's new station at the Consulate General at Mexico City.

Secretary of Embassy John Farr Simmons, Mrs. Simmons and two children, arrived at Vera Cruz on September 13, 1931, and sailed on the American steamer *Morro Castle* for New York.

Vice Consul Leo Toch, transferred from the Vera Cruz Consulate to the Consulate General at Havana, left Vera Cruz on September 27, 1931, by the steamer *Morro Castle*.

Vice Consul William Karnes returned to Vera Cruz from home leave on September 21 by the steamer *Morazan* from New Orleans.

Mr. Belden S. Howell, Clerk in the American Embassy at Mexico City, arrived at Vera Cruz on October 2 by the American steamer *Orizaba*, when returning from home leave.

CONSUL LEONARD G. DAWSON.

CALLAO-LIMA

A singular recognition has come to Dr. Eleodoro Balarezo, Peruvian clerk at the Callao-Lima American Consulate General for the past two years, now resigning.

Dr. Balarezo has been named delegate to the Fourth Pan American Commercial Congress to be held in Washington in October by the School of Economics of San Marcos University of Lima, Peru, the oldest university in the Americas. He was formerly an instructor at San Marcos.

F. DAVIDSON, (Clerk).

SHANGHAI

SEPTEMBER 8, 1931.

Colonel Patrick C. Hurley, Secretary of War, arrived in Shanghai on August 24, en route to the Philippine Islands. While in this city he was a guest of honor at a dinner held at the Cathay Hotel, given by Minister Nelson Trusler Johnson. Mr. Johnson, unable to attend in person, was represented by Colonel Nelson E. Margetts, U. S. Military Attache at Peking. Fifty American and Chinese officials attended.

Arriving on the same boat with Colonel Hurley was Admiral Meigs M. Taylor, new commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet. Admiral Taylor last week assumed command of the fleet from Admiral Charles B. McVay, who has com-



pleted his tour of duty in these waters and is returning to the United States.

On August 31, Consul General and Mrs. Cunningham were At Home to 250 members of the Consular Body and officials of Shanghai to wish "bon voyage" to Admiral and Mrs. McVay and to welcome Admiral Taylor.

Recent calls at the Consulate General by Foreign Service Officers passing through Shanghai:

Vice Consul Kenneth C. Krentz, Hong Kong, en route to Peking on leave; Vice Consul Henry B. Day, Singapore, en route from Washington to his post; Vice Consul William K. Ailshie, formerly of Caracas, en route to his new post at Batavia; Vice Consul Edward Page, Jr., formerly of Harbin, en route to his new assignment at Paris.

Reports from this part of the world show the new inventory system to be in various stages of completion.

VICE CONSUL GEORGE V. ALLEN.

TSINGTAO

SEPTEMBER 1, 1931.

Vice Consul Ralph J. Blake, of Tsinan, made a short visit to Tsingtao at the end of July, bringing with him the news that Dr. Tucker, of Tehchow, had been released to the American Consular authorities.

A recent visitor to the port, Vice Consul John Hubner II, was utilizing his leave en route to Mukden to profit by the attractions that Tsingtao offers as a summer resort.

Mrs. Spamer, wife of Consul Carl O. Spamer, of Shanghai, gave us the pleasure of her company during a brief stay in the port while returning after a visit to Consul and Mrs. Lynn Franklin in Chefoo.

CONSUL W. RODERICK DORSEY.

PEIPING POLO CLUB

August 20, 1931

Left to right—Marshal Chang Tsuch-liang, Nelson Trusler Johnson (American Minister), Col. Nelson Margetts (Military Attaché), and Mr. W. K. Donald (adviser to the Marshal)



TIENTSIN

SEPTEMBER 11, 1931.

Consul General F. P. Lockhart, recently transferred to Tientsin to succeed Consul General C. E. Gauss who left for Washington, July 20, arrived at Tientsin August 13. He was met at Tangku, seaport of Tientsin, by the Executive Consul and Captain P. H. Rice, Commander of the U. S. S. *Tulsa*, and at the Tientsin railway station by members of the staff, officers attached to the Fiftieth U. S. Infantry, and representatives of the American Chamber of Commerce and American Association, as well as personal friends.

Mrs. Lockhart was unable to accompany the Consul General to Tientsin because of recent serious illness. She is still in hospital in Shanghai but, fortunately, is making satisfactory progress and is expected in Tientsin some time after October 1.

Various social functions were tendered Mr. Lockhart by members of the staff and the community, including an evening stag party given by one of the staff on the roof garden of his residence which was attended by some 35 American business men and officials.

Consul and Third Secretary Robert L. Buell, Peiping, visited Tientsin for the week-end of August 14, in order to meet the new Consul General. Mr. Buell was the guest of Vice Consul A. W. Edson during his stay here.



Announcement was made early in September that the office of the Trade Commissioner of the Department of Commerce, opened in Tientsin at the end of August, 1930, would close on October 1. Trade Commissioner H. D. Robison is thereafter proceeding to Shanghai for duty and Assistant Trade Commissioner L. C. Venator has been assigned to the office at Mukden. The Consulate General and members of its staff have enjoyed most cordial relations, both official and personal, with Mr. Robison and Mr. Venator.

Vice Consul J. S. Mosher was on September 5 appointed Assistant Clerk of the Consular Court and, due to the depleted week-end condition of the staff, found it necessary to issue orders to himself in his capacity as Special Officer of the Court.

Consul General Lockhart spent the week-end of September 5 in Peiping as the guest of Minister Johnson. Consul and Mrs. A. I. Ward, Consul Howard Taylor, Vice Consul J. S. Mosher, and Clerk M. R. Endicott also visited the former capital during the holiday week-end.

Vice Consul Stuart Allen left Tientsin September 5 for a short vacation at Peitaiho Beach which, at various times has been the vacation playground of various members of the staff of the Consulate General and officers and their families from other posts in China including Consul General and Mrs. J. K. Davis (Seoul), and Consul and Mrs. Paul

R. Josselyn (Shanghai). Vice Consul A. W. Edson, who had been on holiday at the resort, returned to duty September 8.

Respectfully submitted,  
CONSUL GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.

## HANKOW AT NORMALCY

Hankow, China, situated on the Yangtze River 600 miles from the sea, has for the past few years played an important role in the making of Chinese history. It has been the center of prolonged civil warfare, the seat of a communist government, the rendez-vous of bandits and kidnappers, and the hardest hit city of the worst Yangtze River flood on record.

The wives of its American Consular Officers have been compelled to halt in traffic and witness wholesale public beheadings. Several of its American Consular Officers have been fired upon while traveling on river vessels. Once or twice each year household and personal effects are packed and transferred to apparent places of safety.

The recent flood at Hankow was just another event to the staff of the American Consulate General there. They admit, however, that they prefer wars to floods.

During the first days of the flood travel was possible by rickshaws and automobile but later and for a period of several weeks travel was possible only by boat. Naval motor boats even tied up to the building occupied by the Consulate Gen-



IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, HANKOW, CHINA

*Left to right—Dr. Robles, of the U. S. S. Guam; Vice Consul Staten, Vice Consul Graves, Vice Consul Pilcher, Vice Consul Clubb, Consul General Adams, and Captain Webb, of the U. S. S. Guam*



eral and discharged passengers. Water covered the entire city and reached a depth of over 20 feet in many places.

Hundreds of people were drowned in the city of Hankow. One might arise any morning and find a couple of floating bodies outside his window. The Consulate General was fortunate in having only drowned animals float into its compound.

In Hankow Chinese cemeteries most caskets are placed above the ground. When the flood waters began to wash the caskets about the city poverty stricken refugees would remove the corpses from the caskets and use the caskets as boats.

It was estimated that in the early days of the flood over 50,000 refugees were huddled on a short stretch of a railway embankment surrounded by water. The total number of refugees in Han-



THE HOME OF VICE CONSUL GRAVES, HANKOW, CHINA

kow was well over the 500,000 mark. All refugees were for the most part destitute but later were aided by the American Red Cross and other philanthropic organizations.



A SCENE IN THE CHINESE CITY, HANKOW, CHINA



The work of the American Consulate General was greatly increased but as all the male members of the American staff and several members of the Chinese staff were crowded into the building occupied by the Consulate General, and were always on hand, office hours were without undue hardship extended to include most of the 24 hours of the day.

VICE CONSUL J. B. PILCHER,

**EXTRACT FROM SHANGHAI NORTH CHINA HERALD, SEPTEMBER 8, 1931**

\* \* \* Incidentally, flood waters have no effect on established routines of great nations for every day, at the American Consulate at Hankow, a Chinese boy rows out to the flagstaff and hoists the flag, according to State Department regulations, and each evening he rows back and lowers it.

**BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS**

Vice Consul Robert M. Ott, writing from Belize on September 25, 1931, enclosed some photographs of the Consulate building after the hurricane struck Belize on September 10. One of the photographs (taken by Mr. Avery, local photographer, and published with his permission) is reproduced on this page and shows the building (at left) in which the late Consul Giles Russell Taggart received the injuries which led to his death. The roof and attic, as well as the rear part of the house, were entirely destroyed, and the building was lifted off its foundation. Mr. Ott said: "Mr. Taggart, in every sense of the phrase, died in the performance of his duty. When he was found by neighbors at about 6.30 p. m., standing in about four feet of water, in a delirious state, he had apparently been trying to remove the archives to a dry spot." Mr. Ott adds:

"The news of the death of Consul Taggart profoundly touched everyone. He had numerous friends in Belize and was admired by the whole community for the wholehearted manner in which he fought for and lived up to his principles. To myself and the whole consulate his death means the loss of a fine chief and true friend. The kindness and consideration he

showed his subordinates could not help but endear him to us."

Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., of the Department of State, received a letter dated September 26, 1931, from an American friend in Belize, reading in part as follows:

The papers do not do the job justice. All of the dwellings of the poorer people are a total loss. It continues to rain and shelter is a great problem for the moment. We have no grounds where tents could be used. There is plenty of food for the moment but I anticipate a serious difficulty with water supply later unless we can get some roofs up to catch some.

So far the authorities here are handling things splendidly. The streets have been cleared and a determined effort is being made to pick up the wreck. It is hard to judge what the after effects are going to be when the people find out just how hard they have been hurt and should think it advisable that our Government there should keep in close connection with our Consul here in case urgent assistance is needed later. I don't know just how much England may be able to help us with the present difficulties of her own.

The dead will pass 2,000, mostly from the tidal wave. Injured are being cared for and we may get through without developing a more serious situation.

Consul Giles R. Taggart on June 4, 1931, replied to the circular letter in regard to the proposed Memorial Tablet, which is to bear the names of those who died under tragic or heroic circumstances in the Foreign Service, and sent a contribution, saying that although he had many demands on him financially, as his two sons had served in the World War, he wanted "to be a part in the movement." His splendid example of devotion to duty in the hour of danger has indeed fulfilled his wish.



Photo by Avery.

SCENE AT BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS  
After the hurricane of September 10, 1931

# Holy Week in Popayan

By KATHLEEN TOWER, Cali, Colombia

WHEN the Conquistadores had toiled their way across the lofty westernmost range of the Andes from the Pacific Coast of Colombia, they found a long, narrow valley, well watered and very fertile, spread out at their feet. Through this valley flowed a swift river navigable by small boats for long distances. Following this, the Cauca River, southward toward its source they found that it tumbled down from another and higher plain, nearly 6,000 feet above sea level, with a cool and invigorating climate. On this plain surrounded by mountains, one of them an active volcano, they founded the city of Popayán. Until very recent times Popayán has been isolated from other cities and from the sea by the long distances to be traversed by horse or mule, but the descendants of the Conquistadores developed there a center of learning and culture warmly attached to the church and fostered by it.

Rich gold mines provided fabulous wealth, a large part of which was devoted to the church. Gold and silversmiths were commissioned to fashion altars, chalices, monstrances and monuments of massive precious metals enriched with emeralds, pearls and other valuable stones. Countless of these works of art remain the property of the old families and when not in use they are kept in their possession, being handed down from generation to generation.

The "Popayanecos" will tell you that only in Rome and Seville is Holy Week observed with such pomp and traditional ceremony as in Popayán, and they refuse to allow the custom of having processions to die. The expense of them is borne entirely by popular subscription collected by mute tableau bearers wearing masks and long robes.

Beginning with Holy Tuesday the processions are held nightly, culminating on Good Friday with the most complete and gorgeous of them. The processions are lighted by thousands of candles made from the wax of laurel berries and carried by people from all walks of life. The candles may be seven feet tall or they may be so short they are cupped in the palm of the hand, but their combined light brings out sharply the glitter of the metals and gems and the rich colors of old fabrics.

All the carriers wear ankle-length tunics and caps of dark blue, with only a white sash to enliven the costume. They wear alpargatas, a sort

of sandal with woven straw sole and cloth band which covers the toes, because it would be impossible, wearing shoes, to bear their burden along the cobblestone streets.

For weeks beforehand there is intense rivalry in bidding for the privilege of carrying a tableau. The qualifications are severe and when a youth has been chosen to carry he must also pay for his post. Except for a few lighter ones which small boys bear, the "pasos" are very heavy and unwieldy. To be overcome by fatigue and abandon a post is a disgrace that can never be lived down. The procession moves slowly and the floats are rested frequently on crocheted staves. While the pasos are on view in the churches before the procession, many small boys put their shoulders to the poles and struggle to lift them, trying to calculate how long it may be before they will be able to carry.

The tableaux, or "pasos," as they are called in Spanish, are constructed on massive wooden bases about eight feet by ten feet with four stout poles at the front and back, each paso being carried by eight men. Some of the images are of solid bronze, others are of carved and painted wood and all are robed in velvet or cloth of gold and silver decorated with precious stones. Many have canopies of rich fabrics supported by tall candles in silver holders. A different set of pasos is carried each night, the number varying from 10 to 20, and each evening one church is in charge of the procession, though many of the pasos are owned and maintained by families who for generations have taken pride in making them as lovely as possible. Every year the figures are carefully prepared for the occasion and the tableaux made freshly beautiful.

On Good Friday the procession is the most elaborate, consisting of tableaux representing events in the life of Christ beginning with His trial before Pilate. A skeleton, being driven by the Death Angel leads the procession. A statue of St. John, in bronze, and scenes from the trial and on Calvary follow. The 10-foot cross on which the Savior is crucified is of solid silver very elaborately worked. The crown of thorns and spikes, carried on silver trays by men in deep mourning, also are of silver. The loin cloth of the crucified Christ is of white satin lavishly embroidered with threads of silver and gold. Probably the most

(Continued on page 466)



**FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES**

*Released for publication September 19, 1931.*

The following changes have occurred since September 11, 1931:

Robert Janz, of Norman, Okla., now American Vice Consul at Guatemala, Guatemala, assigned Vice Consul at Belfast, Ireland. Previous assignment at San Salvador cancelled.

*Non-Career*

Donald C. Dunham, of Cleveland, Ohio, now a clerk at Berlin, Germany, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

John F. Stone, of Wayne, Pa., now a clerk at Berlin, Germany, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

*Released for publication September 26, 1931.*

The following changes have occurred since September 18, 1931:

William H. Beach, of Concord Wharf, Va., now assigned as American Consul at Bombay, India, assigned American Consul at Antwerp, Belgium.

David C. Berger, of Gretna, Va., now American Consul at Swatow, China, assigned American Consul at Tsingtao, China.

Leonard N. Green, of Detroit, Minn., now American Consul at Belfast, Ireland, assigned American Consul at Swatow, China.

George F. Kennan, of Milwaukee, Wis., now Consul and Language Officer at Berlin, Germany, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Riga, Latvia.

S. Walter Washington, of Charles Town, W. Va., now Third Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

*Non-Career*

The American Consular Agency at Flushing, Netherlands, will be closed September 30, 1931, and resignation of Consular Agent Pieter Auer effective that date.

Lyle C. Himmel, of Huron, S. Dak., appointed American Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia.

Kent Leavitt, of McLean, Va., now clerk in the American Consulate General at Montreal, Canada, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Joseph E. Maleady, of Fall River, Mass., now clerk in the American Consulate at Vera Cruz, Mexico, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

*Released for publication October 10, 1931.*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 25, 1931:

The American Consulate at Iquique, Chile, will be closed today, October 10.

John B. Ketcham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., American Consul at Surabaya, Java, at present detailed to the Department, assigned Consul at Taihoku, Japan.

William D. Moreland, Jr., of Portland, Oreg., now American Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, assigned Vice Consul at Liverpool, England.

Walter C. Thurston, of Phoenix, Ariz., now detailed to the Department of State, designated Counselor of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Jay Walker, of Washington, D. C., now American Vice Consul at Bombay, India, assigned Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia.

Kenneth J. Years, of Washington, D. C., now detailed to the Department of State, assigned American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

*Non-Career*

Charles J. Brennan, of Springfield, Mass., now American Vice Consul at Amoy, China, appointed Vice Consul at Chefoo.

Robert C. Coudray, of Newport, R. I., now American Vice Consul at Mukden, China, appointed Vice Consul at Swatow.

The appointment of John J. Coyle, of Buffalo, N. Y., now American Vice Consul at Dakar, Senegal, as Vice Consul at St. Michael's, Azores, is cancelled and he is appointed Vice Consul at Paris, France.

E. Eugene Herbert, of Minnesota, now American Vice Consul at Regina, Canada, appointed Vice Consul at Edmonton.

Davis B. Levis, of Illinois, now American Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia, appointed Vice Consul at Paris, France.

*Banking Service  
To Foreign Service Officers*



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

A banking connection in Washington, D. C., 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**



Winfield H. Minor, of Kentucky, now American Vice Consul at Bombay, India, appointed Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

George D. Reuther, of Inglewood, Calif., now a clerk in the American Consulate, Auckland, New Zealand, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Charles C. Sundell, of Minneapolis, Minn., now American Vice Consul at Chefoo, China, appointed Vice Consul at Amoy.

*Released for publication, October 17, 1931*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 10:

William W. Corcoran, of Massachusetts, now American Consul at Warsaw, Poland, assigned Consul at Algiers, Algeria.

Frank C. Lee, of Salida, Colo., American Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia, now in the United States, assigned Consul General at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Irving N. Linnell, of Boston, Mass., now American Consul General at Ottawa, Canada, assigned Consul General at Cape Town, Union of South Africa.

Edward S. Mancy, of Barsall, Tex., now American Vice Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, assigned Vice Consul at Southampton, England.

*Non-Career*

Augustus Ostertag, of Downington, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Bremerhaven assigned Vice Consul at Bremen, German.

**RETIREMENT OF THE HONORABLE H. PERCIVAL DODGE**

The Secretary of State has sent the following letter to the Honorable H. Percival Dodge, upon his retirement from the Foreign Service of which he has been a member for 32 years.

"MY DEAR MR. DODGE:

"I have been informed of your approaching retirement from active duty and wish to convey to you at this time my sincere appreciation of the services which you have rendered to the Government in the past 32 years. Throughout your long term of office you have served with distinction at important posts in many parts of the world, and have faithfully carried out important commissions entrusted to you.

"It is my pleasure to congratulate you on your enviable record, a record of fidelity, of industry, loyal devotion to duty and of readiness to meet every call of service.

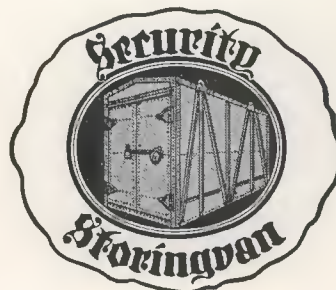
"I beg to offer you every good wish for your future welfare and happiness and in doing so I am voicing the sentiment of your many friends made during your long and valuable career.

"I am, my dear Mr. Dodge,

"Sincerely yours,

"HENRY L. STIMSON."

Frederick W. B. Coleman, American Minister at Riga, Latvia, on August 26, 1931, signed his dispatch No. 8,000.



*Shipments in Vans  
or in Cases*

Many lots are too small for Security (steel) vans; many places are inaccessible to vans. We pack and forward in cases direct, or by means of our agents in various parts of the world. We supply the right packing materials, marking stencils, etc.

Marine, transit and baggage insurance. Special Government Service Policy covering the above and fire and theft at residence, 2% per year.

**Security Storage Company**

*Established 1890 as the Storage Department  
American Security and Trust Company*

1140 Fifteenth St. Cable "Storage"  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

European Office  
31 Place du Marche St. Honore, PARIS  
Cable "Medium"

*A safe depository for over 41 years for household goods, silverware, works of art, furs, clothing, tapestries, rugs, automobiles and luggage*

**Storage, Moving and Shipping**

C. A. ASPINWALL, *President.*



SINCE 1889  
42 YEARS AGO

**WASHINGTON'S**  
Florist and Floral Decorators  
*We Telegraph Flowers*  
**Gude Bros. Co.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
PHONE NATIONAL 4278  
Main Store 1212 F Street N. W.  
*Three Branch Flower Shops*



**PIETER F. AUER**

On September 30 Mr. Pieter F. Auer, having reached the age of sixty-five, resigned as American Consular Agent at Flushing, the Netherlands, a position that he had held continuously for nearly 33 years.

Mr. Auer was born at Flushing on September 23, 1866. He received his education in the public schools of Flushing and under private tutors, supplemented by travel in Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany and Great Britain. Besides Dutch he speaks English, French and German.

In 1885 he entered a firm of shipbrokers and since 1897 has had his own business as a broker. From 1903 until 1921 he was a member of the City Council of Flushing, and during the last ten years of that period was a member of the Burgo-

master's Cabinet. Mr. Auer's special field of supervision was the school system of the city.

He was appointed Consular Agent under date of January 5, 1899, on the recommendation of Mr. Listoe, then American Consul General at Rotterdam. In the course of his long service Mr. Auer has given information and assistance to many American vessels and to hundreds of American citizens. During the War he rendered invaluable service in connection with the repatriation by way of England of train loads of Americans who had been in Germany. For his help he has received the thanks of the Department.

In his retirement he carries with him the best wishes of the officers of the American Consulate at Rotterdam and other Americans whom he has helped as well as the respect and cordial good will of the community in which he has made his home.

Upon Mr. Auer's retirement the Agency was closed and its work transferred to Rotterdam.

CONSUL CAROL H. FOSTER.

Rotterdam, September 17, 1931.

#### APPRECIATION

The following is an extract from a letter received by the Department of State, the names and addresses of the writer and of the consular officer being omitted:

Permit me to take the liberty of writing to you to express to you my thanks for the kindly and sympathetic manner in which our Consul General at \_\_\_\_\_ took care of the body of my deceased sister \_\_\_\_\_ who died \_\_\_\_\_ and also for the sympathetic understanding which he showed in the manner in which he arranged for the conduct of her burial.

Had one of the immediate relatives been present, indeed had the Consul General been a blood relative himself, he could not have shown greater kindness nor more sincere sympathy for those of us so far separated from our departed loved one. It is a source of great comfort to all of us to know that my sister was placed at her final rest in such a manner and we owe a debt to the Consul General which we can never repay.

And the same kindness and sympathetic understanding which characterized the acts of the Consul General was exhibited by his Vice Consuls and other members of his staff. The United States of America is fortunate indeed to be represented by a man of the character of Consul General \_\_\_\_\_, and by men and women such as those of his staff, and I take this opportunity to express to you my personal commendation of Consul General \_\_\_\_\_ and his staff, and to request that, if possible, official cognizance be taken of this communication and that a copy of it be entered into the service record of the officers concerned.

**BIRTHS**

A son, Julian Edgeworth, was born on March 9, 1931, to Mr. and Mrs. Julian E. Gillespie, at Istanbul, Turkey. Mr. Gillespie is Commercial Attaché to the American Embassy to Turkey.

A daughter, Zoe Mariana, was born on May 16, 1931, at Pieping, China, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Oliver E. Clubb.

A daughter, Winifred Marcelle, was born on June 25, 1931, at Boulogne sur mer, France, to Consul and Mrs. Thomas D. Davis.

A daughter, Josephine, was born on August 9, 1931, at Callao-Lima, Peru, to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Gembs. Mr. Gembs is clerk at the American Consulate General at Callao-Lima.

**MARRIAGES**

Higgins-Jenkins. Married at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on September 11, 1931, Diplomatic Secretary Lawrence Higgins and Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, an American citizen residing in Tegucigalpa.

Wilson-McFadden. Married at San Juan, Porto Rico, on September 21, 1931, Diplomatic Secretary Warden McK. Wilson and Mrs. Faber J. McFadden. Mrs. McFadden is the daughter of Mrs. Wilson Perkins Foss. Mr. Wilson is First Secretary of the American Legation at Caracas, Venezuela.

Newton-Johnson. Married at Montreal, Canada, on September 21, 1931, Vice Consul Joseph E. Newton and Miss Dorothea Frances Johnson. Mr. Newton is now stationed at Montreal.

Thompson-Keppel-Reede. Married at Plymouth, England, on October 1, 1931, Paul Dean Thompson and Miss Patricia Keppel-Reede, of Plymouth. Mr. Thompson was formerly Vice Consul at Plymouth, England, but has now been transferred to St. Michael's, Azores, where he will be in charge.

Fisher-Dollez. Married at Antwerp, Belgium, on October 7, 1931. Vice Consul Dwight W. Fisher and Miss Adelaide Dollez, of Antwerp.

Johnson-Beck. Married at Tientsin, China, on October 10, 1931, Honorable Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister to China, and Miss Jane Beck, of Cody, Wyo.

**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

Moreland-Bouve. Married at Washington, D. C., on October 17, 1931, Vice Consul William D. Moreland, Jr., and Miss Margaret Bouve, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Clement Bouve, of Chevy Chase, Md. Mr. Moreland has been stationed at Guayaquil, Ecuador, but is now proceeding to Liverpool, England.

Trueblood-Mitchell. Married at Washington, D. C., on October 20, 1931, Diplomatic Secretary Edward G. Trueblood and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Mrs. C. Stoddard Mitchell and Gen. William Mitchell. Mr. Trueblood is now stationed at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Consul Robert D. Murphy kindly sent the following extract from *Punch* of September 16, 1931:

"Mr. —, who is a Virginian by girth, has been a member of the United States Consular Service since 1921."—*Canadian Paper*.

"These Southerners are stout fellows."

The American Foreign Service is not alone in receiving strangely addressed communications. Recently the Department of State was addressed by a writer (presumably of British origin) as follows: "His United States Majesty's Government."

Horace Greeley who always insisted that the word "news" was plural, once wired to a reporter: "Are there any news?"

The reply came by wire: "Not a new."

Newspaper Reporter to Eddie Savoy: "Eddie, what kind of wood is that in that big, long table in there?"

Eddie: "I don't know for sure. I think its oak, but don't quote me."



IN MEMORIAM

The sudden death of Senator Dwight W. Morrow at his home in Englewood, N. J., on October 5, 1931, came as a great shock to his many friends and admirers in the American Foreign Service, as it did to the whole country at large. A cerebral hemorrhage was the cause of death. Senator Morrow had been in Washington on October 2, conferring with Secretary Stimson, and on Sunday evening, October 4, he spoke at a meeting in New York City.

Mr. Morrow was born at Huntington, W. Va., January 11, 1873, his father, Professor James E. Morrow, then being president of Marshall College at that place. After working his way through Amherst College, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895, he then studied law for four years, graduating with an LL.B. degree from Columbia University in 1899. He was law clerk with the firm of Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett in New York, and six years later he became a member of the firm. In 1914 he became a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., specializing in international loans. The reputation he acquired for tact, sympathy and understanding in business diplomacy led President Coolidge in 1925 to appoint Mr. Morrow chairman of the board which studied the dispute over airplane defense between General William Mitchell and high army officials, and the recommendations of the board were made effective by Congress and put in force as Government policies.

Then on September 30, 1927, he became Ambassador to Mexico, and by his ability, sincerity and rare understanding of Mexicans and their problems he won their good will and established a most amicable feeling between the two countries. He left Mexico in September, 1930, and in November of that year was elected United States Senator for New Jersey.

President Hoover paid Mr. Morrow the following tribute: "The country has suffered a great loss in the death of Senator Dwight Morrow. His character as a neighbor and a friend; his public spirit as a private citizen; his services during the war; his accomplishments as Ambassador to Mexico; his unique contribution to the success of the London Naval Conference—are the record of that sort of an American who makes our country great."

Secretary Stimson made the following statement:

"I can not express the shock with which the news of Mr. Morrow's death has just come to me. My first sense is of the personal loss of a friend whose sympathy and wise judgment could always

be counted on and whose friendship has been to me a deeply prized possession. But far over and beyond that I feel the greatness of the loss to the American people of a man who had every quality of wise and resourceful leadership; who never failed to respond to a call to service, however difficult, on behalf of his country, and who performed with the highest qualifications of statesmanship many great and responsible tasks. It is a tragedy of the first order that just at this time our country should be deprived of his services in work in which he would have played so invaluable a part."

Vice Consul Raymond Phelan, at Medellin, Colombia, has reported the death last July of his youngest brother, Frank Anthony Phelan, the death occurring on his mother's plantation, "Macarapana," Carupano, Venezuela. Frank Phelan served as clerk at the American Consulate at La Guaira, Venezuela, in 1917 and 1918, and later in 1919 at the American Consulate at Liege, Belgium. Sincere sympathy is extended to Vice Consul Raymond Phelan and his family.

Harold R. Foss, formerly in the American Foreign Service, died in New York on October 15, 1931, as the result of a subway accident. Mr. Foss was born in Portland, Me., June 18, 1886. After graduation from Dartmouth College (A.B.), 1909, and Harvard University (LL.B.), 1912, he practiced law in Portland until 1917 when he joined the United States Navy, serving as ensign and lieutenant, Pay Corps, from 1917 to 1919. He was then appointed, after examination (May 12, 1919), Vice Consul de Carrière, September 27, 1919, and detailed to Calcutta, December 3, 1919. In April of the following year he was appointed Consul and continued to serve at Calcutta until April 18, 1922, when he was detailed to Constantinople. He resigned from the Service July 26, 1923.

Miss Eleanor Morrison Flournoy, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Park P. Flournoy, pastor emeritus of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church, died at the home of her father, 3122 P Street, Washington, D. C., on October 13, 1931. Miss Flournoy was the sister of Mr. Richard W. Flournoy, Assistant Solicitor in the Department of State, who served as Counsel for the United States in the Shufeldt Arbitration case and as American Delegate at the Conference for the Codification of International Law which met at The Hague in 1930. She is also survived by her brothers, Mr. Benjamin C., Mr. Richard W., and Mr. E. Stanhope Flournoy, of Washington; Mr. Parke P. Flournoy, of Baltimore; Mr. Addison H. Flournoy, of Portland, Me.; and Prof. Francis Rosebro Flournoy, St. Stephen's College, Amundale-on-the-Hudson, New York.



COMMERCIAL WORK FOR SEPTEMBER

During the month of August, 1931, the Commercial Office of the Department of State received from consular officers, excepting those stationed in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, France and Germany, the volume of trade data indicated as follows:

Reports .....	2,225
Trade Letters .....	3,931
Trade Lists.....	203
World Trade Directory reports..	5,821
Trade Opportunity Reports.....	255

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during September, 1931, rated EXCELLENT:

Aden, Consul Carlton Hurst; Belgrade, Vice Consul John L. Calnan; Kovno, Basil F. MacGowan (Clerk); Mexico City, Consul Dudley G. Dwyre; Nanking, Vice Consul Lincoln C. Reynolds; Shanghai, Consul Jay C. Huston; Suva, Consul Quincy F. Roberts; Taihoku, Vice Consul Charles S. Reed, 2d; Trieste, Consul Rollin R. Winslow; Vancouver, Vice Consul Laurence W. Taylor.

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:

Bombay (3); Brisbane; Buenos Aires (5); Calcutta; Cape Town (2); Edmonton; Kovno; Mexico City (2); Milan (2); Rotterdam (3); Sao Paulo; Shanghai; Tananarive; Tientsin; Yokohama.

The following officers submitted reports which were rated VERY GOOD:

Addis Ababa, Vice Consul James J. Park (2); Amsterdam, Consul Alfred T. Burri; Auckland, Consul Walter F. Boyle; Bahía, Consul Lawrence P. Briggs; Barcelona, Consul General Claude I. Dawson (2 political); Barranquilla, Consul Erik W. Magnuson; Basel, Vice Consul Albert W. Scott; Beirut, Vice Consul Robert G. McGregor, Jr.; Consul James H. Keeley, Jr. (1 political); Bombay, Consul Dayle C. McDonough; Vice Consul Jay Walker; Brisbane, Consul Austin R. Preston; Bucharest, Consul John Randolph (2); Buenos Aires, Vice Consul Hugh Corby Fox; Canton, Vice Consul James K. Penfield; Cape Town, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross (2); Cobh, Consul Leslie E. Woods (1 political); Foochow, Vice Consul Gordon L. Burke; Fredericton, Vice Consul Frederick C. Johnson; Geneva, Vice Consul Jacob D. Beam; Genoa, Vice Consul Cloyce K. Huston; Guayaquil, Vice Consul Philip K. Tattersall; Guaymas, Vice Consul Edward S. Maney (1 political); Hong Kong, Vice Consul Perry N. Jester (2); Karachi, Consul Renwick S. McNiece; La Paz, Vice Consul Robert P. Joyce



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS OF BOKHARA

The National Geographic Magazine — Washington, D. C.

Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt. D., LL.D., Editor

This Opportunity Is Yours!

Whether you travel by air, land, or water, the things you do and see, though commonplace to you, are of unusual interest to people at home. Because the National Geographic Magazine is constantly searching for well-written travel and nature articles and human-interest photographs depicting the life and scenery of every land, it offers you an opportunity to contribute materially to international understanding and friendship by sharing with its readers your knowledge of and experiences in all parts of the world.

It offers you, also, liberal remuneration for all material which meets its needs. Why not submit your photographs and manuscripts for publication?

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





**A Quiet Exclusive Hotel  
In New York's Social  
Centre**

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

PATRONIZED BY MEMBERS OF THE  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE

**RATES: SINGLE \$4.00, DOUBLE \$5.00**

**ALL ROOMS WITH BATH**

CABLE: LANGDON, NEW YORK

(telegram); Lagos, Consul Gilbert R. Willson; Maracaibo, Vice Consul Gerald A. Mokma; Medan, Vice Consul Daniel M. Braddock (2); Medellin, Vice Consul Carlos C. Hall; Mexico City, Vice Consul Stephen E. Aguirre; Milan, Vice Consul Frank C. Niccoli; Mukden, Consul John Carter Vincent; Nagoya, Consul J. Holbrook Chapman; Nanking, Consul General Willys R. Peck (1 political); North Bay, Consul William E. Chapman (1 political); Penang, Consul Thomas H. Robinson; Port Said, Consul Horace Remillard; Prague, Consul John W. Bailey, Jr. (1); Adelaide W. Guthrie (Clerk) (1); Riga, Consul John P. Hurley (3); Rotterdam, Consul Egnont C. von Tresekow; San Jose, Consul David J. D. Myers; Santiago de Cuba, Consul Edwin Schoenrich (5 political); Santo Domingo, Vice Consuls Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., and Elvin Seibert (1); Sao Paulo, Consul General Charles Cameron (1 political); Sault Ste. Marie, Consul Howard A. Bowman; Shanghai, Consul Jay C. Huston and Clerk S. E. Williams (1); Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham (1 political);

Consul Paul R. Josselyn (2 political); Sherbrooke, Consul Herndon W. Goforth; Singapore, Consul Roy E. B. Bower; Stavanger, Consul George Orr; Suva, Consul Quincy F. Roberts; Tallinn, Consul Harry E. Carlson (1 political); Tangier, Consul Donald F. Bigelow; Tegucigalpa, Consul Gaston Smith (1); Vice Consul Robert A. Acly (1); Tokyo, Consul General Arthur Garrels (telegram); Consul Leo D. Sturgeson (1); Vice Consul Hiram Bingham, Jr. (1); Toronto, Vice Consul Frank A. Schuler, Jr.; Tsinan, Vice Consul Ralph J. Blake; Tsingtao, Consul W. Roderick Dorsey; Vancouver, Consul Harold S. Tewell; Vienna, Consul General Ernest L. Harris; Warsaw, Consul Harry L. Franklin (1 political); Wellington, Consul General Calvin M. Hitch (1 political); Winnipeg, Consul General P. Stewart Heintzleman; Zurich, Vice Consul Cavendish W. Cannon (2).

Trade Letters received during the same period from the following named posts were accorded the rating of **VERY GOOD**:

Algiers; Amsterdam; Bahia (2); Bombay; Brisbane (2); Buenos Aires (3); Calcutta; Canton (2); Cape Town (4); Dublin; Durban; Edmonton; Genoa; Goteborg; Guadalajara; Guayaquil; Habana (2); Kobe; Kovno (2); La Paz; Lourenco Marques; Malmo; Medan; Mexico City (4); Milan (3); Oslo; Pernambuco; Port Limon; Prague; Rangoon; Rotterdam (2); Saloniki; Santiago de Cuba (2); Santo Domingo; Sao Paulo; Stavanger; Sydney, Australia; Tananarive; Tenerife (2); Tientsin (3); Toronto; Trieste; Zurich.

### VISA CORRESPONDENCE

Consul Joseph T. Gilman at Beirut, Syria, prepared a letter which received a rating of "Very Good" in the month of September.

### CITATIONS AS REPORTED IN AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL—FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1931

(Compiled by MISS LUCY CLARK, Clerk, American Consulate, Toronto)  
(Posts with at least four Excellent Reports or ten Excellent Trade Letters)

Consular Posts	Total				Summary		Grand
	Reports		Trade Letters				
	Ex.	V. G.	Ex.	V. G.			
1. Buenos Aires .....	5	24	33	60	38	104	122
2. Cape Town .....	7	4	26	59	33	63	96
3. Rotterdam .....	19	17	20	21	39	38	77
4. Mexico D. F. ....	4	4	21	32	25	36	61
5. Sao Paulo .....	4	14	11	19	15	33	48
6. Bucharest .....	0	12	15	16	15	28	43
7. Havana .....	17	8	2	14	19	22	41
8. Milan .....	0	9	10	21	10	30	40
9. Rio de Janeiro .....	1	6	10	23	11	29	40
10. Toronto .....	7	16	4	11	11	27	38
11. Montreal .....	6	10	3	15	9	25	34
12. Medan .....	4	8	4	16	8	24	32
13. Shanghai .....	10	12	4	4	14	16	30
14. Halifax, N. S. ....	4	10	3	9	7	19	26
15. Amsterdam .....	7	7	3	6	10	13	23
16. Goteburg .....	4	2	1	10	5	12	17
17. Naples .....	7	5	1	3	8	8	16
18. Athens .....	4	4	1	3	5	7	12
19. Copenhagen .....	4	5	1	0	5	5	10

**SHIPPING REPORT**

During the month of September, the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating **EXCELLENT** to a shipping report submitted by Vice Consul Charles A. Converse, Cape Town, South Africa.

**TRADE DETAILS**

The Division of Foreign Service Administration reports that during the period from September 14 to October 14, 1931, Vice Consul Henry S. Villard, formerly stationed at Teheran, Persia, but now on duty in the Department, visited New York for trade conference purposes.

**FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATION**

The Department of State announces that a written examination for commission to the Foreign Service will be held commencing January 18, 1932, at the following points: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington.

The oral tests completing the examination will be held in Washington beginning May 2, 1932.

Applicants desiring to qualify for the Foreign Service must be specially designated for examination. Applications for designation are to be addressed to the Secretary of State and must be filed not later than 40 days before the date set for the written examination. No designations for the examination to be held on January 18, 19, and 20, 1932, will be made after December 8, 1931.

In accordance with the provisions of the Executive order of June 7, 1931 (Article I, paragraph

*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**

3), waiving the necessity of written examination in the case of American clerks and employes in the Foreign Service who have rendered satisfactory service in such capacities for the five years immediately preceding application for appointment as Foreign Service Officer, an oral examination was held in Washington on October 13, 1931. Of the 11 candidates examined under the provisions of this order, one was successful, Walter J. Linthicum, Vice Consul at Vienna.

**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



PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS  
SYSTEM—"PANAIR"



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

PASSENGERS—AIR EXPRESS

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

Board of Directors

R. F. Hoyt, Chairman, S. S. Colt, Lyman Delano, S. M.  
Fairchild, G. B. Grosvenor, T. E. Hambleton, W. A. Har-  
riman, 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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated October 12, 1931, from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

It is with deep regret that the death of Mr. Charles E. Herring in Berlin is announced. He had served the Department as Commercial Attaché in Berlin, Tokyo, and Paris, having resigned last year because of ill health.

Mr. Henry C. MacLean has reentered the service of the Department as Commercial Attaché-at-large in Europe, his first assignment being Stockholm, where he will be in charge during the absence of Commercial Attaché T. O. Klath, who is returning to the States for leave and itinerary. Mr. MacLean, who was formerly Commercial Attaché at Rome and Paris, resigned two years ago to become the American Administrative Officer of the International Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Paris.

Several of our Latin American field officers represented the Department at the Pan-American Conference recently held in Washington. Among those in attendance were Commercial Attachés C. C. Brooks, from Montevideo; M. H. Bohan, from Lima; C. H. Cunningham, from Mexico City; George Peck, from Panama City; and Assistant Commercial Attaché A. F. Nufer, from Havana.

Mr. Robert A. Martin has been designated the Commercial Attaché to the American Legation at Panama

City, to succeed Commercial Attaché George Peck, who is being transferred to Guatemala. For the past year Mr. Martin has been connected with the Department's office in Panama City, prior to which time he was manager of the Grace Line for Colombia and Ecuador.

The position vacated by Commercial Attaché C. C. Brooks in Montevideo is being filled by the transfer of Commercial Attaché William A. Hodgman from Budapest. Mr. Brooks has been assigned to duty in Washington as Chief of the Latin American Division.

Mr. Harold P. Macgowan is being appointed as a relief man to Latin America. He sailed for his first assignment, Montevideo, on October 17. Mr. Macgowan has had extensive experience in Latin America, having served in San Juan, Panama City, Bogota and on travel status.

A daughter, Barbara Taliaferro, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Aylor in Washington on September 13. Mr. Aylor, recently Assistant Trade Commissioner at Guatemala, has been assigned to Caracas and will sail shortly with his family for his new post.

INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

The annual summary report of the "Round Tables and General Conferences" at the Eleventh Session, Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass., 1931, contains the following item:

"Another side of the tariff situation was presented by Mr. Wesley Frost, American Consul General at Montreal. Mr. Frost asserted that a wrong impression has been created by too general acceptance of a table of index numbers constructed by experts employed by the League of Nations and designed to show the relative 'obstructiveness' of different countries against the free flow of commerce. According to their table the United States ranks next to Spain in obstructiveness. On the basis of this table Sir Clive Morrison-Bell has constructed a map showing graphically the height of existing tariff walls. Both the table and the map have been given widespread publicity and are cited by such organizations as the Foreign Policy Association and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

"Mr. Frost then described the methods used by the League experts in the construction of the table, asserting that they gave too much weight to duties on manufactured goods, that they left out of account the force and volume of international trade currents, that they include tariff rates which are high but not obstructive and others which are low but very obstructive; and that they omit all reference to various administrative measures which are today as important in obstructing trade as are the actual tariffs. The table does not measure obstructiveness at all; it may give a rough and very inadequate idea of the relative tariff rates."



OUR AIR SERVICE A VITAL LINK WITH LATIN AMERICA

National Foreign Trade Council Issues Experience Pamphlet on Its Us

American planes, which have made an operating record of 99.7 percent over the schedules of our foreign air mail service to Latin America during the past year, provide an indispensable means of trade recovery, according to a statement issued by the National Foreign Trade Council on "Our Air Mail Service with Latin America."

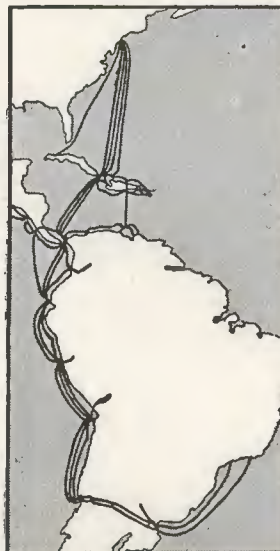
Next to its reliability, the Council's statement declares, our Latin-American air service has notably improved in recent years in point of frequency with the result that 70 percent of the 80,000 miles now flown weekly on its scheduled routes carry mail, passengers and express at a frequency of twice a week or oftener. There is still demand for more frequent services, and the Council especially recommends the stepping-up of the service to Rio de Janeiro and Santos from once to twice a week, on a par with the service which already operates twice a week to Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

The statement contains 36 pages of the "experience ledger" of bankers, exporters, steamship companies, and other foreign traders in the actual use of the Latin-American air mail. It strongly recommends the wider use of inter-American communication through the air as a means of securing faster schedules, more frequent services, better equipment, and the certain growth of trade that will come from our present supremacy in this new field of communication when the tide of business turns. The Council's statement continues as follows:

At present our planes constitute the only line in Latin America with the dimensions of a continental system. It is strategically based on the Panama Canal and it traverses direct routes to all the important cities in Latin America by the shortest practicable distance. Its supremacy in the field is not accidental but is the result of a coordination of effort between the Government and private business which has left our Latin-American air system room to expand with the growing needs of American foreign trade. And American business men will find its leadership in the field not only a vital help in the impending time of recovery but a permanent instrumentality for friendlier understanding and better business relations between the peoples of the Americas.

Air lines controlled by our European competitors and by Latin-American companies cover a combined mileage of about 20,000 miles and fly in

NOT MILES . . .



MINUTES!

● Rio far from New York? On the map, certainly... thousands of miles. But distance means little. It's time that counts today...and the Americas are neighbors, no farther apart than a mere matter of minutes, via All America Cables.

All America Cables take the short cut to Central America, South America and the West Indies. They pulse in a steady rhythm with the business of wheat and meat and coffee, of oil and tools and every need of civilized nations. They speed business, and because they also maintain the accuracy and dependability that come with fifty years of experience, the business of the Americas is entrusted to them for communication.

Use All America Cables.

The International System of which All America Cables is a part offers a world-wide service of coordinated record communications . . . to and within the United States and Canada via Postal Telegraph . . . to Europe, Asia and The Orient via Commercial Cables . . . to Central America, South America and the West Indies via All America Cables . . . and to ships at sea via Mackay Radio.

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

All America Cables

Commercial Cables



Postal Telegraph

Mackay Radio



**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

the aggregate about 90,000 miles weekly while our own services operate on unified routes 18,000 miles long and fly about 80,000 miles a week.

American lines have the advantage, however, of making direct connections with 18 of the 20 Latin-American republics, while they carry mail over all save the last stages of the other two—Bolivia and Paraguay.

What our foreign air service chiefly needs is patronage by American foreign traders. At the present time more than half the air mail dispatched from Argentina and Brazil, the wealthiest countries of Latin America, is sent to the United States, although the bulk of ordinary outgoing mail still goes to Europe. This distinctive feature of our business contact is, therefore, appreciated by the people we are most interested in satisfying—our customers in Latin America's industrial centers.

We must have a twice-a-week service down the east coast to Rio and Santos, and we must have a thrice-a-week service down the west coast and over the Andes to Buenos Aires and Montevideo if we are to get the full benefit of the extensive ground services, radio equipment, landing fields, and other necessary elements of this great system. This part of the equipment of an air line must be practically as great for once-a-week service as for three, four or five times a week. It is in establishing the proper frequency that the greatest development of the American service is yet to be made. The equipment is ready, but full use of it is not being made. American manufacturers long ago learned the important lesson that full use of plant reduces overhead. When Congress and the Administration apply that principle to the foreign air service the problem of its essential development will be fairly on the way to complete solution.

#### DECISION OF CONTROLLER GENERAL McCARL

Airplanes can not be used by Government workers for the "mere expediting of Government business," Controller General McCarl ruled today.

This principle was laid down in a decision given the Treasury Department in which an item of \$1.50 "excess cost of transportation by airplane" was denied William D. Peck, special Treasury agent.

Airplanes can be used on Government business, McCarl held, only in an emergency such as "an occurrence which could not have been anticipated and could not have been postponed and which required the immediate presence of the employes for the purpose of saving life or averting disaster."

The airplane trip by Peck was from Seattle to Portland, Oreg., and return.—*Washington Evening Star*, October 27, 1931.

# Greater Love Has No Man

By ROBERT JANZ, *Vice Consul, Guatemala, Guatemala*

CONSUL WOOFUS lolled back in the hammock and wiggled his bare toes. The huge tree shaded him from the blistering sun, while an occasional puff of air cooled his fevered forehead. The luxury of this noon-day siesta was indeed welcome, as it had been an unusually strenuous morning, what with one cable and two letters arriving almost simultaneously.

One of the letters had contained a peculiar request, and after taking a sip from the cool glass beside him, Consul Woofus slowly read it through again:

DEAR SIR:

I am an American citizen, and have been corresponding for some time with a young lady in your territory by the name of Carmen Rivera, object of matrimony. I have just about decided to come to her home for the ceremony, but never having seen the lady, thought I would write to

you first for a little information. Am especially interested in knowing whether she is a good cook.

Yours truly,

A. M. JONES.

It was several days later that Consul Woofus made his preliminary report to Mr. Jones:

DEAR SIR:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 1, 1910, requesting information relative to the matrimonial and culinary qualifications of Miss Carmen Rivera. While no responsibility may be assumed by this office for any transactions which you may have with Miss Rivera, it may be said that she apparently enjoys a very good reputation. It has been impossible to obtain full information about her as she does not reside in this city, but as soon as a complete investigation has

Correct lubrication of industrial machinery clear around the world demands a knowledge of an infinite variety of machines and conditions in all countries. From a background of 64 years' experience, Vacuum Oil Company service and lubricants have achieved world-wide recognition.



Lubricating Oils

# 77%

of the world's largest manufacturers\* use Vacuum Oil Company's lubricants for their exacting requirements.

\*Not including oil companies.

## VACUUM OIL COMPANY



been made, a further report will be made to you.  
Very truly yours.

The same day, Consul Woofus wrote to Miss Rivera.

DEAR MADAM :

This Consulate has been requested to furnish up-to-date information about you, and it will be greatly appreciated if you will return the enclosed World Trade Directory report, filled out as completely as possible.

Very truly yours.

In due course, Consul Woofus received his report. A letter came with it.

DEAR CONSUL WOOFUS :

I am returning your report, and have filled it out as you requested. I am also enclosing my photograph. I possess no capital, but have \$300,000 in cash.

Lovingly yours.

Consul Woofus pondered for some time. He was a conscientious man who went at his duties slowly, and was not inclined to make rash decisions. Nevertheless, that afternoon he sent a telegram to Miss Carmen Rivera.

"Are you sure about the three hundred thousand dollars?"

Upon receipt of an affirmative answer, Consul Woofus again went into executive session, at the close of which he prepared a collect cable for Mr. A. M. Jones.

"Ignore my letter of May 10 strongly advise against marriage lady a terrible cook stop as of possible interest am forwarding by mail a sheet giving general information about this district."

It was some weeks later that the local train was making its daily journey to the republic's single seaport. At one of the windows sat a lady, not too young, not too beautiful, but undoubtedly a lady. Until that morning, she had been known as Senorita Carmen Rivera, but now she had taken on the less musical though more substantial name of Woofus. Consul Woofus sat beside her, gazing peacefully ahead. She reached over and gently patted his hand, whereupon he turned and smiled affectionately at her.

"Isn't love wonderful?" mused the former Miss Rivera. And as Consul Woofus sighed his contented affirmation, he added, inaudibly, as if in silent prayer, "Three hundred thousand dollars!"



## 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



A POLITICAL BOOK-SHELF

By JOHN CARTER

One of the few really fascinating political books of the year is now available in "The Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens" (Harcourt Brace, \$3.75). To many of us, Steffens is only a name faintly suggestive of something radical, but to those who can remember the period of 1900-1914 and the "muck-raking" era in American politics, Lincoln Steffens is a portent. His biography is, like all great autobiographies, unmarred by reticence, modesty or doubt. It is the story of the development of a point of view in American politics, the odyssey of a reformer who set out to understand why our cities were corrupt and who fetched up by believing that corruption had become, nationally and internationally, an organic process of political change which would continue until economics and politics were united in one single social organization.

The book, however, is worth reading for more than its point of view. It gives first-hand accounts of men and events all over the world, from New York of the Parkhurst sermons and the Tammany scandals to the Treaty of Versailles, Lenin, Wilson, and Moscow. It is the last illustration of the Protestant doctrine of the Conviction of Sin in American and in world politics.

More specialized in interest but of current importance is R. Stanley McCordock's "British Far-Eastern Policy: 1894-1900" (Columbia University Press, \$6). This is a thorough and astute analysis of British policy through the "Battle of Concessions" and the Boxer Rebellion. It demonstrates that British policy, though self-interested, was friendly to China during the period under review and that the real international force behind John Hay's Open Door policy was the British desire to protect and expand their trade in China.

Scott Nearing has written a book entitled "War" (Vanguard Press). It has a long sub-title, which eludes my memory, but its general theory is that war is the instrument of foreign and domestic oppression employed by the "ruling classes" against the interest and will of the "masses." It is brilliantly written in spots, and shows evidence of painstaking care in amassing data. It is thoroughly documented but its theme-song is so patently "All Power to the Soviets" that it must be read with caution by those who do not feel that Communism is the absolute end of warfare, if by warfare one means the use of violence as an instrument of policy, whether that policy be formulated by a group of capitalists, of labor leaders, by a political party or by a national government.

The NEW Model No. 6  
UNDERWOOD  
STANDARD  
IS HERE!



Typewriter beauty is given a new significance . . . speed and ease of operation a new meaning . . . in the new model No. 6. For years the activities of the great Underwood Laboratories have been centered upon it. For months, details of its construction . . . the development of its startling new features . . . the records of its revolutionary performance have been closely guarded secrets.

But now, it is here . . . complete . . . proven . . . its period of engineering, testing and checking behind it . . . its era of performance before it . . . ready, willing, anxious to serve you . . . the New Underwood Standard Typewriter.

See the New Underwood Standard Model No. 6 at our office . . . or at your own office . . . today!

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*



... but why  
 "pink tooth brush"  
 with my teeth so  
 white and clean?

Of course you're frightened when "pink" shows upon your tooth brush. For "pink tooth brush" warns that your gums have become unhealthily soft, unsound!

Tasty but tender modern food, and the habit of eating too hurriedly have made your gums "touchy," infirm and opened them to attack from gingivitis, Vincent's disease, or pyorrhoea—troubles that threaten even the soundest teeth.

But the threatening "pink" tinge will quickly disappear with the regular use of Ipana Tooth Paste and gum massage!

**Bring health to gums with Ipana and massage!**

Massage, with brush or fingers, is what dentists prescribe for bleeding gums. And many say "with Ipana." For Ipana is not only delightful to the taste, cleansing to the teeth, but its soft, gritless ingredients are kind and healing to the gums.

For Ipana contains ziratol, a preparation long used by the profession for its efficiency in toning and invigorating tender gum tissue. When "pink" appears, give your gums the health they need with massage and Ipana! Speed the sluggish flow of blood. Send it coursing through the cells, bringing them new strength, building them back to vigor. The threat of dread diseases will quickly disappear!

\* \* \*

Ipana will please you with its taste. It will keep your teeth flashing white—and bring new health and firmness to weak, undernourished gums.

Start tonight with Ipana. Go to your druggist and get a full-size tube today. It's the best dentifrice that money can buy, and that kind of a dentifrice, like that kind of a dentist, is never a luxury.

Sold in all the principal cities of the world.

I P A N A  
 T O O T H P A S T E

Bristol-Myers Co., 75 West Street, N. Y., U. S. A.

HOLY WEEK IN POPAYAN

By KATHLEEN TOWER, Cali

(Continued from page 451)

gorgeous of the floats is that which bears the Master in His casket of tortoise shell inlaid with silver and mother-of-pearl. The Christ of this tableau is seen at peace, bearing the marks of the crucifixion but with no sign of suffering. The Sorrowing Mother, robed in finest velvet, is carried on the last paso.

The streets are thronged with visitors from afar as well as residents of Popayán and the surrounding country, who stand with bared heads, eyes eager to recognize each detail of the figures they have known since childhood. Stringed and brass instruments play decorous music, incense and flowers perfume the air. The profoundest devotion is evinced by everyone from the tiny lads who announce the arrival of the procession to the priests who walk with the bearers of the floats. Police stand idle because everyone is too deeply impressed by the beauty and splendor of the scene to be disorderly. The crowd moves from one side of the city to another in order to see the procession again. When the long line of flickering lights has passed for the last time the bystander is left with the feeling of living in a distant and flower-scented past.

BEHIND THE SCENES

Behind the scenes the player king  
 Wears but a worthless crown;  
 He casts it by with careless fling  
 And hobnobs with the clown.  
 The lover, knave and yokel low,  
 The princess in her teens,  
 Are all one station if you go  
 Behind the scenes.

Behind the scenes—two-edged thought  
 To prick inflated worth!  
 Month well the lines ye have been taught,  
 Oh, great ones of the earth.  
 Stride grandly in your rich array,  
 Lords, ladies, kings and queens;  
 There's One that watcheth you alway  
 Behind the scenes!

GEORGE HORTON.

From "Poems of An Exile" (Bobbs-Merrill Company, publishers, Indianapolis, 1931).



"The Home," a beautifully illustrated Australian journal, had in its issue of July 1, 1931, several pictures of table decorations and arrangements, among which was one in the home of Mrs. Roger C. Tredwell, "Chatsworth," Point Piper, overlooking Sydney Harbor, showing some lovely china and silverware acquired by Mrs. Tredwell in China and Japan; while in the issue of August 1, 1931, under the caption "Teak and Antique," was another picture of some charming teakwood furniture with insets of carved panels that Mrs. Tredwell had obtained from an old Chinese temple.

In the Weekly List of Selected United States Government Publications, issued October 14, 1931, by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., mention was made of a series of leaflets being issued by the Office of Education, intended to assist men and women in the selection of a life career, and recounting the difficulties, the advantages, educational requirements, etc., of various professions. Apparently 12 or more leaflets have so far appeared, and among the titles of these "Career Leaflets," are: Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Dentistry, Medicine, Librarianship, etc. The charge for each leaflet is 5 cents.

### FEDERAL INCOME TAX

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

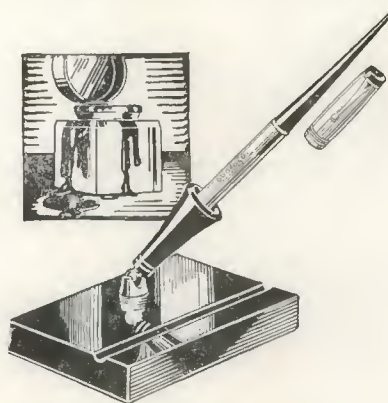
WASHINGTON, September 19, 1931.

The Honorable,  
The Secretary of State.

SIR: Reference is made to your letter dated April 1, 1931, in which you state that apparently under section 116(a) of the Revenue Act of 1928, American Foreign Service Officers when on duty at their posts in foreign countries for more than six months in any calendar year are not subject to Federal income tax on their earned income or salary, but, if on duty or on leave in the United States for more than six months in any calendar year, they are subject to Federal income tax. You refer to T. D. 3112 which provides that the amounts deducted and withheld from the basic salary, pay, or compensation of employes in the Civil Service of the United States as contributions to retirement funds shall be reported by such employes for tax purposes.

You further state that the question has arisen whether retired Foreign Service Officers, receiving retirement pay toward which they have contributed, are required to pay income tax on such retirement pay, particularly upon that portion which they have personally contributed and "which has already been included in income tax payments." In the event that retirement pay is to be included in income tax returns you assume that the rule regarding foreign residence as expressed in section 116(a) of the act is applicable to retirement pay as it is to pay while on active duty. You desire to be advised whether

## Keep Pace ...with the Times!



Once ink wells had to be tolerated. Now, the Parker Desk Set makes them unnecessary. The smooth writing Parker Duofold Pen contains its own ink and fits in a handsome base. It is always ready for writing—within sight and reach.

And the Parker Duofold Pen is easily converted for pocket use. You get two pens at the price of one.

## Parker Duofold Desk Sets

14

SOLD BY GOOD STORES EVERYWHERE  
Distributors in all principal cities

1 311



the retirement pay of Foreign Service Officers must be included in income tax returns.

In reply you are advised that according to I. T. 2162 (C. B. IV-1, page 29) retirement pay received by American Foreign Service Officers is subject to income tax to the extent that the aggregate amount of the payments exceeds the amounts withheld from the compensation of the Foreign Service Officers.

Section 116(a) of the Revenue Act of 1928 provides that an individual citizen of the United States, a bonafide nonresident of the United States for more than six months during the taxable year, is not required to include in his gross income amounts received from sources without the United States if such amounts constitute earned income as defined in section 31 of the act.

In Mimeograph 3283 (C. B. IV-1, page 14) it is held that the term "earned income" includes retirement pay. Such retirement pay (meaning, as used here and throughout the balance of this letter, the payments received by a Foreign Service Officer after there has first been paid to him an aggregate amount equal to the amounts previously deducted from his compensation) represents additional compensation for services rendered. Since it is assumed that the retirement pay received by a Foreign Service Officer represents compensation for services rendered during his entire period of employment, that portion of the retirement pay received during any taxable year which the total period during which services were rendered without the United States bears to the entire period of employment of the Foreign Service Officer, is compensation for services rendered without the United States and, therefore, constitutes earned income from sources without the United States which is, under section 116(a) of the Revenue Act of 1928, exempt from taxation and not required to be included in gross income in the case of a retired Foreign Service Officer who is a citizen of the United States and is away from the United States for more than six months during the taxable year the retirement pay is received. Thus, the retirement pay of an American Foreign Service Officer is subject to the same treatment as his ordinary pay in that it is exempt from income taxation only when it represents compensation for services rendered without the United States, whether or not during the taxable year, and is received in a taxable year more than six months of which was spent outside the United States.

Respectfully,

A. W. MELLON,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

### 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.)

GHEENT, BELGIUM,  
September 22, 1931.

MY DEAR MR. INGRAM: I am inclined to doubt whether your Florence correspondent himself followed the advice offered to Consular Officers on page 343 of the September JOURNAL, since in that event he would doubtless have noted the fact that paragraphs 1531 and 1695, cited in the Customs Court decision referred to, relate not to the present tariff but to the tariff of 1922, now obsolete.

On dutifully examining the two paragraphs so numbered in the tariff of 1930, I find that the second pertains to "Horses or mules imported for immediate slaughter," which seems somewhat remote from the matter of free entry of household effects belonging to return foreign residents. The first paragraph cited perhaps carries a closer application, in the suggestion of pocket flasks contained in the last clause thereof!

With personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

W. M. PARKER MITCHELL.

### CONTENTS

	PAGE
AMERICA AND THE NEW EUROPE— <i>By Pierre de L. Boal</i> .....	429
THE WORLD SERIES— <i>By Paul W. Eaton</i> ...	432
SOUTHERN FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION...	436
OFFICE OF COORDINATION AND REVIEW.....	441
VICE PRESIDENTIAL OATH OF OFFICE.....	443
NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD.....	444
HOLY WEEK IN POPAYAN— <i>By Kathleen Tower</i> .....	451
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES.....	452
BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.....	455
IN MEMORIAM.....	456
COMMERCIAL WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.....	457
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES .....	460
OUR AIR SERVICE A VITAL LINK WITH LATIN AMERICA .....	461
GREATER LOVE HAS NO MAN— <i>By Robert Jans</i> .....	463
A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF— <i>By John Carter</i> ..	465
BEHIND THE SCENES—( <i>Poem</i> ) <i>By George Horton</i> .....	466

**We Will  
Bond You**

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



DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR  
OFFICERS

WILL ENJOY

THE WILLARD

with its large rooms, high ceilings and outside bath-rooms. 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.

Single Rooms with Bath—\$4 and upward  
Double Rooms with Bath—\$6 and upward

Unexcelled cuisine and service at very moderate prices  
in

Main Dining Room and Coffee Shop  
A la carte and Table d'hote meals

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

On Famous Pennsylvania Ave. at Fourteenth and F Sts.  
TWO BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

FRANK S. HIGHT, *President*



POWER STATION

ENGINEERING  
CONSTRUCTION

BUILDERS OF  
SUPERSTRUCTURES  
AS WELL AS  
SUBSTRUCTURES



IRRIGATION DAM

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

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY

NEW YORK

ATLANTA  
PITTSBURGH

CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES  
MONTREAL

LONDON  
MEXICO CITY

LIMA  
CARTAGENA

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY (FOREIGN)

NEW YORK

LONDON  
PARIS

TOKYO

ATHENS  
BRUSSELS

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 44 AVENUE DES CHAMPS ELYSÉES  
Nice  
6 JARDIN du ROI ALBERT I<sup>er</sup>

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

*Head Office:* 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

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

BANQUE NATIONALE DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI

*Head Office:* PORT AU-PRINCE, HAITI

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY

*Head Office:* 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE  
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK



OFFICES IN 50 LEADING  
AMERICAN CITIES

*Foreign Offices:* LONDON . AMSTERDAM . GENEVA . TOKIO . SHANGHAI  
*Canadian Offices:* MONTREAL . TORONTO

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

London Offices

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