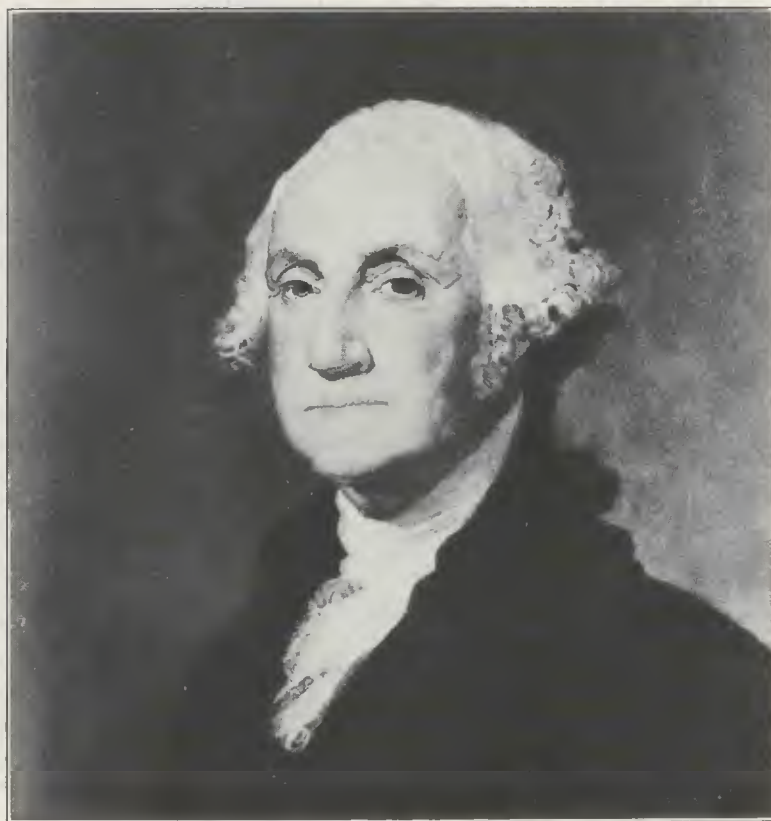


THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
WASHINGTON by Stuart

Vol. IX MARCH, 1932 No. 3

BANKING AND INVESTMENT SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The National City Bank of New York and Affiliated Institutions



THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK



HEAD OFFICE: 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

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



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

Paris

60 AVENUE DES CHAMPS ELYSÉES 41 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN

Nice

6 JARDIN du ROI ALBERT 1^{er}.

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'HAÏTI

Head Office: PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAÏTI

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 PRINCIPAL
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

54, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. 2

11, WATERLOO PLACE, S. W. 1

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. IX, No. 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1932

Albania—The Land of the Eagle People

(Seen from the American Legation windows in Tirana)

By HERMAN BERNSTEIN, *American Minister to Albania*

FROM the windows of the new American Legation in Tirana one can see many quaint and fascinating sights, which afford a picture of Albanian life in all its variegated colors and shades.

From the front windows I can see our flower garden tended by an Albanian gardener who claims to have worked in the old Sultan's palace in Constantinople and by a former Russian officer who had fled from the Bolsheviks and served in the Wrangel forces, and then had come to Albania with the little army led by Ahmed Zog when he returned to power after his exile in Belgrade. Further away, at the

Legation's gate, stands the lodge of the two *kavasses* of the Legation, Suleiman and Rasim, Albanians who had spent a number of years in the United States. Suleiman is regarded by the Albanians as particularly fortunate not only be-

cause he is with the American Legation, but also because he is the proud father of five boys. Daughters require dowries when given in marriage in Albania, while sons bring dowries to their parents.

In front of the Legation gate is the new road leading from Durazzo to Elbasan and Korcha. Durazzo, on the Adriatic, is Albania's most important port. The city, now small, with a population of about 10,000, was at one time a great center of commerce, linking the West with the East. Built about 700 years before the Christian era, Durazzo, known in the past as Dyrrachium, witnessed scenes of glory, of

bloody battles, of the conflict between the armies of Caesar and Pompey, and of the Crusaders on their way to the Holy Land. It is believed that there, too, on the shores of the Adriatic, St. Paul preached Christianity.



HERMAN BERNSTEIN
American Minister to Albania



The new Elbassan road, now being completed, leads to Korcha, which is one of the most progressive and modern towns in Albania chiefly because of the influence of the Albanians who had emigrated to the United States and who returned to Korcha after having acquired considerable material wealth and the ways and customs of America. Some returned on visits to their native land and brought with them conceptions of American business and farming methods and a higher standard of living, which was gradually introduced in the Korcha district. For years Korcha has also been receiving substantial sums sent by Albanian Americans to their relatives in their native land. For this reason America is popular in Albania. Albania is also grateful to America for the late President Wilson's aid given to the cause of Albanian independence at a very critical period during the Peace Conference. Other reasons for Albania's appreciation of America are the American schools in Tirana and Kavaje, conducted by the American Red Cross and the Near East Foundation, and the anti-malaria work of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Beyond the new Elbassan Road I can see from our front windows a large field, barracks, soldiers drilling; horses, cows, sheep grazing—scenes of military training blending with pastoral idyls of peace. Sometimes I hear the sound of machine guns re-echoing in the mountains. And

soon after I hear shepherds playing tuneful melodies on their pipes, or peasants singing Oriental songs as they pass on their diminutive horses or tiny donkeys. Here and there I see scattered new houses of Albanian officials and notables. Some of the foreign Legations are also to be erected opposite the American Legation. A short distance away, I see the hill on which the new palace of the queen mother is being constructed.

As I turn to the windows on the right, facing the city of Tirana, the capital of Albania, named after Teheran about 300 years ago, I see herds of black and white sheep, buffalo, cows, stately cypress trees, mosques, slender white minarets. Then the modest palace of the queen mother and the five princesses, the sisters of King Zog, the new prison, the rather imposing new ministerial buildings and the City Hall in the center of Tirana; the old palace of King Zog, the only king in Europe who has risen to power as the son of a brave, distinguished mountain chieftain, who fought for his country as a youth, who then held the posts of Minister of the Interior, Prime Minister and President, and who in 1928 was proclaimed King by the Constituent Assembly. The ruler of the Eagle People, as the Albanians are called, is a tall, slender, intelligent young man of 36 who bears himself with simple yet impressive dignity and poise.

At night the lights of Tirana shine gaily and



TIRANA, ALBANIA

Photo from H. Bernstein

Panorama of the town as seen from the new American Legation, 1931



make the capital appear much larger than it is. On national holidays the streets, the clock tower and the minarets are decorated with the Red and Black Albanian flags, and with many-colored electric illuminations.

From the rear windows I see the purple Albanian Alps at sunset, with snow-capped Mount Dajti in the center. I often see aeroplanes passing over it, eagles soaring, snow on the mountaintop, green foliage at the foot of the mountain, and in our garden, but a short distance away, roses blooming in December. I see a few low, typical Albanian red-roofed dwellings of mud brick; golden haystacks arranged in fanciful design; the shadows of clouds falling across the mountain; and from time to time bright double Albanian rainbows against the background of Mount Dajti. Beyond these Alps is Kruja, the home of Skanderbeg, George Castrioti, the Albanian Washington who fought for Albanian independence in the fifteenth century and for a number of years held out victoriously against the Turks. Skanderbeg, whose praise was sung by Longfellow in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn," was not only a great soldier and liberator, but, judging from his last testament to his son, also a wise and far-sighted statesman. That his people worship him may be gathered from the fact that more than 400 years after his death many Albanians still wear black jackets in mourning for their national hero.

From the windows on the left I see the winding road to Elbasan, the famous Roman Via Egnatia, which in the early days of the Christian era led from Durazzo to Salonica. I see low rolling hills, on one of which stands an abandoned Bektashi sanctuary surrounded by trees. Below is a small hut, now used as a cafe, where gypsies dance and play their loud, weird, often jarring music all night long, during the summer and autumn months. Many of the men and women passing along the Elbasan road are ragged, barefooted. Sometimes they wear artistically embroidered costumes of rich and beautiful designs. Occasionally a woman is seen carrying on her head a colored wooden cradle

with her baby. Often a veiled woman passes by, riding on a donkey, carrying her child in one arm, and holding an open umbrella in the other hand—not to protect her from the rain or the bright sunlight, but rather as a mark of distinction among Moslem Albanians. I see a long procession of donkeys, horses, mules, buffalo, oxen, especially on Thursdays, when farmers from neighboring villages come to market in Tirana. The beasts are small and lean; the men and women are slender, erect, sad-eyed, rarely smiling, often singing plaintively, their voices ringing clearly like silver bells. Now I see a green-turbaned, tall Hodja riding on a little donkey, his feet swaying rhythmically, almost touching the ground. The people, though still superstitious, know no religious conflicts or strife in Albania. The religious heads of the Moslems, the Catholics and the Orthodox live in harmony, and their followers occasionally worship in one another's houses of prayer.

As I look out of the Legation windows I see growing Tirana, the capital of the Eagle People, assuming modern form, the people adopting externally the progressive ways of the West, yet still clinging to some of their own fine ancient tradi-



Photo from H. Bernstein

FOUR ALBANIANS GO TO MARKET



tions which have undergone no change for centuries; building an independent state, the smallest of the Balkan states, which holds such an important position on the Adriatic. In Albania the Orient and the Occident rub shoulders as in few other lands. The Albanian women are held in high esteem by the men. A woman traveling alone is safe anywhere in Albania. And no man need fear the ancient vengeance of a foe if accompanied by one of his womenfolk. The Albanian's proverbial hospitality and sense of honor have not deteriorated in the process of the country's rapid march toward modernization.

Some day the tourists in quest of strange and beautiful scenery, of peculiar customs and costumes that are different, will discover this quaintest of European lands. If they delay their visit to Albania, they will be too late. Much of Albania's fascinating quaintness is disappearing, making way for the western garb and the nerve-racking tempo of modern life.

FROM PILLAR TO POST

By ROBERT G. MCGREGOR, JR., *Vice Consul,
Antwerp, Belgium*

There is scarcely a more balanced emotion than effecting a normal transfer. Most of us have experienced the feelings caused by that Department telegram ordering a change of post. A few code words transmitted over the air from that august body known as the Personnel Board, to you, a Foreign Service Officer, calls up such various thoughts and feelings at the time received that it is not until we are actually en route, with memories of the last post and hopes for the new one, that we may clearly sense the feeling of absolute contentment, which this momentous event calls forth.

Yet there are certain times during the course of effecting a transfer that stand out; a period starting with the knowledge and the news itself and ending with one's arrival at the new post.

I was frantic to get the post report about my new station. It arrived and I dashed home to read its contents to my wife, who bore not a little of the excitement with me. We found that the electric toaster we could not use would be available in our new post since the voltage was 220. But then we will have to scrap all our light bulbs. We may get out the golf sticks again and play on tufted greens of real grass. But then we won't be able to lay the blame for poor putts to uneven sand greens. "Theaters are available in large number; grand opera is a winter amusement"—reads the report. No more canned music for us!

At this point Joseph, our carefully trained servant, informs us that two callers had been told that we were not at home. He clicks his heels and shuts the door behind him. Instinctively we turn to the section of the report entitled "Living Conditions." My wife remembers the stumbling awkwardness that was Joseph when first we got him; how he had greeted our first two callers and making glasses over his eyes with thumbs and forefingers had informed us "quelqu'un pour vous voir." We read "untrained servants are available at modest salaries"; we say nothing but are conscious of old difficulties in new surroundings.

In two weeks our house is dismantled. We watch objects of affection disappear into yawning crates and barrels. We wonder if they'll arrive whole. With trepidation we trust our most valued vase to the fumbling hands of a native packer, hardly daring to follow the process of its burial in straw and paper until it has lost its identity.

We hold an auction sale of valueless left-overs for which we sheepishly ask fabulous prices from kind friends. We turn over our locally secured mangey dog and scraggly cat to our neighbor wondering if they know how fond of them we had grown.

Some trivial incident such as marking "file" on a large dossier you have followed with interest at the office will bring one to realize that enormous sense of regret one can accumulate in these hectic few days before departure. The day arrives sped on with farewell parties and last minute details of office work and you are standing on the deck of a ship taking a last view of faces and places you've known so well. You must not weep but you cannot refrain from the admission that the emotion is closely akin to that childish pastime.

Here one's emotions reach another turning point. The steamer plows away and you awake from your reverie to find your post away in the distance; you walk up deck and before you lies a vast expanse of sea—beyond it—your future home and work. You are dumbly conscious of this.

As I write the ship is still plowing toward a wide horizon line and my new post is over its edge. Moments like these, which I'm utilizing in writing, are precious; they do not often occur—when you can think with pride of former friends and work and can speculate with all the world ahead of you; nor last long—because there is the thought, often recurring, of unfinished dossiers your successor must struggle with—and then—what are we going to do with that vase if it's broken?

Tombs of the Habsburgs in Vienna

By FRANCIS R. STEWART, *Consul, Vienna*

SURROUNDED by high modern houses amid the roaring noise of a great metropolis there exists in the center of Vienna (on the Neuer Markt), like a world in itself which has nothing in common with the rushing bustle in the streets and the modern luxury of its environs, the Isle of the Dead, the famous tombs of the Capuchins. The Convent Chapel under which the tombs have been constructed was founded by Emperor Matthias (1557-1619) who intended the original vault beneath the chapel to be a final resting place for himself and his Empress, Anna.

From 1291, when Rudolf von Habsburg, the first German Emperor of the Habichtsbürger race, felt his end approaching and rode to Speyer where he wished to die and be laid away, down through the centuries until 1633 the tombs of the

Habsburgs were scattered throughout German Europe and even into Italy and to Spain. Matthias, the fiftieth sovereign to wear Charlemagne's crown and the tenth successor of Rudolf von Habsburg, perhaps to satisfy the wishes of his pious Anna to await the Great Judgment Day bare of all splendor rather than to be surrounded by luxury after death, decided to have this second convent built for the Capuchins, whose devoted and retired life had made a deep impression upon the Empress.

They were not permitted, however, to even witness the laying of the cornerstone of the structure and it remained for Emperor Ferdinand II, in 1633, a year after the building was completed, to see their remains transferred with great solemnities and given into the care of the Monks. The



Photo from Francis R. Stewart

The sarcophagus of Emperor Joseph I (1711) stands in the right foreground. Back of it that of Empress Christina with the exceptionally artistically executed veiled head of a woman on each corner. Opposite that of Emperor Charles V. The Maria Theresia sepulcher is beyond the grating

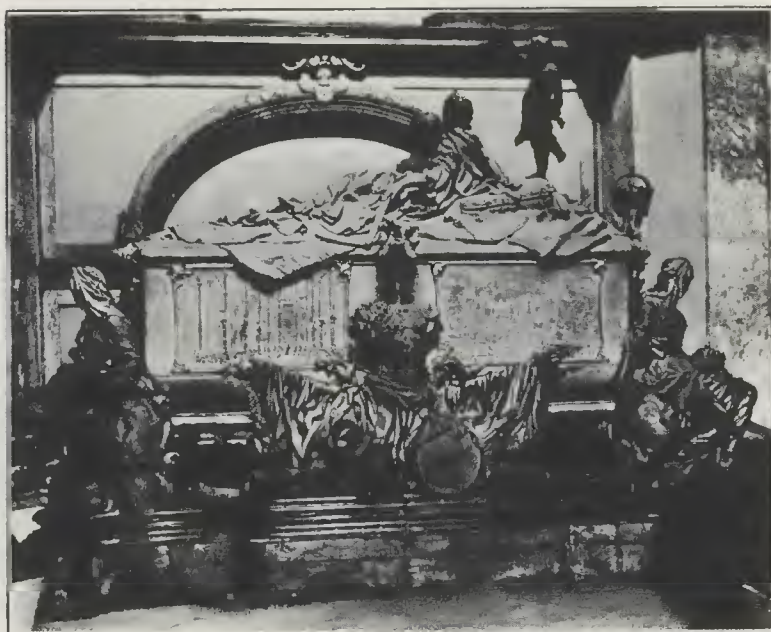


Photo from Francis R. Stewart

The gorgeous double sarcophagus of Empress Maria Theresia and her husband, Emperor Franz von Lothringen. On the top their resurrection on the Day of Judgment

founders had the dark tomb to themselves for a short time only. Matthias' successors, the Second and Third Ferdinands, followed him within a comparatively short time and with their mother, in compliance with the latter's wish, were entombed beside the imperial couple in the tomb of the Capuchins. In 1852 the casket containing the remains of Empress Anna was found to be damaged and was ordered to be opened by Emperor Franz Josef. The commission that carried out the instruction were astonished to find after a lapse of 234 years that part of the eyes and the right hand were completely intact whereas the rest of the body had decayed entirely.

The year 1932 brings the 300th anniversary of the day on which the members of the ancient Franciscan order, fulfilling the wishes of their royal benefactors, moved from their original settlement near "Saint Ullrich on the Plätzl" where today stands the Kloster occupied by the followers of Peter Mechitar, to the center of Vienna and assumed charge of their new home. The year 1932 brings also the 100th anniversary of the death of the Duke of Reichstadt, the only son of Napoleon Bonaparte, who rests like his mother, Maria Louise, by the side of his imperial grandfather, Emperor Franz I, under the watchful eyes of the Monks.

The latter event is of present interest because of the efforts being made by certain persons in France to induce the Austrian Government to permit his remains to be transferred to that country for burial at the side of his illustrious father. This decision, it is said, rests with the ex-Empress Zita now living in exile who, as the head of the Habsburgs, has the final say if burial in the Capuchin Tombs is possible and, therefore, also if after burial there the remains can be removed.

The desire of the founders being to provide a last resting place only for themselves, construction was restricted to the present "Tomb of the Angels," a bare windowless room directly below the Imperial Chapel which very soon could not meet the demands for space and little by little was expanded into a family tomb for the House of Habsburg-Lothringen. To the small "Tomb of the Angels" was added the "Leo-

pold" and to that the "Charles," then followed in order the cupolaed tomb of Maria Theresia, the "Franz and Ferdinand," the so-called "Toscana Tomb" and finally the two tombs constructed by order of the late Emperor Franz Josef I, which bear his name. There are in the Capuchin Tombs, in addition to the hearts of three empresses, whose remains are buried elsewhere, 136 members of the Habsburg family and Countess Caroline Fuchs, Maria Theresia's beloved companion, awaiting the Day of Resurrection in three urns and in simple coffins or splendid sarcophaguses.

Permission for the dead to enter must be requested at the door leading into the tombs. Three times a knock is heard upon the closed door whereupon a Monk on guard opens from within and asks: "Who desires to enter?" When the reply is given "Emperor so-and-so" the door closes with the remark: "I do not know him." A second time the door is knocked upon, is opened and closed. Only on the third occasion when to the question of the Monk the master of ceremonies answers, "A poor sinner begs to be allowed to enter" are the double doors opened wide and the funeral procession moves downward.

The last expansion possible beneath the chapel, which extends under the High Altar, resulted in a beautiful tomb in which now stand the most



elaborate group of sarcophaguses to be found anywhere in the world, among them that of Leopold I, during whose reign there was the terrible second siege of Vienna by the Turks; opposite that of his son, Emperor Josef I, resting on four death masks grinning through open visors; that of Empress Christina, mother of Maria Theresa, carried by four large eagles in position to fly and with its four corners decorated with veiled female heads expressing such delicate symptoms of mourning that even present day artists stop to admire them; that of Emperor Charles VI, father of Maria Theresa for whom he secured the throne by Pragmatic Sanction, resting on four reclining lions while on top of the sarcophagus which is decorated with emblems, scutcheons and flags, sits a figure representing Austria in mourning, holding in her right hand the Emperor's portrait and at each corner arises a crowned death mask.

Empress Maria Theresa, who frequently visited the sepulcher of her parents, realizing that one day there would be no space for herself and her family, had that part of the convent's garden which adjoined the chapel excavated and, breaking through the wall, had constructed in this space a beautiful sepulcher crowned by a cupola. A strong ornamental iron grating separates the tombs of the Habsburgs from those of the Habsburg-Lothringens. In the center on a socle of Salzburg marble stands the beautiful double sarcophagus of Empress Maria Theresa and her husband, Emperor Franz I. While in the windowless vault beneath the chapel there is continual darkness, there is plenty of light in this tomb during the day. On the lid of the sarcophagus there are two bronze figures of the Empress and Emperor, both awake, looking into each others eyes while an angel holds a crown of stars above their heads. The cupola is ornamented by a fresco painting (The Rising from the Dead) showing the Prophet Ezechiel standing with uplifted hands ordering the roaring winds and calling the breath of life while angels glide above the graves breathing life into the decayed bodies, one angel apparently descending from the cupola with trumpet in hand to the sarcophagus. The Empress is said to have



Photo from Francis R. Stewart

The sarcophagus of Emperor Franz II (center). On the left that of his daughter, Empress Maria Louise. On the right that of his grandson, Herzog von Reichstadt. The two latter, the wife and son of Napoleon Bonaparte.

once remarked that the trumpet's call would find them looking into each other's eyes, and so they are represented.

Around the sarcophagus of the parents are those of their 11 children, among them Queen Karoline, of Sicily; Maria Christine, the favorite daughter; the youngest son, Maximilian, Archbishop of Cologne; and Emperor Josef II. The latter, known for his ecclesiastic and economic reforms, rests in a simple copper casket. In addition to making important changes in the tombs he ordered that thereafter only quite simple caskets without ornamentation were to be utilized and this instruction has been followed in general up to the present time.

From the casket of Josef II one passes to the red-colored casket of Franz II, who died in 1835, which stands on a black marble socle. Here is missing the Imperial German Crown which is found on all the others and in its place one sees for the first time the Austrian Imperial Crown. On the right and left of the elevated casket, close to the socle, are the caskets holding the remains of Napoleon Bonaparte's wife, Maria Louise, daughter of Emperor Franz II, who died in 1847, and her son, the Duke of Reichstadt, the object of constant worry and grief on the part of the Exile on St. Helena, it is said, who died in



Schoenbrunn Castle in Vienna in 1832 when 32 years of age. Advancing one comes to the casket of Emperor Ferdinand, the Kind-Hearted; Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, and then to the extensive "Toscana" Tomb which holds 43 members of the second and third lines of the Habsburg, Toscana and Modena families; Archduke Albrecht, the victor at Custozza; Archduke Charles, the victor at Aspern; and Archduke Rudolph, Cardinal Archbishop of Olmuetz.

Descending three steps the visitor enters a spacious square hall, the walls of which are covered entirely with white marble. No casket is to be seen here; only an altar built into the stone wall which is destined to be the tomb of the last Emperor, Charles, who died in exile on the distant island of Madeira a few years ago. In the center of the adjoining room stands the casket of Emperor Franz Josef I, who died in 1916 in the sixty-eighth year of his reign. On his right is that of his wife, the Empress Elizabeth, who was killed in Geneva 33 years ago last September 10 and on his left that of their only son, Crown Prince Rudolf whose tragic end at Mayerling in 1889 has not yet been explained to the full satisfaction of many people.

Here the 136 dead among the living, sleep their last sleep in the heart of the metropolis. Those that were born dead, those that died in youth and in old age, powerful sovereigns and commanders, high clergy and promoters of art and science, pious women, protectors of the poor, and some concerning whom history is silent. Could these receptacles of the dead speak they would whisper of revolutions and wars, victories and defeats and of pestilence. They would tell of the rise and decline of a powerful realm and of peaceful times when commerce, art and science thrived and made Vienna one of the most beautiful and interesting cities in the world.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL

President Hoover, in his address on February 22, 1932, at the joint session of Congress, opening the celebration of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, paid homage to the founder of our country. In the course of his eloquent address he said: "What we have need of today in this celebration is to renew in our people the inspiration

that comes from George Washington as a founder of human liberty, as the father of a system of government, as the builder of a system of national life." In conclusion he said:

"From the room where I conduct my high office I hourly see the Monument which Washington's proud and grateful countrymen have raised to his memory. It stands foursquare to the world, its base rooted steadfast in the solid substance of American soil. Its peak rises toward the heavens with matchless serenity and calm. Massive in its proportions, as was the character of Washington himself, overwhelming in its symmetry, simplicity and sincerity, it most fittingly, beautifully and nobly proclaims the founder of our commonwealth and our acceptance of his faith. Around that Monument have grown steadily and surely the benevolent and beneficent agencies of orderly government dedicated to the spirit of Washington.

"Beyond any other monument built by the hand of man out of clay and stone, this shaft is a thing of the spirit. Whether seen in darkness or in light, in brightness or in gloom, there is about it a mantle of pure radiance which gives it the aspect of eternal truth. It is a pledge in the sight of all mankind, given by Washington's countrymen, to carry forward the continuing fulfillment of vision of America."

It is pleasant to record that our choice for the cover picture of last month's issue of the JOURNAL was the Washington Monument, which has been so eloquently described above by President Hoover.



Photo from Francis R. Stewart
The sarcophagus of Emperor Franz Josef I (1916), together with those of his ill-fated wife, Empress Elizabeth (left) and son, Crown Prince Rudolf (right)

Nast, Father of the American Cartoon

By EDMUND B. MONTGOMERY, Consul, Department

WHO is this? This is Thomas Nast. Who is Thomas Nast? He is the man who made the elephant, the donkey and the tiger famous. How did he make them famous? By getting them into politics. Weren't they famous before? No, only in fables. Are politics and fables different? Evidently.

So much a part of our national consciousness have become the elephant, the donkey and the tiger in political cartoons that most of us are by now inclined to take them for granted, just as we do green apples, without giving thought to cause or effect. As a matter of fact, however, they are much more modern, and as their existence links up arm-in-arm with the Foreign Service through their originator, Thomas Nast, who during the last six months of his life was American Consul General at Guayaquil, a brief account of this unusual man may be found of interest to his surviving colleagues.

Born in Landau, Germany, September 27, 1840, Thomas Nast became a passive immigrant when at the age of six his mother brought him to New York to join his father, who had preceded them to this country. Quotas and public charge clauses were unknown and unthought-of even by Jules Verne, and the family entered, stayed and prospered.

But not without a struggle. Told by his teacher at the age of thirteen to stick to art as he would never learn to "read or figure," Nast, the boy, attended a drawing class for a short time in New York, gathered up his drawings one day, took

them to Frank Leslie of the *Weekly*, and was told he was pretty young. Young but persistent, he was told to come back later with a drawing of the crowd just at the last call of "all aboard" at the Christopher Street Ferry Sunday morning. The result was an exceptional drawing and a four-dollar-a-week job. From this toe-hold, Thomas Nast raised himself to the eminence embodied in the

tribute bestowed upon himself almost a half century later when the press of the country hailed him as "Father of the American Cartoon."

In the seven years spent between *Leslie's* and the *New York Illustrated News*, Nast developed greatly, and in 1860 he was destined to acquire invaluable experience abroad as a special artist under contract to prepare drawings of prize-fights in England (think of it!) and with the Garibaldians in Italy. He returned to New York, February 1, 1861, after an absence of a year and a half, to earn the following praise in the words of Abraham Lincoln near the end of the Civil War:

"Thomas Nast has been our best recruiting sergeant. His emblematic cartoons have never failed to arouse en-

thusiasm and patriotism, and have always seemed to come just when these articles were getting scarce."

Nast had had, until early in 1862, only a contributing connection with *Harper's Weekly*, but following a calamity in the affairs of *Leslie's* in the summer of the same year, he was offered and accepted a regular assignment on *Harper's* staff. The forming of this connection, which endured



THOMAS NAST by Himself
(See letter from Vice Consul Horace H. Sanford on page —)



unbroken over a quarter of a century, was the making of the man and the periodical, and we are told that Nast's real service to the country began at about this point.

General Grant (according to Albert Bigelow Paine*), when asked "Who is the foremost figure in civil life developed by the Rebellion?" replied without hesitation, "I think, Thomas Nast. He did as much as any one man to preserve the Union and bring the war to an end."

Nast's first pictorial caricature depicting the tiger appeared in *Harper's Weekly* in November, 1871, and the Republican Elephant was introduced into American caricature for all time in the issue of November 7, 1874. The use of the Democratic Donkey symbol had appeared first in the issue of January 15, 1870.

The connection with *Harper's Weekly* ended in 1888 and it was said long afterward by Colonel Watterson that "In quitting *Harper's Weekly*, Nast lost his forum; in losing him *Harper's Weekly* lost its political importance."

Accustomed to having a free rein in the execution of his ideas, Nast never again formed a satisfactory permanent connection but did make occasional contributions to various publications. A New York correspondent said of Nast's retirement, "The pressure of great issues of the war raised up a Lincoln, a Grant and a Nast. Lincoln broad in love, firm in purpose; Grant brave and unyielding; Nast an inspired artist to encourage the hearts of the rulers and the soldiers of the people." Theodore Roosevelt once said, "Well, Nast, I ought to make a good official. I learned my politics from your cartoons."

Later, needing a position badly, the man who it is said could at one time in his career have realized \$500,000 had he agreed to refrain from creating certain of his political cartoons, was offered by President Roosevelt and accepted the post as Consul General at Guayaquil. Fragmentary accounts given by himself of his experiences as Consul General include references to his duties in connection with shipping, of which the following is typical:

August 30.—Had to study up on "Seamen and Masters," but couldn't find anything where the captain "didn't care about having a man that was not a sailor and made a great disturbance, yet at the same time would take him home with him." The poor sailor does not want to go with him if he can get out of it. I cannot discharge him. The law reads "discharge only by mutual consent of master and seaman."

During his short incumbency at Guayaquil, where he assumed his duties May 18, 1902, Mr. Nast made many friends, but stricken with yellow fever, he died December 7, 1902, after a week's illness, at the age of sixty-two years.

Colonel Watterson, paying him editorial tribute in which he was spoken of as a man of "surpassing genius," continued:

He was a sturdy, undoubting positivist, was Thomas Nast. To him a spade was a spade and he never hesitated to call it so. He had the simple, childlike faith of the artist, crossed upon the full-confident spirit of the self-made man. To the younger generations the name of Thomas Nast is but a shade. Yet a century hence his work will be sought as an essential sidelight upon the public life in the United States during the two decades succeeding the great sectional war. His satire flashed upon a rogue and discovered a rascal like a policeman's lantern. Always unsparing and direct, sometimes cruel, he was the old Saxon warrior over again. Yet to those who knew him with his armor off and his battle axe hung upon the wall, one of the heartiest and healthiest of men; quick to requite the proven wrong; ready to give and take, to live and let live, an ideal comrade and a model of the domestic virtues.

Horace M. Sanford, who has been American Vice Consul at Ottawa since September 9, 1898, very kindly sent, in a letter dated January 20, 1932, a copy of a sketch made by America's greatest cartoonist, Thomas Nast, when he was American Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador. Mr. Sanford wrote to Mr. Nast regarding the cost of a Panama hat, but on November 15, 1902, Mr. Nast being sick, the British Vice Consul replied giving the desired information about a Panama hat and saying, "Mr. Nast sends a sketch showing how he looks in one." This probably was the last cartoon made by Mr. Nast before his death on December 7, 1902, and it is also of particular interest as being a sketch of himself by himself.



AMERICAN CONSULATE
Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico

* "Th. Nast: His Period and His Pictures," by Albert Bigelow Paine, the MacMillan Co., New York, 1904.

RADIO BROADCASTING

The Publicity Division of the International General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., has kindly furnished the following:

WGY, the American station known to South American listeners as the program source of the twin short wave sister stations, W2XAF and W2XAD, celebrated its tenth anniversary Saturday, February 20.

There are only nine other broadcasting stations in the world with a longer record of service to listeners.

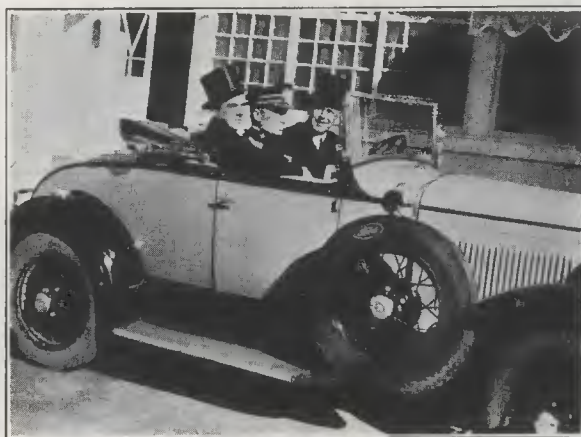
WGY was licensed by the General Electric Co. for the twofold purpose of providing an instrument for engineering investigation and to assure American listeners of worth-while programs along entertainment and education lines.

Prior to 1922 nothing was known of wavelengths below the broadcast band. General Electric engineers soon applied themselves to the study of wavelengths lower than 100 meters for the purpose of arriving at the best wavelength to reach out in any direction, any season of the year, at any hour of the day or night. Out of these wave propagation investigations came W2XAF, the night-time transmitter which operates on 31.48 meters and W2XAD, the day-time transmitter working on 19.56 meters.

From time to time the short wave stations associated with WGY have been successfully used for interesting experiments and entertaining broadcasts. South Americans will recall the transmission of important boxing bouts in which South American boxers have participated. From time to time ambassadors of Latin American countries have talked to their countrymen and the International General Electric Company has sponsored special programs, sometimes addressed to specific countries and at other times to South America in general. South American listeners may recall the special rebroadcast of part of the Pope's Encyclical to labor. The original broadcast, at 11.00 a. m., and therefore at an inappropriate time for reception in South America, was recorded in the studios of WGY and rebroadcast in the evening.

Engineers associated with WGY have made many important contributions to the development of the art of broadcasting. The Schenectady station was the first anywhere to use quartz crystal control whereby a station is held rigidly to its assigned frequency. The condenser microphone has been used for years for both studio and outside pick-up jobs. Investigations in highpower have been carried on through WGY

which was the first station anywhere to put 50,000 watts, 100,000 watts, and finally 200,000 watts in the antenna. The station has also been active in television development through association with Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson. For several months television signals were broadcast nightly for a brief period at 11.00 o'clock. Later WGY broadcast a television drama, the picture signals being carried by WGY and the voice signals by W2XAD.



SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

Diplomatic Secretary McCeney Werlich (at the wheel), Major Arthur R. Harris, F. A., U. S. Army (Military Attaché to the Central American Republics), and Diplomatic Secretary E. Gatewood Trueblood. Taken on January 1, 1932, after having made a round of official calls

"PELICANS—A PARABLE"

Fred I. Purdy, the News' authority on fish and game, told a story about the pelicans of Santa Monica Bay in his column the other day that reminds us of a lot of humans thereabouts.

"For years these pelicans," said Mr. Purdy, "had been fed by fishermen from their surplus catch, until they got into the habit of eating without work.

"This year high seas and changing currents off Santa Monica cut down the catch, and the fishermen no longer had any fish to spare. They noticed that the pelicans languished and grew thin, and it dawned on them that they had forgotten how to fish for themselves. So they went down the coast and found some unpampered pelicans who had never been ruined by easy living and free fish. They turned them loose among the starving birds, who sat about on the beach and complained of the depression.

"The way those imported pelicans went out after their own fish was an eye-opener. Pretty soon the hungry natives quit watching and tried it themselves. They discovered there were plenty of fish in the sea for the bird with energy and enterprise. And they have quit talking about the depression."—*San Francisco News.*

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. IX

MARCH, 1932

No. 3

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

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

Copyright, 1932, 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; HERSCHEL 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.

TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of March, 1922)

The opening article was entitled "M. I. D. and How It Works," by Major Marlborough Churchill, General Staff, United States Army, and gave an interesting account of the past history, growth, organization and functions of the Military Intelligence Division.

An article on "Darkest Africa" told how, like a modern Stanley, Consul Reed Paige Clark, then stationed at Loanda, Angola, threaded the jungle by steamer, hammock and afoot. For over six months he had been traveling 2,000 miles or more in the most remote regions of Central Africa, and the report of his journey, probably the most noteworthy tour ever at that time accomplished by an American Consul, was well described by him. The photographic illustrations were of much interest. The article was continued to the April issue.

Dr. Julius Klein, then Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, in an article entitled, "What Do We Do With Them," described what use was made of consular reports other than publication in *Commerce Reports*.

A brief article headed "Humanism in Letters" merits quoting: "To be formal and dignified—without being cold or perfunctory—is perhaps the supreme test of a good drafting officer. There is no higher gift a Consul can enjoy than that of being able to make his letters officially correct and yet human." An extract from a letter of appreciation sent to a consular officer said how gratefully it was received, as the Consul "had written as one kindly man to another."

Thomas D. Bowman (then Consul at Monterey, Mexico, but now Consul General at Santiago, Chile) in a humorously truthful poem called "The Last Straw," told what a Consul does "to pass the time."

A membership drive was then in progress. There were then 517 career men in the Consular Service, and 408 were members of the Association. The notice ended: "Look around you. Are there any career men at your post who are not members of the Association?"



ITEMS



GENERAL political conditions in the Far East, together with the critical situation in Shanghai have put an unusual burden on the Divisions of Far Eastern Affairs, Current Information and Communications and Records. Needless to say an equally heavy burden has been placed on the Secretary of State and his assistants. All who have watched the teamwork in the Department during this crisis are proud of the willingness of all hands to cooperate, day or night, and are equally proud of the cheerfulness displayed in performing the additional work. Secretary Stimson and his immediate assistants are giving their constant and cool headed attention to developments; the personnel of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, the Division of Current Information and the Division of Communications and Records are giving no thought to recreation and are available for duty 24 hours of the day when they are needed. In these important and stirring days, the personnel of the Department interested in the Far Eastern situation are appreciative of the great responsibility and strenuous duties which are occupying the time of our Diplomatic and Consular Officers who are serving in the zone of trouble.

Because of the situation described above, the Division of Western European Affairs has loaned Mr. John Carter to the Division of Far Eastern Affairs; and Foreign Service Administration has likewise permitted Consul General Clarence E. Gauss to assist Dr. Hornbeck.

The outstanding fact of the whole situation is the cool, calm, thoughtful manner in which the Secretary, his assistants in the Department, and the Foreign Service personnel abroad are handling this extremely delicate problem.

The Division of Western European Affairs, which has been extremely busy since President Hoover announced his intergovernmental debt holiday proposal last June, is now deeply concerned in all the intricacies of disarmament and the General Disarmament Conference now in session at Geneva. In connection therewith, readers of the JOURNAL are referred to the speech de-

livered before the conference on February 9 by Ambassador Hugh Gibson, acting chairman of the American delegation. The JOURNAL is happy to announce that Mr. Gibson's speech, in which he presented the American proposals, has received the support of a great majority of the American newspapers. Mr. Gibson's speech will be found in a press release dated February 8.

Readers of the JOURNAL are also advised to read carefully the speech delivered on January 30, before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, at Chicago, by Assistant Secretary James G. Rogers on "America and the Disarmament Conference."

The address by Mr. Richard Flournoy, Jr., Assistant Legal Adviser, Department of State, before the Federal Bar Association, Washington, on February 15, on "The Need of Amending Existing Citizenship Laws," will prove to be of particular interest to Foreign Service Officers and others who are students of international law.

Mrs. James Grafton Rogers' at homes which began on February 10, will be held each Wednesday until the end of March. Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Rogers, because of their genuine friendliness and charm, have won the deep respect of all Foreign Service Officers on duty in the Department.

Miss Rebekah L. deLashmutt, Secretary to Mr. Carr, recently returned to her desk in the Department from a visit to Vienna, Austria, where she served as Clerk to the United States-Egypt Arbitration Commission which met to consider the "Salem Case." While Miss deLashmutt has served in the Department continuously since January 15, 1915, she had never been abroad. She seized the opportunity, therefore, to do some long delayed touring and general sight-seeing, visiting Gibraltar, Marseille, Naples, Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, Damascus, Baalbek, Istanbul, Angora, Vienna, Venice, Rome, Florence, Interlaken, Geneva, Paris and Cherbourg. Miss deLashmutt



says she is deeply grateful for the many courtesies which were extended to her by both Diplomatic and Consular Officers stationed in the various places which she visited.

Mr. John Dewey Hickerson, of the Division of Western European Affairs, recently made a score of 149 at bowling, thereby topping by one the previous score of Mr. Orsen N. Nielsen, of the Eastern European Division.

Messrs. Herbert C. Hengstler, W. R. Vallance, Richard Flournoy, and John D. Hickerson were in Cambridge, Mass., February 20-21, in connection with the meeting of the Research in International Law, Harvard University, on the subject of diplomatic privileges and immunities, legal status and functions of consuls, etc. The January issue of *The American Journal of International Law* announces that it is planned to print as supplements to that Journal during the year 1932 the draft conventions, with comments thereon, now being prepared by the above mentioned Research. Reporters, aided by committees of advisers, have been engaged in the preparation of these conventions and comments for almost two years, and they will be finally acted upon by the Advisory Committee of the Research now in session at Cambridge.

FOREIGN SERVICE WOMEN'S LUNCHEON

The women of the American Foreign Service in Washington met for luncheon on Wednesday, February 17, at the Cosmos Club. There were nearly sixty women present which is the largest number that has attended this year. Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herrick, of the Washington staff of the Chicago Tribune, gave a most interesting talk on women in journalism and told some of the story of one of her first assignments when she came over in the steerage as an Irish immigrant girl from Wexford, Ireland, to obtain first hand information on the entrance of immigrants into the United States.

The ladies present were: Mrs. Alling, Miss Bassel, Mrs. Bouvé, Miss Boyle, Mesdames Briggs, Butterworth, Byington, Carr, Castle, Chapin, Dowling, Dunn, Fisher, Foote, Hickerson, Hohenthal, Holcombe, Ingram, Jacobs, Keblinger, Lay, Lineaweaver, MacEachran, Mahin, Montgomery, Matthews, Merrill, Merrell, McBride, Mrs. James Murphy, Mrs. George Murphy, Murray, Newton, Packer, Parker,

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

	1932
Douglas Jenkins,* Hongkong.....	Jan. 18
Reginald S. Castleman,* Porto Alegre.....	" 20
Arthur Bliss Lane,† Mexico City.....	" 21
L. Randolph Higgs,* Tampico.....	" 21
Patrick Mallon,* Nassau, B. W. I.....	" 21
John Randolph,* Quebec.....	" 21
J. G. Groeninger,* Karachi.....	" 22
Reginald S. Carey,* Berlin.....	" 22
Reginald Bragonier, Jr.,* Warsaw.....	" 25
Bruce Lancaster,* Kobe.....	" 25
Brockholst Livingston,* Nairobi.....	" 26
Charles S. Wilson,† Bucharest.....	" 27
Gregor C. Merrill,* Bucharest.....	" 27
Benjamin Thaw,* London.....	" 29
Samuel S. Dickson,* Helsingfors.....	" 30
George A. Gordon,† Berlin.....	Feb. 1
Wade Blackard,† Port Said.....	" 1
Fred. H. Houck,† Cherbourg.....	" 1
Edward S. Parker,† Cologne.....	" 3
Whitney Young,* Colombo.....	" 5
Paul H. Demille,† Tirana.....	" 5
Carlton Hurst,* Nogales.....	" 6
Lester Sockwell,* Nuevitas, Cuba.....	" 8
George W. Renchard,* Izmir.....	" 8
Samuel Sokobin,† Saltillo.....	" 8
M. L. Stafford, Kovno.....	" 8
Monroe Fisher,* Santa Marla, Col.....	" 8
Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr.,* Athens.....	" 8
Lewis W. Haskell,† Zurich.....	" 11
Daniel M. Braddock,† Barcelona.....	" 12
John H. MacVeagh,* Paris.....	" 13
Robert F. Fernald,† Puerto Cabezas, Nic..	" 13
Wade Blackard,* Port Said.....	" 16
John M. Cabot,† Mexico City.....	" 16

* Leaving for.
† Arriving from.

Rogers, Ravndal, Russell, Scott, Smith, Stewart, Tait, Vance, Wailes, Washington, Wilson, Winans, and Winters.

Dr. Frederic W. Goding, who since his retirement as Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, in July, 1924 (under the provisions of the Act of May 24, 1924) has been living at his home in Livermore Falls, Maine, has recently been very ill, but early last month word was received that he was improving slowly. His friends all join in wishing him a speedy recovery.

The usual bi-monthly oral examination for subordinates in the American Foreign Service was held in the Department on February 9, 1932. Five candidates appeared before the Board, and of these one, George W. Renchard, now Vice Consul at Izmir, Turkey, was successful.



CHARLES M. BARNES
Chief, Treaty Division

Bachrach.

THE TREATY DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Treaty Division was established by Secretary of State Kellogg by Department Order No. 442 issued on April 21, 1928, and its duties were further defined by Departmental Order No. 475 of June 8, 1929. The work of the Division may be generalized into four classes: (1) the negotiation and drafting of treaties, (2) preparation for and participation in international conferences, (3) the performance of the procedural functions involved in treaty making and the duties of a secretariat, (4) the maintenance of records of the status of treaties to which the United States is a party and of the status of treaties to which the United States is not a party, and the furnishing of information from those records for the use of the Department in every phase of its work and in answering inquiries from the other departments of the Government and the public.

As established four years ago, the personnel of the Division consisted of ten persons. It now has an authorized personnel of twenty-two persons. Of these, eleven, including the Chief and the

Assistant Chief, are of technical professional classifications either legal or economic.

Negotiation and Drafting of Treaties:

A major part of the work of the Treaty Division is that connected with the negotiation and drafting of treaties. The types of treaties which have chiefly engaged the attention of the Division are treaties of friendship, commerce (including navigation) and consular rights, arbitration, conciliation, fisheries, air navigation, smuggling of intoxicating liquors, and multipartite treaties concerning maritime law, industrial property and copyright. The drafting and negotiation of certain treaties such as extradition and naturalization, is continued in the Legal Adviser's Office, which has charge of questions arising in the interpretation or application of treaties on these subjects. The negotiation and drafting of treaties which are primarily of a political nature also, is not within the work of the Treaty Division.

The Division prepares drafts of treaties to be submitted to foreign governments, and considers counter-proposals and drafts of treaties submitted by foreign governments. Its recommendations are embodied in draft instructions to the field and in draft notes to the representatives of the foreign governments concerned. This work involves the consideration of questions of economics, law and international procedure. The officers engaged upon these negotiations endeavor to keep conversant with the commercial and economic policies of other countries and of treaties which other countries enter into with one another. It is also necessary to follow proposed legislation in the United States affecting this Government's policy in reference to commercial and other provisions in treaties. In order to meet these requirements there is a high degree of specialization among the officers of the Treaty Division, each dealing with only one, or a limited number of subjects. One officer, for example, devotes his entire time to air navigation agreements and closely related matters; another to radio and other related matters; another to commercial treaties and agreements, etc.

The work of the Treaty Division in each of these fields is, of course, done in close consultation with other interested divisions and offices of the Department, such as the Office of the Economic Adviser, in connection with commercial treaties; the Legal Adviser's Office on legal questions, and with the Geographic Division concerned with the relations between the United States and the country with which negotiations are being conducted. It is also necessary for officers of the Treaty Division frequently to consult with officers



of the Department of Commerce and other Departments of the Government.

International Conferences—Radio and Aviation:

During the first year of the life of the Division a good deal of attention was given to preparation for the International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, held in London in April and May, 1929, at which a convention on that subject was concluded and signed. An officer of the Division was one of the delegates of the United States to that conference. Officers of the Division were also technical advisers to the American delegations to the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communication held at Copenhagen in May and June, 1931, and to the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference held in Washington in October, 1931. Studies are now in progress in the Division in preparation for further international conferences on radio and conferences on aviation. The Division is collaborating in the preliminary work which the Department is doing in preparation for the approaching Seventh International Conference of American States.

The Treaty Division acts as the centralizing office for the Government of the United States on matters involving international aspects of radio. This activity embraces not only broadcasting, popularly considered as synonymous with the radio, but all forms of radio transmission, including radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony; it covers communications participated in by radio stations on land, on sea and in the air. Complaints of interference between radio stations when a foreign station is interfering with an American station or vice versa, are handled through the Treaty Division.

The International Radio Convention of Washington, 1927, is the basis of international radio relations. Preparations for an international conference, scheduled to meet in Madrid in September, 1932, to revise that convention are centralized in the Treaty Division, through which the Department cooperates with other interested departments of the Government and private enterprises. The United States proposals for the conference have been prepared and circulated. The Division is now centralizing the study of the proposals of other governments. Because of the desire of some governments to combine the telegraph convention to which the United States is not a party, with the radio convention; a study of the Book of Proposals for the International Telegraph Conference which is to meet in Madrid at the same time as the Radio Conference is being made.

The Washington Convention provides for an International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communication which, in principle, is to meet every two years. The preparation of the United States for the meetings is centralized in the Treaty Division, and through it the interested departments are informed of the preparations of other governments.

The Treaty Division drafts communications to the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union at Berne, transmitting information regarding American radio stations, as is required under the Washington Convention. An extensive correspondence is carried on with the Bureau designed to further American radio interests and to keep the Government of the United States informed of radio developments in other countries of interest to the United States. In view of the close relationship of radio with telegraphy and telephony, the Division endeavors to keep up with current progress in those fields. While much information is received through the International Bureau, dependence is also placed upon the Foreign Service for information concerning developments in electrical communications all over the world which may be of importance to American radio interests.

The rapid development of air navigation has rendered it necessary for the United States to enter into executive agreements with other countries on a reciprocal basis pertaining to air navigation. These agreements render it possible for American airmen to make flights in the countries with which they are concluded, without obtaining special permission in each case from those countries. They render possible the acceptance by foreign governments of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft of American manufacture, and the issuance by foreign governments of pilot licenses to American citizens. An agreement covering all the subjects mentioned has been concluded by the United States with the Dominion of Canada and with Italy. An agreement regarding facilities for commercial aircraft is in force between the United States and Colombia, and one providing for acceptance of airworthiness certificates for exported aircraft is in force between the United States and the Union of South Africa. Negotiations for separate aviation agreements relating to (1) air navigation, (2) pilot licenses, and (3) airworthiness certificates are pending between the United States and other countries.

The Treaty Division makes recommendations with respect to the signature or ratification of multilateral conventions dealing with aviation



matters, such as the convention on commercial aviation adopted at Habana in 1928, the convention in regard to the liability of the aerial carrier adopted at Warsaw in 1929, and the sanitary convention for air navigation adopted in 1931 by the Permanent Committee of the International Public Health Office. The United States is a party to the Habana convention. The question whether the United States should adhere to the Warsaw convention and sign the sanitary convention is now under consideration. The Division is cooperating with the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce in the preparation of a digest of outstanding requirements of foreign countries governing the entrance of aircraft.

Treaty Procedure and Secretariat Work:

The formal instruments connected with treaty making drafted in the Division as a part of the procedural work are full powers issued to the plenipotentiaries of the United States to sign the treaties, interpretive or explanatory notes for exchange at the time of signature of treaties, the communications by which treaties are submitted to the President and by him transmitted to the Senate, the instruments of ratification or of adherence, as the case may be, protocols of signature and protocols of exchange of ratifications, and the President's proclamations of the treaties. The reports to the President from the Secretary of State and the messages to the Senate from the President are often communications of considerable importance in the preparation of which it is necessary to study and state the whole or a large part of the subject matter of the treaty, the history of its negotiation, and the effect which its provisions will produce. Related work which devolves upon the Division is the preparation of the agreed-on treaties in form for signature, arranging for and superintending their signature, conducting the correspondence relating to ratifications and exchange of ratifications, the abrogation and extension of treaties, and the preparation of notices to other executive departments or independent offices of the Government of the coming into force of treaties to which the United States is a party, containing provisions pertinent to the administration of these departments or offices. In the case of multilateral treaties, where the Government of the United States is made the depositary of the original treaty, the additional work is involved of examining the full powers of all the plenipotentiaries of foreign governments, of preparing authenticated copies of the signed treaty and transmitting them to

the signatory governments, of examining into the sufficiency of each instrument of ratification or adherence offered for deposit, of preparing procès verbaux of deposit of such instruments, and of notifications of each deposit to all governments concerned or furnishing to them certified copies of each deposited instrument of ratification or adherence as the particular treaty may require. All correspondence among governments regarding the subjects of ratification, adherence, reservations, or denouncements would be conducted through the medium of the Department of State as the depositary of the original treaty. Such correspondence, which might at times become quite large, would fall within the purview of the duties of the Treaty Division.

Information Section:

When the Treaty Division was first set up, its personnel included two archivists, whose duty it was to preserve and develop such files as the Division inherited from other divisions of the Department containing records of the status of treaties, particularly those to which the United States was a party, but including also the treaties of other countries.

A new card catalog was promptly inaugurated for the purpose of maintaining, in readily accessible form, the more useful items, such as name, date and term, of all existing treaties. This card catalog was promptly advanced to the inclusion of all the treaties in force to which the United States is a party, and the number of other treaties referred to in it has greatly increased.

In addition to the card catalog, which classified treaties, roughly, as promotion of peace, political, humanitarian, economic, and miscellaneous, mimeographed lists of the existing treaties on different subjects, both multilateral and bilateral, so classified, were prepared for convenient reference within the Department, and for distribution to interested persons on the outside.

The latest and most comprehensive undertaking with a view to making accessible knowledge of law and obligation as expressed in treaties and executive agreements to which the United States is a party, is the preparation of an analytical index, begun in the fall of 1931. When completed this index will make it possible to find without delay all clauses in the treaties pertaining to a given subject matter or even a comparatively narrow phase of a given subject matter. The project under way covers all treaties of the United States which are or have

been in force. If agreements indexed are no longer in effect, this fact will be shown. Index cards will carry the date of signature, the effective date, and the citation of each treaty or convention, together with references to articles and paragraphs in which pertinent provisions are found. The plan is illustrated in the material relating to consular officers; under this general title there will be references to all treaties in which there is mention of such officers, the provisions being grouped under such sub-titles as Functions, Privileges and Immunities, and the like. The analytical index has been undertaken on a rather detailed basis. An officer in the Treaty Division, with a staff of two assistants, has given his entire time to the project since it was started.

The files of the Information Section contain a large number of documents, from various sources, many of which throw light upon the existing treaty system, and some of the more important treaty compilations, like the League of Nations Treaty Series, are kept on its shelves for consultation.

The information work of the Treaty Division has, from the beginning, been carried on with a view to serving not only the Department, but

other departments of the Government and the public at large. In addition to the preparation of careful answers to individual inquiries, the Information Section compiles, for monthly publication by the Department, the bulletin entitled "Treaty Information." Each issue undertakes to set forth all of the news accumulating during the month for which it is published concerning treaties to which the United States is a party, and also such information as is obtainable with reference to the multipartite treaties and to bipartite treaties between other countries when their subject matter or importance renders them of particular interest. Decisions of national and international courts, and arbitral tribunals, as well as administrative rulings, are referred to in the bulletin. Responses from the public indicate that this service is appreciated.

"If facts can be properly gathered and distributed, the presumption is strong that men in different nations will understand each other. Men want to understand each other. That is the great quest in life."

Dwight W. Morrow.



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, HAMBURG, GERMANY, DECEMBER, 1931

First row (left to right)—Dr. J. B. Ryon, U. S. P. H. Service; Consul K. V. Hicks, Consul J. H. Bruins, Consul L. L. Schmare, Consul General John E. Kehl, Consul J. J. Meily, Consul L. D. Yates, Vice Consul A. N. Steyne, and Vice Consul J. B. Ocheltree

Second row (left to right)—Mr. Nissen, Mrs. Engelhardt, Miss Balluder, Miss Stange, Miss Kasperek, Mrs. Hafermann, Mr. Hopf, Mrs. Blunck, Mrs. von Tiesenhausen, Miss Kumpel, and Miss Moynihan

Third row (left to right)—Mr. Pickles, Mr. Jurss, Dr. Konjetzny, Mrs. von Hein, Miss Finke, Mrs. Ahrens, Miss Landers, Miss Otten, Mr. Deicke and Mr. Martinsen. (All present except Vice Consul S. J. Dalferes.)

News Items From The Field

LONDON

JANUARY 27, 1932.

Mrs. Albert Halstead, wife of Consul General Halstead, has returned to London after having spent several weeks with her daughter in Cologne, Germany.

First Secretary of Embassy Benjamin Thaw, Jr., sailed on January 20 on the *Majestic* for the United States, where he expects to remain some two weeks.

Miss Frances E. Willis, who has been stationed at Santiago, Chile, as Vice Consul, passed through London on her way to Stockholm, where she has been assigned as Third Secretary of Embassy.

Vice Consul Elbridge Durbrow, who has been in Warsaw as Vice Consul, passed through London en route to Washington, where he will enter the Foreign Service School.

Second Secretary of Embassy W. T. Prendergast has returned to his post at London after a visit to the United States of about one month.

Second Secretary of Embassy David McK. Key has recently been promoted from Third Secretary to Second Secretary, and has been assigned to the American Embassy at Istanbul.

Vice Consul William C. Young passed through London en route from Paris to his new post at Bristol.

CARDIFF

JANUARY 27, 1932.

Mrs. Stillman W. Eells, wife of Consul Eells, and her sister, Miss Waterman, arrived in Cardiff on December 18, 1931.

Sir George Davies, the father-in-law of Vice Consul Paul C. Seddicum, died at his home in Bristol, England, on the evening of January 7, 1932.

CONSUL STILLMAN EELLS.

PARIS

JANUARY 5, 1932.

Consul General and Mrs. Keena were at home on New Year's Day to the staffs of the Embassy and the Consulate General.

Mr. Norman Armour, Counselor of Embassy in Paris, has returned to his duties here after a protracted leave of absence, spent partly at his country home in France and partly in the United States.

FEBRUARY 4, 1932.

The Hon. Robert L. Skinner, Minister to the Baltic States, and Mrs. Skinner were in Paris for a few days in January, on their way to Riga, where Mr. Skinner will take up his duties.

On January 20 Ambassador and Mrs. Edge held an afternoon reception for all employees of the United States Government in Paris. This included the large staffs of the Embassy and the Consulate, the Graves Registration Service and the Battle Monuments Commission.

Prior to his departure for his new post at Bristol, England, on January 26, Vice Consul William C. Young was presented with a leather hat-box by his friends at the Consulate General. He also received a letter of appreciation signed by scores of Paris shippers to whom he rendered such courteous and efficient service during his long period of duty in the Consular Invoice Department.

The team of the Consulate General had to be contented with second place in the winter tournament of the Paris Bowling League. The American Legion team captured the championship cup with a record of 36 games won and only 6 lost. The Consulate General won 31 and lost 11 games.

Ambassador Edge sailed for the United States on a personal business trip on February 3. He expects to be back in Paris in time to attend the usual Washington's Birthday dinner.

Recent callers at the Consulate General were: Consuls Christian T. Steger and Rufus H. Lane, Jr. The former was on his way to Beirut from



Malmö, while the latter was going to Patras, Greece, following his transfer from Progreso, Mexico.

CONSUL W. M. E. DE COURCY.

MARSEILLE

FEBRUARY 2, 1932.

During the month of January the following Consular Officers called at Marseille:

Vice Consul J. Wesley Jones, assigned to Calcutta.

Vice Consul Wales W. Signor, assigned to Izmir.

Vice Consul Daniel Gaudin, assigned to Beirut.

The Hon. Samuel Jordan Graham, formerly judge of the Court of Claims of the United States, spent some weeks in Marseille during the past month; he called at the Consulate to pay his respects.

CONSUL JAMES P. MOFFITT.

HAMBURG

FEBRUARY 2, 1932.

The first official visit of an American Ambassador to Hamburg since the war occurred on January 17-19, 1932, when the city welcomed Ambassador and Mrs. Frederick M. Sackett, who were accompanied by Consul General and Mrs. George S. Messersmith and Naval Attaché Capt. and Mrs. K. G. Castleman.

The Ambassador and his party arrived on the evening of January 17th and were welcomed in the "Fürstensaal" by the president of the senate, the chief burgomaster, American Consul General and Mrs. John E. Kehl, and by many other notable persons. The following day, after the usual exchange of ceremonial calls, was occupied by inspecting the various institutions for which Hamburg is noted, including the Tropical Institute and a large model of the Port at the Museum of Hamburg History. This was followed by a luncheon given by the senate at the city hall. In the afternoon the ladies were entertained by Mrs. John E. Kehl, while the Ambassador visited the Consulate General and met the staff. This was followed by a reception by the board of directors of the Hamburg-American Line, headed by Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, former Chancellor of Germany. In the evening, the Ambassador and his party were the guests of honor at a dinner and dance given by the American Club at the Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten. On this occasion many government, marine and communal authorities of the state and City of Hamburg, as well as many prominent German and American business people, were present.

On January 20th, the Ambassador received during the forenoon a delegation of the Society of Hamburg Friends of the United States, headed by Professor Dr. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, of the College of American Law, at Hamburg. Afterward the party was taken on an automobile trip around the port and were luncheon guests of the United States Lines aboard the S. S. *President Roosevelt*. The luncheon party also included many German naval and port authorities. In the afternoon, the Ambassador and party left for Berlin, having been accompanied to the station by members of the Hamburg government, the Consulate General, and by the president of the American Club.

The Ambassador's visit brought numerous favorable comments from the Hamburg press, and appears to have been greatly appreciated by official circles and by the leading business institutions of the city.

Other recent notable visitors to Hamburg include Minister F. W. B. Coleman, en route back to his post at Copenhagen; Dr. Richard Tuck, of the Department of Agriculture; Consul John Randolph, Bucharest; Consul E. Talbot Smith, Bergen; Third Secretary Miss Frances E. Willis, en route to her new post at Stockholm; Vice Consul William B. Douglass, Jr., Malaga; and Maj. Emer Yeager, Military Attaché at Warsaw.

Consul Knowlton V. Hicks, after seven years of service at Hamburg, left on January 14th for his new post at Göteborg. On his departure, he was presented with an inscribed silver cigar box by the staff of the Consulate General.

Vice Consul Sabin J. Dalferes, Hamburg, made a quick trip to the United States in December and also spent the holidays in Warsaw and vicinity.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

GHENT

Consul W. M. Parker Mitchell took another holiday trip to England after Christmas, celebrating the advent of the New Year at Hastings and, incidentally, participating once more in the annual Christmas Chess Congress, which is adding to the fame bestowed on that town by the victory of the Norman Duke nearly nine centuries ago. On this occasion he was fortunate enough to secure the first prize among the competitors in the first-class afternoon tournament—a check for £5—which his amateur conscience has not yet permitted him to convert into cash. He was

accompanied by his son Guy, who acted as official mascot and unofficial recorder of the daily tournament results. In the intervals between play he drove his Ford Sedan over the excellent roads between Hastings and London, through the counties of Sussex, Surrey and Kent. On his way back to Belgium via Dover and Calais, he called on his colleague in the latter city, meeting his family and enjoying his hospitality. He reached Ghent on January 8th, in the early morning.

W. M. P. M.

NAPLES

JANUARY 13, 1932.

A New Year's Eve supper and dance was given by Consul General and Mrs. du Bois to the commissioned staff of the Consulate General and a few guests from the local Consular Corps.

While en route from Rangoon to Edinburgh, Consul and Mrs. George J. Haering stopped over in Naples and called at the Consulate General on December 16.

Col. E. R. W. McCabe, newly assigned Military Attaché to the Embassy in Rome with Mrs.

McCabe and Miss McCabe, arrived in Naples on the S. S. *Exochorda* December 28 and proceeded the same day to Rome.

Vice Consul Robert Gardner McGregor, Jr., and Mrs. McGregor called at the Naples Consulate General January 7, 1932, while en route from Beirut to Antwerp, to which post Mr. McGregor was recently assigned.

Vice Consul Albert C. Clattenburg, Jr., and Mrs. Clattenburg, of Athens, Greece, departed from Naples on January 9 to take home leave of absence.

Arthur Bliss Lane, Counselor of Embassy in Mexico City called at the Consular Office in Florence while making a short visit in that city during the month of December.

Excellent progress is being made at the excavations of the ancient Roman city of Minturno, 30 miles from Naples, by three American archaeologists under the joint auspices of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Italian Archaeological Service.

CONSUL C. P. KUYKENDALL.



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, GOTEBOG, SWEDEN, JANUARY, 1932

Seated (left to right)—Mrs. Lily Trolle-Henckel, Mr. W. A. Mancill (Technical Adviser), Dr. R. B. Holt (U. S. P. H. Surgeon), Consul Robert Harnden, Vice Consul H. C. Biar, and Miss Karin Hedlund
Standing (left to right)—Mr. Erik Johnson, Mr. Emanuel Johnson, Mr. Gustaf Höglund, Mr. Tor Fernholm, Mrs. Mary Johanson, Miss Elin Albertz (Inspectress), Miss Margot Andersson, Mr. Frans Johansson, Mr. Nils Fredriksson, and Mr. Knut Lignell



There occurred recently in Naples a harmless and somewhat amusing sequel to the very regrettable violence and attempted violence against Italian Consular representatives in different parts of the world. The traditional ability of California to take full advantage of every opportunity to advertise its natural beauties is again shown.

Word was received that among the parcel post shipments from New York on the American steamship *Excalibur*, were three packages; one addressed to the King of Italy and two to Premier Mussolini. This knowledge added little to the comfort of the passengers and crew of the vessel and an imposing group of Italian troops and officials and American Consular Officers met the *Excalibur* at Naples in order to assure appropriate safeguards. All the parcel post mail of the vessel was taken on a lighter to an isolated inner port of the harbor and was there carefully gone through under the supervision of artillery officers, who are experts in the matter of handling explosives. The package addressed to the King contained an American coin of 1832, to add to the King's famous coin collection. One of the packages addressed to the Premier contained a photograph album of views of San Francisco and the other a collection of picture post-cards of Southern California.

CONSUL CHARLES B. HOSMER.

ALGIERS

Ambassador and Mrs. John W. Garrett arrived at Algiers by the Italian ship *Conte Grande* on the morning of January 14th en route for Italy. They were met by Consul and Mrs. Heizer and the Italian Consul General, Mr. Magistrati, and were shown about the city. Through the kindness of General Georges, Commander of the Nineteenth Army Corps, a visit was arranged to the Remount Depot, at Blida, about 30 miles from Algiers, where there are some excellent specimen of pure-blooded Arab and Berber horses. They lunched with the staff of the Consulate at Hotel Saint George and left for Italy the same evening.

CONSUL OSCAR S. HEIZER.

VERA CRUZ

FEBRUARY 2, 1932.

Vice Consul Victor M. Lenzer and Mrs. Lenzer arrived at Vera Cruz on December 11 by the steamer *Siboney* from New York, en route to Mexico City, where Mr. Lenzer has been appointed district accounting and disbursing officer for Mexico.

Vice Consul Victor H. Loftus, with his mother,



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, ZAGREB, JUGOSLAVIA, DECEMBER, 1931

Standing (left to right)—Leo Baric, Margarete Aschkenasy, Berislav Grgic, Ljubica Balag, Kresimir Vidas, and Andrija Kukina (messenger)
Seated (left to right)—Ivan Filipac, Grace de Karminska, Consul Paul Bowerman, Vice Consul Robert Fellner, and Mary Virginia Field



wife and child, arrived at Vera Cruz on the steamer *Havana* on December 18. Mr. Loftus has been assigned to Mexico City as assistant district accounting and disbursing officer.

Secretary of Legation Harold D. Finley arrived at Vera Cruz on January 8 by airplane from Brownsville. Mr. Finley resumed his journey the following morning for Salvador, and from there to his new post at Panama.

Vice Consul Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr., of Mexico Consulate General, sailed from Vera Cruz on January 10 by the *Oriente* for New York, en route to Washington, where he has been assigned to the Foreign Service School.

Vice Consul Thomas J. Maleady and Mrs. Maleady arrived at Vera Cruz on January 31 by the steamer *Siboney* en route from Port Limon to Mexico City, where Mr. Maleady has been assigned.

Vice Consul L. R. Higgs arrived at Vera Cruz on January 31 en route to Tampico where he has been assigned.

CONSUL LEONARD G. DAWSON.

SINGAPORE

JANUARY 6, 1932.

Consul General Lester Maynard became dean of the Consular Corps in Singapore upon the departure in December of the former dean, the Consul General of Portugal. On December 18 the Consul General and Mrs. Maynard held a reception for the entire corps at their home.

The duties of American Trade Commissioner at Singapore have been taken over by Mr. Frank S. Williams, formerly Commercial Attaché at Bangkok. Mr. and Mrs. Williams arrived in Singapore in the latter part of November after several months leave in the United States.

Will Rogers' tour in the Orient brought him to Singapore on January 6. He was entertained at the home of Consul General and Mrs. Maynard, where he was presented to the Hon. Mr. M. B. Shelley, acting governor of the Colony, and met a group of representative American residents of Singapore. He was also the guest of the Singapore Rotary Club at a luncheon which was enlivened by his humor in a speech on his travels.

VICE CONSUL HENRY B. DAY.



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, BUCHAREST, RUMANIA, DECEMBER, 1931

Seated (left to right)—Mr. A. Pickus (a friend), Consul Harry L. Troutman, Mrs. Perkins, Consul John Randolph, Mrs. Randolph, and Vice Consul Charles B. Perkins
Standing (left to right)—Miss Sarah Schwartz, Miss Adeline Donner, Mr. John B. Burnes, Mrs. Alice Ganelin, Miss Katherine Nabokoff, Miss Rose Cherdu, Miss Clorisse Lazarovici, Mrs. Marie Kover-Thiery, Miss Rosa Lazarovici, Mr. William Mantsch, and Mrs. Claire Lebovici



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication January 23, 1932

The following changes have occurred since January 16:

Overton G. Ellis, Jr., of Tacoma, Wash., confirmed on January 7, 1932, as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, as Vice Consul of Career and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, has been directed to report to the Foreign Service Training School for instruction.

Milton K. Wells, of Bristow, Okla., and Francis L. Spalding, of Brookline, Mass., confirmed on December 17, 1931, as Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Vice Consul of Career and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, detailed to the Department of State for duty.

The following officers were also confirmed on December 17, 1931, and assigned as Vice Consul at:

L. Randolph Higgs, of West Point, Miss., Tampico; Gregor C. Merrill, of Berkeley, Calif., Bucharest; Carl Breuer, of Locust Valley, N. Y., Zurich; Frederick E. Farnsworth, of Colorado Springs, Colo., Ciudad Juarez; Patrick Mallon, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Nassau; James E. Henderson, of San Francisco, Calif., Vancouver; Douglas James, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Alexandria; Reginald S. Carey, of Baltimore, Md., Berlin; Reginald Bragonier, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., Warsaw; Robert M. McClintock, of Altadena, Calif., Panama; Orray Taft, Jr., of Santa Barbara, Calif., Guadalajara.

John K. Caldwell, of Berea, Ky., now detailed to the Department of State, assigned Consul General at Sydney, Australia.

Monroe B. Hall, of New York City, American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, temporarily assigned Vice Consul at Dairen, Manchuria, now assigned Vice Consul at Mukden, China.

Edward B. Rand, of Shreveport, La., American Vice Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, now on leave in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Medan, Sumatra.

John S. Richardson, of Boston, Mass., American Consul at Tananarive, Madagascar, now on leave in the United States, assigned Consul at Winnipeg, Canada.

Edward B. Thomas, of Illinois, American Consul at Mukden, now en route to his post, assigned Consul at Dairen, Manchuria.

On January 7, 1932, Emil Sauer, of Doss, Tex., was confirmed by the Senate as a Consul General. He has been assigned American Consul General at his present post, Toronto, Canada, which is raised to the rank of Consulate General.

John M. Allison, of Lincoln, Nebr., now American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, assigned as Language Officer at the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.

Non-Career

Maurice J. Chilton, of San Francisco, Calif., now American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada, appointed Vice Consul at Sherbrooke, Canada.

H. Claremont Moses, of Sunter, S. C., until November 20, 1931, American Vice Consul at Rosario, Argentina, appointed Vice Consul at Saltillo, Mexico.

Released for publication January 30, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 23, 1932:

Stephen E. Aguirre, of El Paso, Tex., American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City.

Waldo E. Bailey, of Jackson, Miss., American Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, assigned Vice Consul at Progreso, Mexico.

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

Augustus S. Chase, of Waterbury, Conn., American Consul at Tsingtao, China, assigned Consul at Mukden, Manchuria.

Merritt N. Cootes, of Fort Myer, Va., confirmed on December 17, 1931, as a Foreign Service Officer, Vice Consul of Career and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, detailed to the Department of State for duty.

Cabot Coville, of Los Angeles, Calif., American Consul at Tokyo, Japan, assigned Consul at Harbin, China.

Robert English, of Brookline, Mass., Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Bangkok, Siam,

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**



designated Third Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary.

Carl O. Spamer, of Baltimore, Md., American Consul at Shanghai, China, assigned consul at Tokyo, Japan.

Whitney Young, of New York City, American Consul at Yokohama, Japan, assigned Consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

Non-Career

Ellis A. Johnson, of Springfield, Mass., American Vice Consul at Tallinn, Estonia, appointed Vice Consul at Free City of Danzig.

Louis S. Peckham, of Clay Center, Kans., a Clerk in the American Consulate at Maracaibo, Venezuela, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Released for publication February 6, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 30, 1932:

Carl A. Fisher, of Salt Lake City, Utah, Second Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece, designated Second Secretary of Legation at The Hague, Netherlands.

Charles H. Heisler, of Milford, Del., American Consul at Warsaw, Poland, assigned Consul at Danzig, Free City of Danzig.

Brockholst Livingston, of Westport, N. Y., non-career Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, on leave in the United States, was confirmed December 17, 1931, as a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Vice Consul of Career and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and now assigned Vice Consul at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

C. Warwick Perkins, of Baltimore, Md., American Consul at Danzig, Free City of Danzig, assigned Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

John W. Bailey, of Austin, Tex., American Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia, assigned Consul at Rosario, Argentina.

Non-Career

Zern Hiner, of Peru, Ind., Assistant District Accounting and Disbursing Officer at Ottawa, Canada, appointed American Vice Consul at Ottawa.

Victor H. Loftus, of Lawrence, Mass., Assistant District Accounting and Disbursing Officer at Mexico City, Mexico, appointed American Vice Consul at Mexico City.

John H. Clark, of New York, American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, was retired at the close of business January 31, 1932.

SUVA, FIJI ISLANDS

A very useful service was performed for the passengers on the A. M. S. *Malolo* by Mr. Quincy F. Roberts, American Consul, in the compilation of a very interesting brochure on the Fiji Islands. Under the headings of Geographical, Races, History, Government, Commerce and Industries, Agriculture and Banking, Finance and Exchange, Mr. Roberts has produced a very comprehensive and interesting account of the Fiji Group, one that is not only a mine of information for the tourist while he is here, but a valuable memento to carry away with him. * * * In providing this pamphlet, Mr. Roberts has not only performed a useful service for the tourists, but also for the Colony.—*Fiji Times and Herald*.

"Security Storage

Government Service

Insurance Policies"

" * * * and an additional premium of 1 percent was paid on a cargo policy with this same company covering all risks, while in transit.

On arrival at destination it was found that due to the number of transshipments and possibly the rough handling at last port of entry and during the overland lorry trip of 130 odd kilometers to destination, there had been a considerable amount of breakage, and a claim for this damage was presented.

* * * * *

The claim was mailed from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on October 23d, and by return mail a check was received for the entire amount claimed."

From an article by Consul Gaston Smith in the American Foreign Service Journal, February, 1932.

Security Storage Company

A safe depository for over 41 years

1140 Fifteenth St. Washington

4½ blocks north of the White House

European Office

31 Place du Marche, St. Honore, PARIS

INSURANCE FOR
FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Security (steel) Storinvals for household removals, provide Security, convenience and economy.



FOREIGN-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

[Acts May 24, 1924 (43 Stat. 144), and July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 902)]

	Fiscal years						Total
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Unexpended balance (war-rant) at beginning of year		\$3,541.21	\$304.77	\$757.48	\$725.63	\$431.38	\$8.06
Credits:							
Appropriations from general fund of the Treasury					213,000.00	216,000.00	216,000.00
On account of 5 percent deductions from basic compensation of employes subject to the foreign service act...	\$143,902.29	153,153.39	151,712.67	154,322.08	168,841.38	167,293.86	173,931.32
Interest and profits in investments	2,207.83	7,589.86	10,007.54	15,187.65	*6,587.38	†58,125.41	53,448.63
	146,110.12	164,284.46	162,024.98	170,267.21	389,154.89	441,850.65	443,388.01
Charges:							
On account of refunds, annuities, etc.	60,000.00	63,946.25	74,000.00	97,841.58	90,923.51	129,142.59	106,000.00
On account of investments at cost.....	82,568.91	100,033.44	87,267.50	71,700.00	297,800.00	312,700.00	336,930.15
Unexpended balance (war-rant) at close of year	3,541.21	304.77	757.48	725.63	431.38	8.06	457.86
	146,110.12	164,284.46	162,024.98	170,267.21	389,154.89	441,850.65	443,388.01
							1,911,311.79

* Exclusive of \$18,223.45 interest due June 30, 1929, not credited until July 1, 1929, on account of June 30 falling on Sunday.

† Includes \$18,223.45 referred to in previous note.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,
JANUARY 13, 1932.



OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship invites children of present or former Foreign Service Officers interested in applying for the scholarship to submit their applications in such time as to be in the hands of the Committee not later than June 1, 1932. Applications should be in duplicate and addressed to the Hon. Francis White, chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Each application must include information covering the following particulars:

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

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

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

It may be recalled that the deed of trust instituting the scholarship provides that in the selection of recipients the Advisory Committee shall

be governed by the following rules and regulations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRANCIS WHITE,
*Chairman, Advisory Committee,
Oliver Bishop Harriman
Foreign Service Scholarship.*

"If all the folks in the United States would do the few simple things they know they ought to do, most of our big problems would take care of themselves."—*Calvin Coolidge.*

"When one is beginning important work it is not the time to talk about it, and when we have accomplished the job it is not necessary."—*Charles G. Dawes.*



Perfection in FLOWERS

SINCE 1889
43 YEARS AGO

We Telegraph Flowers

Gude Bros. Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PHONE NATIONAL 4278

Main Store 1212 F Street N. W.

Three Branch Flower Shops

RATINGS OF COMMERCIAL REPORTS

The Commercial Office has decided to discontinue the publication in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL of commendatory ratings granted to certain consular commercial material received from the field. It has been felt for some time that the publication of these ratings had only a limited scope inasmuch as they did not indicate the general standing of officers in all phases of commercial and economic work. Furthermore, the practical value of listing the grades given to certain reports and letters was distinctly limited by the fact that it has been impossible due to lack of space to indicate certain reports and letters that received the grades mentioned. To provide for this situation in the future a system will be worked out as soon as practicable by means of which specific comment relating to reports, trade letters, and other material submitted and actions taken in the field will be directed by the Commercial Office to the officers in charge of the post concerned.

J. J. MURPHY, JR.,
Chief, Commercial Office.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated February 12, 1932, from the Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

Mr. Frank Messenger, Trade Commissioner recently returned from London, has been transferred to take charge of the Portland District Office, where he will replace Mr. Harry O. Mitchell, who in turn is being transferred to London to succeed Mr. Messenger. Mr. Messenger has reported at Portland and Mr. Mitchell will sail for his new post in March.

The headquarters of Trade Commissioner George R.

Canty, who specializes in the promotion of the moving picture industry in Europe, have been changed from Paris to Berlin.

Among Foreign Service Officers who have recently returned to the States for leave and itineraries are: Assistant Commercial Attaché A. Bland Calder, from Shanghai; Assistant Commercial Attaché A. Ogden Pierrot, from Rio de Janeiro; Trade Commissioner Elizabeth Humes, from Rome.

Miss Katherine Elliott, recently returned Assistant Trade Commissioner from Madrid, was married on January 20 to Dr. B. A. Rice, of Forest, Va.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the list of duties and stations of the United States Public Health Service, received since the February issue of the JOURNAL, the following changes in foreign posts have been noted:

P. A. Surgeon R. B. Stavely. Relieved from duty at Stuttgart, Germany, on March 1, and assigned to duty at the Marine Hospital, Stapleton, N. Y. February 9, 1932.

Surgeon H. M. Manning. Relieved from duty at Bremen, Germany, on March 1, and assigned to duty at the Marine Hospital, Stapleton, N. Y. February 9, 1932.

P. A. Surgeon J. B. Ryon. Directed to assume charge of Service activities at Bremen, Germany, in addition to duties at Hamburg, effective March 1. February 9, 1932.

INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCE

O. K. Davis, Secretary of the Committee on Inter-American Relations, 1 Hanover Square, New York City, has kindly sent the following notice:

Cooperation on a wide scale between chambers of commerce in North, Central and South America is being planned by the Committee on Inter-American Relations. A sub-committee to be known as the "Committee on Inter-American Commerce" has been formed to carry out the project. Mr. John L. Merrill, president of the Pan American Society, Inc., and of the All America Cables, Inc., was named chairman of the sub-committee. The other members are Mr. James S. Carson, of the Electric Bond & Share Company, vice-chairman; Mr. Francisco P. de Hoyos, of the National Railways of Mexico; Mr. Rafael Montoya, merchant of the Republic of Colombia; Mr. Henry L. Jones, of the United States Steel Corporation, and Mr. A. Stuart Durrant, of the International General Electric Company. This small executive committee will name a general committee of from 25 to 30 members consisting of prominent North American and Latin American business men all resident in the



United States. Among those who have accepted appointment on the general committee are Mr. Silas H. Strawn, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Mr. John P. Gregg, Secretary of the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. E. L. Bacher, manager of the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The principal aims of the new work will be to attain an actual and permanent contact between business men of the twenty-one republics of the Western Hemisphere. Up to date no organized effort to accomplish this has been undertaken. All questions affecting inter-American business will clear through this general committee. Mr. Wade H. Everhart has been elected executive secretary of the committee.

Besides the principal aim of serving as a clearing house for matters connected with inter-American commerce the committee will, as one of its important functions, cooperate with the Director General of the Pan American Union when requested, in matters of commerce, industry and business and, with that official, follow up resolutions of Pan American Commercial Conferences and other bodies relating to inter-American commerce, and help formulate plans for future Pan American conferences.

The plan has been submitted to Mr. H. D. Sharpe, chairman of the Foreign Commerce Department Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and that committee has approved it in principle. This means that more than 1,000 chambers of commerce throughout the United States and several hundred in the various countries of Latin America will gradually establish working contacts that will aid in the arbitration of commercial disputes and generally stimulate trade and business understanding throughout the Western Hemisphere.

The work will also be closely linked with that of the National Foreign Trade Council, of which Mr. J. A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation is the head, which is sponsoring it together with the Committee on Inter-American Relations. It is hoped that ultimately this link can be more closely extended to the International Chamber of Commerce so that business bodies throughout Latin America can participate with North Americans and Europeans in those conferences which discuss world economic trends. The ex-officio chairman of this new movement will be General Palmer E. Pierce, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

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

APPRECIATION

DECEMBER 22, 1931.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: As a citizen I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation of and heartfelt gratitude for the helpful and most comforting services which the Department has rendered me and my family throughout a recent month of heartrending agony. My daughter, while en route to Manila on a Canadian Pacific liner, was stricken suddenly and desperately ill and had to be landed and placed in a hospital at Shanghai, China. On December 17th last, after some three weeks' illness, she passed away. From the time my stricken daughter was placed in the hospital until the present moment, Mr. Hornbeck, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, at this end, and Mr. Cunningham, our Consul General at Shanghai, at the other, together with the courteous help of others in the Department, have been constant and courteous, faithful and efficient in giving all possible aid and in rendering every possible service in the vain effort to save my young daughter's life and in allaying the anxiety of our family. Such effective performance, coupled with such comforting sympathy, I have not been previously privileged to witness in official place.

I beg to be permitted to express to the Department my appreciation of the kind, sympathetic and effective services these officers and gentlemen rendered in behalf of my daughter lying fatally stricken in a foreign land. To them, and to the Department in whose service they are, I wish to express my deepest gratitude.

Very respectfully and very gratefully,

.....



THE LANGDON
2 EAST 56TH ST.
NEW YORK

A Quiet Exclusive Hotel In New York's Social Centre

PATRONIZED BY MEMBERS OF THE
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE

RATES: SINGLE \$4.00, DOUBLE \$5.00

ALL ROOMS WITH BATH

CABLE: LANGDON, NEW YORK

BIRTHS

A daughter, Audrey, was born on January 1, 1932, to Counselor of Embassy and Mrs. George A. Gordon, at New York City. Mr. Gordon is on detail temporarily at the Department.

A son, William Henry, was born on January 28, 1932, to Consul and Mrs. John H. Bruins, at Hamburg, Germany.



THE LEE HOUSE

15th and L Streets, N. W.

A fine, modern, friendly hotel of 250 large, outside rooms, each with private bath

Every courtesy, and a particular and substantial reduction extended to Department of State Representatives.

CONVENIENT AND QUIET LOCATION

4 blocks from the White House

MARRIAGES

Burke-Friede. Married at Riga, Latvia, on November 23, 1931, Vice Consul Thomas E. Burke and Miss Ellinor Friede, of Riga, Latvia. Vice Consul Burke is stationed at Helsingfors, Finland.

Farnsworth-Webb. Married at Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, January 16, 1932, Vice Consul Frederick E. Farnsworth and Miss Frances Robine Webb, of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Nason-Barron. Married at Kobe, Japan, on January 20, 1932, Consul William Franklin Nason and Miss Ruth Wells Barron, of Rochester, N. Y., and Glendale, Calif. Miss Barron was an aviatrix and went to Japan last year to participate in preparations for a flight across the Pacific with Captain Thomas Ash, but bad weather prevented the flight.

Mills-Deckum. Married at Portland, Oreg., on January 23, 1932, Diplomatic Secretary Sheldon T. Mills and Miss Francesca Deckum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph A. Deckum, of Portland, Oreg. Mr. Mills is stationed at Panama City.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Asencion Phelan, widow of Dr. Gregory Phelan, passed away on January 20, 1932, on her estate in Venezuela. Dr. Gregory Phelan was born in Sacramento, Calif., on April 22, 1856, his father, Dr. J. G. Phelan, being one of California's pioneers. After graduation as a physician in New York in 1881, Dr. Gregory Phelan was appointed Vice Consul at Bordeaux, July 11, 1882, Consul George W. Roosevelt being then in charge; on March 7, 1890, Mr. Roosevelt having been transferred to Brussels, Dr. Phelan was appointed Vice Consul at that post and remained there until his death on July 7, 1911. He was married at Carupano, Venezuela, on July 31, 1885, to Miss Asencion Massiani, whose parents were French; after her husband's death Mrs. Phelan went to Venezuela to live on a plantation inherited from her father.

Mrs. Phelan is survived by two sons, George Roosevelt Phelan, who is American Vice Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, where he has been stationed since June 19, 1919, with temporary duty at La Guaira and Barbados; and Raymond Phelan, now American Vice Consul at Medellin,

Colombia (his former service having been at Trinidad, La Guiara, Teneriffe, Dakar, and Guadeloupe). A third son, Frank Anthony Phelan, served in the American Consulate at La Guiara, and at Liege; he was in the War Department in 1918-1919, but died at Carupano, Venezuela, last July.

Sincere sympathy is extended to these two sons in their bereavement.

Dr. James G. Gregory, father of Mrs. Homer M. Byington, passed away on February 1, 1932, at his home in Norwalk, Conn. Dr. Gregory was 88 years old and had maintained a practice in Norwalk for 62 years, being the dean of Norwalk physicians, founder and president of the Norwalk Library and Norwalk Hospital, and president of the Fairfield County Savings Bank. He had been in failing health for some time, but his condition became critical during the last two months.

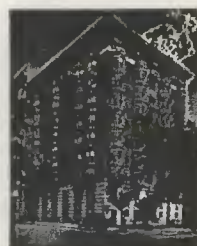
Dr. Gregory, who graduated from Yale in 1865 and from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1868, had followed in the footsteps of his father, Dr. Ira Gregory, who was the leading physician in Norwalk in his time. In the early days of his career, Dr. Gregory found time to enter civic life, and in 1879 he represented Norwalk in the State Legislature. Two years later he was appointed Surgeon General on the staff of Governor Hobart B. Bigelow.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Mrs. Byington and her family in their sad bereavement.

H. Eric Trammell, Diplomatic Secretary, stationed at Rio de Janeiro, died at that city on February 9, 1932, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Trammell was born at Rector, Ark., October 27, 1896. After serving in the United States Army, overseas service, from 1916 to 1922, he attended the Georgetown School of Foreign Service and, passing the examination, he was appointed on December 1, 1926, Foreign Service Officer and Vice Consul. His first assignment was a temporary one at Ottawa, May 26, 1927. On June 29, 1927, he was assigned as Vice Consul at Guatemala; on November 12, 1929, he was appointed Diplomatic Secretary and on November 18, 1929, was transferred to Caracas. Mr. Trammell had only been in Rio de Janeiro since August, 1931. He was married on March 1, 1924, to Miss Elizabeth Milicent McCarthy, of Syracuse, N. Y., who with two little sons survive him. An expression of sincere sympathy is extended to the widow, Mrs. H. Eric Trammell, and to

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**

Mr. Trammell's mother, Mrs. J. M. Trammell, who resides at Rector, Ark.

The many friends in the Service of Consul General Edward A. Dow, now stationed at St. John's, Newfoundland, extend deep sympathy to him in the loss of his father, Charles Noble Dow, who passed away at Omaha, Nebr., on February 15, 1932, at the age of 84. Consul General Dow while visiting Washington recently with Mrs. Dow and their son and daughter, had to undergo a minor operation in the United States Naval Hospital, and was unable to be with his father in his last illness. Mrs. Dow, however, went to Omaha for the funeral.

It will be a matter of considerable interest and deep regret to many Foreign Service officers who have studied at that school, to learn that Angus McD. Crawford, who conducted in Washington a short, intensive course of preparation for the Foreign Service examination, passed away very suddenly on February 20, 1932.



Hotel Martinique

SIXTEENTH STREET AT M
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Situated on beautiful Sixteenth Street, five blocks north of the White House and Department of State, THE MARTINIQUE has long been recognized as the favorite Washington hotel of visiting Foreign Service officers and their families.

A 25% DISCOUNT FROM ROOM
CHARGES IS ALLOWED MEM-
BERS OF THE FOREIGN
SERVICE

SINGLE ROOMS, FROM \$3.00 THE DAY
DOUBLE ROOMS, FROM \$4.00 THE DAY

*Weekly and monthly rates in
proportion*

EVERY ROOM HAS PRIVATE BATH

Illustrated brochure will be furnished upon request

L. R. HAWKINS, Manager

APPROPRIATIONS

The Committee on Appropriations reported to the House of Representatives, February 15, 1932, the Bill H. R. 9349, making appropriations for the Department of State (and other Departments). Reductions (pertaining to the Foreign Service) were made from the estimates approved by the Bureau of the Budget as follows:

Salaries of Charges d'Affaires ad interim (Cut \$5,000)

For salaries of Foreign Service officers or Vice Consuls while acting as Charge d'Affaires ad interim or while in charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer, the Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1933 is \$30,000. The committee desiring to discourage the incurring of this expense, recommends \$25,000 for the fiscal year 1933, and expresses

the hope that the Department will not permit absence from posts except for compelling and urgent reasons.

Salaries of Clerks in the Foreign Service (Cut \$76,000)

This is a consolidation of the appropriations heretofore carried under "Clerks at embassies and legations" and "Allowance for clerk hire at United States consulates." The Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1933 is the same as was appropriated under these two items for the current year, viz, \$2,716,438. The committee believes in view of the provision carried in this bill relative to the filling of vacancies and the unexpended balance in this appropriation for the current fiscal year that they are justified in recommending that only \$2,640,438 be appropriated for the next fiscal year.

Contingent Expenses, Foreign Missions (Cut \$50,000)

For contingent expenses, foreign missions, the estimate submitted by the Budget for the fiscal year 1933 is \$897,740, which is \$15,000 less than was appropriated for the current fiscal year. However, the committee finds there will be an unexpended balance out of the 1932 appropriation of approximately \$70,000, and feels that a substantial saving should also be made next year. Therefore, the committee has reduced the Budget estimate \$50,000 and recommends an appropriation of \$847,740 for the fiscal year 1933.

Expenses of Foreign Service Inspectors (Cut \$10,000)

For this purpose the Budget recommendation is \$25,000, the same as was appropriated for 1932. The committee recommends that this amount be reduced to \$15,000 in view of the fact that there will be a substantial unexpended balance from the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and for the further reason that the committee felt there should be some change made in the present method of inspections.

Contingent Expenses, United States Consulates (Cut \$75,000)

For the fiscal year 1933 the Budget recommends \$890,931, a decrease of \$15,000 under the amount appropriated for 1932. The committee feels justified in reducing this estimate by \$75,000 because it has been ascertained there will be an unexpended balance from the appropriation for the current fiscal year of more than \$100,000 and further savings in 1933 will likely occur because of new limitations carried in the bill. Therefore the committee's recommendation for the fiscal year 1933 is \$815,931.

Relief and Protection of American Seamen (Cut \$20,000)

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries the amount appropriated for 1932 was \$50,000. The estimate submitted to the Budget by the State Department for the next fiscal year was \$30,000, and this amount was recommended by the Budget. The committee, due to the fact that relief charges against this appropriation have decreased materially during the



Photo from R. R. Winslow

VIEW FROM THE NEW OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT TRIESTE. THE WAREHOUSE IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND IS BEING DESTROYED TO MAKE WAY FOR A NEW, MODERN TYPE SEAPLANE BASE OR PORT



past year and the amount which will be required for the next fiscal year is purely an estimate, has reduced the Budget estimated by \$5,000, and recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 for the fiscal year 1933.

Salaries of Foreign Service Officers (cut \$66,500)

For 1932 there was appropriated \$3,373,500. The Budget estimate for 1933 is \$3,440,000, an increase over the current year's appropriation of \$66,500, which increase the State Department advised was to be used to increase salaries of Foreign Service officers due to promotions required by the act of February 23, 1931. Inasmuch as this bill contains a section* which will prohibit such increases in compensation during the fiscal year 1933, the committee has reduced the Budget estimate \$66,500, and recommends \$3,373,500, which is the same amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Transportation of Foreign Service Officers (Cut \$82,000)

For this purpose for the fiscal year 1933 the committee recommends an appropriation of \$518,000, the same as was appropriated for the current year. This is a reduction of \$82,000 under the Budget estimate for 1933. In making this reduction the committee took into consideration the fact that since the Department's estimate was submitted to the Budget the Secretary of State has is-

* Section 2 of the Act providing that "No appropriation under the Department of State . . . available during the fiscal years 1932 and/or 1933 shall be used after the date of the approval of this act" stated that "so much of the acts of February 23, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 22, sec. 3a), and February 21, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 8, sec. 190), as provides automatic increases of salary, respectively, for Foreign Service officers and immigrant inspectors shall not be operative during the period between the date of the approval of this act and June 30, 1933."

sued an order reducing the amount of per diem and subsistence allowable to Foreign Service officers from \$8 to \$7 per day on actual expense basis. The committee also hopes the Department will see that no expense incident to travel is incurred during the fiscal year 1933, except where compelling and urgent reasons can be shown therefor.

Allowance to Widows or Heirs of Foreign Service Officers Who Die Abroad (Cut \$1,000)

For the fiscal year 1933 the committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000, which is \$1,000 under the amount appropriated for the same purpose for the current year, and \$1,000 under the recommendation of the Budget. The committee's action in reducing the Budget estimate was based on the fact that there was an unobligated balance under the appropriation for 1931 of \$1,463, and there will probably be a substantial unobligated balance under the appropriation for 1932.

Emergencies Arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (Cut \$200,000)

For several years past there has been appropriated \$400,000 for this purpose, and the Budget recommendation for the next fiscal year is the same amount. For 1933 the committee recommends that this appropriation be reduced to \$200,000. Should emergency needs exceed the sum appropriated, the committee feels the same will not be of a character that could not properly be provided for under contingent appropriations.

Post Allowances to Foreign Service Officers (Cut \$50,000)

The committee has reduced the amount estimated for post allowances from \$100,000 to \$50,000 because of the

Let the Geographic Reproduce Your Photographs



Photograph by M. O. Williams

QUEER STOREHOUSE IN ANATOLIA

Human interest photographs and articles descriptive of the life and development of the people of every land are needed by the National Geographic Magazine. Through your pen and camera you can enjoy the satisfaction of sharing your knowledge of world geography with its more than one million influential families. Incidentally, The Geographic pays liberally for all material which meets its needs.

GILBERT GROSVENOR,
Litt. D., LL.D.
Editor



Photograph by Ewing Galloway

BRITANNY RECALLS ROMANCE

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE --:-- WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

World's Largest Operators of Multi-Engined Air Transports

20,166 Miles of Airways—Flying over 100,000 Miles
Every Week



Between United States, Mexico, West Indies,
Central and South America

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

David K. E. Bruce, S. Sloan Colt, Merian C. Cooper, E. A. Deeds, Lyman Delano, Sherman M. Fairchild, G. B. Grosvenor, Richard F. Hoyt, Leonard Kennedy, Robert Lehman, Grover Loening, R. K. Mellon, George Mixter, E. O. McDonnell, Fred B. Rentschler, J. T. Trippe, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, C. V. Whitney, J. H. Whitney.

President and General Manager—J. T. TRIPPE.

Assistant to President—E. E. WYMAN.

Technical Advisor—COLONEL CHARLES A. LINDBERGH.

Vice President in Charge of Foreign Department—EVAN E. YOUNG.

GENERAL OFFICES: 122 East 42d Street, NEW YORK CITY

belief that conditions at home and abroad justified this reduction. The reasons given to the committee heretofore justifying the need for this appropriation do not apply with the same force at this time, since exchange is now in our favor and the cost of necessities less.

Foreign Service Building Fund (Cut Out Entirely)

The committee has not recommended any appropriation for foreign building construction in 1933, although the estimate submitted by the Budget for this purpose was \$450,000. The main reason for not recommending any further appropriation at this time, is the fact that it is in keeping with the general policy adopted at home of not submitting estimates for new buildings. The attention of the House is invited to the hearings on this subject.

Representation Allowances (Cut \$100,000)

The recommendation for representation allowances, fiscal year 1933, is \$25,000. This is \$100,000 less than was appropriated for the current fiscal year, and the same amount under the Budget estimate. The committee felt that it was not justified in recommending the continuance of this appropriation, but has left in the bill \$25,000 for the purpose of enabling the Department to grant allowances by way of reimbursement on request and showing being made that expenditures have been incurred which should be borne, in whole or in part, by the National Government, provided such reimbursements are approved by the Secretary of State. The committee disapproves the making of such allowances in advance. Appropriations for this purpose were first carried for the fiscal year 1931.

Rent, Heat, Fuel, and Light, Foreign Service (Cut \$50,000)

For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service for the next fiscal year the committee recommends \$2,017,709, which is \$50,000 under the Budget estimate, and \$50,000 less than was appropriated for the current fiscal year. The committee, wishing to limit the amount which Foreign Service officers may receive under this appropriation to the amounts appropriated for such purposes during the present fiscal year, as shown by the hearings, have inserted in the bill the following proviso:

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel and light in an amount exceeding \$3,000 a year for an ambassador or a minister, and not exceeding \$1,700 a year for any other Foreign Service officer; *Provided further*, That under this appropriation and the appropriation for "Contingent Expenses, foreign missions," or the appropriation for "Contingent Expenses, United States consulates," not more than \$3,000 shall be expended for custodial service, heat, fuel, and light at any Government-owned building used exclusively for residence purposes for an ambassador or minister, and not more than \$1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other Foreign Service officer.

The committee feels that with the limitation just quoted the amount carried in the bill for 1933 will be sufficient.

It will be noted that the second limitation above quoted applies only to custodial service, heat, fuel, and light at any Government-owned building used exclusively for residence purposes, and carries no inhibition against reasonable allowances for repairs to such Government-owned property, or necessary replacements, of furnishings, etc.

U. S. NAVAL ATTACHES

(Corrected to January 26, 1932)

LONDON, ENGLAND

Capt. A. L. Bristol. Assumed duty October 1, 1931; expiration of duty October, 1934.

Assistants

Comdr. R. T. Hanson (CC). Assumed duty July 4, 1929; expiration of duty July, 1932. (Accredited also to Paris, Rome, Berlin, and The Hague.)

Lieut. Comdr. G. D. Murray. Assumed duty January 9, 1930; expiration of duty January, 1933. (Accredited also to Paris, Berlin, and The Hague.)

PARIS, FRANCE

Capt. D. McD. LeBreton. Assumed duty May 25, 1931; expiration of duty May, 1934. (Accredited also to Madrid and Lisbon.)

Assistant

Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Cobb. Assumed duty December 15, 1930; expiration of duty December, 1933. (Accredited also to Madrid and Lisbon.)

Students

Maj. C. J. Miller, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty February 28, 1931; expiration of duty 1933. (Instruction at the Ecole de Guerre.)

Maj. H. L. Larsen, U. S. M. C. Ordered to France in February, 1932 (for instruction at the Ecole de Guerre).

MADRID, SPAIN

* Capt. M. G. Holmes, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty June 4, 1931; expiration of duty June, 1932.

* Capt. D. J. Kendall, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty July 5, 1931; expiration of duty July, 1932.

* Capt. B. G. Jones, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty April 24, 1931; expiration of duty April, 1932.

* Students of the Spanish language.

BERLIN, GERMANY

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

Assistant

Lieut. E. H. Bryant. Assumed duty December 15, 1930; expiration of duty December, 1933. (Accredited also to Copenhagen, Stockholm, The Hague, Paris, and London.)

ROME, ITALY

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

**Assistant*

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Pennoyer. Assumed duty May 31, 1931; expiration of duty May, 1934.

* Assistant for aviation.

THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS

Comdr. J. H. Magruder. Assumed duty July 1, 1931; expiration of duty July, 1934.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Comdr. Leland Jordan. Assumed duty May 16, 1930; expiration of duty May, 1933.

TOKYO, JAPAN

Capt. I. C. Johnson. Assumed duty September 30, 1930; expiration of duty September, 1933.

Assistant

Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Melendy. Assumed duty April 24, 1930; expiration of duty April, 1932.

Language Students

Lieut. J. J. Rochefort. Assumed duty September 6, 1929; expiration of duty September, 1932.

Lieut. (jg) S. T. Layton. Assumed duty September 6, 1929; expiration of duty September, 1932.



Save Time and Money BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND EUROPE

Sailing from or landing at Baltimore you are less than an hour from Washington. In Europe you may board or debark either at Havre or Hamburg. A sailing both east-bound and westbound every week (via Norfolk) provides a ship when you are ready to sail. Fast crossings save time. New, one-class, oil-burning mail ships with staterooms all outside on upper decks, 60% with private bath, more deck and lounge room space, and a famous cuisine, offer you more for your money.

Rates as Low as

\$100 ONE WAY \$180 ROUND TRIP

BALTIMORE MAIL LINE

BALTIMORE

MARYLAND

Passenger Offices:

Washington, D. C. 1419 G Street N.W.	New York City 1 Broadway
or any office of the International Mercantile Marine Co., General Passenger Agents	

London, England U. S. Lines, 14 Regent St., S. W. 1.	Paris, France Morgan, Pope & Co., 6, Rue Caumartin
--	--

Berlin, Germany U. S. Lines, Unter den Linden, 9	Hamburg, Germany U. S. Lines, Alsterthor & Ferdinandstrasse
--	---

Antwerp, Belgium
Red Star Line, 22 Rue des Peignes
or United States Lines offices in principal European cities



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

INSURANCE

We issue a Special Policy Protecting Members of the
Diplomatic and Consul Service against

**ALL RISKS ON PERSONAL EFFECTS and
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD**

Adjustment Offices Throughout the World

Write us for Particulars

RALPH W. LEE & COMPANY

1508 L Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Lieut. (jg) R. Mason. Assumed duty September 20, 1930; expiration of duty September, 1933.

Lieut. (jg) N. DeB. Claiborne. Assumed duty October 15, 1931; expiration of duty October, 1934.

Lieut. (jg) D. J. McCallum. Assumed duty November 1, 1931; expiration of duty November, 1934.

Lieut. (jg) A. D. Kramer. Assumed duty November 10, 1931; expiration of duty November, 1934.

1st Lieut. K. H. Cornell, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty November 9, 1931; expiration of duty November, 1934.

PEIPING, CHINA

Capt. C. C. Hartigan. Assumed duty August 2, 1929; expiration of duty May, 1932.

Language Students

1st Lieut. C. C. Brown, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty August 13, 1928; expiration of duty August, 1932.

Capt. E. G. Hagen, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty March 31, 1930; expiration of duty March, 1934.

Capt. J. P. Brown, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty August 22, 1931; expiration of duty August, 1935.

Capt. W. C. Worton, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty September 8, 1931; expiration of duty September, 1935.

*Capt. Lyman Passmore, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty November, 1931; expiration of duty November, 1935.

*Capt. D. R. Nimmer, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty June 9, 1931; expiration of duty June, 1934.

* Studying Russian language.

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Comdr. E. L. Gunther. Assumed duty March 31, 1931; expiration of duty March, 1934.



INSURE PERSONAL EFFECTS

Whatever part of world you may be
For full information—write to

THOS. E. JARRELL CO.
GENERAL INSURANCE
721 10th Street N.W. Washington, D. C.
Representing one of the largest insurance
companies in the United States

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

Maj. H. S. Fassett, U. S. M. C. Assumed duty
August 14, 1931; expiration of duty August,
1934. (Accredited also to Costa Rica, Nicaragua,
Panama, Guatemala, and El Salvador.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. P. Blandy. Assumed
duty February 1, 1931; expiration of duty June,
1933.

INSURANCE ON PROPERTY OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Particular attention is invited to Departmental
Order No. 532 $\frac{1}{4}$, just issued, which is Depart-
mental Order No. 505 amended. One of the
most important amendments in the new order is
the last paragraph of Section I, concerning insur-
ance on property of Foreign Service officers and
employees. The old order provided for reimburse-
ment for property losses in certain specified in-
stances, provided the loss occurred without fault
or negligence on the part of the owner.

It is understood that in certain large claims
coming before the Board the claimant had carried
no insurance on his property against such hazards
as fire, tornado, hurricane, earthquake, etc. This
gave rise to the question whether the failure of
the claimant to protect himself against such losses
as might reasonably be expected to occur from
time to time to persons in his situation was not
such negligence as would warrant the Claims
Board in denying his claim. It is understood that
the Board felt that the Government should not be
called upon to guarantee its officers and employees
against losses where they had not been diligent in
saving themselves from such losses, and that the
amendment concerning insurance was adopted to
put them on notice in this regard.

STEEL

Rolled and Heavy Forged Products

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

Wire and Wire Products

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

Tubular Products

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

Sheet Steel Products

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

Fabricated Steel Structures

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

Trackwork

"LORAIN" FROGS, SWITCHES, CROSSINGS AND
SPECIAL TRACKWORK

Specialties

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

BRANCH OFFICES, REPRESENTATIVES, AND
CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD

United States Steel Products Company

30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Export Distributors of the Products of

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



THE SUEZ CANAL

Its History and Diplomatic Importance

By CHARLES W. HALLBERG

From the days of the Pharaohs, Darius, and Xerxes, to the times of Napoleon, Metternich, Ferdinand de Lesseps, Palmerston, Disraeli, and finally the World War and the Egyptian Nationalist Movement, Suez has been a strategic factor in the making of world politics. The present survey is not only an historical account, but also a consideration of its importance as a factor in European diplomacy. \$5.25.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
2960 Broadway : New York

BOOK NOTES

"The Arms Above the Door," by Consul General Carlton Bailey Hurst. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, 1932.

This charmingly gotten up book of 377 pages, with its attractively colored frontispiece of the Consulate doorway (in Sicily), showing the arms above the door, at once invites attention. Its

table of contents, outlining the 18 chapters, gives a tempting foretaste of what awaits the reader, and everyone interested in the Foreign Service will read the book through to the last page.

There are no prosy details of office routine, though brief mention here and there of the work cleverly tells much of how matters were conducted in the days when Mr. Hurst entered the Service in the early 90's, as for instance the notice that he found on the door of his first post at Catania that "the Chancery of the Consulate is open, excepting Saturdays and holidays, American and local, from ten to eleven." Mr. Hurst was not only a close and careful observer, and traveled extensively in the various countries in which he was stationed, but he also brought with him a knowledge wherewith to appreciate the beauties and interest of all he saw. His descriptions of scenery, beautiful buildings, and interesting local customs and folklore are full of life and color. The details of his home life in the picturesque surroundings of Catania, Crefeld, Prague, Vienna, La Guiara, Plauen, Lyons, Barcelona, Habana, Berlin and Budapest are full of interest, as are also the many incidents he narrates of his fortunate experiences in collecting in quaint out-of-the way places antiques—furniture, old plate, chinaware, etc. He was also an enthusiastic collector of books, especially old editions in rich leather bindings, and he also tells of his collection of tiny books, of which at one time he had over 750 specimens. The years he lived in Europe were ones in which much stirring history was enacted, and Mr. Hurst was in a position to tell much that went on behind the scenes and numerous incidents regarding the personages, royal and noble, that he met; he gives also many intimate details of celebrities he met, and stories of prominent Americans who visited his office.

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



SPORTS, PASTIMES AND HOBBIES

Some biographies, or "Who's Who's," include the sports, pastimes and hobbies of each person, and certainly such information throws an interesting light on them and gives a somewhat intimate or personal touch. Would that the JOURNAL might be the means of bringing together in closer acquaintance and friendship those in the Service who have kindred tastes. A well rounded life is one that preserves a balance between work and play, and the various forms of recreation indulged in are as interesting information as the class of work performed.

Motoring and riding are favorite sports of many in the Service, and motor-boating, sailing and other aquatic sports are doubtless also enjoyed, though we seldom hear about them. Tennis and golf are more often heard of; indeed the Service has many who have distinguished themselves in those games.

Fishing and hunting are favored by many. Tales of exploits with line and rod have occasionally, but all too rarely, been told but though there are several crack shots among men in the Service, seldom or never do we hear of their doings, and surely in some places they must occasionally have a chance for good sport.

Probably we have men who are interested in scientific nature study as a form of recreation, and what unique opportunities some must have. Our National Zoological Park owes many rare specimens to the officers of the American Foreign Service, and stories of how such were obtained would be full of interest.

Pastimes must include a great variety in the way of recreation, ranging from grave to gay. Some in the Service are clever artists, or "dabblers in paints" as some modestly call it, while the amount of skill in the Service as cartoonists, etchers, and expert photographers, is a hidden mystery. In the literary field there are also large numbers, some of whom have kindly favored the JOURNAL, but there are many who are working and doubtless laying the foundation for carrying on the high reputation the Foreign Service has always had for literary ability.

In regard to games, chess victories by Service men we hear of occasionally, and amateur dramatics have recently been mentioned, but what else do we do?

Hobbies doubtless include the collection of antiques and a host of curious things. What stories could be told of "collectors' luck" in strange corners of the world! Philatelists abound in the Service, but few tell even of their interest in the matter, and yet the JOURNAL would be an



"Why Should gums as young as mine ever 'show pink'?"

At any time or any age, a touch of "pink" may show upon your tooth brush. For "pink tooth brush" is a warning that your gums have become dangerously soft!

Due to modern food and hasty eating, your gums have become "touchy," unsound. They grow soft. They bleed. And dread infections, such as gingivitis, Vincent's disease and pyorrhea threaten the loss of your teeth.

But, taken in time, "pink tooth brush" can be quickly defeated with Ipana Tooth Paste and gum massage.

Wake up your Gums with Ipana and massage!

Massage of the gums, with finger or with brush, is what dentists order for soft and bleeding gums! Hundreds of them add "with Ipana," for Ipana is more than a delightful tooth paste, it is specifically compounded to take care of the health of your gums.

Ipana contains ziratol, a preparation long used by the profession for its efficiency in toning and invigorating tender gum tissue.

So, if your gums bleed easily, if your tooth brush "shows pink," restore them to health with Ipana and massage. Wake up the lazy tissues. Send fresh, clean blood coursing through the stagnant cells. That's the modern way to fight gum troubles.

* * *

You'll like Ipana, you'll like its taste. You will be amazed to see how clean and beautiful it makes your teeth—how healthy it keeps your gums!

Sold in all the principal cities of the world.

I P A N A

TOOTH PASTE

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



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



admirable medium for communication with fellow collectors.

It is hoped that enough has been said to encourage news items on all of the above, and it is believed that the interest of our publication could be greatly increased by members getting into touch with one another in this way.

CURT AND COURTEOUS

How to receive people when we are busy and we feel that they are going to waste our precious time was discussed awhile ago in an interesting way in *Commercial West* in the column entitled "The Bull's Eye, by the Sharpshooter;" he said, in part, as follows:

Some big people bark at the little ones and scare them away. This works fairly well. Some lock themselves in and hire a barker to stand at the door. Others more wise, hire a pleasant and patient secretary to stand between them and the small fry and trade his time for theirs. This is better yet. It saves friction, but it is expensive. There is another way that is not to be recommended. That is, to sit at your desk and continue opening and reading your mail while the small man stands at the desk and tries to talk business with you. No human insect is too small to merit at least a flash of your time. You would give that much to a mosquito. I well remember the first great man I ever did business with. I was a youth and he a university president. I had a matter of great importance and long detail that I believed would consume the greater part of an evening. Three minutes after I entered the office I was bowed out of the room, the business done, cleanly and exactly to my liking, and I was wondering why on earth I had ever thought it such a job. If he had turned me down in the same length of time, I should have still admired and respected the man, for he treated me as though my business was important. Though this was years ago and I have met a good many large men since, I still think this man was one of the greatest. A man may be curt and courteous at the same time, if he is well balanced.

THE JOY BEHIND THE EDITOR

Getting out this magazine is no picnic.
If we print jokes, people say we are silly.
If we don't, they say we are too serious.
If we clip things from other papers, we are too lazy to write them ourselves.
If we don't, we are stuck on our own stuff.
If we stick close to the job all day, we ought to be out hunting up news.
If we go out and try and hustle, we ought to be on the job in the office.
If we don't print contributions, we don't appreciate genius; and if we do print them, the paper is filled with junk.
If we make a change in other fellows' write-up, we are too critical.
If we don't, we are asleep.
Now like as not some one will say we swiped this from some paper. We did.

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.)

[Ed.—Apparently no one has felt recently the urge to write on some topic of general interest; but this column can also be used as a Question Box.]

CONTENTS

	PAGE
ALBANIA: THE LAND OF THE EAGLE PEOPLE —By Herman Bernstein	85
FROM PILLAR TO POST—By Robert G. McGregor, Jr.	88
TOMBS OF THE HABSBURGS IN VIENNA—By Francis R. Stewart	89
NAST, FATHER OF THE AMERICAN CARTOON —By Edmund B. Montgomery.....	93
RADIO BROADCASTING (International General Electric Company)	95
THE TREATY DIVISION	99
NOTES FROM THE FIELD	103
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES	108
FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND	110
OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP	111
RATINGS OF COMMERCIAL REPORTS.....	112
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES.....	112
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE CHANGES.....	112
INTER-AMERICAN COMMERCE	112
APPRECIATION	113
BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES	114
IN MEMORIAM	114
APPROPRIATIONS (Estimates Cut).....	116
U. S. NAVAL ATTACHES, Revised List.....	118
INSURANCE ON PROPERTY OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES	121
BOOK NOTES	122
SPORTS, PASTIMES AND HOBBIES.....	123

INSURANCE SERVICE BONDS

Protect your property against all RISKS with a World-wide Personal Effects Policy

All classes of fidelity and surety bonds promptly executed and filed

WORLD-WIDE CLAIM SERVICE

FRED H. VAN VRANKEN

American Security Bldg. WASHINGTON, D. C.
National 7020

FIDELITY-PHENIX FIRE FIDELITY & CASUALTY
OF NEW YORK



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'hôte 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

Silent Safety

THAT is a priceless advantage Firestone Tires give you. For Firestone Tires have—

—a cord body strengthened and toughened by the Firestone patented process of Gum-Dipping—every fibre of every cord is coated with liquid rubber.

—the patented Firestone construction of "Two Extra Cord Plies Under the Tread" which protects the cord body of the tire, giving 26% greater protection against punctures and blowouts.

—the scientifically designed Firestone tread giving longer, safer, quieter non-skid wear.

This leadership in safety is a result of Firestone's close cooperation with automobile manufacturers in the development of the modern high powered, high speed automobile. For twelve consecutive years every winner in the Indianapolis 500 mile race, the severest tire test known, has been carried to victory on Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires.

Today you can enjoy the silent safety of Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires at the lowest prices in history.

Listen to the
"Voice of Firestone"
Every Monday Night over
N. B. C. nationwide network

THE GOLD STANDARD
OF TIRE VALUES



Firestone

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR