

The **AMERICAN**
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★ ★ **JOURNAL** ★ ★



VOL. XI

MARCH, 1934

No. 3

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. XI, No. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1934

Progress of Foreign Service Legislation

By LOWELL C. PINKERTON, *Department of State*

STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

(From *Christian Science Monitor*, February 15, 1934)

There is no getting around the fact that something must be done and done quickly to relieve the dire financial stress in which members of our Foreign Service find themselves today. Appropriations for the Department of State and its Foreign Service, comprised of our Diplomatic and Consular representatives stationed throughout the world, were reduced from about 19 million dollars in 1932 to some 11 million dollars in 1934.

This, coupled with the fact that salaries of our men abroad have been reduced by some 40% because of the appreciation of foreign exchange, that these salaries in addition have been subject to the 15% cut in all government salaries, that the moderate rental allowances granted to Foreign Service officers have been reduced by 60%, that post allowances formerly granted to men in countries where the cost of living was appreciably higher than in the United States have been entirely eliminated, and that during the past two years no promotions have been permitted, presents a picture too obvious in its detrimental effect to require further argument.

These men, representing the United States in all foreign countries, from Finland to Siam, from Ethiopia to Chile, are the "shock troops" of our peace army, bearing the brunt of the efforts we are making toward peaceful solution of our problems abroad. We cannot—must not—permit the unbelievable personal distress into which they have been thrown because of the shrinkage in their official incomes. This is an important and urgent matter of emergency which must be speedily adjusted.

THE above statement shows that Secretary Hull is not sparing himself in his efforts to secure the enactment of legislation which he deems necessary at this time. He has a very great interest in the individuals and the Service as a whole. During his time in London and Montevideo and throughout South America he acquired a first hand knowledge of the hardships the officers are meeting and he has sponsored the cause of the officers with a sympathetic understanding and interest which comes only from such intimate knowledge of actual conditions.

The force of his influence must be felt in the ultimate accomplishments toward improvement.

The hopes of the Department for remedial legislation for the Service were set out fully in the last issue of the JOURNAL in a message from Mr. Carr, who is and has been throughout the growth of the Service constantly alert to improve conditions in the field and to prevent, as far as he can, any hardship on individual members of the Service.

The Service has probably never had such widespread or favorable press comment as it has had



within the past two weeks or so. The conditions which officers abroad are having to meet have been brought to the attention of the country as news and have received editorial attention from influential editors generally. *The Christian Science Monitor*, in its Weekly Magazine Section for February 14, 1934, says: "Long conscious that the American Foreign Service was underpaid and in need of assistance, *The Christian Science Monitor* commissioned Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, former American Minister to Hungary, to investigate the present status of the Foreign Service. The conditions which he found in many cases are almost unbelievable but are vouched for by actual records of the American government. A bill promising some relief for these officials is now pending in Congress. This is the first of nine articles by Mr. Roosevelt on the needs of the Foreign Service. His personal knowledge of the Service, coupled with his long training in newspaper work, has enabled him to picture a situation that has never before been brought to public attention."

Practically every other influential newspaper or news magazine has made comment regarding the hardships officers are suffering in representing their Government abroad.

There are at present in Congress under active consideration three bills which are of general interest to the Service and which are of considerable effect upon the Service, viz., the Department Appropriation Bill, the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, and the Exchange Bill. The Department Appropriation bill has been passed by the House and sent to the Senate, where it is in Committee. There is no item in the bill as it passed the House which requires special comment, because the appropriations were based upon existing legislation, although it contained appropriations for the establishment of offices in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Provisions designed to correct the exchange situation and the appropriation of seven million dollars proposed for that purpose were removed from the bill on the ground that they were new legislation. However, the same provisions were taken up in the Committee on Foreign Affairs which, after hearings held on February 9 and 10, 1934, has reported favorably a bill making appropriations for relief possible.

The Senate Committee has not as yet considered the bill and it is possible that considerable changes may be made in it there. Among the changes are increased allowances for rent, heat, light and fuel, and making appropriations for post allowances, but no prediction can be made as to changes that are probable or possible amounts to be appropriated.

The interest in the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill arises from the fact that this bill contains the economy provisions which are to be con-

tinued in effect. This bill has passed the House and has been reported to the Senate with changes. The bill as reported to the Senate has been amended so as to provide for the immediate return of five per cent on the salary and allowance cuts and for a further return of five per cent on July 1 with authorization for the President to make full restitution if he finds costs of living sufficiently advanced. It is likely that an extended discussion, which promises to be lively, will take place on the floor of the Senate and it is impossible to predict what action may be taken on it. There was some discussion in the Committee, according to newspaper accounts, of the return of automatic promotions as provided by the Moses-Linthicum Act, but this return will have to be made on the floor of the Senate if it is done at all. There is an active difference of opinion as to what provisions of the Economy Act should be continued and at this time no reliable prediction can be made as to what the bill will contain when it is finally passed.

The provisions of the Bill designed to correct the exchange situation, which was favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is printed in full because of the general interest it has to the Service and the erroneous impressions created by reports on its effect on the Service. No active opposition to it has developed so far. It has been estimated that it will require seven million dollars to put the provisions in effect and it will cover expenditures for all services abroad. A portion of the statement made by Mr. Carr before the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the time they were considering the bill is given below to show how carefully the situation has been watched and how complete is Mr. Carr's understanding and sympathy with the Service.

H. R. 7808

73d Congress, 2d Session

A BILL

To authorize annual appropriations to meet losses sustained by officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the American dollar, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there are authorized to be appropriated annually such sums as may be necessary to enable the President, in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe and notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act and upon recommendation of the Director of the Budget, to meet losses sustained on and after July 15, 1933, by officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to the ap-



preciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the American dollar, and to cover any deficiency in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, including interest, arising out of the arrangement approved by the President on July 27, 1933, for the conversion into foreign currencies of checks and drafts of officers and employees for salaries and expenses: *Provided*, That such action as the President may take shall be binding upon all officers of the Government; *Provided further*, That no payments authorized by this Act shall be made to any officers or employees for periods during which their checks or drafts were converted into foreign currencies under the arrangement hereinbefore referred to: *Provided further*, That allowances and expenditures pursuant to this Act shall not be subject to income taxes: *And provided further*, That the Director of the Budget shall report all expenditures made for this purpose to Congress annually with the Budget estimates.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILBUR J. CARR, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

MR. CARR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: The distress in the Foreign Service today is greater than at any time within the memory of those of us in the Department of State. One has only to cite specific cases shown by documents in the Department of State to prove the accuracy of this statement.

An ambassador writes of "a very sad case of mental break-down" due, in part, to worries and privations brought about by reductions in pay and allowances.

A consul general reports his American personnel as having to reduce their standard of living by more than 50 per cent below that of December, 1931.

An American minister, a man who has risen to his present post after 28 years of service, reports his official income as having suffered a reduction of 48 per cent, as a result of which he has had to remove his children from school, defer payments upon his life-insurance policy, and join with his secretary in maintaining a common household in order to reduce expenses.

An American vice consul in Spain, no longer able to support his wife and child, had to send them home at the expense of his wife's parents.

A married officer in Egypt, after paying his fixed charges, has remaining from his salary only \$15 a month to meet the expenses of clothing, doctor's and dentist's bills, insurance, and other expenses. His wife had to return to her parents in the United States at the expense of those parents.

An officer in Italy reports that he can no longer afford certain ordinary American articles of food, or new clothes, and cannot attempt to reciprocate social attention of any kind.

A consul general in a large South American city had to send his wife and baby to the United States, sell his automobile, and share household expenses with another officer in order to bring his expenses within his income.

An officer in Turkey developed insanity as a result of the struggle to sustain himself and his invalid mother.

Sacrifices of the most serious character have been made by many employees abroad who were in no sense able to make sacrifices. Rather than give up the Service for which they have been trained, both by years of study before they

entered it and by the training received after entering, many men, regarding the situation as a temporary one brought on by a time of urgency and stress which would, in turn, be remedied when the urgency showed signs of passing, have submitted themselves to privations of the most serious character. Families have been separated; wives and children have been sent home to parents; children have been taken from schools; life or protection insurance policies have been dropped for lack of money to pay premiums; necessary medical and dental care is being neglected, and general financial chaos is imminent.

Besides several cases of nervous break-down, one or more suicides are traceable directly to these conditions. Those members of the Service who were fortunate enough to have small savings or to have been beneficiaries of some inheritances in money or property, have seen these sacrificed to save the Government's face abroad. The strain being placed upon the officers and employees of the Government on duty abroad at present is so heavy that we may confidently expect that the time is not far off when many more will break under it.

A failure to remedy the present situation will force good men out of the Service. This is being borne out by letters indicating either definite resignation or contemplated resignation. There is no doubt whatever that the only reason many officers have not already left the Service is due to the existing economic conditions at home and that, as soon as improvement becomes evident, many will leave. And those who leave first will be the most valuable officers in the Service, because they will be the officers who will be picked up by private enterprises.

There is no doubt whatever that we are at present headed away from most that the Congress has sought to accomplish by the enactment of the Rogers and Moses-Linthicum acts, and other legislation relating to Government employees abroad and that, unless a radical change takes place without delay, the cost will be exceedingly heavy in distress to individuals, in loss of trained personnel, in loss of efficiency, and in sacrifices of faith in a Foreign Service organization which has been attracting young men of high quality and on the building up of which the Government has spent much time, money, and effort.

As to the causes of these conditions, it is a well-known fact that for many years the Foreign Service has been underpaid. The newspaper and Government files are full of descriptions of this condition. The Congress, in 1924, undertook a reorganization through the passage of the Rogers Act. Only in small measure and principally in respect to one group of officers did the Rogers Act change an economic stress that had existed for many years. But those increases did not go far enough, nor were they sufficiently general for the Service as a whole to escape the necessity for continued and steady economies among those in the Service who had no private means to augment their compensation from the Government.

Moreover, the Rogers Act provided for post and representation allowances, but no appropriations were made. Dissatisfaction sprung up from various causes. The culminating point was reached several years later when a state approaching demoralization was found to exist. The morale had sunk to such a low point in the autumn of 1929 that the then Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, brought the situation to the attention of Congress and urged as imperatively necessary that provision be made for promotions in order to encourage officers long without opportunity for advancement, for higher compensation of subordinate employees, and for more generous allowances.

Those recommendations were adopted. The Senate also made an investigation into the matter, with the result that the Moses-Linthicum Act was passed, providing automatic



increases in salaries within grades, cumulative leaves of absence, more liberal retirement provisions, more liberal and more orderly personnel management.

The response of the Service to these measures was immediate. Improved morale and activity was at once apparent. The whole attitude of the personnel changed from discouragement to enthusiasm. The quality of candidates for admission to the Service showed distinct improvement. The outlook for the future was the most favorable that had existed at any time in the history of the Foreign Service.

Then came the economy legislation two years later, when the economic depression in the United States became acute. The Congress, in order to effect savings, enacted economy legislation. The compensation of employees in the United States was reduced 15 per cent, but the employee abroad was not so fortunate. In the Foreign Service the Congress not only reduced salaries 15 per cent, but, in addition, it (1) abolished post allowances; (2) abolished representation allowances; (3) reduced rent, heat, and light allowances 65 per cent; (4) suspended all promotions within grades and, by reducing appropriations, made promotions between grades impossible because of lack of funds; and (5) imposed income taxes upon official incomes of Government employees earned abroad, while exempting incomes of private individuals earned abroad.

Thus there was a pyramiding of reductions in respect to the Foreign Service, unintentional, of course, on the part of the Congress; but a pyramiding of reductions that applied to no other branch of the Government. There was thus suddenly snatched away from employees of the Foreign Service virtually all the benefits which had been provided by recent legislation, and employees were left with smaller incomes than they had in 1924, when the Rogers Act was passed.

* * * * *

Now, in addition to the sudden cuts in salaries, allowances, and so forth, when those cuts took place, the officers, on the basis of what they presumed was a policy laid down by law, both as to post allowances, rent, heat, and light allowances, and so forth, supposed their allowances were to continue; consequently, they arranged their personal budgets accordingly. And when the reductions under the economy legislation came, the officers were left with fixed charges in the way of leases for living quarters, contracts for the schooling of their children, and other charges, innocently entered into because of the expectation that the policy laid down by Congress would continue.

Now, after all that, then came our going off gold on April 20, 1933, and the decline of the dollar. The President foresaw what would probably occur—that the Service would almost be wrecked—and he asked Congress to appropriate a million and a half dollars to help reimburse those losses. But that was not done. The dollar dropped to less than 70 cents. That meant that employees who had had their post and representation allowances swept away, their quarters allowances reduced 65 per cent, now had to lose a further 35 per cent of their income through the depreciation of the dollar.

For example, in March they could have sold their dollars for French francs with which to pay their bills in France at the rate of \$1 for each 25.5 francs. Later the dollar went down in value and would only buy 16 francs—a decrease in purchasing power of over 55 per cent. An employee had thus 9 francs less for every dollar with which to pay for his food and clothing and other living expenses. And that condition was true not only of France, but of every country on the gold standard and, in countries not on the gold standard, there was a similar decline in the purchasing power of the dollar below what it had theretofore been.

The distress in the Foreign Service became so acute that the President directed the shipment of gold abroad to a Government depository to convert at mint par Government salary and expense checks and drafts in countries in which the dollar had depreciated below par on the exchanges. That plan was applied to some twenty-three countries and saved the Service from collapse in those countries. In other countries where legally the plan was not applicable but where living costs were relatively excessive, there has continued to exist great distress. Spain is one of those countries. There are others. In some of these latter countries, officers with private incomes are actually contributing to the support of their less fortunate colleagues who are dependent wholly upon their salaries.

I know, for instance, that the Ambassador in Japan is personally supporting or contributing to the support of certain subordinate employees in his embassy. I know the Ambassador in Madrid is personally supporting or contributing to the support of certain employees in his embassy, because their salaries were cut so low that they cannot live.

Mrs. ROGERS. And that is true in Canada, also?

Mr. CARR. And that is true in Canada, also, and true in Barcelona and several other places. And the Ambassador in Turkey just the other day reported that he personally, on the one hand, and the counselor of the embassy personally, on the other hand, had loaned money to employees of the embassy and consular officers over there, to keep them going until the Government could find some method of remedying the conditions.

Then, on January 31, 1934, when the dollar was revalued, the whole mint par payment plan in the Foreign Service ceased to exist and, since that time, the purchasing power in foreign currency of salaries and allowances of employees of the Government abroad has been reduced in many parts of the world by over 50 per cent. That is to say that, since January 31, last, no employee abroad has been able to convert his dollar salary into foreign currency with which to pay his bills, except at a loss of from 40 to 50 per cent below the amount which Congress intended him to have when it fixed his salary.

The CHAIRMAN. And that has no reference to the 15 per cent cut?

Mr. CARR. That has no reference to the 15 per cent cut whatever. I am not here asking for the restoration of the 15 per cent cut; it should be restored unquestionably, but Congress, in all probability, will take care of that as a matter of policy.

To be more specific, the question which concerns the United States employee in France, for example, is not how many dollars his pay check calls for, but how many francs it will buy, since it is with francs that his rent, clothes, food and other expenses are paid. In March, last, each dollar of his salary would purchase 25 francs; now it will purchase only 15 francs. His living costs remain where they were in March, when his pay was barely sufficient to meet them. He now cannot meet them and hence his present distress and, for the same reason, the distress of his colleagues in France and other countries.

Now, as to this bill: This bill is designed to remedy the condition of Government employees abroad insofar as it relates to exchange; that is, it relates to the loss due to the devaluation or decline in value of the dollar only. The bill does not attempt in any possible way to restore allowances that I have talked about, although they should be restored without delay; nor does it attempt in any possible way to change the amount of salary which the Congress has stipulated as being payable to each member of the Foreign Service. All it does is to attempt to give the salary, which you say an officer of a certain grade shall have, the purchasing



power which that salary had before we went off gold, before our dollar declined on the foreign exchanges.

Another matter of legislation which is of general interest is the practice, formerly almost universal, of Congress to grant to the widows of Foreign Service officers one year's salary. One of these relief bills has recently passed the Senate and has been submitted to the House, where it has been referred to the appropriate committee. However, in the past year or so a number of such bills have passed the Senate only to fail of passage in the House, and it remains to be seen what action the present House will take with regard to them.

The fact that provision for increased rent allowances has not yet appeared in bills presented to Congress does not mean that Congress and the Department are losing interest in this matter and it is hoped that favorable action on it will yet be taken. The estimates for increased rent allowances and for post allowances have been sent to the President by the Bureau of the Budget but sufficient time has not elapsed since then for the estimates to have been included in legislation. It will be seen that steps to accomplish these hopes for remedial legislation for the Service are being actively taken and the JOURNAL is following them with great interest.

LATER DEVELOPMENTS

The House of Representatives approved the Exchange Bill on February 22 by a vote of 296 to 53. There were no extensive amendments to the bill as printed above, and, as there has developed no serious objection or opposition to it, it is probable that its final enactment will not be long delayed.

The Senate has approved certain provisions of the Independent Offices Appropriation bill which refer to automatic promotions and the elimination of pay cuts. As approved by the Senate, the Bill returns one-third of the cuts in salaries and allowances from February 1, 1934, and provides for complete restoration of the cuts from July 1, 1934. The complete restoration was adopted by the narrow margin of one vote, forty-one to forty, and there is still a distinct possibility that it may not be finally enacted. No organized opposition to the restoration of automatic promotions developed in the Senate and there is a strong probability that it will be enacted. The amendments adopted by the Senate must be considered in Conference and it has been announced that the complete restoration of salary and allowances will be brought to a vote of the whole House.

The Senate subcommittee has been considering the Department Appropriation Bill and it is understood that the committee will report the bill to



A POSSIBLE ADDITION TO THE LINE

(with apologies to the New York Herald, Paris Edition)

A member of the Association (in Spain) has sent the above cartoon, which has been altered to include a Foreign Service officer. The sender said that his first thought was that the F. S. O. was entitled to a top hat, but more mature consideration convinced him that even in the matter of clothing the picture was authentic, "the Service here has indeed come down to a battered derby, not to mention patched pants and a threadbare coat."

the Senate on February 26, carrying an increase of \$954,000 in rent allowances and an increase of \$300,000 in the post allowance fund.

The Washington Star, commenting editorially recently on the cost of living as the basis upon which federal salaries shall be fixed, remarked: "The difference between the cost of living in Washington and elsewhere should certainly be recognized in future legislation. If cost of living is to be made the basis of salary, it is palpably absurd not to increase the salary of an employe because somebody else's cost of living is still low."

**COVER PICTURE
PORTO FINO, ITALY**

A promontory and town of Italy 17 miles southeast of the city of Genoa, and near Santa Margherita and Rapallo. One of the loveliest spots on the Italian Riviera. Photograph was sent to the JOURNAL by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew.

The Azores—A World in Mid-Atlantic

By WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS, *Vice Consul, Málaga, Spain*

IF you examine closely a good atlas you will, if your eyes are good, see in mid-Atlantic a group of specks which, upon even closer examination, you will discover to be the Azores, nine little spots of land in a waste of sea, which the mother country, Portugal, playfully refers to as "the adjacent islands." Just what they are adjacent to, Heaven knows, unless it be to each other;

and even then they are not very adjacent with the tiny twins Flores and Corvo some 300 miles distant from their big sister, St. Michael's. Their adjacency, either to each other or to the outside world, is even less apparent when one is waiting for the infrequent mail boat to put in an appearance.

The existence of a group of islands west of the Pillars of Hercules was suspected by the earliest geographers and it was the determined effort to locate them on the part of the intrepid Portuguese explorers that eventually led to their discovery, just five hundred years ago. At that time they were believed by many to be the mythical Atlantis of Plato. Tiny Santa Maria, the island nearest to Portugal, was the first to be discovered, and although St. Michael's is close enough to Santa Maria for its peaks to be seen with the naked eye on clear days, it was not discovered until some years later. The discovery of the other seven islands followed in short order. The British even discovered a tenth Azore and might have established a foothold there had not the sea taken a hand in the matter and swallowed up the British island, Union Jack and all, before the discoverer could return with colonists. The islands were uninhabited upon discovery, but the presence of large numbers of a species of hawk, known in Portuguese as "acores," gave the archipelago its name.

The Portuguese were good colonists and the Azores prospered in spite of such handicaps as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Centuries of isolation have made them economically, if not politically, independent. They raise or manufacture nearly every necessity of life; they build their houses of the volcanic rock of which their



Photo by W. B. Douglas

COAST LINE OF ST. MICHAEL'S, AZORES

islands are composed, and their furniture of the wood that grows abundantly on the steep volcanic slopes. They must depend on the outside world for luxuries, but these are few and simple, and the Azoreans look toward the arrival of the semi-monthly boat from Lisbon with none of the eagerness of the newly arrived foreign resident, who, perhaps, has not yet learned to enjoy

fully the blessings of isolation and to whom such baubles as mail from home, the newspapers and a fresh supply of "Camels" still seem important.

Size, of course, is only relative, and the Azores, which are pin points on a map of the world (the only kind of a map which bothers to show them at all) suddenly become a world of their own when the big Italian liner, which dwarfs the otherwise grand and imposing bell tower of the capital's cathedral, disappears over the edge of the Atlantic. Then St. Michael's puffs out her cheeks, swells up and becomes important. With all reminders of an outside world removed St. Michael's seems gigantic—and is, too, compared with the other eight even smaller islands that make up the Azorean archipelago.

A resident of Ponta Delgada, St. Michael's capital and throbbing metropolis (though perhaps "throbbing" is an exaggeration of Ponta Delgada's languid heart action), looks upon his less fortunate brother from, say, Pico Island with the same sophisticated condescension that a New Yorker does upon anyone hailing from the unchartered wastes west of Hoboken. Ponta Delgada is not only the seat of government, cultural center and fountain head of Azorean civilization, but has more processions, more fiestas and fireworks, more Fords and radios, and more people wearing shoes than all the rest of the Azorean towns put together. Ponta Delgada, in short, is the heart of this mid-Atlantic world.

Behind Ponta Delgada on the southern coast of St. Michael's island dazzlingly brilliant emerald hills roll upward into great green and brown volcanic peaks. Here and there a peak will pierce



one of the white fleecy clouds that continually hurry across the Atlantic on non-stop flights and hold it like a sugared doughnut on a big brown finger. These high hills conceal the opposite northern shore just seven miles distant from Ponta Delgada, but a quarter of an hour's ride from the city is enough to reach the island's back, and from its crooked spinal column of peaks and cones and mountain ridges the blue Atlantic can be seen stretching away on either side. It is like straddling a dinosaur in mid-ocean. The island is intensely cultivated and the high stone walls of black volcanic rock that divide the fields cut the hillsides into green checkerboards.

At the western extremity of St. Michael's "the mountain whose top blew off" raises its headless mass from the ocean two thousand feet into the clouds. Five centuries ago when the Portuguese first settled on St. Michael's this mountain was no different from other island peaks; but one night the early settlers were roused from their beds by a violent explosion accompanied by earthquake tremors and looking from their windows saw with astonishment that the neighboring mountain had become a gigantic Roman candle throwing fire, ashes and burning lava far into the air. That they all did not take to their heels and abandon their new island home may have been due to their surpassing bravery but was more than likely due to lack of transportation facilities, the ship which brought them from Portugal having already returned home for supplies. The villagers continued to be treated to this display of terrestrial fireworks for a month or more, and when the eruption finally ceased the mountain stood bare and beheaded. For the past few centuries it has been on

good behavior and now looks harmless and peaceful. Grass and trees have covered over the hardened rivers of lava that once poured down its sides, and in the lap of the extinct volcanic crater the little village of Seven Cities drowns on the shores of twin lakes. From the crater's rim the sea can be seen on three sides, while eastward stretches the crooked back of St. Michael's, the high hills in the center sloping down to the sea on either side. Inside, the crater's wall drops abruptly a thousand feet to the fertile floor of the volcanic cone where the two small lakes, one blue and the other green, lie blinking in the sun like the unmatched eyes of a cat.

Toward the eastern end of St. Michael's are the island's mountain resorts, most famous and interesting of which is the valley of Furnas with its hot springs, mineral waters, woods and mountain lake. A number of the residents of Ponta Delgada have summer homes at Furnas and it is a fashionable resort during the hot summer months. The valley is no more than thirty miles from the

capital city (the whole island is only forty odd miles long) but the curves and spirals, giddy descents and ascents of the winding road make the distance seem twice as great.

There are two approaches to Furnas from Ponta Delgada. By the north road the route leads directly across the island to the opposite shore and the town of Ribeira Grande. It is a steep climb over the central hills and not infrequently one encounters fog and a chilling drizzle scarcely ten minutes after leaving the warm and sunny southern coast. Ribeira Grande is the second largest city of St. Michael's and interesting chiefly for that reason. Much more picturesque is the nearby whaling village of Capellas



Photo by W. B. Douglas

AMERICAN CONSULATE, PONTA DELGADA



which, after a whale has been caught, makes its presence known even before it is sighted by the nauseating odor of boiling whale oil.

Eastward from Ribiera Grande the road twists through the mountains, becoming no more than a narrow ridge in places with densely wooded slopes on one side and on the other a precipitous drop to the neatly cultivated fields below, until it reaches a flat plateau from which nothing can be seen of the sea in any direction. Through this open country the road lies broad and straight until it suddenly plunges downward and leaves one poised on the brink of a steep wall of wooded slopes which enclose the valley of Furnas like the sides of a deep bowl. The village of Furnas lies far below with great waving plumes of steam issuing from the ground and rising up over the house-tops. Furnas is the exhaust valve of the island, without which St. Michael's probably would have blown up and disappeared long ago. The jets of steam, subterranean rumblings, the hot, cracked, sulphurous crust of earth, stained and pungent, are uncomfortable reminders of a restless, powerful nature underground, and give one a feeling of insecurity. The valley abounds in hot and cold natural springs and mineral waters of various composition, all supposed to be medicinally beneficial. One of the most villainous looking



Photo by W. B. Douglas

VIEW OF THE LAKE FROM THE CHAPEL AT FURNAS

realistic illustration of what the sinner may expect in the hereafter it is doubtless of great assistance to the village padre in keeping his sheep off primrose paths.

Beyond the town stretches a long narrow mountain lake, which catches the reflections of the steep green wooded slopes surrounding it. At the far end of the lake a small gray stone chapel with a single graceful spire stands quite alone, gazing in solitary meditation over the quiet water to the woods beyond. The chapel is perfect in the green setting of the valley, but its delicate beauty is not, unfortunately, characteristic of Azorean churches. Part way up one of the wooded sides of the lake is a fine residence built by Thomas Hickling, the first American consular officer at St. Michael's, appointed vice consul during Washington's administration. Although the residence with its beautiful gardens has long since passed out of American hands, it has for many years been known as "Yankee House." Thomas Hickling came to St. Michael's from Boston as a young man and was so charmed by the beauty of the island that he spent most of his life there. A large brown boulder near one of the hot springs still bears his inscription: T. HICKLING—1770.

The road back to Ponta Delgada by the south runs along one side of the lake and winds round the mountains along the south shore. About half way back to the capital the road passes through Vila Franca, a smaller but older town than Ponta Delgada and very proud of its past glory and traditions. Vila Franca was the first capital of St. Michael's, but its susceptibility to volcanic and earthquake disturbances caused a prudent government to remove itself to a more stable site. Although the town lies directly on the coast, the hills traverse it to the water's edge and the journey through it on the main highway is a succession of hair raising plunges like those of a roller coaster.

The natural beauty of St. Michaels is so superb that it is difficult not to feel a little disappointed in the capital city. It is picturesque enough viewed from the great hills that rise up everywhere about it, but the charm decreases with the distance. The irregular little plaster front houses, which shelter the human and a good part of the animal population of Ponta Delgada, are saved from squalidness only by the gay and brilliant colors in which their dirty faces are calcimined. Looking down a residential thoroughfare the street resembles a Gargantuan tray of frosted cakes. The gingerbread houses that line the narrow streets in solid rows almost flush with the roadway are distinguishable one from another by the different colors of their icings. Nearly all are pale tints—pinks,

of the hot springs is a cave-like opening in the earth from which a boiling sulphurous mixture of mud and steam with a sharp unpleasant odor is belched forth upon the stained yellow clay accompanied by underground rumbling. This spring is appropriately called "The Devil's Mouth," and as a



blues, greens and yellows — with borders of contrasting colors. The narrow, ill-paved streets are wretched, dusty on fine days and muddy on wet ones, and the sidewalks, where they exist at all, are one-man ones. Unfortunately few of the many luxuriant gardens are visible from the street. Most of them are privately owned and are jealously shielded from the public gaze by high stone walls.

There are few public buildings in the city and those few are of little interest, architecturally or otherwise. The hospital is a fine looking structure from the outside, but after an inspection of the inside one comes away with a feeling that the patients' comfort has been sacrificed for the handsome Roman columns at the entrance.

Commanding the water front is the old and useless fort of San Braz. It was built in 1552 to repel the attacks of the corsairs and pirate ships that preyed upon the Portuguese fleets when the latter put in at the Azores en route to and from the Far East and Portugal's American colonies. The fort occupies a strategic position at one side of the harbor where its guns, if it had any, could sweep the bay and entrance to the city. Unfortunately it has never proved a very efficient guardian. As early as 1572 a governor of St. Michael's complained to the king that privateers had entered the port under the fort's very guns and carried off loot from the ships at anchor there. Complaints were also made during the American Civil War that ships of both belligerents violated St. Michael's neutrality by staging battles just outside the port in utter contempt of the fort's feeble protest. In more modern times, during the World War, a German submarine actually shelled the town of Ponta Del-



Photo by W. B. Douglas

PONTA DELGADA, AZORES
Entrance to the capital from the port

gada and might have done considerable damage had it not been for the presence of an American man-of-war, which drove the daring attacker away. This incident aroused considerable indignation among Azoreans, who protested to the central government at their defenseless state. The mother country, however, presumably prefers her child to be unarmed, and it is reported that the sole remaining gun, which for years served only to salute visiting warships and various saints on the latter's feast days, has now been removed as a punishment for the island's participation in political disturbances. Whether or not this is true, there is no doubt that the watch dog of Ponta Delgada, for all its fierce exterior, is a toothless, harmless beast in senile decay.

The most imposing structure in the town is the cathedral, officially called the Church San Sebastian, but popularly known as the Matriz. It is a plain box-like building with straight rectangular lines, and there is nothing of distinction or beauty about it, despite the ornate bas-relief about the main entrance. As it was built as an offering to stay a plague that broke out in 1523, its lack of beauty may perhaps be due to the utilitarian motive that inspired it. Surmounting its rectangular outlines at one corner rises a bell tower with a four-faced clock to mark the hours for Ponta Delgada. The clock tower is remarkable for the fact that it belongs to the municipality, whereas the body of the church is the property of the ecclesiastical authorities. Hence it sometimes happens that the church will be freshly calcimined while the tower remains stained and soiled; or vice versa, depending upon whether the town's spiritual or legal fathers happen to be the more public



spirited at the moment. The cathedral occupies an entire block at the entrance to the city from the port, but the dignity of its setting suffers from two gasoline pumps located conveniently, but hardly artistically, at opposite corners of the building.

The style in Azorean churches was apparently set by the cathedral at Ponta Delgada, and all of them on St. Michael's, with the exception of the little chapel on the lake at Furnas, have the same straight, heavy lines. Some of the smaller churches are picturesque because of their brightly calcimined exteriors, but they have no architectural merit. Nearly all of the churches, as well as other buildings on the island, are constructed of dark volcanic rock, which becomes black and pockmarked with time and often gives the buildings a sombre forbidding appearance.

If Ponta Delgada is lacking in architectural beauty, the deficiency is more than made up by the charm of its residents. The Azoreans are a friendly, hospitable people and the educated classes are cultured and interesting. St. Michael's is also one place where the United States is held in genuine affection. This popularity is doubtless due largely to the singularly close associations between the United States and the Azores. It has been said that Portugal's principal exports are peasants, and the Azorean crop did much to swell the figures before the United States immigration laws restricted the flow. For years Azoreans poured into the United States to fill the factories

of Massachusetts and Rhode Island until there are now probably more Azoreans living under the stars and stripes than in the Azores. These immigrants, many now American citizens, return from time to time to their native towns and bring with them customs and ideas from their adopted country. They are all proud of their American experiences, wear the newest Hollywood fashions, and toss off the latest slang with all the fluency of the native born. On fiesta days nearly as many American flags as Portuguese can be seen floating from the houses, and the language of the sidewalks of New York can be heard in the tiniest villages.

It is fortunate for the foreign resident that the Azoreans are such a congenial people, for the social whirl of Ponta Delgada moves at an imperceptible pace. There are no legitimate theaters and the one moving picture theater has performances twice weekly—on Sunday and Thursday. The Sunday night performance is very popular and is attended by most of Ponta Delgada's "four hundred." The young hordes crowd into the orchestra seats and take advantage of the frequent intermissions ("One minute to change reels, please!") to ogle the town belles who sit in the semicircle of boxes duly chaperoned by mothers, fathers, aunts, uncles, and miscellaneous relatives. The monthly lecture and dance of the Club Michaelense, Ponta Delgada's one social club, is the occasion for shaking the moth balls out of one's

(Continued to page 146)



GROUP OF PEASANTS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, AZORES

Photo from W. B. Douglas



SECRETARY HULL'S VISIT TO SOUTH AMERICA

On the Secretary's return from the Montevideo Conference, up the west coast of South America, he conversed with the Presidents of three of the American Republics.

1. In this group, Secretary Hull is shown with President Alessandri of Chile. Taken at La Moneda, Santiago, on January 4, 1934.

2. This group shows the Secretary calling upon President Benavides of Peru. Taken in Lima on Jan. 11, 1934.

3. Secretary Hull in conversation with President Arias of Panama. Taken at Panama on January 17, 1934.

A Political Bookshelf

By CYRIL WYNNE, *Department of State*

Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America. Edited by Hunter Miller, Volume 3, 1933 (Washington, Government Printing Office, Pp. xxiv, 833, \$5.00).

WITH the publication of the third volume of this remarkable work on treaties and other international acts to which the United States is or was a party, the Department is answering the demand for an accurate and comprehensive "treaty edition" in a manner which will meet the most exacting tests of scholarship and the even more exacting tests of the legal practitioner and the career diplomat who must deal with international realities. The demand for a work of this nature from lawyers, diplomats and professors of international law and related subjects has been very great. This was due to the painful fact that a compilation of treaties and international acts of the United States containing accurate texts of the official language of the documents in question, accurate translations of those texts and supplementary notes on their procedural, diplomatic and judicial history, had never been published until Mr. Hunter Miller was persuaded to undertake the formidable task of preparing and editing such a publication. How well he is performing this task may be judged by the fact that the first

two volumes of his treaty edition have been highly praised by such men as Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, Mr. Justice Brandeis, Mr. Justice Cardozo, Colonel House, Senator Hiram Johnson, Mr. John W. Davis, Professor Manley O. Hudson and the historian, Dr. J. F. Jameson.

A few words may be said regarding these first two volumes, which were published in 1931. Volume 1, which was issued in the form of a preliminary print, contains a description of the scheme of the publication as a whole, which will consist of some fifteen volumes. It is explained that the ar-

range of the documents is chronological according to the date of signature; each document has a serial number, 1, 2, and so on, but the numbers are merely for convenience and have no other significance. All international acts of the United States which have gone into force are in general included, whether now in force or not, except postal conventions and treaties with Indian tribes. Extrinsic and related papers which are referred to in the documents proper are also printed, so far as possible.

The headnote to each document gives the relevant dates, and the notes which follow the document contain what the reviewer feels can be justly described as a perfect mine of information on its textual and procedural history. The amount of work and the erudition and knowledge of international affairs which their preparation involved can only be appreciated by reading the notes in question.

Volume 2, which is the first volume containing document texts, covers the period from the Declaration of Independence through the year 1818. The first forty treaties or international acts of the United States

are published in this number.

Volume 3, the second volume of document texts, contains thirty-nine documents and covers the period from 1819 to 1835, inclusive. Many of these papers are of great importance in making up the record of our diplomatic history. The volume proper begins with the usual headnote followed by the original texts in English and Spanish of the Treaty of February 22, 1819, with Spain ceding the Floridas to the United States. With that scholarship which is so characteristic of the Editor of this treaty edition, the texts are literally reproduced



HUNTER MILLER

Bachrach

Historical Adviser and Editor of The Treaties, Department of State.



so far as it is possible to reproduce handwritten texts in type. The texts are, therefore, identical with the originals even in such matters as spelling, punctuation and capitalization, and accordingly show any errors and slips that were made by the scribes. It may be added that this practice is followed in the reproduction of all of the treaties and acts published in the Miller treaty edition.

The notes to the Florida cession treaty—which are typical of the notes to all the treaties or international acts published—cover 44 pages (pages 31-75). They include such data as quotations from the diary of John Quincy Adams; comments on the “six originals of the treaty” which were executed; discussions of the instruments of ratification and of the “full powers,” with extensive quotations from relevant documents; a statement on “The Floridas” supplemented by a map of “The Floridas in Relation to the Treaty with Spain of 1819”; statements on “The Spanish Land Grants” (the Spanish texts of these three grants are published after the printing of the Treaty texts), the “Right of Deposit at New Orleans,” the “Expedition of Miranda” and an analysis of various articles in the treaty which have caused considerable controversy.

Other important documents printed in Volume 3 are the “Declaration of the Commissioners under Article 6 of the Treaty of Ghent” adjusting the boundary between the United States and Canada through the St. Lawrence and a part of the Great Lakes, the “temporary” commercial convention with France of 1822 (the modification of this convention was proclaimed as recently as 1921), the earliest treaties with Russia (1824 and 1832) and the Treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce with Colombia of 1824 which was the first treaty of the United States with an American country.

For the first time the original text, in the Turkish language, of the much discussed treaty with Turkey of May 7, 1830, is printed in a treaty collection of the United States. The complicated documentary history of the agreement is discussed in detail. We learn from the notes that after the treaty had been signed in Turkish and a French version thereof had been agreed to, accepted by the Turkish Government and signed by the American Commissioner, the United States laid aside the French version and agreed to be bound by the Turkish text alone, although the Turkish language was understood by very few persons in the United States at that time!

The Treaty of March 20, 1833, with Siam, which

is the first treaty concluded with a country of the Far East, illustrates the difficulties of language met by the distinguished Edmund Roberts in negotiating this treaty. As explained in the notes to the treaty (pages 770-778), it was necessary to employ various and sundry interpreters. The agreement was first drafted in English, then translated into Portuguese, thence into Chinese, and finally into Siamese. The English and Siamese texts were signed by the negotiators as the original texts but the Portuguese and Chinese translations were also included in the original signed document. Mr. Miller reproduces a facsimile of the Siamese text, which is followed by a literal print of the English text, the Portuguese translation as written in the original treaty document and finally a reproduction of the Chinese translation. One is inclined to agree with him when he observes that “the form of the treaty document is so very unusual that its description in the notes should be consulted as explanatory of the texts.”

Reference may also be made to various international acts of the United States printed in the volume, some of which have never been printed before in any United States treaty collection. Among these acts are the articles of 1826 with the “King, Council and Head men” of Tahiti, the articles of arrangement of the same year with the King of Hawaii, claims agreements of 1825 and 1829 with Colombia and a claims agreement with Portugal of 1832.

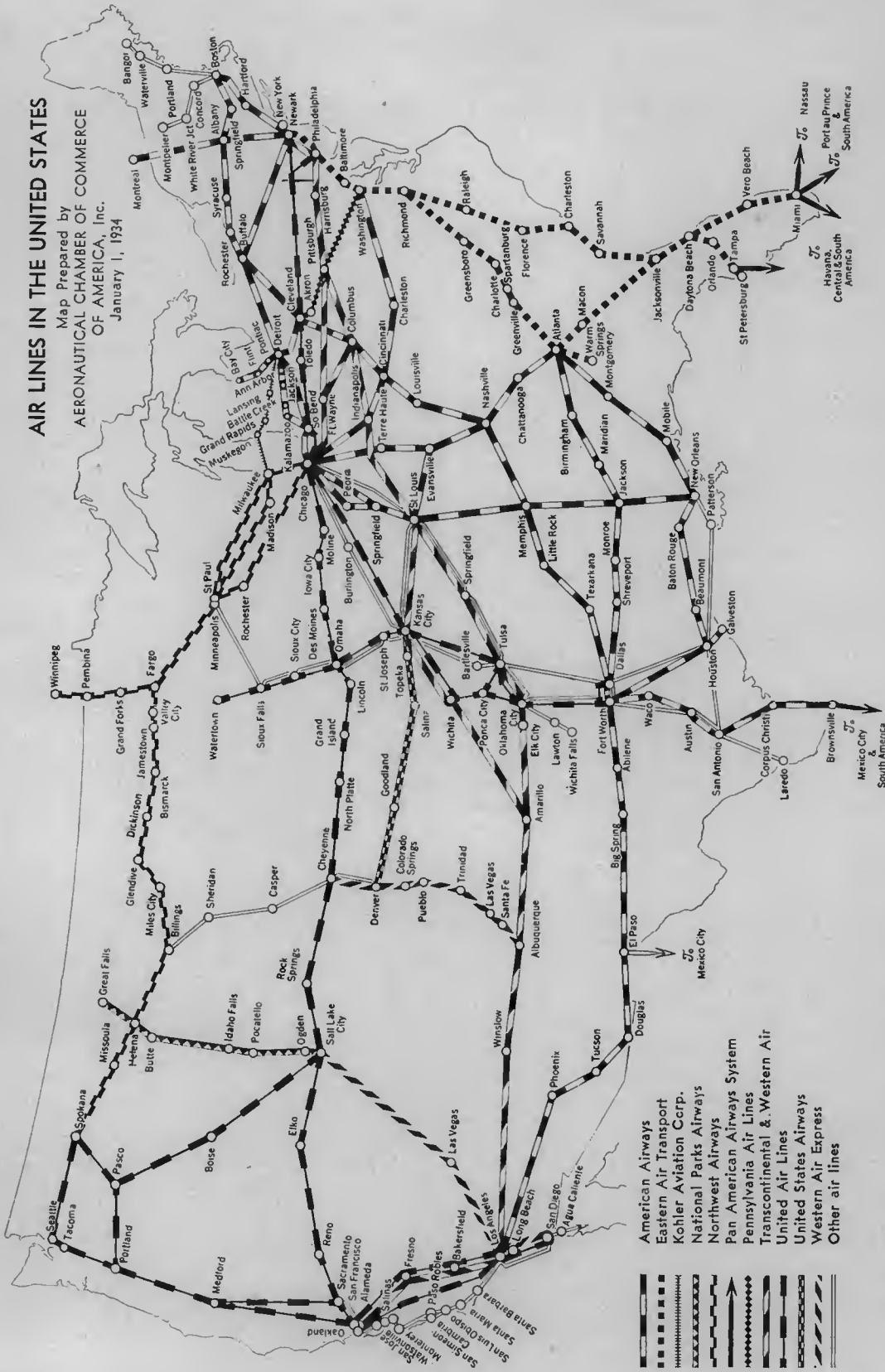
A feature of Volume 3 is the inclusion of a half-size facsimile, in color, of the famous Steuben-Webster copy of Mitchell’s map. The original of the Steuben-Webster copy, in the Archives of the Department, has never heretofore been so reproduced. This map, which bears a red line that was at one time supposed to support the British contention as to the Northeastern boundary of the United States, played a part in the final settlement of that boundary issue. The fascinating history of the map is told in the notes to the Convention with Great Britain of 1827 for the submission to arbitration of the Northeastern boundary.

Volume 3 is sold by the Superintendent of Documents for five dollars. The charge is a very reasonable one for a volume of this nature. The reviewer heartily recommends it to Foreign Service officers, together with Volume 2 (\$4.00) and the preliminary print of Volume 1 (50 cents). No more valuable publication could be found in the library of a Foreign Service officer than this great work.



AIR LINES IN THE UNITED STATES

Map Prepared by
AERONAUTICAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF AMERICA, Inc.
January 1, 1934



- American Airways
- Eastern Air Transport
- Kohler Aviation Corp.
- National Parks Airways
- Northwest Airways
- Pan American Airways System
- Pennsylvania Air Lines
- Transcontinental & Western Air
- United Air Lines
- Western States Airways
- Western Air Express
- Other air lines

(Reproduced by permission of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc.)

Transport by Air in the United States

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*

ON February 9, 1934, Postmaster General Farley dramatically scrapped all domestic air mail contracts and by an executive order of the same date the President decreed that the mail should be flown by Army pilots, beginning February 19, in cooperation with the services of the Commerce, War and Post Office Departments. This sensational development came as a climax to the proceedings of a special Senate committee charged with an investigation of air and ocean mail contracts entered into under previous Administrations which, it was asserted, had developed sufficient evidence of fraud and collusion to warrant the summary annulment. The storm of controversy which followed was marked by a telegraphic protest on the part of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, the offer of one company to transport the mail free for thirty days if its contract could be proved to have been obtained fraudulently, and an attempted court action to compel the Administration to present proof of its charges. In the aviation industry itself reigned turmoil and consternation, while airplane stocks nose-dived on the various exchanges.

Affected by the cancellation order were twenty-six air mail routes operated by twelve companies, including American Airways, Western Air Express, Eastern Air Transport, Kohler Aviation Corporation, National Parks Airways, Northwest Airways,

Pennsylvania Air Lines, United Air Lines, United States Airways, and Transcontinental and Western Air, who, together with their subsidiaries, carried the mail over every part of the United States. Of these twenty-six contracts, twenty-four were awarded under the Coolidge Administration and two under President Hoover, several of which were, however, later sublet under those administrations. None of the companies carrying mail to foreign countries, such as the extensive Pan-American Airways, was mentioned in the order.

Because of the fact that the present American air transport system has been built largely around Government mail contracts, the annulment of those contracts caused a stir as profound as it was unexpected. According to figures for September, 1933, compiled by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, of the average total of 158,537 miles flown daily by American air lines in and out of the United States the air mail lines averaged 151,019 miles daily, including 124,154 miles with mail. The mail lines, incidentally, ran up 26,865 miles of daily flying with passengers and express for which they received no mail payments, while non-mail operators averaged 7,518 miles of flying daily. To accomplish this, the contract air mail lines maintained flying bases at 162 airport centers in the United

(Continued to page 144)



Photo by H. S. Villard

TWIN-MOTOR CURTISS "CONDOR" OF EASTERN AIR TRANSPORT



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. XI MARCH, 1934 No. 3

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

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

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TEN YEARS AGO

(From Issue of March, 1924)

The opening article was a Report on the National Conference on Foreign Service Training, by Glen Levin Swiggett, chairman, National Council on Foreign Service Training. The Conference had been held in Washington, D. C., on December 26, 1923, and possessed unusual significance as the first conference of that character ever held in the country; it was, however, the outgrowth of a small round-table conference or meeting held under similar direction at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago, December 27, 1922. The article gave not only the proceedings of the Washington Conference and a full list of the membership of the National Council on Foreign Service Training, but also the courses of study that had been designed to meet the needs of the colleges and universities for a four-year course of study.

The issue paid tribute to the memory of Woodrow Wilson, 28th President of the United States (who died February 3, 1924), by publishing President Coolidge's proclamation of mourning and a review of President Wilson's life and achievements.

Thomas W. Miller, the Alien Property Custodian, contributed an article explaining the various phases and intricacies of the functioning of his office.

"Camping out in Yokohama" was the title of an article consisting of a letter from Nelson T. Johnson (then Consul General at Large and on duty in Japan after the earthquake of September 1, 1923, but now Minister to China). Mr. Johnson told of many acts of heroism and devotion to duty by our officers during the catastrophe, and described the camp life where he and Messrs. Nathaniel B. Stewart, Joseph W. Ballantine and Leo D. Sturgeon were then carrying on the work of the consulate in tents. The article was illustrated by photographs of the camp, and also by some quaint cartoons drawn by one of the Japanese clerks of the consulate accompanied by the clerk's whimsical comments thereon.

Ernest L. Ives (then Consul, now Consul General) described in "From Pillar to Post" the highlights of his trip from Paris to Alexandria, Egypt, part of the way as a "damn passenger" aboard a United States destroyer.

Olsen N. Nielsen (then Consul on duty at Berlin, now diplomatic secretary at Warsaw), under the title of "Tracking Mountain Peaks in Norway" described the thrills and perils of skiing in the Hardanger district.

Charles Bridgham Hosmer (then Consul at Santo Domingo, now stationed at Naples) contributed a very interesting article entitled "Dominican Religious Shrines."



You may never have trod the road of Xerxes' conquering legions, but you may have visited other lands of equal interest to world-minded men and women who keep abreast of the latest geographic knowledge.

Readers of *The National Geographic Magazine* know the lure of strange sights in earth's far-flung places, so your human-interest photographs and articles, descriptive



Ruins of the Porch of Xerxes, Persepolis

PHOTOGRAPH BY H. F. WESTON

of the life and development of other peoples, are in demand by them. Why not submit your pictures and the record of your experiences abroad for their enjoyment? *The Geographic* makes

liberal payment for all material accepted. For your guidance we have prepared a booklet describing the kind of photographs desired. Ask us to mail you a copy.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Mr. Bryan was a prominent member of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia and was its first vice president. He was a member of the Sons of American Revolution, the Society of Natives, and the Churchmen's League of the District of Columbia. He was active in church work, and his death occurred while attending service at St. James Church, of which he was a vestryman and treasurer.

The *Washington Star* said in an editorial on Mr. Bryan that his death saddened his multitude of friends, and that he will be sincerely mourned as a friend, as a loyal Washingtonian, and as a faithful and valuable public servant.

Mrs. Virginia E. Wiley, widow of Representative John M. Wiley of New York, and mother of John C. Wiley, who is the newly appointed Counselor of Embassy at Moscow, died on January 22, 1934, at her residence in the Altamont, 1901 Wyoming Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. The funeral services were held in Indianapolis.

Mrs. Wiley had been in ill health for more than a year. Formerly she had been active socially, and was a great lover of art. She was educated in France and had just completed her art studies

there, becoming an accomplished painter, when she married the Honorable John M. Wiley, who was American Consul at Bordeaux, France, during the second Cleveland administration. Mrs. Wiley in recent years visited the various diplomatic posts where her son was stationed, namely, Paris, The Hague, Copenhagen, Berlin, Warsaw, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Caracas, and Lima; and her friends in those cities and in Washington join in extending their sincere sympathy to her son.

Angelo Boragino, who retired as Vice Consul and clerk at Genoa, Italy, on June 30, 1932, died at that city on December 10, 1933, after a short illness. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Mr. Boragino was born at Genoa, Italy, on May 30, 1864, but after education in Italy went to California and became naturalized as an American citizen. He was appointed clerk at the American Consulate at Genoa, May 14, 1900, and was first appointed Vice and Deputy Consul General on October 6, 1908, and later Vice Consul on February 16, 1915, in which position he served until his retirement on June 30, 1932, under the act of May 29, 1930, at the age of 68 and after 32 years of service. He served under fifteen different officers in charge.



MILES M. SHAND

Harris & Ewing

It is with a feeling of deep personal loss that we announce the death of Miles M. Shand on February 12, 1934, at his residence in Washington. He had been in ill health for some months past, but it was only recently that he had a severe bronchial cold, after which he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he failed to rally. Mr. Shand was a bachelor, and for the past 22 years made his home with Dr. Francis S. Machen and his family at 3206 Seventeenth Street, N. W. He is survived by a brother, R. Howlett Shand, of Battle Creek, Michigan.

The funeral services were held in Washington on February 14, and were largely attended. Interment was made at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

The following tribute is from the Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State:

The passing of Miles M. Shand on February 12, after a short illness, removes from our midst one of the old veterans of the Department of State.

In 1932 Miles Shand completed fifty years of faithful service in the Department. He commenced as a clerk in the old Consular Bureau, and it was my pleasure to be associated with him there.

Later, 1908, he became Chief of the Bureau of Appointments, and from 1909 to 1924 he served as a member of the Board of Examiners for the Diplomatic Service, and in that capacity he became the adviser and friend of many of the newly appointed officers in the Foreign Service, and especially of the young diplomatic officers, who still bear him in affectionate memory. Indeed as Secretary Stimson stated in a letter to Mr. Shand, when on account of age he retired from the Department in July, 1932, it was to his instruction and guidance in the preliminary stages of their career that is due in no small part the success of many of the young men who have entered the Service. By his intelligence, fidelity and diligence, the interests of the Department were subserved in a manner worthy of commendation, while the high ideals so well exemplified in his own life cannot have failed to impress those associated with him.

By his activity in religious and benevolent work he won a high place among the religious workers of the country and also the warm esteem and friendship of a large number of the leading citizens of the District. His many friends in the Department and the Foreign Service will ever bear him in affectionate remembrance.

WILBUR J. CARR.

RUBAIYAT OF KRAM RERK

Walk straight the path, aim for the pure and high.
Fret not if others reap what thou hast sown.
Success is not by worldly honors shown,
The only failure is, to cease to try.

ADMIRAL MARK KERR, H. M. N.

(Contributed by former Minister U. Grant-Smith)

COMPASSION

When I contend with fellow man
Lord give my arm due might,
But let not envy, pride or greed
Confuse my sense of right.

If I confound or misfortune
Doth vanquish me a foe
Help me forget old strifes, forgive
And full compassion show.

THOMAS D. BOWMAN
Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

STRANGE THINGS GRANTED IN INDIA

Consul Groeninger, at Karachi, India, reports that he received recently a letter stating that the writer had obtained his passport (from his government) and desired to know what was necessary for him now to get "the vice-versa."



SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND

RESIGNATION OF THOMAS H. COOK

In 1835, at the age of 16, Thomas H. Cook started his career as "Thomas," the office boy, under the first United States commercial agent at Nottingham, Jasper Smith. Since then he has served as clerk, vice, and deputy consul under Commercial Agents G. Steadman Williams and John L. McKim, and Consuls A. D. Dickinson, Silas C. McFarland, Frank W. Mahin, Samuel M. Taylor, Calvin M. Hitch, Samuel T. Lee, and Homer Brett at Nottingham. Upon the closing of that office he was transferred to Sheffield, where he has served under Consuls William J. Grace and Henry S. Waterman. During these years Mr. Cook acquired the esteem, respect and friendship of all of the officers under whom and with whom he has served, as is abundantly proven by the records, extending over almost half a century.

On January 3, 1934, Mr. Cook was compelled to take to his bed with a severe attack of influenza. Two days later his beloved wife, with whom he had lived an ideally happy existence for forty years, passed away. Weakened by his illness, this tragic event so affected Mr. Cook that he felt he could no longer carry on with his duties, and tendered his resignation. All of the men in the Service who have served with Mr. Cook, or who have met him in the course of their duties, will realize with what regret this resignation has been accepted. The Honorable William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, well expressed his own and the Department's sentiments in the following personal telegram to Mr. Cook:

"I am grieved to learn of your bereavement and illness and extend to you my sincere sympathy. May I also express to you the Department's appreciation of your long and faithful services at Nottingham and Sheffield and my personal best wishes for your early recovery."

This faithful and conscientious servant of the United States will be able to take with him in his retirement the proud thought that he has performed exceedingly well an important life's work, and that the best wishes of the Department and of his many associates in the Service go with him in the hope that his remaining years may bring him all the happiness and contentment he so justly merits.

H. S. W.

Good name, in man, and woman,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls. [nothing;
Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something,
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

SHAKESPEARE.



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OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK



On the Course of Events

By HENRY L. DEIMEL, JR., *Department of State*

WHILE the last thirty days have witnessed a number of events of interest and significance in the nation's economic development, it would be difficult to select any single one as characterizing or summing up the period as a whole. It is therefore necessary to consider a number of topics briefly and somewhat disconnectedly.

First in interest and probably in significance among accomplished facts are the monetary developments. Congress in short order passed the dollar revaluation measure mentioned in last month's review, the only essential change being to limit the term of presidential authority to revalue the dollar and the life of the exchange stabilization fund to a maximum of three years. Upon the approval of this measure on January 30, title to the gold holdings of the Federal Reserve system became vested in the Federal Government, and on January 31 a Presidential proclamation devalued the dollar to 59.06% of its old gold content by setting the price of gold at \$35.00 an ounce in place of the old price of \$20.67. Out of the resulting increment in excess of 2.8 billions of dollars by which the dollar value of the Treasury's gold holdings was increased, two billions were set aside to form the exchange stabilization fund, and the balance covered into the general Treasury fund. As one result the government's accounts for the fiscal year turned from a deficit to a surplus, but the Treasury evidently intends to regard this as essentially a matter of bookkeeping, and to leave the devaluation increment to the Government's credit more or less as a windfall without altering its plans for the financing of expenditures. At any rate, the first of the major steps in the ten billion dollar financing program of the current six months have not been delayed. On January 24 the Treasury offered issues totalling one billion dollars, half at 2½% for 13 months and half at 1½% for 7½ months; and on February 9 issues totalling 800 millions, half for 22 months at 2½% and half for 3 years at 3%. Both offerings were well oversubscribed and the books promptly closed.

The exchange stabilization fund has presumably not been used during the current period of a flow of hundreds of millions of dollars of gold to the United States from Europe, since one effect of these shipments is of course to tend to press downward upon the foreign exchange value of the dollar. At the time of devaluation the dollar was worth in the foreign exchanges approximately 62% of its old gold value, but since then it has fallen to a figure closely approximating its new gold content.

It should of course be remembered that the devaluation to 59.06% of the old gold content is not necessarily final: the President retains authority for three years to devalue further to a minimum of 50% or to adjust upward slightly to a maximum of 60% of the old gold content.

Another act of Congress of considerable interest which likewise emerged in the form desired by the Administration was a special appropriation totalling 950 millions of dollars to be applied to federal emergency relief and civil works expenditures, in no fixed proportion between the two but according to need as it develops. In its course to final enactment this measure threw highly interesting light upon the Civil Works program, the nature of which was explained in the January issue of the JOURNAL. About the time the appropriation was requested in a special message to Congress, the CWA (Civil Works Administration) announced that expenditures had been more rapid than had been anticipated when the program was launched last November, owing to the fact that the average wage had approximated fourteen dollars a week instead of the anticipated twelve dollars. The resulting expenditure at a rate of seventy million dollars a week (not including the expenditures of local governments on materials and supplies) had drained the five hundred million dollar fund so rapidly that unless it were replenished the entire program would come to a halt before the middle of February. There ensued such a nation-wide storm of insistence upon continuation of the Civil Works as not only to assure the passage of the appropriations requested, but actually to give great impetus to proposals to spend a great deal more. In the House a strict rein over the large and tightly disciplined majority effected swift passage of the measure as introduced, but in the Senate it was actually delayed several days beyond the deadline indicated by the CWA—a deadline presumably deferred in the actual event by reason of the unusually cold weather and consequent contraction in outdoor activities—while proposals to provide much larger appropriations, running up to as much as 2.5 billions, were considered with a view to maintaining the activities undiminished until the next session (which, as some critics observed, would carry it through the November elections). In the end, however, the measure was enacted as requested by the President.

The CWA (of which Harry Hopkins, the able Administrator of Federal Emergency Relief, is the head) is proceeding, despite this replenishing of



News From The Department

THE Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, at a luncheon given by him for the Chiefs of Latin American Missions in Washington at the Carlton Hotel, on Monday, January 29, delivered an address in which, after saying that it gave him unusual pleasure at this first opportunity after his return from Montevideo to pay his respects in person to them, to thank them, and through them to their respective governments, for the really marvellous spirit of unity and cooperation uniformly exhibited throughout the period of the recent conference at Montevideo, he added:

"I think that soon both the skeptic and the pessimist will agree that the results of the recent conference are broader, deeper, and much more far-reaching than they thus far realize. The American nations at Montevideo thoroughly demonstrated the success of international conference as a method of settling important questions and advancing the general welfare of each and all."

Mrs. Hull, wife of the Secretary of State, was at home on January 31 at the Carlton Hotel. It was Mrs. Hull's first reception for the season, as she was with the Secretary during November, December and January attending the Montevideo Conference. The reception was held in the ball room of the hotel, which during the afternoon was crowded with visitors. At the tea table, assisting Mrs. Hull, were Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. William Phillips, Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, Mrs. Sumner Wells, Miss Jennie M. Moore (sister of Assistant Secretary R. Walton Moore), Mrs. James Clement Dunn, and Mrs. Lucille F. McMillan.

The name of Mr. R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, was by Departmental Order No. 578, signed by Secretary Hull on February

13, 1934, added to the members of the Board of Foreign Service Personnel.

The Secretary of State announced on February 1st that he had that day appointed Mr. James Clement Dunn to be Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, succeeding the Honorable William C. Bullitt, now Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Mr. Dunn has up to this appointment been Chief of the Division of Protocol and Conferences and will, in addition to the other duties of his new office, continue to exercise supervisory jurisdiction over that division as Chief of Protocol of the Department of State. Mr. Richard Southgate, Assistant Chief, will be in immediate charge of the division.

Mr. Dunn, after serving in the United States Navy during the World War, with the rank of Lieutenant and Aide to the Naval Attache at the American Embassy at Havana, entered the Department of State in 1919 and was subsequently appointed to the Diplomatic Service after examination September 5, 1919. He has served at the American Legations at Berne and Port-au-Prince, and with the American Embassies at Madrid, Brussels and London. Since 1931, Mr. Dunn has been on duty in the Department of State and has acted as Secretary to the American Delegation to the Fourth Pan American Commercial Conference, held in Washington in 1931; Secretary General to the American Delegation to the General Disarmament Conference at Geneva in 1932; Assistant at the First meeting of the Experts' Preparatory Committee for the International Monetary and Economic Conference held at Geneva in 1932; Secretary of the American Delegation, Monetary and Economic Conference in London, 1933; and he has recently returned from Montevideo, where he was on duty as Secretary General to the American Delegation to the Seventh International Conference of American States.



Dr. Cyril Wynne, chief of the new Division of Research and Publication, Department of State, delivered on December 28, at Washington, D. C., an address before the convention of the National Student Federation of America, on the subject of the promotion of friendship between the University students of Latin America and the United States. Among the many interesting statements made by Dr. Wynne, he said that a part of his duties related to the archives of the Department of State, which archives are available to "teachers, scholars, students who are candidates for the doctor's degree or its equivalent, and responsible persons" for whose use a well lighted room with 14 tables has been reserved; these tables are in constant use, sometimes there being as many as 20 research workers at a time using them. Among these research workers are quite a few students from Mexico, Central America and South America. Dr. Wynne further said that he had been very favorably impressed by these students; they were men of marked ability, with a very good educational background, and possessed of that grace and charm which is so characteristic of the Latin American; and he added, if the students from the United States who proceed to the universities of Latin America adapt themselves as readily to conditions in those institutions the principle of Pan-Americanism will have taken a great step forward.

Mr. John Farr Simmons, Foreign Service Officer of Class III, was designated by Departmental Order No. 576, of February 12, 1934, as Chief of the Visa Division, Department of State, effective as of that date. Mr. Simmons was Chief of that Division in 1929, after which in 1930 he was assigned as First Secretary at Mexico City, and later in July, 1932, went as Consul General at Cologne.

Mr. Willard L. Beaulac, Foreign Service Officer, Class V, now detailed to the Department, was, by Departmental Order of February 15, 1934, designated as Assistant Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs, effective as of that date.

David A. Salmon, the genial chief of the Division of Communications and Records, Department of State, was the recipient of many congratulations on his birthday, January 30. A luncheon was given in his honor by his office force. Secretary Hull sent Mr. Salmon a letter wishing him many happy returns of the day and expressing the hope that they might have Mr. Salmon with them in the Department for many years to come; Secretary Hull added that it gave him pleasure to say that the President (who was also celebrating his own birthday) had charged him to extend to Mr. Salmon his best wishes

and his congratulations on the years of splendid service he had given to the Department and to the Government. The Under Secretary of State, Mr. Phillips, and Assistant Secretaries Wilbur J. Carr and Sumner Wells also sent Mr. Salmon similar letters of warm congratulation. A card of birthday greetings from the staff of Mr. Salmon's office also gave the recipient much pleasure, as it stated that their good wishes were prompted by the fact that "year by year you are making others happy by your friendliness and cheer," which, considering the necessary rush and drive of that busy office, is indeed high commendation.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill arrived in New York, February 8, on the S. S. *Washington*. Mr. Merrill after his trip to Moscow with Ambassador Bullitt visited Berlin, Rome, Paris and London on business connected with the Foreign Service Buildings Office. He was joined at Naples by Mrs. Merrill.

The S. S. *Washington* on that trip to New York had a number of passengers connected with the Foreign Service. Consul Clement S. Edwards, from Bradford, England, who is about to retire, was on board accompanied by Mrs. Edwards and her mother. Mrs. Cortlandt Parker, wife of the military attaché at the American Embassy at London, was another passenger, as was also Mrs. C. Warwick Perkins, wife of the Consul at Warsaw, Poland; and Mr. Edward Page, father of Edward Page, Jr., language student at Paris.

Also travelling on that steamer were Consul Benjamin M. Hulley and Vice Consul and Mrs. George H. Barringer, from Dublin. Mr. Barringer had been ill with pneumonia, but suffered a relapse, so on his arrival in Washington he was taken direct to the hospital. Mrs. Barringer and her eldest child are staying temporarily as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill.

Consul A. W. Donegan was also a passenger on that steamer, returning to the United States on a brief leave of absence.

St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va., was on January 27 the scene of a charmingly interesting christening service of Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Alling's little daughter, Anne Priscilla, and of Katherine Eno, the daughter of Vice Consul and Mrs. James E. Henderson. A large number of friends of the parents were present, including Mrs. Stuart J. Fuller and Mrs. Clayton W. Aldridge, who were the godmothers, and Mr. Wallace Murray, the godfather of Anne Priscilla Alling; and Mrs. Ely E. Palmer and Mrs. Paul H. Alling, godmothers, and Earl L. Packer,



godfather of Katherine Eno Henderson. After the Church service a reception was held at the Alexandria residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alling.

The departure of Vice Consul and Mrs. James E. Henderson for Tallinn, Estonia, was much regretted by their many friends in Washington, where they have been stationed for several months. They were the guests of honor at a number of receptions prior to their departure, including one given by Mr. and Mrs. Earl L. Packer on Sunday, January 28, at the close of which a number of the guests went to the Union Depot to say goodbye to Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and little Katherine. They sailed from New York on January 31.

Glenn A. Smith, in charge of the Notarial Section, Division of Foreign Service Administration, celebrated on January 30 last the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entry into the Department. A beautiful bouquet of flowers was sent to Mr. Smith by Mr. Hengstler, chief of the Division.

Consul General and Mrs. Will L. Lowrie have purchased an old colonial house on South Royal Street, Alexandria, Va., which before occupancy they are going to remodel. It is directly across the street from the home purchased some time ago and remodeled by Diplomatic Secretary Eugene H. Dooman, who is now assigned to the Far Eastern Division. Consul General Lowrie returned recently from Frankfort-on-Main, and is on duty in the Department until March 31, when he will retire from the Service in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 23, 1931.

Consul and Mrs. Clement S. Edwards, who returned last month from Bradford, England, on leave of absence, have been visiting Washington, prior to Mr. Edwards' retirement from the Service on March 31, in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 23, 1931. They have rented a very charming old colonial mansion, known as "Hayfield," at Fredericksburg, Va., and are busy moving their furniture there.



Photo from A. P. Cruger

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA

Entrance to town from small pier to which travelers are brought in launches from vessels anchored in the roadstead. The Consulate is in the white building to the right of the photograph, bearing the sign "Diario de Noticias" (one of the two daily papers). From his windows the officer in charge can sweep the harbor at a glance and see just what vessels are in port. There is rarely a day that passes without the arrival of at least two, and sometimes three or four, large passenger steamers, either on pleasure cruises or on regular mail routes, to South America, South Africa, the Portuguese Colonies, the Dutch East Indies, or to New York, via the West Indies.

The Commercial Office

ALTHOUGH President Washington in 1790 appointed six American Consuls and ten Vice Consuls under general constitutional authority the activities of these officers were not definitely established until the passage by Congress of the Act of April 14, 1792. The provisions of this Act formally established the Consular Service and defined the duties of consular officers as relating to the protection of the interests of American citizens or "such as arise from the nature of the office under the general commercial law of nations." The exports from the United States had increased from \$20,205,156 in 1790 to \$101,189,082 in 1835, and the progress realized in this field was responsible for increased activity on the part of

the Department of State and consular officers in studying questions that might be of interest to American foreign trade interests abroad. In 1838 the Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, strongly urged the preparation of reports by consular officers of a distinctly commercial character. An instruction was accordingly sent to the field at that time requesting the submission, as occasion arose, of all information relating to the commercial policy of foreign countries, the nature and extent of the foreign trade interests involved and such suggestions as might be pertinent to extend the foreign trade of the United States with those regions.

The Act of August 16, 1842, required the Secretary of State to report annually to Congress such information communicated to him by Diplomatic and Consular officers during the preceding year as might be deemed valuable for public use. An annual statement was also required as to changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations.



Harris & Ewing

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

In transmitting to the House of Representatives on December 23, 1842, a report entitled "Changes in Commercial Systems of Foreign Nations Required by the Act of August 16, 1842," Secretary Webster made an appeal for a definite organization in the Department of State committed to the study of commercial and economic matters. A Superintendent of Statistics was authorized by the Act of August 18, 1856, and the Statistical Office under the direction of this official prepared and submitted to Congress reports relating to commercial affairs, tariffs and consular returns. While reports had previously been submitted to Congress at various times prior to the establishment of the Statistical Office, the report submitted by the Superintendent of Statistics in 1856 represents the first summary of the commercial activities of the Service prepared in a Division of the Department devoted exclusively to commercial and economic matters.

In 1870 Secretary Fish renamed the Statistical Office the Statistical Bureau and the Chief at that time was known as the Librarian of the Department. The Appropriation Act of June 20, 1874, provided for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics. The office continued under this title until the name was changed on July 1, 1897, by Secretary Sherman to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce was transferred to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor by virtue of the Act of February 14, 1903. This legislation also provided that an office should be maintained in the Department of State for the supervision of consular commercial reporting and for the dissemination of these reports. Secretary Hay on May 23,



1903, designated this office as the Bureau of Trade Relations.

The Bureau of Trade Relations became the Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser by the Departmental Order of September 30, 1912. On June 8, 1921, the section of the Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser in which consular and diplomatic reports were handled was transferred to the office of the Director of the Consular Service with the designation DC-2. This designation was changed to A4-C on July 9, 1924, and on December 15, 1924, to A-C/C. At the time of the transfer in 1921 the economic intelligence section of the Foreign Trade Adviser's Office was transferred to the present Economic Adviser's Office.

The Commercial Relations of the United States were prepared for publication in the office annually from 1856 until 1903. In 1880 Congress made available funds for printing more frequently the publications of the Department and especially the reports of consular officers. Volume I of Consular Reports appeared in 1881 and this publication was continued as a monthly issue. Special Consular Reports appeared in 1890 and the first volume consisted of reports, mostly commodity surveys around the world. Secretary Sherman on January 1, 1897, inaugurated the practice of issuing advance sheets of consular reports. These were published daily except Sundays and holidays and provided information in advance of the publication of the monthly volumes.

In 1903 following the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the activities of the Bureau of Trade Relations, as the office was known at that time, were limited to providing the Department of Commerce and Labor with economic and commercial information. The publication and dissemination of commercial information to business interests in the United States has, since that time, been a function of the Department of Commerce.

Among those who have been associated with the office at various times may be mentioned Consul General John Ball Osborne, Honorable Evan E. Young, now Vice President of the Pan American Airways System, Minister Julius G. Lay, Consul General Wesley Frost, Consul General Marion Letcher, Mr. Harry A. McBride, Minister Resident and Consul General Addison E. Southard, Consul General Frederick T. F. Dumont and Consul General John G. Erhardt. The present Chief of the Commercial Office, Mr. James J. Murphy, Jr., assumed charge on January 13, 1931, by virtue of Departmental Order No. 507.

FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE

The functions of the Office at the present time are as follows:

"The drafting of correspondence on consular trade promotion and reporting work and the direction of consular activity in this field; the censoring, grading, and criticizing of commercial and economic reports, as well as the distribution of economic data to the Department of Commerce, and to such other Government departments and organizations and non-Government organizations as may appropriately receive such reports; the coordinated grading of all consular political reports and the keeping of all related records, effected in cooperation with the geographical divisions; certifying to the division of foreign service personnel of the department the relative rank of each officer of career of the Foreign Service in commercial work to be entered upon his record; liaison office of the department with the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture, as well as other departments in all matters involving the cooperation of consular officers in procuring economic and commercial data.

"Transmits to the field the telegraphic and written instructions of the Secretary of Commerce to commercial attaches and trade commissioners of the Department of Commerce as well as the forwarding of the reports and correspondence prepared by these officers in the field to the Department of Commerce. The review of this correspondence for the purpose of coordinating questions of policy involved and the dissemination to interested divisions of the Department of State of such economic material submitted by commercial attaches and trade commissioners as may be of interest in connection with the general policy of the Department of State."

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL

There are approximately forty-five governmental agencies to which the Commercial Office distributes information received from the field. A special telephone service is maintained for the transmission of cabled messages, as soon as these are received from the code room, to the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture and to other interested organizations. Reports and despatches are forwarded daily by messenger service to the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture and the Treasury. Distribution of material for the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department is also effected by messenger. Distribution to other governmental organizations is made daily by third person notes dispatched through the mail.

The following table indicates, in part, the distribution of reports during the calendar year 1933:

	Total
Commerce	14,829
Chamber of Commerce	3,447
Agriculture	5,071
Treasury	3,252
M. I. D. (Consular)	2,634
M. I. D. (Political)	1,488
O. N. I. (Political)	825
Reports to field (Political)	934
Tariff Commission	5,565
Labor	1,299
By Third Person Notes	7,471

(Continued to page 153)



News From The Field

OTTAWA

The marriage of Miss Irene Helen Robbins, daughter of the United States Minister to Canada and Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins, to Alexander Cochran Forbes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Forbes, of Boston, Mass., took place at Ottawa on February 10, and is said to have been one of the most impressive weddings ever witnessed at that capital. Mr. Robbins is a first cousin of President Roosevelt, his mother, Mrs. Price Collier, of New York, and the President's mother being sisters. Mrs. James Roosevelt (the President's mother), Mrs. Price Collier and Mrs. Curtis Dall were all in Ottawa for the wedding; and guests from Washington, New York and Boston were also present in large numbers, many of them making the trip by special train. The Minister of Canada and Mrs. William Duncan Herridge were also in Ottawa for the wedding, guests of her brother, Prime Minister Bennett.

Msr. Joseph Charbonneau, vicar general of the diocese of Ottawa, performed the marriage ceremony, which took place in the drawing-room of the archbishop's palace, after which ceremony the couple received the nuptial blessing in the adjoining basilica, where the large company of guests were assembled.

The bridal couple left the basilica in picturesque state in the vice regal sled, painted white and drawn by six white horses ridden by Royal Canadian Mounted Police in their scarlet uniform.

A reception followed at the United States Legation, after which Mr. Forbes and his bride left for Lucerne-en-Quebec, and later on for Bermuda. They will be at home after March 1 at 404 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.

TORONTO

Consul General Emil Sauer addressed the Toronto Board of Trade on January 22nd. by request, upon the subject "The Life and Work of Franklin D. Roosevelt." His address, delivered to a large audience of Canadians, traced the President's activities from boyhood to the White House, dealing in a thorough and interesting manner with

the various influences in the life of the Chief Executive which contributed materially to his success, even when beset by physical infirmities that would have discouraged many another.

Practically all of the important Toronto dailies were pleased to report the Consul General's address at some length, the *Mail and Empire* recalling that Mr. Sauer had assured his hearers that President Roosevelt cherishes particularly kind and neighborly sentiments toward Canada. The *Toronto Globe* commented editorially on the address and the *Financial Post* described it as "a fascinating and penetrating analysis of the character and the objectives of Franklin D. Roosevelt," and quoted the speaker's words extensively.

H. M.

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

American Consulate General

The Honorable J. BUTLER WRIGHT, American Minister, Montevideo, Uruguay.

DEAR MR. MINISTER:

As we have known each other for a number of years, our Minister, Mr. Montgomery, suggested that I write you regarding a subject in which you at one time evinced great interest. Four years ago, on February 18, 1930, to be exact, you wrote a letter to the Editor of the JOURNAL describing the consolidated offices which you had effected in Budapest.

When you came to Hungary as American Minister in 1927, the Legation Chancery was in one part of the city and the Consulate General in another. In 1928 a Commercial Attaché was attached to the Legation and that official opened a third U. S. establishment in the business section of the city. You succeeded in bringing these offices together in one centrally situated building—the Legation on the third floor and the offices of the Consulate General and Commercial Attaché on the second floor.

Your pioneer work made possible a further consolidation of the offices. The office of the Commercial Attaché was closed last year and in the fall arrangements were made to move the Legation



Chancery and Consulate General to even more attractive offices and at no increase in rent. We moved on January 19, 1934, to Szabadság tér No. 12 which is only about three blocks from the former quarters. The Legation and Consulate General occupy adjoining rooms, with one reception room for both, on the second floor, and all the Legation offices overlook "Freedom Square," the most attractive park, as you will recall, in the city.

The entrance is spacious and dignified and leads only to our offices, other occupants of the building using the entrance on another street which is also used by applicants for visas.

We have of course continued the central telephone system for both offices. However, the one which has just been installed in our new quarters is an improvement over the one in the old quarters in that outside and inter-office calls are all made over the telephone thus doing away with the old buzzer system.

The close collaboration between the two offices which you inaugurated and described in your article has been maintained and we hope that some day you will return to Budapest to meet again many old friends and to personally inspect the Government's combined quarters.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES B. STEWART.

GUAYAQUIL

When Secretary Hull decided to visit La Libertad, Ecuador, on January 13, last, in his passage up the West Coast of South America, he was met by Consul General Harold B. Quarton and Vice Consul Philip K. Tattersall who went to La Libertad by plane to accompany and introduce the official Ecuadoran delegation which consisted of Dr. Ernesto Chacón, Under Secretary for For-



Photo by H. D. Clum

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

eign Affairs; Sr. Rodolfo Baquerizo Moreno, Governor of the Province of Guayas; Colonel Ricardo Astudillo, Chief of the Fourth Military Zone; Dr. Pérez Serrano, Director of Protocol of the Foreign Office, and Dr. José de la Cuadra, Secretary of the Governor of Guayas.

Dr. José Maria Velasco Ibarra, President Elect of Ecuador, called at the Consulate General on January 25, last, in return for a visit paid to the Ecuadoran statesman by the Consular Corps at Guayaquil. The call was made at the Consulate General as a matter of courtesy because Consul General Harold B. Quarton was acting Dean of the Consular Corps.

Recent visitors at Guayaquil include Ambassador Hal H. Sevier who spent a day here in proceeding to his post at Santiago, Chile. Another visitor was Vice Consul Garrett G. Ackerson, Jr., who, recently transferred to Copenhagen, Denmark, arrived by plane from Lima, Peru, to meet the *Santa Barbara* and Mrs. Ackerson who was travelling north with Secretary Hull's party.

According to news received from Minister William Dawson, he and Mrs. Dawson are expected back at their post, Quito, about March 15, next.

Mrs. Mary Chapin, wife of Sel-



Photo by H. D. Clum

VIEW OF RIVER-FRONT PARK,
GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR



CONSUL GENERAL LEWIS W. HASKELL

den Chapin, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, recently spent a few days in Guayaquil as guest of her friends, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hope Norton of New York.

ZURICH

Dr. Lewis W. Haskell, having reached the retirement age, retired from the Foreign Service on the last day of the old year.

Dr. Haskell was the guest of honor together with the Consuls General of France, Spain and Italy, who are also leaving Zurich, at a *diner d'adieu* given by the Consular Corps at the Hotel Baur au Lac on the evening of December 29th. Dr. Haskell and his French, Spanish and Italian colleagues, were each presented with a beautiful silver tray inscribed with their names and the date, as a token of esteem and as a souvenir of their stay in Zurich.

In commemoration of his retirement and of almost five years' service at his last post at Zurich, Switzerland, the officers and staff of the Consulate General presented Dr. Haskell with a handsome silver tray as a mark of their esteem and affection. When making the presentation, Consul Maurice W. Altaffer gave expression to the sentiments of all the donors in speaking of the honor it had been to serve under such a chief, and of the pride that they had all felt of the appreciative letter which Dr. Haskell had received from the Secretary of State.

Another presentation made to Dr. Haskell was that of a beautiful silver cigar box, the gift of certain Foreign Service Officers who had served

under him at various periods, namely: John W. Bailey, Jr., William E. De Courcy, Hugh S. Fullerton, Robert D. Longyear, and Robert B. Macatee.

Mrs. Haskell will be particularly missed by the American Woman's Club for which, as Honorary President, she has done especially valuable work in re-organizing and launching it as a body representative of the highest type and ideals of American women in their clubs in foreign countries. On leaving Zurich, Mrs. Haskell was presented by the Club with a beautiful embroidered luncheon set.

NAPLES

On December 8, 1933, Vice Consul and Mrs. Claude H. Hall departed for the United States on board the S. S. *West Ikonk*. What part of the United States they were to land on, was unknown at the time of their departure, but the captain of the vessel prophesied that they might touch at either Savannah or Tampa. Consul Alfred T. Nester, who arrived here with his family on December 22, 1933, to spend the Christmas holidays with Consul General and Mrs. du Bois, stated that the *West Ikonk* had arrived safely at Palermo, and so far all went well.

United States Public Health Past Assistant Surgeon Paul A. Neal and Mrs. Neal and their Naples born baby Paul Whittaker Neal left on December 10, 1933, for Washington, D. C.

Consul and Mrs. Ralph A. Boernstein arrived from home leave in the United States on the S. S. *Excambion*, while Consul Howard F. Withey arrived from Tunis with his family on December 22, 1933.

Passing through Naples during December were the Honorable and Mrs. James Farley, Mrs. Charles MacVeagh, mother of the American Minister to Greece, and Consuls Roy Bower, from Singapore, John Corrigan, from Venice, and Alexander Sloan, from Jerusalem.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank F. Thweat, Jr., U. S. P. H. S., arrived at Naples on January 13, 1934, to replace Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Gregg, who are proceeding to Dublin.

On January 13, 1934, Mrs. Keith Merrill arrived on the S. S. *Rex* and was met by Mr. Merrill and Consul General du Bois. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill stayed for lunch at the Consul General's and then proceeded to Rome on the same day.

The American Ambassador to Rome, the Honorable Breckinridge Long, paid a short visit to Naples from January 18 to January 20, 1934, when he came here to meet his sister, Mrs. Margaret Chatfield, arriving on the S. S. *Empress of Britain*. On January 19, 1934, the Ambassador paid a visit to



the Consulate General and met personally every member of the staff, and saw the wheels in operation on a comparatively busy day.

A Finnish training ship, the *S. S. Soumen Gousten*, was recently in the harbor at Naples for a short visit. On January 21, 1934, the date of sailing from Naples, the Consul General and the Finnish Consul sailed some 8 miles out with it, leaving the vessel on a motor launch. For the Consul General's benefit the Captain had the vessel put under full sail, including all square sails, and then had all the sails furled to the bare poles in 13 minutes.

Brigadier General William W. Harts, retired, formerly Military Attaché at the American Embassy in Paris, France, accompanied by his daughter, have taken up their residence in Florence for the winter months, during which period Miss Harts contemplates continuing her art studies.

H. M. B., JR.

MILAN

Consul Homer Brett left Milan on December 20th for home leave, travelling via Paris and Havre. Although permission arrived too late to be home by Christmas, he was met at New York by Mrs. Brett, who has been living at Washington since last September, and by his daughter, Julia, who has been attending Hood College. They immediately proceeded to West Point, where Consul Brett's son, Homer Brett, Jr., is a cadet.

Francis White, Minister to Czechoslovakia, called at the consulate on his way back to Prague, having taken an automobile trip in Italy.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul Dean Thompson spent some three weeks of their vacation touring through Switzerland, Austria and Hungary.

Consul E. Talbot Smith recently climbed from Breuil (2,000 meters) to the Refugio Principe di Piemonte (3,330 meters) on skis. The peak of the Matterhorn is on this ridge, though higher (4,478 meters).

E. T. S.

SINGAPORE

Among the distinguished visitors to the Consulate General in the last month or two were, the present Minister to Siam, Hon. James M. Baker, who arrived in Singapore by the *S. S. President Johnson* accompanied by his goddaughter and secretary, Miss Ruth M. Hutchison. Vice Consul Affeld turned his car to good account for the occasion and accompanied Mr. Baker on his sight-seeing tour of Singapore Island.

Former Ambassador to Germany, Hon. Jacob Gould Shurman, accompanied by his grandson, Jacob Gould Shurman, III, passed through Singapore on their way around the world. While here they were entertained at a dinner party by Mr.



Consul E. Talbot Smith (left) at the Refugio Principe di Piemonte. The Matterhorn is seen in the distance. Mr. Smith has tied his seal skins around him, ready for the descent; they are used under the skis on the ascent so that the skis will not slip backwards.

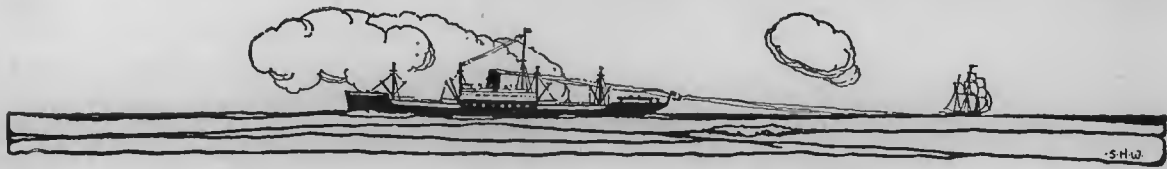
Keblinger. The next day, Consul General Keblinger and the Shurmans had tiffin at Government House with H. E. Sir Cecil and Lady Clementi.

The Service has been extraordinarily in evidence lately. Consul Dale W. Maher stopped off for a few days on his way from Hongkong to his new post in Medan, and about the same time Vice Consul and Mrs. Randolph Higgs arrived and departed, with practically no breathing spell, for their new post at Soerabaya.

When Vice Consul and Mrs. Sidney H. Brown arrived from Rotterdam on their way to Batavia, it happened that by the same ship arrived former Vice Consul Ernest Black whose last post was in Hongkong. At a tiffin tendered by Vice Consul Edward Anderson, these visitors, with friends from Virginia, were introduced to real Malay curry. Mr. Black was on his way to see whether a certain elephant trap had been received in good order in Medan by Consul Maher. It was not discovered whether elephant trapping would be a week-end sport or an avocation in Sumatra.

Consul General Keblinger was invited by the Department of Post and Telegraphs in Malaya to

(Continued to page 147)



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 13, 1934, and up to February 10, 1934:

(Date in parenthesis is that of announcement to the press.)

Career

Pursuant to Executive Order of December 27, 1933, and the provisions of Section 12 of the Act of February 23, 1931, Mr. Clayson W. Aldridge of New York, now an officer of the Department of State, has been reinstated as American Foreign Service Officer, effective January 11, 1934. (January 27, 1934.)

Mr. Burton Y. Berry of Fowler, Indiana, Third Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey, assigned to Teheran, Persia, as American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation. (January 27, 1934.)

Mr. Alfred T. Burri of Mt. Vernon, New York, American Consul at Basel, Switzerland, will retire from the Foreign Service, effective beginning February 1, 1934. (January 27, 1934.)

The resignation of Mr. Claude A. Buss of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Nanking, China, has been accepted, to be effective on or about February 1, 1934. (January 27, 1934.)

George H. Butler of Evanston, Ill., now Third Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile, designated Third Secretary and Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay. (February 10, 1934.)

Pursuant to Executive Order of December 27, 1933, and the provisions of Section 12 of the Act of February 23, 1931, Mr. Walton C. Ferris of Wisconsin, now an officer of the Department of State, has been reinstated as American Foreign Service Officer, effective January 11, 1934. (January 27, 1934.)

Mr. James E. Henderson of San Francisco, California, now on duty in the Department of State, assigned to Tallinn, Estonia, as American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation. (January 27, 1934.)

Pursuant to Executive Order of December 27,

1933, and the provisions of Section 12 of the Act of February 23, 1931, Mr. A. Dana Hodgdon of Maryland, now an officer of the Department of State, has been reinstated as American Foreign Service Officer, effective January 11, 1934. (January 27, 1934.)

Robert Y. Jarvis of Los Angeles, Calif., now Second Secretary and Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, assigned American Consul at Antofagasta, Chile. (February 10, 1934.)

Mr. Graham H. Kemper of Lexington, Kentucky, American Consul at Hamilton, Bermuda, assigned American Consul General at Rome, Italy. (January 27, 1934.)

Mr. Arthur L. Richards of Pasadena, California, Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Teheran, Persia, assigned as American Vice Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine. (January 27, 1934.)

Mr. Stanley G. Slavens of Austin, Texas, American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, assigned to Baghdad, Iraq, as American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation. (January 27, 1934.)

Robert B. Streeper of Columbus, Ohio, now Third Secretary and Consul at Teheran, Persia, assigned American Consul at Nairobi, East Africa. (February 10, 1934.)

Mr. Cyril L. F. Thiel of Chicago, Illinois, American Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine, assigned as American Consul at Helsingfors, Finland. (January 27, 1934.)

Mr. Roger Culver Tredwell of Bloomington, Indiana, American Foreign Service Officer now detailed to the Department of State, will retire from the Foreign Service, effective at the close of Business January 31, 1934. (January 27, 1934.)

David Williamson of Colorado Springs, Colo., now Second Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland. (February 10, 1934.)

Non-Career

Robert T. Cowan of Texas, American Vice Consul at Nantes, France, appointed Vice Consul at Lyon, France. (February 10, 1934.)



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Mr. Joseph A. Springer, American Vice Consul, retired, died at Habana, Cuba, on January 17, 1934. (January 27, 1934.)

Mr. Lincoln C. Reynolds, American Vice Consul at Foochow, China, appointed American Vice Consul, at Shanghai, China. (January 27, 1934.)

RUSSIAN NOTES

The Department of State made the following announcement on February 8, 1934, of the personnel that had been selected for the American Embassy and Consulate General in Moscow:

John C. Wilcy, Counselor, transferred from the Department of State.

George C. Hanson, Consul General, transferred from Harbin.

Loy W. Henderson, Second Secretary, transferred from the Department of State.

A. Dana Hodgdon, Consul, transferred from the Department of State.

Harold Shantz, Consul, transferred from Nairobi.

Angus I. Ward, Consul, transferred from Tientsin.

George F. Kennan, Third Secretary, now at Moscow.

Bertel E. Kuniholm, Third Secretary, transferred from the Department of State.

Charles E. Bohlen, Vice Consul, transferred from Paris.

Elbridge Durbrow, Vice Consul, transferred from Bucharest.

E. Lee Murray, of Maryland, Chief Clerk, transferred from the Legation at Peiping.

George C. Minor, of West Virginia, Disbursing Officer, transferred from Paris.

OTHER PERSONNEL:

Chauncey L. Simering, of New York.
Fred E. Waller, of Michigan.
Philip F. Cherp, of Minnesota.
Arne A. Kock, of Massachusetts (transferred from Helsingfors).

Henry W. Antheil, Jr., of New Jersey.
Victor F. Sheronas, of Pennsylvania.
George J. Vulumano, of Pennsylvania.
Bartley P. Gordon, of Massachusetts.
Charles C. Skinner, of California.
Lucien H. Hurteau, of Rhode Island.
Ellis A. Johnson, of Massachusetts (transferred from Danzig).

Tyler Kent, of Virginia.



In addition to the foregoing, it is understood that the staff of the Embassy at Moscow will include Captain Nimmer, Acting Naval Attache, and Lieutenant White, the Assistant Military Attache, who is an aviator and will operate the plane which is being taken to Moscow. Captain Nimmer will be accompanied by his wife.

Ambassador Bullitt will have a separate residence, which was recently the reception house of the Central Executive Committee; while the Embassy and Consulate staff will have their quarters in the Savoy Hotel until a building now under construction, rented by the American Government, is ready for occupancy about May 1st. This new building will contain about 80 rooms, sufficient for the offices and living quarters of the entire staff. The building occupied by Mr. Bullitt is situated about a mile from the center of Moscow, facing a park dominated by a quaint old church. It is a two-story, comfortable house and contains about 20 rooms. It is also about a mile distant from the building under construction mentioned above.

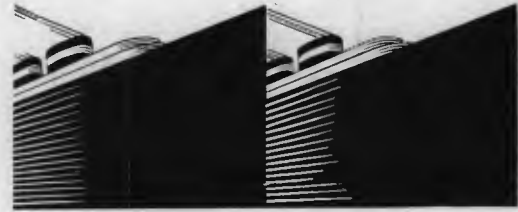
Although at the present time only the Embassy and the consular office at Moscow are being established, Under Secretary Phillips recently told the House Appropriations Committee that later it will be necessary to station consuls in Leningrad, Vladivostok and probably Odessa, and possibly one in the Caucasus.

Ambassador Bullitt announced that everyone in the Embassy at Moscow must learn to speak Russian. There will be regular evening classes for the study of Russian, and those who do not become proficient within a certain fixed period will return home. It is of interest, in this connection, to note that Messrs. Kennan, Kunihom, and Bohlen are language students and have already completed a course of study of the Russian language. Messrs. Hanson, Ward, Henderson and Durbrow, as well as several members of the clerical staff, have also acquired a knowledge of the language. Mr. Bullitt is also desirous that his staff shall establish close friendly relationship with many Russians and not spend most of their time with other Americans and diplomats of other countries stationed at Moscow.

It is hoped that arrangements may be made for the establishment of a commissary for the importation of foodstuffs and other necessities for the use of the official staff. A special refrigerator car containing meats, dairy products, and other perishables will probably be sent to Moscow at regular intervals from a neighboring country.

It is understood that Moscow offers in the way of diversion excellent theatrical productions, opera, ballet and other musical attractions, as well as many valuable and interesting art collections.

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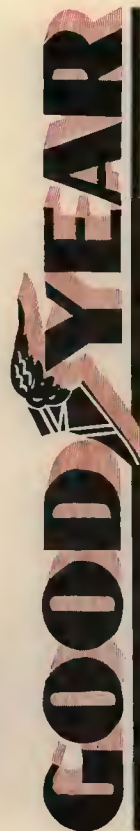
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DIPLOMATIC NOMINATIONS

The United States Senate received on February 10, 1934, the nomination of J. Butler Wright, of Wyoming (now American Minister to Uruguay), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Czechoslovakia; and also the nomination of George S. Messersmith, of Delaware (now American Consul General at Berlin), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Uruguay.

European Information Center and occasionally act as diplomatic courier. The European Information Center is headed by Robert T. Pell."

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER
Room 115, Department of State

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The Security Storage Company, of Washington, D. C., which has been so faithful a supporter of the JOURNAL for many years, has the following interesting statement in its 28th annual report: "There is romance in the travels of the Company's lift vans which are used largely in overseas shipments. In these vans during the past year have been moved the effects of 10 Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States to their posts abroad in England, France, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Rumania, Greece, Costa Rica, Argentina, and of an almost equal number of returning Chiefs of Mission, foreign diplomats and many others of lesser rank. By these vans removals have been handled on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and many cities in between, to a great variety of destinations in the far places of the world."

BIRTHS

A daughter, Gretchen Ellen Anne Butrick, was born on November 23, 1933, at Shanghai, China, to Consul and Mrs. Richard P. Butrick.

A son, Cyrus Maximovitsh Follmer, was born on December 14, 1933, at Berlin, Germany, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Cyrus B. Follmer.

A daughter, Barbara Lee Burke, was born on December 30, 1933, at Foochow, China, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Gordon Lee Burke.

A son, Edwin Peter Earnest, was born on January 1, 1934, at Edinburgh, Scotland, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Edwin B. Earnest.

A daughter, Nancy Joan Reveley, was born on January 27, 1934, at Leipzig, Germany, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul J. Reveley.

A son, Richard Wales Signor, was born on February 8, 1934, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Wales W. Signor. Mr. Signor is stationed at Nassau, Bahamas.

Announcement was made in the interesting January issue of *The Foreign Service Record*, (published monthly by the Federal Employees Union No. 349, Paris), that "First-Lieutenant William S. Biddle, 3d, assumed his new duties at the Embassy, Paris, as assistant military attache. With Lieutenant R. H. Hillenkoetter, assistant naval attache, Lieutenant Biddle in addition to his regular duties will work in cooperation with the

MARRIAGES

Scotten-Bryant. Married on December 21, 1933, at Saigon, Cochin-China, Vice Consul William Everett Scotten, of California, and Miss Josephine Bryant, of El Paso, Texas.



IN MEMORIAM



JOSEPH ALDEN SPRINGER

The JOURNAL regrets to announce the death of Vice Consul Joseph Alden Springer, which occurred at his home in Habana, Cuba, on January 17, 1934.

Mr. Springer was born in Portland, Maine, May 17, 1844. He came of colonial and revolutionary stock, being a descendant of John Alden, and of Judge Edmund Quincy, who was sent on a mission to the Court of St. James by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and of Captain Nathaniel Springer, Major Daniel Jackson and Edmund Quincy, who served in the War of 1776.

After education in the United States, Mr. Springer was on June 1, 1867, appointed Consular Agent at Cardenas, Cuba. Then, after examination, he was appointed by General Grant on January 8, 1870, as one of the original thirteen Consular Clerks. Appointed Vice Consul General at Habana, August 21, 1885, he remained at that post until American consular officers in Cuba were recalled prior to the outbreak of the War with Spain, at which time he was attached to the Department of State at Washington. No consular officers being required under American intervention in Cuba, Mr. Springer resigned and became Commissioner of Deeds at Habana for various States; he also opened a branch

of a Canadian bank in that city and acted as director. Later he resigned that position and was again appointed Vice Consul at Habana, February 6, 1915, which position he held until his retirement in August, 1930.

During his long period of service in Cuba, Mr. Springer became well known and respected by persons in all walks of life, and, as stated in an editorial in the *Washington Star*, "the Cuban people highly esteemed this grand old man of the American Consular Service, and he leaves a revered name in the island." In 1928, in recognition of his services in the interests of Cuban liberty, he was made an honorary member of the Cuba National Society of Exiled Revolutionaries and was decorated by the Cuban Assistant Secretary of State with the medal of Marti. He was also an honorary member of the American Chamber of Commerce, and of Habana Camp No. 1 of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Mr. Springer is survived by his three sisters, Miss Mary, Miss Grace, and Miss Inez Springer, who reside at Avenida Wilson No. 97, in the Vedado, Habana. Sincere sympathy is extended to them.

Henry L. Bryan, former editor of the laws, and connected with the Department of State for many years, died suddenly in Washington on January 21, 1934.

Mr. Bryan was born in this city on February 25, 1853. He received his education in Columbian College, now George Washington University, and Georgetown University. From Georgetown he obtained the degree of master of laws. He served in the United States Army from 1871 to 1874, and for the two following years in the War Department. From 1877 to 1885 he acted as clerk to the Senate Committee on Finance, Private Land Claims, and Engrossed Bills; he then became private secretary to Secretary of State Bayard. From 1886 to 1889 he was editor of the laws, Department of State. From 1891 to 1893 he was the first secretary of the Bureau of American Republics, now the Pan-American Union. For four years thereafter he was again editor of the laws, Department of State. He then practiced law in Washington until 1902, when he was appointed assistant law clerk in the Department of State, and worked, editing the United States statutes at large, in collaboration with James T. DuBois (his brother-in-law), then law clerk in the Department and afterwards minister to Colombia. In 1909 Mr. Bryan was appointed law clerk and held that position until, after having been given extensions of service beyond the retirement age, he was finally obliged by ill health to retire in 1928.



its coffers, with the previously indicated intention to taper its activities off by an average weekly reduction in its forces of four hundred thousand until the entire employment of four millions is terminated by May first. It is expected that those laid off will be absorbed into other employment in consequence of seasonal increases in activity, more permanent business revival, and expanded construction of public works. Among projects of the latter program on which work has actually commenced is the electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Washington, D. C., and Wilmington, Del., which on completion within twelve months will mean electrical operation from Washington to New York.

Whether the termination of the CWA will be effected according to plan as successfully as the launching of that immense program was accomplished remains to be seen; it is understood that the reduction will be tempered, or alleviated by emergency relief aid, if it is not offset by increased employment elsewhere, in accordance with the President's announced intention to let no person go hungry in this land choked with plenty. It is too early to pass judgment on the CWA. Perhaps the reduction in the surplus of butter, from 135 million pounds in storage on December 1, 1933 (against a normal of 34 millions) to 71 millions on February 1 was in part one of the ramified effects of the spending of CWA wages. The organization was set up with amazing rapidity which necessarily entailed some of the defects of mushroom growth, but beyond question it brought benefits proportioned to the daring imagination of its conception and the intelligent and skilful leadership of its execution, and future benefits are yet to be reaped from the lessons it taught in the handling of an unemployment problem which will surely require national attention for years to come.

In Washington the CWA will be remembered at least for the final removal of the unsightly old Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown, abandoned since the completion a decade ago of the Francis Scott Key Bridge across the Potomac a few feet down the river.

Among other developments worthy of fuller treatment than the brief mention which is all that space here permits are: the continuation, for a third period of six months, of the Civilian Conservation Corps, earliest and among the most interesting of the new measures by which our transition from a pioneer to a civilized economic status is being aided, employing 300,000 young men upon the conservation of our forest and other natural resources; a five-to-four Supreme Court decision upholding, as an emergency measure, a Minnesota mortgage moratorium statute—a deci-

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sion generally hailed as foreshadowing the upholding by the Court of the Federal Government's emergency measures for economic recovery; a preliminary report by the Coordinator of Railroads intimating the probability of ultimate taking over of the system by the Government but recommending for the time being continuation of the present status to give it every chance of becoming adequate to the nation's needs; and the cancellation by the Postmaster General, as of February 19, of all air-mail subsidy contracts on grounds of collusion and irregularity in their award, followed by an executive order charging the Army air service with the carrying of the air mails for the period of "emergency" pending the establishment of a new permanent arrangement. The cancellation of these contracts has raised a storm of controversy, and the whole story is not yet told.

The National Recovery Administration, having covered the country with a network of more than 275 codes of fair competition, is now turning its attention to a review to remedy such lopsidedness as may be found to have developed in the first rush to get the code system established. A meeting in Washington of the "code authorities"—the agencies through which the codes are applied—has been called for March 5, to be preceded by public meetings for the hearing of all complaints or suggestions relative to the NRA, and in view of growing criticism in recent months in regard to the controversial labor clauses and the consumer's interest, there should be interesting developments. A recent Department of Labor statement estimates that since March 1, 1933, not quite 2.4 millions have returned to industrial employment. Total unemployment at its peak has variously been estimated, according to definition and method, at from twelve to sixteen millions.

As the foregoing review suggests, the elements of primary interest in the nation's economic development are still almost entirely confined to Federal Government activities. The most recent reviews of current business conditions point to a continuing general revival over recent weeks, notably in the production of electric power and of steel, the latter influenced by a pick-up in orders from automobile manufacturers, the expansion of whose operations had been delayed by production difficulties, and by a long-deferred revival of railroad rail and equipment orders financed with government aid. This covers too recent a period to show in the Federal Reserve Board indices; the latest available of the latter, covering December, show a reversal in the decline since July in industrial production as well as a levelling off of the decline since September in factory employment and payrolls at a rate not far

below the peak. Continuing the table published in the January issue, the December figures (with November figures in parentheses) are: production of manufactures (71) 73; factory employment (72) 72; factory payrolls (54) 53; department store sales (65) 68; construction contracts awarded (48) 61. (N. B. Where a later statement is different from an earlier, e. g., index of November construction contracts awarded given last month as 51, the earlier figure was preliminary and the later is final and correct.) The nature of 1933 Christmas shopping is suggested in the index of department store sales before adjustment for seasonal variation, which was 119 against 75 in November, and 106 in December, 1932.

The Treasury statement as of February 10 indicated total federal expenditures of 1,163 million dollars since January first, of which 819 were emergency expenditures. The latter, while continuing the increasing rate of recent months, will have to be stepped up considerably if the total of 6,972 forecast in the budget message for the current six months is to be reached by July first. The tapering off of the CWA expenditures of seventy millions a week, or about one-half of the 819 millions, will of course augment the degree of expansion in other expenditures necessary if the total anticipated is to be reached.

CONVICTION OF ALIENS GUILTY OF VISA FRAUDS

On January 9, 1934, Joseph Vapnak, alias Szmul Dawid Held, and Jacob Katzkowitz, alias Mojzesz Handwerker, were tried and convicted in the District Court for the Eastern District of New York. The former was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and the latter for a year and one day, and both were ordered deported at the expiration of the sentences. Both had become naturalized American citizens since their arrival in the United States. Their naturalization certificates were canceled from the bench at the time the sentences were pronounced.

These two persons entered the United States on forged immigration visas and documents copied from visas issued by an American consular officer. It is believed that the decision will receive wide circulation through the usual underground channels and will have a good effect in discouraging fraudulent visa operations.

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Cables

Mackay Radio



Photo by H. S. Villard

TRI-MOTOR FORD OF PENNSYLVANIA AIR LINES LOADING MAIL AND PASSENGERS FOR CLEVELAND AT WASHINGTON AIRPORT

TRANSPORT BY AIR IN THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 119)

States and at 147 airports in thirty-three countries and colonies of the southern Americas, in connection with which they operated their own two-way radio facilities and weather tabulation departments. The mileage just mentioned, of course, includes more than one trip daily; actually, the length of the routes traversed in purely domestic service, which were made the subject of the Government's cancellation order, totaled approximately 27,000 miles.

Not many people, perhaps, are aware of the extent to which the air mail system, with its complement of passenger and express services, has been developed in the United States, or of the remarkable strides made since 1927, when the Post Office Department completed the transfer to private concerns of all the air routes it was then operating. Nowhere in the world has the air transportation industry made a better showing in performance, in which connection a few more facts and figures may not be amiss. In 1927, there were 1,222,843 pounds of air mail transported, while by 1931 this amount had soared to 9,351,195 pounds. The temporary increase in domestic air mail postage since July 1, 1932, was held to have affected normal growth in the volume of mail poundage, so that for the calcu-

lar year 1933 it is estimated that only 7,665,000 pounds were transported. Even so, these figures graphically reveal the degree to which the public has become accustomed to use the air mail as a time saving device, and it is a favorite comment of those interested in the service that, if two letters are dropped into the chute of an office building in New York at the close of a business day, one addressed to a person in the same building and the other to a person in Omaha, both will be delivered at the same time. New York itself boasts of seven billion dollars' worth of interest-bearing and other commercial documents air-mailed into that city during 1933 in order to save time.

Call them by whatever name you like, Government subsidies for air as well as ocean borne mail at the present time are coming in for plenty of criticism and it is likely that the entire scheme of payments will in the future be revised. These payments, however, have been decreasing each year in proportion to the number of miles flown and it is not improbable that in the course of time revenues from air mail postage would balance or surpass these subsidies. Average payments made in 1929 were \$1.09 a mile, which dropped progressively to 54 cents a mile in 1933, while because of drastic reductions in appropriations it was calculated that the average for 1934 would be about 33 cents a mile. Whether these sums were excessive in return



for the service rendered in a new and comparatively undeveloped method of transporting the mails is a question that is being thoroughly threshed out in the Senate investigation now in full swing. Also a problem is whether the air lines, in their present stage of development, are able to maintain current operations without help in the form of Government subsidies. More than 50 per cent of air transport earnings come from the mail contracts, according to the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, and in 1932, the last year for which figures are available, 66 per cent of income came from that source.

The practice of shipping by air express has become commonplace virtually overnight and in some cities the shipments are said to have increased 400 per cent during 1933. Perishable food, flowers, machine parts and emergency supplies of all kinds are among the principal articles expressed by air, but almost everything accepted for ordinary surface express is eligible for transport in airplanes. In the last three years the growth in volume of air express shipments has been phenomenal; 835,164 pounds were carried in 1931, 1,324,428 pounds in 1932, and approximately 1,660,000 pounds in 1933. To gain a clearer picture of this rapid increase it should be borne in mind that the air express branch of the service in 1926 was represented by an insignificant 6,467 pounds.

Passenger traffic in the air has grown no less impressively than the transport of mail and express. Since 1926, when the cruising speed of the average transport plane was 100 miles an hour, the modern air liner has undergone changes in design which make 180 miles an hour the usual and not the exceptional rate of travel. And those who have not yet flown in one of the latest aerial Pullmans have little idea of the refinements in comfort, safety and reliability that have been introduced—in minimizing the noise of propeller and motor, the use of roomy cabins and comfortable seats, in the serving of meals in the air, and in all-round efficiency born of actual experience and experimentation. Every improvement known to science has been brought into play in the matter of safety, such as the constant use of the two-way plane and ground radio telephone; directive radio beam equipment when the pilot is unable to see the beacons on the surface; the radio airport localizer for bringing the plane directly over an airport

when it is obscured by fog; and the radio landing beam on which a plane may glide down to a safe landing on an airport when the pilot cannot see outside. A highly trained ground personnel—on most airlines there are six persons employed on the ground for every pilot in the air—devotes its whole attention to keeping planes up to the mark and on schedule, and after every flight a crack squad of mechanics goes over each item of equipment with a definite list of things to check and report upon. To the fact that for every hour spent in the air the average transport is in the hands of specialists two hours is ascribed a larger measure of the success of the air lines in completing more than 95 per cent of their scheduled mileage annually. And, it should be remembered, more than 40 per cent of the transport flying done in the United States today is done not in the daytime but at night.

Authorities are fond of quoting facts and figures to demonstrate the scope of modern air transportation. Air lines in the United States, it is said, have increased the number of station stops from 23 cities in 1926 to 178 at the end of 1933 and now serve communities which are trading areas for 75,000,000 persons, or 60 per cent of the population. The international lines—which really means Pan-American Airways—form a link through an elaborate system of schedules between the principal industrial and commercial centers of the United States and 104 cities in 32 countries to the south, serving trading areas with an aggregate population of 86,000,000 persons outside the United States. And when it comes to this Latin American area, the statistics fly thick and fast. Pan-American, which five years ago inaugurated its Miami-Havana service, has a network of 32,000 miles, 147 land or marine



Photo by H. S. Villard

EASTERN AIR TRANSPORT "CONDOR" LANDING AT WASHINGTON
EN ROUTE FROM MIAMI TO NEW YORK



airports, its own machine shops and repair bases, and a private chain of 78 ground radio control and weather stations. In that period the company has carried nearly a quarter of a million passengers over some 73 million miles, has handled 12 million pounds of mail and cargo, and, proudest of all, is its record of having completed 99.678 per cent of all flights on schedule.

In five years, the domestic and international air lines nearly trebled the total length of their routes, from 16,667 miles in 1928 to 47,595 miles in 1933, while the number of municipal and commercial airports mounted from 733 to 1,203. To keep pace with this expansion, the Department of Commerce increased the number of miles of airways lighted for night flying from a mere 4,500 miles in 1927 to 19,800 miles in 1933, and today maintains on this federal airway system 81 radio range beacons and 1,988 million-candle-power lighted beacons, each of which can be seen thirty miles away. Considering that air transportation is still a very young industry, the point to which it has already advanced is enough to make one stop and wonder what the next five years will bring forth. Prior to 1918 it was entirely a military experiment, and from then until 1929 it was in the throes of further experiment, both Government and civil, with the air mail as the nucleus of development. The latter year may be taken as the beginning of the nation-wide system which is carrying passengers and express today and which, in ever increasing measure, is receiving the support of the traveling public.

When one glances back over the early marks established in cross-country or speed flying, the progress of these last few years is nothing less than amazing. Does anyone remember the laborious flight across the continent of "Bob" Fowler in 1912, when he hopped by innumerable stages from Jacksonville to San Diego? It took him just 151 days of heart-rending toil to accomplish that feat. Today, the coast to coast schedule for air mail, passengers and express is 18 hours and 30 minutes. It was only a little over ten years ago that Macready and Kelly hung up a world's record for non-stop flight by traveling 2,516 miles between New York and San Diego, yet the non-stop mark today is more than double that figure. Those who can think back to that day in 1910 when Alfred LeBlanc sped through the air at Belmont Park at over a mile a minute, or when Jules Vedrines two years later startled the world by crossing the 100 mile an hour mark, may not realize that the present speed record is 423 miles an hour—or *seven* miles a minute. Such progress holds the promise of even greater efficiency and reliability for our air lines of the future. As it is, they are flying day in and day out—and night

in and night out—over every imaginable kind of country, through sunshine and rain, snow and fog, wind and calm, with astonishing regularity and with a reputation for safety that is the envy of lines in many other countries. To quote a few more statistics—it is estimated that an average of 1,550 persons, 750,000 letters, and 4,700 pounds of express were flown over American air lines every 24 hours during the first 10 months of 1933. Verily may it be said that the public is discovering the fact that an air line is the shortest distance between two points.

THE AZORES—A WORLD IN MID-ATLANTIC

(Continued from page 114)

dinner clothes. Other entertainments are limited chiefly to religious processions held in honor of each of the innumerable favorite saints, except when the visit of a foreign war ship spurs the city into a frenzy of entertaining for her young uniformed guests.

In spite of frequent rains the mild climate offers plenty of opportunities for outdoor sports—tennis, riding and bathing. Hiking over the steep hills is strenuous and recommended for those who take their exercise seriously or want to decrease their tonnage; and motoring brings scenic rewards that fully compensate for the generally bad roads.

One would certainly not die of excitement at St. Michael's but it is a pleasant life, exacting almost nothing in the way of social obligations and providing leisure to wallow in with unlimited hours in which to read, collect butterflies, study Chinese, or just sit in the sun and get fat. I sat in the sun and got fat!

POINSETTIA

(*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

This brilliant scarlet flower, which is a native of Mexico, was introduced into this country by Joel R. Poinsett, American Minister to Mexico from 1825 to 1829—indeed our first diplomatic representative to Mexico. Upon his return to the United States he brought with him many cuttings which he planted on his estate in Charleston, S. C. Cuttings grow very easily and Mr. Poinsett gave many to his friends, and so it became known by his name. In Mexico it has several fancy names, the popular one being *Flor de Noche* (Flower of Christmas Eve).



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 129)

make a trial call to Manila over a projected radio telephone link with the Philippines. From his house therefore, early on December 14, long distance telephone connection was established with Kuala Lumpur. From that city the conversation between Mr. KEBLINGER and the general manager of the Philippine organization was transmitted by radio. Traffic will be opened shortly, it is reported. By this means through the contact maintained by R. C. A. to Manila it will soon be possible to have radio telephone conversations between Singapore and the United States. It might be pointed out that there is no radio telephone traffic between Malaya and England. As to the Singapore-United States link, it is not anticipated that traffic will be unduly heavy in half hour Christmas conversations.

The official American family in Singapore has been increased by the recent arrival of American Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Julian B. Foster with their two little girls. The whole family promptly fell ill with flu but it is a pleasant duty to report that all have now fully recovered.

Two weeks later, on the S. S. *President Van Buren*, arrived Miss Norma Schmitt and Miss Virginia Stearns, both from Michigan, as the local press pointed out. On Saturday morning, December 16, Miss Schmitt was given in marriage by Mr. KEBLINGER to Assistant Trade Commissioner Carl H. Boehringer. Mr. and Mrs. Boehringer went to Frazer's Hill station for a breath of mountain air on their week's honeymoon. Miss Stearns was married on Tuesday to Mr. Herbert A. Frederichs, the local representative of the Texas Oil Company.

R. A. H.

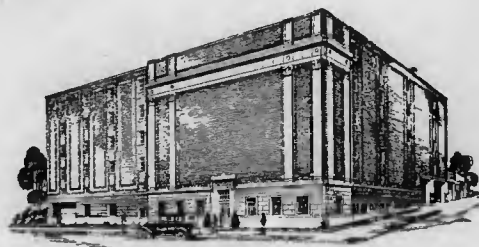
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Vice Consul B. C. Connelly of Melbourne was in Sydney for a few weeks during November on vacation, spending a considerable part of his time on the bathing beaches and local golf courses.

Consul A. R. Preston of Brisbane arrived in Sydney on December 11 on his way to Melbourne where he planned to spend a short vacation. He was too ill to leave the vessel while in port and is now in a hospital in Melbourne with typhoid fever.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Wilson C. Flake recently arrived in Sydney from his former post, Calcutta.

A. M. D.



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Photo by A. C. Frost

AMERICAN CONSULATE,
KARACHI, INDIA

The Consulate occupies the top floor of the building. The photo is interesting as showing five types of locomotion. Unfortunately, a cart drawn by a camel had just moved off the set. Consul Groeninger may be seen sitting in his car, which represents the American kind most adequately.

INDEX SHEETS FOR CONSULAR REGULATIONS

We again take pleasure in announcing a development which it is believed will meet with a hearty welcome. An officer in the Department (Consul Edmund B. Montgomery) has designed a set of index sheets for insertion in the Consular Regulations in the same way as other pages. These sets, prepared on light but durable linen paper, contain the following special features:

On one side (1) a projection tab giving number and subject of each article and (2) outline of each article by sections, and on the reverse side of the tabs the section numbers of each article, such as, 307 to 320.

Embodied in the set is a helpful color arrangement of six different colors in addition to the natural color of the paper, such as yellow

for Immigration and Quarantine, with distinctive colors also for shipping and seamen subjects, Estates, Citizenship, Trade Promotion and Protection, and Documentation of Merchandise.

Unfortunately, the Department has insufficient funds to provide these sets, but considering that one Consul General who examined the sample asserted that he would speak for ten sets at \$2.00 per set, and that another Consul General said that he was sure that each officer within his supervisory jurisdiction, embracing about fifty-five officers, would want a set, and that all who have seen the sample have indicated their interest, it has been decided to permit officers in the field to express their wishes by filling in and returning the order blank given below, indicating how many sets they would wish, so that an order may be placed for a sufficient number. The cost would depend on the aggregate number ordered, in accordance with the following table, from which it will be seen that the range would be from 40c to 65c per set for the best quality:

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1,500 _____	40c

If orders are placed for each personal and office copy of the Regulations, the cost would be but 40c per set, so fill in and send the coupon now if you are interested.



LONDON, ENGLAND
ALFRED NUTTING

"Fideli Certa Merces"

Mr. Alfred Nutting completed on January 4, 1934, forty years' consecutive service as clerk in the American Consulate General at London, and prior to that unbroken period of service he was in the employ of the Consulate General for three and a half years. Altogether he served under eleven Consuls General. There are few men who have such a splendid record of service, and it is interesting to note that among the many testimonials he has received, including letters from Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, and Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, Ambassador Robert P. Skinner sent Mr. Nutting some time ago a photograph inscribed: "To Alfred Nutting, my old friend and veteran of unforgettable days—one of the most diligent and effective collaborators I have ever known. With sincere regards, Robert Skinner."

Mr. Nutting has in the past sent many contributions to the JOURNAL, some in very delightful verse. The JOURNAL therefore desires to extend to Mr. Nutting its congratulations and its best wishes for continued activity, and for his good health and happiness.

HABANA

February 10, 1934.

On the night of February 3 the building in which Vice Consul Dorsey G. Fisher has his apartment was bombed by someone unknown. The bomb, which badly damaged the entrance to the building, evidently was intended for other persons.

Consul General Carlton B. Hurst, retired, and Mrs. Hurst spent a week in January visiting old friends in Habana before proceeding to Key West, where they expect to pass the remaining winter months.

Captain L. V. Durfee, U. S. Infantry, arrived at Habana early in February to assume the post of Assistant Military Attaché at the Embassy.

Consul Knox Alexander and family of Cienfuegos sailed from Habana in February for a short vacation in the United States.

Mr. Walter J. Donnelly recently assumed his duties as Commercial Attaché at Habana, having been transferred from a similar assignment at Bogota.

First Secretary of Embassy H. Freeman Matthews recently brought his family from Washington to Habana, and Second Secretary and Mrs. Ellis O. Briggs also have lately arrived and taken residence in one of the attractive suburbs of the city.

H. S. T.



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Traveling Americans seek help, advice and information from the American government representatives in cities abroad. In many of these foreign cities are American Express offices equipped to take over the business of serving such Americans in their travel, foreign financial and shipping requirements, and in general to give them the assistance and information so important to traveling Americans.

Because of their strategic locations and because of the wide variety of services they are able to perform, the American Express offices can be of assistance to those who are attending to our government's activities in foreign lands.

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GOLFING AROUND THE WORLD

I: ECUADOR

Having noticed a request in a recent issue of the JOURNAL for sport conditions at various posts I beg to submit the following remarks relative to golf in Ecuador.

Although a certain number of the British residents and others attempted to establish a golf club at Guayaquil, this club was disbanded because the ground on which the course was laid out proved too swampy and since no game could be played for some six months of the year members lost interest.

In the spring of the year 1933 the Country Club of Guayaquil was formed with 100 charter members who paid approximately \$25.00 each. Several members of the consular staff including myself are charter members. Thus the club was initiated with the small amount of \$2,500 capital and from this money about \$1,000 was spent on a club house, \$1,000 in laying out the course and the remaining sum on telephone and water connections. The ground was cleared from virgin jungle (lying about eight and one-half kilometers from Guayaquil). Some of the greens were so natural and interesting that various members of the club alleged that the early Indian populace, the Lucas or rather the Schyris must have played golf and prepared the ground for later generations. The course is, however, somewhat stoney and much clearing would have to be done to make it compare with the average American course. As labor is cheap it is believed that most stones on the fairway can be removed in about two years. This has not dampened the ardor of the members because nine holes were ready for play in 1933 and these will be improved as time goes on.

There is also a golf course at Quito which is laid out on very excellent grassy terrain. The club at that place has been in existence for several years.

Two sand courses exist at Ancon and Salinas which have been constructed by the Anglo Ecuadoran Oilfields and the All American Cable Company clubs, respectively.

With all these courses of various types and character some of which have hilly, sandy and stoney terrain, Mr. Chapman or any other excellent golfer would have much pleasure in practicing their favorite sport at this tropical post. It may be noted, however, that most members prefer to avoid a midday sun and the usual rounds are played either early in the morning or late in the afternoon.

HAROLD B. QUARTON.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL

Who knows to name the German towns and each town's brands of beers?

Who knows to a peseta's worth the Spanish needs in shears?

Who knows the Arab's preference in automobile gears?
Why that's our friend, AMCONSUL.

Who knows the polish Russians buy to get a perfect shine?

Who knows, when Frenchmen cure pigs' feet, the way they mix their brine?

Who knows in Tunis what to do to operate a mine?
Why that's our friend, AMCONSUL.

Who knows where's lived these sixteen years your mother's former maid?

Who knows, when visiting Greek hotels, the prices to be paid?

Who knows th' address of every place where passports are visaed?
Why that's our friend, AMCONSUL.

Who knows the population of the isle of Martinique?

Who knows the duty paid on goods when shipped to Mozambique?

Who knows the boats that navigate on each canal and creek?

Why that's our friend, AMCONSUL.

Who knows the mechanism of a portable phonograph?

Who knows the name of every man ou Marshal Foch's staff?

Who knows how many years you'll get for killing a giraffe?

Why that's our friend, AMCONSUL.

Who knows the source of meerschaum and the same of manganese?

Who knows the diet and wardrobe of the noble Bengalese?

Who knows in pounds the cherries picked from Japanese cherry trees?

Why that's our friend, AMCONSUL.

Who knows the schedule and the route of every foreign train?

Who knows, if you buy marks today, the sum that you will gain?

Who knows to one-sixteenth of inch each country's fall of rain?

Why that's our friend, AMCONSUL.

Who knows how to manipulate an oscillating pump?

Who knows each national record for the hop and skip and jump?

Who knows the why and wherefore of a Bactrian camel's hump?

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ANON.

[These verses by one who desired to be anonymous were brought to the notice of the JOURNAL by Cansul James H. Keeley, now stationed at Montreal; and the anonymous author, when his permission to publish was sought, said that he hoped that we would not fail to make suitable acknowledgment of our indebtedness to Mr. Keeley, adding, evidently in a jaking way, "Patrons of the arts are, probably more than the artists themselves, responsible for the art treasures to which we paint with such just pride, and it seems to me that no opportunity should be overlooked to give one of these patrons his due."]

THE COCKEYED WORLD

Gold has tumbled. That's a laugh.

All our salaries cut in half.

And where we had both cake and bun,

We now must be content with one.

Silver's here and come to stay,

Let's hope we never rue the day.

All the world is upside down.

Not anywhere can peace be found.

Maybe it's just what we need,

Cutting out both graft and greed.

The simple life and all that stuff,

And the further need to bluff.

Me, I never had enough,

Never felt the need to bluff,

Just content to lead a life,

Far from envy, fuss or strife.

Never had a Packard car,

Nor felt the need to roam afar.

A little Ford, I've always found,

Quite good enough to run around.

Now we're down to beds of rock,

All the pennies in the stock,

Rolled away and said GOODBYE.

But what's the use to sit and cry.

While it lasted, it was great,

Everything was up to date.

Now it's over, we must grin,

Make the best and hope to win.

CLARA M.



THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE

(Continued from page 125)

During the same period consular commercial material was forwarded to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, as follows:

Trade Letters (originals to firms)	27,188
World Trade Directory reports	63,618
Trade Lists	10,932

EFFICIENCY RATINGS

The preparation of the annual efficiency ratings of consular officers in commercial work is a most important part of the activities of the office. To do this effectively involves careful consideration of all factors relating to the commercial field so far as each individual officer is concerned. The reporting work is only one phase of this problem and should not be over-emphasized since practical assistance rendered to American commercial interests in the field should always be given consideration and it is therefore important that all activities where the Service has had an opportunity to be distinctly useful to an American interest should be reported promptly and concisely for appropriate notation at the time the records are prepared.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

In a joint Press Release issued by the Departments of State and Commerce on August 25, 1933, certain modifications in commercial policy were announced to the business interests in the United States. These principles are embodied in the Department's instruction of August 23, 1933, Diplomatic Serial 2343. The changes thus established by the Secretary of Commerce, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, will, it is believed, result in more effective treatment by the Service of problems affecting the general interests of American foreign trade. The elimination of certain types of individual services is believed to be a step in the right direction so far as sound commercial policy is concerned. In the past too much time of officers has been taken up with the settlement of difficulties for individual exporters many of which could have been avoided by the exercise of due diligence on the part of the exporting firms themselves in making use of the commercial intelligence data already available regarding the foreign firms with whom difficulties were later encountered.

It is pertinent here to state, however, that the prohibition against the preparation of special market surveys for individual firms embodying the compilation of data not in the files of the office, as well as extensive outside investigation in trade

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circles, is not to be taken as dispensing with all outside contact and investigational work for the purposes of general trade promotion. The last thing that is desired is the preparation of academic reports and letters based purely upon statistical matter or publications. The changes in international trade today are so important and are so swift that the background can only be obtained by the cultivation of friendly contacts with importers and bankers and other persons intimately associated with these activities.

Along these lines there has been noted a tendency on the part of some officers to couch their replies to requests for specific information in the negative form basing the reasons upon the instruction of August 23, 1933. As a matter of psychology a negative statement in a letter is usually unfortunate in effect and much better results can be obtained by providing the inquirer with such information as is possible under existing instructions.

It is clear therefore that the new commercial policy places the activities of the agencies of the Government abroad in this field in a position more in conformity with the functions of the representatives of other principal countries, although it is believed that the commercial intelligence information provided by our governmental agencies is still far more extensive in scope and character than that rendered by other countries.

COORDINATION PLAN OF AUGUST 5, 1933

In addition to simplifying materially the administrative procedure involved in the relations of the Departments of State and Commerce in the foreign field the present Coordination Plan, it is believed, reduces duplication of activity to a minimum and therefore makes for greater simplicity in operation and a resulting saving in expense. The Plan also takes cognizance of the important factor that is presented today by the economic element in foreign relations and places at the disposal of the Secretary of State, who under the direction of the President is charged with the general conduct of foreign relations, for his information all of the material contributed in reports by the Commercial Attaches and Trade Commissioners of the Department of Commerce. The economic material received in the Department from the Foreign Commerce Service is made available to the interested geographic divisions and the office of the Economic Adviser where these reports have been found to be of great assistance in the evaluation of conditions in foreign countries affecting the commercial interests of the United States.

The following statement indicates the volume of reports and other material received in the Commercial Office from the Department of Commerce



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and from the Commercial Attaches and Trade Commissioners of that Department from September 1, 1933, to January 31, 1934:

To the field:		Cables		Miscellaneous
Instructions				
3,943		121		139
From the Field:				
	Economic and			
Letters Reports	Trade Notes	Cables	Miscellaneous	
6,776	1,172	2,804	361	2,357
REPORTING FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS				

The table of distribution hereinbefore given in this article will indicate the extent to which the

leading departments of the Government are receiving material from the Foreign Service through the distribution facilities of the Commercial Office. The activities of the officers in the field in providing special types of economic information for the use of particular departments have been the subject of favorable comment and much of these data have been found extremely useful. A program of reporting in an endeavor to meet the specific needs of a number of governmental departments and organizations was formulated in the series of instructions following that of July 28, 1931. It is gratifying to note the interest that has been displayed in this work and it is hoped that this activity will continue as time and op-



portunity permit the study of special economic problems.

LIAISON WORK

The Commercial Office is the Liaison Office of the Department with the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture and with certain other governmental organizations. Its contact is also very close with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States since much information of interest to American business is provided that organization. Much of the liaison work involves discussions with the Liaison Officer of the Department of Commerce of administrative problems involving the services of the two Departments in the field. Under the provisions of the present Coordination Plan the Liaison Officers of the Departments of State and Commerce have formal meetings twice a week when problems arising in connection with the work of both Services are discussed, adjusted or referred to the superior officers of the Departments of State and Commerce.

J. J. M., JR.

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.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Cairo, Egypt, December 5, 1933.

The Editor,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,

SIR:

I have been very much interested in the letter of Mr. Francis Jordan relating to the need of information regarding matters of protocol which was published in your issue of November, 1933.

Before the publication of this letter and before the receipt of the Department's recent circular mimeographed instruction, in recognition of the need of such information by officers arriving at a new post, I had begun the compilation of a detailed and comprehensive report on the protocol observed by the Legation in Cairo. This report which is going forward shortly to the Department includes information under the following headings:

- I—Agrément.
- II—Arrival of New Minister.
- III—Presentation of Letter of Credence by New Minister.
- IV—Official Calls on Egyptian Officials and Members of the Royal Family.
- V—Official Calls on Chiefs of Missions.
- VI—Calls by the Minister's Wife.
- VII—Departure of Minister on Leave of Absence.
- VIII—Return of Minister from Leave of Absence.
- IX—Recall or Transfer of a Minister.

- X—Assumption of Duties by a Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.
- XI—Arrival of a New Secretary.
- XII—Departure of Secretary on Leave of Absence.
- XIII—Transfer of Secretary.
- XIV—Receptions by the King.
- XV—Signing of Books of Their Majesties.
- XVI—Attending the King at Public Ceremonies.
- XVII—Calls and Leaving of Cards.
- XVIII—Calls on the Occasion of the Formation of a New Cabinet.
- XIX—Social Position of Wives of Moslem Officials.
- XX—Presentation of American Foreign Service Officers and their Wives to Their Majesties.
- XXI—Presentation of Private American Citizens at Court.
- XXII—Special Position of British High Commissioner.
- XXIII—Order of Precedence of the Diplomatic Corps.
- XXIV—Order of Precedence of Egyptian Officials.
- XXV—Order of Precedence of British Officials in Egypt.
- XXVI—Forms of Salutation, Subscription and Address.

I would be pleased to see the columns of the JOURNAL open to suggestion of further topics which might suitably be included in a basic report on the protocol observed at different posts.

I have for some time felt that the post reports might well be supplemented by the addition of a report on protocol, as well as by an annotated bibliography of the published material essential to an understanding of the country or district of the post concerned. Such bibliography on Egypt has recently been completed by the undersigned, copies of which will be available shortly in the Department and at this post.

Sincerely yours,

J. RIVES CHILDS,
Second Secretary of Legation.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give, devise and bequeath to the American Foreign Service Association or any association or organization which may later succeed it with substantially the same relationship to the Foreign Service of the United States to be held in trust by the Executive Committee of said Association, or such other board or committee as may later have general supervision over the management of the Association or its successor, the sum of _____ Dollars to be paid from the general assets of my estate: *Provided, however,* That the trustees of said fund shall have authority to invest and re-invest it in interest-bearing securities and use only the interest thereof for any beneficent, educational, or utilitarian purposes connected with said Association. This bequest, though modest in amount, is appropriate to my circumstances and is made in the hope that it may gain the approval of other officers of the Foreign Service of the United States and result in other similar bequests.

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