

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Photo from Leslie E. Woods.

RUIN OF WILLIAM PENN'S HOUSE

SHANAGARRY, CORK, IRISH FREE STATE

(The 250th anniversary of the arrival of William Penn in America is being celebrated on October 24, 1932)

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Photo by A. W. Ferrin

THE ALHAMBRA FROM THE ALBACIN

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OCTOBER, 1932

Moors in the Alhambra

By AUGUSTIN W. FERRIN, *Consul, Malaga, Spain*

ON January 6, 1492, Boabdil, "El Rey Chico," rode out of Granada, stopping tradition says, at the "Suspiro del Moro" to sigh, if not to weep, over his last sight of the earthly paradise from which he was being ejected, like Adam and Eve from Eden.

I have meditated much, in my visits to Granada, which is well within my consular district and only three hours from Malaga by the Colmenar road, on this sad scene, nearly shedding some tears myself. So when I heard that His Sherifian Highness Muly Hassan-ben-el-Mohedin-ben-Ismael, Jalifa of Spanish Morocco, was to visit Granada as guest of the Republic, I determined not to miss seeing a Moorish prince in the Alhambra, for the first time in 440 years.

Motoring over the mountain in the late afternoon I arrived at Granada to find the Paseo ex-Alfonso XIII filled with Spanish troops, military bands and people in gala garb eagerly expecting the

noble Moor who came down the road from Cordoba at 8 p. m., in a car flying the green flag of the Prophet, so suddenly that the soldiers had barely time to present arms.

Then the bands struck up the old Moroccan and new Spanish national airs and followed by a great and cheering crowd His Highness proceeded through the wide Gran Via lined with señoritas crying "Viva el Jalifa," through the Gate of Pomegranates to the Alhambra Palace Hotel, in dramatic contrast to the exodus of Boabdil with not a viva to alleviate his grief.

Next morning the Jalifa paid his formal visit to the priceless palace of his ancestors. I anticipated him by an hour, stationing myself in the Patio of the Lions, camera in hand, to await his arrival. In due course he came, followed by a retinue of white robed, white turbaned, white bearded Moors, walking slowly and reading the Arabic inscriptions, "There is no conqueror but Allah," "There is no



Photo by A. W. Ferrin

THE JALIFA IN THE PATIO OF THE LIONS,
ALHAMBRA



Photo by A. W. Ferrin

HALL OF THE MOZARABES
ALHAMBRA

God but Allah, and Mahomet is his Prophet," and praises of Alhamar, founder of the Alhambra, carved in the gypsum walls.

The young prince showed less emotion than one could have expected, but the venerable visages of the vizir and the other old Moors reflected the tumultuous thoughts that must have been disturbing their minds. My own wits were quite bewildered by kaleidiscopic mental images of Moorish monarchs holding court in these princely precincts, especially of Mulay Hacen, Boabdil's father and lover of Zoraya, "Morning Star."

The Alhambra reeks with romance, much of it in stories as unsubstantial as the beehive ceilings of the Hall of the Ambassadors and Hall of the Abencerrages, or the lacelike carvings of the alabaster capitals of the columns in the Hall of the Mudejares; but the amours of Mulay Hacen and Zoraya are authentic history.

She was a Christian captive, Isabel de Solis, so fair that the Moors called her "Morning Star." The king, Mulay Hacen, fell madly in love with her and made her his second but favorite wife. The first wife Ayesha, mother of Boabdil, naturally objected and the rivalry of the two women

was largely responsible for the civil wars between Boabdil and his father, which precipitated the catastrophe and accelerated the capture of the city by the "Catholic Kings."

A Spanish cinema company has recently put Zoraya's story on the film, taking pictures in the actual Alhambra, with actors dressed as Arabs and a gypsy girl playing the role of Isabel de Solis; but it is not convincing. The Alhambra filled with real Moors, with the Jalifa at their head was much more evocative of the glorious days when Granada was the most cultured capital in Europe.

Even empty the Alhambra is wonderful. Within its walls are many mansions, some stern and fort-like, some bowers of forgotten ladies the like of whom we may not look upon today. Towers of alluring appellation recall real or dreamed of damsels who gazed from high windows at their champions fighting Christians in the narrow valley of the Darro or passed happy hours in amorous dalliance with carpet knights and poets of the



Photo by A. W. Ferrin

LA TORRE DE DAMAS
(Tower of the Ladies)
ALHAMBRA



luxurious court, or bathed their beautiful bodies in the clear cool waters of the Court of Myrtles. And all around are flowers, rivulets and fountains, and the perfumes of Araby.

Seen from the gorgeous gardens of the Generalife at sunrise the Alhambra is like a mirage, created by magic; from the Albaicin at sunset its russet walls seem hardly real, but a vision, ready to vanish with the sun itself.

Looking down from the Alhambra at night one sees the lights of Granada twinkling like luminous insects among pomegranate trees, and beyond the far reaching foliage moonlit spires of villages where Hernando del Pulgar and other heroes of the Reconquest did doughty deeds. Looking up in the daytime one sees the majestic heights of the Sierra Nevada, where the hapless Mulay Hacem is buried under perpetual snow. Looking south one sees me, scurrying back to Malaga, but prepared to return to Granada on the slightest provocation.



Photo by A. W. Ferrin

A WINDOW OF THE ALHAMBRA

The Alhambra, an ancient palace and fortress of the Moorish monarchs of Granada, in southern Spain, occupying a hilly terrace on the southeastern border of the city of Granada. The terrace covers an area of about 35 acres. It is enclosed by a strongly fortified wall, flanked by 13 towers. The palace was built chiefly between 1248 and 1354, in the reigns of Al Ahmar and his successors, but even the name of the principal artists employed are either unknown or doubtful. The splendid decorations of the interior are ascribed to Yusef I, who died in 1354. Immediately after the expulsion of the Moors in 1492, their conquerors began, by successive acts of vandalism, to spoil the marvelous beauty of the Alhambra. In 1821 an earthquake caused further damage. The work of restoration undertaken in 1828 by the architect, Jose Contreras, was ended in 1830 by Ferdinand VII.

The celebrated Patio de los Leones (Court of the Lions) is an oblong court, 116 ft. in length by 66 ft. in breadth, surrounded by a low gallery supported on 124 white marble columns. A pavilion projects into the court at each extremity, with filigree walls and light domed roof, elaborately ornamented. The square is paved with colored tiles, and the colonnade with white marble, while the walls are covered 5 ft. up from the ground with blue and yellow tiles, with a border above and below enameled blue and gold. In the center of the court is the celebrated Fountain of Lions, a magnificent alabaster basin supported by the figures of twelve lions in white marble.—*Encyclopedia Britannica*.



Photo by A. W. Ferrin

COURT OF THE SERAGLIO
ALHAMBRA

American Legation at Tangier, Morocco

By HONOR M. BIGELOW, *American Legation, Tangier*

FROM an architectural standpoint the American Legation in Morocco is unquestionably one of the most noteworthy of the group of buildings erected in recent years under the Government's program for the construction of offices and residence for its representatives in foreign countries. Situated in the colorful city of Tangier where the Department of State maintains a Diplomatic Agent accredited to His Shereefian Majesty Moulay Mohammed Ben Youssef, the 21-year-old Sultan of Morocco, this building has delighted all who have had the good fortune to visit it.

Although only recently completed, it occupies a site presented to the United States Government at some unknown date before 1820 by one of the long line of Sultans with whom friendly relations have been maintained ever since the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace and Amity between the two countries in 1787. The site was originally occupied by a small stone building which was used for many years as a consular office and residence and still serves as the core of the recently enlarged and much altered building illustrated in the accompanying photographs.

Lying within the ancient city walls in the quarter known as the "Mellah" or Ghetto, no taxi could possibly wend its way through the confusing network of paths which lead to the entrance. The visitor must perforce go on foot, first through a gateway recently pierced in the town walls, then through a narrow somber street flanked by the wretched dwellings of the poor, before finally reaching the massive iron-studded Moorish doors which give access to the building; and delightful it is to come upon beauty so unexpectedly.

Long ago the other Legations deserted their former sites within the city walls for the more open spaces of the new foreign quarter; but in doing so the picturesque has been sacrificed for the doubtful advantage of greater garden space and more convenient access. It was wisely decided some years ago that the American Legation should retain its original location and in the hands of the present Diplomatic Agent, Mr. Maxwell Blake, the property has been developed into a unit of unusual charm.

With a sum of twenty-two thousand dollars which Congress appropriated in 1926 the original building was completely transformed and new of-

fices and an attractive entrance corridor of Moorish design and a formal open patio were added. In 1927, an adjoining piece of property was acquired and an archives room, a reading room and a balustraded terrace, connected with the second-



Photo from Honor M. Bigelow

A STAIRCASE LEADING FROM THE SOUTH PATIO AND CHANCERY—ON THE GROUND FLOOR—TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE MINISTER ON THE SECOND FLOOR

(A similar flight of steps, also constructed with glazed bricks from Spain, is on the opposite side of the patio. The hanging lantern is Moorish and dates from the 18th century. The exceptionally fine wrought-iron grill is 17th century Spanish)



floor reception room of the Legation, were built. Still another plot was acquired in the following year and, in place of an old Moorish house in a state of ruin and decay, a second patio and additional terraces and guest-suite were added. The whole group of buildings forms a very compact unit lying on both sides of, and over, a narrow street not more than six or seven feet wide. The part built over the street is carried on a series of picturesque Moorish arches extending above the thoroughfare for a distance of about 45 feet.

The metamorphose of the old building has been quite complete and few of its original features are now recognizable. The living quarters once afforded our representatives in Tangier were rude but there must have been many compensations

outweighing material discomfort in those days when an official visit to the inland capital at Fez, instead of being accomplished in a short overnight ride in a modern sleeping car, required lengthy preparations and a ride of six days on horseback and nights spent in camp in the still unsubdued wilderness; and when a foreign consul or diplomat, in audience with the Sultan or his Grand Vizier, might have felt transported into the magic realms of the Thousand and One Nights; and it was still possible for the consulate to report the capture and sale (and ultimate release) of American sailors swept ashore from a wrecked vessel. Not many years ago the city gates were closed every day at sundown to insure safety from attacks of roving brigands; and captured marauders



Photo from Honor M. Bigelow

RECEPTION ROOM, AMERICAN LEGATION, TANGIER

(The wrought-iron candelabra decorating the walls on either side of the fireplace scroved at one time as Spanish altar sconces. The mirror is French in origin, although bearing two crescents. Like many old pieces of furniture discovered in Fez, it was probably a gift to one of the Sultans



Photo from Honor M. Bigelow
 UPPER PORTION OF NEW WING OF AMERICAN LEGATION, TANGIER, COMPLETED IN 1931

were decapitated and their heads carried aloft through the streets. No foreign children were then permitted to play on the smooth sands of the beach as they do now, nor were Moors accustomed to the sight of the idle sun and sea bathers of the foreign colony today. Even the near-by beach without the city walls was not inviolate from petty warfare between the Sultan's troops and Berber tribesmen.

A newcomer, less farsighted than Mr. Blake when he assumed charge of the Legation in 1925, would have viewed with dismay the sagging floors and dilapidated stairs and turned away in disgust from rooms made uninhabitable through long disuse and the accumulation of the dust and grime

of passing years. There rightly seemed to him to be fascinating possibilities inherent in the property acquired so many years previous to his arrival, and he set to work to demolish, repair, erect and create, until he has realized perhaps the most artistic and interesting structure in the city of Tangier. In doing so he has made excellent use of local building materials and native workmen skilled in executing the traditional features of Moorish architecture. Clad in long white "djel-laba," yellow slippers and red fezzes, they made a fascinating picture laying tiles with meticulous precision, painting intricate designs on doors and window shutters, and cutting geometric patterns on fragrant cedarwood from the Riff mountains.

The pleasant impression which the visitor gains on his approach to the Legation through the narrow street is enhanced many fold as he enters the patio from the main entrance, and he glimpses the graceful fountain from Fez, the beautiful Spanish grills in wrought-iron which bar the windows and the brilliant blue and yellow borders of the casements, with here and there a touch of vermilion harmonizing with the red leaves of the "hojas de colores," potted about the base of the fountain.

Leaving the patio and the comfortable and business-like offices on the ground floor one can mount to the second floor, which is used entirely for residential purposes, by one of two flights of steps tiled in lustrous brown-glazed bricks from Seville, Spain. Eighteenth-century Moorish lanterns illuminate the passage by night and shed a quiet light on a bewitching madonna in her shadowed niche.

The furnishings of the reception rooms represent years of experienced effort in accumulating treasures from Spain and England and the result is an achievement in architectural design and unity. The soft green walls and yellow damask curtains of the main reception room make a harmonious background for the antique Spanish chairs and divans upholstered in red and green brocades dimmed into a mellowness of tone that only age can effect.

Wide-arched doors lead from the living room to a balcony overlooking a second patio and the additional quarters, which have just been completed. While the south patio has a formal dignity in keeping with its use as a sober but decorative entrance to the chancery of the legation, the larger, more open, north patio has a delightful air of informality. Softly bathed in light and sun, and roofed by sky it gives one an impression of being an out-of-doors living room, with its colored canvas chairs and umbrellaed tables suggesting pleasant

hours with books and congenial company. Potted orange trees and hibiscus, geraniums and bougainvillea vie in clearness of color with the multi-colored Moorish doors and shutters which screen the entrance into the guest suite overlooking the patio. The faint movement of the water in the fountain and four slender cypresses which the gentle breeze seems never to stir from a fixed immobility, add just the vaguest suggestion of pensiveness and shadow to the scene.

The whole is a charming example of the blending of the Moorish and Spanish traditions of architecture in a setting which has done much to inspire the selection of characteristic elements from each. The imaginative visitor gazing across the Straits of Gibraltar from the flat roof-top of the Legation at the mountains of Andalusia and, on a fair day seeing the white houses of Tarifa, can hardly fail to let his fancy dwell on the days when Morocco and much of Spain were united under the western Caliphs, and moslem art flourished in both countries.



Photo from Honor M. Bigelow

HAMED UTAIR

Dean of the Moorish personnel of the Diplomatic Agency and Consulate General, Tangier



Photo from Honor M. Bigelow

AMERICAN LEGATION, TANGIER

Hand-carved oak Hispano-Arabic door, probably of the 16th century. Beyond the doorway is a guest suite of two bedrooms, a balcony and bath. This wing of the Legation is Moorish in nearly all its architectural detail and decoration

PUGSLEY SCHOLARSHIP

The University of Virginia has awarded to Robert Lee Blohm, son of Lee R. Blohm, American Consul at Habana, Cuba, a consular scholarship (for the next academic year), established by Chester D. Pugsley, vice chairman, Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y. Mr. Pugsley's continuing kindly interest in the Service is deeply appreciated.

Ulster Impressions

By LUCIEN MEMMINGER, *Consul General, Belfast, Northern Ireland*

WITH a view to making better known the potentialities of Northern Ireland as a holiday resort and travel center the Ulster Tourist Development Association has published some interesting material lately, including illustrated folders attractively labelled "The Charm of Ulster." Travel films featuring the scenic beauties of Ulster and the customs of the people are also to be made available, if present plans of the Association materialize.

Recognizing that the exploiting of scenic attractions is the function of tourists' bureaus generally, the writer is of opinion, after some months of residence, that Ulster has, in fact, much to interest sightseers, and would, no doubt, be more frequented by tourists if more directly on the main routes of travel.

The Giant's Causeway, Glens of Antrim, Lon-

donderry Walls, Antrim Coast Road, and other interesting places in the region, need to be seen to be appreciated, and would appear to be well worthy of inclusion in tourists' itineraries.

"Ulster," as it may be of interest here to recall, is the name of the most northerly of the four provinces, which, from time immemorial, have existed in Ireland. According to the Deputy Keeper of the Records of Northern Ireland the name is derived from the Irish word "Ulaidh," the name of a tribe, and the Icelandic "Stadr," a steading, the suffix having been added by the Norse invaders.

"The extent of Ulster," to quote this authority, "ultimately comprised the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh, Down, Antrim, Monaghan, Cavan, and Fermanagh, with the county boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry; but



Courtesy of Ulster Tourist Development Association

REPUTED GRAVE OF ST. PATRICK, DOWNPATRICK, COUNTY DOWN



before it took final shape, varied with the prowess of its warriors. . . . Generally speaking its rulers played a prominent part in the history of ancient Ireland and frequently established themselves as overlords or High Kings of the whole country. According to tradition, their palace, in the first centuries of the Christian era, was situated at the hill fort of Emania (now Navan, County Armagh), which attained a celebrity equal to that of Tara.

"The importance of the Province was enhanced by its association with the conversion of the Irish to Christianity. In the opening years of the fifth century St. Patrick was brought to the Antrim coast as a slave; and on his return as a missionary, in the year 432, the first notable success which rewarded his preaching was achieved in what is now County Down. He established at Armagh, near the site of Emania, a missionary settlement which became the primatial See of Ireland. According to tradition he is buried at Downpatrick."

Although the history of Ulster's transformation from an early kingdom to the modern State es-

tablished by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, comprising all but three of the counties of the ancient Province, contains much of interest, space will not permit an outline here. The visitor soon finds that, as a local writer expresses it: "Ulster abounds in scenes which of themselves call up a pageantry of history. The stranger to the shores of Lough Neagh does not expect to see lost towns in the depth of the waters; but he has probably known Moore's famous lines from his childhood, and he visits—not a stretch of water, but a lake of fairy-lore and legend. Each county rivals the other with its wealth of association."

OPENING OF NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State Act, 1922, Northern Ireland has an autonomous form of Government under the British Crown, with a Governor and Parliament of its own, separate and distinct from that of the Irish Free State. Five thousand two hundred and thirty-seven square

(Continued to page 406)



NEW PARLIAMENT HOUSE, BELFAST
Seat of Government for Northern Ireland

Photo by Belfast News-Letter

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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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BY THE WAY

First of all, the editor desires to express his deep appreciation of the excellent work done by Messrs. Paul H. Alling and Henry S. Villard in getting out the September issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Alling, before entering the Foreign Service, had considerable experience in editorial work; while Mr. Villard was engaged in newspaper work for several years.

The criticism has been made that the JOURNAL contains so seldom photographs of ladies connected with the Foreign Service. Commencing with this issue, an effort will be made to correct this state of affairs; but the assistance of our readers is earnestly sought.

This month's cover picture of the ruin of William Penn's house near Cork, Irish Free State, which was kindly sent by Consul Leslie E. Woods, at Cobh, Irish Free State, is timely as the 250th anniversary of the arrival of William Penn in America will be celebrated on October 24, 1932. A 3-cent postage stamp is then to be issued, purple in color, bearing a likeness of William Penn in armor, reproduced from an engraving of a portrait painted from life in 1666, the original of which is in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. William Penn owned considerable property in England and a large estate in Ireland.

C. A. Aspinwall, president of the Security Storage Company, Washington, in a recent letter to the editor, said:

In England last summer and this I was impressed by the extent and vigor of the "Buy British" campaign. Everywhere the residents of Great Britain are urged to buy Empire products exclusively. Signs on buildings in course of erection state that nothing but British steel or British building material are being used, etc. In view of this and other foreign campaigns I came back with the strong conviction that it is the duty of Americans, as far as possible, to "Buy American," and I suggest that this might not be a bad subject for an editorial in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

So far the JOURNAL has not had editorials in the strict sense of the word, but it can be said briefly that such a campaign as Mr. Aspinwall suggests is well worthy of consideration by those in authority. As an entering wedge, the U. S. Post Office Department might follow the example of several foreign countries and use as a cancellation postmark some such slogan as "Buy American Goods," instead of the present day one of "Address your mail to Street and Number."



Secretary Stimson—bronzed, refreshed and well, after a restful vacation in the Adirondacks—returned to his desk in the Department on September 6 and plunged immediately into an accumulation of work involving our relations with the rest of the world. Only a man of superb physique could stand the long hours and the constant strain attendant on the conduct of our foreign relations.

September 21 was Secretary Stimson's 65th birthday anniversary. He celebrated it by starting to work at 7 o'clock in the morning; during the day he had three large and important conferences, so that he was kept busy until 6 p. m. In the evening the Secretary and Mrs. Stimson entertained a few friends at dinner at Woodley. The local press reported that the Secretary received several humorous presents, such as a hope box containing a dozen or so brand new toy battleships, while another was a Japanese toy soldier waving the Japanese flag, on which was attached a card "Gen. Honjo."

Under Secretary William R. Castle, Jr., left Washington on September 19 for Chicago, where he was scheduled to deliver an address on the 20th before the Rotary Club of Chicago. Mr. Castle went from Chicago to Hot Springs, Va., where he will spend a short and much delayed vacation.

Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Carr returned to the United States on September 16 on the *Leviathan*. Mr. Carr returned to his desk on the 19th, looking much refreshed and apparently eager to attack the pile of papers awaiting his attention. During his trip abroad Mr. Carr visited the consular offices at Paris, Cherbourg, Brussels and Antwerp. Considerable time was

spent in the Accounting Office in Paris. After completing his official duties, Mr. Carr then took a payless furlough and visited certain beauty spots in Normandy, etc., where he took many interesting photographs.

Assistant Secretary Francis White has not been able to avail himself of leave of absence this summer because of the urgency of the negotiations of the commission of neutrals in connection with Bolivia and Paraguay.

Wallace S. Murray, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, expects to take a short sea voyage to Europe about October 1, to be gone about three or four weeks.

Consul General James B. Stewart recently returned with his family from North Hatley, Province of Quebec, where the latter had been spending the summer. Consul General and Mrs. Wesley Frost, and Mr. and Mrs. Kent Leavitt, and Messrs. Keeley and Kendrick, from the Montreal Consulate General, drove over to North Hatley and visited them. Consul and Mrs. Goforth and family, also came from Sherbrooke for a friendly visit.

North Hatley has proved very attractive this summer to several Foreign Service officers. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Assistant Chief of the Far Eastern Division, left Washington the middle of last month with his wife and daughter for a short vacation at that place.

Earl L. Packer, Assistant Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs, underwent an operation for appendicitis on September 19 in Washington, and is reported to be progressing favorably.



Diplomatic Secretary Joseph F. McGurk arrived recently in Washington from Port au Prince, Haiti, and went to Johns Hopkins University Hospital for an internal operation. He also is said to be progressing favorably.

Among other matters engaging the attention last month of Clinton E. MacEachran, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, have been the meetings of the Chicago Exposition Committee, consisting of representatives of all the Executive Departments, to discuss plans, allotments, etc., in connection with the Chicago World Fair Centennial Celebration, to be held in 1933. These meetings were held in the rooms usually occupied by the Foreign Service School, which, however, was at the time not in session. At this centennial celebration, which is entitled "A Century of Progress," the Department of State has been allotted a place of honor, close to the main entrance, and preparations for a suitable exhibit have now been commenced.

Consul General Arthur Garrels when visiting Washington this summer, generously presented to the Association a handsome gilt frame for a portrait of George Washington. The picture is now hanging in Room 109.

Miles M. Shand has very kindly presented to the Association a reproduction, in color, of the Seal of the United States, in a fine old gilt frame. These large reproductions, which were made many years ago, are now scarce, so the value of this gift is the more appreciated.

Edward H. Thompson, of West Falmouth, Mass., who was American Consul at Merida and Sisal, Yucatan, Mexico, from 1885 to 1894, and at Progreso from 1897 to 1909, and who afterwards remained in that region as a planter but devoted many years to exploration and study of the ancient Maya civilization, has recently had published (Houghton Mifflin Co.) an account of his adventures and archaeological discoveries in Yucatan entitled "People of the Serpent."

(Those of our readers who read "A Tale of Yucatan" by the late Consul General George H. Murphy, in the JOURNAL of August, 1931, would also be deeply interested in Mr. Thompson's book, which in addition to its stirring narrative is also well illustrated. It will be recalled that Consul General Murphy referred to Mr. Thompson as the chief source of his information regarding the long lost civilization of the Mayas.)

An interesting and amusing story was published recently in the *Washington Star* of the embarrassment caused the American Consul at Tangier in 1839 when the Sultan of Muscat insisted on his acceptance of a lion and lioness, which that potentate wished to present to President Van Buren. The writer of the article very cleverly evoked from the old records in the Department full details of the incident, even to the conversation had between the Consul and the Sultan's emissary, which culminated in the Consul having to "take the beasts into his rooms, as he said, until he heard from the Department. Unfortunately the ultimate fate of these "consular boarders" remains a mystery.

Henry D. Baker, who retired from the American Foreign Service in 1926 and has since been engaged in literary work, is the author of an instructive and entertaining article in the September issue of *Commerce*, the official World's Fair magazine, published in Chicago, which is entitled "Gold: Elixir of Business." Last August Mr. Baker departed from Chicago with his typewriter bound for western Nebraska, and as the result of his research work and visits to assaying centers, and contact with the research department of the Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago, he has written an interesting historical sketch of the recent revival in placer mining in the United States and Canada.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER

Room 115, Department of State

	Date of Registration
Charles A. Bay, Tirana.....	August 16
J. Rives Childs, Cairo.....	August 23
C. E. Mitchell, Monrovia, Liberia.....	August 31
W. C. George, Monrovia, Liberia.....	August 31
Douglas Flood, Ottawa.....	September 1
George D. Hopper, Montreal.....	September 1
A. E. Carleton, Riga.....	September 6
C. Burke Elbrick, Southampton.....	September 7
Clarence B. Hewes, Riga.....	September 8
Harold S. Beyerley, Berlin.....	September 8
Frederick W. Baldwin, Barbados.....	September 12
A. McG. Harlow, Ottawa.....	September 15
Norman Armour, Paris.....	September 17
Walter W. Hoffmann, Port Limon... ..	September 19
Frederick P. Hibbard, Prague.....	September 19
N. Bronson Williams, Rosario.....	September 19
Milton K. Wells, Ensenada.....	September 19
Allan Dawson, Bogota.....	September 20



Underwood & Underwood

STANLEY K. HORNBECK
Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs

THE DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

The Division of Far Eastern Affairs, the oldest political-geographic Division in the Department of State, known familiarly as "FE," had its beginning in 1907. At that time, the then Third Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Huntington Wilson, took into his office to assist him in work relating to the Far East two young officers who had served in the Orient, Mr. William Phillips, previously Second Secretary of Legation at Peiping, and Mr. Percival S. Heintzleman, who had served for several years in the American Consular Service in China. Early recognizing the value of the results accomplished by detailing for special work officers from the Foreign Service who had had special experience, and pursuant to a decision to introduce into the departmental organization a new group of divisions, specially staffed, to handle questions of foreign policy as distinguished from questions of administration, the Hon. Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, issued, under date March 20, 1908, a departmental order creating a "Division of Far Eastern Affairs."

The newly created Division was placed in charge of Mr. Phillips, who later served as Assistant and as Undersecretary of State, as Minister to the Netherlands, as Ambassador to Belgium and as Minister to Canada. In Secretary Root's order Mr. Phillips was described as a "clerk of the \$900 class." By that order, the Division was charged with responsibility for "correspondence, diplomatic and consular, on matters other than those of an administrative character, in relation to China, Japan, Korea, Siam, Straits Settlements, Borneo, East Indies, India and in general the Far East."

An important function of this new Division in its early days was the preparation of information for dissemination among the missions and consulates abroad. This involved the collecting and editing of data material to be issued in bulletin form under the title "Information Series." The material thus used consisted for the most part of despatches and instructions and miscellaneous correspondence and reports on various subjects, making readily available both to the Department and to officers in the field guides to precedent and information in regard to current problems and action. From this feature of the work of the Department there developed a little later the Division of Information, created by Departmental Order of July 28, 1909, and now known as the Division of Current Information. The preparation of information for distribution among the representatives abroad of the Department was, however, only incidental to the principal function of the Division. The Division was formed and it exists today upon the broad principle of distributing the political work of the Department along political-geographic lines, the ultimate idea underlying this principle being that of having specialists in charge of all branches of the work of the Department.

As, in the course of a few months the commercial and political relations of the United States with the countries of the Far East increased in importance, there developed urgent need that the Division of Far Eastern Affairs be reorganized and be equipped more fully for its work; and, when as a result of Mr. Knox's efforts, Congress, by the urgent deficiency act of August 5, 1909, appropriated \$100,000 for various purposes, there was included among the purposes that of "maintenance of a Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department of State, including the payment of necessary employes, at the seat of Government or elsewhere, to be selected, and their compensation fixed, by the Secretary of State, and to be



expended under his direction." This enabled the Secretary of State to appoint to the Division of Far Eastern Affairs three officers who had had long experience in the diplomatic and consular service in the Far East. The late Ransford S. Miller was then placed in charge of the Division, his associates being Mr. Edward T. Williams, who later became Chief of the Division, and Mr. Percival S. Heintzleman.

In addition to Mr. Phillips and Mr. Miller, there have been in succession five other chiefs of the Division, namely, Mr. Edward T. Williams, lately professor of Oriental Languages and Literature in the University of California; Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, later Assistant Secretary of State, subsequently Minister to China and now director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations of the Johns Hopkins University; Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, now Consul General at Tientsin; Mr. Nelson T. Johnson later Assistant Secretary of State and now Minister to China; and Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, the present Chief. As questions that have to be dealt with in relation to the Far East in large measure require for their handling technical knowledge of and familiarity with the civilization, the language, the customs, the laws and the treaties (all of which are in many respects unusual in character) of Far Eastern countries, the Department has made it a practice to staff the Division of Far Eastern Affairs with officers who are prepared and qualified by years of experience in those countries; and in that connection it has provided for language study by junior Foreign Service officers who may choose so to specialize.

To keep pace with the volume of work which has increased rapidly not only in quantity but also as regards variety of subjects and complexity of problems, especially during the last 12 years, the Division has of necessity grown from the modest beginning described above, until it now has a staff composed of a chief, two assistant chiefs, one additional permanent Departmental officer, three Foreign Service officers from the specially trained Chinese and Japanese language corps, seven clerks and one messenger.

At present the Division of Far Eastern Affairs has general charge of relations, diplomatic and consular, political and economic, with China, Japan, Siam, Siberia (in conjunction with the Division of Eastern European Affairs), the Far Eastern possessions of European nations and the foreign-controlled islands of the Pacific not included therein (in conjunction with the Division of Western European Affairs and other interested divisions), and of such matters as concern this

Department in relation to the American-controlled islands of the Pacific. All questions in connection therewith receive attention, to some extent and at some stage, in this Division. The Division functions also as a point of contact and a clearing-house, in relation to Far Eastern matters, between the Department and coordinate offices in other departments of the Government, between the Department and official representatives of other governments in Washington, and between the Department and the public. Due to the specialized nature of the problems presented in connection with the Far East, the Division cooperates closely with the several administrative divisions of the Department on questions of official personnel, of staff and equipment both in the Department and in the field, of issuance of passports and visas, of use of official documents and preparation of Departmental publications, of distribution of data and of various related matters. The presence—under treaty provision—of American Army and Naval units in China results of course in the closest sort of liaison, in dealing with unusual problems of protection that from time to time arise, between this Division and various offices of the War and Navy Departments. Also, because of peculiar problems that arise in connection with trade in the Far East, the Division maintains close contacts with several divisions in the Department of Commerce.

In the Far East (China, Japan and Siam) the Government maintains an embassy, two legations and 23 consular offices with a personnel of some 110 officers and 370 other employes. The work of these offices is the special concern of "FE."

As illustrative of the character and importance of subjects which came before the Division of Far Eastern Affairs soon after its organization there may be mentioned Mr. Knox's special efforts in 1909 and 1910 on behalf of the principle of the "open door" in China and maintenance of peace in the Far East; questions growing out of Japan's protectorate over and later annexation of Korea; problems connected with the Chinese Revolution of 1911-1912; and the negotiation of the Treaty of 1911 between the United States and Japan. Matters of interest from the human side included the terrible scourge in the form of the bubonic plague which swept over northern China in 1911 and the Huai River Conservancy project in which the American Red Cross became directly interested.

Typical among the numerous matters to which the Division has given special attention during recent years are: the negotiation of the Treaty of 1920 between the United States and Siam; the



Washington Conference of 1921-1922, which produced treaties and agreements embodying fundamental principles of policy and action in relation to the Far East; the terrible Japanese earthquake disaster of September, 1923; the conference at Peking in the winter of 1925-1926 to consider the question of the Chinese tariff; the negotiation of the tariff treaty of July 25, 1928, between the United States and China, which together with other similar treaties soon signed by China with other powers, restored to China her tariff autonomy; negotiations with China on the complicated and difficult subject of extraterritoriality; the dispute of 1929 between China and Russia in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway, during the most acute stages of which the American Government took steps directed toward mobilizing world opinion, on the basis of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, to dissuade China and Russia from entering upon an armed conflict that seemed imminent; and the unprecedented Yangtze Valley flood of 1931 which inundated 34,000 square miles, drove 25,000,000 people from their homes, cost 150,000 lives and destroyed property valued at \$500,000,000.

The Division gives constant attention to special problems relating to protection of the lives and interests of American citizens.

In China, where there develop from time to time situations of acute danger, the policy has been followed of sending to American citizens in exposed localities advice to withdraw to places where adequate protection may be afforded them or from which they may readily be evacuated. In carrying out this policy there has always been kept in mind the inconvenience and hardship inevitably occasioned when individuals are called upon to withdraw from their homes, perhaps upon brief notice and in some cases to great distances; and, in order that these hardships may be kept to a minimum, the Department looks to its officers in China to keep in close touch with actual conditions in particular localities, to the end that where and when there is real danger ample warning may be given to American citizens. As a general rule, American citizens have cooperated loyally in heeding the advice given by American officials. Notwithstanding this policy, which has on the whole worked successfully, a number of American citizens have been killed and others have been captured by Chinese bandits. These unfortunate occurrences receive the prompt and energetic attention of the Division and of the Department's officers in China. In estimating the value of the policy followed with regard to the protection of

American lives, major emphasis is placed upon successful preventive measures, but where these have failed officers in the field proceed with arduous and often hazardous efforts of rescue, and their efforts have resulted in all but a few cases in effecting the release of the American citizens who have been captured by bandits.

The unsettled conditions in China result also in there being presented for the attention of this Division many special problems relating to the protection of American interests, such as questions of irregular taxation, of land transfers, of trademark infringements, of issuance of consular proclamations for the protection of American goods, and of claims of American nationals against the Chinese authorities.

In this connection it is of interest to note that American trade with the Far East increased steadily up to the end of 1929 and that while there has occurred, since that time a marked decrease (due to the world-wide depression), the percentage of decline has been less with respect to our Far Eastern trade than with respect to American trade in general.

The Division of Far Eastern Affairs participates in administering the regulations relating to the exportation of arms from the United States to China. These regulations are based on the President's Proclamation of March 4, 1922, issued in pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress approved January 31, 1922. Under the provisions of the joint resolution, it is unlawful to export to China "except under such limitations and exceptions as the President prescribes, any arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States" until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress; and by the provisions of the Proclamation, the Secretary of State is authorized to prescribe the limitations and exceptions to the application of the resolution. Export licenses are required for shipments to China of arms and munitions of war, and, in connection with issuing licenses, the Department provides a form for application for license and requires that applications be submitted to the Department on such forms fully filled out by the prospective exporters.

During the past year, the outstanding problem among those which have required the attention of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs has been the dispute between China and Japan, the acute stages of which began on the night of September 18, 1931, when an explosion occurred on the main line of the Japanese-owned and administered South Manchuria Railway at a point near Mukden. This situation soon occasioned an enormous increase in



the essential work of the Division. Telegrams and despatches from the Department's officers not only in China and Japan but at Geneva and other points in Europe poured into the Department and passed to this Division for attention. The urgency, the variety, the number and the difficulty of the problems presented necessitated additions to the personnel of the Division and led to the inauguration of practically a day and night schedule of work. For many months the Division maintained a regime whereby one or more of the members of its staff were on duty every evening and for several hours on Sundays. Incidentally, to say nothing of keeping even on its routine functions, and to say little or nothing in regard to its concern with and work upon matters relating to policy, the Division acknowledged in this period thousands of letters from private individuals and organizations in the United States conveying inquiries, expressing views and suggesting courses of action. During the month of February, 1932, alone, 1,447 such letters were received and handled in the Division.

It was in this period of "stress" that there mysteriously appeared in the Division the following:

It's terribly trying—
We'll say it in rhyme—
The way this Division
Works all of the time.
On Mondays at eight
It's the daily report
That brings us in early
And cuts our sleep short.
Till six ev'ry day
We stenos must work,
While the world is at play—
Then trudge home in the murk.
On Sundays at ten
Though preferring to sleep
Down to the office
Reluctantly creep.
On Saturdays, holidays,
All the year through,
We stenos must toil
For the red, white, and blue.

The main events connected with the Chinese-Japanese situation are too well known to require account here. In addition to the events in Manchuria, the situation that developed at Shanghai during the latter part of January and the following months presented grave and urgent problems. The large scale hostilities between Chinese and Japanese forces endangered the lives of several thousands of American citizens and menaced the security of millions of dollars of American property. It is gratifying to note that while American property suffered severe damage, no American lives were lost.

The Division of Far Eastern Affairs has charge also of such matters as concern the Department in relation to the international aspects of the control of the traffic in narcotic drugs; and it is thus called upon to watch and study the international situation in regard to the dangerous habit-forming drugs usually referred to as "narcotics" and to see that the obligations of the United States under the Hague Opium Convention of 1912 are fulfilled. This involves not only close liaison with the Treasury Department's Bureaus of Narcotics, of Customs and of Mental Hygiene, but also examination and study of reports from Foreign Service officers in the field.

The United States first became directly interested in the problem presented by the abuse of narcotic drugs when it took over the Philippine Islands, and the American Government early recognized that international cooperation is essential to carrying out successfully the control of the drug traffic which is necessary to prevent such abuse.

The American Government took the initiative in bringing about the first international conference on this subject, which was held at Shanghai in 1909. It also took part in international conferences held at The Hague in 1912, in 1913 and in 1914. An officer of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs was one of the American delegates to the Second Geneva Opium Conference of 1924-25. An officer of the Division attended the Preliminary Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs held in London in 1930, and also served as chairman of the American Delegation to the Conference which, meeting in Geneva in 1931, drew up a Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. And an officer of the Division attended, as an observer, the Conference on Opium Smoking in the Far East, which met at Bangkok in 1931.

The American Government has consistently followed a policy of international cooperation in the control of the illicit trade in these dangerous drugs and in efforts to suppress their abuse and the illicit traffic which panders to such abuse. The Division of Far Eastern Affairs handles the correspondence of the Department on these subjects. In conjunction with the Bureau of Narcotics, the Division has been carrying out a statutory obligation of the Department by undertaking a survey of laws and regulations governing habit-forming drugs in every country in the world.

The only permanent international bodies charged with the surveillance of the trade in nar-



cotic drugs are the Permanent Central Opium Board at Geneva and the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations. With the former the American Government cooperates by regularly submitting detailed statistics of import, export, manufacture, stocks and seizures. To the meetings of the latter the United States has regularly, since 1923, sent a representative to act in a consultative or in an expert and advisory capacity. Officers of the Division attended the sessions of the Opium Advisory Committee in 1924, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932.

The cooperation of the American Government with other governments also extends into the field of measures for the suppression of the illicit traffic, and the Division handles a heavy correspondence, all of a strictly confidential nature, on this phase of the narcotics problem. This part of the work, which has been aptly termed the "Edgar Wallace" side of the question, dealing as it does with the stirring adventures of smugglers and enforcement officers, has usually a greater appeal to public interest than have the more prosaic details of administrative practice.

The volume of work connected with the discharge of the Department's responsibility and obligations under law and treaty relating to the traffic in narcotic drugs has increased materially in recent years and the constantly growing interest of private citizens and organizations in the United States is reflected in a growing volume of correspondence.

There are in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs no opium pipes, but there are batteries of "corn-cobs." There are no geishas, but there are some very efficient stenographer-typists. There are no white elephants, but there are "cases" which may with warrant be regarded as political and economic equivalents of sacred paclyderms. From over a fireplace in one of the offices a portrait of China's Great Empress Dowager looks straight across the room at a file which bulges with records of current Far Eastern problems of a variety and magnitude of which Tzu Hsi probably never dreamed. Opposite the desk of the chief of the Division there stand two safes, and from the top of these safes the portraits of the six preceding chiefs and a group photograph of 11 recent or present officers of the Division suggest past and present guardianship of American interests and piloting of American official efforts in the now storm-tossed area of Far Eastern relations. In another office a portrait of Townsend Harris hangs above desks where problems of contemporary relations between the United States and Japan are constantly given thought.

When John J. John, attorney for Brown, Brown and Brown, of New York, is bowed by the "messenger" into the "reception room" of this Division, he finds himself in the midst of five clerical desks, each in action. When he enters the office of the chief, he passes a stenographer—leaving; when he emerges, he passes a stenographer—entering. In the offices of the assistant chiefs he finds walls covered with maps and desks piled high with "action" papers.

When the officers and clerks of the Division arrive in the morning, none of them knows what unexpected developments may have been reported from the field by cable or radio during the night. They only know that an office on the fourth floor which never closes or officers on the second floor who never stop thinking will have sent to the Division something which will give them interesting work and plenty of it. To deal with the intricacies of relations with a part of the world, where, as in Japan, the people rejoice in the tradition of an Imperial House descended from a Sun Goddess while solving problems of modern science and engineering; where, as in Siam, a country until recently remote and governed after the forms of an absolute monarchy, communication with Europe by regular air service has been established within the past two years and constitutional government has superseded absolutism, without bloodshed, within this year; where, as in China, forces of evolution and of revolution are working overtime; to struggle with problems which arise in or involve areas where East is West and neither is either—such is the "job" of the Far Eastern Division and the officers of the Department in the Far East.

"If you know a better 'ole, go to it."

Notwithstanding possible appearances to the contrary, the standing order in the Division is: "For yourself, but not toward others, Rule 6." *

In conclusion of this sketch, and to show what conditions officers in the Far Eastern area of the "field" have to put up with, how they take it and what they think about it, the Division submits in evidence an opening paragraph from a personal letter, just received, from an officer in. to an officer of the Division, as follows:

"DEAR _____:

I daresay that you and my other friends in Washington deem me a most ungracious scoundrel, for in so far as I can recall this is the first personal letter that I have addressed to Washington since my departure thence, now nine months ago! The excuse is the usual one—busy.

* "Rule 6" is traditional among suggestions made. "orally and unofficially," from time to time by and to officers of the Department and the Foreign Service: "Don't take yourself too seriously."



But in this instance and from this place, I believe that you will appreciate that it is no idle one. For to date this place and vicinity has experienced every known calamity, both natural and artificial of which I can think, save earthquake and drought. Having experienced a severe economic depression, followed by invasion, with civil war and brigandage in its wake, the city is now inundated by a flood of unprecedented magnitude, with most of the countryside under a vast lake. A cholera epidemic is under way and will doubtless increase with the concentration of refugees in unaffected areas. Transportation is absolutely paralyzed and food shortage is imminent. The majority of the crops have been entirely destroyed, which must cause a famine during the winter months here, if not before. But it is certainly interesting. It is this circumstance that keeps one preoccupied, with little leisure for personal correspondence."

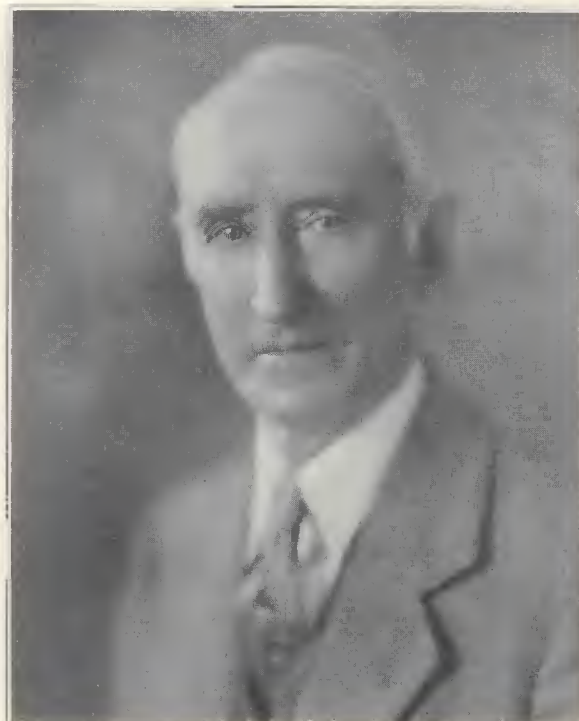
TEN YEARS AGO

(From Issue of October, 1922)

"World Trade Director Reports" was the title of the leading article by Herbert W. Gruber, Chief, Commercial Intelligence Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It gave the history of these reports, which were first called for by General Instruction, Consular, No. 691, dated October 31, 1919, entitled "Foreign Firms," stated the use made of them and said in conclusion that "the compilation and maintenance of the Directory comprises one of the biggest pieces of constructive foreign trade promotion work now in progress."

Consul General Ravndal contributed an article entitled "A Consular Cameo," which was a charming tribute to the memory of Consul General Alfred Louis Moreau Gottschalk, who was lost at sea with the U. S. S. *Cyclops* in 1918, when traveling to the United States from his post at Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Ravndal evidently knew well and had a deep regard for Mr. Gottschalk, because he brought out in rich detail all the accomplishments and attainments of this able and experienced Foreign Service officer. His life and his death were such that, as Mr. Ravndal said, the name of Consul General Gottschalk "will never die in the Service nor ever fail to stir its members and spur them on."

A report by the National Civil Service Reform League on the administration of the Foreign Service during the first year of the Harding administration was set out in full and makes interesting reading.



Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau

VICE CONSUL HORACE MONROE STAFFORD

Vice Consul Horace Monroe Sanford, who had served continuously at Ottawa, Canada, since September 9, 1898, was retired on August 1, 1932, under the provisions of the act of May 29, 1930. On the date of retirement Mr. and Mrs. Sanford were presented with a silver vase on which were engraved the names of the staff of the Consulate General, including Mr. Bonbright of the Legation. Mr. Sanford also received a cordial letter of appreciation from Secretary Stimson thanking him for the faithful and efficient services which he rendered the Government over such a long period.

Mr. Sanford was born at New Haven, Conn., on October 12, 1860. During his 34 years of service as a non-career officer, Mr. Sanford was first associated with Consul General Charles E. Turner, who remained in Ottawa until 1903. Mr. Sanford then served with Mr. John G. Foster, who succeeded Mr. Turner and remained in Ottawa until July, 1927. Mr. Sanford was then associated with Consul General Irving N. Linnell until January 1, 1932, when Consul General William H. Beck assumed charge of the office.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford plan to make their home in Milford, Conn., after October 1, 1932, and their many friends in the Service extend to them all good wishes.



News Items From The Field



PARIS

AUGUST 10, 1932.

Ambassador Walter E. Edge has resumed his duties at the Embassy, upon his return from the United States where he attended the Republican National Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr arrived in Paris on August 10 and will remain here for several weeks. During his sojourn Mr. Carr will inspect the new Disbursing Office for Western Europe established as of July 1, 1932.

Mr. John F. Simmons, recently appointed Consul General at Cologne, Germany, was in Paris for a few days recently, prior to proceeding to his post.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Richard W. Morin announce the birth of a daughter, Anne Merredith, on July 26, 1932.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Robert G. McGregor, from Antwerp, motored down to attend the Davis Cup matches at Auteuil, held July 29 to 31.

Consul and Mrs. James P. Moffitt passed through Paris this week on their way to Belgium on a motor trip.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1932.

Miss Joan Shannon Keena, daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Keena, was married in Paris, on August 27, 1932, to M. Rene Jean Merigeault, a young French engineer. Upon their return from Majorca, where they went on a wedding trip, M. and Mme. Merigeault will make their home in Paris.

Consul James E. Parks and Vice Consul John J. Coyle have returned from home leave in the United States.

The American Chamber of Commerce and the

American Club of Paris have given luncheons this week in honor of Mr. Norman Armour, Counselor of Embassy in Paris, who will leave on the S. S. *Leviathan*, September 10, to assume his duties as newly appointed Minister to Haiti. Mr. Armour is held in the highest regard by his colleagues and the American colony in Paris and his departure is a source of genuine regret to them.

Mr. George E. Light, dean of the staff of the Consulate General, with more than 30 years of faithful service, was suddenly taken ill on August 12 and had to enter the American Hospital at Neuilly. His friends will be glad to know that his condition is improving steadily.

Vice Consul Clifford W. McGlasson has arrived in Paris from Lausanne to assume his duties in the office of the District Accounting Officer.

On the evening of September 7 the officers of the Consulate General and their wives entertained Mr. and Mrs. Carr at dinner at the Union Interalliee.

CONSUL WM. E. DE COURCY.

HAMBURG

AUGUST 25, 1932.

A reception to about two thousand guests was given on board the S. S. *Manhattan* at Hamburg on August 20 on the occasion of its first voyage. Ambassador and Mrs. Frederick M. Sackett, Consul General and Mrs. George S. Messersmith, and Naval Attaché Captain and Mrs. K. G. Castleman came from Berlin for the occasion and motored back the following day. Hamburg officialdom headed by Bürgermeister Ross was well represented. Messrs. Kermit Roosevelt, A. J. McCarthy and Tarleton Winchester represented the United States Lines.

Consul General and Mrs. John E. Kehl, Hamburg, spent the month of August taking the cure at Bad Brambach in Saxony. Also on leave from



Hamburg were Consul Lloyd D. Yates in the United States and Vice Consul Alan N. Steyne on the Riviera.

Recent notable visitors at Hamburg have also included Minister and Mrs. John M. Morehead on their way back to Stockholm after home leave, Consul John P. Hurley en route from Riga to Nassau, Consul Raymond Davis on his way from Rosario to Prague, Vice Consul Hiram Bingham, Jr., en route to Warsaw, Vice Consul Charles W. Yost, former Consul Carl M. J. von Zielinski on his way back to New York after a tour in Europe, and former Consul Thomas R. Owens, now with the Treasury Department.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

NAPLES

AUGUST 27, 1932.

Vice Consul Daniel V. Anderson, of Rome, was in Naples July 21, as his mother and sisters embarked that day on the S. S. *Sinaia*.

Vice Consul Raymond Hare, recently assigned to Beirut, arrived in Naples on the S. S. *Excambion* July 25, while on his way to his new post.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Cloyce K. Huston were passengers on the S. S. *Roma* arriving at Naples August 2, Mr. and Mrs. Huston had spent home leave in the United States and were returning to Genoa.

Vice Consul Donald H. Robinson called at the Consulate General in Naples August 22 on his way to Calcutta to which post he has been recently assigned.

Consul and Mrs. H. Earle Russell passed through Naples August 22, on their return trip to Alexandria after having spent a leave of absence in the United States.

The Honorable David A. Reed, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was a passenger on the S. S. *Conte Grande* which reached Naples August 9. Senator Reed spent the time that the vessel was in port in the company of Consul General du Bois.

The Honorable Emanuel Celler, Congressman from the Tenth District, New York, spent several days in Naples during the latter part of August.

CONSUL C. P. KUYKENDALL.

MEXICO CITY

DURING AUGUST, 1932.

Consul and Mrs. Frederick W. Hinke stopped in Mexico City for a few days on their way to Mazatlán, Sinaloa, where Mr. Hinke has recently been assigned Consul.

Vice Consul L. Randolph Higgs flew to Mexico City from Tampico for a few days' vacation and rest, but had to postpone the rest until he returned to Tampico.

Vice Consul and Mrs. William Karnes, Mrs. Karnes' mother, Mrs. Wilcox, and Vice Consul and Mrs. Halleck L. Rose, journeyed to Mexico City from Vera Cruz for week-ends during August. All seemed to enjoy their visit, although Mrs. Rose complained bitterly of the cold, being used to the tropical posts of Washington and Vera Cruz.

Vice Consul Robert M. Taylor arrived in Mexico City from Mazatlán, to take the place of Vice Consul Livingston Satterthwaite who has been assigned to the October session of the Foreign Service School. After a tour of the city, Mr. Taylor expressed astonishment at the green grass and trees.

As can be seen from the following letter, the Consulate General has now added to its other duties, that of advising the lovelorn:

DEAR SIR:

This may seem strange to you, but I mean it with all my heart and soul.

I'm a Polish girl, 24 years old, and am looking for my mate in life, but he must be of the Mexican race. I have been looking all over in _____ for one. But none did I find whom I may learn to love, so that is why I am sending you this letter.

Do you think it would be all right for me to put my picture and my quest in one of your Mexican papers. Let him be rich or pure and poor, but if love comes, him I will marry. I am so lonesome and want some one to make me happy and my own home or flat.

I'm a ex-telephone operator, but now I am a housemaid. But that yearn in my heart is calling for one, some place in this world.

So I would like your advice. Do you think it proper. Really I don't see any wrong in it.

I hope you don't think I'm silly, as they do at home, but honest, that's the only way that I see it can be done. If you approve, which I hope, with all my heart to be a right thing to do, I will send you my picture and what it will cost for the article in the paper.

Many people have done the same, so am I willing.

Yours truly,

.....



LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

Robert P. Joyce, Secretary of Legation at La Paz, and Martin Gaines, who is the representative in Bolivia of the American Smelting & Refining Company, won on June 26 the Lima Exposition Tennis Cup, symbolic of the doubles tennis championship. Their opponents were Martinez and Pizarro, who were 2 to 1 favorites and former champions. The match was to be the best 3 sets out of 5, but the contest lasted only 37 minutes, resulting in a decisive victory for the American entrants, the score being 6-0, 6-1, and 6-2.

Secretary Joyce was previously well known in tennis circles in Shanghai, China. Mr. Gaines is well known on the West Coast for his accurate chop shots and his skill at Sapo (a Bolivian sport); he also acquired considerable fame for his active participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration at the Strangers Club, La Paz.

P. C. DANIELS.

SANTO DOMINGO

SEPTEMBER 1, 1932.

The Honorable John Charles Linthicum, Representative from Maryland, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and a member of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, accompanied by Mrs. Linthicum, Señor Ulises F. Espaillat, Second Secretary of the Dominican Legation at Washington, and Mrs. Grace Espaillat, arrived in Santo Domingo on July 12 to spend a week as the guests of the President of this Republic, Rafael L. Trujillo M., and Mrs. Trujillo at the Presidential Mansion in this Capital.

On the day of their arrival the American Minister, H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, gave a luncheon in their honor, which was attended by President and Mrs. Trujillo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Max Henriquez Ureña, and others. That afternoon an official reception was given by President and Mrs. Trujillo, several hundred people being present. The following evening the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Henriquez Ureña gave a banquet attended by some 160 guests including the President and Mrs. Trujillo, members of the Cabinet, the higher officials of the Dominican Government, the diplomatic corps, and representative people from social and business circles throughout the country. The Union Club gave a ball the next evening, before which Mr. and Mrs. Linthicum dined at the American Legation.



Photo by J. E. Brown, Jr.

SANTO DOMINGO, JULY 19, 1932

Left to right: H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, American Minister, Santo Domingo; Honorable John Charles Linthicum; and Ulises F. Espaillat, Second Secretary, Dominican Legation of Washington

Mr. Linthicum and his party spent the following four days at the President's summer residence at San José de las Matas in the mountains in the northern part of the country, returning to Santo Domingo on July 19 to depart by steamer the same afternoon.

The Council of the City of Santo Domingo presented a testimonial to Mr. Linthicum, declaring him to be a guest of honor during his visit.

Senator Arthur R. Robinson, of Indiana, arrived in Santo Domingo by airplane from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on the morning of August 9 and was the guest of Minister Schoenfeld during his sojourn here. He was presented by Minister Schoenfeld to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and had an opportunity to meet representative Dominicans and others at a luncheon and at a dinner given at the Legation. Senator Robinson departed early the following morning by airplane for San Juan, Puerto Rico. He is a member of the Senate Committees on Foreign Relations and on Territories and Insular Affairs, among others.

JAMES E. BROWN, JR.,

Diplomatic Secretary.

MONTREAL

SEPTEMBER 17, 1932.

The officers of the Consulate General had the pleasure of welcoming on August 20, 1932, a number of distinguished flying officers of the



United States Marine Corps headed by Major Ross E. Powell. The officers put on a splendid display of formation flying at the Fourth Annual Canadian Air Pageant, where their presence was much appreciated by the population of Montreal. Consul General Frost was asked to declare the pageant open.

Among the visitors whom it has been a pleasure to welcome at the Consulate General recently were Mr. Vinton Chaplin, Assistant to the Under Secretary of State; Consul C. Paul Fletcher, Toronto; Consul Herndon W. Goforth, Sherbrooke; Consul John Randolph, Quebec; and Consul Damon C. Woods, Toronto.

The Consulate General claims through Consul Keeley, war-time aviator, the record for a non-stop drive from Montreal to Washington, he having done the 650 miles in 20 hours, 60 minutes, and 60 seconds, flat. The speedometer on his Chevrolet sedan has not been calibrated but those officers who accompanied him recently on a motor trip through eastern Quebec wonder where he was loitering during the first 20 hours of the Washington drive.

According to reports received from traffic officers in and about Montreal, Vice Consul Eric C. Wendelin recently has acquired an automobile which he is attempting to navigate "wrecklessly."

VICE CONSUL STEPHEN E. C. KENDRICK.

U. S. MARINE BAND VISITS OTTAWA

The United States Marine Band whose visit was arranged through the good offices of Col. McNider at the special request of the Dominion Government, arrived in Ottawa at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, August 21, for their engagement at Central Canada Exhibition, and, later in the afternoon, delighted many thousands of Ottawa residents in a brief musical program on Parliament Hill, playing British and American airs in conjunction with the band of The Governor General's Foot Guards.

As the train bearing the Marine musicians came to a stop at Union Station platform, the band was accorded a hearty welcome by representatives of Central Canada Exhibition Board, the City of Ottawa, the American Legation and the American Consulate General. Captain Taylor Branson, conductor of the Marine Band, and his assistant, Arthur S. Whitcomb, second leader, were cordially greeted by the reception committee.

The concourse of Union Station was well filled with citizens of Ottawa, who greeted the musicians with hearty applause as they stepped towards their waiting automobiles. Taken to the Y. M. C. A., where they were quartered during Exhibition week, the bandsmen were allowed an hour's rest.

At 2.30, resplendent in scarlet tunics, white caps and light blue trousers, with their instruments gleaming in the August sunshine, members of the Marine Band, lined up in order of route, on Metcalfe Street in front of the Y. M. C. A. doors. They marched to the drillhall on Cartier Square where civilities were exchanged between the visitors and their fellow musicians of The Governor General's Foot Guards Band.

With the Canadian unit leading, the three bands, the Marines, the Foot Guards Bugle Band, and the Guards' Brass Band moved off from Cartier Square between long lines of interested spectators. Thousands of men, women and children stood along the route, from the drillhall to Laurier Avenue, to Metcalfe Street and thence to the steps in front of the Peace Tower.

On the arrival of the Marine Band and the Ottawa unit, Mayor J. J. Allen extended to the visitors, the cordial greetings of Central Canada Exhibition directors, and of the city. Mayor Allen spoke as follows:

"It is somewhat significant that the internationally known Marine Band should make its first official visit outside of the United States to Ottawa, the capital of Canada. It is strong evidence of the friendship and good will existing between the people of the United States and ourselves.

"You are guests of the Central Canada Exhibition in which the residents of Ottawa are greatly interested. The citizens of Ottawa appreciate the courtesy of your Government which makes your visit here possible. I extend to you our most cordial welcome and trust you will also have much pleasure, and that your visit will serve to strengthen the bonds of friendship between our two countries."

The Mayor also expressed thanks to the Canadian Government for their aid in welcoming the Marine Band through the placing of Parliament Hill at their disposal, and expressed the gratitude of the Exhibition directors to Captain J. T. Brown, director of music of The Governor General's Foot Guards.

In reply to the Mayor's address of welcome, Captain Branson, of the United States Marine Band, stated that it was indeed the unit's first visit to Canadian soil, and that his bandsmen and himself had been looking forward to their visit to Ot-



tawa. He remarked that the band evidently had many friends in the Dominion, judging from the appreciative responses received from Canadians to the programs broadcast by the Marine Band over the radio.

In addition to the committee of welcome at the station, the Marine Band was greeted on Parliament Hill by Controller Dr. G. M. Geldert, Lieutenant Colonel R. F. Parkinson, D.S.O., former officer commanding The Governor General's Foot Guards, P. de L. Boal, first secretary of the United States Legation, Major J. F. Cunningham, and O. A. Beach.

The lawns in front of the Parliament Buildings and all sides of the square were thronged with people as the bands played a brief program of patriotic airs of Great Britain and America. Hearty applause greeted the numbers offered, particularly the arrangement of "God Save the King," to a quickstep tempo. After this the bands returned to Cartier Square by Metcalfe Street and Laurier Avenue, the visitors were the guests of The Governor General's Foot Guards' Band at their mess in the drill hall. Seventy-five strong, the Marine Band made a fine showing.

As a special mark of courtesy and respect to Canada's war dead, Captain Branson arranged, on Sunday afternoon just before entraining for Washington, to have the Band march to a position near the Peace Tower on Parliament Hill where a short program of sacred music was rendered. At its conclusion Second Leader Arthur S. Whitcomb sounded taps.

CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAM H. BECK.

TORONTO

AUGUST 30, 1932.

The formal official opening of the New Welland Canal by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada took place on August 6, 1932, at the Locks at Thorold, near St. Catherines, Ontario. Consul General Sauer attended the ceremonies as the official representative of the United States Government.

The new Welland Ship Canal follows a practically straight line from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, and from lake shore to lake shore covers a distance of 25 statute miles. Construction, which has cost \$135,000,000, began in 1913 to accommodate the largest Great Lake freighters as well as the large ocean freight carriers. Difference in the level of the two lakes is 325½ feet and is overcome by seven lift locks, and a guard lock 1,380 feet long. Each of the seven locks have the same

46½-foot lift, are of the same dimensions and provide a usable length of 820 feet, a usable width of 78 feet, with 30 feet of water over their sills. Eight minutes are required to fill lock and the normal time for vessel to traverse the Ship Canal is 7½ hours.

L. C.

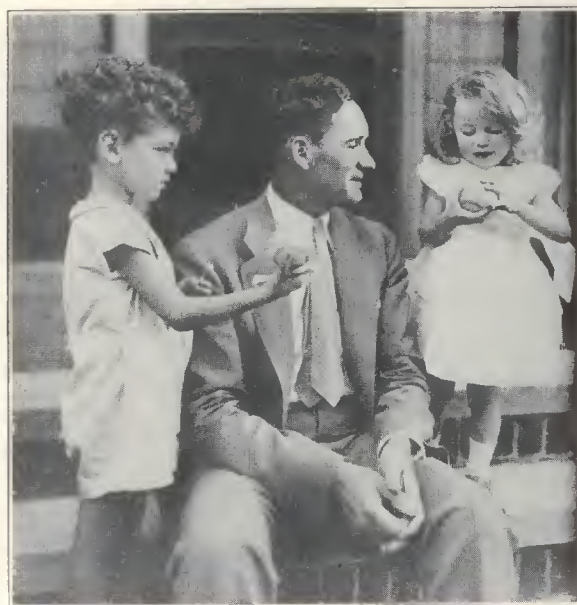
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

SEPTEMBER 2, 1932.

Consul Marshall M. Vance, who had been temporarily stationed here seven years ago, was welcomed upon his return by many local acquaintances in industrial and official circles. He was eagerly received by the staff, all thirsting for news from Washington.

An occasional visitor is Mr. Walter Johnson, popular manager of the Washington baseball club, who never misses the chance when the Senators visit Detroit to enjoy the hospitality of his old friends, Vice Consul and Mrs. Herve L'Heureux. The L'Heureux children, David and Jean Rose, proudly display to all visitors real, big league baseballs autographed by "Uncle Walter."

(Continued to page 400)



Falkner Studios

WALTER JOHNSON

Manager of the Washington Baseball Club, with David Eugene and Jean Rose, children of Vice Consul and Mrs. Herve J. L'Heureux

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Release for publication, August 20, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 13, 1932:

Earl Thomas Crain, of Quincy, Ill., American Vice Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, assigned Vice Consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Walter W. Hoffmann, of Santa Barbara, Calif., American Vice Consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica, assigned to the class of October 3, 1932, of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School.

The assignment of Tevis Huhn, of Princeton, N. J., as American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been canceled and he is assigned Vice Consul at Rosario, Argentina.

William H. Hunt, of New York City, now Second Secretary and American Consul at Monrovia, Liberia, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Robert Y. Jarvis, of Los Angeles, Calif., American Consul at Barbados, assigned Consul at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Wales W. Signor, of Ypsilanti, Mich., American Vice Consul at Izmir, Turkey, assigned Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

Non-Career

Angelino Boragino, American Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy, retired from the Service on June 30, 1932.

Robert de Choudens Purdy, American Vice Consul at Tela, Honduras, died at his post on July 29, 1932.

Released for publication, August 27, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 20:

William W. Brunswick, of Emporia, Kansas, American Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, will retire from the Service on August 31, 1932.

Paul C. Daniels, of Albion, N. Y., Third Secretary of Legation at La Paz, Bolivia, now in the United States, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Managua, Nicaragua.

Taylor W. Gannett, of New York City, American Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Quito, Ecuador.

Douglas James, of Brooklyn, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, assigned Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

William D. Moreland, Jr., of Portland, Oreg., American Vice Consul at Liverpool, England, assigned Vice Consul at Antwerp, Belgium.

Robert M. Taylor, of Seattle, Wash., American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, assigned Vice Consul at Mexico City.

Non-Career

Courtland Christiani, of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Ghent, Belgium, appointed Vice Consul at Izmir, Turkey.

Clifford W. McGlasson, of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Lausanne, Switzerland, appointed Vice Consul in the District Accounting and Disbursing Office at Paris on the closing of the office at Lausanne.

Harry Tuck Sherman, of Bucksport, Me., American Vice Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, appointed Vice Consul at Ghent.

Jones R. Trowbridge, of Augusta, Ga., American Vice Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, appointed Clerk in the American Legation at Bogota, Colombia.

Released for publication September 10, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 27, 1932:

The assignment to the Department of State of William E. Beitz, of New York, now American Consul at Berlin, Germany, is cancelled, and he will remain at Berlin.

Albert Halstead, of Washington, D. C., American Consul General at London, England, will retire from the Service on September 30, 1932.

Cloyce K. Huston, of Crawfordsville, Iowa, now American Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy, assigned Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Tirana, Albania.

Easton Kelsey, of Ann Arbor, Mich., American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, appointed Language Officer at that post.

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The following Foreign Service Officers, now assigned as American Vice Consul at their respective posts, have been instructed to report to the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, class of October 3, 1932, for instruction:

Daniel V. Anderson, of Dover, Del., Rome.
 Wilworth Barbour, Lexington, Mass., Naples.
 Mulford A. Colebrook, Rochester, N. Y., Port au Prince.
 Charles A. Cooper, Humboldt, Nebr., Havre.
 William M. Cramp, Philadelphia, Pa., Istanbul.
 Andrew E. Donovan, 2d, California, Warsaw.
 Fred Jandrey, Neenah, Wis., Southampton.
 Aubrey E. Lippincott, Tuscon, Ariz., Barcelona.
 Raymond P. Ludden, Fall River, Mass., Liverpool.
 Walter P. McConaughy, Montevallo, Ala., Tampico.
 Troy Perkins, Lexington, Ky., Ensenada.
 Norris Rediker, Minneapolis, Minn., Corinto.
 Livingston Satterthwaite, Huntington Valley, Pa., Mexico City.

Non-Career

Alfred Whidden Magnitzky, of New Orleans, La., American Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil, has resigned effective in October, 1932.

The American Consular Agency at Jeremie, Haiti, has been ordered closed, all records and archives to be sent to Port au Prince.

Released for Publication, September 17, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 10, 1932:

Jay C. Huston, of Oakland, Calif., American Consul at Shanghai, China, died at his post September 14, 1932.

John J. C. Watson, of Louisville, Ky., American Consul at Dundee, Scotland, died at his post September 9, 1932.

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, of Washington, D. C., Second Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary, detailed to the Department of State for duty.

William J. Yerby, of Memphis, Tenn., a Foreign Service Officer, detailed to the Department of State and formerly American Consul at Nantes, France, will retire from the Service September 30, 1932.

Non-Career

Carl F. Urbutt, American Consular Agent at Tocopilla, Chile, resigned July 25, 1932, and Mr. Felix Layat, of Charlestown, Md., appointed Consular Agent at that post.

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship announces that the scholarship for the scholastic year 1932-33 has been awarded to Messrs. Edward A. Dow, Jr., and Robert B. Hawley.

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BIRTHS

A daughter, Beatrix Philippa Muse, was born on July 30, 1932, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Benjamin Muse, at Montevideo, Uruguay.

MARRIAGES

Byington-McHarg. Married at Bedford, N. Y., on September 21, 1932, Homer M. Byington, Jr., and Miss Jane McHarg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. McHarg, Jr., of Washington, D. C. Mr. Byington is Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Consul General and Mrs. Leo J. Keena announce the marriage at Paris on August 27, 1932, of their daughter, Joan Shannon Keena, to Rene Jean Merigeault, Ingenieur Civil des Mines, son of Mons. Emilien Merigeault, Ingenieur en Chef des Mines.

F. S. O. TRAINING SCHOOL

The Fall session of the Foreign Service Officers Training School opens on October 3, and will continue until December 23. The following officers will be in attendance—the post where each has recently been serving being given in parentheses:

Daniel V. Anderson (Rome), Walworth Barbour (Naples), Mulford A. Colebrook (Port au Prince), Charles A. Cooper (Havre), William M. Cramp (Istanbul), Andrew E. Donovan (Warsaw), Fred W. Jandrey (Southampton), Aubrey E. Lippincott (Barcelona), Raymond P. Ludden (Liverpool), Walter P. McConaughy (Tampico), Troy L. Perkins (Ensenada), Livingston Satterthwaite (Mexico City), Norris Rediker (Corinto), Walter W. Hoffmann (Port Limon), and William C. Trimble (Seville).

IN MEMORIAM

The many friends and colleagues of Consul Lewis V. Boyle, now stationed at Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mexico, will deeply regret to learn of the death of his wife, Mrs. Evelyn H. Boyle, which occurred at Douglas, Ariz., on August 16, 1932, after an illness of several months.

Mrs. Boyle was born at Susanville, Calif., and was a daughter of John and Hannah Hulsman, who settled in that community some 77 years ago. Her father died several years ago, but her mother still resides at Susanville, as do her sisters, Miss Hannah Hulsman and Mrs. Jessie Madison. Another sister, Mrs. Herbert Schultz, resides at San Francisco while her brothers, William Hulsman and Herman Hulsman, live at Susanville, and John F. Hulsman resides at Esparto, Calif. Mrs. Boyle is also survived by her husband and three children.

While at Stanford University as a student, prior to her graduation with the class of 1912, Miss Hulsman met Mr. Boyle, who also was a student at Stanford. Their acquaintance culminated in their marriage in 1915. After Mr. Boyle's service in the United States Army, he was appointed Consul in 1919 and detailed to Havre. Their first child, Natalie, was born while they were stationed at Durban, South Africa; Lewis, Jr., was born at Tahiti; and Phyllis, the youngest, was born at Susanville, Calif., the native city of her mother.

Possessed of a keen and well trained mind, Mrs. Boyle had fitted admirably into the social circles where her husband was stationed until her health broke down when they went to Agua Prieta in 1929. Since then she has been an invalid most of the time, and for the last six or eight months has been confined constantly to her home. Notwithstanding her failing health, Mrs. Boyle made firm friendships in the community and was loved by all who had the pleasure of knowing her.

Dr. Louis Edelman, of Mobile, Alabama, who was American Consular Agent at Brünn, Austria, in 1904, and at Bologna, Italy, in 1908, died in Washington on August 30, 1932. After retiring from the Government service he practiced as a physician for several years in Alabama. About ten years ago, when failing eyesight prevented him from carrying on his medical practice, Dr. Edelman entered the pharmacy business in Washington and was proprietor of the Investment Building Pharmacy. Dr. Edelman is survived by his widow,



Mrs. Rose L. Edelman, and a daughter, Reba L. Edelman.

The Department of State announced on September 13, 1932, with deep regret the death on September 9, 1932, after a surgical operation, of one of its faithful officers, Mr. John J. C. Watson, American Consul at Dundee, Scotland.

Consul Watson was born in Frankfort, Ky., on February 18, 1878, and after a successful career in civil life was appointed Consul at Roubaix, France, on April 24, 1914. He was later appointed Consul at St. Pierre-Miquelon on July 17, 1915; at Yarmouth on October 27, 1916; at Barbados on October 19, 1920; at Swansea on April 26, 1926, and at Dundee on December 18, 1928.

Consul Watson, who is survived by his wife and two children, was buried at Dundee on September 12, 1932.

The Service has lost an able and genial representative in the death of Consul Jay Calvin Huston, assigned to the Consulate General at Shanghai, China, who died at his post on September 14, 1932, at the age of 44 years. Although Consul Huston had been in poor health for several years, he continued to perform his duties up to the time of his death.

Consul Huston was born in Knox, Ind., on July 20, 1888. He entered the Foreign Service as a Student Interpreter in the Legation at Peking, China, on March 24, 1915. After completing his course in the Chinese language at Peking, Consul Huston was assigned to Nanking in 1917. Thereafter he served at Hankow, Canton, Tientsin and Shanghai. At the time of his death, he had served 17 years.

While on assignment at Canton, Consul Huston was in charge of the Consulate General there at a time when serious fighting occurred between the communist and anti-communist elements during which he rendered excellent service in the protection of American interests. He became particularly interested in the question of the spread of communism in China and continued to make the subject one of special study.

After his assignment to Shanghai in 1928, Consul Huston supervised the commercial work of that office in a manner highly creditable to himself and to the Service. Also, because of his special fitness for trade promotion work he was selected on several occasions to attend trade conferences in the United States during which he made many friends among American business men.

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Consul Huston's death is a distinct loss to the Service, and his friends, particularly those in the Far East and in the Department, feel this loss keenly because of their appreciation of his qualities as a friend and associate and because, in the normal course of events, they would have expected for him many more years of useful service to his Government.

The Under Secretary of State in informing the representatives of the press of Consul Huston's death stated that he had left behind him "a brilliant record for patriotic devotion to duty and for his assistance to Americans and to American business interests."

Consul Huston is survived by a sister, Mrs. W. W. Percy, of Rochester, N. Y., and by a brother, Mr. Ward Huston, also of Rochester.

J. E. J.

William Walker Smith, who retired as Secretary of Embassy in June, 1924, died at Atlantic City, N. J., on September 16, 1932, of pneumonia. On account of failing health, he had been living in semi-retirement at the Haddon Hall for the past year. He was 58 years old and was a native of Covington, Ky.

Mr. Smith was a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio from 1900 to 1904. In 1910 he was appointed Secretary of the American Embassy at Constantinople (Istanbul). He served also as charge d'affaires at Berne, Copenhagen, Lima and San Domingo. He resigned from the diplomatic service in 1924 to return to his law practice, and established an office in Washington.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Blanche Crawford Smith, he leaves his mother, Mrs. William Walker Smith, Sr., of Cincinnati.



NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 395)

WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Farewell parties in honor of Consul and Mrs. Hawley and their family, followed by various events welcoming Consul and Mrs. Vance, have temporarily revived the quiet, suburban social life of Windsor. Local interest is keen in the coming Harmsworthy Trophy Races and there have been numerous receptions here for the British competitor, Mr. Kaye Don.

Consul Marshall M. Vance was recently guest speaker at a banquet of Federal officials serving under all departments of the Government in Detroit, Michigan. To the 70-odd Government officers present he explained "What Your Consuls Do," assuring them of the cooperation of this office whenever it might be of service.

VICE CONSUL FOY D. KOHLER.

GOTEBORG, SWEDEN

Mr. Emanuel Johnson, a Swedish subject, who has been clerk at the American Consulate at Goteborg, Sweden, since 1892, completed on October 1 40 years of continuous service. This fact having come to Secretary Stimson's notice, he sent Mr. Johnson a letter expressing the Department's appreciation of his long and meritorious service.

Falkner Studios

HERVE J. L'HEUREUX

American Vice Consul at Windsor, Ontario, with his old friend, Walter Johnson, manager of the Washington "Senators," and a frequent visitor in the L'Heureux home



SHANGHAI

JUNE 29, 1932.

Officers of the Thirty-first United States Infantry were "at home" at the Columbia Country Club on the afternoon of June 15, the occasion being the completion of the regiment's tour of duty at Shanghai. Consul General Cunningham and members of the staff of this office enjoyed the hospitality of the visiting Army officials.

The Thirty-first Regiment embarks for Manila on July 1, after five months of intensive duty in Shanghai.

Captain W. L. Calhoun and Commander Frank A. Braisted, of the U. S. S. *Rochester*, historic flagship of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, entertained several members of the staff of this office on board the vessel on the afternoon of June 22. A tour was made of the 37-year-old warship, which under the *New York* pennant played such an important part as Admiral Sampson's flagship in the Battle of Santiago in 1898.

Mrs. Cunningham, wife of Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, left Shanghai on June 24 for a short visit to the United States.

Several recent changes in the personnel of this office have been effected or announced.

Consul Vyse arrived from Stuttgart in time to qualify for a campaign stripe during the recent



Sino-Japanese unpleasantness. He is now sorting out claims for damage to American property, running the shipping office, and carrying off his recently acquired responsibilities as a father.

Consul Maher, recently transferred to this office from Havre, has taken up his duties as pinch hitter for Consul Huston in the Commercial Office.

Vice Consul Townsend, who was detailed to Shanghai during the emergency, has gone on to his regular assignment at Foochow.

Vice Consul Black arrived back in Shanghai yesterday from a tour of inspection in North China in time to receive a telegram transferring him to Hongkong. He leaves for his new post tomorrow.

Arriving on the S. S. *President Hoover* July 8 will be Consul Butrick, who has been sent from New Brunswick to assist in the work of this office. On the same boat Vice Consul Ringwalt returns to Shanghai after having spent home leave at Omaha and points east.

In August Consul Meinhardt will arrive from Tsinan, to be ready to take over the land office if and when Consul Smyth goes on leave.

Consul Josselyn left yesterday for a month's leave at Peitaiho.

Recent passersby: Vice Consul James K. Penfield, en route from simple leave spent at Peiping to his post at Canton, and Vice Consul Charles S. Reed, II, on his way from home leave in America to his new post at Yunnanfu. Vice Consul Peter Paul Devlin, Surabaya, after arousing the hopes of the city, passed up Shanghai on his recent visit to China.

VICE CONSUL GEO. V. ALLEN.

SHANGHAI

AUGUST 22, 1932.

The many friends of Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the United States Court for China, will be happy to hear of his complete recovery from his recent illness which had been diagnosed as cholera.

The Dollar Steamship liner *President Hayes* arrived in Shanghai on the 1st of August carrying as passengers Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Meyer and Mr. and Mrs. John Carter Vincent and daughter, Sheila. Mr. Meyer is en route to his new post at the American Legation, Peiping, and Mr. Vincent to his new assignment at Nanking.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clark spent several days in Shanghai en route from Hankow to Mr. Clark's new post at Peiping.

Mr. Harry E. Stevens and his mother also passed through Shanghai recently. Mr. Stevens is to relieve Mr. Carl D. Meinhardt at Tsinan.

Consuls R. L. Smyth and D. W. Maher report the establishment of a new summer resort at Minghong-on-Whangpoo within easy reach of Shanghai. It is understood that they are to render a complete report in quintuplicate on the result of their investigations in this area, expatiating at length on the resort's excellent cuisine and alleged sandy beach.

VICE CONSUL ARTHUR R. RINGWALT.

News Items from diplomatic and consular offices will be welcome at all times, and they will be published so far as our limited space will permit.

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FOURTH OF JULY IN ADELAIDE

It seemed more like Christmas in Charleston or Savannah. Poinsettias, log fires, candle light in the early dusk of a rather chilly afternoon. The candle light was quite appropriate in view of the warnings which had just come in regarding cuts in allotments for the new fiscal year.

But there was no sign of "refreshun" among the celebrants who gathered at the Consul's house that afternoon some 11,800 miles from Broadway. A stirring quartet, a few of the old songs and some not so old, helped to keep things moving. George Cohan's "Father of the Land We Love" took hold well. The "Song of Australia" which is proposed for adoption as the State song of South Australia as well as a national anthem, helped to preserve the balance.* Australians in the gathering outnumbered the Americans about eight to one this year, the "colony" now being reduced to a mere 14.

The popularity of the old time music and particularly the melodies of the Old South of the United States among the Australians of this region is interesting. A recent plebiscite on preferences as to radio broadcasts gave a large majority vote in favor of this distinctive music. Strange to say, some of these songs are thought to be of Australian origin among the people here. Swanee River, for example, has been thought to

* The first verse of this proposed Australian national anthem is as follows:

There is a land where summer skies
Are gleaming with a thousand dyes,
Blending in witching harmonies;
And grassy knoll and forest height
Are flushing in the rosy light,
And all above is azure bright,
(Refrain)
Australia, Australia, Australia!

refer to the Swan River which forms such a beautiful setting for Perth, the capital of Western Australia.

CONSUL HENRY M. WOLCOTT.

THE STARLIT ALTAR

By WALTER F. BOYLE, *Consul, Auckland, N. Z.*

"Mrs. Emmett, an American lady, would like to see the Consul personally." Thus spoke my senior clerk.

A neatly but very poorly dressed little lady of well over 70 summers was ushered into my office.

She had no particular mission, but some one had told her that the Consul was a very approachable man, and so after many years she had summoned up the courage to try and become personally acquainted with the representative of her country.

Born in a small town in Ohio, she had moved to Massachusetts where she was married, and where both her husband and herself worked as factory operatives. Then one day in the midst of a cold snow-bound winter a friend on a freight vessel told them of the mild climate and the ever-green fields of New Zealand. As they had never had a wedding tour, they resolved to take a honeymoon trip on his vessel.

Arriving in Auckland her husband secured a position as ticket-taker for the ferry company, and they lived modestly and happily until his death some 14 years ago.

As they had not been able to lay by anything from her husband's small wages, she was left penniless. Though over 60 years of age she cheerfully took up employment as a household servant. At the present time she was earning a wage of 10 shillings a week.

I suggested to her that she ought to be qualified to draw the New Zealand old age pension.

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She said that the minister of her church had often urged her to take this step, but it meant that she would have to become naturalized. She loved the people of New Zealand, they had been very kind to her, her husband was buried here, and she hoped to be buried beside him. But she was an American; the citizenship of her country meant more to her than an old age pension.

All of this was said very quietly and in a matter of fact sort of way, but in her eyes there flashed a light. I could see that with her this thing of citizenship was not a legal question, a thing of laws and regulations, but that it was something holy, something spiritual, a halo in which to live, a shroud in which to be wrapped when death should come.

We talked on and on for I do not know how long. Though we only parted formally, in my heart I kneeled and kissed her hand.

And then when I returned to my desk, the quiet of the office seemed as the silence of some grand old cathedral sheltering the starlit altar of my country.

This little woman, 40 years away from America, in her seventy-fifth year working for \$2 a week, but carrying enshrined in her heart a pride that would not surrender her birthright for the amelioration of her poverty.

I felt prouder than ever that I too was an American, and heartened anew to keep spotless the official mantle which my country had placed upon my shoulders.

HOME

In all my wand'rings round this world of care,
 In all my griefs—and God has giv'n my share—
 I still had hopes my latest hours to crown,
 Amidst these humble bow'rs to lay me down;
 To husband out life's taper at the close,
 And keep the flame from wasting, by repose:

* * * * *

And as a hare, whom hounds and horns pursue,
 Pants to the place from whence at first she flew,
 I still had hopes, my long vexations past,
 Here to return—and die at Home at last.

—Goldsmith.



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, MEXICO CITY, MEXICO, MARCH, 1932

Front row, left to right: Vice Consuls T. J. Maleady and Littell, Consul Dwyre, Consul General Frazer, Vice Consul Cochran, Dr. Goodman, and Vice Consul Thompson.

Second row: Vice Consuls Wilson, Satterthwaite, Borden, Mrs. Jarret, Vice Consuls Wells, Thorne, and Minor.

Third row: Misses de Bergue, Clifton, Foster, Boyd, and Carnes, Mrs. Eistetter, Teofilo Morales, and Mrs. Garner.

Fourth row: Francisco Hernandez, Manuel Feria, H. Sanchez Azcona, Pablo Gomez, and A. J. Raymond.

Absent from group: Vice Consuls Lenzer and Loftus, and Miss E. Wragg.



Underwood & Underwood

MRS. HOMER M. BYINGTON, Jr.

Miss Jane McHarg, the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. McHarg, Jr., of Washington, D. C., was married at Bedford, N. Y., on September 21, 1932, to Homer M. Byington, Jr., son of Consul General and Mrs. Homer M. Byington. The wedding service took place at noon at St. Matthew's Church, with the Rev. Arthur Ketcham officiating. The ceremony was informal, with about 50 guests, relatives and friends present. The bride's father gave her away, and Consul General Byington was best man for his son.

Following the wedding the guests motored to Ridgefield, Conn., just across the State line, where a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's grandfather, Henry K. McHarg, Sr.

Homer M. Byington, Jr., was recently appointed Vice Consul at Habana and will take his bride to Cuba. Miss McHarg made her debut in Washington, where her charming personality won her a host of friends; she studied law and received her diploma, but was not old enough to take the bar examination.

ROTTERDAM

Frank M. Pratt, son of Consul and Mrs. Carol H. Foster, has attended the lectures at the Academy de Droit International de la Haye the past two months.

Mrs. Carol H. Foster was chosen in 1930 as a member of the Bureau Association des Auditeurs et Anciens Auditeurs de l'Academy. Since the beginning of the Academy in 1923, only five women have held positions on the board: Mme. Kluyven, of the Hague, as secretaire in 1923; Mlle. Marshall, Docteur de Droit, U. S. A., as a member in 1925; Mlle. Meriggi, Professeur de Droit (Italy) in 1929; Mrs. Foster, member, 1930; and Mlle. C. E. Bauduin, secretary, 1930.

SHANGHAI

On July 18, 1932, Julean Arnold celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of his service with the United States Government in the Far East. On July 18, 1902, he was appointed the first student interpreter to the American Legation at Peking. He was subsequently designated as Vice Consul to Dalny, to Shanghai, to Foochow and Consul to Tamsui (Formosa), Amoy and Chefoo and Consul General to Hankow. In October, 1914, he was appointed Commercial Attaché to the American Legation at Peking. This position he still holds.

By way of recreation, Mr. Arnold is a hiker. While in Formosa, in company with Mrs. Arnold and three other Americans, he ascended Mt. Morrison, the highest mountain in the Japanese Empire. It lies in the heart of the savage territory. On account of the headhunting proclivities of these tribes in this region, this has been the only party of Occidentals ever to have ascended this mountain. Mr. Arnold ascended Fujiyama twice. While serving as Consul at Amoy, he secured leave from the Department to make a trip across West China, upon which occasion he walked 1,200 miles. During his two years in Chefoo he made a walking trip across Shantung Province, covering about 500 miles. He has made innumerable excursions into the mountain regions west of Peking. Since moving his headquarters to Shanghai, Mr. Arnold has had to content himself with hiking on the plains. Although the present summer has been unusually hot, yet during July and the first half of August he has devoted five Sundays to 40-mile hikes in the environs of Shanghai. For instance on Sunday, August 14, he left his residence at 5.30 a. m. and returned thereto at 5.30 p. m. after having walked 42 miles, with a two hours rest in the middle of the day.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated September 13, 1932, from the Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

Commercial Attaché H. Lawrence Groves, who has been assigned to duty in Washington for several months, has returned to his post at Berlin, Germany.

Trade Commissioner G. E. Luebben, from the Berlin office, has recently returned to the States and will be assigned to the New York District Office of the Department.

Miss A. Viola Smith, Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, and who has been on personal leave in the United States, is now in Washington for a few days en route back to China via Europe.

An exchange of positions in Europe is being effected by the assignment of Mr. John Harding, formerly Assistant Commercial Attaché at Istanbul, to Berne, Switzerland, and the transfer of Mr. Henry E. Stebbins, formerly Assistant Trade Commissioner at Berne, to Istanbul.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the lists of Duties and Stations of the United States Public Health Service, received since the last issue of the JOURNAL, the following changes in foreign posts have been noted:

Surgeon J. G. Townsend. Relieved from duty at Naples, Italy, about September 1, and assigned to duty at Washington, D. C. August 22, 1932.

Surgeon H. F. Smith. Relieved from duty at Havana, Cuba, and assigned to duty at the Quarantine Station, Rosbank, S. I., N. Y. August 23, 1932.

Medical Director John McMullen. Directed to proceed from Paris, France, to Vichy, France, September 19 to 22, to attend the International Congress on Biliary Lithiasis. August 23, 1932.

Surgeon L. W. Tucker. Relieved from duty at Toronto, Canada, and assigned to duty at the American Consulate, Havana, Cuba, stopping en route at Washington, D. C., for conference at the Bureau. August 23, 1932.

Senior Surgeon G. A. Kempf. Relieved from duty at Vienna, Austria, about September 1, and assigned to duty in office of American Consul, Berlin, Germany. August 23, 1932.

Senior Surgeon George Parcher. Relieved from duty at Warsaw, Poland, about September 10, and assigned to duty at the U. S. Marine Hospital, Stapleton, N. Y. August 23, 1932.

Surgeon P. J. Gorman. Relieved from duty at Glasgow, Scotland, about September 1, and assigned to duty at the American Consulate, Hamburg, Germany. August 23, 1932.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. A. Neal. Relieved from duty at Palermo, Italy, about September 1, and assigned to duty at the American Consulate, Naples, Italy. August 23, 1932.

Passed Assistant Surgeon James B. Ryon. Relieved from duty at Hamburg, Germany, about September 10, and directed to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report

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to the Surgeon General for assignment to duty. August 23, 1932.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Van Ackeren. Relieved from duty at Oslo, Norway, about September 1, and directed to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Surgeon General for assignment to duty. August 23, 1932.

Surgeon J. M. Lowrey. Relieved from duty at Naples, Italy, about October 1, and assigned to duty at the U. S. Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md. August 24, 1932.

Passed Assistant Surgeon V. M. Hoge. Relieved from duty at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, about September 6, and assigned to duty at National Institute of Health, Washington, D. C. August 27, 1932.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. A. Roe. Relieved from duty at Hamilton, Canada, on September 1, and assigned to duty at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. August 27, 1932.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. T. Morrison. Relieved from duty at Belfast, Ireland, and assigned to duty at Dublin, Irish Free State, on September 1, 1932. August 26, 1932.

Assistant Surgeon H. D. Lyman. Relieved from duty at Windsor, Canada, and assigned to duty at Detroit, Mich., in connection with medical inspection of immigrants at Detroit and Windsor. September 1, 1932.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. L. Barnes. Relieved from duty at Manila, P. I., about October 15, 1932, and assigned to duty at the American Consulate, Hongkong, China. September 2, 1932.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. P. Rubino. Relieved from duty at Hongkong, China, upon the arrival of P. A. Surgeon Barnes, and directed to proceed to Manila, P. I., and report to the chief quarantine officer for duty. September 3, 1932.



BARCELONA

When Consul Curtis C. Jordan was, upon termination of five and a half years' service at Barcelona, transferred last February to Madrid, he was presented with a handsome silver dish by the staff of the Consulate General at Barcelona. The dish was appropriately engraved, and the presentation speech was made by Consul General Claude I. Dawson. The accompanying photograph shows (from right to left) the following members of the staff.

Consul General Claude I. Dawson, Clerk Juan Bas, Consul Richard F. Boyce, Messenger Antonio Novell, Consul Curtis C. Jordan, Clerk Sylvia de Ridder, Clerk Teresa Cabré, Consul Thomas McEnelly, Vice Consul A. E. Lippincott, Clerk Santiago Iturralde, Clerk Joseph Mares, Clerk Francisco de Jesus, Vice Consul Daniel M. Braddock, Clerk Miguel Remus, and Clerk José Bosch.

A humorist in the Department has sent in the following item:

It is rumored that Chinese bandits caused Consul General George Hanson to take three putts on one green.

ULSTER IMPRESSIONS

By LUCIEN MEMMINGER

(Continued from page 381)

miles in area, its population is approximately 1,255,000.

The end of the first decade of Northern Ireland's existence as an autonomous State will be marked by a notable public event—the formal opening of the new Parliament House at Stormont, a suburb of Belfast, as the seat of Government. The buildings, with the driveways leading up to them, have been under construction for nearly three years. While no definite date has been announced for the inauguration it is anticipated that it will coincide with the opening of the next session of the Northern Ireland Parliament, probably in September, and that a member of the royal family will officiate.

The main building, which is in a commanding position set on the side of a hill, is of stately proportions, in white stone, and will no doubt become one of the show places of the Province as well for its architectural beauties as for its being the home of Government.



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, BARCELONA
Presentation made to Consul Curtis C. Jordan when leaving Barcelona

Another handsome Government building in Belfast, which is nearing completion and will be formally opened on the same date as Parliament House, is the new structure for the Northern Ireland Law Courts—or to give them their official title, the Royal Courts of Justice.

ULSTER'S TIES WITH THE UNITED STATES

In the economic sphere Northern Ireland has long had an important export trade with the United States, which formerly imported Ulster's linen products to the value of about \$15,000,000 annually, and continues to be the principal overseas market.

That racial strains in the United States, especially in the nation's early formative years, received a potent contribution from the numerous arrivals of Scotch-Irish immigrants from Ulster, is generally admitted by all conversant with the subject. Much information is available in support of the claim that numbers of persons of Ulster descent have risen to eminence in the United States. A list of such persons, which would include some of the nation's Chief Executives, would be too extensive to reproduce here. Without going into details on this subject, which, to use a timeworn phrase, would be another story,

the following extract from a local publicist's writings is quoted as being of possible interest:

"Even so early as the latter half of the seventeenth century Ulster emigrants were sailing over the Atlantic. It is recorded that in a single year—1729—over 5,000 emigrants, mostly from Ulster, arrived in Pennsylvania. All through the eighteenth century this tide from Ulster poured into the American colonies, but more particularly into Pennsylvania and New Hampshire. Chester and Lancaster Counties in the former state were their special habitat. As nearly as 1730 there were townships in Pennsylvania named after Derry, Tyrone and Coleraine. About 1765 the village of Ulster, in the same state, was founded. In 1719 a settlement from Londonderry, which afterwards bore the name of the home town, was formed in New Hampshire. In 1723 a settlement named Belfast was set up in Maine. Arthur Dobbs, of Castledobbs, near Carrickfergus, was Governor of North Carolina between 1754 and 1765, and organized emigration on a large scale from his home district. It has been estimated that more than 200,000 people left Ulster to settle in America during the first three quarters of the eighteenth century.

"In the nineteenth century emigration continued, and Canada also came to receive Ulster emigrants, particularly perhaps the Province of Ontario. This Ulster blood has run true to strain across the Atlantic, for the transplanted Ulster man has won distinction in much the same fields as his fellow at home—in statecraft, in war, in religion and education, in industry, in pioneering and development."



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A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By EDWARD C. WYNNE

Foreign Service officers who while serving at various posts abroad have had the experience of being obliged to listen to purring comments regarding the alleged "unpaid Confederate debt," will be pleased to read a copy of a letter on the subject written by the master jurist and outstanding authority on international law, John Bassett Moore. The letter was first published in the *New York Times* of July 25, 1932, and is reproduced in *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), of August 16, 1932. Judge Moore writes that it is "a pity that the discussion of this subject should continue as it is evidently carried on without knowledge of the fact that this debt was formally and authoritatively outlawed 60 years ago by the decisions of an international board of arbitration. It would thus appear that, although truth is eternal, its opposite also may be tenacious of life." He points out that by the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at Washington on May 8, 1871, under which the Alabama Claims were settled, provision was made for the submission of all other claims of the citizens or subjects of either country growing out of the Civil War. "To this commission typical claims were presented on account of the non-payment of Confederate bonds." Judge Moore then considers one of these claims (the Barrett case) which was dismissed "by unanimous vote" of the Commission. The opinion of the Commission that "the United States is not liable for the payment of debts contracted by the rebel authorities" is quoted in full and it is pointed out that the principle laid down in the Barrett case was applied by the Commission in other cases. "Thus ended the claims that were presented. But the treaty besides making the decisions final and conclusive on all claims before it, further provided that every claim that might have been presented whether actually presented or not, should, after the Commission's work was closed, be considered as 'finally settled, barred and henceforth inadmissible.' This ended the claims as a whole." One can sympathize with Judge Moore when at the conclusion of his letter he writes that "although the facts I have here narrated are duly recorded in my 'History and Digest of International Arbitrations,' which was published by the United States Government in 1898, I have yet to see a specific official refutation from any quarter of the erroneous supposition just mentioned." The reviewer ventures to add that a refutation by John Bassett Moore is sufficient.

"Progress in International Organization" (Stanford University Press) consists of a series of lectures delivered by Professor Manley O. Hudson at the University of Idaho which were "made possible through the generosity of Salmon O. Levinson, of Chicago, who donated a fund to be known as the William Edgar Borah Foundation for the Outlawry of War." As Senator Borah and Dr. Hudson have not always been in complete agreement on questions involving the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice, the lectures have a singular interest, entirely apart from their contents and the subjects discussed. The subjects in question are chosen with a view to showing the development made in international organization since "one of the earliest attempts to deal with current problems by organized international effort was made (in 1858) in connection with telegraphic communications." Professor Hudson describes the International Telegraphic Union as "a league of nations," while the "second great league of nations of the last century was what we now know as the Universal Postal Union." These unions are apparently regarded by the lecturer as the forerunners of the League of Nations. The premise that the success of these unions may be due to the fact that they deal largely with problems of an administrative nature and do not attempt to deal with political problems such as, for example, the Corfu crisis or the present Sino-Japanese controversy is not brought out as clearly as it might be. To be sure Dr. Hudson states that "Corfu crossed our headlines for a brief moment in 1923, but disappeared as suddenly as it came," but he does not mention the name of or the part played by the gentleman who had something to do with bringing about the sudden disappearance in question, Signor Benito Mussolini. As the lectures "were delivered before the conclusion of the first phase of the Manchurian question" (note, page 92) when the "skies seemed to be clearing," no reference is made to Manchukuo or to Shanghai where the Chinese 19th Route Army engaged the Japanese forces in trenches which were constructed in a manner that gained the approval of impartial military observers. In his lecture on "The Current Development of International Law" (Chapter VII), Professor Hudson is at his best. Other lectures which are well worth reading are "The International Labour Organization" (Chapter V), "The Permanent Court of International Justice" (Chapter VI) and "The United States and International Organization."



One reads with relief, as well as profit, the "Historical Evolution of Hispanic America" (Crofts, 1932), by Professor J. Fred Rippy, of Duke University. It is a relief to read this book because it appears to be the style among so many of our distinguished authorities who have written learned treatises on the subject of the relations between the United States and Latin America, to indict the foreign policy of the United States on all counts; Dr. Rippy does not seem to consider that it is necessary for him to do this in order to qualify as a scholar. If he is critical of the course followed by the Government of the United States on a specific issue, his criticism shows both sides of the proverbial shield. When he considers, for example, the ever-difficult problem of "Anglo-American Dominance and Latin-American Distrust" (Chapter XXV), he does not arrive at hasty conclusions which are expressed in erudite language in order to disguise the haste mentioned. He reaches his conclusions by first giving a concise review of the principal events and developments which have produced this problem. These events and developments are considered under such appropriate headings as "Caribbean Control," "Cuba," "The Dominican Republic," "Nicaragua," "Haiti," "Panama," "Venezuela," "Colombia." He expresses the opinion that "the abandonment of the exercise of police power in the Caribbean under the Roosevelt Corollary of the Monroe Doctrine—as forecast by the Clark Memorandum of 1929—would doubtless be an important contribution" to removing the causes of "resentment and distrust." He then adds that "on their side, the Latin Americans would do well to realize that the great powers of the world are intolerant toward petty, chronic disorders in regions rich in the resources which these powers desire, and that programs of reforms followed by orgies of graft and occasional injustice to foreigners are likely to deprive them of the support of public opinion in the United States, which is their best means of defense until world conditions change."

"The Three Roses," by Vicente Blasco Ibanez, translated by Stuart Edgar Grummon (Foreign Service Officer now stationed in the Department of State), has just been published by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is the twenty-seventh novel by the author of "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" that this firm has given American readers.

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LETTERS

(This column will be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the Editor from members of the Association on topics of general interest. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing merely the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL, or of the Association.)

SERVICE DISCUSSION

NAIROBI, August 9, 1932.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL:

Vice Consul Matthews in the July issue of the JOURNAL suggested that the "Letters" column be converted into a forum for the discussion of Foreign Service affairs. Enlarging on his idea he added that it might be a section for informal consultation and the exchange of helpful ideas, with a question box. Such a column, with contributions "interspersed with lively editorial comment" would in his opinion, make of it the most popular page of the JOURNAL.

No one can disagree with Mr. Matthews' belief in the need for some medium of Service discussion but would the column he has suggested prove to be the most popular page of the JOURNAL which is the one means of keeping in unofficial touch with our colleagues? My experience indicates it would definitely not be so regarded. Since my entry into the Service I have contributed articles on problems we all confront, and in them solicited discussion. None has been forthcoming. Fellow officers have commented on them (both pro and eon) to me personally, but none of these men has considered Service problems sufficiently important to spend a few moments putting his opinions on paper for all to read.

When a Question Box for Service use was suggested in the editorial columns, I was the only person to write approving the suggestion. Since then, *one* question has been asked! It can not be the Service is so perfectly organized and procedure so similar in all offices that there is no need for discussion. Examine any two offices and one will realize the need for some uniformity. The Department can not dictate every detail of the organization and often in the cases where it does, its dictates are not followed by the entire Service. When a radical new instruction is issued, why can not officers express their ideas on how it should be executed? I am sure the Department will not criticize or enter on an officer's records his mistaken interpretation of some new procedure if he brings his understanding of the question before the readers of the JOURNAL.

Mr. Matthews wants "lively editorial comment." In my mind that is not half so necessary as something on which to comment. Why can't we have a series of articles on Service procedure, office organization, and countless other features of our work we all must be interested in if we are not to be looked upon as just mere "dead-wood?" If we could standardize the organization of our offices our clerks would not look upon us as "just another crank" when we arrive and begin remodeling the whole place. One plan of organization would not work for all offices but there are many which could follow a general scheme and many phases should be the same everywhere. Such is not the case. As it is now, each officer has his own ideas on many subjects. Why not let the various methods be presented to the Service through the pages of the JOURNAL and the best points accepted as standard?

To elucidate on my plan, let us take, for example, the



storage of forms or the filing of catalogs. How many offices have the same systems for these? Why not open the columns of the JOURNAL each month for the publication of the views of officers on some one point in Service procedure. Set the date far enough in advance to permit everyone (even those in such out-of-the-way places as Kenya) to respond. Subsequent issues could and should contain discussions of the various methods.

When I think how useful are such articles as that on the Brandt system of pending correspondence, I appreciate more and more the need for greater inter-Service discussion. The editor will have his hands full if the Service adequately responds to the opportunity which can be given and he will have no time for "lively comment," the usefulness of which is doubtful as it is the man in the field who can offer the most timely and necessary comment.

We all must thank Vice Consul Matthews for adding his to the few voices already lifted in praise of this question of Service discussion, but we need many others before anything concrete can be accomplished.

BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.

RADIO

LA GUAIRA, VENEZUELA, August 17, 1932.

EDUCATIONAL RADIO BROADCASTS:

Dear Mr. Editor:

I was gratified to learn from your August number that The National Advisory Council on Radio in Education would resume its educational programs, commencing September 6.

It is trusted that the National Broadcasting Company will also transmit over short waves, thus permitting the large number of listeners outside of the United States to enjoy these programs. I for one regret that there are so few educational programs on the air, and to compensate somewhat for this deficiency I use radio for foreign language practice.

Short wave distant reception makes this possible. One Spanish, one French, one German, and occasionally one Italian station are heard clearly at La Guaira, and these afford abundant practice for that purpose.

Very truly yours,

BEN C. MATTHEWS,
American Vice Consul.

"PERSONA GRATA"

AUGUST 18, 1932.

EDITOR, AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The letter entitled "Persona Grata" appearing in August, 1932, edition certainly hits the nail squarely on the head, but I am not quite certain that it clinches it. I am inclined to the view that it is just as objectionable for an officer to "underdo" as to "overdo" in his endeavor to create the proper attitude towards him in his community. As in most things, the happy medium would appear to be the desideratum.

I am also of the opinion that formulae or modes of procedure do not exist on the subject, and like golf, and a multitude of worth-while things in life, it can not be learned from books. Valuable hints, however, may be secured from outside sources like the reading of a book on etiquette may help to put polish on some of the neglected edges. I am convinced that these things should spring from the heart. I have little sympathy for those

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Weekly Sailings to and from
Havre and Hamburg



who do things simply because it is the fashion. I advocate "American individuality," so long, of course, as it be kept within the bounds of propriety. Mere form, flattery, or hypocrisy, however clever, deceive few worthwhile persons. Favors are not purchased at so much per...

Honesty and sincerity of purpose, though mistaken at times, may not bring equal reward to the officer as the methods of the showman, but it does at least satisfy the conscience. After 15 years' use, these weapons appear to me to be as keen as ever, and much more effective than all others proposed.

A CONTRIBUTOR.

HOBBIES

LIVERMORE FALLS, ME.,
SEPTEMBER 4, 1932.

DEAR MR. INGRAM:

Some time ago a letter appeared in the columns of this publication asking what retired consular officers could do to occupy their time, as having worked for years very actively they must have something to do.

I have found that the best way to occupy one's self after retirement is by having a hobby. My own hobby is along scientific lines, in which I have been able to publish a great many pages, these having very completely filled my spare time and, I hope, added to our stock of knowledge.

I noticed some of the published letters from the retired members of the Service some have devoted their time to literature and have written very interesting and valuable articles and books, while others have passed their time in painting and in various other pursuits.

But the main thing would seem to be to have a hobby and in writing all I have to suggest is that every retired officer cultivate a hobby in any direction that his tastes may indicate, and by doing so he will not find time hanging heavily on his hands.

Respectfully,

FREDERIC W. GODING.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA

Consul Knox Alexander, at Cienfuegos, Cuba, sends the following notes as to the origin of the name "Cienfuegos," from an historical standpoint:

The literal translation of the words Cien Fuegos into English is One Hundred Fires, but the name was not given to denote intense heat or any historical legend of signal fires to warn mariners, etc. The Spanish Count of Cienfuegos was the Governor General for Spain in Cuba at the time the town was first chartered, which was in 1829, and the name was given in honor of the said governor general. A town by the name of Fernandina de Jugua was founded on the same site on January 1, 1819.

A substantial part of the earliest settlers of Cienfuegos were refugees from Florida, mostly of French extraction, who decided to leave that territory shortly after it became a part of the United States as a result of the military activities of President Andrew Jackson. This historical fact explains the many French names of the present families of Cienfuegos and also the French names applied to several of the principal streets of the city today.

A correspondent in the Service makes the following suggestion:

It would be a good idea if some one in the Department would edit a small book of etiquette for Foreign Service officers; a concise statement of what is considered proper conduct for different occasions, with a word about the activities of the officer in his district.

While the Regulations probably contain considerable on the matter of etiquette, it has been thought for some time that an article, or series of articles, advising the younger officers as to calls, leaving cards, etc., when in Washington, might be of service; and this might be extended to cover procedure on arrival at post, etc. Comment and suggestions on this matter are invited.

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