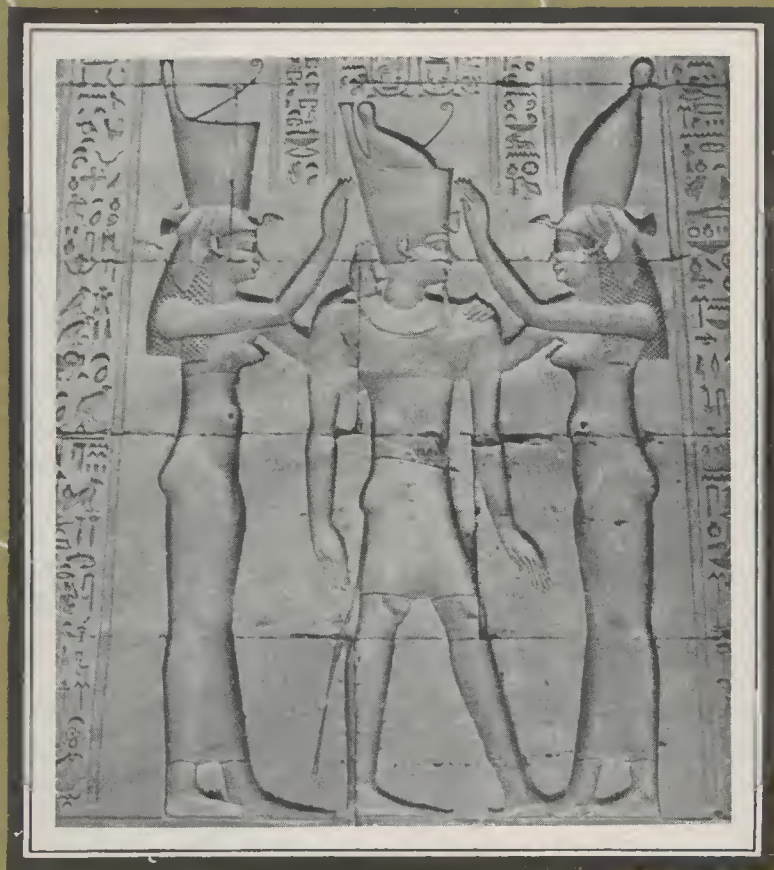


The **AMERICAN
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VOL. XII

APRIL, 1935

No. 4

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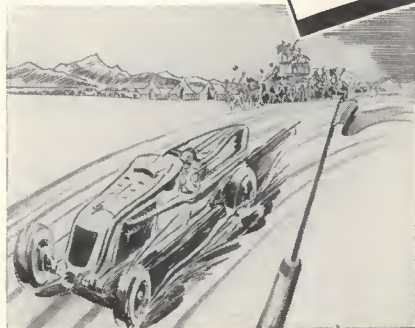
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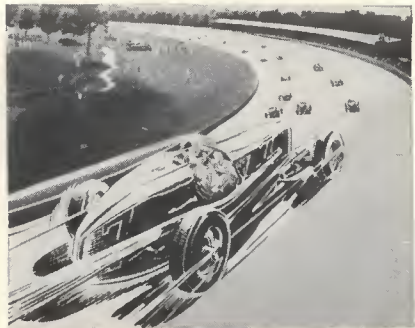
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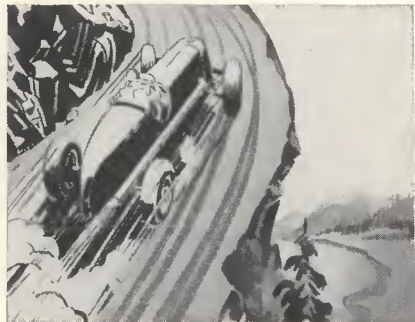
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APRIL, 1935

The New Turkey

By THE HONORABLE ROBERT P. SKINNER
American Ambassador to Turkey

IT is generally agreed that since the establishment of the republic in Turkey, eleven years ago, this ancient country has been welded into a better economic and political unit than ever before. Nor would anyone question for a moment that the driving force by which this has been accomplished has been provided by its President, best known to the outside world as the Gazi (Conqueror) Mustapha Kemal, whose present name is Kemal Atatürk. The Republic embraces Asia Minor (Anatolia principally), and a portion of the Balkan peninsula lying opposite Istanbul, all of which constitutes an area of 298,199 square miles, approximately that of Texas and South Carolina. It contains no large cities other than Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir, and its people are mainly farmers.

It is probable that during the last eleven years more and profounder changes have been wrought in the social fabric of Turkey than in any other portion of the globe, not excepting Russia. The old ways have been thrown into the discard in every direction. The giving up of the fez and the adoption of the Latin alphabet are merely two of the visible signs of the revolution. They were both acts of statesmanship — the one rousing people up to the knowledge that a new life had begun; the other being a means of encouraging popular education through which

the child in one year might obtain as much knowledge of the language as formerly required three years. Other and equally far-reaching measures have been enacted into law, or are being applied under decisions having the effect of the law of which the following are some of the most striking:

A new language is in the making or, as the Turks themselves would prefer to put it, the old Turkish language is being restored to a state of purity by the elimination of the Persian and Arabic words which have crept into it. The Turkish words now being introduced have been applied since November first of this year in every act of the Grand National Assembly, in every newspaper, and in every official document. In practice, for the present at least, this means a constant running to the dictionary to find out what the new words are and what they mean;

Every Turk has been ordered by law to provide himself with a family name. Presumably it is known that up to now this was lacking, and endless confusion has resulted from the infinite number of Mehmeds, Osmans, and the like. The Istanbul telephone directory contains five and one-half pages of Mehmeds, all of whom might be supposed to belong to one family if we did not know the contrary. The

—————
SERAGLIO POINT,
ISTANBUL

Santa Sophia at
center and Mosque
of Sultan Ahmet at
left.





President of the Republic now becomes "Kemal Atatürk"; Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, becomes "General İnönü; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tevfik Rüstü Bey, is now "Dr. Rüstü Aras." This excellent reform is making rapid headway, and gradually we become familiar with the new appellations of old acquaintances;

Women in Turkey long ago gave up the traditional seclusion in which they had lived for centuries. For a good many years they have been dressing and conducting themselves much as do women elsewhere, although the old habits still persist to a considerable extent in the rural districts. There are ten women lawyers and thirteen women judges in Istanbul. Out of 314 people enrolled in the law school at Ankara, 66 were women. But only within the last few days has come about the most astonishing change of all—a law has been passed giving to women the right to vote and the right to sit in the Grand National Assembly, and these rights are on the point of being exercised practically;

The President, in his annual address to the Grand National Assembly on November 1st, 1934, surprised everybody by stating that there was no occasion for Turks to feel any pride in their national music, and immediately efforts were exerted to reform it. This means that we shall have more and better classical music in the concerts in the large cities, and that the old characteristic music of Turkey will gradually disappear;

Turkish law has done away with the use of titles, and decorations from foreign states are not to be worn, and still less are they conferred by the Republic. Thus, the President of the Republic himself is no longer "Excellency." The suffix "Bey" which is roughly the equivalent of our "Mr." has been changed from its place at the

end of the name to the beginning and its spelling slightly changed so that today the proper mode of address in ordinary cases is Bay (or Bayan in the case of a woman) Mehmet ———;

Another social law now attracting much attention is one passed only a few weeks ago which prohibits the wearing of ecclesiastical garments in other than the premises where religious services are carried on. This law deprives the dignitaries



of the faith such as müftis, imams, hatips, and müezzins, of the right to wear turbans in public, and thus does away with the last vestiges of the old Turkey, as far as costumes are concerned. The law equally applies to foreign ecclesiastics residing in Turkey.

These, and they are not all, are things greatly affecting the Turkey of today. They help to make it a land pulsating with a new and vigorous life—a human laboratory, in fact, far more interesting to those who believe with Pope that the greatest study of mankind is man, than the Turkey of



tradition which, nevertheless, the tourist in search of new impressions and unfamiliar scenes will find in the treasures and monuments of the old Turkey still intact. They have lost none of their romantic beauty or charm. St. Sofia, a Moslem mosque since the conquest, has become a museum. Its priceless mosaics, covered by plaster and thus unseen during the old regime, are being revealed gradually to the world. The Bosphorus, the an-

on the Asiatic shore to the capital. The scene changes absolutely after one leaves the region of the Marmara and nears the treeless plains of Anatolia. Finally, the approach to Ankara is easily recognized by the newly planted forest, the asphalted road which parallels the railway, the buildings on the model farm of the President of the Republic, and indications of military forces. Ten years ago there was nothing about the ancient

town of Ankara to distinguish it from many other ancient towns except its citadel composed of stones with inscriptions in Greek or Latin gathered up from the ruins of other citadels, temples, and the like, giving mute testimony to a past in which every civilization had its part. Stretching away from the ancient city lies the new town, the capital deliberately chosen as such as a demonstration to the Turkish people of what Turkish hands could accomplish. Ankara is now a city of about 100,000 inhabitants. With surprising rapidity enormous public buildings have been erected to house the various departments of the Government, in accordance with a development plan which, when entirely completed, will be most impressive. There are hotels, schools, an Institute of Agriculture, a museum, hospitals, well paved city streets,



RUMELI HISSAR ON THE BOSPHORUS

cient walls, the palaces, the museums, these and many other things are all here and are easily to be read about in history as well as in the current guide books.

The Turkey of Keman Atatürk is less well known. To see it, or rather the most evident manifestation of it (because it spreads over the entire face of the land), one must go to Ankara, the new capital. I say Ankara, the "new" capital, although Ankara itself is a very ancient city in the heart of Anatolia. A sixteen-hour journey under comfortable conditions takes one from Haidar Pasha

and a remarkable multiplication of public gardens and parked roadways. A fine boulevard runs from the beginning of the town up to the crown of the mountain where the President of the Republic resides in his new pink palace. On both sides of this avenue, or very close to it, stand the newly erected embassies and legations. Russia, Persia, Poland, Germany, Hungary, Great Britain, Belgium, and Switzerland all possess handsome establishments of their own. We content ourselves at present with a modest cottage but pre-

(Continued to page 242)

April Fool

By HENRY SERRANO

AT midnight Verne Wheaton assembled the last of his chips in support of a full house—queens over tens. The rewrite man from the *News*, however, blandly displayed kings over jacks, and Verne crushed the butt of his cigar with a viciousness that was not always characteristic.

"Well, I hope you bandits are satisfied," draining his glass to conceal the disgust which choked him. "You've got everything but the gold in my teeth. Hell, it's time for me to go home."

Verne got up stiffly, his hair a tousled yellow mane, his face a salmon pink. Rolling down his shirt sleeves, which matched the color of his face, he surveyed the smoke-dimmed room as if from the sovereignty of the city desk he had left a few hours before. The re-write man from the *News*, counting his blue chips, looked like the cat that swallowed the canary. Price, the Sunday editor, was already dealing out a new hand. Fresh cigars were being lighted. Somebody was chipping ice in the kitchen.

"Not leaving are you, Verne?" demanded Fritz Detweiler, scrutinizing the extreme corners of his cards through shell-rimmed glasses. "I can't open."

"By me," grumbled Kneeland of the copy desk. "Say, Verne, douse that glim over the piano, will you? It hurts my eyes so I can't tell whether I got four or five aces. Don'tcha want a chance to recoup, Verne?"

"Recoup? Say, isn't that what I've been trying to do all night? And with two weeks, pay in the hole? Nope, I know when I've had enough. You guys will have to get along without me,—I'm cleaned."

Fritz Detweiler paused in the process of sweetening the pot to watch the flicker in Verne's angry eyes. "Listen, Verne." Detweiler, tilting back in his chair, suspended the game. "How broke are you, anyway? Got enough to get home on?"

Verne deliberately finished buttoning his vest. "I said I was cleaned, didn't I?"

Since everyone present knew very well where the city editor lived, it was natural that the thought should hover over the table simultaneously with the blue ectoplasm of cigar smoke. The last trolley down town had left about the time that Verne started losing his final stack, and it was a tedious walk to his flat. There was no point in

flicting that added bit of discipline. You might strip your city editor of every red cent he had on him and cheerfully accept as many I.O.U.'s as he might care to part with, but no newspaperman will make another take any exercise if he can help it.

Fritz, with winnings that rose in three precarious piles, was the first to make the gesture. "Well, we're not going to let you hike it at this time of night, are we, boys?" His slicked black hair caught the light as he carefully laid down his cards to reach in a trouser pocket.

"Hey, wait a minute, let me!"

"Here y'are, Verne, here's a buck!"

"Take this, Verne! Pay it back next meeting."

Fritz held up his hand in protest. "Just a second!" he demanded, "Verne hasn't any use for these one dollar bills,—cigar coupons is what he collects. Look here: everybody chip in a dime and that'll be just about right to buy him a taxi ride home. Howzat?"

Amid noisy agreement, a succession of coins rang upon the table. Substituting a bright new silver dollar of his own for the collection, Fritz thrust the piece into Verne's indifferent palm.

"Tough eggs, old fellow!" clapping him on the shoulder, "but here's a free ride. Don't spend it in riotous living on the way home. Come on, men, let's get back to this royal straight flush of mine before the game gets cold!"

Verne stood scowling for an instant in the doorway. Then he gave a short laugh. "Thanks, fellows. See you in the morning. G'night."

* * * *

The sky was like a velvet canopy studded with diamonds. Spring was exuberantly in the air, and the occasional breath of wind that chased down the block or lurked round corners hinted of jonquils, and Italian organ grinders, and the crack of baseball bats. Verne found that the losses which had so rankled after that last round were somewhat less momentous.

A milkman joggled past, the swaying lantern between the wheels of his wagon like an admonishing beacon to suggest the lateness of the hour. There were no taxis in sight; nothing but a garish avenue of identical, diminishing arc lamps. The freshness of the air, however, after hours of that stuffy room, was like cologne on a fevered brow. Verne decided to walk, dollar or no dollar.



By the time he reached the bridge, Verne had forgotten about the I.O.U.'s he had given. He marched swiftly, filling his lungs with impatient draughts. Tomorrow morning early he would get a follow on the Henderson murder. After all, poker was poker, and you couldn't win all the time. Damn bad luck to lose that last pot though . . . queens over tens. Yet what was the difference? This air was great stuff . . . he ought to get out in it more . . . instead of sitting in a swivel chair all day and playing poker all night.

Not a soul on the bridge. White-way lights on either side of its broad thoroughfare, with the gleaming concrete railings, made an approach to the city proper of no little local pride. Verne dug up "The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" and whistled a few bars, out of key, as he strode across. The lights down the river were pin-point mysteries, winking, flickering, shining like fireflies. The river itself flowed blackly, like a turgid giant creeping uneasily toward the sea.

On the other side, Verne left the bridge to his right and took the narrow road known as Clinton Street, which runs for a brief space parallel to the river. He had barely started in this direction when a woman's sob brought him to a halt. Floating up from the embankment, it came to him unmistakably—a single convulsive sob.

Verne debated a moment. Then the tortured cry rose again, in such poignant despair that Verne felt in his heart an unaccustomed chill.

A moment of search in the gloom ahead, and then he found her. Her body tremulous with uncontrolled weeping, the girl lay face down, her head buried in her arms.

Verne waited a few seconds, to see if she would notice him. When she gave no sign, he pushed his hat back from his forehead, and stooped over awkwardly.

"Look here, sister," he said, touching her shoulder, "What's wrong? Tell me how come . . . Why, you're soaking wet!" Verne shook the unresponsive figure till the girl hesitatingly sat up. In the half shadows of the bridge he could see that she wore a flowered chiffon dress, which clung to her young body in damp revealing folds. Her rich chestnut hair, rather long than short, fell in a knot at the back of a tender white neck. At her side lay a crumpled black felt hat.

"You're soaking wet!" Verne remonstrated again. "What did you do, kid,—fall into the river?"

The girl glanced at him through lowered eyelids. Her sobs were no longer so racking. "No," she shook her head. "I—I jumped in."

"Oh," said Verne. "You jumped in." Some-

how, he found himself kneeling on the grassy bank, getting out his handkerchief to dab at the tears which mingled with little streaks of river water. She had haunting gray eyes, he realized, with a hurt look in them of a dog that has been tricked too often by a callous master.

"Well, see here, kid," Verne placed an instinctive arm round her, "you tell me all about it. Then we'll decide what's to be done and how to do it."

"Oh, what's the use?" she whispered helplessly, "Every time I think I've gotten anywhere, somebody lets me down or somehow I'm left out on a limb."

"Well," said Verne cheerfully, "you can trust me, sister. I don't look like a person who would double-cross you, do I? Tell me what it's all about, and we'll find the answer."

All at once she leaned against him, wearily. "First I answered an ad for a stenographer," she confided in a soft, throaty voice, "but . . . well, the ad didn't tell what else the boss wanted. After that I got a job in a restaurant, and got fired because I was all in one day and had an argument with a grouchy old fellow who didn't like his steak so rare." She shuddered, and Verne took possession of her small, listless hand. "And then I thought I'd landed a real job. Private secretary—to the president of an insurance company. He just seemed wonderful to me—and, oh, he turned out like all the rest. But why the devil should I tell you about it?" straightening up in sudden defiance.

"Sit still," commanded Verne. "Go on and finish your story."

"I guess I could keep this up all night," she said bitterly. After a silence, "The last job I had was with a lawyer, who left town and—forgot to pay my salary. That was a month ago." Then, weakly, "I . . . I haven't had anything to eat since day before yesterday."

Perhaps it was her strangely doubting eyes, or the discouraged sensitive mouth; or perhaps it was the unaffected anguish of a soul that has looked close into the face of death, and faltered from it, that made this particular sob story ring true. In eighteen years of newspaper work, where victims of outrageous Fate are one's daily contacts, Verne had seldom felt such indignation in behalf of a less fortunate fellow being.

"Oh, I could have eaten all right if I'd wanted to," with a shrug. "But I'm funny that way. There's one thing I won't do. I just can't. If I'd rather die, that's my business."

(Continued to page 224)

International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada

By JAMES H. VAN WAGENEN, *United States Commissioner*

THE question may naturally be asked, "Hasn't the boundary between the United States and Canada long been settled?" It is hoped that in explaining the work of the International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada, this question will be answered.

Before describing the work of the Commission, it may be appropriate briefly to outline the history of the boundary. The several sections of the International Boundary between the United States and Canada were originally agreed upon and defined in treaties between the United States and Great Britain concluded in 1783, 1818, and 1846. The first of these treaties, the Treaty of Peace which brought to a close the American War of Independence, defined the boundary as far westward as Lake of the Woods. The second of the treaties, the convention of 1818, defined the boundary along the 49th Parallel from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. The third treaty defined the line westward from the Rocky Mountains to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver Island and thence southward and westward through that channel to the Pacific

Ocean. The boundary between Alaska and Canada was originally defined in a treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, to which the United States became a party in interest through the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867.

As the frontier of the nation moved westward, it was found that, due to the lack of accurate geographic knowledge of the country at the time these original treaties were made, the treaty descriptions of parts of the boundary were subject to several interpretations.

It was not until three additional treaties had been negotiated and their provisions carried out, that that part of the International Boundary Line originally agreed upon by the Treaty of Peace was finally settled. These were the Jay Treaty of 1794, under which was established the identity of the St. Croix River, one of the boundary streams designated in the treaty of 1783; the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, under which were established the national ownership of the islands of Passamaquoddy Bay, the St. Lawrence River, and the Great Lakes as far as the north end of Lake Huron; and the Webster - Ashburton Treaty of 1842 which defined,

the boundary between the United States and Canada as far westward as the Rocky Mountains.



BOUNDARY VISTA—THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE ALONG THE 49TH PARALLEL IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.



IN THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN

(See page 197)

James H. Van Wagenen (left), American Commissioner, International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, with Noel J. Ogilvie, H. B. M. Commissioner.

more exactly than the treaty of 1783 had done, the boundary from the source of the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River and the line westward from Lake Huron to the northwesternmost point of Lake of the Woods.

Similar questions also arose with respect to the boundary at the west coast. Although the treaty of 1846 had presumably fixed the boundary through the waters between the continent and Vancouver Island, it was found necessary in later years to settle the question of the national ownership of several of the islands in these waters. This was done by the treaty of 1871, by which the location of the boundary with respect to the islands was referred to the Emperor of Germany as arbitrator, whose award was to be considered "absolutely final and conclusive."

Also, in the case of the Alaskan boundary, the description of the line as originally set forth in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1825 proved upon subsequent explorations to be

quite indefinite, and several questions arose concerning the true meaning of certain clauses of the treaty. These questions were settled under the provisions of the treaty of 1903 by the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

Thus it was not until 120 years after the War of Independence, or shortly after the beginning of the present century, that all the major questions with respect to the International Boundary Line between the United States and Canada and between Alaska and Canada had been settled and the general location of the line finally agreed upon.

By this time the increasing economic importance of the bordering territories of the two countries, the discovery of gold in Alaska and Yukon Territory, the increase in population, and the proper enforcement of customs and immigration laws, had developed the need for a more effective demarcation of the line on the ground. If questions of jurisdiction of territory immediately adjacent to the boundary were to be avoided, it was necessary that the line throughout be accurately surveyed, mapped, and monumented.

Several sections of the line had not been marked at all, and those sections that had been marked were in a most unsatisfactory condition. The Alaskan boundary had just been settled and of course had not been marked. Although the 49th Parallel boundary west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains

had been determined and marked in a number of river valleys and at several other points by a commission during the years 1857 to 1862, the marking was in a most unsatisfactory state. There were long intervals across the mountains where no marks had ever been



THIS MONUMENT WAS REMOVED IN 1908 FROM UNDER THE "LINE HOUSE" (SHOWN) AT DERBY LINE, VERMONT, AND IS NOW IN A CONCRETE BASE.



erected. Across the prairies from Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, much of the boundary, originally surveyed along that part of the 49th Parallel from 1872 to 1874, was marked only by stone cairns or by mounds of earth, which were fast disappearing. The boundary through the St. Lawrence River and the Great waterways to Lake Lakes and the other of the Woods had never been accurately defined, located, or monumented. The boundary from the source of the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River had received little attention since it was originally surveyed and marked in 1843 to 1845, and many of the iron monuments erected at that time were known to have been broken or removed. The boundary from the Atlantic Ocean through Passamaquoddy Bay and the St. Croix River had never been accurately defined or laid down.

The unsatisfactory condition of the boundary was given active consideration by both Governments. In 1903, 1906, and 1908, three treaties were negotiated which collectively provided for the joint survey and demarcation of the entire boundary. The treaty of 1903 provided for the establishment of the Southeastern Alaska boundary as settled by the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal; the treaty of 1906 for the survey and establishment of the boundary along the 141st

Meridian, from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic Ocean; and the treaty of 1908 provided for the survey and establishment of the entire boundary between the United States and Canada.

The joint responsibility for the performance of the work specified by these treaties was vested in two Commissions, one appointed by each Government, each a "scientific expert," "an expert geographer or surveyor." The same Commissioners served on all sections of the boundary except the line through the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, which was assigned by article IV of the treaty of 1908 to the then existent International Waterways Commission.

The work, then, of the International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada, the name of the joint organization composed of the foregoing two Commissioners and their assistants, has been that of surveying, mapping, and marking the International Boundary under the provisions of the treaties of 1903, 1906, and 1908, and, subsequently, under the provisions

of the treaty of 1925, maintaining the line in an effective state of demarcation.

The boundary work required by the treaties of 1903, 1906, and 1908 may best be stated by quoting in part a typical provision of the treaty of 1908. Article III, entitled "The Boundary from the Source



ONE OF THE OLD SMITH-ESTCOURT MONUMENTS ON THE QUEBEC-VERMONT BOUNDARY. ORIGINALLY IN THE CLEAR IN 1845 IT HAD TO BE MOVED AFTER THE TREE HAD GROWN.



of the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River," states:

"It is agreed that each of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint, without delay, an expert geographer or surveyor as a Commissioner, and under the joint direction of such Commissioners the lost or damaged boundary monuments shall be relocated and repaired, and additional monuments and boundary marks shall be established wherever necessary in the judgment of the Commissioners to meet the requirements of modern conditions along the course of the land portion of said boundary,

ers shall also prepare in duplicate and file with each Government a joint report or reports describing in detail the course of the boundary so marked by them, and the character and location of the several monuments and boundary marks and ranges marking it."

The boundary line between the United States and Canada and between Alaska and Canada is 5,526 miles long. Its length is roughly equivalent to the distance from New York to Jerusalem, or from London to Cape Town, or from Seattle to Shanghai. As now laid down and defined, it comprises 10,311



THE PEACE ARCH ON THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN BOUNDARY AT THE PACIFIC COAST. IN THE BACKGROUND IS ONE OF THE STEEL TOWERS RANGING THE BOUNDARY ACROSS THE FISHING GROUNDS OF BOUNDARY BAY.

and where the said boundary runs through waterways it shall be marked along its course, so far as practicable, by buoys and monuments in the water and by permanent ranges established on the land, and in such other way and at such points as in the judgment of the Commissioners it is desirable that the boundary be so marked; and it is further agreed that the course of the entire boundary, as described in Article I of the Treaty of 1842 and as laid down as aforesaid under Article VI of that Treaty, shall be marked by said Commissioners upon quadruplicate sets of accurate modern charts prepared or adopted by them for that purpose, and that said charts so marked shall be certified and signed by them and two duplicate originals thereof shall be filed with each Government, and said Commission-

straight-line courses, the shortest of which is 2 feet and the longest 647.1 miles. It is marked or referenced by 8,060 monuments. Its location is shown in detail on 255 modern topographic maps.

The survey and location of the line comprised the accurate determination of the latitude and longitude of each boundary turning point and the length and azimuth of each of the 10,311 straight-line courses. These geodetic determinations were made by tying each boundary monument and turning point to a system of triangulation which was extended along the entire line and tied at many points to schemes of first-order triangulation of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Geodetic Survey of Canada.

(Continued to page 220)



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Magazine

MAKEUP ARTIST
WORKING ON
SET

*B*ehind

*T*he

*S*cenés

in

*H*ollywood

By LONNELLE DAVISON

TO American consuls from Shanghai to Timbuctoo, Hollywood is something more than just another town back home. As the fountain-head of a steady stream of movies crossing various frontiers, its name has a way of cropping up in tangles at the customs house or in troubles with censors and movie-quota laws.

Many an official report must tell how American films (90 per cent Hollywood-made) affect life and habits abroad, possibly more than any other single item of our globe-trotting trade. Certain architecture in Brazil, haircuts in Mexico, novelty shoes in Austria, reek with California "personality." To talkie influence may often be credited American slang echoing down old-world streets, or hot-cha tunes in remote cabarets. In China, one of our best foreign outlets for pictures, native youth has taken enthusiastically to the kiss, largely as a result of Western movie example. Chinese imitators of Laurel and Hardy make the same gestures and facial contortions that convulse American comedy fans. Romantic-love pictures, glorifying Janet Gaynor, have made a tremendous hit among Oriental movie-goers.

But Shanghai and Timbuctoo are a long way from Hollywood. Consuls are well aware how

American movies help sell goods made at home. Some may hear the story of that Tibetan lama who, after seeing an ordinary bridge lamp in a United States film shown in India, wrote the studio time and again till they had located the manufacturer from whom he could buy one. Others learn how American sewing-machine sales in Java jumped after one film exhibition there. And many see for themselves what Hollywood does to automobile, clothes, and swimming-pool styles abroad.

How illusion makers back in California go about creating these provocative pictures is another story, and one not nearly so familiar. Home on leave, few consuls have time to visit such prison-like plants as that of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, behind whose locked gates imagination builds strange creatures of sea and sky, where whole cities rise and fall, and quick life stories unfold in the glare of bright lights.

Locked doors, of course; for studio men fear costly interruptions like that which ruined a big scene in "The Ten Commandments," when a uniformed taxi driver crashed the "Palace of the Pharaohs" just as Moses was pleading for the Israelites. Whether he expected to find the fare he was



hunting among the bearded patriarchs, Egyptian soldiers, slaves and dancing girls, was never determined. "We had to shoot the whole thing over," said a director. "I guess that taxi man is running yet!"

Even such a brief delay may mean thousands of dollars in overhead expense, for actors and activities in movie production are legion.

Payrolls alone come to more than a million dollars a week, representing salaries and costs for some 276 different industries, arts and professions which Hollywood needs. In its work of manufacturing film for use here, one company buys annually 2,500 tons of cotton. Electric current used in 12 months by a major producing studio would light 33,000 private homes.

To present "Little Women," that juvenile classic whose unexpected success turned producers toward "sweet and simple" themes, officials estimated at least 1,000,000 persons contributed in various capacities.

"In our prop department," said a director, "you find anything from stuffed flies to an old Swedish stage coach. Practically every important period since the world began is somehow represented in studio storerooms of Los Angeles.

"Our mills turn out ancient Roman chariots, covered wagons, Pullman cars, and subway kiosks; Egyptian mummies and Fifth Avenue show-case models; prehistoric monsters, and dummies of the latest discoveries in under-sea life; stuffed birds, reptiles, and animals galore."

Talented live animals, too, in official and private collections are on tap—stars whose activities pay rich dividends to their owners for training and keep. Moviedom tells the story of one man who, catching a mouse in his rat-trap, decided on impulse to try and train it. That rodent is now insured for \$5,000, and brings in \$50 a day when it works for the movies. Another man has a trained goose—\$75 a day; while a domesticated lion often earns for his master as much a \$200 for a day's performance before the camera.

Truth and fiction blend to an amazing degree in picture work. For use in "Cavalcade," property men sent to London for some of the original uniforms worn in 1900 by British Tommies off for the Boer War. Yet "snow" that swirled in "Little Women's" blizzard scene was merely half-baked cornflakes, five tons of them, ordered from a cereal manufacturer.

In contrast to the live asp shown in "Cleop-



METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER STUDIOS, HOLLYWOOD

© Kopeck



patra," and crates of real grapes ordered airmail from South America, or the genuine old-fashioned water clock it took weeks to find for "Treasure Island," Hollywood also makes use of a bag of tricks often more convincing than reality.

Sending camera crews alone to the Far North, producers get pictures of ice and snow scenery to serve as background for furred and booted actors who may never have been out of southern California.

Chairs, clubs and other objects that smash realistically over the heads of actors in movie fights, are usually made of South American yucca or balsa wood, so light a child could easily juggle them.

There are cobwebs that are not cobwebs, but shaved asbestos; frozen snow, mostly pulverized marble that packs down and crunches like the real thing; fields of soft snow made up of a patented mixture that rises like a batch of dough and shows convincing footprints. Synthetic trees whose thick trunks rise only to a point where the silver screen would end; statues with only one side; and imposing entrances to "buildings" that do not exist—like the Cheshire cat's grin without the cat.

Any one can blush now for the camera; get seasick green, or pale with terror, for a new machine in technicolor has recently been perfected, to show emotional disturbances. To give the illusion of cold weather, actors suck a piece of candy which gives off vapor to look like foggy breath.

Miniature models there must be, to burn for cities; all kinds of tiny boats, airplanes, trains and autos for "physical accidents" which bring thrills, such as train wrecks, bridge crashes, plane crack-ups; little armies that seem to march, and even midget horses controlled by clockwork and wires to make a battle scene realistic, while

"dynamiters" of both miniature and life-size objects can time operations to the last puff of smoke and with the maximum of reality.

Faked animal chases are sometimes done by showing alternate strips of two different films. For example, to give the appearance of an alligator after a dog, first there is the dog swimming madly, then the alligator starting in pursuit, back to the dog, and so on.

In one film, a movie actor was supposed to kill a hippopotamus by plunging a blade into its heart. It was all illusion. The trained hippo was first pictured advancing toward the man whose arm was upraised with the knife. "Cut!" Then the animal was taken lying down. As the hippopotamus got up, the actor gave the death blow with his knife—which had a collapsible blade. Running the film of the killing in reverse, after tacking it on to the first scene of the advance, the impression was clearly that of a killing and subsequent fall of the hippo.

Yet, in spite of many such tricks of the trade, legitimate in fiction, movie people are often sensitive to suggestions of "phoney shots."

"Your reference to a plaster rhinoceros is very interesting," said one publicity man, "especially since Johnny Weismuller actually risked his life in riding the real thing in 'Tarzan and His Mate'."

Actors do, of course, take many risks. And producers, noticing how public illusions help the box office, are not anxious to dispel them, or to give movie-goers reason for criticism of accuracy in detail.

That's why research departments work so hard. "What kind of uniforms did messenger boys wear in Concord, Mass., in 1868?" was one of the questions vital to the filming of "Little Women." "What kind of hairpins, bustles and gloves did the women wear?" "What magazines were read?"

(Continued to page 238)

A STREET SCENE IN TANGIER

A Photograph by THOMAS M. WILSON, *Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State*

Tangier is the principal city of commerce in Morocco. It was the capital of the former Roman province of Tingitana and came into the possession of the Portuguese in the fifteenth century; it was ceded to England on the marriage of Catherine of Braganza with Charles II in 1662, and abandoned to the Moors in 1684. It was bombarded by the Spaniards in 1790, and by the French in 1844. To-day it is an internationalized port.





VICTORIA FALLS

The world's greatest waterfall is 1¼ miles in width and 400 feet in height.

Overland Through Africa

By HUGH S. MILLER, *Consul, Durban*

IT is comparatively easy to travel overland from Cairo to the Cape. When on our transfer from Malta to Durban, several years ago, we found we would have to wait at Port Said for a steamer, my wife and I decided not to go by sea at all.

Instead we traveled by train and river steamer from Port Said up the Nile to Khartoum; by air two days across the Sudan to Kampala, the capital of Uganda; train from Kampala to Nairobi; automobile from Nairobi to Johannesburg, 3,300 miles in twenty-six days; and train from Johannesburg to Durban. Later we motored from Durban to Capetown, about 1,100 miles, and completed the trip from Cairo to the Cape.

There are several ways of making the overland journey. Given the time, one can do most of it comfortably by train, river boats, and lake steamers. Or one can do it all by regular air service.

The first stage of our journey was by train to Cairo and then to Shellal, which is just above the

Assouan dam. Then came two hot days by river steamer to Wadi Halfa. From Wadi Halfa to Khartoum was by train again—a de luxe desert train with purple windows to soften the glare. Everything was shut tight, so there was no air to breathe. No one would have wanted to breathe it anyway.

From Khartoum southward there is a steamer service on the Nile that takes about two weeks to get to Juba. And from Juba it is possible during the dry months to go by motor service to Lake Victoria or to the railway into Nairobi. This was impracticable for us as the roads were under water, so we decided to fly from Khartoum to Lake Victoria. In this way we covered in two days a section of the journey that otherwise would have taken us three weeks to a month.

The plane was a flying boat of the Imperial Airways service. We boarded it at dawn, rose high above Khartoum, and in the beauty of a perfect sunrise set out across the desert, keeping



the Nile in sight. Several times we came down for fuel. For hours there was nothing to see but the desert, the winding river, and the whirlwinds of sand we had to dodge. We were supposed to reach Juba that night but head winds held us back, so we had to come down at a native village called Shambe, in the heart of the vast swamp-like expanse known as the Sudd.

Shambe is a steaming little village which at that time was partly under water. The natives are a singular lot, the men being about seven feet tall with abnormally long, thin legs. They wear nothing at all, but polish their attenuated bodies with oil. The women are nearly as tall and almost as unclothed. It is claimed the natives get their long legs from living in the swamps.

The place is full of malaria and swarming with mosquitoes—so many mosquitoes that we could kill from two to six at every slap. As we slapped all night, the slaughter was fairly heavy. Our quarters consisted of a two-roomed rest house equipped with four iron cots. There were thirteen of us, so nine of the party slept on the floor or on native beds.

In the morning we rose stiffly and flew to Juba for breakfast. We passed over more of the Sudd and saw hippos in pools beneath us; then over open country and looked down on elephants and giraffes; then over hills, where the going was very rough.

Late in the afternoon we descended on Lake Victoria and half an hour afterwards were in the hotel at Kampala. We had actually completed the most uncertain part of the journey. From Kampala we had the choice of two practicable routes to Durban. We could go to Nairobi and then to Mombasa by train and take a steamer down the coast to Durban, or we could cross Lake Victoria by steamer to Mwanza on the southern shore, and there start a journey by rail and river boats that would take us

into the Belgian Congo and connect with the main railway line from Elizabethville down to Johannesburg, Durban, and Capetown.

We decided to go to Nairobi and see if anything else was offering.

It was, as it happened. An enterprising Nairobi firm, with the object of developing an overland travel service to South Africa, was proposing to send an introductory safari of two cars and a truck to Johannesburg and return. The expedition would test the practicability of the route and report on camping conditions, water supplies, mileages, and other necessary details. It was proposed to start in about ten days. Two other travelers were considering making the trip to Johannesburg. We suggested that if the starting date could be pushed up a week, there would be two more. This was acceptable and plans were made at once to get away within three days.

Our own preparations for the long journey were very simple, being limited to the purchase of mosquito boots and a flashlight. Mosquito boots are high soft leather boots with thin soles, easy to slip on and off.

The route we followed to Johannesburg was the Great North Road or "all-red" route through British territory, from Kenya Colony through Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, into the Union of South Africa. It is the best known of the overland routes from Cairo to the Cape.

In charge of our safari was a British ex-major, planter, and white hunter, who drove the leading car. There were two other white drivers, one an expert mechanic. Two native boys were taken along and rode with the driver of the truck. One of them was the so-called cook. The cars were five-seater touring cars of a well-known American make; the truck, a light one, also was American. We carried

ABOUKIR BAY, EGYPT

Courtesy of Kodak (Egypt)





Courtesy South African Legation, Washington, D. C.

CECIL RHODES MEMORIAL, NEAR CAPE TOWN

full camping equipment, food, and other supplies. Our drinking water was in water bags stowed on the running boards of the cars and depending from the sides of the truck.

It rained the day before we started, and was still drizzling when we left Nairobi. The first day we made forty-three miles. The truck went in again to the hubs just as darkness came on, so we camped be-

side it and spent the night without great discomfort.

Pulling into camp the second night one of the drivers spotted a lioness. We were in big game country by this time. All around us the open plain was dotted with herds of buck, zebras, wildebeest, giraffe, and other varieties of game, just as our Western plains are dotted with herds of grazing cattle. Once we intercepted a line of giraffes cross-

ELLIPTICAL TEMPLE, ZIMBABWE RUINS, RHODESIA

Courtesy South African Legation, Washington, D. C.





Courtesy Dunlop

LONDON TO CAPETOWN INTERNATIONAL ROAD OF THE ALLIANCE INTERNATIONALE DE TOURISME

Adventurous motorists may also travel from London to Capetown via Calais, Gibraltar, Ceuta, Fez, Oudjda, Bourem (with side trip to Timbuctoo), Kano (whence there is also a side road to Lagos), Fort Lamy, Bambari, and Juba, where the above road is met.

ing the road. The leader had already crossed when he heard us and turned. They stood there, bewildered, facing each other like two lofty advertising signs, and we passed practically under their chins.

From mud we came to white, powdery dust a foot deep, which, when disturbed, rose in columns to the sky. Each car was completely hidden in its own white cloud.

We passed through Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, and

Abercorn; then crossed the Chambezi river by pont and headed for Broken Hill. For scenery here we had monotonous, unending bush; we could have slept for days and not known, on waking, that we had moved a foot. We saw very few natives. Once from the bush beside us stepped six handsome young women, uniform in size and clad only in a few beads, who surprised us by their genuine beauty. The others we saw were not so attractive.

From Broken Hill the route led almost straight south to Livingstone and Victoria Falls. It was on this stretch we discovered one morning that our camp site, chosen in the dark, was a fairly lively place. Rolling up our tent, we killed three big scorpions and two centipedes.

While on leave at home we had motored east from Chicago to New York to catch our steamer, and had visited Niagara Falls on the way. We had thus come, without design, from Niagara Falls to Victoria Falls by a route which could hardly have been more direct. A comparison between the two spectacles is difficult to make. The African falls are wilder than Niagara, but they lack Niagara's panoramic quality.

From Victoria Falls to Bulawayo was hard going, most of it in mud. We had passed through a number of tsetse fly belts, where guards are posted to inspect and spray motor cars. Here we came on a fly belt in the midst of which a lonely traveler, driving a two-seater, had been bogged for hours. He was not very happy, but cheered up when we hauled him out.

Bulawayo is a small place on a majestic scale, with splendid paved streets of extraordinary width. Leaving here, we detoured to the east and made for Fort Victoria and the mysterious Zimbabwe Ruins, which rank among the great wonders of Africa. Then south again, to Beit Bridge, on the border between Rhodesia and the Transvaal. The Transvaal authorities were taking strict precautions against the entry of foot and mouth disease and other germs. We had to run the cars through shallow tanks of disinfectant, just deep enough to cover the tires. We had also to wash our hands and dip the soles of our shoes in disinfectant.

From here south the country was green and cultivated, in pronounced contrast to the drab bush and barren plain through and over which we had been toiling for many days. The road to Pretoria was good, and better—being a paved boulevard—from Pretoria to Johannesburg. The rest of the journey to Durban was an easy trip by train.

In the matter of time we had done very well. In port on our arrival was the steamer for which we would have waited in Port Said. It had come in the day before.



LETTERS

VITAL FORCES

TO THE EDITOR:

My article, "Democratized Diplomacy," in the October JOURNAL has resulted in requests for more information, including one from G. Howland Shaw, Counselor at Istanbul.

The writer has found most useful in endeavoring to acquaint himself with the vital forces at work in the country of his assignment the application of principles applied by every journalist in his career, that is, that it is essential to obtain both sides of "a story" and that in the quest of information no source of information, however humble in character, may be ignored.

Now, amongst all sources of information in a country there is no more important or useful one than the press. Abroad, no less than in Washington, editors and newspapermen are in possession of far more information than they print and, oftentimes, it is the information which they never print which is more interesting and more informative than that which goes into the daily press. Accordingly, it is believed highly advantageous to become acquainted with the principal editors and journalists of a country. This advantage is two-fold in character: first of all, such acquaintances are useful sources of information and, secondly, their friendship is sometimes all important in interpreting to them American policies or in obtaining a rectification of published errors made in the interpretation and accounts of American policies or of events in the United States which have been misinterpreted and misunderstood.

In a country where there are numerous political parties it will be found, it is believed, almost essential to establish and maintain contact with one or more members of each party. In certain countries where political partisanship is pitched on an exaggerated key, it is oftentimes impossible for the Chief of Mission to maintain immediate contact with any other than members of the party in power. But there can be no impropriety in the establishment and maintenance of contacts by the subordinate commissioned staff of the Mission with members of the opposition parties.

In a certain country this officer, upon arriving at his post, made a list of the members of the executives of the opposition parties and after a discussion of their characteristics with mutual friends sought introductions to those with whom he felt there might be developed a community of interest. From these there developed warm friend-

ships in the majority of cases and these friendships, in turn, led to a general widening of contacts.

A certain officer became greatly interested in a younger colleague in a certain foreign capital who devoted himself not only to attendance upon the usual diplomatic teas and receptions but went so far, in endeavoring to acquaint himself with the forces at work in the country of his post, as to visit hospitals and schools and public institutions of every character. If he had been permitted or if he had seen no impropriety in the request (which he did, however, being an officer of great tact, who had proved his worth by hitch-hiking through the United States in the endeavor to see the under side of the forces at work in the United States) he would most probably have included the prisons and jails in his tours of inspection. In the end he came to know the country as no other colleague.

Which leads to the conclusion that it is highly desirable and even essential for an officer to see others besides his own colleagues and the officials of the country in which he is stationed and the members of the American community. A fruitful source of contact will usually be the teaching profession, the scientists, and the bankers.

In so many capitals the tendency will be found for diplomatic officers to move in a narrow restricted circle made up of officials from the Foreign Office, colleagues, and the smart society of the city. In most capitals the smart society is not truly representative of the country and an officer who never moves out of such a circle might as well be in a bowl of goldfish laboring under the assumption that he knows all about the room and the house in which the bowl stands. In these days of great convulsions and cataclysmic changes one never knows when the obscure foreigner encountered casually at a tea or at a friend's house may not tomorrow be the leader of the State. In a certain country there is recalled a meeting with an obscure lawyer to whom little attention was paid who, a few months later, became a powerful minister; in another instance, a meeting with a J. Rufus Wallingford who shortly thereafter was nominated to a highly important official position.

Although no real substitute can be found for those personal contacts so essential in shaping a proper estimate of the currents at work in a country, a due amount of highly selected reading cannot be any the less neglected. The present writer has developed a hobby which has at the same time proved practically useful in forming, at each new post, a collection of the most important books on the country of his assignment. The basis of the collection is generally made by



consulting the bibliographies to be found in the *Brittanica* and the *Statesman's Year Book* and discussions with well-informed residents of the country. This hobby affords a certain zest which follows from the quest for any collection, as when, as recently happened to this particular Secretary, the rare Curzon's *Persia*, which is listed in catalogs at a price ranging from \$55 to \$100, was obtained for \$35. For those, moreover, whose budgetary allotments for books are limited, well-known book clubs in London and New York are exceedingly useful in making available soon after publication, at secondhand, desired books. In Teheran, in order that as wide a range of American magazines, so useful in maintaining contact with the currents at work in the United States, might be afforded, there has been formed a small club, participated in by the foreign service officers assigned to Teheran and one or two American residents, who have divided amongst themselves the subscriptions to magazines which are circulated amongst the members of the groups after they are received. For keeping abreast of the more important day-to-day world developments there is the incomparable *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, probably the most widely read newspaper in the world by newspapermen.

The wheel turns and is turning today with greater momentum than ever before in the world's history. To keep our eyes on the ball, to preserve our equilibrium, and to fulfill the profession of foreign service officer makes greater demands upon our generation than any ever made before. To answer the question of whether we shall, each in our own small way, be equal to the complexities of the tasks before us, is to answer in part the question of whether our generation will be equal to the historic task entrusted to us of preserving the heritage of our pre-civilization for those who may develop a real civilization of the future.

Yours faithfully,

J. RIVES CHILDS.

Mr. Childs' ideas open up a fruitful field of discussion. Obviously there are many officers who do not share his views. The Journal will be glad to publish letters enlarging upon them or advancing contrary thoughts.—Ed.

TRUE HOSPITALITY

TO THE EDITOR:

In connection with the inaugural voyage of the Grace Line ship *Santa Lucia* in the service to the West Coast of South America, the advertisement reproduced below appeared in a newspaper of one of the ports of call:

WELCOME TO THE PICALL
For gents intertainement
Open all night
VIRREINA STREET 482

To night, 21 November 1934, the "Grand Palace Pigell," are in feast a recepciony for the extrangers colonys of 11'30 a 5, this feast is the honor in the distinguish gentleman navigation of the ship "Saint Lucy," and other "Americain Navys."

Select music—with—fine wine and liquers.

R. M. L.

USED CARS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
United States Customs Service
New York, N. Y.

December 11th, 1934.

Mr. L. S. Armstrong,
3 rue d'Epernay,
Tunis, Tunisia.
Sir:

Reply is made to your communication of November 23rd last, relative to the return to the United States of an American automobile now in your possession.

American goods may be returned to this country free of duty when imported by or for the account of the exporter.

American merchandise which has not been improved in condition while abroad would not be dutiable upon its return to the United States. In other words ordinary repairs and replacements would not constitute such an improvement in condition as to render such repairs and replacements subject to duty. If you can show that your automobile was shipped for your account and you finally desire to return it to the United States it is suggested that you entrust the whole matter either to the automobile company or some forwarder who has connections in the United States.

Respectfully,

(Signed) ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.

NOTE: Text of letter amended by omission of name of automobile manufacturer.—Ed.

BETTER SPANISH DICTIONARIES

To the Editor:

Will you please ask my colleagues in Spanish-speaking countries, through the columns of the JOURNAL, whether they have found a satisfactory English-Spanish and/or Spanish-English dictionary? (Do not show that "and/or" to Senator Glass!) I find a certain well-known and widely used dictionary, decidedly unsatisfactory here in

(Continued to page 233)



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The American Foreign Service Association

The American Foreign Service Association is an unofficial and voluntary association of the members of The Foreign Service of the United States. It was formed for the purpose of fostering esprit de corps among the members of the Foreign Service and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.

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APPROPRIATION BILL

The bill making appropriations for the Department of State and the Foreign Service for the next fiscal year was passed by the House of Representatives on February 8, 1935, and was sent to the Senate. The bill carried only \$3,115,000 for salaries of Foreign Service officers, which lacked \$177,150 of being sufficient to maintain the Service of 687 officers of the present rank. Under date of February 19, 1935, the President submitted to the Senate a supplemental estimate amounting to \$143,395, making the total for salaries of \$3,258,395.

In submitting the supplemental estimate to the President for his consideration, the Acting Director of the Budget stated:

"The schedule of obligations accompanying the estimate for salaries of Foreign Service officers contained in the Budget for 1936 indicates that \$3,296,550 would be required for the annual salaries of 688 officers on a full-time basis, including automatic promotions. This amount has been reduced to \$3,292,150 by the retirement of one officer at \$4,400 since the preparation of the Budget and the Department believes it can be further reduced to \$3,258,395 through normal lapses such as replacement at the minimum salary of officers who retire or resign from higher grades and savings on salaries between the time positions are vacated and filled. As only \$3,115,000 is provided in the bill, an additional amount of \$143,395 will be required to maintain a force of 687 officers during the fiscal year 1936 on the basis outlined above and the estimate herewith is for that purpose."

The Senate passed the bill on February 25 and the supplemental estimate was included in it. Inasmuch as the amount of \$15,000 was included in the item for salaries while receiving instructions and in transit, and \$20,000 for salaries of chargés d'affaires ad interim, the total item for salaries of Foreign Service officers in the bill as passed by the Senate is \$3,293,395.

The bill was sent to conference and approved as to the additional item affecting the Foreign Service. The conference report has been accepted by both Houses of Congress.

CORRECTION

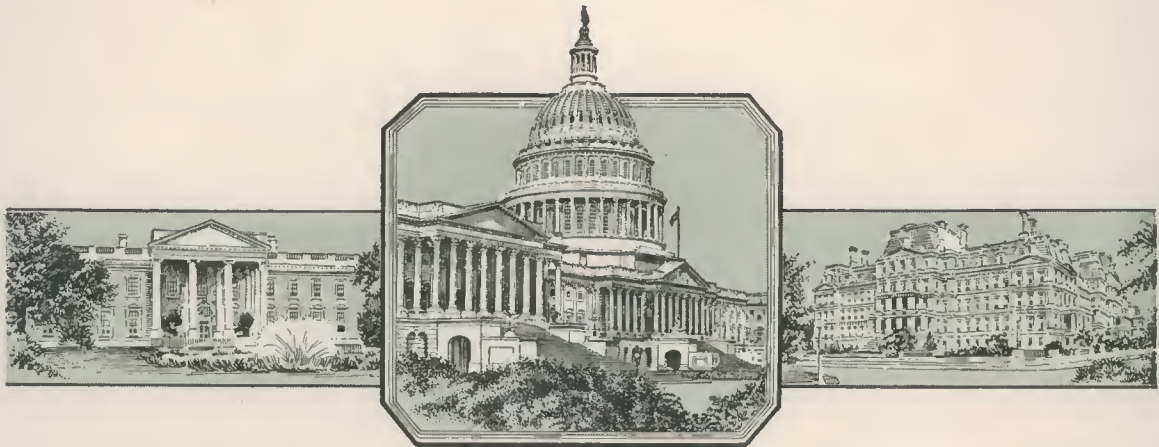
The date of the fall of Constantinople (page 134 of the March, 1935, issue) should, of course, have been given as A.D. 1453.

COVER PICTURE

Photograph by Gordon P. Merriam

RELIEF ON THE WALL OF THE TEMPLE OF HORUS AT EDFU

Edfu (Coptic Athbō) is a town of Upper Egypt on the west bank of the Nile, south of Luxor.



News from the Department

The Secretary of State spent about two weeks in Florida and was accompanied by Hugh S. Cumming, Executive Assistant to the Secretary. Harry McBride, Assistant to the Secretary, spent a few days at Orlando, Florida. The Under Secretary of State, The Honorable William Phillips, spent a short vacation of about ten days at Sea Island, Georgia.

During his vacation in Florida, the Secretary of State received the Degree of Doctor of Humanities from Rollins College on February 25.

Dr. Herbert Feis, Economic Adviser of the Department of State, delivered an address on February 14, before the graduate students of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. His subject was, "Seven Mildly Controversial Comments on International Trade."

On February 26, Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs delivered an address before the Women's City Club of Washington. His subject was "International Cooperation to Suppress the Use of Narcotic Drugs."

On February 27, the Department released particulars of a trade agreement signed between the United States and Belgium. It was explained that this agreement provides for reciprocal concessions designed to be of mutual benefit to increase employment and to promote the prosperity of both countries. This trade agreement is the third to be negotiated under the authority granted the President under the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934, the first being with Cuba and the second with Brazil. On the occasion of the signing of this trade

agreement, the Acting Secretary of State issued a statement which included the following:

"From the commercial agreement which the Belgian and American Governments have signed it is anticipated that there will be a healthy and most desirable increase in trade between the two countries. The agreement is a mutually profitable one, which is the only kind that is worth while. It will mean more trade, more production and more employment of labor in both countries.

"Belgium has made tariff and other concessions which should make it easier for American producers in many lines to reach with their goods those Belgian consumers who desire them. Similarly, our concessions should make it possible for Belgian producers to find new customers here for their goods. The increased interchange of products should provide employment on farms, in factories, in ports, and on ships. It is welcomed as creating that interchange of production which means economic activity.

"The agreement emerges from months of study and negotiation. The terms of the agreement are within those safe limits where experts' studies showed advantages were clearly greater than possible disturbances.

"The agreement contains a provision providing that if as a result of any change in duty third countries should obtain the major benefit, and if an increase in imports from such countries should become unduly burdensome, the duty reduction may be withdrawn after consultation between the two Governments."

The Belgian representative, Senator Pierre Fort-homme, on the same date, issued the following statement:

"The agreement has been signed this afternoon by Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State representing the United States of America, and by



Mr. Pierre Forthomme, former Minister, representing the Belgian Luxemburg Economic Union.

"It contains on both sides important reductions of customs duties, limitations of quotas and of special taxation, etc.

"The clause of the most favored nation which in the old treaty of 1875 was a conditional one, will now be unconditional.

"Provisions are made in case a wide variation in the rate of exchange between the two countries would take place.

"A special article will make it possible to avoid any third power benefiting unduly of the clause of the most favored nation. Mutual consultation on very broad lines has been foreseen in order to settle divergences of opinion and contradictory interpretations which very often happen in custom matters.

"The agreement can be denounced after six months' notice.

"Thus after six weeks of negotiations, very arduous, but conducted on both sides in the most friendly and comprehensive spirit, we have arrived at the result we were aiming at. This is the first of the trade agreements which the United States of America intend closing with the European countries in order to put an end to a life-long system of high tariff wall, restrictions, quotas, control of exchange etc., which has been for the most part the principal reason of the present ruin of the world trade, and consequently, makes it impossible to restore a normal economic situation. President Roosevelt and his Administration have clearly seen that without foreign trade no real prosperity is to be dreamed of and that it is a fallacy to imagine that one can develop exportations while keeping down importations to the lowest possible level. The Belgian-American Agreement is a first step. Let us hope that it will be followed by many others and that all the nations will show their firm intent to enter in the new deal of a liberally conceived exchange of goods and commodities."

On March 4, the Department of State issued a statement with regard to Cuba.

"It has come to the attention of the Department of State that reports have been circulated during recent weeks in Cuba, with regard to the national elections that the Cuban Government has announced will be held to provide for the passage from the existing system of provisional government to that of a constitutional government, that the government of the United States favors the participation in such elections of certain political groups or parties to the exclusion of others.

"The new Treaty of Relations between the

United States and Cuba concluded on May 29, 1934, which replaced the Treaty of 1903, abolished the special relationship previously existing between our two countries. The consummation of the present Treaty of Relations has made it emphatically clear that this Government will not intervene directly or indirectly in the political concerns of the Cuban people. It consequently neither favors nor opposes the participation in Cuba's national elections of any particular party or group. It does hope sincerely, however, because of the peculiarly close friendship existing between our two peoples, that when national elections are held the result thereof may represent the effective will of the Cuban people, freely expressed.

"The great benefits immediately derived from the Trade Agreement between the United States and Cuba, to the common advantage of the American and Cuban peoples, and the other benefits accruing to the Republic of Cuba from the economic policy pursued by this Government during the past two years have given practical and convincing proof of the sincerity of the desire of this Administration to assist Cuba to regain national prosperity. The continuing reports which the Department of State has received of the rapid strides which Cuba has made towards economic and social rehabilitation have caused the Government of the United States the deepest gratification. It is this Government's most earnest hope that this encouraging trend may neither be retarded nor blocked by any failure on the part of the Cuban political parties and groups to agree upon those measures of electoral procedure necessary to insure the orderly return by the Republic of Cuba to representative government."

On March 4, as a part of a broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Secretary was interviewed by Mr. Frederic William Wile as follows:

"Mr. Wile: Mr. Secretary, in looking back over the two years you have been in office, what would you say were the major accomplishments?"

"Secretary Hull: The maintenance and promotion of peace both political and economical throughout the world has been the primary purpose of American Foreign policy. Virtually everything accomplished or hoped for falls under one of these two headings. In seeking to consolidate and promote political peace, this Government has dedicated itself unequivocally to the policy of the good neighbor as enunciated by President Roosevelt. We have consistently endeavored to cooperate with other nations of the world in strengthening the machinery of peace and in devising new ways of



preventing the possibility of war. At the Montevideo conference five important and hitherto dormant peace pacts were signed and a new era of Pan-American cooperation and understanding was ushered in.

"Good-will and friendship in this hemisphere were further strengthened under the guiding hand of the President by the signature of a new treaty with Cuba, abolishing the Platt amendment, the initiation of negotiations for a new basic treaty with Panama, the withdrawal of American forces from Haiti, and substantial progress in the plans for the construction of an inter-American highway which, when completed, should further strengthen the friendly ties now existing between North and South America.

"In the field of disarmament this government has not slackened its effort to bring about an agreement between the nations of the world. I attach great significance to the draft recently put forward by the American delegation in Geneva looking toward the control of the manufacture and traffic in arms. That proposal is now being studied and discussed by an important committee and I am hopeful that by removing a continued source of international suspicion and fear, it will, if adopted, prove to be an important factor in the preservation of peace.

"With respect to promoting economic peace, this government is actively engaged in a constructive effort to restore international trade through the negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements. The latter are based on the gradual and mutual lowering to a moderate level of existing artificial barriers to commerce and are being negotiated as rapidly as possible. Already we have signed trade agreements with Cuba, Brazil and Belgium, active negotiations are in progress with five nations and agreements have been proposed with seven others. Our commerce with these countries represents one third of our total foreign trade. The Cuban agreement, which has already gone into effect, has had a stimulating effect on the trade between the two countries. Our exports to Cuba for the months of last year that the agreement was in force had a value of 17 million dollars (\$17,000,000) as against only seven million (\$7,000,000) dollars in the previous year. Cuban exports to the United States, by the same comparison, increased from \$21,000,000 to \$36,000,000.

"Mr. Wile: Mr. Secretary, I understand that you consider the program of trade agreements most important.

"Secretary Hull: Indeed I do for on the program of trade agreements, together with the maintenance of the open-door policy, which is synony-

mous with commercial fair play, rests my hope of a restoration of world trade and, to a measurable extent, of world peace."

On March 5, the President and the Secretary of State offered their hearty congratulations to the President of the Dominican Republic and to the President of the Republic of Haiti upon the highly successful termination of the boundary negotiations between the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

On March 7, referring to a recent discussion of Far Eastern Affairs by the British Ambassador with the Department, the Under Secretary informed press correspondents:

"I informed the British Ambassador that this Government welcomed the initiative of the British Government and shared the view that consideration

(Continued to page 231)

DEAN OF DIPLOMATS



HARRIS & EWING

THE HONORABLE ROBERT P. SKINNER
American Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Skinner, is dean of the career officers of the American Foreign Service, having entered the Service, in the Consular branch, January 4, 1898. His article on the New Turkey appears in this issue.



News from the Field

LONDON

Vice Consul J. J. Coyle established a new record for the American Consulate General at London when he completed an open commission to take testimony which exceeded 500,000 words. The consular fees and public stenographer charges totaled \$5,137.

GUAYAQUIL

Guayaquil has witnessed an extraordinary migration of Foreign Service personnel lately. Charming Mrs. Dawson preceded the Minister en route from Quito to Washington, on January 19th. Besieged with invitations from her numerous friends, her stay in Guayaquil was, in a sense, fortunately short because of her impaired health. Innumerable wishes for her speedy recovery have been expressed. Diplomatic Secretary Edward J. Sparks arrived from Santiago, Chile, en route to Quito, on February ninth. Defying the mosquitos he went to the Country Club with Vice Consul Royt, joined a twosome on the toughest part of the course and miraculously came back with a smile on his face. He is a true diplomat. Consul General Dayle C. McDonough arrived from Bombay via Washington, on February 26th, but unfortunately his leg was rather seriously injured during the voyage. He brought a bit of the Orient with him by insisting that he be carried to the consulate in a chair. Consul and Mrs. McNiece, bound for Valparaiso, traveled in company with our newly arrived Consul General and called at the office while in transit.

The Honorable William Dawson arrived en route from Quito to Washington, on February 28th, where he will spend a month before proceeding to Bogotá, his new post. Minister Dawson's conspicuous success in representing our Government in Ecuador has won a full measure of esteem of the Ecuadoran people, no less so than

of the foreign residents. An afternoon reception was held at the Club de la Union where his many and distinguished friends demonstrated extreme cordiality. On the same day the American residents gave a dinner of tribute to Mr. Dawson, who, in reply to the toast made very apt remarks that further captured the admiration of his listeners. The Ecuadorans were most expressive and sincere in testifying their regret upon bidding Mr. Dawson farewell.

The Honorable Antonio Gonzalez and Mrs. Gonzalez arrived at Guayaquil on March 4th en route to their new post at Quito. Although they stayed but a day in Guayaquil they were given a truly hearty welcome by prominent residents and the staff of the Consulate General, as well as a barrage of water by lively youngsters celebrating Carnival. The Honorable Colon Eloy Alfaro, Ecuadoran Minister at Washington, on leave in Ecuador, sent a telegram of welcome to Minister Gonzalez from Quito. Minister Alfaro is about to return to his post in Washington, where he will join his family.

AMOY

The *U.S.S. Black Hawk*, seven United States destroyers, and the *U.S.S. Sacramento*, visited Amoy for a few days in November. A reception in their honor was given by Consul and Mrs. Dick; and General Wang Ku-p'an, Magistrate of Amoy, entertained the commanding officers of the naval vessels at a Buddhist vegetarian luncheon in Nan P'u T'o, a famous temple on Amoy Island. Before leaving Amoy, the officers of the destroyer squadron entertained the members of the foreign community at a tea dance on board the *U.S.S. Black Hawk*.

On Thanksgiving Day, the American community in Amoy were entertained at tea by Consul and Mrs. Dick. In the evening there was a Thanksgiving Service at Union Church.



LEIPZIG

On Saturday night, January 12, Consul and Mrs. Busser gave at their home at Zoellnerstrasse 1, a so-called "Peasants Ball," at which all the guests, numbering over one hundred, appeared in national or regional peasants' costumes. All of the rooms used for dancing and refreshments were decorated by artists from the local Art Academy to resemble the interior of inns and taverns of the Middle Ages. The guests included foreign consular officers and members of the local American Consulate with their wives, also many other young couples of American, German, Italian and other nationalities.

BOMBAY

Changes in the officer personnel of the Bombay Consulate which have been recently announced by the Department include the promotion of Consul Dayle C. McDonough to be a Consul General and his transfer to Guayaquil, and the assignments of Consul Henry S. Waterman from Sheffield to Bombay and of Vice Consul Charles M. Gerrity and Theodore J. Hohenthal to Bombay from Regina and Zagreb respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Waterman arrived in Bombay on January 7, 1935, and Mr. McDonough departed for his new post, accompanied by his sister, on January 11. Vice Consul Gerrity joined the Consulate's staff during the first week of December. Vice Consul Norris Rediker, who has been in the United States on leave, has been transferred to Zürich.

Visitors to Bombay during November included Consuls Edward M. Groth and Rufus H. Lane, Jr., en route from Cape Town and Patras, respectively, for their new station at Calcutta.

CALCUTTA

Consul Edward M. Groth arrived from Cape Town on November 23 to take charge of the Consulate General. Consul Rufus H. Lane, Jr., preceded him by two weeks coming from Patras. Vice Consul Gerald Keith and Mrs. Keith sailed from Calcutta on December 12, 1934, en route to the United States on leave.

Vice Consul Harrison Lewis spent several days in Calcutta the week before Christmas on his way back to Singapore, having visited Colombo,

Bombay, Agra, Delhi and Benares during his leave. While in Calcutta he attended a Garden Party at the Viceroy's House.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, former President of Williams College, and Mrs. Garfield are touring India and are at present viewing the snows of the Himalayas from Darjeeling. They attended a

Garden Party at Government House during their short stay here, and upon their return from Darjeeling have been invited to lunch with His Excellency, Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal.

Calcutta's short but delightful "cold weather" began about the last of November and following it came Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon and the many Maharajahs and Maharanis to take up their winter residence in Calcutta. This advent opened the Calcutta season which will continue until the hot weather drives the large number of visitors away about the middle of February. This year the Yugoslav tennis team provided excellent tennis matches in the Calcutta and International Tournaments. The usual good polo matches were in progress

(Continued to page 244)



Photo, Itlicher, Leipzig.

"A PEASANTS' BALL" GIVEN IN LEIPZIG BY THE BUSSERS

Left to right, first row: Consul Busser, Miss Noelker, Mrs. Busser, Miss Kob, Mrs. Bosenberg, John H. Busser (center); second row: Mrs. Fricke, Mrs. P'Ambly, Mrs. Buffum, Miss During, Miss Floege, Miss Kusian, Dr. P'Ambly, Mr. Fricke; last row: Mrs. Stier, Vice-Consul Buffum, Mr. Stier.

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

AN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. A memorandum prepared under the auspices of the Norman Wait-Harris Memorial Foundation. (University of Chicago Press, 1934, pp. 64).

The aim of the collaborators who compiled this pamphlet is defined in the preface as follows: "The Committee has become thoroughly aware in the course of its discussion of the difficulty of giving due consideration to all the numerous aspects of foreign policy. To simplify its task, it has emphasized long-run rather than short-run policies."

The Committee referred to is a faculty Committee of the University of Chicago, which is charged with the administration of a fund known as the Norman Wait-Harris Memorial Foundation for "the promotion of a better understanding on the part of American citizens of the other peoples of the world, thus establishing a basis for improved international relations and a more enlightened world-order."

The complexion of the personnel of the Committee, plus the aim which it set for itself to "emphasize long-run policies" makes the reader suspect at the outset that the subject is treated in an abstract or theoretical manner. Such is indeed the case, but its interest, nevertheless, rests on this fact as it seeks to define the ultimate goal, the ideal, to be reached, while leaving to "the officials in direct charge of foreign policy the responsibility of adapting means to ends in meeting day to day problems."

The pamphlet contains twenty proposals for a "constructive" American policy toward international stability. Generally speaking these cover (1) the kind of action to be taken, in times of emergency to prevent or stop war; (2) methods of modifying the "status quo" by pacific means; (3) the relationship of economic policy to political stability throughout the world; (4) the traditional policies of the United States with respect to Latin America and the Far East; (5) internal political circumstances with respect to carrying out foreign policy.

Interwoven through these proposals one finds vigorous and recurring support for vitalizing the principles of the Pact of Paris. In fact, it is recommended at the outset that "as a general

guide to American foreign policy all procedure be subordinated to the development of the policy expressed in the Pact of Paris." Joining the League of Nations by this country is also advocated, but only after the Covenant has been modified to exclude all obligation to participate in positive sanctions.

The proposals taken as a group represent much careful study and thought and each is consistent with the other. They provide a stimulant for serious discussion and although Foreign Service Officers who may read this pamphlet will have, in certain instances, opinions diverging from those elaborated therein, none will fail to endorse the thought that lies behind the final proposal which reads as follows:

"It is then suggested as a contribution to efficient foreign policy that appropriations for the Department of State be greatly increased by Congress, especially to enlarge the publication of official materials and to increase the efficiency of the home and foreign services of the Department."

VINTON CHAPIN.

WAR MEMOIRS OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE—VOL. IV (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London, 1934, Pp. 712).

"The Campaign of the Mud: Passchendaele" was the none too inspiring title of the chapter to which the reviewer chanced to turn when he opened this latest volume of the "War Memoirs of David Lloyd George." One begins reading this chapter and—reads on. It portrays war with all of its sordid tragedy. Here in the "mud crawling strategy of the Flanders campaign," the allies incurred 400,000 casualties in an effort to smash the German war machine at perhaps its strongest point—and, in the end, gained practically nothing. The French, who had already suffered enormous losses "in carrying out Joffre's hopeless offensives," looked on this scene of carnage, but gave little more than formal support; they were at that time incapable of more. To the War Premier, it seemed that Sir William Robertson, Chief of Staff, and Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief, were both obsessed; that, brave soldiers that they were, they nevertheless



lacked the moral courage to admit that they were wrong; that the frightful inroads upon Britain's "man power" showed nothing in justification; and that the war could best be won in some other way than by the making of endless and useless sacrifices to Moloch. Lloyd George believed that the enemy should be struck, not at his strongest, but at his weakest point; that a mere fraction of the losses and resources here poured out would have served in the Near East to have detached Turkey, Bulgaria, and even Austria, from the German alliance; and that the end would then have come naturally. In brief, the onion should have been peeled, not pierced.

It will be interesting to read whatever any competent authority may yet have to say in rebuttal. Whoever may be right, it remains that Lloyd George has stated his case, not merely with the conventional "clearness, force, and ease," but with a passionate clarity of expression and a plausible persuasiveness that carries conviction even with the skeptic who is unwilling to concede a jot until he has read the other fellow's brief.

One of the outstanding difficulties in a work of this kind must have been the selection, or rather, the "exclusion" of material. Many an authority might have done this as judiciously as has the author; for it has been well done. But what one of his contemporaries could apparently carelessly of all effort, have thus decorated with matchless phrase the grim tale of these years of strife?

The struggle with the submarines is "the war in the trenchless sea." Of Sir Archibald Murray in Egypt, he states: "He was a General well adapted to the faithful conduct of a timorous policy" (p. 1809). Of Russia's defection, he writes: "The coming of the Russian Revolution lit up the skies with a lurid flash of hope for all who were dissatisfied with the existing order of things" (p. 1933). Of Jules and Paul Cambon, he has to say: "The first commandment of the true French patriot is THOU SHALT HAVE NO OTHER GODS BUT FRANCE" (p. 2028). Of the German position in 1917: "Victories did not seem to bring victory. The German military chiefs were gambling on the tables of death for world supremacy. From time to time, they made wonderful coups, but so far the only real winner was the grim croupier" (p. 2040). And these are but a few of the nuggets.

The book (Volume IV) covers the critical year—1917. Other outstanding chapters deal with "The Struggle with the Turk"; "Creating the Air Ministry"; "Problems of Labor Unrest"; "Peace

Moves"; "The Caporetto Disaster"; and, finally, the formation of "The United Front; the Inter-Allied Council."

If, by chance, the reader happens to be one of those who have hitherto failed to take the full measure of the genius of David Lloyd George, it is probable that a perusal of this volume will enable him better to appreciate those qualities that went to make the War Premier of Great Britain.

MAHLON F. PERKINS.

CANADA—AN AMERICAN NATION. By John W. Dafoe. (Columbia University Press, New York, 1935, pp. 134, \$2.00.)

For 33 years Editor in Chief of the *Winnipeg* (Manitoba) *Free Press*, Dr. Dafoe has clearly and vigorously expounded through his journal the views gained from his focal point. Out of the Canadian prairies have come many of the political ideas influencing Canadian and American State and Federal development.

In these three lectures given at Columbia in 1934, the author paints a view of Canadian growth under the steady, if usually impersonal and unintentional, impact of American life, to development as "a North American nation, with North American ideas of government, social obligations, and the institutions necessary for the functioning of democracy." The book is a distinct contribution to the study of Anglo-Saxon government and particularly valuable for those who would understand Canadian-American relations. Dr. Dafoe believes Canada's repugnance to the idea of Empire caused the British Commonwealth of Nations to come into being, as "the result of a desire to keep Canada in the family"; at the same time Canada is definitely a North American democracy with a mission as such.

With refreshing clarity, the author traces Canada's "manifest destiny" from the democracy of the early American colonists, which was retained in spite of the resisting efforts of British Governors, to Confederation and to the present. He comments that the increased Canadian control of external affairs followed from "the variety, complexity and importance" of its relationships with the United States. There is a pertinent discussion of means of amending Canada's constitution. His final lecture, "Canada As a Neighbor," points out mutual understandings as well as too numerous examples of failure in the past to foreseer certain reactions on the other side of the bound-

(Continued to page 241)



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 15, 1935, and up to March 15, 1935:

Waldo E. Bailey of Jackson, Miss., American Vice Consul at Merida, Mexico, now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

William E. Beitz of New York, American Consul at Berlin, Germany, assigned Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia.

H. Merrell Benninghoff of Rochester, N. Y., American Consul at Mukden, China, assigned Consul at Harbin, Manchuria.

James G. Byington of Norwalk, Conn., clerk in the Consulate General at Buenos Aires, Argentina, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

William P. Cochran, Jr., of Wayne, Pa., American Vice Consul at Mexico City, designated Third Secretary and Vice Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador.

Earl T. Crain of Huntsville, Ill., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, now in the United States, designated Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Teheran, Persia.

Julian C. Dorr of New York City, a Foreign Service Officer now assigned to the Department of State, assigned American Consul at Mexico City.

Clarence E. Gauss of Bridgeport, Conn., now Counselor of Legation at Peiping, China, assigned Counselor of Embassy and American Consul General at Paris, France.

Harvey T. Goodier of Ithaca, N. Y., American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, assigned Consul at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario.

George C. Hanson of Bridgeport, Conn., First Secretary of the American Embassy at Moscow, U.S.S.R., now in this country, designated First Secretary and Consul General at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Raymond H. Hare of Manchester, Iowa, Third Secretary of Legation and Consul at Teheran, Persia, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

J. Brock Havron of Whitwell, Tenn., clerk in the Consulate at St. John, New

Brunswick, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

David P. Keena of Detroit, Mich., clerk in the Consulate at Tenerife, Canary Islands, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Harrison Lewis of Beverley Hills, Calif., American Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, assigned Vice Consul at Leipzig, Germany.

T. Leonard Lilliestrom of New York, American Vice Consul at Harbin, China, appointed Vice Consul at Glasgow.

Patrick Mallon of Cincinnati, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Leipzig, Germany, assigned Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Leslie Gordon Mayer of Los Angeles, Calif., American Vice Consul at Riga, Latvia, assigned Vice Consul at Tripoli, Libya, where an American Consulate will be opened.

John P. McDermott of Salem, Mass., clerk in the American Legation, Pretoria, Union of South Africa, appointed Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua.

Harold E. Montamat of Westfield, N. J., American Vice Consul at Nanking, China, assigned Vice Consul at Hankow.

William R. Morton of Brooklyn, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, appointed Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

John J. Muccio of Providence, R. I., American Consul at Shanghai, China, now in the United States, designated Second Secretary and American Consul at La Paz, Bolivia.

William P. Robertson of Jackson, Tenn., American Vice Consul at Martinique, French West Indies, now in this country, appointed Vice Consul at Oporto, Portugal.

The American Consulate at St. Pierre-Miquelon was officially opened on February 21, 1935.

Leroy Webber of Buffalo, N. Y., American Consul at Madras, India, was killed in a motor accident at his post on February 24, 1935.

Charles E. Worinan of Shepherdstown, W. Va., American Vice Consul at Oporto, Portugal, has resigned from the Service.





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VISITING OFFICERS

The following officers and clerks called at the Department on leave or en route to their posts, their names being taken from the Register in Room 115, Department of State:

| | Date of Registration |
|---|----------------------|
| | February |
| Katherine Sharp, London, on leave in Harrelsville, N. C. | 13 |
| Dayle C. McDonough, Guayaquil, sailing February 16 | 14 |
| Julian C. Dorr, Department | 14 |
| Dorsey Gassaway Fisher, San Salvador, sailing February 16 | 14 |
| John J. Muccio, Shanghai, on leave | 14 |
| J. E. Jacobs, Inspector, sailing February 19 for Alexandria | 15 |
| Hallett Johnson, Madrid, on leave in California | 21 |
| A. S. Chase, Mukden, sailing March 12 | 21 |
| Leo J. Callanan, Aden, en route to post | 23 |
| Frances E. Willis, Brussels, on leave in California | 26 |
| W. P. Robertson, Oporto, sailing March 8 | 26 |
| Stanley Hawks, Bern, on leave in Washington | 27 |
| Coke S. Rice, Malta, on leave | 28 |
| Richard Ford, Canton, on leave in Ford City, Pa. | 28 |
| | March |
| Ben C. Matthews, St. John's, Newfoundland, on March in ork, Pa. | 2 |
| George Alexander Armstrong, Kingston, on leave | 2 |
| Frank A. Schuler, Jr., Tokyo, on leave | 6 |
| Gerald Keith, Calcutta, on leave | 7 |
| George L. Tolman, Toronto, on leave in Pawtucket, R. I. | 7 |
| Sheridan Talbott, Santiago, Cuba, on leave | 9 |

PHILATELISTS

A list of philatelists in the Service is being compiled for circulation among them. Attention is invited to a notice to this effect in the November, 1934, JOURNAL. Correspondence should be addressed to Mr. Augustus E. Ingram, in care of the JOURNAL, and plainly marked "Stamps."

MARRIAGES

Joyce-Griffin. Robert Prather Joyce, Third Secretary at Panama, and Miss Jane Chase Griffin were married in Balboa, Canal Zone, on January 22, 1935.

Beaulac-Greene. Married on February 25, 1935, at Washington, Willard Leon Beaulac and Miss Carrol Hazel Greene. Mr Beaulac is assigned to the Department.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Joy Ruth Price, was born January 12, 1935, at Peiping to Vice Consul and Mrs. Walter Sterling Price.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Warden McK. Wilson at the Hague, a daughter, Hildreth, March 4, 1935.

Sarah Elizabeth, born January 16, 1935, at Harrisonburg, Va., to Vice Consul and Mrs. Charles H. Taliaferro, Merida.



TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL

One reads with enjoyment, even today, the remarks of Mr. Grew, then Undersecretary of State, and of Mr. Hughes, now Chief Justice of the United States, delivered at a farewell luncheon given in honor of Mr. Hughes at Rauscher's on March 3, 1925, by the Foreign Service Association and Officers of the Department. The speakers described briefly but vividly interesting phases of the workings of the Department, its policies, and its aspirations.

The greeting of the Honorable Frank B. Kellogg to the Foreign Service upon his assumption of duty as Secretary of State was reproduced.

"The Coast Guard," the text of a speech by Rear Admiral F. C. Billard, U. S. C. G., gave a lively account of the multifarious activities of that organization. It was accompanied by photographs of the Coast Guard Ensign and of the splitting of an iceberg by mine explosion.

Nathaniel P. Davis contributed an item relating that a destitute citizen he had helped regained solvency and bequeathed him a small sum of money.

George K. Donald reported on the use of American machinery in the gold fields of South America.

Professor Ellery Stowell's review of Tracy Lay's "The Foreign Service of the United States" was featured.

IN MEMORIAM

Richard Washburn Child died at his home, 227 Park Avenue, New York City, on January 31, 1935, as a result of pneumonia. Mr. Child served as Ambassador to Italy under Presidents Harding and Coolidge, having been appointed in May, 1921. He was the author of many articles of a political nature and fiction.

The JOURNAL extends deep sympathy to Mr. Edwin C. Wilson, Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs, whose mother, Mrs. Marian B. Quick, died at her home in Washington, February 15, as the result of a heart attack.

Henry Llewellyn Jones, former American Vice Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, died at Freehold, New Jersey, during January. The JOURNAL extends sympathy to his daughter, Mrs. John Carpenter Litt.

Heartfelt sympathy is offered Consul General and Mrs. Coert du Bois whose daughters Jane and Elizabeth died in England in February.

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CANADIAN BOUNDARY

(Continued from page 197)

The geodetic work done by the Commission involved the determination of approximately 20,400 geographic positions. These surveys now form a part of the general network of triangulation of the North American continent. They made it possible for the Commissioners to describe the location of the line geodetically in terms of a datum common to the two countries in interest. Regardless, therefore, of changes which may take place in the shore lines of the boundary waterways, and irrespective of the deterioration or displacement of the boundary monuments and reference monuments, the permanency of the location of the line is henceforth assured.

The monuments used to mark the line are of several types. On parts of the Alaskan boundary and on the boundary through the Cascade Mountains and the Rocky Mountains the monuments are aluminum-bronze posts which project about 5 feet above a 3-foot concrete base. On most of the other parts of the land boundary they are cast-iron posts set in concrete bases. The monuments which reference the boundary through waterways vary in type from large concrete range marks, set in pairs on the shores and islands of some of the larger bodies of water such as Passamaquoddy Bay, to small manganese-bronze posts, permanently set along the shores of the more narrow waterways. In order effectively to show the location of the boundary across important fishing grounds in waters on the west coast, the course of the line is ranged for long distances by lighted steel towers.

On appropriate sides of most of the boundary monuments are the words "UNITED STATES" and the word "CANADA," and on the other two sides, the words "INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE," the date of the treaty, and the number of the monument. Those not so inscribed are the old cast-iron monuments which were originally set in 1843 to 1845 by Commissioners Smith and Estcourt, under the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, to mark the boundary along the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Nowhere on the cast-iron shafts of these old monuments are to be found the names of the two countries in interest. They are not devoid of information, however, for on the United States side of each, cast in large raised letters along most of the length of the iron post, are the words "ALBERT SMITH, U. S. COMSSR.," and on the Canadian side, the words "LT. COL. I. B. B. ESTCOURT, H. B. M. COMSSR." Referring to these monuments in an address on "The Unguarded Boundary," delivered in England at

the time he was American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Hon. John W. Davis very aptly remarked, "Perhaps one might characterize this as an example of monumental egotism."

In addition to the monuments, the boundary through all timbered areas is marked by a well-cleared 30-foot vista. This is an important feature of the demarcation, for without such vista the location of the line and the boundary monuments would be obscured. It is particularly useful to aviators. The total amount of vista cleared was 1,353 miles.

The treaties specified that the course of the boundary line should be marked by the Commissioners on accurate modern maps, prepared or adopted by them for that purpose. As there were but few "modern maps" available at that time, practically all had to be prepared from topographic surveys made by the Commissioners for that purpose. This work comprised a complete topographic survey of the terrain immediately adjacent to the boundary line. The strip of terrain surveyed on each side of the line varied from one half mile to several miles in width.

The total area covered by these topographic surveys was about 16,000 square miles. The resulting maps show the location of the boundary line with respect to all topographic features on or near it. The boundary line, the monuments, and all cultural features are shown in black, streams and lakes in blue, contour lines in brown, and timbered areas in green. The scales of the maps vary with the economic importance of each particular locality and the amount of boundary detail to be shown. A large percentage of the maps are on a scale of 1:62,500, or approximately one mile to the inch. The largest scale used is 1:6,000, or 1 inch = 500 feet. The maps were engraved on copper plates and were printed from lithographic stones.

No survey is complete without an accurate statement of all the mathematical data pertaining to it. An authentic record of the work is as important as the permanent monuments established on the ground. The record of the survey and demarcation of the International Boundary, and the certified description and definition of each section of the line, are presented in the Commissioners' final joint reports prescribed by the treaty.

The report on each section of the line also includes the text of the treaty or treaties under which the work was done, the agreements of the Commissioners as to the manner in which the provisions of the treaty were carried out, a description of the survey methods used, a narrative of the field operations, and a description of the office methods used in the reduction of the field data and in the prepa-

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ration of the boundary maps. Appendices to each report contain a brief historical sketch of the early explorations of the region, early negotiations and treaties, and an account of any former surveys made of that portion of the boundary line.

In order to insure the permanency of the location of the boundary, the description and definition of the line, as established by the Commissioners and marked by them on the boundary maps, is set forth in terms of the latitude and longitude of each monument and turning point, and the azimuth and length of each boundary course. The location of the line is thus fixed so that any point thereon can be accurately determined on the ground.

Six of the eight joint reports of the Commissioners and 253 of the 255 boundary maps have been published and furnished to the various departments of the Federal, State, and Provincial Governments of the two countries, and to all depository libraries. They are of particular value to the customs and immigration officials, and to governmental surveying and mapping bureaus such as the Geological Survey, the General Land Office, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Forest Service. They are also of value to railway, hydro-electric, and other public utility corporations along the border, and to engineering and legal firms to whom accurate and authoritative boundary information is on occasion essential.

Shortly before the completion of the survey and demarcation of the boundary under the treaties of 1903, 1906, and 1908, the two countries, by the treaty of February 24, 1925, made provision for the maintenance of the boundary in the effective state of demarcation then established. This treaty stipulated that:

"* * * the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of April 11, 1908, are hereby jointly empowered and directed: to inspect the various sections of the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and between Alaska and the Dominion of Canada at such times as they shall deem necessary; to repair all damaged monuments and buoys; to relocate and rebuild monuments which have been destroyed; to keep the boundary vistas open; to move boundary monuments to new sites and establish such additional monuments and buoys as they shall deem desirable; to maintain at all times an effective boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and between Alaska and the Dominion of Canada, as defined by the present treaty and treaties heretofore concluded, or hereafter to be concluded; and to determine the location of any point of the boundary line which

may become necessary in the settlement of any question that may arise between the two Governments."

In carrying out the provisions of the treaty of 1925 with respect to the maintenance of the boundary, the Commissioners have found by experience that it is necessary that the entire line be gone over at least once every 10 years; in other words, that about 10 per cent of the line must be covered each year in order to keep the monuments in good repair and the boundary vista cleared of timber. This work is being done at an annual cost to the two Governments of less than 2 per cent of the first cost of surveying, mapping, clearing, and monumenting the line.

It has been found that the work each year involves practically all of the maintenance activities which the treaty specifies. Quite frequently the Commissioners are called upon by customs and immigration officials of either country to make precise surveys of the boundary through the interiors of so-called "line houses," that is, houses which have been erected directly on the boundary line. There are approximately 100 of these houses, all old places built during the last hundred years or so, presumably for the purpose of illicit trade and smuggling operations. Most of them are on that portion of the boundary which extends from the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River. Many of these line houses are stores, having Canadian goods on one side of the line and United States merchandise on the other. During the years of Prohibition quite a number contained bars, the bar so placed in the room that customers could stand in the United States and be served from the bar in Canada.

Many interesting stories can be told about these line houses. The New York *Herald-Tribune* a few years ago contained a news item to the effect that at "Flynn's Line," New York, the owner of a line house, who by reason of some infraction of the law had been forbidden by the United States immigration officials to enter the United States, was compelled to live in his woodshed all winter. The woodshed, which was a lean-to against the back of the house, was territorially separated from the house by the International Boundary Line. At one place on the boundary, in northern Maine, a small "line house" is mounted on wheels so that it can be conveniently moved from its usual place on the boundary line into either country, as the owner's intuition and discretion may dictate.

The foregoing instances go to show that an effective boundary line between nations is something more than the bare description of the line set forth



in treaties. While it will never be necessary that the line between the United States and Canada be fenced or guarded by military forces, it is important that it be well marked and its location accurately defined, so that the law enforcement officers of each country may know exactly the territorial limits of their respective jurisdictions.

The political facts associated with the International Boundary between the United States and Canada are unique in the history of nations. No part of the line has ever been the cause of a war. Nowhere along the line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, nor from Dixon Entrance to the Arctic Ocean, is there to be found a military establishment. On the contrary, old Fort Montgomery, within a stone's throw of the boundary on Lake Champlain, has long been in ruins. A Peace Arch on the boundary at the Pacific Coast, and the International Peace Garden embracing an area of 4 square miles on either side of the boundary in the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota and Manitoba, established and dedicated jointly by the citizens of both countries, commemorate more than a hundred years of peace between the two countries. Treaty provision was made to take care of cases of possible disagreement, but none has ever occurred.

STYLE AND THE MAN

Richard Washburn Child would have been the last among either literary men or diplomats to pretend to preeminence in either field. But his brief adventure in diplomacy ably carried on that tradition of the American Foreign Service which has long looked with favor on literary craftsmen as fit incumbents of noncareer positions.

After all, appointments of the sort have included very few mistakes. The style *is* the man. Child wrote with distinction, and the charm of his best writing reflected the charm of his personality. As Ambassador to Italy he made Mussolini his friend and so—at a time when a less winning personality might have done infinite harm—he kept Italian-American relations on a stable and even keel.

One remembers at various foreign posts American authors of books more important than the books of Child. There were Irving and Hawthorne. There was Thomas Nelson Page, who preceded Child at Rome. But it is difficult to recall any literary appointee who failed in either the diplomatic or consular branch of the State Department's work. It is pleasant to see this tradition upheld today in several of our embassies. It is pleasant to recall how that tradition was upheld only yesterday by Richard Washburn Child.—*The Washington Post*.

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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



APRIL FOOL

(Continued from page 193)

"So you jumped in the river!" Verne said again, unaccountably angry.

"Yes, I jumped in the river. But what's the use? I didn't have enough nerve to let myself drown. The water was so black . . . and . . . and strangely." Two drops trickled down her cheeks and coursed along the smoothness of her throat. There was a warning catch in her voice.

"Well, now, listen here," said Verne hastily, "that's all over now, kid. Forget it, will you? You're going to start all over again. Life's been hitting you pretty hard, sister, but this time you're going to get a new deal. Just have enough fight for one more try—you're going to get the breaks from now on, see? First of all, I'm going to give you a little cash—a loan, naturally—which you can pay back any time you like. Here. . . ." Verne put his hand into his pocket, and instead of finding the crumpled wad of bills he half expected, touched but a single large coin. Of course . . . he had forgotten. He drew out the silver dollar.

"To tell the truth," he resumed, rather sheepishly, "I've been having a little bad luck tonight myself. This is all I've got on me, but it'll tide you over till tomorrow. You go right home now and get some dry clothes and then sign up for some coffee and eats. A hot beef stew . . . or a big plate of pork and beans. And plenty of bread and butter. You'll feel like a million dollars after that, kid. Come on, now, buck up,—and in the morning you come around and see me about a job, understand?"

The girl gazed at him through eyes from which distrust was not yet dissipated. "That's straight," he emphasized solemnly. "Just ask for the city editor. My name's Wheaton, Verne Wheaton. Don't forget now, I'll be expecting you."

"All right." She managed a wan smile. Then looking vainly for her compact, she impulsively patted the clump of dripping hair.

"Promise?" said Verne.

"I promise."

* * * *

Verne leisurely placed his feet on the desk and lit his first cigar. He scanned the headlines with inattention. For some reason or other he had been unable to get that girl out of his mind. A tough break she'd had. Lonesome as the devil probably, nobody to talk to, nobody to help her make the grade—a rotten, losing battle, all right, in this town. No wonder she tried to jump in the river. Good looking kid, too. Strange how she

reminded him of—oh, hell, that was neither here nor there. "I must be getting soft," he decided, resentfully.

The phone jangled. Verne picked it up and growled "City desk" without disturbing feet or cigar.

"Rossiter talking. Say, there's a dame down here at the morgue they picked off the river this morning. Age about twenty-three. Unidentified. Say, she's a pretty good looker, too."

Verne's feet came off the desk and the paper fell to the floor. "Yeah?" he said. An unexpected heaviness crept upon him. "What does she look like?"

"Gray eyes, chestnut hair, about five foot two, flowered chiffon dress, black felt hat. Looks like suicide all right. How much do you want on it?"

"Suicide?" said Verne incredulously. "Suicide? I'll come right down and have a look."

Verne did not notice the flurry he caused by jamming on his hat and stalking out of the office to cover a story himself. He was conscious only of a mean feeling in the pit of his stomach.

At the morgue, he caught his breath and drew back the sheet. It was she, of course. He'd had a premonition when that damn telephone rang. Verne felt as if something had sagged inside. She had promised to come in that morning . . . he could have sworn she believed him. Why, he was going to get her a job, wasn't he?

"Know her?" asked Rossiter.

"No," muttered Verne. "No, I don't know her."

"Queer thing—she was holding this tight in her fist," extending a bright object. "Had a helluva time prying it open."

Verne recognized his silver dollar.

* * * *

Late that afternoon Fritz Detweiler approached the city desk with the air of one who has been keeping in leash a good thing beyond all reasonable bounds. He startled Verne out of a sullen study of galley proofs with a whack on the shoulder.

"Well, big boy, did you get home O. K.?" Arms akimbo, he stood grinning down at Verne. Verne exhaled a formidable cloud of cigar smoke, which he didn't trouble to prevent from drifting in Detweiler's direction. "Certainly I got home O. K. What did you think, I got lost in the dark?"

"Then you didn't take a taxi?" Fritz raised his eyebrows over the rim of his glasses.

"No, I walked."

"And you didn't spend the silver dollar we donated to you?"

(Concluded on page 226)



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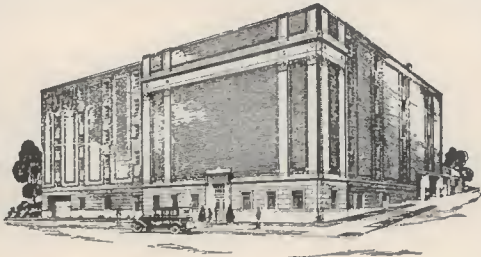
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"Spend it?" said Verne, irritably. "Spend it? No,—that is, I still have it."

Fritz did not try to disguise his disappointment. Kneeland, who had sauntered in ostensibly to begin work on the copy desk, and Price, the Sunday editor, were snickering within earshot.

"What do you mean?" said Verne. "What's so funny, anyway?"

Typewriters ceased their clatter. The whole room sensed a practical joke. Nobody would have missed a practical joke on the city editor for worlds.

"Nothing," said Fritz sorrowfully. "It's too bad—it didn't work after all. If you'd only tried to pass off that coin on somebody else! Yesterday was April Fool you know, and—well, that was a phoney silver dollar we gave you!"

SMUGGLER ORDERED TO FEDERAL PRISON

Judge Orders Commitment of Cuban on Sentence of 18 Months

Commitment of Armando Alfonso, Cuban alien smuggler, to federal penitentiary, Atlanta, was ordered by Judge Halsted L. Ritter of United States District court yesterday following a hearing on Alfonso's plea for suspension of an 18 months' sentence imposed at Key West in 1933. Alfonso's conviction on charges of smuggling aliens at Long Key, Fla., was upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals recently. Alfonso then asked for probation and the hearing was resumed yesterday from last Monday when he collapsed and had to be taken to the hospital.

F. T. F. Dumont, former consul general for the United States in Cuba, testified that Alfonso was among the leaders of an international ring of smugglers which he said disbursed \$15,000,000 and is credited with smuggling at least 16,000 aliens from various countries through Cuba. Dumont recounted repeated failures to keep Alfonso in jail in Cuba or to have him called to trial there, and said that he finally was induced to board a ship for Key West by being told that his life was in danger in Cuba. He was arrested upon arriving at Key West. Claude Albury, immigration inspector in charge at Key West, and other immigration officials told of Alfonso's participation in widespread activities of the smuggling ring and denied that he confined his efforts to aiding Cuban political refugees to escape in order to save their lives.

State Senator Arthur Gomez and Dr. N. C. Pinado, of Key West, said that Alfonso's record had been clear since his conviction.

—Miami Herald, February 5, 1935.



CLAIMS FOR LOSSES OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS
DEE ERICK TREAT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2569, for the relief of Dee Erick Treat.

THE SPEAKER: Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. HANCOCK of New York: Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is it the policy of the Foreign Relations Committee to reimburse all foreign officers for personal losses? It has been my observation that sometimes these losses are taken care of and sometimes they are not, depending on the temper of the committee or the Members of the House who happen to examine these bills.

As I understand it, this claimant was serving for the State Department abroad. A fire took place and some of his personal belongings were destroyed. It seems to me we ought to have a general policy with reference to these matters. All of our foreign officers should be reimbursed for losses of this kind, or else none of them should be. May I ask the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee if a definite policy has been established?

MR. McREYNOLDS: It has been a definite policy to pay all of them. The reason this claimant was not included in the omnibus bill is on account of a death and the amount had to be made payable to the estate. We had to find out to whom to make payment and in the meantime the other claimants had come in, as I remember, under the omnibus bill.

MR. HANCOCK of New York: Is it the policy of the Foreign Relations Committee to reimburse foreign officers for all losses?

MR. McREYNOLDS: It has been up to this time.

MR. HANCOCK of New York: Regardless of the cause of the loss?

MR. McREYNOLDS: It depends upon what is actually necessary for them to have in the service. We do not allow them any more.

MR. HANCOCK of New York: There is no rule or regulation in the Department on the subject?

MR. McREYNOLDS: No; except the custom has been established by the committee and approved by the House that he shall be reimbursed only for the actual things that he should have in serving that particular post.

MR. HANCOCK of New York: Should there not be some legislation on the subject?

MR. McREYNOLDS: I have had this matter up with the State Department heretofore, but the committee has reached no conclusion. I think the gentleman is right about that, and something ought to be determined on.

(Continued to following page)



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MR. HANCOCK of New York: Mr. Speaker, I shall not object.

MR. McREYNOLDS: The reason this claimant was not included in the omnibus bill was on account of a death.

MR. KNIFFIN: Mr. Speaker, this bill grows out of a claim, as stated by the gentleman, on account of certain losses. The claim originally was for a much larger sum, but the Audit Bureau of the State Department reduced it to \$876. In that connection may I say it was found that the personal property destroyed, and which was lost, was found to be reasonable for the claimant to have under the circumstances. The delay, as the gentleman from Tennessee, the distinguished chairman of the committee, stated, was occasioned because of the death of an administrator. The Department of State later recommended that the bill be amended in order to be made payable to the estate.

MR. HANCOCK of New York: The gentleman is a member of the Naval Affairs Committee and doubtless recalls a number of cases where similar claims of officers of the Navy were rejected.

MR. KNIFFIN: I concur with the view expressed by the gentleman that there should be a definite policy established.

MR. HANCOCK of New York: This is a splendid example of the unsatisfactory system under which we are working so far as the Private Calendar is concerned.

THE SPEAKER: Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Dee Erick Treat the sum of \$876. Such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of the damages sustained by the late R. A. Wallace Treat, former American consul at Smyrna, and the brother of the said Dee Erick Treat, as a result of fire in the consulate of Smyrna on March 23, 1923.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "Dee Erick Treat" and insert in lieu thereof "the estate of R. A. Wallace Treat"; and in line 9, after the word "Smyrna," strike out "and the brother of the said Dee Erick Treat."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill for the relief of the estate of R. A. Wallace Treat."

—From the Congressional Record, February 15, 1935.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS

A BILL

To amend an Act entitled "An Act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That section 11 of the Act entitled "An Act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America and providing compensation therefor," approved February 23, 1931, be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. That all appointments and promotions of Foreign Service officers shall be made by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and such officers may be commissioned as diplomatic or consular officers or both: *Provided*, That Foreign Service officers now or hereafter appointed or promoted during a recess of the Senate shall be paid the compensation of the position to which appointed or promoted from the date of such appointment or promotion until the end of the next session of the Senate if they have not theretofore been confirmed by the Senate or until their rejection by the Senate before the end of its next session: *Provided further*, That if the Senate should reject or fail to confirm the promotion of a Foreign Service officer during the session following the date of such promotion, the Foreign Service officer shall automatically be reinstated in the position from which he was promoted such reinstatement to be effective, in the event of rejection of the nomination, from the date of rejection; and in the event of failure of the Senate to act on the nomination during the session following a promotion, from the termination of that session: *And provided further*, That all official acts of such officers while serving under diplomatic or consular commissions in the Foreign Service shall be performed under their respective commissions as secretaries or as consular officers."

The foregoing bill was introduced into the United States Congress, March 7, 1935, as S. 2183 by Senator Pittman and as H. R. 6504, by Representative McReynolds.



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Modern Tripoli

By JAY WALKER, *Vice Consul, Tunis*

NO LONGER may only American cities be proud of their changing skylines. Modern Tripoli, once the home port of brave and devilish Barbary pirates, joins Western civilization in its material advancement. In but a decade, an old Moslem city has been remodeled and, beyond its ancient walls, a foundation made for a twentieth century city.

Entering the new Tripoli harbor, boat passengers are astonished to find themselves approaching up-to-date docks equipped with modern mechanical appliances and to see European tourist ships making Tripoli a port of call on their Mediterranean cruises.

Leaving the pier in a carriage, accompanied by an unnecessary amount of whip-cracking to assure speed, the new arrival finds immediate interest in driving along the old water front, undoubtedly the site of real pirate dens of long ago. This area is now partly reconstructed with buildings painted in brilliant colors, against a background of towering minarets. The old water front of Tripoli gently reminds the visitor that he has reached the East. Soon the carriage passes through a magnificent

arch dividing the old city from the new. Although this unique passageway (see photograph below) was built centuries ago, the modern hand has recently trebled it in height and thus added to the grandeur of bygone days.

Entering new Tripoli, you have a panorama of public squares, wide avenues, and well designed streets. Many of the side-walks in the business section are built under covered archways to protect the pedestrian from the sun. The magnificent arcade, a block square in size, is filled with crowds enjoying their dainty drinks while listening to the soft music of a London orchestra.

The promenade along the sea front is lined with public palaces attractively set in tropical gardens. The large national hotel also faces the sea, where the newcomer enters into the cosmopolitan atmosphere of any well-known pleasure resort. The visitor to Tripoli may truly reflect on the thought "Is it believable that the African side of the blue Mediterranean has so suddenly changed from the past?"

A night of peaceful rest is enhanced by sounds of the calm waters steadily lapping the nearby sea wall. The glorious morning sunshine invites a stroll along the promenade, a real find to the veteran traveler who loves the Riviera. Here, too, flowers are in full bloom, and fountains spray the air with sparkling water. Sunken gardens set





aside as a playground for children attract the eye.

Your stroll may also take you past the Governor's palace. Picturesquely designed with five crowning domes, it stands on a high knoll commanding a view of all Tripoli. Turning toward the city, you see the new state church built in modern design, probably to remind the worshiper that even religion feels the touch of the present age.

Later, the annual Fair must be visited or perhaps you take a run out to see the new race track where African throngs gather to witness Europe's best talent, or see swarthy men from the desert race their camels.

A visit within the walls of the old city leads through narrow streets filled with oriental-dressed natives and a fair sprinkling of Europeans. In certain sections, open bake ovens partly fill the winding thoroughfares. Flocks of goats are herded through the native quarters in the evening and milked at the family door-step so that the anxious housewife may buy a fresh supply daily. Those who continue to live under the same primitive conditions as their ancestors must feel a strain in resisting the tempting appeals of a modern civilization so near at hand.

The city of Tripoli is casting aside its mystic history and looking to the future. The will and might of Youth accepts the task.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 211)

might well be given to the possibility that, if China needs and desires financial assistance from abroad, the Powers interested and concerned should canvass sympathetically the possibility of rendering such assistance and rendering it by cooperative action.

"I also noted that for many years past the principle of cooperative action in such matters has been in favor among the Powers."

A notice has been issued that the Department of State Club, is making plans for a reception and concert on the evening of April 10, in honor of the Secretary and Mrs. Hull and the Under Secretary and Mrs. Phillips.

Recent changes in Foreign Service personnel in the Department include the following:

John W. Bailey, Jr., Class VII, who was formerly at Buenos Aires, has been assigned to the Department of State.

W. Leonard Parker, unclassified C, and formerly at Lyon, has been assigned temporarily to CI.





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GO UP HEAD, GUNGHA

By the Author of "Amconsul"

If you can keep your temper while around you
Are drunken sailors clamoring for their pay:
If you can trust your tongue while such folks
hound you

And give replies that turn their wrath away:
If you can grin while some old nervous lady
Bemoans the fate that's holding back her mail
And says that for her part the thing looks shady
And recommends you for a term in jail;

If you can visa passports till you're weary,
Then crawl to bed, your head all racked with pain,
And with the next day's sun get up all cheery,
Though knowing you've the same to face again:
If you can smile the while an irate tourist
Informs the staff just what he thinks you are,
Then analyze his case with calm of jurist
And send him forth appeased with a cigar;

If blithe you face deep piles of dull invoices
And sign 'em up and turn to deeper piles
Of notes from stamp collectors like Aloysius
MacFadden's boy and other juveniles;
If you are gay before a disallowance
The Auditor tacks on, and likewise gay,
Though the transfer record stipulated Pau, France,
The telegram you get says Mandalay:

If you can read each new list of promotions
And find it quite allright your name's not there;
If you can get called down and not get notions
Of blowing the Department in the air;
If you can search the Cons'lar Regulations
With calm though what you want has been left out;
If you're unmoved, in fine, when indignation's
Man's natural impulse . . . why,
You're a better man than I am, Gungha Dhin,

MEXICAN LABOR SPEAKS

Employees of the ——— Oil Company, at Agua Dulce, Vera Cruz, Mexico, have submitted a list of demands to the company, declaring that unless they get what they want they'll strike. Among other things, they want:

- (1) A 20 per cent share in profits.
- (2) A polo field and polo ponies, an eighteen-hole golf course with full equipment, a swimming pool, and baseball, basket-ball and football fields.
- (3) A share in the management of the company.
- (4) A school in which they will receive technical training.
- (5) A thousand acres of land each.

—*New York Times.*



LETTERS

(Continued from page 207)

Mexico. Scarcely a day goes by that I do not have my moral fibre stretched to the breaking by my failure to find equivalents in one or the other language. Either the word is not given at all, or its use in Mexico seems unknown.

Some time since I suggested to the publishers of the dictionary that American Foreign Service Officers were in a position to aid in the revision of the dictionary: that we might submit from time to time words of common use, and current meanings for the same, not found in the dictionary. I received a reply that my suggestion would be referred to the editor. Apparently the editor does not regard it as having any value.

If there exist a satisfactory dictionary, I shall be happy to know the publisher's name.

Very sincerely yours,
HERBERT O. WILLIAMS.

THERE'S NO ACCOUNTING FOR HUSBANDS

To the Editor:

As the wife of a Vice Consul may I occupy a bit of space to tell of one of life's tragedies which happened recently in our household? It has to do with the sudden breaking-up of what seems to me now a very interesting and harmless habit formed by my husband years ago. Each night when the time came for him to empty his pockets (now please do not misunderstand) he would very deliberately empty one pocket at a time placing all his treasures on a small table reserved for that purpose. The articles would be arranged so as to form a different design nightly and, while he never told me so, I surmised that for ideas he must have carefully studied thousands of snow crystals, so fanciful and varied were the patterns which he made. I hate to confess it now, but I sometimes would grow impatient and suggest that he just repeat the previous night's figure and come to bed. But so engrassed was he that my words fell on deaf ears and he would not only finish his new work of art but would stand admiring it for what seemed an interminable time.

Then last Monday morning the unexpected happened. While my husband was destroying what he had the night before created he suddenly discovered that his most precious possession, his watch, was missing. For three days we were all upset—his work suffered—my duties were neglected—the maid could not do her work and it was just—if I may say so—Hell! We had about given the watch

Thoughts of
WASHINGTON

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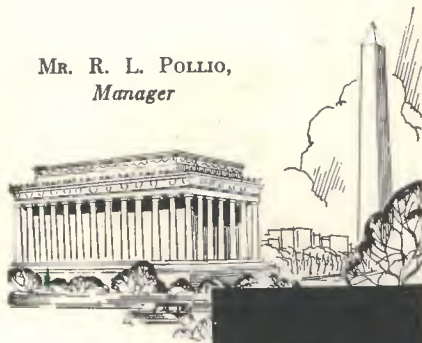
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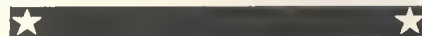
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up for lost, strayed or stolen when lo and behold it was found! Our little frolicsome Sweepie in one of his exuberant morning greetings had bounded upon the treasure table with all fours and had sent the watch flying behind the wardrobe. That evening my husband placed one of those fancy boxes on his little table and proceeded to fill it with his keys, small change, wallet, penknife, pencil, fountain pen, tie clasp, collar clasp, memorandum book, lighter, pipe, tobacco pouch, cuff links, etc., etc., and, last but not least, his watch. He then slowly placed the lid on the box and, while neither of us said a word, I comforted myself with the thought that, after all, it was Sweepstakes and not I who was responsible for my husband's giving up an entertaining habit for a very commonplace one.

Yours, etc.,

F. S. WIFE.

(Sweepie's photograph appears on page 32 of the January, 1934, issue.)—Ed.

CHECK UP ON CHEQUES

Dear Mr. Editor:

Just another little suggestion which may be helpful to some of my colleagues. The rules for the guidance of consular officers in performing the duties pertaining to beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration provide, on page 5, in the paragraph entitled "DELIVERY OF CHECKS AND IDENTIFICATION OF PAYEES," that caution should be used to identify the payees and ascertain that they receive their checks but that no expense should be incurred incident to the investigations which should be made as frequently as possible and at least once each year.

A simple method to comply with this instruction, without expense, is to mimeograph a small receipt form to be attached to pension checks at given intervals, at least once a year, for the signature of the payee, indicating that he has received his check and warning him that failure to sign the receipt and return it to the consular office will result in the withholding of his subsequent check. The justification for the holding of the subsequent check is that the person entitled to the checks may not have been receiving his pension checks. Experience shows that the receipts are promptly signed and returned and that it is not necessary to delay sending the next check.

This plan was tried for the first time at this Consulate General at the beginning of 1934 and resulted in a one hundred per cent check on delivery of checks, at no expense to the Consulate General.

LESTER MAYNARD.

GRIM

TO THE EDITOR:

The manager of a foreign firm abroad was entertaining a Foreign Service officer of a certain friendly nation at golf. The course was built on the grounds of a hospital and the third hole was near the morgue. The manager was noted for his pithiness and the F. S. O. was not to be outdone. As a result, not a word had been spoken other than to give the score until they were playing the third hole. As they approached the hole, two men passed them bearing a stretcher upon which reclined a sheeted form.

"Stiff?" asked the F. S. O.

"Yep," replied the manager; "mental hazard."

Very truly yours,

WARREN C. STEWART.

HIGH PRAISE

TO THE EDITOR:

My January copy of the JOURNAL has just arrived and I want to tell you how favorably impressed I was with the character of the news items from the Department. For some time this section has been very dull—in fact as I recall it never has been developed. Many men, like myself, have been stationed in the Department and, now that they are back in the field, you can imagine how interested they are in reading chit-chat about people they know in the Department.

Keep up the good work. The JOURNAL is now for the first time in its history the type of magazine which so many of us have dreamed of but never thought could be realized.

Cordially yours,

JAMES B. STEWART.

A DISSENER

TO THE EDITOR:

For many years I have been a subscriber. I was even a subscriber to your predecessor, the Consular Bulletin. I confess I felt the JOURNAL somewhat unclassed itself in taking extensive advertising and going into rather profuse colors. Besides, there has been more editorial indulgence toward indifferent or poor writing than formerly. Yet, hoping for improvement, I would continue if I could. . . . It may seem very small to stop a subscription so long held . . . ; stopping it is an item in a general retrenchment. . . . My subscription to the JOURNAL, I much regret, must now cease.

Yours truly,

F. E. H.



TEXAN EASE

P. O. Box 364, Portland, Texas.

TO THE EDITOR:

In response to the request of Consul General Frazer, "I submit" the following "Post Report" on Portland, Texas, as a home for retired officers:

Portland is situated on the Texas Gulf Coast, facing on Corpus Christi and Nueces Bays. The climate is delightful, being free of both extremes of heat and cold. A freeze on January 21st, with the thermometer at 24 degrees, was the first in two years. Last summer, when the rest of the country was sweltering, we revelled in cool breezes, that frequently required light covering at night.

The cost of living is quite reasonable. I pay \$10.00 per month for a good house of 6 rooms with bath and we have natural gas for heating and cooking, but I have been rather fortunate in this arrangement, as houses now command slightly higher rents, as a rule. Food costs run about \$35.00 per month for a family of four; light and water about \$3.50 and gas from \$2.00 to \$6.50 according to the time of the year. There is a good variety of foodstuffs available at reasonable prices locally and for the general run of merchandise. Corpus Christi, a city of 30,000 people, is but fifteen minutes drive, where there are large assortments of all sorts of merchandise. There you will find jewelry and 5 & 10 stores.

There is excellent fishing both winter and summer and good hunting in the winter. The bathing is only fair, as the beach at Portland is not very good, but once away from the shallow shore water, there is good, clean sand bottom. There are golf courses at Corpus Christi and La Quinta. My principal hobby is "riding herd" on my two energetic youngsters, but I do not recommend this, as it is a bit strenuous, even for the hardest varieties.

There is, of course, the danger of tropical storms, but Portland lies on quite high ground and is in no danger from the water. We have been through two of these and were more scared than hurt.

Sincerely yours,
PAUL H. FOSTER,
F. S. O., Retired.

Mr. Savage (see October, 1934, issue) and Mr. Foster seem to have solved the problems confronting retired officers. The JOURNAL will be glad to receive accounts from other retired officers because of its interest in them and for the possible benefit of those who may retire in the years to come.—ED.

(Continued to page 236)



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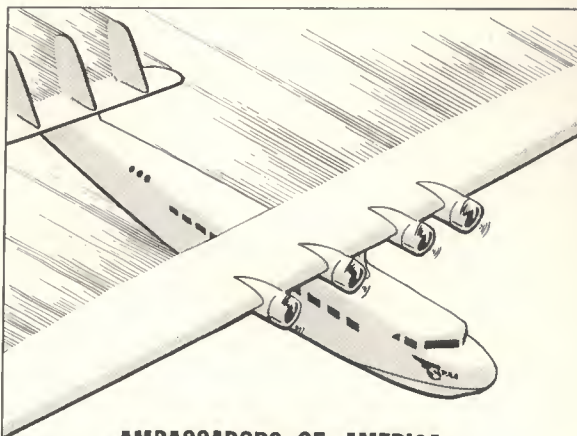
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LETTERS

(Continued from page 235)

ARE THERE MONKEYS AT DURAZNO?

TO THE EDITOR:

Even at a post where monkeys can be picked off the trees in the garden, (if there is such a post) the following letter would be funny. At Montevideo, however, it was even more so. Incidentally there is no consular office at Durazno, nor, so far as I am aware, has there ever been one.

_____, Illinois, U. S. A.
Dec. 3, '34.

American Consulate at
Durazno, Uruguay.

DEAR SIR:

Will you please send me a monkey or tell me the name of a native who could catch him for me.

If you would send me one I would gladly pay you \$.50 and postage.

I want it to be smart, tame and to be able to withstand a certain amount of cold.

Yours truly,
(signature) x x x

P.S. *I don't want it to howl.*

(signature) x x x

Very truly yours,
LESLIE E. REED.

POST-COMMITTEE REMARKS

Following an animated discussion of a complicated question in a Committee meeting, the following interchange of remarks took place:

P—You were opposed to the position I was advocating; I could see it in your eye.

R— I'm afraid, Sir, you were the victim of an optical illusion.

REPORT ON TIME

TO THE EDITOR,
Sir:

Field officers may be interested in a very convenient and practical system which the undersigned has worked out to ensure the timely forwarding to the Department of reports required from diplomatic missions.

A list is made of all reports required by the Department, whether periodic or not, and these are entered separately on index cards with a reference to the Department's instruction having to do with the report in question. In the upper right hand corner of the card there is entered the date when the report is called for or, if no periodic date is specified, there may be entered the legend "as occasion requires."

Below there is given a specimen card:

January 1
CODES: NUMBER AND CONDITION
(Chap. XVII-24 of Instructions
to Diplomatic Officers)

The cards are arranged in chronological order according to the dates appearing in the upper right corner. At the beginning of each month the member of the staff charged with their maintenance, lifts out of the index the cards bearing dates of the current month and routes them to the officer in charge of the chancery, who distributes them to those charged with the preparation of the reports in question. When the report is completed it is routed, along with the appropriate index card, to the clerk in charge of the index, who notes on the card the date of the forwarding of the report to the Department and returns the card to the index file.

Very truly yours,
J. RIVES CHILDS.

So They Say



"Pink" and Joe McGurk returned from the turkey hunt with results as above. A number of the turkeys were given out to friends, but when other friends not so fortunate became indignant and hurt, it became necessary to retrieve the birds already given out, with the consequence that no one but the hunters themselves had turkey dinners.



*To the Foreign Service Officers
of the United States*



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HOLLYWOOD

(Continued from page 200)

For authentic background in "Stingaree," an Australian picture of the '70's, researchers dug up old photographs that once hung in early-day parlors—35 pictures of coffins covered with flowers and standing significantly by open graves. They even found an old framed coffin plate, mute reminder of the days when undertakers returned such objects to the family for exhibition as a sign of respect and mourning for the dead.

Research departments include whole libraries of history, travel and costume books; picture galleries of typical scenes in foreign lands; reproduction of famous paintings. One studio has copies of all the pictures that used to hang in the main hall of the Tsar's palace, used in "Rasputin and the Empress."

In Universal City, a movie plant which is incorporated and has fire, police, and post office departments like any other town, are permanent sets which so perfectly reproduce bits of far-off countries—"Alpine Village," "Hacienda," "Chinese Quarter"—that you look about you half expecting to hear strange tongues, or to be able to go into that

bakery shop and eat some of its attractively presented wares.

"Our buyers are constantly on the lookout for real antiques," writes one property manager, "of which we now have on hand some 1,800—including anything from first models of the telephone, to old-time cigar-store Indians, and a carved head of the Christ made by some unknown of the 12th century."

One lucky movie buyer came unexpectedly on a handsome Italian table of the Renaissance period. Its owner, tired of "the dingy old thing," happily accepted a golden oak dining room suite for it.

In "Queen Christina," a valuable Swedish coin of the time was borrowed from a coin collector in Los Angeles, who presented it after the production, not to the Great Garbo, but to little Cora Sue Collins, who played the child Christina.

But comparatively few things need to be borrowed. Director have only to whistle for fresh flowers from the ever-busy florist shop, or call the property man for everything from Jewish newspapers to foreign and domestic checkbooks, time-tables, bridge scores, police warrants, property "blood" or stenographers' notebooks.

And not only are Hollywood producers well



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equipped for "inside" jobs. Southern California's outdoor variety in lakes, snow-capped mountains, or the near-by Pacific provides appropriate background, whatever the theme. At Hollywood's back door capricious nature has reproduced copies of spots half the world away. So like the Island Continent is some of this rolling, rugged countryside that typical birds and beasts imported from Australia for "Stingaree" showed no homesickness. As far as vegetation and terrain went, they were home.

Some one has remarked how odd it is that waterways always happen to be located near big cities. In the same way, how fortunate for movie makers that there are so many useful back drops about Los Angeles—back drops to be canned in this huge industry of condensed love, comedy, tragedy and adventure, and shipped to every nook and cranny of the world. It is because of these exports that Hollywood is better known abroad than Los Angeles—though Uncle Sam's Guide Book merely mentions the movie center as a station of Los Angeles.

VERSATILE DIPLOMAT

Several years ago when the President was considering appointments of Ambassadors and Ministers, a certain Senator suggested the name of one of his constituents for a Chief of Mission. At that time rumors about appointments were naturally flying fast and one day the Senator, a close friend of the President's, said to him with a chuckle: "Mr. President, this is becoming difficult. Smith first heard that he was going to Switzerland and he learned to yodel. Then he heard his post was to be Austria and he got broken arches learning to waltz. Now we hear that he is to be sent as Minister to a tropical post so I suppose he will have to buy some shorts."—J. B. S.

The San Francisco News published another version of this story in July, 1933.—EDITOR.

TANIS ANNIVERSARY

Richard C. Tanis, kindly and helpful Assistant Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs, on March 1 celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the Department of State. He received a number of letters of congratulation from present and former associates and superiors, in the Department and in the field, including the Secretary of State and the Chief Justice of the United States. On behalf of a group of his Service friends, a suitably inscribed silver cigar box was presented to Mr. Tanis by Mr. Carr, who made a few friendly remarks appropriate to the occasion.

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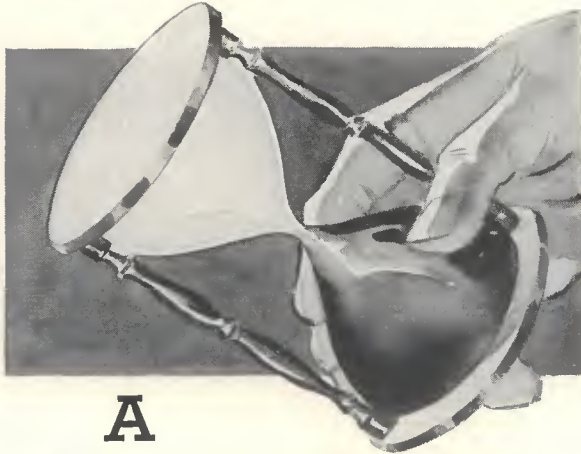
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AMERICA

(Air, Shenandoah)

By EDWIN C. KEMP

America, how can I leave you,
Your plains and mighty rivers,
America, how can I leave you,
To roam away
Across the rolling ocean?

Your coastland bays, your mountain valleys,
Your towns, and crowded cities,
Your coastland bays, your mountain valleys,
Will call me back,
Across the rolling ocean.

Your pines that sigh with snowy burden,
Your palms with constant rustle,
Your pines that sigh with snowy burden,
Will call me back,
Across the rolling ocean.

Your pioneers and ancient heroes,
Their hopes and sacrifices,
Your pioneers and ancient heroes,
Will call me back,
Across the rolling ocean.

Your need that is my first devotion,
In peace, or time of danger,
Your need that is my first devotion,
Will call me back,
Across the rolling ocean.

Your stars and stripes, so proudly waving,
On sea, or inland prairie,
Your stars and stripes, so proudly waving,
Will call me back,
Across the rolling ocean.

America, how can I leave you,
My own dear land and nation,
America, how can I leave you,
To roam away,
Across the rolling ocean?

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Among foreign commerce officers en route to the United States are Commercial Attache John L. McBride from Rome, Assistant Trade Commissioner Wilson C. Flake from Sydney, Assistant Commercial Attache Julian Greenup from Madrid, and Mr. C. E. Brookhart, Trade Commissioner from Batavia.

Commercial Attache Merwin L. Bohan from Santiago, Chile, recently arrived in the United States to spend several months.

Friends of Mr. Frederic D. Grab, Acting Commercial Attache at London, rejoice with him upon the arrival on February 26 of a young son—Frederic D. Grab, Junior. L. C. Z.



POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 215)

ary. He grieves, with scant hope, over our mutual "economic feud," but finds comfort in the belief that prejudices are holding their power by lessening margins, that "the day for intelligent self respecting, neighborly cooperation has begun."

The classic examples of Canada's North American criticisms of the League Covenant and of opposition to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty are cited as instances of influence on world policies of "North American policy, with Canada as agent." There is foreseen a Canadian trend to active support of the maintenance of peace by collective action.

LAVERNE BALDWIN.

AMERICAN MILITARISM. By Elbridge Colby, Ph.D., Captain Infantry, U. S. Army. Washington, D. C. (The Society of American Military Engineers. 1934, pp. 115, \$1.00.)

In a recent review of this volume, Lieutenant Colonel McClellan of the Marine Corps wrote:

"State policy is intimately related to national defense and *American Militarism* was prepared for the purpose of impressing Army, Navy, and Marine officers, Department of State officials, and other American citizens, with the vital necessity of keeping our state and military-naval policies in step."

Because of the purpose of the book, Foreign Service officers will find it a brief and interesting résumé of our faults of the past. Since state policy determines the military policy, those who are engaged in the formulation of the former (in whatever small degree) should be cognizant of the results which may be expected from the lessons of history. Captain Colby states that "it is neither duty nor propriety for a military man, like myself, to attempt to influence the state policy of a democratic nation, but it appears to be entirely proper, if it be not also a duty, to point out by historical example the sometimes fatal and costly effects of failing to make practical military efforts consonant with what the people at large consider a correct state policy in international affairs."

This little volume of 115 pages is teeming with terse remarks. It can be read in an evening and the knowledge which it contains is well worth the slight effort.

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THE NEW TURKEY

(Continued from page 191)

sumably shall follow the example of the other Powers in the course of time.

The Government doubtless realized that in taking the capital to Ankara the transplanted populace would miss some of the sophisticated pleasures and comforts of Istanbul, at least for a period, and has done much, therefore, to encourage all the social amenities possible. There is a large and well appointed club not different from first class clubs in other capitals. There is a "Cercle Hippique" where those who wish to ride obtain the use of army horses without difficulty, and they have a countryside at their disposition which seems to have been made for riding. There are picture theatres, concerts, this winter, opera, not to mention bridge, dinners, halls and receptions which succeed each other. All in all, life at the capital is easy going, slightly informal, and the winter season is excellent, being dry and bracing. When summer comes the President is likely to reside at his fine place at Yalova on the Marmara; cabinet ministers set out on official journeys or take their holidays; and members of the diplomatic body usually proceed to Istanbul and Therapia where life on the Bosphorus is resumed.



A MODERN TURKISH FARMER VISITS ANKARA

I must close with some mention of my first proper visit to Ankara on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary one year ago. There was a great military review, a parade of thousands of enthusiastic peasants, but the real event was the speech of the Gazi, as we all called him then. There was that ring about it to be found in the address of Napoleon to his army after Austerlitz. It was the speech of a leader sure of himself, proud of what had been accomplished, confident for the future, and with faith in his people. It was pronounced in short hammered sentences which probably lose something through translation. I give the principal passages, which speak for themselves:

"Fellow citizens, in a short time we have accomplished many things. The greatest among these things is the Turkish Republic. . . . Our task is not terminated; what we have done is not sufficient. We shall raise our country to the level of the most prosperous and the most civilized countries of the world. We shall procure for our people the most generous comfort. We shall lift our national culture above the standard of modern culture. . . . I do not doubt that we shall succeed. . . . Turkish nation! I hope with all my heart that during the decades rushing on to eternity you may fete this great national day with even more honor, more happiness, and in peace and prosperity. Happy is he who calls himself a Turk!"

LIGHTNING PHOTOGRAPHY

By JOHN JOSEPH AQUINO

One of the most interesting phases of photography is lightning photography. To the beginner, it may at first prove difficult, and yet, really it is quite simple. If the photographer has had some experience, he will, no doubt, know at which point his camera requires to be racked out. This will then be focused for a distant object.

Rack the camera to the necessary point and fix it to focus toward that part of the sky from which the lightning appears. Place the dark slide in the back of the camera, if it be that type, and draw the slide, remove the cap and wait for the lightning flash. No harm can come to the plate as a result of the interval of waiting on a dark night. The lightning will impress itself upon the plate without the need of the shutter or any other contrivances. If the point of focus is not known because of the distance, one may obtain a rough trial focus by some nearby lamp light.



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 213)

with the teams of the Maharajahs of Jaipur and Kashmir playing in the semi-finals. Mr. Winston Guest, the American polo player, played with the Jaipur team. India's biggest race, the Viceroy's Cup, was run on Boxing Day which is always made colorful by the arrivals, in State, of the Governor and the Viceroy. The Balls at the Viceroy's House and at Government House were unusually interesting this year because of the large number of visiting Rulers of Native States. Most interesting and interested were the Maharajah and Maharani of Bhutan, a small border State between India and Tibet, who were paying their first visit to Calcutta.

In January Vice Consul Fred W. Jandrey spent a portion of his local leave making a very interesting trip overland from Calcutta to Rangoon. He traveled by rail from Calcutta to Dimapur in Upper Assam and from there to Imphal, the capital of Manipur State (on the border of Assam and Burma) by the mail lorry. From Manipur State it was necessary to begin the trek on foot eastward toward the Chindwin River. This proved to be a march of six days with stops each night at dak (rest) bungalows. At Sittaung, Burma, he and his companion boarded a river boat and traveled down the Chindwin River to a point opposite Mandalay which they reached by a short rail journey. They then traveled south to Rangoon and back to Calcutta across the Bay of Bengal by steamer, the entire trip having been made in eighteen days.

BANGKOK

The *Bangkok Times* of January 14, 1935, carried the following article regarding the visit to Siam of Senator William Gibbs McAdoo:

Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of the United States Treasury during the World War, arrived in Bangkok yesterday afternoon via Imperial Airways from Singapore. He was met at Don Muang by H. E. Mr. James M. Baker, the American Minister, his friend of many years in Washington.

Arrangements had been made for the Senator to see the Grand Palace and Wat Phra Keo. He was



accompanied by his friend and personal pilot, Mr. Harry Ashe. They were the guests of H. E. The American Minister at dinner where they met H. E. Colonel Phya Bahol Pholphayuha Sena, the Premier, and other important Government officials. They left Bangkok at half past five this morning via Imperial Airways for Calcutta and America.

SHANGHAI

On December 1, 1934, Clerk Harold D. Pease was married to Miss Flora Stevens, of Shanghai. The dwindling force of bachelors on the staff of the Consulate General has, however, been reinforced by the recent arrivals of Vice Consuls Charles S. Reed 2nd and Everett F. Drumright.

The following representatives of other consulates in the Orient were visitors in Shanghai on New Year's Eve: Consul General and Mrs. Arthur Garrels, Tokyo; Consul and Mrs. Walter A. Foote, Batavia; Consul and Mrs. Gerald Keith, Calcutta; Consul Leroy Webber, Madras; Vice Consul Kenneth J. Yearns, Nanking. The Footes, the Keiths and Consul Webber had to depart early in the evening en route to their various destinations and so were unable to participate in the major festivities.

TIENTSIN

The ceremonies in connection with the dedication and formal acceptance of the American Legion Cemetery took place on Sunday, November 11th, following the ceremonies attendant on Armistice Day. The plot of ground to be used as a cemetery for American citizens was presented to the American community of Tientsin by the local post of the American Legion, the presentation address being delivered by Dr. John W. Colbert. Consul General F. P. Lockhart formally accepted the cemetery on behalf of the American community. Prior to the establishment of the American Legion cemetery, deceased American citizens had been interred in the British cemetery.

NAPLES

Ambassador and Mrs. Breckinridge Long, returning to Rome after a vacation in the United States, were greeted on their arrival at Naples by Consul General du Bois.

Minister Arthur Bliss Lane, en route to his post at Managua, terminated his European sojourn by acting as host to the officers of the Consulate General at luncheon just prior to sailing.

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JOHN L. NEWBOLD, PRESIDENT Cable Address "Removals"



Vice Consul and Mrs. David I. Buffum visited Naples lately on the way from balmy Sicily, to their new post at Leipzig.

After enjoying an unexpected one week stop-over occasioned by emergency repairs on the S. S. *Exochorda*, Vice Consul Theodore Hohenthal sailed from Naples for his new post at Bombay aboard the M. S. *Victoria* (Italian registry)—the Comptroller General permitting.

The Consulate General was glad to welcome as the latest addition to its staff, Vice Consul Claude B. Chipperfield, lately of Venice and home leave,—now on duty.

On January 14, 1935, the Consulate General terminated its eleven months representation of the interests of the Republic of Panama and relinquished its trust to the newly appointed honorary consul for Panama at Naples.

And "believe it or not" three inches (3") of snow fell in Naples on January 21st (heaviest in 57 years); meteorological reports available for the credulous.

R. C. M.

FREDERICTON

On Friday, February 22, 1935, there was celebrated the 150th anniversary of the designation of Fredericton as the Capital of the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, the third oldest Capital City in Canada, Quebec and Halifax being the two older Capitals.

The bank of the frozen Saint John River immediately opposite the Parliament Buildings was the scene of a unique ceremony.

From the verandah of the Boat Club on the bank of the Saint John River, addresses were delivered by the Mayor of Fredericton, the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and the Premier of New Brunswick.



FREDERICTON'S BIRTHDAY CAKE

On February 22, 1785, Sir Thomas Carleton, Governor in Office for 33 years, passed an order directing a survey of Fredericton which was established as the Capital of the Province, the City being named after Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburg, and member of the House of Brunswick, the reigning house in England.

On the evening of the celebration the school children of Fredericton, Devon, and the Devon Indian reservation, gathered at the City Hall, and led by the York Regiment Band paraded to the scene of the celebration, where a huge cake built of ice and decorated with 150 lighted candles presented a unique and beautiful picture.

The ceremony opened with the playing of "O Canada," after which the addresses were made, at the conclusion of which the Lieutenant-Governor was saluted by three rousing cheers from the assembled children, followed by the National Anthem played by the Band and joined in by the chorus of school children and hundreds of spectators.

CARACAS

Minister George T. Summerlin, after completing almost five years' service at Caracas, left on January 15th for Washington en route to his new post as Minister to Panama. His departure was the occasion of sincere regret to his many friends in Venezuela, who wish him the greatest possible measure of success and happiness for the future.

Mr. Ben S. Matthews, who has been American Vice Consul at La Guaira for seven years, has recently been transferred to St. John's, Newfoundland, and will leave for St. John's sometime in February upon the arrival of his successor.

MADRID

The Madrileños are great frequenters of cafés, where much of the social and political life of the capital goes on. Early in October, however, a "stay-at-home" week was organized. Those having pressing business in the streets frequently walked along with their hands over their heads as a sign that their non-support of the "stay-at-home" movement was involuntary.

The Consular Corps of Madrid held its annual luncheon in November, which was well attended under the presidency of Sr. Enrique Traumann, Consul General for the Netherlands. On December 27 the Corps held its annual business meeting at the home of Sr. Traumann. The latter was re-elected President of the Consular Corps, and Consul Curtis C. Jordan was elected Vice-President.

(Continued to page 248)



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CIRCUS IN JERUSALEM

The Consulate in Jerusalem anticipating the current New York vogue for society circuses held such an entertainment one evening in January. Seated (left): Ragheb Bey Nash-ashihi, as doorman of "Palmer's Circus," and Consul General Palmer, as proprietor. Vice Consul Blatchford (standing) as a London "Bobby" maintained order.

(Continued from page 246)

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in a fitting manner. Services were held at the British Embassy chapel, where Ambassador Bowers read the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation. Counselor Johnson and Consul Jordan took up the collection which was donated to the American Benevolent Fund. Reverend R. H. Gooden, of Long Beach, California, preached the sermon. Ambassador and Mrs. Bowers gave a Thanksgiving tea at the Embassy. An orchestra provided music for dancing.

Secretary of Embassy and Mrs. Eric C. Wendelin arrived on November 30 to take up their duties at this capital.

Consul and Mrs. Curtis C. Jordan gave a

dinner party for twenty-four on December 8. Among the guest were Ambassador and Mrs. Bowers, Counselor and Mrs. Hallett Johnson, Major-General and Mrs. Stephen O. Fuqua.

On December 22 Ambassador and Mrs. Bowers entertained with a large supper dance at the Embassy for members of the diplomatic corps. Over a hundred guests enjoyed an attractive and varied buffet and danced to the strains of the Ritz orchestra.

Visitors from Barcelona are always welcome in Madrid, especially members of the staff of the Consulate General. Miss Kearney of the Consulate General and Vice Consul Richards of the Madrid Consulate had Christmas dinner at the home of Consul and Mrs. Jordan.

Ambassador and Mrs. Bowers entertained the staff at an elaborate dinner on Christmas night. Covers were laid for eighteen. With the arrival of the dessert Messrs. Johnson and Jorden collaborated in writing limericks about the various guests which met with some success. Each guest was presented with a handsome favor. Coffee was served in the drawing room where a delightful entertainment of Hawaiian music was offered.

MALAGA

Consul Ferrin, former Consul General Edward J. Norton and Mrs. Norton attended the funeral service at Gibraltar of the late Consul Richard L. Sprague, their friend of many years.

Vice Consul William B. Douglass, Jr., upon returning from a temporary detail to Funchal, Madeira, at the end of October was almost immediately sent on another temporary detail, this time to Las Palmas in the Canary Islands. Consul Ferrin profited by Mr. Douglass' brief presence in Malaga to make a 10 day motor trip along the coast to Valencia and back by Murcia and Madrid.


Consul General Leo J. Keena of Paris and Mrs. Keena stopped for a short time in Malaga on December 15 on their way by motorcar to Tenerife.

American Minister to Egypt, the Honorable Bert Fish, and Consul General Coert Du Bois of Naples were among the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States who passed through Malaga during the summer on American Export Lines ships en route to the United States on leave. Others who made Malaga a way station on automobile excursions were Diplomatic Secretary and Consul Hooker A. Doolittle of Tangier with Mrs. Doolittle, and Consul Samuel B. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson before their transfer from Valencia to Leeds.



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the city, where fresh breezes from two rivers brush aside your curtains. And there below you is the gay town itself...promenading on Park Avenue...shopping on Fifth Avenue...or joining the theatre crowds of Broadway. The Waldorf is just a few steps from smart shops, theatres, and important clubs...and but fifteen minutes from the Wall Street financial center.

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