

1892 - 1932

C. J.
Mr. McDemott

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 1, 1932.

DEAR MR. CARR:

It is a great pleasure—both officially and personally—for me to have this opportunity of extending the most sincere congratulations to you upon this, the fortieth anniversary of your entry into the service of the Department of State. Such steadfast service, such loyal endeavor, and such patient and efficient performance as yours are rarely met with either within or outside of the Government.

We must all recognize that our present well-organized Department and our splendid Foreign Service as it stands today are to a considerable extent due to your untiring efforts, and constitute a monument to your devoted labor.

To the congratulations which I extend upon behalf of the Department and the Foreign Service, I wish to add my own appreciation of your helpful consideration to me, your loyalty and your assistance in the solution of many difficult problems which have confronted us since my appointment as Secretary of State.

I extend my best wishes for your future health and welfare and voice the hope that the Department and the Foreign Service for many years to come may continue to benefit from your experience and wisdom.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON.

The Honorable

WILBUR J. CARR,

Assistant Secretary of State.

Vol. IX JUNE, 1932 No. 6

INSURANCE

SERVICE

ANNUITIES

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 1932 STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Balance brought forward.....	Premiums paid Equitable Life Assur- ance Society.....
Premiums	\$18,188.85
Dividend year ended February 28, 1931..	Clerical assistance.....
Interest	610.00
Funds received for transmission.....	Stationery
Refunds:	89.25
Protested checks.....	Premiums refunded.....
Exchange foreign checks.....	81.31
	Auditing
	70.00
	Funds transmitted.....
	58.75
	Telegrams
	28.01
	Checks protested.....
	16.25
	Exchange foreign checks.....
	5.65
	Premium bond of secretary-treasurer..
	4.04
	Balance carried forward.....
	18,307.67
<u>\$37,459.78</u>	<u>\$37,459.78</u>

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<i>Assets</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>
Cash on hand.....	Reserve fund.....
Premiums due but not received.....	\$11,170.58
	Held for premiums due 3/1/32.....
	6,284.22
	Current fund.....
	2,695.12
<u>\$20,149.92</u>	<u>\$20,149.92</u>
Members March 1, 1931.....	Deceased
Additions during year.....	4
	Withdrawn
	7
	11
Total members March 1, 1932.....	328
Net increase for the year.....	25
Total amount of insurance in force March 1, 1932.....	\$1,709,000
Insurance claims: March 1, 1931-February 29, 1932.....	\$15,000
E. Haldeman Dennison.....	\$7,000
George B. Starbuck.....	\$2,000
	G. Russell Taggart.....
	\$4,000
	H. Eric Trammell.....
	\$2,000

JAMES B. STEWART
President

WALTER H. SCHOELLKOPF
Vice President

JOSEPH E. JACOBS
Secretary-Treasurer

J. ALAN MAPHIS, Insurance Adviser
HARRY A. HAVENS, Assistant to Secretary-Treasurer



Underwood & Underwood

Walter J. Carr



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. IX, No. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1932

Wilbur John Carr

ON JUNE 1 Wilbur John Carr will have completed 40 years of service in the Department of State. Forty years! Another man might have lost his early enthusiasm, his productive power, his capacity for communicating his enthusiasm to others; but in Mr. Carr's case I maintain that the 40 years have merely rolled over him, leaving him as I see him in memory still, standing by the desk of Secretary Root, who was quick to judge and appreciate those in whom he might repose confidence.

It is also just under 40 years since President Cleveland astonished deserving Democrats and dismayed hopeful Republicans (who, incidentally, thought no better of him for doing it) by his Executive Order of September 20, 1895, directing that from and after that date aspirants for consulships where the salary was not less than \$1,000 a year and not more than \$2,500 a year, should be examined before appointment. On these modest terms civil service reform entered the Foreign Service. Young gentlemen in that service today, whose salaries begin at \$2,500, with allowances for rent, heat, and light in addition, with payment of the cost of the transportation of themselves, their families and effects to and from their posts, and who may contemplate retirement from office with an income for life of 60 percent of their average annual salaries during the last 10 years of service—these things undreamed of 40 years ago—might profitably ponder over the salaries mentioned by President Cleveland, and wonder that men of distinction, ability, and patriotism, as many of the old-time Consuls were, could be attracted by such emoluments. At all events, we owe the first reform measure to President Cleveland, and every further

step, from that day down to this, has been due mainly to the initiative and quiet persistence of Wilbur John Carr. His public services, however, have not been limited to the development of the Foreign Service, his record in that connection being only one item in a long list of matters of public concern, many of them of major importance. During this long period of 40 years Congress has learned that it can rely absolutely upon his representations, that when he appears before a committee of the House or Senate his facts are not guesswork facts, that he is not asking for more than is needed with the expectation of getting somewhat less, that his opinions are based upon knowledge and conviction. Consequently, when the Department of State requires the assistance of Congress it is usually Mr. Carr who obtains it. I suspect, however, that of all the things in which he has had a hand, and they are legion, he derives as much satisfaction from the successful reorganization of our Foreign Service (and perhaps more) as from any other.

After Mr. Cleveland issued the Executive Order of 1895, little change took place in Foreign Service procedure until 1906. Applicants for Consular posts were subjected to a nominal examination, it is true, but this was mainly for the purpose of discouraging and excluding candidates who were manifestly unfit. I well recall my own first visit to the Department of State whither I had gone for examination (little supposing that I should spend all my active future years in public office), and hearing then of an unsuccessful candidate for a consulship named Beutelspecker whose calamitous papers had gone to Secretary Day, with the following poetical endorsement from the examining official:



Oh Beutel, Beutel speck
How little did you reckon
That ere you reached the Land of Bliss
You'd get it in the neck.

Those were days when Consuls received extremely small salaries, the highest of which was \$5,000, and also, for their personal use, all notarial fees which, in the case of a few places like Paris and London, came to large amounts. There were about a dozen "Consular pupils," afterwards called "Consular clerks" and still later "Consular assistants," who could not be removed from office without a hearing before Congress, whose salaries were \$1,000 and \$1,200 per year. As to the diplomatic appointments, including the smallest secretaryships, they continued, without exception, to be the rewards of politicians, not only up to 1906, when the Consular Reorganization Act was passed, but for a long period after that; and even to this day heads of Missions and Embassies are chiefly deserving politicians and generous contributors to campaign funds. Mr. Carr has not been able to change that—although some day that defect, too, will disappear.

The great upward movement in our Foreign Service began in 1906, when all consular posts were classified, Consuls being granted fairly reasonable salaries, and personal compensation by way of notarial fees happily abolished entirely. They were even permitted to draw 5 cents a mile when transferred from one post to another for themselves, and to pay out of their own pockets for the transportation of their families and their effects. Mr. Carr had become Chief of the Consular Bureau in the Department in 1902, and by 1906 it was easy to see how his mind was working from the fact that he had become a member of a board "to formulate a plan for the examination of candidates for the Consular Service."

From now on there were to be real examinations, and examinations with teeth in them. The act for the organization of the Service having in the meantime passed, he became the Director of the Consular Service in 1907. There followed 17 years of fruitful and continuous application to the development of that Service, through administrations not always friendly to plans for its improvement; 17 years of patient devotion to detail out of which, at length, there emerged a really effective mechanism for the representation of our interests abroad. It is safe to say that but for these 17 years of preparatory work the Act of 1924 would not be in existence today, as Congress could not be expected to encourage a system which deprived its members of patronage, and there was no great assistance to be obtained from the public which, never having enjoyed the

benefits of a developed Foreign Service, could not realize the imperfections of the long existing policy of appointment to office as a reward for political service. A false step, incapacity to work with succeeding Secretaries of State imbued with the old Jacksonian theory of Government, inability to get along with Congress, failure to have a clear conception of the goal which he was seeking—any of these things might easily have wrecked ambitious plans.

It was Wilbur John Carr who won over Congress to his way of thinking about these matters. Happily, during this protracted period, he was able to communicate some of his enthusiasm to the new style American Consul, even the old ones who remained on until they gradually disappeared caught a good deal of it, so that by 1924, the year when the general reorganization Act was passed, it was a fact that the Consular Service, at all events, stood well with members of both House and Senate, it stood well with the business community, and in one way and another had so many friends that the comprehensive measure of that year, which included the Diplomatic and Consular offices and merged them into one harmonious system, was able to command a majority and thus become law.

But with the Act of 1924, just as 18 years previously with the Act of 1906, there were many who failed to understand its full significance, who held in check its complete application, and once more it was Mr. Carr with his long experience and compelling sympathy who succeeded in piloting the new Act through troubled waters, and brought it finally to where it stands today.

Thus the history of the Foreign Service of the United States during the past 40 years is to a large extent the history of Wilbur John Carr. Other men have held high office in the Department of State during these years, some of whom have shown friendly interest in the Foreign Service, but without the continuous attention which it has received from the hands of Mr. Carr, certainly its progress would have been slower and the results uncertain. There is still much to be done, and we may be sure that so long as he remains in the Department of State no opportunity to make the Foreign Service more useful to the country and more attractive as a profession will be neglected. We who are out in the field, out of touch with the mysterious ways of our national Government, owe him a debt of gratitude which we can not repay. As for the Government itself, it may be questioned whether anyone else has ever served it less selfishly or more usefully, or has been more deserving of its honors than Wilbur John Carr.

ROBERT P. SKINNER.

The Master Architect

EIGHT years ago, in 1924, just after the coming into effect of the Rogers Act, the following comments were made in an address before the Consular Association:

"When a great permanent public building is to be erected there are many steps in the process. First of all, the ground has to be leveled and the foundations sunk and given firm stability before the building can stand against the effect of shifting sands beneath and storms above. Then the architects, with close accuracy as to detail but broad vision as to general conception, must plan an edifice that will be serviceable, durable, and withal well balanced in proportion. Finally the corner stone is laid, and then the builders, choosing the sound material that is at hand while discarding that which has flaws and doubtful seams, proceed little by little to develop the great superstructure, stage by stage, until it stands proudly forth, complete, unassailable, an inspiration to the community and an asset to the nation.

"I like to think of our Foreign Service as such an edifice. Twenty years ago, if I may interpret the simile, the ground above was bare, while beneath the shifting sands moved with every incoming administration and rendered perilous any attempt to build upon that barren waste. Then came the foundation layers, Roosevelt, Root, and Taft. They dug deep and laid the great blocks of granite upon which some day the hoped-for building could be firmly established. Meanwhile the architects were not idle. They saw visions and dreamed dreams and they planned with foresight and accuracy against the time when the work could proceed. There have been many architects at work: some have contributed much, some a little, while the plans of others have been discarded. But the master architect, whose plans have been developed and tested during these fifteen years and more, who saw clearly when others doubted and steadily pushed the great undertaking to a conclusion, is the man who perhaps above all others in the service commands our admiration, our affection, and our respect, Wilbur J. Carr."

Eight years have gone by since the Rogers Bill was enacted, years of fruitful progress and development. Mistakes have been made and corrected. Experiments have been tried and on the basis of ripe practical experience the results have either been discarded or gradually adjusted to the framework of the whole. A new American profession has been created, a new arm of the Government which we believe to be second to no activity of the public service in point of usefulness and efficiency has been established and dedicated to the welfare of the nation.

The building up of the Service has been the fundamental life work of Mr. Carr. As budget officer of the Department he has had other exacting duties, and one often wonders how he has managed, under the strain of these manifold bur-

dens, to retain in such generous measure his youth, vigor, and calm philosophy. But the Foreign Service has been his outstanding achievement, developed gradually and with infinite patience, one step at a time, from the old discouraging days of political patronage, self-seeking, and inefficiency to the present efficient organization based on discipline, esprit de corps, and patriotism. We may congratulate ourselves that he has risen above the heavy cares of office, for there is still much to do and he is needed to do it. At any rate, few men can look back upon a life of greater practical accomplishment, greater concrete success, and on this fortieth anniversary we salute him with gratitude and affection and the earnest wish that for many years to come he may continue to develop the noble structure of which we shall always regard him as the master architect.

JOSEPH C. GREW.



ENLARGEMENT OF A SNAPSHOT TAKEN OF MR. CARR WHILE ON A VACATION



Photo by Mrs. Carr.
MR. CARR AT HOME IN HIS LIBRARY
(Note the portraits of Secretaries of State)

THE following interview was kindly given by Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, Department of State:

Ushered into Room 114—that room so well known to all in the Service, with its charming outlook across the trees and lawns to the Washington Monument—Mr. Hengstler smilingly consented to let his memory run back over the years.

“Yes, this is the room,” he said, “where in August, 1898, when I first entered the Department, I met Mr. Carr; and in this room I have worked ever since. At that time Robert S. Chilton, Jr., was chief of the Consular Bureau, and Mr. Carr was his assistant. The personnel of the Bureau then numbered seven, exclusive of the chief; while today it, or rather its successor, the Division of Foreign Service Administration, has a staff of fifty. I might add incidentally that the work has increased much more in proportion than the personnel.

“There are only two or three persons now in the Department who have known Mr. Carr longer than I, and there is no one who has had a longer close official as well as personal association.

“One of my earliest recollections of Mr. Carr is his interest in the building of an improved, competent career consular service. He began studying the matter back in 1902 when he became Chief of the Consular Bureau, envisioning that, since as a result of the Spanish War the United States was becoming a real world power, a carefully selected and trained diplomatic and consular service would be an essential factor in maintaining and protecting our interests abroad. When Mr. Root became Secretary of State in 1905, this matter was brought to his attention by Mr. Carr, and the result was the Act of 1906 which paved the way for a career consular service. Mr. Carr realized,

however, that this was merely the first step and continued his efforts toward improving the Service, and in 1915 due largely to his efforts the diplomatic secretaries were classified, and in 1924 the two branches of the Service amalgamated.

“One of the most effective characteristics in Mr. Carr’s work in behalf of a career Service is his judicial attitude toward every point—weighing it most carefully and then, to use one of his favorite expressions, ‘laying his cards face up on the table,’ so that Congress might know all the facts, whether favorable or not. For one thing, he never would permit ‘padding’ of estimates, although he never hesitated to submit to Congress any item which could be justified. He has thus won an enviable reputation with all those with whom he has dealings.

“Ever since I have known him, Mr. Carr has always been striving for improvement in the methods of the Department and Foreign Service. Apropos of that I remember that as far back as 1898 he began a ‘precedent’ card file to facilitate



“THE GARDEN OF EDEN”
Mr. and Mrs. Carr during the annual grape picking festival at Consul Haven’s villa near Florence



the work of the Consular Bureau, and that file is still in use in my office and has saved many hours of research. As he writes shorthand, we frequently exchange memoranda in shorthand."

When pressed, very inquisitively, to say whether or not Mr. Carr had always in all those past years, maintained that placid serenity of manner that is such a marked characteristic of his, Mr. Hengstler said, "Well, I believe that about twice in the 34 years I have known him I have seen him irritated, but I fail to recall a single occasion when he actually lost his temper."

Pressed still more inquisitively, Mr. Hengstler continued, "Bad habits? The worst I have seen (if you can call it a bad habit) was a rather incessant smoking of cigarettes at one time followed by a period of a couple of years of constant candy eating when he first stopped smoking. Oh yes, there was and is another. He is too lenient and sympathetic for his own good and lets people impose on him with their affairs, and as a result he has to spend many long hours at night on those matters which come properly within his jurisdiction and to which he could not attend during the day on account of such interruptions.

"Has he any hobbies? His real hobbies, are his home, and the Foreign Service, but he gets much pleasure out of photography, and has some remarkably good pictures that he has taken both in the United States and abroad. Mr. Carr also plays the violin, and perhaps other instruments for I can recall one incident—it was during the World War, when we were working day and night, and one night late, during the usual interval for refreshments, he dropped in to see how we were getting along, and seeing a mandolin which one of the boys had left in the room, Mr. Carr picked it up and gave us some very delightful music.

"Mr. Carr has always been a strong believer in physical exercise and training, although he himself takes very little exercise aside from walking. At one time, for a short period, he took up golf, but I doubt if it did him much good, as he gave to each shot that same careful analytical study that he gave to the record of an officer under consideration for promotion. He spent more time figuring out how a shot should be made (and then probably dubbed it), than in actual playing.

"I heard a rather interesting story recently about Mr. Carr's signature, so well known to all in the Service. It seems that an important letter was drafted in the Department and sent to a large and well-known organization in New York. A couple of days later Mr. Carr received a long distance telephone call from New York. The president of the association explained to him that he

had received the letter and that it was such a gratifying document that he desired to make acknowledgment personally to the Assistant Secretary who had signed it. Mr. Carr, who signs so many documents every day, had forgotten for the moment the subject of this particular communication. The president of the association explained that he could not read the signature and wondered if Mr. Carr could help him out. He explained that the signature was merely a lot of up and down strokes with a sort of illegible scrawl between them. Mr. Carr laughed and said, 'Oh, yes, certainly. That must be Leland Harrison's,' and the voice at the other end of the wire agreed that you might read 'Leland Harrison' into the signature.

"The next day Mr. Harrison received a very nice letter of congratulation from the organization in New York. He looked up the file and presently brought it to Mr. Carr's office to show him that the signature on the original letter had been that of Mr. Carr himself!"

ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

Travel Expenses—Mileage for Use of Personally Owned Automobile. (A-41008.)

The act of February 14, 1931, 46 Stat. 1103, requires as a condition precedent to the payment of mileage for the use of an employe's personally owned automobile, that such mode of travel have been "previously authorized," and where travel is performed in a personally owned automobile without such previous authorization mileage is not payable. March 1, 1932.

Mileage for Use of Privately Owned Automobile—Headquarters. (A-41006.)

The act of February 14, 1931, 46 Stat. 1103, permits the payment of mileage for use of employe's own automobile only when engaged in "necessary travel" away from designated post of duty, and mileage is not payable therefore for use of employe's own automobile during absences from headquarters of 10 hours or less between hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., or where trips by automobile begin shortly before 8 a. m. and/or return shortly after 6 p. m. unless the necessity for leaving and returning before and after such hours is shown. 5 Comp. Gen. 100, 128, 215, 449; A-40658, Feb. 12, 1932. March 11, 1932.

Mileage for Use of Privately Owned Automobile—Agriculture Department Employe. (A-41236.)

The act of February 14, 1931, 46 Stat. 1103, permits the payment of mileage for use of employe's own automobile only when engaged in necessary travel away from designated headquarters, and mileage is not payable, therefore, for use of personally owned automobile for regular or irregular trips to an airport 10 miles distant, outside of the limits of the city, even though written authorization for transportation on a mileage basis was set forth in the orders, for the reason that the employe was not in a travel status. March 15, 1932.

Glimpses of County Cork

By LESLIE E. WOODS, *Consul, Cobh, Irish Free State*

AT THE American Consulate, whose location is described in the tax collector's list as in Carrig House, Townland of Ballyvaloon, the Parish of Clonmel, in the town of Cobh (Cove) on Great Island, in the Barony of Ballymore, Cork Harbor, County Cork, Province of Munster, Irish Free State, an American recently called who averred that on a certain day in the summer of 1931 she was proceeding by car from Cork to Bandon and in the course of her journey, having occasion to inquire the way, she had the following conversation with one Free State citizen, name unknown, a blacksmith by trade:

"Can you tell me the road to Bandon?"

"To Bandon you're going, is it? And where did you come from?"

"From Queenstown."

"From Queenstown now! Oh, ay, from Queenstown! That's where the folks goes to America from. And 'tis to Bandon you're going," meditating cautiously.

"Yes," a bit tersely.

"Ay, and you don't know the road."

"No," emphatically.

"Well, isn't that a grand idea entirely! Out

on the road, going to a place, and not knowing the road to it."

"Well, do you know the road to Bandon?" with a touch of asperity.

"And do I know the road to Bandon, and me having been there so many times? I was often there with me father when I was no higher than your knee. And do I know the road to Bandon? Of course I know the road to Bandon."

"Well, then will you please tell me the way to Bandon?" with growing irritation.

"Oh, ay, the road to Bandon. Go back the way you came and go the other way. You know what I mean."

"I'm afraid I don't," wearily.

"Well," coming out into the middle of the road and pointing, "go back the way you came, and when you come to the cross (roads) down about a mile (meaning two to four miles) beyond the one-eyed (single arch) bridge, go to the right." Whereupon he pointed to the left.

The caller said that she then stood in the middle of the road and pointed, without naming directions, to make sure which way, returned and found her way.



BLACKROCK CASTLE, IRELAND
Near embarkation of William Penn

Photo from L. E. Woods.



Bandon is but one of the numerous interesting places within a couple of hours run of Cobh, places of historical, architectural, or other interest, but the inscription over its ancient portal is nearly unique:

"Infidel, heathen, Jew, or Turk,
May enter here, but no Papist."

This is enriched by the addition attributed to Dean Swift:

"Whoever wrote this, wrote it well,
For the same is writ o'er the gates of Hell."

Kinsale and Youghal (Yawl) are the objects of repeated excursions because of their water front, and more particularly because of the architecture of their old houses, the Spanish influence showing on which is a treat to see.

In Cork City there are a few noteworthy monuments, of which the most interesting is probably the small chapel of the University, built in Hiberno-Romanesque style, being a small copy of an ancient cathedral on the Rock of Cashel, a

low stoney hill in County Tipperary. It is noteworthy for the Irish colored glass of its windows and for the Gaelic scollery and mosaic work. If there were time to see but one thing in the city, I believe that this would be best chosen.

It may be interesting to note that there are two universities in the Free State; Trinity College, Dublin, better known in the United States as Dublin University, and the National University, made up of three colleges, one at Dublin, another at Cork, and a third at Galway. The one at Galway is in that section of the country known as the Gaelteacht, where there is a relatively high percentage of native Irish Speakers.

From a number of points in the city one may see the steeple of Shandon Church, whose bells have been renowned in song and verse. This steeple and its chimes, overlooking the Lee, inspired the poem containing the lines:

"The bells of Shandon
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters of the River Lee."



BLARNEY CASTLE, IRELAND

Photo from L. E. Woods.



Photo from L. E. Woods.
CANAL SCENE, CORK,
Shandon Steeple in Background

A curious thing about the steeple is that two of its sides are built of old red sandstone and the other two of limestone, giving a light and shade effect.

Just below the City of Cork is Blackrock Castle, though I have never seen a castle with a cleaner, whiter exterior. It marks the spot approximately from which William Penn set out from Ireland with his Quaker settlers. Penn's house at Shanagarry, twenty miles from Cork, is now nearly a complete ruin—the stones doubtless having been used to build many a smaller house in the neighborhood.

I have said that if there were time for a visitor to take in only one place the University Chapel would be best, but on second thought probably one might prefer the Royal Oyster Tavern, or, as it is otherwise known, the hole in the wall in Market Lane. This is the only place that I know of in the south of Ireland where there is an open grill. You sit down before this grill to a meal which would make a vegetarian shudder. The oysters served here in season cost eight or ten times as much as they would cost in Hertzog's on Water Street in Washington, and many of them could be hidden under a 25 cent piece, but they are oysters just the same and they come from Bantry Bay, well known to those men who were with the Atlantic fleet in these waters.

Patterson and I went for a shoot on the other side of Cork a few days ago, near the grounds of Rostellan Castle, which, I am told, is owned by General Hennessy of the British Embassy at Washington. The fine old building in these

grounds, said to contain 365 windows, is the more interesting because of a curse said to have been placed upon it. No rooks are said to gather in the trees on the grounds, and everyone knows that a settlement of rooks or crows is a sign of good fortune. Furthermore, the kitchen is said to be paved with old tombstones, having been built with part of an old cemetery. The shooting there as in other parts is good, depending of course on one's marksmanship. For seven shilling's worth of cartridges, I brought down one bird. As comparisons are odious, I won't record what Patterson did.

On another side of the City of Cork, almost directly opposite Cobh, is Crosshaven, the site of the Royal Munster Yacht Club, a gathering place for the younger yachtsmen, with every variety of craft but a preponderance of punts.

Blarney Castle, of course, is the old stand-by for the inspection of visitors. It is six miles outside Cork City, and while I have been there a dozen times, my superstitions, which are confined chiefly to magpies, more of which later, have not yet been strong enough to induce me to kiss the Stone, nor have there been any offers of the operation by proxy. I am told that the handsome up-standing man who takes your shilling on entering the grounds holds himself available in case of timid females. On the whole I think that by proxy would have been much better in the old days, when it was necessary to be suspended over the side of the wall being held by the ankles. It is related that in the course of the operation, the guide holding a sailor over the side paused to spit on his hands. There was a tree down below and so the sailor only broke both arms and both legs. Nowadays, however, it may be done with greater safety by new arrangements under which one would automatically cancel only one-half of his life insurance policies.

Dr. Denis Murphy, whose photograph is submitted with this, is well known to a number of men in our service and in the Public Health Service, not only here but in the United States, and is probably better known at New York City than any doctor in the south of Ireland. His genial brother, the ship's surgeon on the *Cameronia*, is scarcely better known on the North Atlantic. Dr. McMullen, who also appears in the picture with Dr. Rogers, has twice visited Blarney Castle, but not knowing what he has told Mr. Keena or the others at Paris, I shan't say whether or not he kissed the stone.

Further afield from Cork there is a delightful variety of scenery. On the classic trip along the Blackwater, a splendid fishing stream, is a lovely



country-side, like the best that England or New England have to offer, and in two hours in the other direction from Cork you have the barren, rugged, brown mountain scenery of West Cork and Kerry, where boulders are threateningly poised on the sides of the hills over excellent roads. Near Killarney, which for some reason failed to delight me as much as other scenes in this district, it is obligatory to go to a cottage "pub," known as Kate Kearney's, on the way to the Gap of Dunloe, and here, I am told, you must learn to recite: "I have seen Kate Kearney's daughter's daughter; I have seen Killarney's beauty water; I have seen the Bull and the Purple, too; and I have tasted a drop of the mountain dew." The mountain dew, otherwise known as the "holy water of the Jordan" or "Irish milk," is a whiskey one-third stronger than Scotch, according to its proof reading, and according to information I have received it is a potent distillation. The Bull and Purple are the two imposing mountain peaks in the Gap of Dunloe. Here an old ruffian, in the pleasant Irish sense of the word, would go up the Gap with you and blow his bugle in selected spots where there is an echo reverberating five or more times depending upon the hour of the day and the condition of the weather. Farmers from miles around every morning bring over a horse or two in the tourist season, to await the opportunity of renting one for the ride up the Gap, and with considerable foresight the opening of the road beyond Kate Kearney's cottage is in a muddy and dreadful condition, such as would discourage the use of an automobile to do the journey, although it is not at all impossible of crossing in a car, the point being to foster home industries by having the road appear passable only on horseback. Still that is, I believe, the best means.

Beyond Killarney are many other beauty spots, but only one in particular will I mention—Glengarriff. Approaching Glengarriff one has a lofty and excellent view of Bantry Bay. Here is a famous old hotel known as Roche's where famous Irish politicians have gone to recuperate after their strenuous campaigns; the names of Charles Stuart Parnell, Tim Healy, and T. P. O'Connor occur to me in this connection. At Roche's the lack of electric light and the small ratio of baths to rooms are made up for by the warm reception, with a certain reserve, and the kindly treatment of the proprietors. In this hotel there is said to be a small bar which is unique. About ten by twenty feet in size, its walls are covered with souvenirs and mementoes from all sources, left there or sent back by former visitors. This place



Photo from L. E. Woods.

LEFT TO RIGHT: DR. McMULLEN, U. S. P. H. S.; DR. DENIS MURPHY, CORK; AND DR. L. ROGERS, U. S. P. H. S., COBH

and the hotel are well known to many officers of the Atlantic Fleet, and hat bands, life buoys, and similar souvenirs of numerous ships are seen there. The British fleet is even better represented.

Living amongst the people of this region, one can not but become imbued with some of the prevailing superstitions. Such is the power of the magpie, of which it is said:

"One for sorrow; two for joy,
Three for a feast; and four you die."

that whenever I meet one on the road I invariably raise my hat and say, "Good morning, Mr. Magpie," so as to take the necessary precaution against getting a puncture. And it works, too!

The surroundings of Cobh are only one of its charms. You have in the city itself a number of diversions and amusements. There are, for instance, two moving picture houses. One of them, commonly known as a one-eyed show, advertises its tip-up plush seats. Just across the street from the Consulate is the Royal Cork Yacht Club, claimed to be the oldest yacht club in the world, having been founded in 1720. There, rain or shine, gather a few of the older members, who sit down to enjoy a game of "Forty-five." This game is not well known elsewhere. As a matter of fact, one member of the club, having written to the games expert of a popular review published at London, received a reply to the effect that the query could not properly be answered as all that was known of the game of "Forty-five" was that it is played by stable boys on the tops of inverted

(Continued to page 249)

The Individualist and the Foreign Service

By G. HOWLAN SHAW, *Counselor of Embassy, Istanbul*

HE ALWAYS has a hard time of it and he has himself to blame. If he would only conform, play safe, "pass the buck," placate superiors all would be well, but the individualist will do none of these things. Instead he is forever dissenting, forever choosing the course where the line between success and failure is thinnest and most uncertain. As for that characteristic activity of the successfully mediocre man: seeming to do something while avoiding responsibility, in other words "passing the buck," our individualist despises him; and when it comes to placating superiors—words fail us to describe what the individualist does. What doesn't he do? Age, rank, "success"—to him these are often so many signs that a man doesn't understand what is going on now, whatever may be his understanding of the "Purple Nineties." Such is the individualist as a type. May he always be with us. He makes us uncomfortable, he upsets our complacency, he laughs at our solemnities. Without him the world would be a poor, dull place.

But what of the individualist in the Foreign Service? Surely he can not be Service material. He might not recognize the difference between a Counselor of Embassy and a Third Secretary or between a Consul General and a Vice Consul, or, what is far worse, he might note the difference and think it unimportant. And what difficulties the individualist would create for personnel officers. He might not be teachable, he might not

exemplify "service spirit," he might even have ideas of his own. All of these dangers are real, and yet for the sake of the Foreign Service we hope that the Board of Examiners will once in a while make a "mistake" and admit the individualist and that personnel officers will not be too hard on him once he has embarked upon his career. With a good deal of liberty and a certain amount of sensible guidance, much can be done with the individualist, and we need him.

Just now we need him badly. Our Foreign Service labors under one very serious handicap. Its definitive organization dates from 1924. Nothing could be more natural than that we should have taken over views of the Foreign Service and of its work which were generally accepted at that time but which in many cases were predicated upon a world which no longer exists. And nothing could be more natural than that these views should be held with a great deal of rigidity and earnestness. This is a characteristic of adolescence whether in individuals or in organizations. Who but the individualist will help us eventually to get rid of this rigidity and to modify our views so as to bring them into greater harmony with the world of 1932? Who but the individualist can carry on the experiments which will ensure our development? We must have him and we must be careful that there is always in the Foreign Service a place for him.



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

Left to right: Solimon Mohamed Awad (First Cavass), Vice Consul Douglas Jones, Vice Consul Henry A. W. Beck, Interpreter Philip C. Torreggiani, Consul H. Eorle Russell, Vice Consul Charles W. Yost, Interpreter George A. Nowson, Clerk Comille Haloby, and Second Cavass Mohamed Awad

Proposal to Establish American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund

THE Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association proposes the establishment of an American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund.

For a number of years this question has been discussed informally by various officers of the Foreign Service and by previous Executive Committees of the Association. The present Executive Committee, after mature deliberation, is of the opinion that early action in the matter by the Association is highly desirable. Once such a fund is established, no matter how modest in amount, a worth-while undertaking will have been inaugurated and the foundation will have been established which will permit the gradual building up of a fund by contributions from the Association as a whole or from individuals who are members of the Association or who are interested in the purpose for which the fund is established.

The Executive Committee is of the opinion that the present financial condition of the Association warrants the allocation of a portion of the funds of the Association to establish the proposed Scholarship Fund. The Association now has a savings account amounting to approximately \$13,500. This savings account has increased gradually over a period of years to its present figure, and the balance on hand is believed to be more than ample to take care of any foreseeable needs of the Association and of the JOURNAL. The Executive Committee believes, therefore, that the sum of \$5,000 might be deducted from the savings account of the Association, leaving a balance of approximately \$8,500, this \$5,000 to be used in establishing an American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund.

It is contemplated that the principal of such a scholarship fund would not be touched, but that the interest on the fund would be utilized in the form of one or more scholarships which would be granted to children of active members of the American Foreign Service Association or to children of persons who were at the time of their death active members of the Association.

The Executive Committee believes that it would be wise to make the details of administering such a fund as flexible as practicable and suggests, therefore, that the administration of the scholarship fund be vested in the Executive Committee of the Association, which is a continuing organi-

zation with a changing personnel made up of Foreign Service officers on duty at the Department. The present Executive Committee suggests that the Executive Committee of the Association be empowered to administer the granting of scholarships from such a fund under such rules and regulations as the Executive Committee may from time to time prescribe.

The Executive Committee proposes to submit to a meeting of the Foreign Service Association, under the provisions of Section IV of the Articles of Association, a resolution along the following lines:

Resolved by the American Foreign Service Association, acting through the active members assigned to the Department of State, at a meeting held at Washington on the — day of —, 1932, that the secretary-treasurer of the Association is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the present funds of the American Foreign Service Association to the Executive Committee of the Association the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), constituting the American Foreign Service Association Scholarship Fund, only the net income of which shall be used in granting scholarships to children of active members of the American Foreign Service Association or to children of persons who were at the time of their death active members of the Association. The conditions governing the granting of such scholarships and the administrative details connected therewith are hereby entrusted to the present and to succeeding Executive Committees of the American Foreign Service Association. This Scholarship Fund may be augmented by individual contributions from members of the Association or from individuals or legal persons interested in the purpose for which the fund is established.

This proposed resolution will probably be submitted to a meeting of the Association in Washington some time toward the end of the present fiscal year. In the meantime, the Executive Committee would be glad to receive the comments and suggestions of members of the Association with regard to this proposal.

HOMER M. BYINGTON,

Chairman, Executive Committee.

A class of 14 recently appointed Foreign Service officers is now in session, the course of instruction in the school ending the latter part of July. The 15 members of the previous class are now on duty in various divisions of the Department, awaiting developments.

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The American Foreign Service Association

The American Foreign Service Association is an unofficial and voluntary association 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.

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APPROPRIATIONS

As stated in the last issue of the JOURNAL, it was hoped that it would be possible by this time to make a definite announcement as to the appropriations for the Department of State and for the American Foreign Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. The Department's appropriation bill, however, is still in conference between the Senate and the House, and it is understood to be temporarily delayed in an effort to coordinate its provisions with those of the Omnibus Economy bill, which is now under consideration in the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, and which is not yet in final shape.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL mention was made of the proposed reduction in pay, or furlough without pay, and in this connection it may be said that the House of Representatives passed an Economy Bill, which is now before the Senate where an effort is being made to substitute for the salary cut a provision for a compulsory leave of 30 days without pay. The paragraph in the Economy Bill is as follows:

Sec. 102. (a) During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, the compensation for each civilian and non-civilian office, position, employment, or enlistment in any branch or service of the United States Government or the government of the District of Columbia is hereby reduced as follows: Compensation at an annual rate of \$2,500 or less shall be exempt from reduction; and compensation at an annual rate in excess of \$2,500 shall be reduced by 11 per centum of the amount thereof in excess of \$2,500.

CHANGE IN PASSPORT FEES

By act approved May 16, 1932, section 2 of the act entitled "An act to regulate the issue and validity of passports and for other purposes," approved July 3, 1926, as amended by the act entitled "An act to provide for the renewal of passports," approved July 1, 1930, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the validity of a passport or passport visa shall be limited to a period of two years: *Provided*, That a passport may be renewed under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State for a period, not to exceed two years, upon payment of a fee of \$5 for such renewal, but the final date of expiration shall not be more than four years from the original date of issue; *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may limit the validity of a passport, passport visa, or the period of renewal of a passport to less than two years; *Provided further*, that the charge for the issue of an original passport shall be \$9."



ITEMS



SECRETARY STIMSON, accompanied by Mrs. Stimson, Mr. Allen T. Klotz, Captain Regnier, and Mr. George Morlock, sailed from New York on the *Ile de France* on April 8 for Le Havre. Just before sailing the Secretary had an interview with Mr. Joseph C. Grew, our new Ambassador to Japan, who had just arrived from Europe en route to Washington. The Secretary's party was joined on board by Mr. Norman Davis and Mr. Allen W. Dulles. Mr. Davis was returning to Geneva after a brief visit in the United States during the recess of the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference, and Mr. Dulles sailed to join the American delegation at Geneva as legal adviser. The Secretary was fortunate in having on board during the journey former Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont; Mrs. Belmont; Mrs. Wadsworth; and our new Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Charles H. Sherrill, and Mrs. Sherrill. Mr. Ray Atherton, Counselor of Embassy at London, joined the Secretary's party at Plymouth and remained with it until the departure from Paris for Geneva.

Upon reaching Havre, the party was greeted by a reception committee headed by Mayor M. Leon Meyer. Ambassador Edge, accompanied by Mr. Robert Pell of the Embassy, and the Consul at Havre, Mr. Edwin C. Kemp, also greeted the party. Count de Sartiges, representing the Prime Minister of France, came to pay his respects and to accompany the Secretary to Paris. The French Government had made available two special cars, one for the Secretary and his party and the other for Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg.

Upon arriving at Paris the Secretary was greeted by Messieurs Tardieu and Laval, and numerous other French officials, and by the staff of the American Embassy. The party motored to the Hotel George V, where the Embassy had made arrangements for it to stay during the few hours visit in Paris. All lunched with Premier Tardieu at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and dined that evening informally at the Embassy.

For the journey from Paris to Geneva the

French Government again placed a special car at the disposition of the Secretary. M. Laval and other officials of the French Government were at the station to say good-by to Mr. Stimson and party, who left at 9.50 p. m., April 15, and arrived at Geneva the next morning. At the station at Geneva the party was met by Ambassador Gibson, Senator Swanson, Minister Hugh Wilson, Mr. Dunn, and other members of the American delegation. The Secretary had taken Bessinge, the residence of M. Robert Tronchin, for the period of his stay in Geneva. Mr. Klotz and Captain Regnier took up their residence with the Secretary and Mrs. Stimson at Bessinge.

The two weeks spent at Geneva were very busy ones, especially at Bessinge, which became the meeting place of all of the chiefs of the principal governments represented at the conference. The guests included Mr. MacDonald, M. Tardieu, Dr. Bruening, Signor Grandi, Ambassador and Madame Matsudaira, Sir Eric and Lady Drummond, and others. The Secretary visited the Consulate the day before his departure from Geneva.

The Secretary and Mrs. Stimson, accompanied by Captain Regnier, left Geneva for Cannes by motor on Sunday, May 1, arriving the evening of the following day, having visited the Grande Chatreuse, Grenoble, Digne, and other interesting cities en route. Upon reaching Cannes, the party stayed at the Hotel Miramar, until the sailing of the *Vulcania* on Wednesday, May 4. Mr. Robertson Honey, our Consul at Nice, was drafted to assist in the handling of the numerous code messages which reached the Secretary at Cannes.

The route of the return journey was through the Mediterranean because of the advice of physicians that it would give the Secretary the much-needed rest following his attack of influenza, and his strenuous work at Geneva. Mr. Stimson did not visit the Consulate at Gibraltar, but took a short drive about the city with Consul



Sprague. At Lisbon the party was met by Minister and Mrs. South, and the Counselor of the Legation, Mr. Magruder. Mr. South placed his car at the Secretary's disposal and the party motored to Pena Castle and visited the Legation before returning to the ship. Consul General Deichman and his staff were at the dock, giving the Secretary the opportunity of meeting all of the Department's representatives at Lisbon.

As the weather was rather stormy on the morning the *Vulcania* reached the Azores, the Secretary and Mrs. Stimson remained on board, but Captain Regnier visited the Consulate and found Consul and Mrs. Thompson comfortably installed in an old Portuguese residence.

The *Vulcania* reached New York on Saturday, May 14, at 10.30 p. m. Mr. Pierrepont Moffat boarded the ship at Quarantine, bringing with him such information as to place the Secretary *au courant* with the recent developments. The Secretary and Mrs. Stimson motored at once to their estate at Highhold and the remainder of the party proceeded at once to Washington. The Secretary and Mrs. Stimson arrived at Washington at 9.05 p. m., May 15.

Important speeches recently delivered by officers of the Department, which speeches are recommended to the attention of Foreign Service Officers, are as follows:

Address of the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., on May 4, 1932, before the American Conference on Institutions for the Establishment of International Justice, entitled "Recent Developments in the Kellogg Pact."

Address of the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Atlantic City, on May 6, 1932, entitled "The United States and World Peace."

Attention is invited to the address delivered by Assistant Secretary James G. Rogers, before the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the American Council on Education, at Washington, D. C., May 6, 1932, on "The Standardization Movement in American Law Schools."

It is urgently recommended that Foreign Service Officers read with care the scholarly lecture on "Legal Work in the Department of State," delivered by Mr. Green H. Hackworth, Legal Adviser, Department of State, before the Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D. C., on May 11.

"The Department of State as a Peacemaker" was the subject of an interesting address by Dr.

Edward C. Wynne, Assistant Chief, Office of the Historical Adviser, Department of State, before the American Conference on Institutions for the Establishment of International Justice, on May 5.

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Bundy were at home on the afternoon of May 13 to their friends. Many Department officials and Foreign Service officers and their wives were present.

Mrs. John W. Garrett, wife of the American Ambassador at Rome, was (according to an Associated Press cablegram of May 14) awarded a gold medal and a diploma at the National Garden Show on that day for the most decorative dining table arrangement of fruit and flowers.

Miss Jane Culbertson, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Culbertson, made her debut at a brilliant ball on May 4 at the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

The Hon. Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador to Japan, sailed with his family from San Francisco on May 20 by the steamship *President Coolidge* for Yokohama.

Although the news is somewhat belated, it is believed that her friends in the Service will be interested to hear that Miss Patty Field, who resigned as American Vice Consul at Amsterdam, June, 1929, was married on February 6, 1932, in New York City, to Mr. Edmund O'Brien. The announcement stated that Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien would be at home after February 23 at 46 Washington Square South, New York City.

Consul General Marion Letcher, in a personal letter from Antwerp, dated April 21, 1932, said that he had just returned from a very agreeable cruise in the Mediterranean of a month's duration, taken for the purpose of recuperating after an eye operation in early February. He said that he was now in much better health than he had been for a long time. Mr. Letcher said he saw many of his colleagues while on that trip and brought back many happy memories of the pleasant meetings. Cordial good wishes are extended to Consul General Letcher for complete restoration to good health.

Word was recently received that Arnold Shanklin, who retired as American Consul General at Mexico City in October, 1915, is now in a nursing home at San Antonio, Tex.



Howard Bucknell, Jr., formerly Secretary of Legation at Panama, is now serving in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State, preparatory to his assignment as Secretary of Legation at Belgrade.

Miss Florence M. Carlson, of Ottumwa, Iowa, and Mr. Edward Culpepper, of Virginia, were married in Alexandria, Va., on March 19, 1932. Miss Carlson is in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

According to information kindly furnished by Clinton E. MacEachran, Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, Department of State, the Disbursing Office is now located in Room 330, which was formerly occupied by the Chief of the Foreign Service Buildings Office. The Foreign Service Officers' Training School is now occupying Rooms 182, 184, and 186, which provides large office space and also a commodious classroom, with the lecturer's desk facing south. The

Chief Clerk's office has been extended to Rooms 186½ and 188, formerly occupied by the School.

The supplement to the April issue of the *American Journal of International Law* contains the draft convention on diplomatic privileges and immunities, and also the draft convention on the legal position and functions of Consuls. These have been prepared by the Research in International Law, Harvard Law School. Messrs. Green H. Hackworth, Herbert C. Hengstler, Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., John D. Hickerson, and Francis C. de Wolf have acted as advisers from the Department of State.

LATE NEWS

Butrick-Daniel. Married at St. John, New Brunswick, May 6, 1932, Consul Richard P. Butrick and Miss Gretchen Alice Daniel, daughter of Zachary Clarence Daniel, of Staunton, Va. Mr. Butrick, who was on temporary detail at St. John, N. B., has been assigned to Shanghai.



Edmonston Studio.

OFFICERS ON REGULAR AND ON EMERGENCY DUTY IN THE DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS AT VARIOUS TIMES DURING THE STRESS PERIOD OF THE FAR EASTERN TROUBLE, SEPTEMBER, 1931-MARCH, 1932

First row (left to right): Consul General C. E. Gauss, from the Division of Foreign Service Administration; J. F. Carter, Jr., from the Division of Western European Affairs; Consul General J. K. Caldwell, assigned Sydney; M. M. Hamilton, Assistant Chief; S. K. Hornbeck, Chief; S. J. Fuller, Assistant Chief; Consul W. R. Langdon, Dairen; Consul J. E. Jacobs; Consul General R. S. Miller (deceased April 26). Second row: R. C. Mackay; Consul R. P. Butrick, assigned Shanghai

The announcement is made, with sincere regret, that Consul Marshall Vance, who terminated on May 31 a four years' assignment to duty in the Department and is soon to take up his duties at his new post as Consul at Windsor, Ontario, has consequently resigned as Business Manager of the JOURNAL. Mr. Vance has very ably and efficiently looked after the business interests of our publication since November, 1930, and prior to that time—namely, from January, 1929—he was Treasurer of the JOURNAL. The success that the magazine has enjoyed in recent years is in large measure due to Mr. Vance's faithful, persistent efforts. He has been succeeded in the position of Business Manager by Mr. George Tait.

On May 5 Mr. Roberto F. Bevan, of Malaga, Spain, was a visitor at the Department, calling upon his many friends among the officers here. Mr. Bevan is one of the American business men who have for years taken a most enthusiastic interest in the Foreign Service. He has just completed a trip around the world, having sailed from Gibraltar last November. The trip was broken at Honolulu, where Mr. Bevan and his family remained for several weeks before going on to San Francisco.

During the trip, Mr. Bevan called upon many of our Foreign Service Officers, including Consul General Kenneth S. Patton at Batavia and Consul General Lester Maynard at Singapore. Believe it or not, he reported that both of these officers are very much satisfied with their present posts and do not wish to be transferred!

Mr. Bevan was full of praise for our fine new Foreign Service Building at Yokohama.

The marriage of Miss Margaret B. Letcher, the youngest daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Marion Letcher, of Antwerp, to Preston Lee Watson, occurred at the Chelsea Town Hall, London, in the presence of the bride's family and a small group of intimate friends, on Wednesday, April 20, 1932. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Archibald Preston, of 412 Long Ridge Road, Orange, N. J. Mr. Watson has served for some years as manager of the Antwerp branch of the Kemsley Millbourne Acceptance Corporation and is to be associated with the English subsidiary of the same concern after the young couple complete a month's motor trip on the Continent.



REINALD WERRENRATH

STATE DEPARTMENT CLUB

Mr. Reinald Werrenrath, the eminent American baritone, very kindly gave a recital for the Department of State Club in the United States Chamber of Commerce Building on the evening of April 26, 1932. Mr. Werrenrath was in excellent voice and his numbers were enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Harry Spier accompanied on the piano. The program follows:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| I | |
| Biterolf..... | <i>Hugo Wolf</i> |
| Ein Friedhof..... | <i>Robert Franz</i> |
| Lauf der Welt..... | <i>Edward Grieg</i> |
| Licht..... | <i>Christian Sinding</i> |
| II | |
| Woo Thou Thy Snowflake ("Ivanhoe")..... | <i>Arthur Sullivan</i> |
| III | |
| SONGS OF THE SEA: | |
| Pirate Song (Robert Louis Stevenson)..... | <i>Henry F. Gilbert</i> |
| Trade Winds (John Masefield)..... | <i>Frederick Keel</i> |
| Captain Stratton's Fancy (John Masefield)... | <i>Deems Taylor</i> |

IV

Boots (Rudyard Kipling).....	<i>Hazel Felman</i>
Chumleigh Fair.....	<i>John C. Holliday</i>
Star Eyes.....	<i>Oley Speaks</i>
My Sword for the King.....	<i>Michael Head</i>

Mr. Werrenrath was generous in his encores, and concluded his recital with the ever popular "On the Road to Mandalay," sung in his inimitable manner. The members of the club and their friends are deeply appreciative of Mr. Werrenrath's courtesy in appearing before them.
 J. E. MCKENNA.

FOREIGN SERVICE WOMEN'S LUNCHEON

The women of the American Foreign Service, both those residing in Washington and those temporarily visiting in the city, met for luncheon on Wednesday, April 23, at the Cosmos Club. That these luncheons are proving of continued interest is evidenced by the fact that about 50 women attended this gathering. Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, Mrs. Francis White, and Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy were present.

Among others seen by our reporter at the luncheon were: Miss Cornelia Bassel, Mrs. Pierre Boal, Mrs. Ellis Briggs, Mrs. Homer Byington, Mrs. Vinton Chapin, Mrs. G. B. Chipman, Mrs. Edward Dow, Mrs. Walter Dowling, Mrs. Walton Ferris, Mrs. C. Ferris, Mrs. Noel Field, Mrs. R. E. Fisher, Mrs. Walter Foote, Mrs. Clarence Gauss, Mrs. Loy Henderson, Mrs. John Hiekerson, Mrs. J. W. Holcombe, Mrs. Tevis Huhn, Mrs. Augustus Ingram, Mrs. O. Jones, Mrs. Richard de Lambert, Mrs. E. T. Maffitt, Mrs. Frank Mahin, Mrs. H. Freeman Matthews, Mrs. Harry A. McBride, Mrs. George Merrill, Mrs. J. Pierrepont Moffat, Mrs. James Murphy, Mrs. Earl Packer, Mrs. W. L. Parker, Mrs. Charles Perkins, Mrs. William Russell, Mrs. Walter Schoellkopf, Mrs. Winthrop Scott, Mrs. Richard Southgate, Mrs. James Stewart, Mrs. George Tait, Mrs. Marshall Vance, Mrs. Orme Wilson, and Mrs. George Winters.

Kenneth S. Stout, American Vice Consul at Tela, Honduras, reports that the consulate and residence quarters were partially demolished during a violent wind and rain storm during the night of April 18, 1932. A coconut palmtree, 50 feet long, crashed down on the building. Mr. and Mrs. Stout were able to save the Government property, but in so doing their personal property—parlor furnishings, etc.—were ruined, and unhappily they were not insured.

TEN YEARS AGO
 (From issue of June, 1922)

"Hail to the Chief! The 30th Anniversary of his entry into the Department of State, the Consular Service Pays Tribute to Its Director, Wilbur J. Carr." Such was the title of the leading article. Consul General Skinner from London, in an eloquent letter, spoke of Mr. Carr's "quiet firmness of manner, the broadness of his views, the generosity of his judgments, his wonderful knowledge of public affairs, and his perfectly gigantic capacity for work." Mr. Root also said he desired to join "most sincerely in grateful recognition of the effectiveness, the assiduity and the spirit of Mr. Carr's service." Under Secretary of State William Phillips hailed Mr. Carr as "the guide, philosopher and friend of the Service." The venerable and revered Second Assistant Secretary, Mr. Alvey A. Adee, wrote that "Mr. Carr is one of those men, unhappily few, who believe thoroughly in their work and by able, earnest and conscientious effort achieve success and enrich the cause to which they have devoted themselves."

Consul Tracy Lay, then acting as assistant to Mr. Carr, contributed an article on "Legislative Milestones," reviewing the progress of reform of the Service; while Roger C. Tredwell wrote on "Mr. Carr's Contemporaries," which gave interesting details of many in the Department and in the field, concluding with Herbert C. Hengstler, the "debonair" chief of the Consular Bureau, so long and intimately associated with Mr. Carr.

"The Department of Peace" was the title of an address by Secretary Hughes on the work of the Department of State.

A report by Frederick Simpich on a consular delegation to the National Foreign Trade Council at Philadelphia is a gem—a wonderful combination of humor and sound advice. If possible look up the article and read it. (Mr. Simpich was then editor with DeWitt C. Poole.)



Harris & Ewing.

EMERSON B. CHRISTIE

Chief, Translating Bureau

THE TRANSLATING BUREAU

Foreign relations can not be carried on without translation work. Hence linguists have been employed in connection with our foreign affairs from the infancy of the Republic. Their work, however, still awaits a historian; the information at present available is of an extremely sketchy character. All that can be given as a historical background to this article is a disjointed statement of a few names and dates.

Even before the adoption of the American Constitution a John P. Tetend was employed, under Robert R. Livingston, "Secretary to the United States for Foreign Affairs," as a clerk and translator of the French language, at \$500 a year. In 1786 Isaac Pinto was appointed "Spanish Translator" and served for several years; in 1789 he complained, in a letter, that he had received only 8 pounds 12 shillings and 4 pence as salary for three years' service. In 1789 the estimates of the Department of Foreign Affairs contain the name of John P. Pintard as an interpreter of the French language, at \$250 a year, and provision was requested for paying "interpreters" of German, Spanish, and Dutch at the rate of 2 shillings per hundred words.

In 1791 Philip Freneau, "the Poet of the Revolution," was appointed French translator. At the same time he edited the *National Gazette*, an

organ of Jefferson's party. He was, it is reported, paid \$300 a year for his translation work.

There appears to be a gap in the known history of translation work in the Department of State between the appointment of Philip Freneau and the year 1828; in the latter year we find that under Secretary Clay a clerk whose regular salary was \$1,000 received \$250 extra for doing translation work.

Under President Jackson a "Translating and Miscellaneous Bureau" was organized and had, among other duties, that of translating "all letters, papers, and documents of every description whatsoever relating to the business and duties of the Department."

In 1834 an officer with the title of "Translator and Librarian" made the translations. From this time until 1850 the offices of Librarian and Translator appear to have been more or less bound up together, at times being combined and at other times separated.

No specific mention has been found of a translator for the period between 1850 and 1870. In the latter year the name of Henry L. Thomas appears in the Register of the Department of State under the heading "Translations." This heading continued in the Register until 1877, when it was changed to "Translator." In 1870 Mr. Thomas was given a salary of \$1,800 a year, which was increased to \$2,400 in 1875. Mr. Thomas continued as Translator until his death, December, 1903. John S. Martin, Jr., who served in the Department of State from 1891 until his retirement, August 31, 1930, also acted as translator for some years. In recent years Wilfred Stevens, who had a remarkable knowledge of languages—indeed, the press acclaimed him as a wizard, with a working knowledge of at least 30 languages—was the principal translator, and as such many Foreign Service officers went before him for examination in languages.

In 1901 some of the typists in the Diplomatic Bureau were being employed as translators. In 1922 the translators are found in a "Translators' Section," under the chief clerk.

In the earlier years of the Department the translation work, like that of the other activities of the Department, was of small volume. Translators only gave part of their time to it. It grew, however, with the growth of the Department, and by 1928 had become so large and complex that a new bureau was organized under the name "Translating Bureau." A Departmental Order, effective as of April 16, 1928, was issued setting forth concisely the new development as follows:



DEPARTMENTAL ORDER NO. 455

A bureau is hereby established, to be known as the Translating Bureau, to which the following duties are assigned:

Translation of communications in foreign languages referred to the bureau by the White House.

Translation of diplomatic notes and such annexed documents as are of interest to the Department of State, from the Embassies and Legations in Washington.

Translation of laws, treaty texts, proceedings at international conferences, and other material of importance to the Department.

Translation or final review of translations of arguments and documents submitted in international conferences in which the United States takes an interest.

Translation or summarizing of letters and documents from foreign countries on Departmental business, such as claims and visa and passport cases.

The critical examination of drafts of foreign texts of bilingual and multilingual treaties to which the United States is a party, in order to ensure the closest possible adjustment to each other of the foreign and the English text. Conference, when necessary in this connection, with the Chief of the Treaty Division and the respective foreign diplomatic representative.

In addition to the foregoing classes of work, the bureau will hold itself on call for such services as it may be in a position to render in connection with international conferences.

Mr. Emerson B. Christie, a Drafting Officer of the Department of State, is hereby appointed Chief of the Translating Bureau. The designation symbol will be Tr.

The mechanics of the translation work of the Department is as follows:

As soon as a document in a foreign language is received by the Division of Communications and Records it is sent to the bureau, which returns it to DCR with a translation. The document is then recorded and routed to the appropriate division of the Department for action.

Frequently, however, the material is sent to the bureau by the various divisions. This is particularly the case with Le and TD, which often have material whose general character is sufficiently known but of which a translation is necessary preparatory to action.

Material from the White House is sent direct to the bureau and returned to the White House direct, as it does not need to be filed in the Department. It is carefully scrutinized for threatening matter.

When a document is received at the bureau it is assigned to one of the translating staff for a draft translation. This is reviewed by the chief of the bureau and O. K'd by him, after which the translation is copied and sent on its way.

While the greater number of documents require a full translation, there is some comparatively unimportant material, such as circulars, begging letters, and mere acknowledgments, a brief summary of which is sufficient.

Besides making formal translations, the bureau is almost constantly answering inquiries on linguistic points.

One of the most important parts of the bureau's work is that of checking the foreign language texts of bilingual treaties, before signature, in order to make sure that there are no discrepancies in the meaning of the two texts.

There have been many instances in which serious difficulties have arisen from bungling of the linguistic work in connection with treaties. For example, in the case of the Treaty of 1783, between the United States and Sweden—one of the treaties signed by Benjamin Franklin—while the treaty was signed in French only, a translation appeared in the Statutes at Large and was used by American courts in interpreting the treaty. There was a mistake in this translation in a clause of considerable practical importance, and as a result much mischief was done. The point at issue was not finally decided until May 19, 1930, when the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Hughes delivering the opinion, cleared it up by giving a correct interpretation of the French original.

On November 4, 1796, the United States concluded a Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Tripoli. The treaty was in Arabic. The English translation which was submitted to the Senate, formally proclaimed, and printed in official collections of treaties of the United States, has a famous article—Article 11—containing the phrase, "the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion." The Historical Adviser of the Department has made the surprising discovery that "there is no Article 11."

In 1819, the United States concluded the treaty whereby His Catholic Majesty ceded the Floridas to the United States. John Quincy Adams states in his famous diary that he and the Spanish Minister, Mr. Onis, collated the English and the Spanish texts personally. Like many other men before and since, however, Mr. Adams and Mr. Onis overestimated their linguistic attainments. For there are at least three conspicuous discrepancies between the two texts, one of which seriously affected the validity of certain Royal land grants and caused two appeals to the Supreme Court. That court in its first decision interpreted the clause in question in one sense and on the second occasion reversed itself, stating that at the time that the former opinion had been handed down "the Spanish part of the treaty was not brought into view, and it was then supposed that there was no variance."



In 1830 the United States concluded a treaty of amity and commerce with the Ottoman Empire. The Turkish representative signed the treaty in Turkish and the American commissioners signed what was supposed to be a document of the same purport in French. In the following year the American Chargé d'Affaires, Commodore Porter, who was empowered to exchange the ratifications, incautiously signed a paper in Turkish, which, according to the translation which he sent to Washington, provided in effect that in case of any "discussions" the Turkish text should be authoritative. No American appears to have suspected the existence of any serious discrepancies until a concrete case of the rights of American citizens in Turkey arose in 1868. Then a controversy, which had its acrimonious moments, ensued between the two Governments—a controversy which was never settled.

Only a few weeks ago the Circuit Court of Appeals of San Francisco ordered the release of an American whose extradition was requested by Mexico because of the existence of an alleged discrepancy between the Spanish and the English text of our Extradition Treaty with Mexico.

Many such instances could be cited. The truth is that it is surprising, not that mistakes in translation are made occasionally, but that there should not be many more, for indeed there is, in the strictly scientific sense, no such thing as an equivalent in one language to a word in another. Every word carries with it a kind of aura of associations which are peculiar to it. There are no exact synonyms even within a single language. All that can be hoped for is to make so close an approximation, in the translation, of the meaning of the original as will serve for practical purposes.

Even this is frequently a task of great delicacy. Let us take, for example, the case of court proceedings which must be translated into English in connection with the case of an American who claims that he has been denied justice in a foreign country. It is more than probable that in the case of the foreign country legislation is based on the Roman Law and both the contents of the legal terms used and the structure of the administration of justice are radically different from those prevailing in the United States. Even such every-day words as murder, manslaughter, imprisonment, corporation, etc., have to be watched with great care as the apparent equivalent in a foreign language may not be the legal equivalent at all.

There are several problems connected with

translating work which are worthy of special mention:

The dictionary problem. The common impression that all that is necessary to make a translation is to have an amateurish knowledge of the languages concerned and a solid battery of dictionaries is a popular delusion. A dictionary is a dangerous instrument except in the hands of a man who already thoroughly knows the languages concerned. This sounds like a minor witticism, but anyone who is familiar with translation work knows that it is the sober truth. Most words have more than one meaning. Unless, therefore, one already has a thorough knowledge of both the languages concerned, one is apt to choose the wrong word. This sort of thing happens every day and at times results in alleged translations as ludicrous as that which appeared in the Spanish version of the catalogue of an American harness concern. For the heading, "Harness for single horses," the translator wrote the Spanish equivalent of "harness for bachelor horses," because one of the translations, given in the dictionary, of the English word "single" is the word "soltero," which means "single" in the sense of unmarried.

Further, there is no bilingual dictionary which even approaches completeness. Money is the heart of most practical questions. A bilingual dictionary on the scale of one of our English unabridged dictionaries would cost so much to prepare that publishers are afraid to attempt it.

And then there is the phenomenon of the lexical lag. Owing to the dizzy rapidity of the developments of applied science, there are subjects such as radio or aviation in which the terminology is growing like the magic beanstalk. The Department is constantly in receipt of material, bearing on such topics, of which much of the technical terminology does not appear in any bilingual dictionary.

The greatest problem, however, before the Translating Bureau arises from the fact that no sound translation can be made by a translator who does not understand the subject matter, regardless of how well he may know the languages involved. Just as a diplomat who has handled negotiations on a given subject can decode messages concerning it more rapidly and satisfactorily than a clerk who knows only the code, so, but to a greater degree, is background knowledge necessary in translation work. The perfect translator would have to know everything. Hence there are no 100 percent translators. It happens that in the State Department the range of subjects which have to be dealt with is par-

ticularly great. We are constantly in receipt of material on air law, radio, court cases in foreign countries, agrarian laws, debt negotiations, Bolshivist documents, tariff matters, specifications for ship construction, etc., in handling which the translator must have more than an elementary knowledge of the subject matter. This difficulty can be overcome only in part. Fortunately, in French and Spanish the volume of material is so large that it is usually possible to assign to the same persons all the material bearing on a given subject. Translators specializing in work on that subject make a determined effort to familiarize themselves sufficiently with it to "know what it is all about," and in time develop both speed and accuracy.

In connection with personnel, it may be worth mentioning that contrary to the common impression, it is not foreigners who make the best translators from their own languages into English. The common statement that a given person knows a foreign language as well as his own is in at least 99 cases out of 100 merely the expression of another delusion. Even in the case of the best linguists, there exists between their knowledge of their own language and a foreign language the same difference as exists between the use of the right hand and the left hand. In those very rare instances in which, owing to a foreign education, a person feels perfectly at home in a foreign language he is almost sure to be lacking in the feeling for his own language. In the case of the work of such men, one notes Gallicisms, Teutonicisms, etc., which render their work as translators into English unsatisfactory.

One other misconception deserves to be noted. The bureau frequently receives requests for a "literal translation." A literal translation is usually an inaccurate translation. For example, the literal translation of the every-day French expression, "Comment vous portez-vous," is "How do you carry yourself," while the true meaning is "How do you do."

There is a great difference between being able to read a document in a foreign language well enough to get the general purport of it and to put the same document into an English version so accurate that the Department can rest its weight on it. The one is a case of getting the general drift, while the other is that of actually reproducing the document in another language. In order to be able to do this latter, it is not only necessary to perform a linguistic feat but to analyze the original. In fact, many cases of faulty drafting of the original escape detection

until the process of translation brings out the ambiguities.

The work of the Translating Bureau, like that of other offices, is constantly growing. In the earliest days of the Department one or two part-time men could do all the translating necessary. At the present time there are, besides the Chief of the Translating Bureau, seven professional full-time translators employed; and if the future may be judged by the past, even this number will have to be increased before long. Translations are now being turned out by the bureau at the rate of more than 1,000 pages per month in spite of the fact that unimportant work is very briefly summarized. This represents an increase of more than 1,000 pages a year during the brief existence of the bureau.

The increase of translation work is due mainly to two causes:

(a) The constantly increasing international contacts of the United States.

(b) Linguistic nationalism.

The first reason requires no elaboration. As to the second point, the wave of linguistic nationalism which has spread over the world concurrently with political nationalism has greatly increased the number of languages with which the Department must deal. There was a time, for example, when Latin was the language of diplomacy and legislation. The place of Latin was later taken to a considerable extent by French. At present, however, there are dozens of sovereign nations using their own languages in public affairs. While French and Spanish furnish the greater part of the work of the bureau, the office made translations last year from more than 20 different languages. The Translating Bureau of the Department of State is a clearing house for the Tower of Babel.

It will be noted that the causes of the increasing demand on the Translating Bureau are of a continuing nature. The international contacts of the United States are bound to increase rather than decrease. To take one concrete example, the ether may be unlimited, but in the present state of the radio art, and with the instruments now available for transmission and reception, the number of frequencies which can be used is very limited while the number of telecommunication channels required, on the other hand, is increasing every day. To avoid mutual interference, international agreements on the subject are essential. In fact, in the single field of radio the bureau has translated thousands of pages of technical material. And as for linguistic nationalism, the end is not even in sight.

News Items From The Field

CALAIS

APRIL 13, 1932.

The Calais Consular Corps gave its annual dinner on the night of April 11. Besides the members of the local Consular Corps, including the mayor of Calais, who is a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and their wives, there were present members of the Consular Corps of Boulogne-sur-Mer, and the Vice Consul for Norway, at Gravelines, in the Department of the Nord, together with their wives, as well as Mr. Nordling, the Swedish Consul General at Paris, who was the special guest of the Swedish Vice Consul at Calais. Mr. James G. Carter, the American Consul, has served as dean of the Calais Consular Corps since its organization in 1929. A speech welcoming the guests was made by Consul Carter, and was responded to by Consul General Nordling.

MARSEILLE, FRANCE

MARCH 31, 1932.

Consul and Mrs. Renwick Sloane McNiece passed through Marseille on their way to Vigo, from Karachi.

Consul Mason Turner stopped at Marseille when proceeding to the United States, on leave, from his post at Malta.

Among others who called at the Consulate are: Consul Whitney Young, from Yokohama; Vice Consul Henry Priestley Leverich, from Geneva; Vice Consul James William Riddleberger and Mrs. Riddleberger, also from Geneva, on their way to the United States for home leave.

CONSUL JAMES P. MOFFITT.

BARCELONA

APRIL 11, 1932.

Consul General and Mrs. Claude I. Dawson spent a few days of simple leave in a delightful motor trip through Spain with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Buchanan, formerly of Mexico and Brazil. Leaving Barcelona March 24, they visited Valencia, Granada, Malaga, Gibraltar, Seville, Madrid, and Zaragoza. The Consul Gen-

eral utilized the opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the several consular officers met en route and their posts.

Consul General L. J. Keena and his son, Peter, passed through Barcelona April 6 on their way to Majorca to join Mrs. Keena and their other son, David, who had come through Barcelona two weeks earlier. Mr. Keena and his son were the guests of Consul and Mrs. Richard F. Boyce at a buffet supper before taking their boat for Palma.

Consul and Mrs. Curtis C. Jordan were the guests of honor at many luncheons, teas, and dinners given by their friends in Barcelona before their departure for Mr. Jordan's new post in Madrid on April 3.

VICE CONSUL DANIEL M. BRADDOCK.

NAPLES

APRIL 14, 1932.

Col. Edward Carpenter, Military Attaché at the Embassy in Berlin, and Mrs. Carpenter, while in Naples, visited the Consulate General on March 21.

Mr. Robert Y. Jarvis, American Consul at Calcutta, passed through Naples March 26 while on his way to the United States on home leave of absence.

Vice Consul Edward P. Maffitt, in proceeding from his post at Athens, Greece, to the Department to attend the Foreign Service School, passed through Naples on March 30.

Lieut. Eliot H. Bryant, Assistant Naval Attaché at the Embassy in Berlin, and Mrs. Bryant spent a few days in Naples at the beginning of April.

Consul Whitney Young, recently transferred to Colombo, departed from Naples by boat April 4 for Port Said, en route to his new post.

Ambassador and Mrs. John Work Garrett paid a short visit to Naples and vicinity during the first part of April.

CONSUL C. P. KUYKENDALL.

AMERICAN CLUB OF STOCKHOLM

On Friday evening, April 22, 1932, at the request of the American Club of Stockholm, Consul General Roger Culver Tredwell gave an informal talk regarding his experiences in Turkestan. Although the club has recently lost a number of its members, there was an unusually large turn-out, over 40 representatives of American interests being present. Mr. Tredwell was introduced during the dinner by the recently elected club president, Mr. L. J. McDonnell, of the Chicago Portrait Company; directly afterwards the Consul General began his talk with a series of interesting and unusual lantern slides from Central Asia.

A feature of the evening was the presence of Mr. Brenning, who as representative of the Swedish Red Cross shared in some of the exciting experiences of the speaker. Mr. Tredwell exhibited insignia which he had worn during his tour of duty in Tashkent. His pictures showed not only vivid activities of the crisis of 1917-19 but also unbelievable beauties of architecture hidden away in a remote corner of the world.

After the lecture the customary bridge games were played.

The American Club at Stockholm is a very active organization, even in these trying times. Every Friday during the season the club holds a bowling contest, followed by informal dinner and bridge. Interest in bridge has been stimulated by a tournament which ran through several months. This was arranged by Mr. Edward Savage Crocker, now Chargé d'Affaires at the Legation, to whom special credit is due for having introduced the Culbertson system. Everyone at the club now plays "Culbertson" more—or less. (The Consul General says that he and Mrs. Tredwell find that their Swedish friends always speak of "Culbertson" as meaning "contract"!)

The American Club gives frequent dinners and lunches for prominent visitors, and occasionally arranges for a dance-banquet when the ladies are present. A feature of note has been the bowling contests with the American Club of Copenhagen; in these the Stockholm organization has, up to the present, been able to excel. The get-togethers afterwards are very jovial.

M. P. D.



Photo by Dagens Nyheter.

CONSUL GENERAL AND MRS. TREDWELL BEING GREETED BY DR. BRILIOTH AT A DINNER OF THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN SOCIETY, STOCKHOLM (HALF AN HOUR AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL AT STOCKHOLM)

The Sprague Centenary

ON April 30, 1932, the one hundredth anniversary of the appointment of Horatio Sprague as American Consul at Gibraltar, a celebration was held at Gibraltar, which was largely attended by local officials and the many friends of Richard Louis Sprague, the present Consul at Gibraltar. On that occasion there was presented to Mr. Sprague a bronze tablet as a token of the regard and appreciation in which he was held by his many friends in the American Foreign Service, and also to commemorate the one hundred years of faithful, continuous service rendered at Gibraltar by the Sprague family from April 30, 1832, to April 30, 1932. The following telegram from Consul Richard Louis Sprague, dated April 30, was received by the American Foreign Service Association:

In thanking the Almighty for allowing me to complete the one hundredth year of continuous service at Gibraltar by three successive generations of the Sprague family, I wish to record my deepest appreciation of the great honor which I have this day received from my highly esteemed colleagues of the American Foreign Service Association by their presentation to me of a commemorative tablet, which I shall ever treasure. In expressing my sincere thanks for their affectionate thought of me I wish to add that in any services which I may have rendered for the last 39 years to Flag and Country I have always been greatly aided by the courtesy and unstinted cooperation of the Department of State, by the British Government here, by my colleagues in the American Foreign Service, and by my foreign colleagues at Gibraltar.

The presentation of the tablet to Mr. Sprague was made by the Hon. Maxwell Blake, American Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Tangier, Morocco, who spoke as follows:

There are numerous aspects of the many laudable traditions which cluster about the Sprague family's long association with the office of American Consul in Gibraltar which can not be dwelt upon or even adequately surveyed today, but the present occasion does call for the special and particular emphasis that we are here assembled for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the appointment of Horatio Sprague, of Boston, as Consul at Gibraltar, and the uninterrupted descent of this office from father to son from 1832 to the present time.

This notable record is unprecedented in the history of the American Foreign Service, and it has been thought befitting by the personnel of the Foreign Service and of the Department of State, that some official and public testimonial of this unique event should be given on the completion of a century of the faithful and distinguished services which have been unflinchingly rendered by the Sprague family to the American Government. The tribute must be accounted as enhanced, when one considers that no political mutations throughout a century of time, with the periodic factional exigencies of party strife and its individual problems of patronage, were

ever sufficient to outweigh the continuous esteem accorded to this family, or the recognition given to the value of its real and practical services, by every administration from President Jackson to President Hoover.

Held in no less regard by his own people than by the Government within whose territory he has so long resided, Richard Sprague, like his solid ancestors before him, personifies the type of officer who casts distinction upon the American Foreign Service.

When all is said that can be said, the public esteem of the Sprague family has always been based upon unbiased integrity of character and their own individualistic personalities. Manners always indicate the man. The Sprague tradition of courtesy and affability, the unobtrusive but effective way in which their useful labors were always conducted, their sense of social culture, and subtle adaptability, are standards of conduct that have all been abundantly fulfilled and perpetuated in the person of Richard Sprague, known for his serene placidity, and his unusual quality for cultivating friendly relations with all who have the good fortune to come in contact with him as an official, or to know the charm of his personal friendship.

At the suggestion of Mr. Ingram, through whom the American Foreign Service Association has desired to make some united manifestation of its rejoicing over this event, it is an agreeable privilege for me to have been designated by the American Foreign Service Association, as its representative, to hand to you, Mr. Sprague, on its behalf, this memorial tablet as an abiding symbol of the honor and respect in which you are held by your



THE PATIO OF THE SPRAGUE "HACIENDA" NEAR SAN ROQUE, SPAIN

Left to right: Consul General Lowell C. Pinkerton, Mrs. Richard Ford, Mrs. Pinkerton, and Consul Richard Louis Sprague. The American Eagle in the background was installed a hundred years ago by Consul Horatio Sprague



American colleagues throughout the world, and to extend hearty felicitations and the most sincere good wishes of all for the future, giving you assurance, at the same time, that our fondest regards will ever attend you.

THE SPRAGUES AT GIBRALTAR

The United States has always taken a just pride in the work of its representatives in the Foreign Service, and of these the consular agents—although they are not in the limelight of public attention as much as the diplomats of high ranking—perform services which are peculiarly important and significant in the maintenance of international amity and understanding. And now and then we have a record in this field which commands sincere admiration and special commendation.

Such an instance is that of the three generations of the Sprague family—father, son, and grandson—who have represented the United States at Gibraltar continuously for a century, beginning April 30, 1832! In the words of Secretary of State Stimson, "there is no other such record in all the history of the Department," and the family represents "the highest type of American officials and citizens."

The first of the consular line at Gibraltar—Horatio Sprague—came from a Massachusetts sailing family of Devon extraction, which set out in three ships of its own about the year 1800, and after much voyaging came to the conclusion that Gibraltar, the crossroads of the world, was a good place for traders to use as a home

port. Horatio served there as American Consul from 1832 to 1848, and his son, Horatio Jones Sprague, born at Gibraltar, succeeded him and served until his death in 1901. Then his son, Richard Sprague, also a native of Gibraltar, assumed office—and he holds forth to this very day.

American Consuls in all parts of the world should find plenty of inspiration in this record, for so patriotic and so distinguished has been the service of this family that it commands the respect not only of the whole American Foreign Service but the foreign service of other governments as well.

In the colorful record of the American Consulate at Gibraltar we find such entries as these: Effecting the release of American sailors from Barbary pirates, advising Washington as to the movements of Confederate ships from Liverpool during the Civil War, cabling Admiral Dewey what he later informed the second Sprague was the most useful information on the movements of the Spanish warships, helping American ships run down slavers, and in dealing with Presidents, admirals, travelers. Many interesting anecdotes could be told which would reflect the solid characteristics of this family in many and different situations, and always redounding to the credit of the mother country.

Service of this type reflects honor upon any nation fortunate enough to have such representation, and this country, fully cognizant of the admirable quality of the Sprague incumbency over the past century, does well to commend such faithful service.—"Register," Springfield, Ill., May 3, 1932.



General Bronze Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication April 23, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 9, 1932:

Vinton Chapin, of Boston, Mass., Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Department of State, has resigned, effective the evening of April 15, 1932, to accept appointment effective April 16, 1932, as Assistant to the Undersecretary of State.

Harry F. Hawley, of New York City, now American Consul at Windsor, Ontario, assigned as American Consul at Nantes, France.

Perry N. Jester, of Richmond, Va., American Vice Consul at Hong Kong and now temporarily designated to the Department of State, has been assigned for duty in the American Legation at San Salvador.

Robert P. Joyce, of Pasadena, Calif., now American Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at that place.

Maurice C. Picrce, of Madison, Wis., American Consul at St. John, New Brunswick, separated from the American Foreign Service, effective March 31, 1932.

Released for publication April 30, 1932

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

William H. Gale, of Virginia, American Foreign Service Officer, retired, died at Rome, Italy, April 25, 1932.

Ransford S. Miller, of New York, American Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Department of State, died in Washington, D. C., April 26, 1932.

Arthur F. Tower, of Rochester, N. Y., now American Consul at Panama, Panama, assigned Consul at Cali, Colombia.

Released for publication May 7, 1932

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

Philip Adams, of Cambridge, Mass., now American Consul at Sarnia, Ontario, assigned Consul at St. John, New Brunswick.

Richard P. Butrick, of Lockport, N. Y., now American Consul at St. John, New Brunswick, assigned Consul at Shanghai, China.

Erle R. Dickover, of Santa Barbara, Calif., now American Consul at Kobe, Japan, assigned for duty at the American Embassy, Tokyo.

On April 29, 1932, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Oscar S. Heizer, of Corning, Iowa, as American Consul General, and he has been assigned as Consul General at his present post, Algiers, Algeria.

On April 29, 1932, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Perry N. Jester, of Richmond, Va., as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and he has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at San Salvador, El Salvador.

Laurence E. Salisbury, of Chicago, Ill., now Second Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, detailed to the Department of State for duty.

Bartley F. Yost, of Osborn, Kans., now American Consul at Nogales, Mexico, assigned Consul at Cologne, Germany.

Christian Gross, of Chicago, Ill., Second Secretary of Legation, Ottawa, Ontario, separated from the service May 5, 1932.

Released for publication May 14, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 7, 1932:

Paul Bowerman, of Detroit, Mich., now American Consul at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, assigned Consul at Saloniki, Greece.

William E. Chapman, of Oklahoma City, Okla., now American Consul at North Bay, Ontario, assigned Consul at Bilbao, Spain.

John K. Caldwell, of Berca, Ky., an American Foreign Service Officer now in the United States, and assigned American Consul General at Sydney, Australia, was confirmed by the Senate on April 29, 1932, as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Claude B. Chipcrfield, of Canton, Ill., American Vice Consul at Sydney, Australia, now in the United States on home leave, assigned Vice Consul at Venice, Italy.

Earl Thomas Crain, of Quincy, Ill., now American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, assigned Vice Consul at Matanzas, Cuba.

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Earle R. Dickover, of Santa Barbara, Calif., formerly American Consul at Kobe, Japan, was confirmed by the Senate on May 10, 1932, as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Hooker A. Doolittle, of Utica, N. Y., now American Consul at Bilbao, Spain, assigned Consul at Sarnia, Ontario.

John McArdle, of Pittsburgh, Pa., American Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia, was confirmed by the Senate on April 29, 1932, as a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Sofia, Bulgaria.

Maynard B. Barnes, of Vinton, Iowa, now First Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Sofia, will relinquish all consular duties on the arrival of Mr. McArdle at Sofia.

W. M. Parker Mitchell, of Richmond, Va., now American Consul at Ghent, Belgium, assigned Consul at Alicante, Spain. On the arrival of Mr. Mitchell the Vice Consulate at Alicante will be raised in rank to a Consulate.

Charles J. Pizar, of Sheboygan, Wis., now American Consul at Saloniki, Greece, assigned Consul at Ghent, Belgium.

Egmont C. von Tresckow, of Camden, S. C., now American Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands, assigned Consul at Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Richard R. Willey, of New York City, American Consul at Calcutta, India, now in the United States on home leave, assigned Consul at Leipzig, Germany.

Harry L. Franklin, of Sonora, Ky., American Consul at Leipzig, Germany, separated from the Foreign Service effective May 13, 1932.

Non-Career

Gerald G. Jones, of Pierre, S. Dak., now a clerk in the American Consulate at Barranquilla, Colombia, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Robert M. J. Fellner, of New York City, American Vice Consul at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, resigned effective May 28, 1932.

The third Earlham Institute of Polity was held on May 13-14, 1932, at Earlham, Ind. The Institute, devoted to relations of the United States with Latin America and the Orient, is under the auspices of Earlham College. It is sponsored by Chester D. Pugsley, banker and lawyer, of Peekskill, N. Y. Dr. William C. Dennis, president of Earlham College, is in charge of the Institute. Among the speakers from Washington were Dr. Hawking Yen, chargé d'affaires of the Chinese Legation; Fred K. Nielsen, American Commissioner in the American-Mexican claims arbitration; Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and Congressman Charles West, member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Green H. Hackworth, legal adviser of the Department of State, was unfortunately not able to be present.



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COMMENDATION

The Department of State commended Mr. W. D. Thorne, American Vice Consul and diplomatic secretary at Mexico City, and Mr. J. E. Maleady, American Vice Consul at Acapulco, Mexico, who, through their prompt and efficient action, saved the life of Mr. Fred R. Noyes, Jr., third officer of the American steamship *Montanan*, who was stricken with acute appendicitis while his vessel was at sea.

The text of the commendation is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 10, 1932.

ROBERT FRASER, ESQUIRE,
American Consul General,
Mexico City, Mexico.

SIR: The Department has received your despatches No. 540 of April 27, 1932, and No. 542 of April 29, 1932, reporting the case of Third Officer Fred R. Noyes, Jr., of the S.S. *Montanan*, who was stricken with acute appendicitis while the ship was in the harbor at Acapulco, and whose life was saved through the prompt and efficient efforts of Vice Consul J. E. Maleady at Acapulco, and Vice Consul W. D. Thorne at Mexico City, through arranging for his transportation by airplane from Acapulco to the capital, where the necessary operation was performed.

Please convey to Vice Consuls Thorne and Maleady the Department's commendation for their good work in this instance and its gratification that they were instrumental in saving the life of their compatriot.

Very truly yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

WILBUR J. CARR.

The circumstances of the case are as follows:

On Sunday morning, April 24, 1932, Captain Nash, the commanding officer of the steamship *Montanan*, which vessel was then at sea, radioed a message to the American Consulate at Acapulco that Mr. Fred R. Noyes, Jr., the third officer of the vessel, was very ill with acute appendicitis. The message was picked up and relayed to Vice Consul Maleady at Acapulco by the commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Chevink*. At 4.50 p. m., the same day, the

American Consul General at Mexico City received a telegram from Vice Consul Maleady at Acapulco, reporting the illness of Third Officer Noyes and requested that an airplane be sent to Acapulco immediately. Upon receipt of the telegram, Vice Consul Thorne, at Mexico City, endeavored to get in touch with aviation companies having offices at that place. At 6 p. m., Gen. Juan F. Azcarate, former Chief of the Mexican Air Service, informed Vice Consul Thorne that airplanes were available but that due to the lateness of the hour and the nature of the landing facilities at Acapulco a flight was out of the question until the following morning. Vice Consul Maleady, upon being informed to that effect, then requested that an airplane be despatched from Mexico City at daylight. Mr. Thorne again attempted to communicate with General Azcarate, but the General could not be found. At 10.20 p. m., on the 24th, he established contact with Mr. E. Balluder, manager of the Cia Mexicana de Aviacion (Pan American Airways), who was at once interested and offered to assist in obtaining a plane. Finally, Mr. Fritz Bieler, a well-known pilot of Mexico City, offered to make the journey and to begin the flight as early as was consistent with safe flying on the morning of the 25th. Mr. Bieler took off at 6.40 a. m., on the 25th, for Acapulco. Vice Consul Thorne in the meantime telegraphed to Vice Consul Maleady and advised him to have the patient ready at the aviation field and that an ambulance had been reserved at Mexico City. The plane arrived at Acapulco, took the patient aboard, and left for Mexico City at 9.05 a. m. on the 25th. Vice Consul Thorne at Mexico City then arranged for an ambulance to meet the plane on its return, reserved the operating room at the American hospital, and retained the services of a surgeon, Dr. Walter L. Garnett, to perform the operation. Mr. Bieler returned to Mexico City at 10.47 a. m., having covered the 200-odd miles from Acapulco on the return trip in 1 hour and 42 minutes. At 10.50 a. m., Mr. Noyes was transferred to the American hospital at Mexico City and was operated upon at once. While the appendix was abscessed and had broken, the prompt and efficient action of Vice Consuls Maleady and Thorne made a successful operation possible, and it now appears that Mr. Noyes is out of danger.

Mr. Fred R. Noyes, Sr., father of the patient, who lives at New Castle, N. H., was notified of the illness of his son by the steamship company (Hawaiian-American Steamship Company, the main office of which is at 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.), at the request of the American Consulate General, Mexico City.

Vice Consul Joseph E. Maleady was born at Fall River, Mass., April 29, 1908; graduated from Brown University, 1930; and was appointed clerk in the American Consulate at Vera Cruz, December 9, 1930; and on March 14, 1932, was appointed Vice Consul at Acapulco.

Mr. William D. Thorne was born at Trenton, N. J., on October 30, 1908; graduated from Princeton University in 1931; and was appointed Vice Consul of career and secretary in the Diplomatic Service on December 17, 1931.

The Washington Post of May 15, 1932, commenting in an editorial on this incident, said: "Traveling Americans, wherever they may go, usually have reason to be proud of their compatriots in the consular and diplomatic service. Scattered over the face of the earth, isolated from



home, they maintain a splendid morale in the presence of difficulties of every conceivable variety. They are a fine, upstanding body of men, a credit to themselves and to the country whose interests and people they represent. . . . Timely emergency aid and faithful performance of routine duty are characteristic traits of the American Foreign Service. There really is nothing extraordinary about Mr. Thorne and Mr. Maleady. They merely did what they thought was necessary and right. Any of their brethren would have done the same. They all deserve credit, and their friends at home gladly accord it to them."

A clipping from *The Telegram*, St. Johns, Newfoundland, kindly sent by Consul General Edward A. Dow, gives the text of an interesting article by the British Consul General at New York City, H. G. Armstrong, entitled "How to Improve Our Foreign Trade":

"After 40 years of contact with trade in other countries," the writer said, "I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that, taken as a whole, British methods are at least 50 years behind those of other nations. . . . Our competitors are now outstripping us—not necessarily because their goods are better, though in many cases this is so, but because of the skill and thoroughness with which they conduct their business. . . . The British Consular Service exists to uphold the dignity of Great Britain, to protect the interests of British nationals abroad, and to further the interests of British trade. To the Consular Service of other countries this last is a matter of the greatest importance. Our own Service is, I think, too leisurely; it needs modernizing and speeding up. For instance, some new business development is mooted in Shanghai. Both our own and the American Service get to hear of it. What happens? Our Consul sends the information home to our excellent Board of Overseas Trade—by letter. Meanwhile the American Consul, acting on the merest hint of possible business, cables at once to the Department of Commerce in Washington, giving all available information, even if it is merely unconfirmed rumor. The information is immediately passed on for consideration to a dozen manufacturers while the banks investigate financial arrangements. And so, by the time the news reaches our British manufacturers, the contract has too frequently passed into American hands."

In conclusion the writer urges his people to "wake up," and quotes from a recently published Basle report:

"There is no instance in economic history of a crisis, no matter how great, which has not been followed by periods of stability and progress." Hence, he says, "send abroad the right men, armed with the right goods."

During the past month the American Foreign Service Protective Association paid the insurance claims to the widows of Consul General Ransford S. Miller and Consul Bernard Hale.

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BACK OF THE SUMMARY OF BUSINESS

The following is quoted from a recent despatch concerning an entry on the Summary of Business form:

"To inform the Department as to how much work may be represented by a single entry in the Summary of Business I have the honor to report that a single deposition being mailed today involved efforts lasting over six months including the writing of a score of letters, the sending of eleven telegrams, the making of probably fifty telephone calls, nine or ten personal visits and some seven interviews."

There must be many other Summary of Business entries with equally enlightening figures or interesting stories in back of them, about which the JOURNAL would like to hear.

TRADE DETAILS

The Division of Foreign Service Administration reports that during the period from April 14 to May 14, 1932, the officers named below were sent on the following trade details or conferences:

Consul John W. Bailey, Jr. (Prague, but now assigned to Rosario, Argentina), to Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio, Houston, Beaumont, and Dallas; Consul William P. Blocker (Ciudad Juarez) to Dallas; Consul General Harold D. Clum (Guayaquil) to Birmingham, Dallas, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Washington, Wilmington and New York; Consul Carol H. Foster (Rotterdam) to New Orleans, Houston, Dallas, Milwaukee, Chicago, Niles and Detroit; and Consul Lester L. Schnare (Hamburg) to Washington, Atlanta, Dallas, Galveston, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.



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BIRTHS

A son, Michael Allen Mc Nerney, was born on March 20, 1932, to Language Officer and Mrs. Gerald F. Mc Nerney, at Peiping, China.

A son, Frederick Julius Tower, was born on April 10, 1932, to Consul and Mrs. Arthur F. Tower, at Gorgas Hospital, Ancon, Canal Zone. Mr. Tower has been stationed at Panama, but has received orders reassigning him to Cali, Colombia.

A son, John Hathaway Winslow, was born on April 16, 1932, to Consul and Mrs. Rollin R. Winslow, at Trieste, Italy.

A son, Roy Dudley Meeks, was born on April 18, 1932, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Nelson P. Meeks, at Vancouver, B. C.

CORRECTION

In the notices of Births last month a regrettable error occurred in the last item but one. That item is accordingly given correctly as follows:

A daughter, Ann Burdon Ocheltree, was born on March 15, 1932, to Vice Consul and Mrs. John B. Ocheltree, at Hamburg, Germany.

MARRIAGES

Aldridge-Whyte. Married at Rome, N. Y., April 30, 1932, Clayson W. Aldridge and Miss Anne Harriet Whyte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Whyte, of Rome, N. Y. Mr. Aldridge is now serving in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State.

Holmes-Allen. Married on April 26, 1932, Diplomatic Secretary Julius C. Holmes and Miss Henrietta Allen, of Ottawa, Kans. Mr. Holmes is now Third Secretary of Legation at Bucharest.

IN MEMORIAM

A. H. Lowrie, brother of Will L. Lowrie, Consul General at Frankfort-on-Main, and son of Prof. A. H. Lowrie, who was American Commercial Agent at Freiburg, Germany, from September 29, 1892, to November 30, 1893, died at Elgin, Ill., on April 17, 1932, after a long illness. Mr. A. H. Lowrie was a graduate of Andover, Yale University, and Northwestern Law School. For some years he was editor in chief of the *Elgin Daily News* and recently has been associate editor of the consolidated *Elgin Courier-News*.

William H. Gale, who retired on January 26, 1929, as Consul General at Budapest, died at Rome, Italy, on April 25, 1932, aged 68 years. Mr. Gale was born in New York City, January 26, 1864, and graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale in 1885. He served through the Spanish-American War in the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Regiment. He was appointed after examination (July 9, 1906) Consul at Puerto Plata, July 16, 1906, and at Malta, December 21, 1907. His next assignment was as Consul General at Athens, January 11, 1910, and acted as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Athens from August 22 to October 7, 1910. On April 24, 1914, he was appointed Consul at Colon, and was promoted to Consul General, September 17, 1915, and served at Munich until July 12, 1917, when he was transferred to Copenhagen, and in 1918 he was designated Commercial Adviser to the American Legation in Denmark. On August 19, 1920, he was assigned to Hong Kong, where he served until August 15, 1924, when he was transferred to Amsterdam, and on November 12, 1926, to Budapest. Since his retirement, Mr. Gale has been living in Paris, Nice, and Rome. He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Corinne Blackburn, a daughter of the late Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky.

As reported in the last issue of the *JOURNAL*, news of the death in Washington, on April 26, 1932, of Consul General Ransford Stevens Miller was received just as the *JOURNAL* was going to press. Mr. Miller died of thrombosis after an illness of only two days.

The following very fitting reference to Mr. Miller was made by Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of State, at the meeting of the



American Society of International Law in Washington on April 29, 1932.

"I think it eminently appropriate, on this day when we are discussing treaties in relation to the Far East, to make mention of and pay tribute to one who has contributed much to the making and interpretation of international law in connection with Far Eastern matters during the past four decades. I refer to Mr. Ransford S. Miller, Foreign Service Officer of Class One, whose career came to an abrupt close last Tuesday.

"Mr. Miller entered the service of his Government 37 years ago. From then until the hour of his death he devoted his life to questions and problems of the relations of his country to countries of the Far East. He spent some 15 years in the aggregate on duty in the American Embassy in Tokyo and an almost equal period in Korea. The rest of his service was in the Department of State where he was during four periods on duty and was during two periods Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs. He rendered eminent service both in the field and at headquarters. He made friends everywhere. He contributed constantly to the maintenance of amicable relations and the solution of difficult problems. The knowledge, the maturity of judgment, the tactfulness and patience, the thought and the effort which he brought to bear on the problems with which his Government has been concerned in relation to the situation in the Far East during the last year of his service have been of incalculable value.

"In his passing those of us who were most closely associated with him have lost a beloved friend and an esteemed colleague. In law and in diplomacy we have lost an indefatigable, conscientious and effective craftsman. In the Foreign Service of the United States we have lost a distinguished officer who, because of his unusual qualities in combination, can never be exactly replaced."

He died in action: *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*

The funeral service was held on Thursday afternoon, April 28, in the Church of St. John, Washington. The honorary pall bearers were: Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State; Honorable Irwin B. Laughlin, American Ambassador to Spain; Honorable Thomas J. O'Brien, formerly American Ambassador to Japan; Honorable W. Cameron Forbes, formerly American Ambassador to Japan; Honorable Roland S. Morris, formerly American Ambassador to Japan; Honorable J. V. A. MacMurray, for-

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merly American Minister to China; Mr. Green H. Hackworth, Legal Adviser; Mr. William McNeir, Chief, Bureau of Accounts; Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief, Division of Foreign Service Administration; Mr. David A. Salmon, Chief, Division of Communications and Records; Consul General Clarence E. Gauss, and Consul General John K. Caldwell, Division of Far Eastern Affairs. The place of interment of the ashes has not yet been determined.

A brief notice has been received of the death of Eugene L. Belisle, retired Foreign Service Officer, on May 2, 1932, at the home of his brother, George E. Belisle, counsellor at law, 8 William Street, Worcester, Mass. Mr. Belisle was born in Canada, March 15, 1859, but came to the United States at an early age, acquiring citizenship through the naturalization of his father. His residence was at Worcester, Mass., where for many years he was actively connected with the leading French daily newspaper in New England, *L'Opinion Publique*, published in Worcester. On April 2, 1906, he was appointed, after examination, Consul at Limoges, France. The large exports to the United States of chinaware rendered Limoges an important post, and Mr. Belisle remained there until his retirement on July 1, 1924. (The Consulate at Limoges was closed on April 15, 1927.) Since his retirement, Mr. Belisle has lived at Worcester, but occasionally spent the winter in Florida.

Charles Ray Dean, known to many of the older men in the Service, died in Washington on May 4, 1932, after a long illness. Mr. Dean was born in Chicago in 1857, and came to Washington after his graduation in 1877 from the University of Chicago. His first appointment was as secretary to Dr. J. M. Woodworth, Surgeon General of the



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Marine Hospital Service, and afterwards he had a similar position with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Henry F. French. He graduated from the Columbian Law School (now George Washington University) in 1883, and was admitted to the Bar of the District of Columbia. Later he practiced law in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and Kearney, Nebr. Returning to Washington he was appointed on June 1, 1900, confidential clerk to the Assistant Secretary of State, Dr. David J. Hill, and after several promotions was appointed chief of the Bureau of Appointments, Department of State, April 4, 1905, which position he held until his retirement in August, 1908. Mr. Dean was a delegate in 1904 to the Eighth International Geographic Congress at Washington in 1904; in 1906 he was appointed secretary of the Delegation of the United States to the Third International Conference of the American States at Rio de Janeiro; and again in 1911 he went to Turin as Special Disbursing Officer to the American Delegation to the International Exposition of Industry and Labor. Thereafter he opened a law office in Washington and was for a time associated with the late Mr. Walter Penfield.

William H. Bliss, father of Robert Woods Bliss, American Ambassador to Argentina, died at Santa Barbara, Calif., on May 6, 1932, after a brief illness. He was in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Bliss started his public career as Assistant United States Attorney at St. Louis, and later became United States Attorney, serving from 1872 to 1883. He was at one time vice president and general solicitor of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company and associate counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Bliss had been living in California since his retirement, 15 years ago.

Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U. S. A., American Ambassador to Cuba from 1923 to 1927, died in Washington, May 7, 1932, aged 73. General Crowder was considered one of the outstanding legal experts of the Army. He was the first American Ambassador to Cuba. He was revisiting Cuba when he was stricken with his fatal illness about two months ago. He was unmarried.

Early in his career, General Crowder was transferred from Cavalry field service and given an instructorship in military science at the University of Missouri. He seized the opportunity to study law, and took a degree in 1886. Within 10 years after his graduation from West Point he was assigned as acting judge advocate of the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha. Thus began more than 30 years service in the Judge Advocate General's Department. He served in the Philippines, being appointed judge advocate of the Eighth Army Corps; and in the legal transfer of the Philippines from Spain to the United States he performed important services. For a time he was an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Islands.

In 1904 General Crowder served as an observer for the United States with the Japanese forces in the Russo-Japanese War. Called back to the Atlantic Division to become chief of staff in 1906, General Crowder was transferred to Cuba, where he supervised the Department of State and Justice under the provisional government headed by General Wood. After an absence of nearly three years, General Crowder returned to the Judge Advocate General office, of which he was made chief in 1911. During the World War he was invested with provost marshal general powers and originated the draft system which mobilized the greatest army in the history of the United States.



William P. Cresson, a member of the American Diplomatic Service for several years, and also distinguished as a professor of international law and the author of several books that have aroused considerable interest, died on May 12, 1932, at his home in Stockbridge, Mass., after a prolonged illness.

Dr. Cresson was born in Claymount, Del., September 17, 1873. When he was 22 he attended the University of Pennsylvania, and two years later he became a student at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He continued his studies there and at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques until 1902. Later he came to Washington, where he practiced architecture for two years. Thereafter he went to Nevada and engaged in cattle raising. In 1909 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Lima, Peru, where he served until February 1, 1912, when he was appointed second secretary at London; in 1913 he was transferred to Quito, Ecuador, and thereafter he served at Panama, Petrograd, and Lisbon. In September, 1916, he was placed temporarily in charge of the American Consulate at Tiflis. He resigned from the service July 24, 1917, and entered the United States Army. During the war he acted for a time as chief of the American Military Mission attached to the Belgian General Headquarters. For this service he was decorated a chevalier of the Order of Leopold and received the Croix de Guerre. He later was commissioned a major in the Reserve Corps.

Immediately following the war Dr. Cresson became a lecturer, and for a time a professor of international law at Princeton, while later he became Fletcher Professor of International Law at Tufts College. In 1922 Columbia University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. From 1924 to 1927 he was a lecturer on diplomatic history at Georgetown University.

Dr. Cresson also served on several international commissions or conferences; namely, the Commission on Limitation of Armaments in Washington in 1921-2, and as secretary for the United States on the General Claims Commission United States and Mexico in 1925-6, and to the United States Delegation to the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana in 1927-8.

In 1908 Dr. Cresson published his first book, "Persia, the Awakening East," and in 1919 "The Cossacks, Their History and Country." Thereafter he wrote "The Holy Alliance," "Diplomatic Portraits," and "Francis Dana." The latter two books caused widespread interest.

In 1921 Dr. Cresson married Miss Margaret French, daughter of Daniel Chester French, the noted sculptor, one of whose works is the statue of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington. Mrs. Cresson is also a sculptor of note.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is desirous of obtaining as complete a report as may be possible of all bicentennial activities abroad. The Hon. Sol Bloom stated in a recent letter to the JOURNAL that they are already receiving splendid cooperation along that line from most of the American Foreign Service officers, but he desired to stress particularly that they are just as interested in bicentennial observances after February 22 as in the celebrations on that day, as the bicentennial period does not end until Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932. Reports from abroad reveal a most gratifying observance of February 22, but it is hoped that that day may be but the beginning of a series of celebrations in other countries, as it is in our own. The commission will be very pleased to receive any requests for information, suggestions for further celebrations, etc., from our representatives abroad.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

Four representatives from the Far East have recently arrived in the United States for leave and itinerary, several of whom attended the recent Pacific Foreign Trade Council at Honolulu and the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco: Trade Commissioners John J. Ehrhardt and Harold D. Robison, from Shanghai; and Assistant Trade Commissioners Howard B. Titus, from Tokyo, and Clarence C. Harper, from Manila.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Milton T. Houghton, from Buenos Aires, is now in the United States.

Among those who have recently sailed for their foreign posts after some time spent in the States are: Commercial Attaché Robert A. Martin, to Panama City; Assistant Commercial Attaché A. Bland Calder, to Shanghai; Trade Commissioner Elisabeth Humes, to Rome; Assistant Trade Commissioner Rolland Weleh, to Berlin; Assistant Trade Commissioner Gilbert Redfern, to Warsaw.

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NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 231)

SANTIAGO, CHILE

APRIL 19, 1932.

The volcanic zone of Chile just south of Santiago staged a terrifying demonstration last week. Beginning about 2 o'clock on a quiet Saturday afternoon, the ever-smouldering cone of "Quizapu" suddenly blew up. Buried deep in the Andes, it was not until late that evening that the capital knew what had happened.

In the meantime, throughout the afternoon and evening at intervals of seconds, Santiago was repeatedly shaken by the concussion of the powerful explosions. By night strange subterranean noises accompanied the distant rumblings, and the red glow in the southern sky was punctuated by vivid flashes. Woodwork creaked, doors and windows rattled with disquieting persistence, with the noise gradually working to a climax about midnight, when a No. 4 earthquake seemed to relieve the pressure. Many who did not learn of the eruption stayed up all night fearing that the "bombardment" meant a violent revolution, with heavy artillery fire, had broken out.

The following day Capt. R. H. Wooten, Military Attaché of the Embassy, took up his army



Photo by R. Henry Norweb.

AIRPLANE VIEW OF VOLCANIC ERUPTION, MT. QUIZAPU, CHILE



plane to see what damage had been done. He soon ran into heavy clouds of volcanic ash, so dark and impenetrable he was forced to turn back.

Two days later a strong southwest wind improved visibility, and Captain Wooten again took off. This time I went along as camera man. Rising steadily, we had to climb more than 12,000 feet to clear the layer of dust that had settled over the great central valley of Chile. Off to the southeast the monotonously level sea of haze below and about us was broken by enormous puffs of white smoke rising several miles high, and from which, drifting out behind like a scarf blown by the wind, a heavy reddish cloud of volcanic dust stretched as far as the eye could see. At times an upward draft would catch and carry this layer of ash back in the direction of the eruption, only to be blown to still higher levels as it neared the blast from the red-hot crater.

The pictures give, perhaps, a better idea of what was happening. They were taken at 15,000 feet and at about 3 miles from the center of the main disturbance. The heat made it too bumpy to venture nearer. The huge column of



Photo by R. Hayhurst.

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steam and ashes seen in the picture shooting up still another 2 miles over our heads was impressive evidence of the violence of the upheaval. As soon as the steam vapor struck the intense cold of the upper atmosphere it melted away, but the heavier dust was carried eastward over the Argentine pampas for more than a thousand miles. Telegrams received the next day from Buenos Aires and Montevideo reported a rain of fine ashes on the Atlantic coast.

As we finally turned back to Santiago it was in the glow of a setting sun tinted a red of unusual brilliance by the high-flying particles of volcanic dust.

R. HENRY NORWEB.

SINGAPORE

MARCH 14, 1932.

In honor of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, Consul General and Mrs. Maynard held a reception at their residence. The *Malaya Tribune* described the affair as follows: "The difficult problem of providing for over 300 guests in a private house, though a roomy one, was very skilfully solved. True American hospitality was thoroughly appreciated.



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The bungalow and grounds were prettily illuminated. Among those attending were Lady and Miss Clementi, H. E. the G. O. C. (Major General Oldfield) and Mrs. and Miss Oldfield, the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Sir John Scott) and Lady Scott, and members of the local Consular body. There was dancing downstairs, and upstairs a number of tables for bridge, mahjong, and other games. On the floodlighted tennis court Chinese conjurors gave a clever exhibition."

There are three American yachts in Singapore at present and one American seaplane. The yachts are Shenandoah III, owned by Mr. Gibson Fahnstock; the Carmargo, owned by Mr. Julius Fleischman; and the Northern Light, owned by Mr. Zlatko Balokovic. The seaplane is the Flying Carpet, owned by Mr. Richard Halliburton, and piloted by Mr. Moye Stephens, Jr. It is being fitted with floats before proceeding to Borneo, Manila, etc.

Vice Consul E. B. Rand called en route to his new post, Medan.

CLAUDE S. OLIVEIRO.

A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By JOHN CARTER, Department

In the light of present developments in the Far East, the greatest interest attaches to Erwin Baelz's "Awakening Japan: The Diary of a German Doctor" (New York, Viking Press. \$5.00), edited by Toku Baelz, the son of the diarist. Dr. Baelz received an appointment as professor of medicine at Tokyo in 1876. He lived in Japan, save for brief visits to his native Germany, until 1905. He knew the leaders of Japan on terms of intimate friendship and was physician to the Imperial Family. He saw the whole pageant of the modernization of Japan and has recorded it, with extraordinary impartiality and lucid common-sense. His appreciation and appraisal of the Japanese character supplies the key to what has seemed a political enigma. Japan achieved modernity and political greatness in a dramatically brief period, because of the moral qualities of the Japanese themselves: that is what Dr. Baelz shows. Here is no "secret history," no "now-it-can-be-told's," but a spiritual background to modern history in the Far East, which deserves careful perusal by students of Asiatic affairs.

Two recent political novels are also of considerable interest. The first is also by a German, Hanns Gobsch, and is entitled "Death Rattle. A Novel of Europe 1934" (Boston, Little, Brown. \$2). It records, with amazing detachment and freedom from nationalistic prejudices, the means by which a great European war might emerge, despite all of Europe's peace machinery and against the will of the responsible European statesmen primarily concerned. As an analysis of the degree to which nationalism underlies and nullifies the organization of European peace, this work of fiction is well worth consideration.

Robert Dunn's "Horizon Fever" (New York, A. & C. Boni. \$2.50) is a book of another color. It records, in thinly veiled autobiography, the experiences of a free-lance journalist, explorer and Naval Intelligence Officer. Readers of Lincoln Steffen's Autobiography will recall the vivid picture drawn of Dunn as a young reporter on the "Globe." Here Dunn takes up the story and carries it through his explorations with Dr. Cook in Alaska, his adventures in Kamchatka, his service during the war on a destroyer, and after the war as an aide to Admiral Bristol at Constantinople. There is an historically important account of some of the Allied intrigues at Constantinople after the war, including an attempt to poison Mustapha Kemal, and other incidents of lesser importance,



but equal interest, are likewise set down. The book is to an unusual degree the life of a man whose tradition is to destroy symbols in the search for truth.

The Institute of International Affairs, founded by Mr. Chester D. Pugsley under the auspices of the Bulgarian Government at the University of Sofia, closed recently a two weeks session. Other governments which have accepted identie institutes are those of Greece, Lithuania, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, The Netherlands, Spain, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Japan, and Brazil. Bulgaria is, however, the nation to have first held such an institute, as well as the first to accept Mr. Pugsley's offer to establish such an institute.

Mr. Pugsley has been informed that in the opinion of the Foreign Office in Berlin the Deutsche Hochschule fur Politik in Berlin would be the most appropriate institute to receive his donation; and it is suggested that the first meeting shall be held next October, a three days' conference of German scientists and men in politics for a nonpartisan German discussion of the methods and aims of German foreign policy with respect to France and Franco-German relations.

The Government of Poland has recently accepted an identie institute. The program for 1932 will include: First conference, "Poland and the United States from the War of Independence to the Present Day"; second conference, "Contribution of Poland to International Peace"; third conference, "Poland as a Safeguard to Occidental Civilization."

Plans for an institute in Sweden, probably in connection with the University of Stockholm, have



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not fully matured, but Mr. Pugsley's generous offer has received a hearty welcome.

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Motor Travel in Europe

By RICHARD F. BOYCE, *Consul, Barcelona, Spain*

THE popular opinion of a typical Consular officer gives one the impression that by the mere lifting of a finger such an official enters a foreign country with his car exempt from customs regulations and other annoying formalities. A diplomatic passport should undoubtedly entitle the bearer to just that. Undoubtedly a Consular officer who firmly believes that it does may make it accomplish a great deal. Nevertheless if an officer desires to save time, trouble, not to mention actual grief, upon arrival at an international border in Europe, the following is offered for his consideration:

The first step is to find out from the Post Report of your new post or from the consulate or diplomatic mission whether permanent free entry or extended temporary free entry is accorded consular officers' automobiles. If either is permitted, you should lose no time in advising the diplomatic mission of your desire for its assistance in obtaining such entry, at the same time furnishing *both* the mission and the office to which you are going with the probable time of arrival in your car, the probable port of entry, and *full* particulars as to make, model, year, color of body, number of cylinders, size and stroke of cylinders, horsepower, and weight. If all this is done sufficiently ahead of time to receive word of the definite free entry or indefinite temporary free entry before leaving for your new post, you may avoid some of the formalities given below.

The second step is to arrange, with the American Automobile Association, Foreign Travel Division, Chrysler Building, New York City, for international pass, customs "carnet" (international customs pass), driver's license, license plates, and, if you wish, insurance. The Association's fee for all this (except insurance) is \$45, and covers all costs of documents and license plates. Besides this, the Association requires a cash deposit of \$100, which is returned when your definite free entry or indefinite temporary free entry is granted by the foreign government of the country in which you are to be stationed.

If your journey by boat, on which your car may be taken as baggage, takes you to a port in the country in which you are to be stationed, and you have definite word that free entry of your car has been granted, you would presumably not require a customs carnet or "triftyque" (customs

pass for one country only), nor would you need to deposit \$100 with the Association.

If your journey by boat lands you at a port of an intermediate country and you plan to drive through one or more countries prior to arriving at your post, it is advisable to obtain the customs carnet from the Association. This will obviate delay and argument at the borders you cross.

It is not, of course, obligatory to use the facilities offered by the American Automobile Association. An officer can put up his own cash deposit with a customs broker at each international border and pay the broker a fee for his help. Personally, I dislike relying on customs brokers. And deposits left here and there mount up and one can do very little in protesting high fees when one has a family along, and time is pressing and there are poor hotel accommodations at the border point.

If you encounter an obliging official and your confidence in the power of your diplomatic passport is complete, and your ability to speak convincingly in the language of the official is excellent, you may sometimes need neither the American Automobile Association nor a bond. But after my own experience I should prefer to arrange everything ahead of time.

MOTORING REGULATIONS

The American Automobile Association's facilities are recommended because the organization is well known to European officials, its representatives are well informed upon local requirements and pretty generally scattered about Europe, and because it is glad to assist consular officers, in return for the assistance it has received from the Consular Service.

The Association gives to every traveler who is a member, or who employs the Association to make full arrangements, a volume containing excellent road maps of all parts of Europe and all necessary information as to rules of the road, local customs and laws, and other helpful hints applicable to American tourists, all of which gives one much confidence not only in planning a trip but in carrying it out.

SPECIAL FEATURES

When traveling to Barcelona, via France, the first difference I noted in European driving is



that no one drives at night. One can hardly travel, even if one wished to, the 300 or 400 miles a day which is possible in the United States. On the trip from Cherbourg to Barcelona, a distance of 1,016 miles, we took four full driving days. This was covering much more than we wanted to do in a day, but was slower than we regularly travel in the United States. The hotels close comparatively early and the gasoline stations are closed after dark, as are the gates at railway crossing. The towns are poorly lighted and, of course, one misses the scenery, which is the chief reason for motor travel.

The second important difference is the poor quality and high price of gasoline and oil. In the United States we had been paying 18 cents a gallon for ethyl gasoline, and I never heard the engine knock on the steepest grades. In Europe we paid over 30 cents a gallon for gasoline which couldn't be better than the 10-cent grade in the United States, and the car knocked and bucked on slight grades. As one consular officer said, there may be different labels on the pumps, but one is not sure whether it comes out of different tanks. In Spain the gasoline is sold under a government monopoly, so you have no choice as to kind.

The roads and towns in France and Spain are well marked as to routes and distances but are poorly marked, if at all, for curves, turns, narrow bridges, etc. While there is little danger of getting lost, there is some danger of hitting a sharp curve or turn without warning.

Generally speaking, all roads we saw in France and Spain are good roads, whether they are main roads or secondary. The difference between a main road and a secondary one is largely in the width and directness. Main roads are usually three cars wide and follow the most direct route between large cities. They also have wider bridges and easier curves and grades. Secondary roads are sometimes one car wide, and wander to this little town and that, up and down hills, and while they usually have more interesting scenery than the main roads, one can not travel as quickly.

The roads are mostly asphalt or crushed rock. There are also some brick roads. There are almost no cement roads in the part of France and Spain we passed through. The roads in the towns and cities are often of very rough cobblestone and the streets in many small towns are literally so narrow that pedestrians have to hug the walls when a car comes through. On the other hand, the larger cities have fine, wide streets and boulevards.

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As to hotels, one finds the best marked with enameled metal signs by French or English or other automobile associations in the same way that hotels in the United States have the A. A. A. or other signs outside the entrances. Hotels so marked are safe to patronize, so far as our experience goes. In France their charges are from 50 to 100 francs a night for a family of four (in two rooms), exclusive of 10 percent charge for service. This means a total charge in American currency of from \$2.65 to \$4.40 a night. Garage for the car is sometimes included. If not, it costs 6 francs in France, or 25 cents in American currency.

Meals vary a great deal, but one can get a good meal, table d'hote, for 15 francs in small towns, and from 25 to 30 francs in larger cities. Wine is positively cheap, in some cases furnished with the meal. Generally speaking, bathrooms and toilets are shared with everyone else in the hotel. Gasoline stations do not have "rest rooms," as in the United States.

The sidewalk cafes and restaurants are most convenient, especially at noontime, when one can usually park one's car near by and keep it in sight while enjoying the noonday meal.

As all bills for lodging, garage, and meals have the 10 percent additional charge for service included as a separate item, it is not necessary to pay further tips.

It seemed most convenient to plan to arrive at the destination for the day not later than 5 o'clock, to have dinner at the hotel where the night is to be spent, and have breakfast, such as it is, at the same hotel before starting. A convenient feature of this plan, aside from the almost necessity of doing so, is that one's bill has all these items on it, for submission in the accounts.

In planning one's itinerary it is difficult to ascertain the best route for long-distance journeys. The American Automobile Association's maps indicate which roads are main highways and which are secondary. If one has a few days leave of absence it is suggested that secondary roads be taken, in order to visit the many interesting places to the right or left of the main road. If one has no leave to spend en route, it is suggested that main highways be followed even though the route zigzag a bit from large city to large city. One can travel twice as quickly on the main roads. The route we followed took us from Cherbourg through Caen, Alencon, Le Mans, Tours, Poitiers, Angouleme, Bordeaux, to Bayonne and Biarritz. We then drove east along the Pyrenees through Pau, Tarves, to Perpignan, and then south, crossing the Spanish border at La Junquera, to Bar-



celona. So far as I know this is as direct a route as any from Cherbourg to Barcelona, considering main highways. If Consular officers stationed in Europe would report to the State Department on such matters, a very helpful guide-book might be prepared for future use.

GLIMPSES OF COUNTY CORK

By LESLIE E. WOODS
(Continued from page 217)

buckets in the South of Ireland. I can imagine how this must have curled the hair of the dignified gentlemen who sit around the table at this game from 6 to 8 p. m.

Boating at Cobh is restricted to owners of boats or their friends. Yachting is not particularly active, although a number of races are run in the summer and on one day in August there is a regatta or "day out" for the town, which terminates in a fireworks display and a certain amount of conviviality, in which, of course, the residents take no part, only strangers who happen to visit the town at that time.

During the winter there are coursing with greyhounds, drag hunts, and following beagles (bayguls) chasing an unfortunate hare here and there all over the Great Island—an island twelve miles in circumference on which the town of Cobh is situated. Chasing the hare is the most interesting, because in going up hill and down dale, over stone walls and across ploughed fields, one obtains entirely different views and angles of the surrounding country from those seen from the roads around. There is some tennis available at Cobh, but while it is not necessary to play with an umbrella and fur gloves, there has not at the same time been sun enough to stir any of the members of the Consulate to enthusiasm. Golf, too, is available. The golf course at Little Island, 10 miles from Cobh, is one of the most sporting courses in the whole of the British Isles, and its club house is very good. One that is nearer in point of distance, though not in point of convenience, is a small nine-hole course at Monkstown across the bay. Aside from the variability of the weather, in which you could cross one way over a placid stream and return later the same evening in a near storm, there is a hill to be climbed to reach the club house which discourages all but those "addicted" to golf. Paddy, who rows the ferry, is one of the most cheerful Charons I have ever met. The only trouble in conversing with him is that his broad brogue comes garbled through a walrus moustache. In our few encounters, I,

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for one, have never understood a word he said. I have, however, gathered elsewhere that in some forty years of rowing the ferry he has not lost a single passenger. The danger, however, to my mind is still sufficiently present to dampen ardor for the Monkstown course. The club house is in an old castle set among high trees, and the entrance to the grounds is guarded by heavy old iron gates on one of which is carved the name "G. B. Shaw." I have not been able to learn whether this has any connection with G. B. S.; perhaps he will read this squib and write me?

Seen from the sea, Cobh is really a handsome spot, and recalls the lines of an exiled poet who on returning wrote:

"And doesn't old Cove look charming there,
Watching the wild waves motion,
Leaning her back up against the hills,
With the tips of her toes in the ocean."

The houses spread out in tiers on the hill on which Cobh is built present a brilliant picture at night; indeed, about a year ago a young Greek emigrant got off a passenger liner on to the tender thinking he had arrived at New York. In the day time one striking feature from the water is the row of houses on one street that climbs steeply and at right angles to the shore. The roofs of these houses, free of gables and mansards, present the appearance of the teeth of a saw or a house of cards. The similarity is so striking that the street is commonly known as "Saw-Tooth Street." In appearance there is little else, other than a modern cathedral, that distinguishes the city.

Good riding is available, but to undertake it seriously would cost well up towards £200 for the first year and nearly as much for the succeeding years. There are a number of fox coverts not far from the Great Island, on the mainland. Shooting, too is available and quite reasonable in expense. Furthermore it is not necessary to throw one's hat in the air and shoot at it on returning, as Tartarin of Tarascon used to do, for there are sufficient wild duck, snipe, woodcock and the like to offer even a poor marksman numerous opportunities for trying his aim. Good fishing is also available, deep sea as well as salmon and trout "killing," not to mention the inexpensive variety of a bent pin from a string over the side of the quay. I am told that one good Free State citizen, calling at the Irish Consulate General at New York to obtain a passport, had no documents with which to identify himself as an Irishman, but gave the place of his residence in Ireland as a certain village on the right bank of the River Lee not far from Cobh. One of the



members of the staff of the Consulate General, who came from the immediate vicinity of the village, asked the applicant if he could identify himself with the village. Whereupon the caller threw back his head and let out a cry which is used at night by salmon poachers. He was immediately passed.

All of these sports involve considerable time as well as expense, and more concentrated fun may be had simply in witnessing the point to point races which are held at various spots during the course of the year. A course previously decided upon but unknown to the riders is marked off with flags, over ditches, as the moss covered stone walls are called, up hill and down dale, but generally well in view for most of the course from some selected elevation. This involves some hard riding, but for me, who stand in mortal fear of horses and consequently have little interest in them beyond admiring them at a distance, the actual racing is of less interest than the by-play at the meeting. Pictures of these shows have been done by Irish writers and by minor Irish artists. The tents erected as in country fairs in the United States, where tea is served and bars set up; the three-card men and other followers of the meets with roulettes or dice with colored designs such as roses, anchors, spades or diamonds instead of numbers, on which to toss your penny; the old timers with their toothless heads and gray side whiskers, dressed in gray cutaways and gray bowler hats; the bookmakers with their raucous cries; the urchins running in and out among the crowds; the cakes and sweet stands presided over by women followers of the meets, presenting their well-worn and uninviting commodities, all combine to make an ensemble of excitement, cheerful noise, and interest.

All of these things and some others which do not occur to my mind—the sports, the places of historic interest and scenic beauty, the good roads with little traffic even on a Sunday afternoon, the pleasant climate and a kindly welcome from a warm-hearted people, all of these help to compensate for the absence of the well ordered social life and cultural contacts that are to be found in a capital.

I trust that I have not made so agreeable a picture at Cobh that it will be considered during my incumbency a desirable post without time and a half for service here.

The next written examination for the Foreign Service is scheduled to be held on September 26-28, 1932.



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Walter H. McKinney, Vigo.....	April 27
Perry N. Jester, San Salvador.....	April 27
William P. Blocker, Ciudad Juarez....	May 2
George D. Lamont, Kovno.....	May 2
Robert Dudley Longyear, Munich.....	May 4
North Winship, Copenhagen.....	May 4
John Farr Simmons, Mexico City.....	May 4
John T. Garvin, Valparaiso.....	May 5
H. C. Von Struve, Caracas.....	May 6
George Gregg Fuller, Kingston, Ont....	May 6
Hernan C. Vogenitz, Moncton, N. B....	May 7
Kent Leavitt, Montreal.....	May 7
Hiram A. Boucher, Rome.....	May 11
Frank Cussans, Bordeaux.....	May 11
Alfred W. Jones, Berlin.....	May 12
William L. Peck, Cobh.....	May 13
R. Y. Jarvis, Calcutta.....	May 13
Warden Wilson, Caracas.....	May 13
Edward P. Lawton, Guatemala City....	May 14
John W. Bailey, Rosario.....	May 17
Arthur R. Ringwalt, Shanghai.....	May 17

Consul William P. Blocker, of Ciudad Juarez, while on a brief visit to the Department recently, brought with him a specimen automobile plate that had been made at El Paso. It is substantially made of aluminum, 13 by 5 inches in size, bearing a reproduction of the United States Seal and the lettering "American Consular Service" in bold type, all against a blue ground. This affixed to the front of the car facilitates or expedites passing the officials at the border. The cost of the plate is \$1.25, and the name of the maker will be furnished by this office upon request.

NOTE FROM IMPORTANT CONSULAR OFFICE IN EUROPE

Upon receiving telegraphic advice from a Consular office in Europe that a foreign business man who had accepted advance payment for merchandise not subsequently shipped, had been convicted

of other charges of fraud and was already serving a jail sentence, an American importer expressed his thanks as follows:

"Although this report was depressing, we wish to thank you for your cooperation. Permit us to say that we never received such a speedy answer from any consular office."

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