The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. XII AUGUST, 1935 No. 8

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Issued monthly by American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter August 20, 1934, at the Post Office, in Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. XII, No. 8 WASHINGTON, D. C. AUGUST, 1935

II Chronicles 9-8

By W. PERRY GEORGE, *Chargé d'Affaires, Addis Ababa*

ETHIOPIA, viewed over the Lithuanian keyboard of this typewriter thoughtfully supplied me by someone in the Department to remind me that there is somewhere another world, is an expanse of *ambas* (mesas) and clear sky apparently limitless. The mountains grow bluer and bluer until they merge with azure sky at some point where straining vision abandons definition and surrenders to imagination. A somewhat similar effect is produced by sound at this altitude in the bright dark continent, which melts into an indefinable murmur that is not conducive to the reckless deployment of energy. Man is not seen to dash about or express himself heartily, and when all the stamp letters from the little boys and girls in faraway America have been answered and it has been explained that the internal post is almost inexistent where letters are still carried by barefoot and hatless runners who do not run, fixed in the end of a split stick to form a cross, and who are considered inviolable as long as they carry this sacred device before them like a banner, but that quote stamps are being spread on the covering envelope in as many denominations as possible consistent with proper economy, in the hope that they will be found interesting and instructive unquote, then the tired public official is inclined to relax and to permit climate and environment to apply their anodvne effects to the still animate and exposed edges of will and traditional consular energy. The snapshot on the following page represents the Legation's runner just back with the mail from Lake Tsana. He does the trip there and back in six weeks, more or less.

One is vaguely, unreasonably, irritated by the monotonous fineness of weather and the clear, peaceful canopy of space. It is in the same series as the "painted ship upon the painted ocean." One wakes of a morning to the roar, distant and muffled, of lions. They are at the imperial *gebbi*, some encaged and others loitering about the stairways, and they want their breakfast. Then the lions have breakfasted, and throughout the day the only sounds are the meaningless, carefree chatter and laughter of the crowds that throng the streets,

MENELIK MAUSOLEUM, ADDIS ABABA

Above:
AN ETHIOPIAN CHILD DEACON

the plaintive squeal of the large brown hawks circling endlessly over the town and never swooping but keeping their altitude, and the cawing of crows. The stillest time of day is at dusk, when the only disturbance is the subdued "put-put" of the little generating plant that will presently supply a feeble illumination for the guests of the Greek hotel; and this, which cannot without exaggeration be termed a noise, is of course localized. Everything is localized, and it is inconceivable that this segment of earth is really attached to the rest of the planet where life and many things besides are pursued relentlessly with hubbub and ballyhoo and conveniences. It is unbelievable that the fine thread of the single-track Franco-Ethiopian railway leads somewhere and doesn't just spin itself on and on interminably like a Penelope's robe of patience.

No, and thrice no! There is something undisturbed and eternal about this mythical land that denies the existence of otherwhere and otherwise, and it seems to reside in a faith that has become tradition. The beginnings of Ethiopia are lost in the prehistoric mists. No zenith has marked her career across the ages. Her future is secured in her heritage of prophesies.

The error of the *franji* has been uncomprehending impatience. He could not even *apprehend* the immutable and the undeviating. The Portuguese missions and the flood of Islam's hosts shattered their lances against the Ethiopian beliefs that are as firm and as vigorous today as they were when Sheba trekked homeward from King Solomon's court, the God of Israel in her heart, and when Menelik, her son, bore home the Ark of the Covenant.

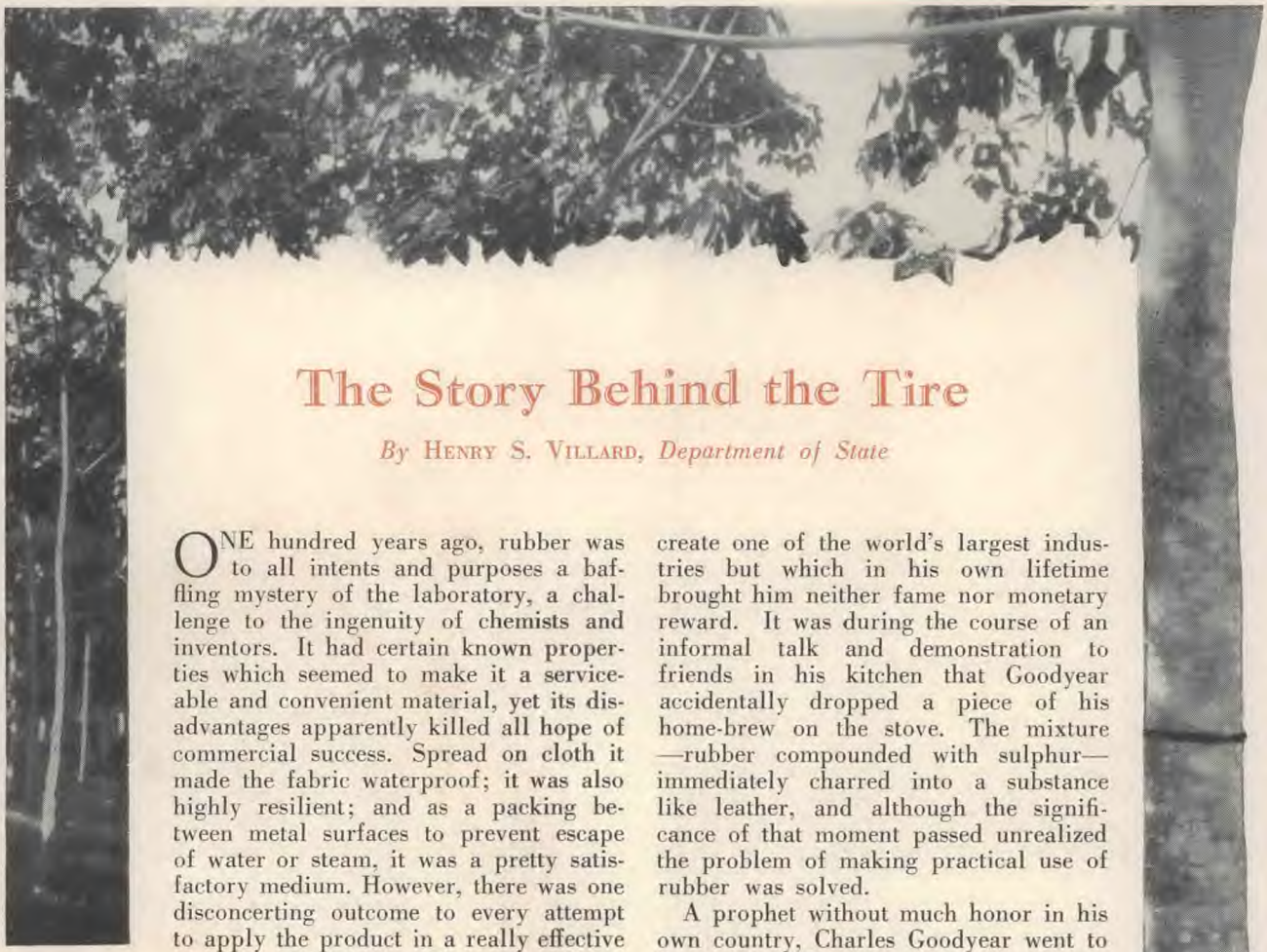
Below:
AMERICAN LEGATION RUNNER IN THE LEGATION COMPOUND ON HIS RETURN FROM LAKE TSANA.

Presently the white robed figures will have deserted the streets, betaken themselves, obedient to curfew, to their *tukuls* or their *tedj* houses for the evening, according to their inclination. A little later, when all is in darkness, the inquiring upward inflection of the hyena will be heard, as he roams through the town in his rôle of garbageman. And from then until dawn only this, and the regular tireless rhythm of the drums closed away in the *tedj* houses.

Tomorrow the routine of every day will be enacted. Caravans of coffee and hides will slowly wend their way for a few hours over mountain trails. Trade will be carried on in remote parts of the realm with salt bars as a medium of exchange. Feudal chiefs will travel on mule back through the streets of the capital, their rank and dignity attested by the numbers and equipment of the men-at-arms trotting alongside with their stubbed bucklers of rhinoceros hide, their spears, and their rifles. Great ladies, veiled to the eyes and wearing large felt hats, will ride solemnly by, their mules supported by the hands of a dozen retainers on foot. Many priests will walk more miles, prayer staff in hand and the Psalms of David slung over their shoulders as a tourist would carry a camera. And about it all there will be no sign of haste. Their will be no concern for market quotations or for the news of the day or for the passage of time. All is self-contained, self-sufficient, systematized so long ago that the system has been forgotten, and what has time to do with that? Should one inquire as to the date of some historic event the reply would be: "Oh, that must have happened four, or five kings ago!" Or as to the age of a person, he would answer, after reflection: "Well, I was born so many years before or after this or that coronation."

The history of Ethiopia is the *kebra negast*, the glory of kings, set down by the court chroniclers, or in a tradition of history and fable inextricable and this glory rests upon beliefs millenniums older than the silent monolithic churches of Lalihala. Her career and her life are the fulfillment of the prophecies.

A GATHERING IN ADDIS ABABA



The Story Behind the Tire

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*

ONE hundred years ago, rubber was to all intents and purposes a baffling mystery of the laboratory, a challenge to the ingenuity of chemists and inventors. It had certain known properties which seemed to make it a serviceable and convenient material, yet its disadvantages apparently killed all hope of commercial success. Spread on cloth it made the fabric waterproof; it was also highly resilient; and as a packing between metal surfaces to prevent escape of water or steam, it was a pretty satisfactory medium. However, there was one disconcerting outcome to every attempt to apply the product in a really effective manner. Rubber on raincoats would begin to soften and become sticky or "tacky" when the weather grew hot and, with equal perversity, would become cracked and brittle when winter arrived. For the same reason, the manufacture of "gum elastic" for rubber overshoes was a failure; nobody had any use for "rubbers" which stiffened in January and "ran" in July.

Charles Goodyear of Philadelphia set to work to find a means of treating overshoes so that they could be depended upon under ordinary temperature changes and become of some permanent value to those who ventured out in the rain. With his bare hands he worked great quantities of rubber gum, mixing it first with one substance and then with another, until by boiling the rubber with lime he met with sufficient encouragement to start the manufacture of rubber shoes, life preservers, and articles of clothing. The crash of 1837, however, ruined the business and for the next two years he was in serious financial straits.

Starting a clean slate by moving to Roxbury, Massachusetts, Goodyear continued his experiments and in 1839 stumbled on the process of vulcanization—a discovery which was destined to create one of the world's largest industries but which in his own lifetime brought him neither fame nor monetary reward. It was during the course of an informal talk and demonstration to friends in his kitchen that Goodyear accidentally dropped a piece of his home-brew on the stove. The mixture —rubber compounded with sulphur— immediately charred into a substance like leather, and although the significance of that moment passed unrealized the problem of making practical use of rubber was solved.

A prophet without much honor in his own country, Charles Goodyear went to Europe in 1851 and exhibited specimens

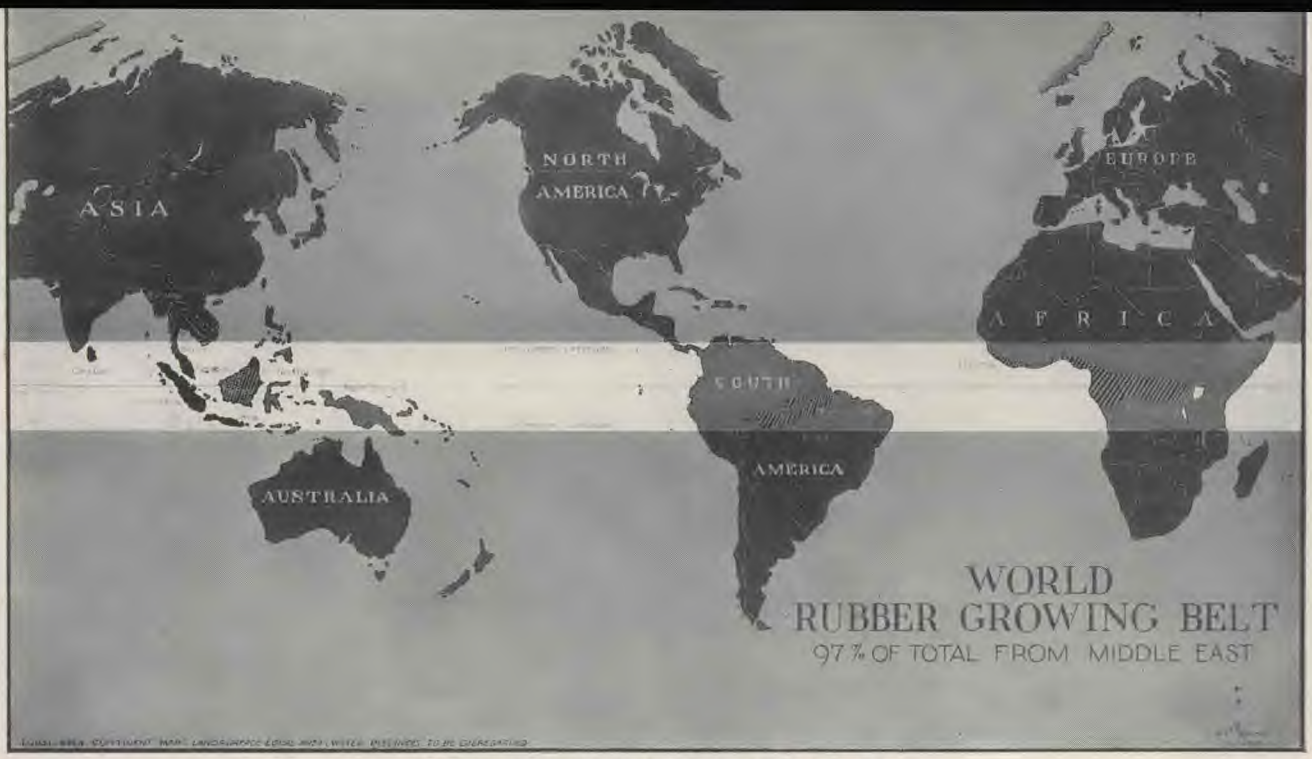
TAPPING: THE SKILL LIES IN JUDGING ACCURATELY THE PROPER DEPTH OF THE CUT.

in the Great International Exposition. But he fared no better as far as earning a living was concerned, and in 1855 he was imprisoned in France for debt. Living in England after that, he finally returned to the United States in 1858, where he died on July 1, 1860. Seventy-five years after his death, however, his name is familiar to millions of Americans as well as countless nationals of foreign countries, for a leading rubber company was named after the disoverer of vulcanization.

Those who remember their school days do not have to be told that rubber comes from a milky substance called latex, which flows from the bark of rubber (hevea) trees grown in the equatorial regions. The trees are tapped by cutting a small strip from the bark, and the latex flows out in very much the same way as sap does from the maple tree, to be collected in buckets. The latex coagulates like the curd on sour milk and this substance is lifted off, run through rollers, dried in sheets of pure rubber and is then ready for shipment. Exposure to the air will alone bring about coagulation, but acid is commonly used to expedite the process.

Until about 25 years ago, ninety per cent of the world's supply of rubber came from wild rubber trees and vines, mostly from Brazil, and the Congo regions of Africa; plantation rubber supplied the remaining 10 per cent in 1910. Natives in the Amazon Valley poured the liquid they had gathered over a stick, turning it slowly before a fire and gradually forming a ball of rubber, in which shape the primitive product originally came to market. Due to lack of care in preparation, these rubber balls generally contained from 15 to 25 per cent of moisture and foreign matter, and it was not until the rubber tree was "domesticated" in the great plantations of the East Indies that scientific production to meet the growing world demand became a fact. The movement actually started in the year 1876, when a representative of the British Government gathered seeds of the hevea tree in the Amazon Valley and, contrary to law, exported them to England, where they were grown in Kew Gardens for a while before being transplanted to Ceylon. Today, all but five per cent of the world's rubber comes from Sumatra, Java, Malaya, Ceylon, India and Cochin China, in

DOLOK MERANGU RUBBER ESTATE
Field Assistants' House



A RUBBER BELT GIRDLES THE GLOBE

which districts some 8,000,000 acres are estimated to be set out in rubber, representing an investment of about $1,800,000,000. Of this immense acreage, it is said that British possessions control over 60 per cent, Dutch possessions about 35 per cent, the remainder being divided between Siam and French Indo China.

Not a fraction of the present day industry would exist, of course, if it had not been for the invention of the automobile and the consequent necessity of having rubber tires. The fact is that the powerful, high-speed, delicately adjusted motor vehicle of today would be impossible without the "cushioning" afforded by the pneumatic tire, and there just isn't any substitute for this purpose even approaching the effectiveness of rubber reinforced by a strong, tough fabricated casing. Listen for a moment to a car riding on the rim, or think of going 50 miles an hour on the old solid tires. Compressed air in a flexible rubber container, despite all research to other ends, cannot be equalled as a device to take the bumps which inevitably come to the speeding automobile,

(*Continued to page* 474)

CREPE RUBBER BEING HUNG FOR DRYING

Death to the Punster

IF THE following paragraphs were only of a more exciting character, they might prove acceptable to those "pulps" which specialize in science fiction, as the ideas here advanced will probably be put into effect only in the remote future, involving as they do, years of work on the part of international committees.

Long experience in reading and translating modern languages, while it has impressed the writer with their literary value, has also impressed him with their hopeless inadequacy as a means of conveying of thought on increasingly intricate matters of practical importance in such a way as to exclude the possibility of misunderstanding.

No language in which one word may have many different meanings, depending on the context and the subject matter, can possibly be used as an instrument of precision, and all existing national languages unfortunately have this defect. For example the English "make" has no less than twenty-eight meanings. In view of this fact, one would expect serious misunderstandings on matters of importance to arise. They do arise. Wars have resulted in some instances. No sooner has the spokesman of a government issued a statement on matters of policy than it becomes necessary to issue another statement to "clarify" the first one. It is not the fault of the spokesman, but of the language.

Owing to the increasing frequency of international conferences on technical matters, the need of a supplementary international language is being felt now as never before. The world has long been using instruments of precision in the field of physical science. The question arises, "Why cannot an instrument of equal precision be used in communicating ideas?" The answer is, "It can be, if the civilized nations are willing to take the time to develop one."

The science of mathematics affords such an instrument. The value of a number never varies. For example, 5 is always five, and nothing else; 5.6 always means five and six tenths and nothing else. We need no long list of possible meanings of a number, depending on context or idiomatic usage. Moreover a number means the same thing in all parts of the world. It is significant that whenever the subject of getting into communication with possible inhabitants of another planet is discussed, the first step suggested is the transmission of simple mathematical formulae.

The theory of using numbers as a basis for the proposed new language would be applied in practice as follows. Let us take the English word "make" as an example. It has no less than 28 distinct meanings as already stated. By assigning a separate and distinct number for each of them, we would do away with the possibility of confusing one with another.

A very simple device would make it possible to speak the language, instead of using it as a mere code. As there are ten digits, ten two-letter syllables will suffice, but for the sake of variety of expression, we could have an extra series of syllables making twenty syllables in all to memorize.

The following are suggested:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ak	am	ar	av	el	em	er	ev	ol	om

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
od	ot	et	oz	eb	ed	ez	ag	ud	uz

Now let us suppose that we have decided to assign the number 72 to a given idea. We may choose any of the following expressions if we adopt the method of reversing the syllables: evet, evar, agar, aget, vera, vete, gara, gate. This would give us eight possible expressions for the same idea, while at the same time no one expression would represent more than one idea. This would assure a pleasing variety and perfect clarity at the same time.

By the use of a few additional syllables, other than those given above, as prefixes and suffixes, the tenses of a verb and the different parts of speech could be easily indicated.

The above is merely an outline of a plan for an international language. A few years work on the part of international committees to reach an agreement on the number to be used for each idea would suffice to build up a non-technical vocabulary which could be used as the nucleus for much larger technical vocabulary.

The principal advantages of such a language would be:

(a) Uniformity of vocabulary throughout the world.

(b) Impossibility of misunderstanding a given word.

(c) Removal of national prejudice; as it does not resemble any given existing national language.

Rais Hammida

By Ernest L. Ives, *Consul General, Algiers*

FROM the early part of the 16th century until the beginning of the 19th the North African coast was infested with bold corsairs and the Regency of Algiers in the very center of the Barbary states was a famed stronghold of these highwaymen of the Mediterranean.

The tribute which the Deys of Algiers imposed upon Christian maritime countries did not always provide a guarantee of safety for their vessels and it is an interesting fact that none of the great European countries of the time was able effectively to put a stop to piracy and the levying of tribute by the numerous Deys of Algiers.

From 1515 to 1815 there were more than twenty expeditions against Algiers, all unsuccessful and some of them disastrous for the attackers. It fell to the lot of a nation forty years old, which had only shortly before brought to an end a war with one of the great naval powers of the time, to capture during the war with the Regency of Algiers two of its largest naval vessels, to negotiate and to sign in forty-eight hours a treaty of peace with the Regency and thus pave the way for the abolition of piracy, of the payment of tribute and of the slavery of Christians.

Of the Algerine corsairs, Rais Hammida was the most famous. This corsair admiral is of especial interest to Americans, for it was our navy that put an end to his piratical career.

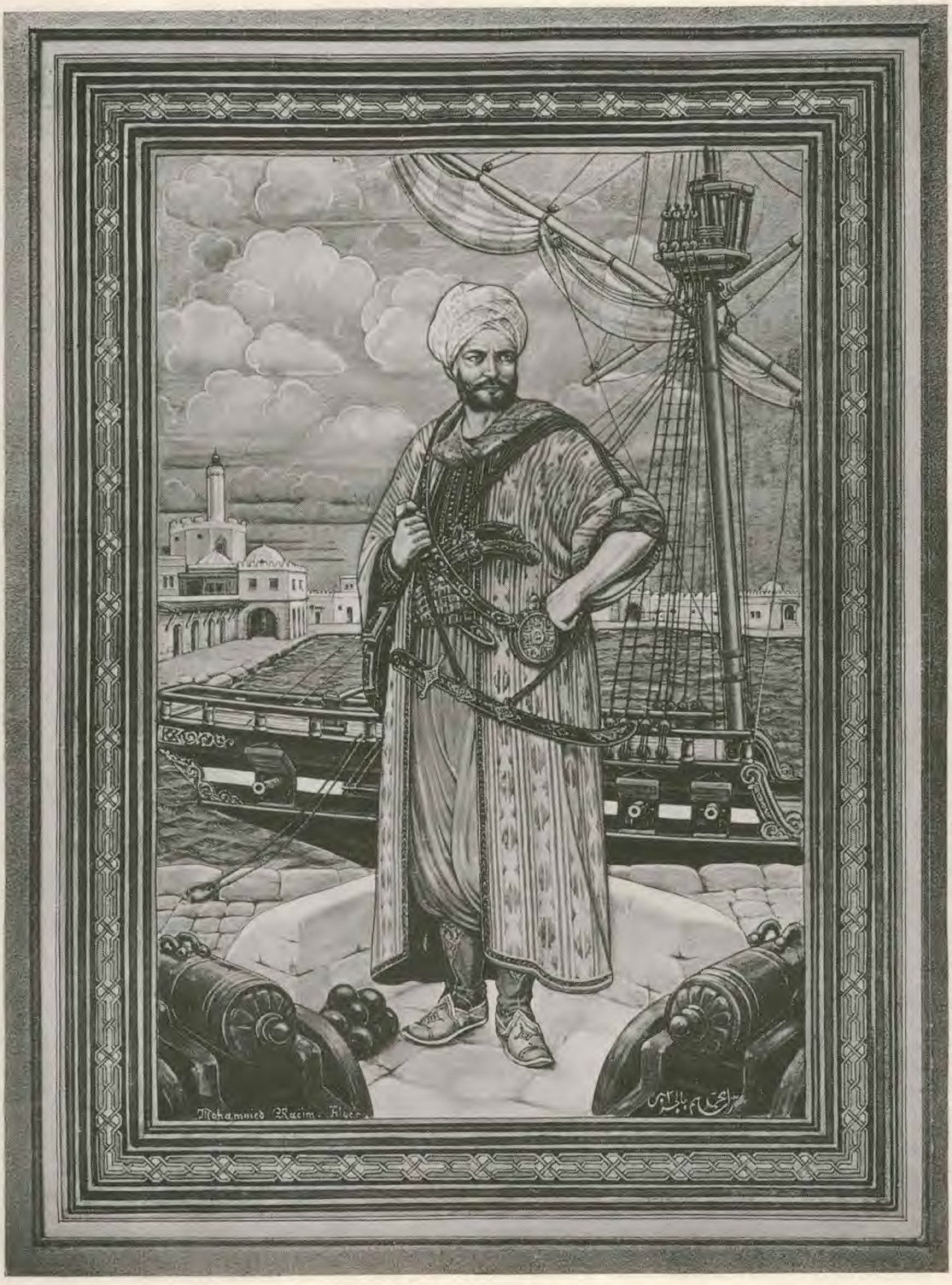
He was a mountain boy, having been born about 1772 in Kabylia, southeast of Algiers, to which city he was brought at the age of eleven to seek a livelihood. His father, Ali, apprenticed him to learn the trade of tailor, which apparently did not appeal to him for he was often absent from the shop and was found listening to some bold pirate telling of his latest encounters with the unfaithful. Very soon, enraptured by these tales and burning with the desire to follow in the footsteps of his heroes, Hammida gave up the profession of tailor and embarked as a cabin boy. He was brave, daring and intelligent; from cabin boy he rose to sailor; to officer and to Rais, or captain, and in the latter years of his career he was referred to as Admiral. He was of medium height, and well built. His complexion was fair and he had blue eyes, which is not uncommon among the Kabyles. The daughter of His Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul General at Algiers from 1806 to 1812, wrote in her diary that Rais Hammida "was a very distinguished commander, although not the most rigid observer of the Alcoran, as he sometimes chanced to drop in when my father was at dessert and never was so bigoted and unsocial as to refuse to pledge him in a few glasses of Madeira. He was one of the finest looking men I ever saw and was as bold as one of his native lions."

The Bey of Oran, under the Deylick of Algiers, the first to recognize the merits of young Hammida, entrusted him with one of his xebecs and later, to reward him for his successes, gave him the command of the Oran squadron which consisted of three xebecs and as many feluccas. His exploits while in command of the Oran squadron were much talked of abroad and even in Algiers where there were many clever, ambitious and jealous corsairs. The Dey of Algiers at that time, Hassan Pacha, who had been a pirate in his youth and later Minister of Marine, was greatly interested in his navy and, hearing of the brilliant achievements of Rais Hammida, lost no time in sending for him. The Dey gave him command of one of his newest xebecs, carrying twelve guns and a crew of sixty men "who feared neither God nor the devil."

The crews of these vessels were made up of the lowest and most miserable class of people of the city, known by the name of Biscaries and Kabilies, from the desert or mountain tribes to which they belonged. They were either taken from the streets at the time a vessel was about to sail, or, if a previous cruise had been fortunate, they would go on board voluntarily, to obtain plunder or share in the prize money. In addition to these there were the regular sailors and several Janissaries. As these crews were untrained in naval warfare it was on boarding and in hand to hand combat that they depended entirely to overcome any ship they encountered.

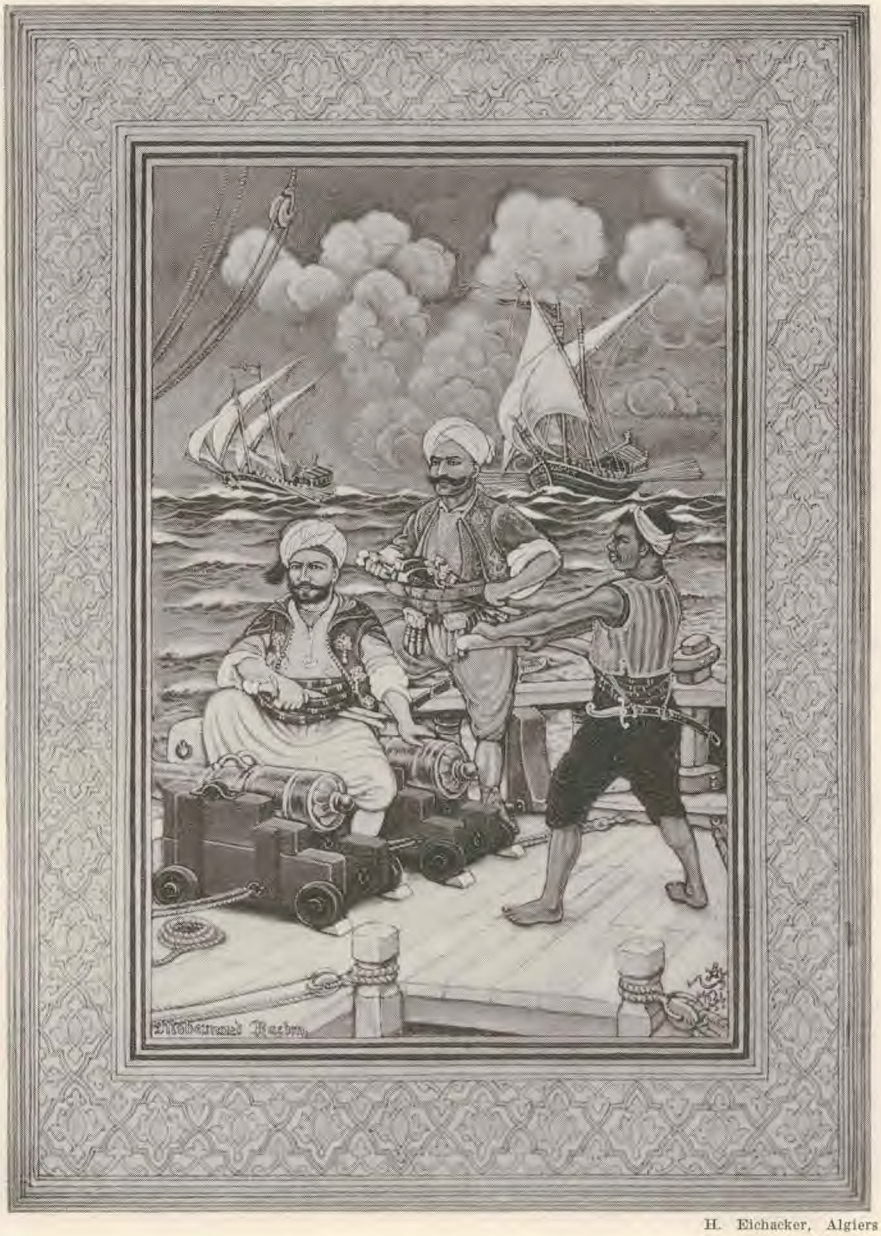
On the first voyage in his new xebec Rais Hammida made a number of spectacular captures and his reputation spread far and wide. His luck was not always with him, however, for while in command of this vessel he put into the reef bound port of La Calle, east of Bona, and while at anchor there a storm arose and, notwithstanding his skill in handling sailing vessels, he was driven on the rocks.

Convinced of the Dey's anger over the loss of



RAIS HAMMIDA

Photograph of a miniature by Mohammed Racim, Algiers



H. Eichacker, Algiers

ALGERINE CORSAIRS
From a miniature by Mohammed Racim, Algiers

a valuable ship, Rais Hammida was in no hurry to return to Algiers. He went first to Tunis, then to Constantine. The Dey, hearing of Hammida's presence there, ordered his immediate return. Upon being told that he was to be sent under guard to Algiers, Hammida was certain that his days were numbered. A small caravan consisting of the Bey's delegate, the *bach siar*, Hammida, and a detachment of Arab horsemen, started out for Algiers. Near the walls of the city Hammida planned to escape and take refuge in the *Marabout* of *Sidi Abd-El-Kader*, the tomb of a saint of that name, which, like all others of its kind, afforded protection to fugitives. As they approached the *Marabout* the *bach siar* saw Hammida change his position from astride to side saddle, and becoming suspicious asked Hammida why he wanted to bring misfortune on a poor man who was responsible for him.

"Do not fear. You are a Mohammedan and the Dey will pardon you."

"You are mistaken," replied Hammida, furious and confused at having been caught. "I was tired and changed my position to rest. I am a sailor and not accustomed to such long rides."

On entering the city they proceeded to the palace where Hammida was taken before the Dey and when he attempted, as was customary, to kiss the Dey's hand in token of his submission and fidelity, he was rudely rebuffed:

"Get back, you scoundrel! What have you done with my xebec, you son of a dog?"

"Master, it was the will of Allah that it should be wrecked. I could not help it."

"You stupid scoundrel! Why did you go to La Calle? That is not an anchoring place."

"Master," said Hammida, seizing the opportunity to appease the Dey's anger by bringing up a maritime discussion. "Allah knows best. You are mistaken. La Calle is marked as an anchoring place on all navigation maps. My master, who is an expert navigator, will remember the anchor on the map which indicates it as such."

The Dey insisted that he was right and that Hammida was wrong, but the discussion which ensued recalled to the Dey his youth and the voyages he had made on the trail of the unbelievers. In any event, the navy was the Dey's hobby and when discussing it nothing else mattered. Finally he ordered a map to be brought to him and upon examining it he was forced to admit that La Calle was indicated as a safe harbor and that Hammida had been justified in anchoring there. He pardoned his Rais and gave him command of another xebec. In gratitude Hammida approached the Dey and said:

"Master, do not regret your xebec. I will bring you as many ships as it had planks and as many Christians as it had nails."

With this xebec he made a number of captures which so pleased the Dey that he gave Rais Hammida his largest ship, a corvette carrying thirty-six guns.

The most interesting record relating to Algerine corsairs is the *Tachrifat* begun in 1765, and it is from this Register of Prizes that much of the information with regard to Rais Hammida has been obtained. The first reference to Rais Hammida was on July 17, 1797, after he had taken command of the Dey's largest ship:

"The corvette of our Master, the Dey, commanded by Rais Hammida, captured a Genoese ship with a cargo of potash."

The proceeds of this capture amounted to ten thousand francs.

After this exploit at the expense of the Genoese, Hammida captured Venetian, Neapolitan, Spanish, Portuguese, ships of other Christian countries, and even ships of Greece, which at that time was a province of Turkey.

In most cases a detailed record was made in the Register and, in addition to the ships and cargoes, the number of Christians captured.

The accession of Mustapha Pacha as Dey brought no change in Rais Hammida's career and he continued to command his corvette until it was laid up for repairs. He was then given a polacre with which he made several captures pending the completion of a frigate which a Spaniard by the name of Antonio was building in Algiers. This frigate, carrying forty-six guns, completed in 1801, and known as the *Copper Bottom*, was Hammida's favorite ship. He continued to command her until June 17, 1815, when off Cap de Gatt, Spain, he was killed in action against the American squadron under the command of Commodore Stephen Decatur.

It was for this ship that a passport was issued to Rais Hammida in 1804:

"By Tobias Lear. Agent and Consul General of the United States of America, for the City and Kingdom of Algiers.

"To All Whom It Doth Or May Concern, Greeting:

"WHEREAS Rais Hammida, Algerine, of said City and Kingdom of Algiers, being bound on a cruise on board a Frigate Copper Bottom a cruiser of this place, mounting Forty Six Carriage Guns and whereof he is commander, has, in respect of the peace subsisting between the said United States

(*Continued to page* 469)

Uncle Sam's School for Sleuths

By LONNELLE DAVISON

AMERICA has a new hero. He is no "intrepid explorer," no "daredevil of the air," not even a radio crooner or a Hollywood heartbreaker. He is one of Uncle Sam's quietest workers—the *G. Man*, who first hit the headlines not long ago in in what newspapers called the War Against Crime.

Thrust from the dignified halls of Washington's Department of Justice into the white glare of publicity, Government Men are still blinking as movie moguls and fiction writers cash in on advance publicity given dramatic adventures of Federal sleuths shooting it out with the gangsters. As this is written, two newspaper serials and a motion picture based on the theme are running in the nation's capital, the picture billed as the first of its kind and indicating the line of screen imitators already started; while monthly and weekly magazines have broken out in a veritable rash of government heroes. At this rate, even the small boy's proverbial ambition to be a fireman is in imminent danger of turning into, "I want to be a G. Man when I grow up."

But it takes more than ambition to become a Department of Justice agent. Before an applicant may enter the "crime-detection college," maintained by the Department in Washington for its men, he must pass stiff physical and mental examinations. His character and aptitude for the job are tested, and he must have knowledge of law, accounting, or other specialized subjects.

Once admitted to study, the embryo agent (who must be between 25 and 35 years old) is eligible for training given nowhere else in the world. In university-like classrooms, lectures covering every phase of crime analysis and detection are conducted by veterans with practical experience in the art of catching kidnappers, national bank robbers, government fugitives and others. Men familiar with the legal intricacies involved in bankruptcy cases, embezzlement, bribery, government insurance frauds, and the like, drill students on investigation technique and the importance of legal evidence—so well that the Department's Bureau of Investigation wins all but a small percentage of its court cases.

There are lectures on poison, blood, dust analysis; gun identification; fingerprint, typewriter and hand-writing identification. In a modern research laboratory—whose equipment makes fiction-detective apparatus seem like children's playthings—experiment puts theory to the test.

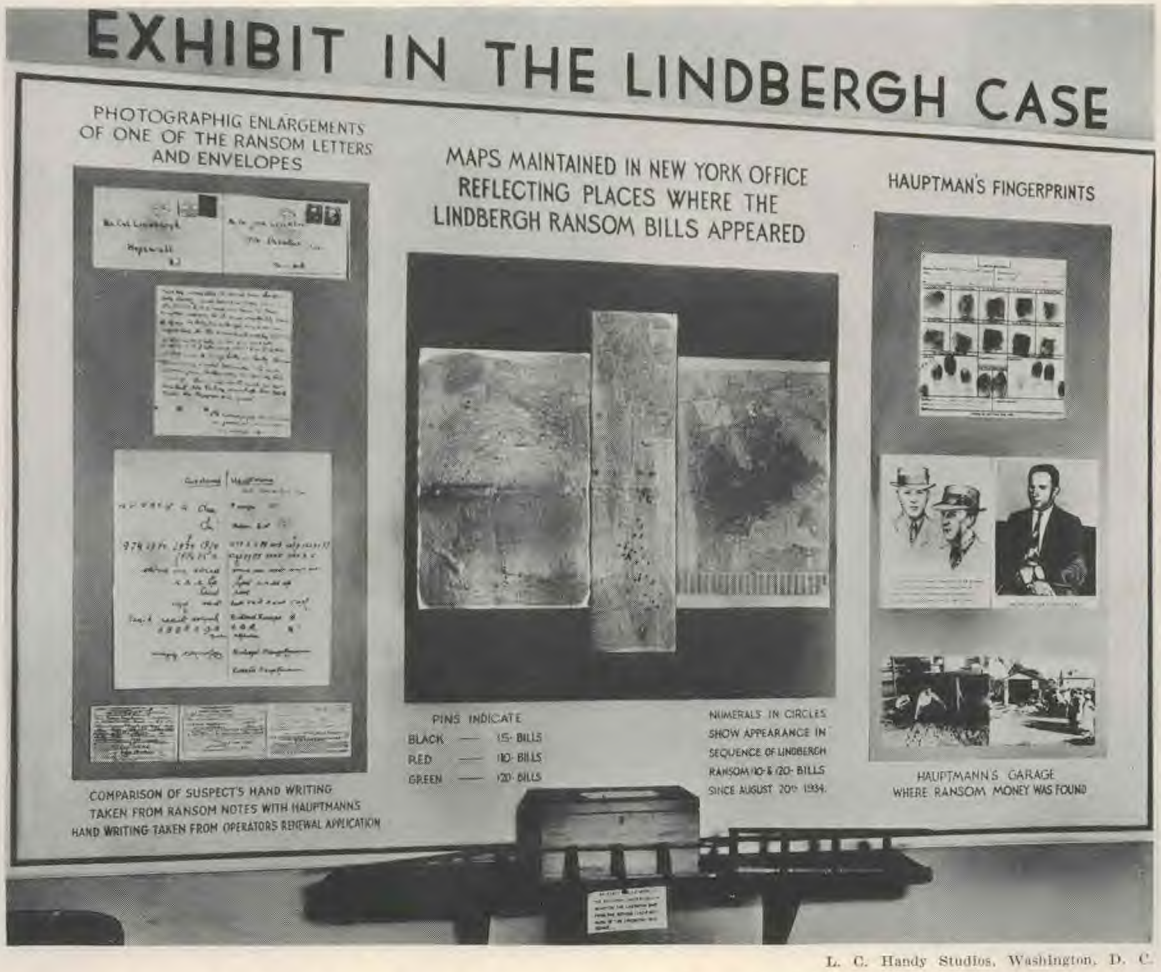
With comparison microscopes for the examination of bullets; the ultra-violet ray lamp which exposes counterfeits and identifies objects otherwise invisible; infra red ray equipment and delicate weighing machines; special cameras, chemicals, powders, and acids, the Investigation Bureau now makes analyses in its own laboratory that were once entrusted to outside scientists. Here "moulage" experts show new agents how to make wax reproduction of wounds, footprints and other marks valuable for study and as court evidence. There are research microscopes capable of magnifying 2,250 times, and X-ray equipment to show the insides of boxes which might hold bombs.

For the identification of handwriting and typing, real exhibits (such as from the Hauptmann and other kidnaping cases) are available for laboratory work, as well as a collection of handwriting specimens of a certain kind of criminal; a file of paper watermarks; and different kinds of type from various machines.

"Our men are more highly educated," said J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Bureau of Investigation, "more highly trained, than those of any similar organization in the world. . . . Within the last year more desperate criminals have been caught, convicted, or killed resisting arrest, than in an entire decade of Scotland Yard's history, and this over a combined area of more than 3,000,000 square miles."

One reason for this amazing success in combatting crime is the Department's practical application of lessons studied by would-be Federal men. "Term examinations" in clew-finding after staged murders and robberies; mock raids; surprise tests of observation powers and quick thinking in emergencies; and technical skill, all help in the selection process.

Besides efficient personnel, probably the most important factor in the apprehension of criminals is that huge pile of fingerprints in the Investigation Bureau. It reached the 5,000,000 mark on May 24, 1935; and almost 3,000 additional prints are received every day. It is the largest and most complete collection of its kind in the world, and shows how far the science of criminal identification has come since European police departments hired men especially for their memory in recalling crimes and criminals. The Bertillion system of recording non-changing bone structure of the body, special characteristics and marks was, of course,



L. C. Handy Studios, Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

a long step forward. The agent who shot Gangster Dillinger found his strongest identification feature the fact that the outlaw's head grew "straight up from his neck."

But the Bertillion method might be slightly variable, depending on measurements by different men; and it was not until the permanent and individual character of each person's finger-ridge patterns was recorded that never-failing identification was possible. Even occupational disturbances of these marks is not permanent; and after effacement by acid or other violent means, the lines return as they were.

No more mistaken identity now, if your fingers are listed at Washington. Applicants with criminal records have found it unsafe to take civil service examinations, for some years ago the U. S. Civil Service Commission started to check with the Identification Bureau of the Department of Justice.

Police departments, here and abroad, make good use of the U. S. fingerprint file; as do law enforcement authorities cooperating with resorts, business firms, and other large organizations. By a mechanical device a certain print can be located almost immediately, if it is there, among all the millions of cards. Justice officers believe that every citizen should be fingerprinted, though some object and call it curtailment of liberty. It would protect the individual against kidnaping, loss of identity in accident, or in case of amnesia, they say.

(*Continued to page* 463)

Photo Centropress, Praha

VIEW OF THE HRADSCHIN FROM CHARLES BRIDGE

Prague the Picturesque

By Sarah Henry Benton

PRAGUE—Czech, Praha—in ancient times the capital of the Kingdom of Bohemia, has since the great war assumed its erstwhile importance in becoming the metropolis of the newly created Republic of Czechoslovakia.

Prague is justly considered one of the most picturesque cities of Europe. Auguste Rodin called Prague the "Rome of the North"; Alexander Humboldt called it the fourth most beautiful city of Europe. It is the city above all in which to study Rococo architecture and superbly wrought ironwork — grilles for shrines, doorways and windows, balustrades, signboards and lanterns —the Rococo style lending itself admirably to this form of ornamentation. It is a place to explore multitudinous courtyards, half hidden at times by doors of great wooden beams, iron studded with hinges, clasps and massive locks of iron; to wander through tortuous passageways leading apparently nowhere; to lose oneself and all sense of direction in the labyrinth of narrow winding streets.

Photo Ing. Storch

ORNAMENTAL IRON GRILLE OF A WINDOW IN CHURCH TOWER

Built on both sides of the Vltava, or Moldau, the two parts of the city connected by numerous bridges, it is the "Mala Strana" or "Kleinseite," that part of Prague gathered about and below the hill dominated by the Hradschin, which largely gives Prague its general artistic character. The Hradschin may be likened to the Kremlin of Moscow, to the Wawel of Cracow, so vast it is, loosely connecting or surrounding several extensive irregular shaped courtyards. The Gothic cathedral of St. Veit, so very impressive with its great spires and clock-tower pointing heavenward, dominates the whole, the immense palace and dependencies spreading out over the hilltop grouped about it. Within the palace precincts the Romanesque church of St. George and the street of miniature houses built into and one with the ancient walls which heretofore encircled the whole, are likewise an integral part of this picturesque section of Prague. The miniature houses averaging six to twelve feet in width and six in depth, each with a living room, a yard square kitchen and loft above for sleeping, form "Alchemist Row," for here in the Middle Ages dwelt the alchemist who sought in experiments to discover the secret of transmuting the baser metals into gold. The houses are lived in now and form one of the goals of the visiting tourist. Beyond the walls and deep moat are the lovely palace gardens within which is the "Belvedere," a pavilion for summer built by Ferdinand I, and considered the finest specimen of XVI century Italian Renaissance north of the Alps.

The President of Czechoslovakia lives in a part of the palace — once the home of the Kings of Bohemia; the Foreign Minister likewise has his offices there. The historically and artistically important rooms are open daily to the public. The palace dates with successive improvements from the XIV to the XVIII centuries, but there are vast spaces in the souterrain in use today dating from early Gothic times.

To the soldiers of the former Czechoslovak Foreign Legions is given the honor of mounting guard at the palace, wearing for that duty the uniform of the country with which they fought on the allied side during the great war. Chasseurs d'Alpin may form the guard one day, Italian Bersaglieri another, or it may be Russians in blue who with watchful eyes pace to and fro. And this observance will be perpetuated even after the time the original Legionnaires have disappeared.

In one of the palace dependencies was housed until the creation of the Republic the famous

Theresian Noblewomen's Stift, a foundation or community created by the Empress Theresa for titled noblewomen with the required thirty-two quarterings of nobility who, failing a marriage of inclination, found haven here from the only alternative offered in those days—enforced marriage or the convent. Those fortunate enough to be eligible to the Stift stopped here in ease and dignity and, save for certain required religious duties, lived a mundane life, were free to come and go at will, to marry and leave the Stift at desire. To each was assigned, while Stift members, an assured income, apartments and serving women, free medicine from the court chemist, a loge at the opera, carriage and horses. The Archduchess Maria Immaculata, sister of the ill-fated Franz Ferdinand, was the last Abbess of the Stift, although ofttimes obliged to relegate her powers, her presence at court in Vienna to aid in social duties being required by the Emperor Franz Joseph. After the war Stift property was taken over by the State, the Order dissolved, a small pension for life being allotted those of its members still living.

It was within the Hradschin that the Thirty Years War had its beginning, the war which set back the march of civilization many years and brought misery and want to all of Central Europe. Bad blood already aroused, angry words at a council meeting between Count Thun, the Protestant leader, and the Emperor's representatives, led to action of a vigorous sort on the part of the Protestants who threw the three Catholic leaders bodily out of one of the windows of the great Hall. But the latter's lives were saved when their fall was broken. It was on a May day in 1618, and a cross marks the spot where the three ended their precipitate flight. The Thirty Years War likewise ended in Prague with the occupation of the "Kleinseite" by the Swedes in 1648, and the cessation of further hostilities.

From the part of the vast triangle which forms the Hradschin, and near to "Alchemist Row," a narrow tortuous footway with steps at times winds downward to the river, disclosing, as it descends to the narrow strip of level ground between hilltop and Moldau, an entrancing view of countless towers, church domes, spires, Baroque palaces, red-roofed houses, the winding river, the dozen-odd bridges, the soft haze ever prevailing in Prague, softening outlines, lending an air of illusive mystery to the scene. At night the myriad lights on the bridges, quays and islands reflected in the Moldau give an illusion of Venice, or rather a Venice of the north, like Amsterdam. At certain seasons, too, some of the churches and fine public buildings are illuminated in the modern way, the flood of light revealing the grace of proportion, the artistic detail of ornamentation. The "Kleinseite" was and still is the aristocratic section of Prague, where are to be found most of the old Renaissance and Rococo palaces for which the city is justly famous, palaces now largely in foreign possession. For the creation of the new capital, the concentration of officialdom, the opening of diplomatic missions, the sudden increase in population caused an acute housing problem and many of the nobility, availing themselves of the situation, sold their palaces and retired to smaller houses or country estates. The imposing Renaissance Schwarzenberg palace opposite the main entrance to the Hradschin is still owned by the Schwarzenberg family; but one wing is occupied by two legations, another given over to a technical museum. The Thun palace is now the property of the British Government and houses their legation. The French and Italian Governments own the palaces in which are their respective representations. The German legation is in the former convent of a Polish order of nuns who have returned to Poland.

The XVII-XVIII century Schörnborn palace, vast in proportions, classic in its simplicity of line, one of the finest in Prague, is the property of the American Government, housing both its legation and chancery. From an inner court stone steps, narrow and wide, lichen covered with ornamental balustrade and wrought-iron gateways, lead to its wonderful park-like garden which, extending in a series of terraces up a vast hillside, is crowned by a gloriette affording a magnificent view in all directions over Prague. A high wall separates the Schörnborn garden from the Kinsky garden, with its famous collection of exotic trees, formerly owned by the Kinsky family and forming part of their palace grounds, now State property, which, together with gardens belonging until quite recently to the monastery of Strahow, forms a vast and most lovely promenade along the slopes of the hills partly encircling the city in this direction. The monastery with restricted, but none the less lovely, grounds dominates a hilltop. The famed monastery library, containing 100,000 printed books, 2,000 manuscripts of great value—among them an autographed treatise by the celebrated XVI century Danish astronomer, Tycho Brahe—1,200 incunabula, rare maps and charts, is open to the public as is the monastery church, a perfect example of Baroque at its best. Mozart—who wrote Don Juan in Prague—often played upon the organ of this church. But monasteries, convents and churches as well as palaces abound in the "Kleinseite."

The Baroque Wallenstein palace with its enchanting garden and open air theatre, still ofttimes used in summer, is owned by the descendants of the famous general of that name, the military genius on

the Catholic side in the Thirty Years War, the outstanding leader at the disposal of the Emperor, Ferdinand II.

The Palace of Malta still belongs to the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, commonly known as the Knights of Malta, the oldest and most celebrated of all the religious-military orders, renowned for devotional care of wounded on the battlefield, for maintenance of hospitals behind the line of conflict, and for ceaseless militant efforts against Turk and Arab in making the Mediterranean safe for the passage of Crusaders and Christian merchantmen. The palace was designed for the Grand Master of the chapter, having its headquarters in Prague; but has not been used for that purpose since the war. For a short time it was occupied by the Yugoslav Legation; but the rooms are too many and vast, the distances too great, the heating and domestic problems too complicated to make a livable place of abode for those accustomed to modern comforts. The palace, however, is full of memories of the famous Order, the eight-pointed Maltese cross being much in evidence in its decoration. Portraits of Grand Masters line the walls of vast corridors and reception rooms, interspersed with Gobelin tapestries of great value, for the Order is a rich one, the Prague chapter alone possessing vast forest lands in this part of the world yielding a goodly revenue for the maintenance of its churches and numerous charitable foundations. The last ceremonial meeting of the Order in Prague took place in the palace in the spring of 1914, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand being present. The Knights in their uniform, black hose and doublet, the latter embroidered with a great white Maltese cross, sat about a vast table in the immense salon on chairs emblazoned with escutcheons; each drank from goblets engraved with the owner's arms. Immense chandeliers of Bohemian crystal holding wax tapers lighted up the scene, reminiscent in its form and ceremony of mediaeval times. The church, not large, but mysterious in its illusive darkness, much decorated with the Maltese cross and the Knights' insignia, adjoins and forms part of the palace itself, an enclosed passageway leading from its second story to a private gallery in the church.

The finest of the dozen-odd bridges connecting the "Kleinseite" with the "Old Town" is the famous Charles bridge, with ten graceful arches and great buttresses extending streamward protecting them from the rush of springtime's turbulent water, from the multitudinous cakes of floating ice which herald the breaking up of winter. A life size XVII century bronze-gilt crucifix, and rarely seen, the inscription in Hebrew above Our Lord's head, together with twenty-eight statues of saints and religious groups, for the most part Baroque in style, decorate the parapets of the bridge. It is approached from

Photo Centropress, Praha

THE CHURCH OF THE ORDER OF THE CRUSADERS
Terrace of the Church of Saints Salvador and Clementine in the foreground.

both banks through archways cut in great towers—defense towers in the old days. That on the "Old Town" side is reputed to be the finest among the many fine ones in Prague. Statues and busts of various Bohemian kings amid a rich Gothic setting adorn its surface, while numerous escutcheons, in color, of nations allied at the time of their placing with Bohemia, give a special charm to the whole, which is of fine proportions and embellished with many graceful turrets. A tablet and ornamental wrought iron memorial mark the spot on the Charles bridge from which in 1383 Bishop Nepomuk was thrown into the river by King Wenceslaus' orders, the bishop having refused to disclose to him the Queen's secrets of the confessional. Canonized later St. Nepomuk is the patron saint of Prague. His tomb, a massive ornate silver sarcophagus upheld by angels—said to contain a ton and a half

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. XII AUGUST, 1935 No. 8

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

The American Foreign Service Journal is open to subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of $4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy, payable to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

This publication is not official and material appearing herein represents only the personal opinions of its authors unless otherwise specifically indicated.

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.

COVER PICTURE

ZURICH AND THE ALPS

Cliché Photoglob-Wehrli-Vouga, S. A., Zurich

In the general region where this view of Zürich and the Alps was taken stood the Roman watch towers of ancient Turicum. The small sector of the Alps shows the broad Glärnisch range. The church is the Fraumünster founded in 853 by the grandson of Charlemagne, from the cloisters of which this immediate region was ruled until the end of the Middle Ages. The picture shows the outflow of the Limmat River where lived the prehistoric lake dwellers. Here the natives bartered with the Phoenicians on their way to Britain for the copper they brought from Cyprus and for tin which they brought back. It is recorded that Benvenuto Cellini, who found the city "fair as a jewel," stopped in an ancient hostel which formerly stood on the banks of the river in the left foreground, and in later years, Casanova.

Maurice W. Altaffer.

TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL

- "Abd El Kerim" submitted by A. W. O. L., accompanied by a photograph of the famous Riff leader, made an interesting article in the August, 1925, issue.
- Myron A. Hofer contributed a description of Uruguay and Montevideo.
- "Phoenician Tombs at Cadiz" was the title of an article by Jane Swanson Silvers.
- The issue contained a number of short articles—"In Re: GOATS," "Paper Money," "The Birthplace of Champlain" and the second instalment of "Japan Fifty-five Years Ago."

VILLARD TO FIELD

Harry Villard's four-year tour of duty in the Department has been completed and he now leaves for his new post as Consul at Rio.

His departure is particularly regretted by the JOURNAL. Not only was he one of the group responsible for its reorganization effective January, 1934, resulting, it is believed, in evident improvement, but he has continued to assist materially in the preparation of each subsequent issue. Moreover, no matter how great the demands on his time of his official and social duties, he has always arranged to prepare special articles for the JOURNAL when requested to do so.

The Editor, especially, wishes to express his appreciation and to wish Harry a successful and enjoyable sojourn in his new post.

News from the Department

The Secretary and Mrs. Hull will leave Washington on July 12, motoring to Hot Springs, Virginia, where they will spend a month. On their way down, they will stop with Mrs. Hull's brother at his home "Merryfields" near Staunton, Va.

The Under Secretary and Mrs. Phillips left Washington on July 3 to spend a week at their home at North Beverly, Massachusetts.

At the Commencement Exercises at the University of Michigan on June 17, the Secretary spoke of the unanimous desire of the American people to remain at peace with other nations, to help them wherever possible in maintaining friendship between themselves—but if and when this should fail, at least to preserve that friendship ourselves. He said that there are but two alternatives facing modern civilization, either we must go forward to other greater achievements of material and spiritual culture with a concomitant growth of every kind of material and spiritual interchange within each nation, and as between nations, or we must recognize that our culture has reached its apex and is entering into definite decline and decay. He said that virtually every major element in our foreign policy is directly connected with two central objectives—to assist in the prevention of war and to insure that in any event the United States shall not be involved in war short of having to defend itself against direct aggression.

Harry McBride has recovered from a tonsil operation and is planning a vacation to Prince Edward Island.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck has returned to the Department from an extended trip to the West Coast.

The Assistant Secretary of State, Francis B. Sayre, in an address before the National Convention of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce at Columbus, Ohio, on June 27, spoke of the importance and significance of the most-favored-nation policy in the accomplishment of the reciprocal reduction in trade barriers and the removal or prevention of discrimination against American commerce. He enumerated the disadvantages and evils resulting from a movement toward special tariff arrangements that has grown up among certain nations under which lower rates were accorded to some nations and higher rates were imposed against others and then contrasted the most-favored-nation policy. This he said led to economic peace and stability and in essence meant the minimum of disturbance in international trade and economic peace. He added that this policy of equality of treatment had constituted the very corner-stone of American policy, that it underlay our policy in the Far East and was the basis of protest made against discriminations against American commerce and of our position toward European debtor countries. He said that he thought a great deal of the current opposition to the most-favored-nation policy is based largely upon misunderstanding and added, "It is assumed that such a policy requires the United States to grant favors and concessions to other nations for no return and thus to inure to our own material disadvantage. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It does not mean giving away something for nothing. We get quite as much as we give. No one proposes to generalize our concessions to countries which are in fact discriminating against American trade. The most-favored-nation policy means simply that we extend most-favored-nation treatment to every country *which does the same to us.* We receive a

very real *quid pro quo*. What strikes injury to every business is discrimination in favor of others. It is when favored competitors are enabled to sell at lower prices than ourselves that bankruptcy begins. Genuine protection comes with equality of treatment. Under a policy of most-favored-nation treatment, for every group of concessions which we grant to third states we receive in return the groups of concessions which they, under other treaties, have granted to other nations. Thus our trade is protected against discrimination. If, on making a trade agreement, we grant the same concessions generally to third states which are not discriminating against us, we are assured thereby of the benefits of the lowered rates which those third states have already made or may in the future make to other countries. And, as experience has proved through the year, these benefits and assurances against discrimination are of enormous value in dollars and cents to American trade. It is a policy dictated by experience and by hard-headed common sense. * * *"

Mr. C. E. MacEachran, Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, has returned from San Diego, California, where he was engaged in installing the Department's exhibit in the Federal Building at the California Pacific International Exposition.

Miss Margaret R. Shedd, of the Office of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, was married on June 21, 1935, to Mr. Hamilton Hayes Edwards, at the home of her father in Naples, New York. After a short trip through New England, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have returned to make their home in Washington, where Mrs. Edwards will continue her work with the Department.

Summer bachelors in the Department include: Wallace Murray, Paul Alling, Keith Merrill, Vinton Chapin, David Kev, Jimmy Dunn, Ed Reed, Herbert Feis and Ed Trueblood.

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Dooman are spending a month at Virginia Beach.

Tom and Cornelia Wailes spent a two weeks' vacation on a cruise to Havana and Kingston.

Consul General John A. Gamon, who on June 30, 1935, retired from the Service for physical disability, under an Executive Order dated March 21, 1935, and Mrs. Gamon and their son, David, have finished their visit with their daughter and sister, Mrs. John McClintock, at Sea Island Beach, Georgia, and are uncertain as to what will be their address for the next few months.

CONFIRMATIONS OF APPOINTMENTS

[PUBLIC—No. 181—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 6504]

AN ACT

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 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."

Approved, June 29, 1935.

Mrs. Maxwell Hamilton is convalescing rapidly from a recent operation.

Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, has returned from an official trip to Buenos Aires.

Exequaturs

ROUGHLY speaking, exequaturs fall into two classes (if you let them drop): (1) the innocuous exequatur—the common or domestic exequatur—and (2) the venomous exequatur. Then there is the scaly exequatur, to say nothing of the great horned exequatur, and the saber tooth exequatur, the last species being fortunately very rare. There is even said to be an aquatic exequatur, but judging from the reports received about it, the less said concerning this species the better.

I shall not dwell on the first variety. It is asserted by some exequaturists that it does not differ from the venomous exequatur except that its poison glands have been removed, but this has never been verified. The non-venomous exequatur, if captured when very young, is very easily tamed and will eat out of the hand as soon as its eyes are opened. It will follow its master around like a dog, and may even have to be sent home. The habitat of both species is the premises of consulates, and they are exclusively nocturnal in their habits.

It is the venomous exequaturs which will be discussed in this article. Their diplomatic immunity is what makes them so exceedingly difficult to deal with. They attack without warning or provocation. Recently, there was a sad case of a kind old gentleman who attempted to pat one on the head. The infuriated creature seized him by the wrist and it required the combined efforts of three strong men to force him to relax his hold. The kind old gentleman was rushed to the hospital, but it was too late.

The arboreal exequatur (which has been known to have a wing spread of six feet) is peculiarly dangerous, its practice being to drop upon its unsuspecting victim from a tree. When bitten by a venomous exequatur, there is not a moment to lose, as the action of the toxin is fulminating in character. As a first-aid measure, it is best to make a deep incision in the wound and allow it to bleed freely until the doctor arrives. A tourniquet should be applied above the bite and plenipotentiary salve rubbed in. If the physician promptly administers a subcutaneous injection of a strong protocol solution, the patient has at least a fighting chance. Otherwise, acute diplomania sets in at once and rapidly grows worse, the patient raves wildly of extraterritoriality, spheres of influence, reasoned minutes, drafts, and counterdrafts, until death puts an end to his sufferings.

The ground or burrowing exequatur is characterized by its extreme cunning. It lies concealed in its den, uttering plaintive cries like those of an infant, until some unwary passer-by comes to the rescue and is never heard of again. An enraged adult exequatur, with fangs bared, talons ready for action, and eyes flashing fire, is a sight to chill the boldest heart.

Charles Dunn

HENRY S. VILLARD, MEMBER OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE JOURNAL.

Harry is about to leave for his new post at Rio.

Only a few weeks ago a mad exequatur prowling around the Moronian consulate terrorized the whole neighborhood until despatched by a policeman who was lucky enough to shoot it from behind.

Once an exequatur has tasted human blood, it cannot be broken of its man-eating habits. It must be relentlessly hunted down and destroyed. This can be done only by a resolute man, familiar with its habits, wearing a set of full powers, if possible with a protectorate in front, and armed with an atomic disintegrator.

Execraters are universally exequated (I mean exequaturs are universally execrated) by civilized humanity. A multilateral treaty is now in course of preparation, which provides that consulates must keep their exequaturs chained or muzzled.

This is all I know about exequaturs.

B. H. L.

News from the Field

TRINIDAD, BRITISH WEST INDIES

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt passed through Trindad on June 8th, by Pan American Airways, on his way to Brazil for a hunting expedition. He was met at the air base by Vice Consul Moessner, who later accompanied him on a visit to the Governor's residence.

The U. S. Coast Guard Cutter *Cayuga* visited Trinidad from June 26 to 29, on a training cruise. Vice Consul Moessner paid a formal visit to the vessel on its arrival and received the usual salute. He later accompanied the Commander to call on the Governor. On the following day, the Governor invited the Commander, Lieutenant Commander, and Vice Consul and Mrs. Moessner to a luncheon at Government House.

On Independence Day, Vice Consul and Mrs. Moessner held a reception at their residence, which was attended by Colonial officials, consular colleagues and other prominent residents of Trinidad.

FUNCHAL

The U.S.S. *Hull*, destroyer, Commander Ralph S. Wentworth commanding, visited Funchal from June 1st to 4th, 1935. American Consul and Mrs. Alexander P. Cruger entertained Commander Wentworth and his officers at a party on June 1st to which some thirty people were invited, including His Excellency the Civil Governor, Senhor A. Goulart de Medeiros, the Military Commandant, Colonel Marques, and Captain Diniz, Captain of the Port.

NAGASAKI

Mr. Tsunezo Shigyo, interpreter at the American Consulate at Nagasaki, Japan, recently was presented with a silver mounted cane by the members of the staff in honor of his thirty-five years of service in the employ of the United States Government at Nagasaki.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Following a brief holiday in Belgium, the Consul General at London, Mr. Robert Frazer, accompanied by Mrs. Frazer, made an informal inspection of the Consulate at Newcastle. Saturday afternoon Consul and Mrs. Squire drove the Chief and his wife to some of the beauty spots of the charming County of Northumberland. That evening we all dined together, including Sir John and Lady Maxwell. The former is Chairman of the Northern Traffic Commissioners and acted as Governor of the Gold Coast, having spent twenty-eight years in that British Colony.

Sunday witnessed Mr. and Mrs. Frazer as principal guests at luncheon of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers at their camp in the shadow of the Duke of Northumberland's Castle at Alnwick. One officer mentioned the rarity of toasting at mess the "President of the United States." The toast was followed by the "Star Spangled Banner."

The same afternoon a charming playlet in one act was staged when Mrs. Frazer surprised an old school chum of hers with an unexpected visit. A card bearing the name of "Miss Olivia Lansdale" was presented . . . the friend of student days made her appearance, some tense moments of suspense ensued, followed by the joy of reunion and embrace.

Needless to conclude that Mr. Frazer's policy of informal inspections of officers in his jurisdiction is bringing to all those concerned genuine satisfaction and a new pleasure.

P. C. S.

CHINA NOTES

It has been stated by one in position to know that Foreign Service Officers in China are continuously face to face with "emergency" conditions with an occasional interlude of "acute emergency." Some years back, officers could look forward to the approach of summer with almost a surety that it would bring a fresh outbreak of internecine strife in some part of the country. Now, "acute emergencies" are of more varied nature. Thus, in the short space of a few months, Consul

General J. K. Caldwell arrived to take charge of the Tientsin office to find himself shortly confronted by a very serious situation which has claimed world attention, while Consul Samuel J. Fletcher took over the Canton Consulate General almost to the sound of airplane bombs being dropped on recalcitrant gunboats. Meanwhile, Shanghai was in the midst of a threatening financial situation which was being closely watched and Hankow was following Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's drive against the communists, even as Vice Consul Drumright at Shanghai received orders from Washington to leave at once for the Kiangsi-Kwangtung border to assist in attempting the rescue of a Catholic missionary from the hands of the bandits. And so you have a thumb nail sketch of late spring "China Service," 1935 device.

Shanghai recently welcomed the return to China of two language officers: Consul John S. Littell after a three years' stay in Mexico City, and Consul Edwin F. Stanton from home leave. Administrative Consul Charles S. Reed, II, will visit the United States in the early autumn.

China officers now on leave in the United States or en route include, Consul General W. R. Peck, Consul General C. J. Spiker, and Vice Consuls Burke, Reynolds and Dunham.

R. P. B.

ZURICH

At the Zürich Consulate General, Clerk August Ruegg, who has completed twenty-five years' service, was recently presented with a silver tray suitably engraged and a sum in gold (this rare commodity still being available to the public in Switzerland).

(*Continued to page* 484)

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, SHANGHAI

From left to right—sitting: Vice Consul W. R. Lynch, Vice Consul E. F. Drumright, Consul Charles S. Reed, II, Consul C. D. Meinhardt, Consul General Monnett B. Davis, Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, Consul Richard P. Butrick, Consul Clarke Vyse, Vice Consul Julius Wadsworth, Vice Consul J. B. Sawyer, Vice Consul Thomas B. Clark. *First row standing*: Tung Hsing, Ting Wei-ping, Miss Jeanette L. Mertsky, Miss Evelyn Varley, Miss Rachel E. Naylor, Harold D. Pease, S. E. Williams, Miss Mayelle Byrd, Charles A. Robertson, Miss Elizabeth Barton, C. H. Williams, Miss Patricia O'Brien, Miss Leonora T. Barry, Miss Ruth A. Hedges, J. A. Collins, Jr., Mark S. N. Foo, Chen Hung-chuin.

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

THE TERRITORIAL PAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES. Edited by Clarence Edwin Carter. Volume I: General (Preliminary printing); Volumes II and III: The Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, 1787-1803 (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1934. $0.15, $2.00, $2.00).

As the territories of the United States were under the general direction of the Department of State until 1873 when their administration was transferred to the Department of the Interior, the Archives of the Department of State contain a large number of the official papers of the territories. The more important of these papers, together with papers on the territories now in the files of other departments at Washington or in the archives of state governments and the libraries of historical societies, are being edited by Dr. Clarence E. Carter, of the Division of Research and Publication, of the Department of State, and published under the direction of the Secretary of State. "The Territorial Papers of the United States," which will be the most important printed source of information on American territorial history, will probably comprise, when completed, more than twenty-five volumes.

The three volumes already issued are ample evidence of the painstaking scholarship of the editor. Whenever it has been possible, he has used original documents in preparing copies for the printer. The text of the famous Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory, for instance, which has been incorrectly printed so many times, is printed in Volume II exactly as it appears in an original in the Library of Congress. The footnotes not only contain cross references and references to papers printed in other collections, but they also contain brief identifications of scores of officials, and other persons whose names cannot be found in the standard biographical dictionaries. The volumes will therefore be a rich source for those who delve in local history and genealogy as well as for those who are concerned with the broader aspects of American territorial history.

There will be material in these volumes for those interested in our Government's Indian policy, the development of its land policy, the extension of post roads and the postal service into sparsely settled frontier regions, and the political organization and administration of the several territories themselves. Volumes II and III, which contain papers relating to the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River, set forth a wealth of material on General Arthur St. Clair, the governor of the Territory whom Jefferson summarily removed from office in 1802, on John Cleves Symmes, of Ohio Company fame, and on such land speculators as Manasseh Cutler. The volumes are fairly crowded with the famous place names of the old Northwest, such as Fort Harmar, Greenville, Fort Wayne, Kaskaskia, Marietta, Michillimackinac, Sandusky, Cahokia and Detroit. The previously unprinted Journal of Executive Proceedings of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, that Edmund Randolph called "a history of bickerings and discontents," fills nearly three hundred pages of Volume III. Only about five per cent of the papers printed in Volumes II and III has been previously printed in any form. Volume I has been issued in a brief preliminary print, containing thirty-seven pages of introductory material, lists of the territories and lists of territorial officials. The definitive print of Volume I will contain papers of a general character relating to several or all of the territories.

The first act of Congress providing for the collecting and publishing of the official territorial papers of the United States was the Ralston Act of March 3, 1925, which was passed at the behest of the American Historical Association and of a considerable number of regional historical societies. The Ralston Act was amended by an act of February 28, 1929, which authorized the Secretary of State to continue the work. The editor of the Territorial Papers, Dr. Clarence E. Carter, of Miami University, was appointed by the Secretary of State in 1931 upon the recommendation of certain prominent members of the American Historical Association. If we may judge by the quality of Dr. Carter's achievement in the production of the first three volumes, the "Territorial Papers" series will be a major contribution to the history of the American West.

E. WILDER SPAULDING.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE POWERS, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Soviet Russia, the United States. By Jules Cambon, Richard von Kühlmann, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Dino Grandi, Viscount Ishii, Karl Radek, John W. Davis. (New York, Published by Harper and Brothers for Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., 1935. Pp. 161. $1.50.)

Needless to say, the distinguished statesmen and diplomats who are the authors of this little volume do not tell anything that is particularly new about the foreign policies of their respective countries. But they tell what they do in a very entertaining manner and if after reading the seven treatises one is impressed with the fact that they reveal a singular inability to agree on certain issues, it is to be remembered that the authors are men who think in terms of international realities. And as they are realists, they make it perfectly clear that their supreme goal is the promotion of international understanding and international cooperation—not because of the ideal involved, but because as a practical proposition such understanding and cooperation is of fiduciary advantage to the nations concerned. The principle of international peace is, after all, a hard-boiled proposition although some of the advocates of the principle in question have led one to believe that it is to be confused with the beam of the moon. The authors of the book under review do not indulge in any such confusion which explains why it can be read (and studied) as something really worthwhile.

In his treatise on "France," Mr. Jules Cambon states that "the geographical isolation of the American people has given it its force" and that the "Monroe Doctrine is nothing but the expression of its determination to let nothing impair that isolation" (page 5). Mr. Cambon adds that "this celebrated doctrine . . . . . explains why the United States has not wished to participate in the League of Nations" (5). Members of the so-called internationalist school in the United States will not agree with such an interpretation of the Monroe Dictrine. It is but fair to Mr. Cambon to add that a reading of the speeches of the "irreconcilable" Senators delivered in successful opposition to the entry of the United States into the League, would seem to indicate that there is some justification for the interpretation in question.

Mr. Richard von Kühlmann is impressed with Mr. Cambon's "masterly definition of the security of a state" (page 41). He agrees that the term "security signifies more indeed than the maintenance of the homestead of a people or even of their territories beyond the seas. It also means the maintenance of the world's respect for them, the maintenance of their economic interests, everything, in a word, which goes to make up the grandeur, the life itself, of the nation" (page 41). He asserts that it will be "the permanent endeavor of the German Government, supported by public opinion, to win and maintain that security" (page 41). As is to be expected, both Mr. Von Kühlmann and Mr. Cambon have much to say about the river Rhine. One gathers that they have different views regarding the geographical setting of that river—with particular reference to its relation to present problems and current events.

Sir Austen Chamberlain also emphasizes the geographic factor. He asserts that "Great Britain is an Island State. She has no land frontiers" (page 59). Looking across the Atlantic he finds that while "it is an axiom of British policy that we should always seek to preserve the most friendly relations with America" (page 76), that "American diplomacy has sometimes been rough and its expression unnecessarily harsh and wounding to a proud though happily not very sensitive nation" (page 77). A footnote to the statement quoted reads "Cf. President Cleveland's Venezuela message." Sir Austen does not refer to the many, many years of courteous effort on the part of the United States to have the issues involved in the Venezuela case submitted to arbitration. Nor is mention made of the decision of the arbitration tribunal (established only after the Cleveland message was delivered) on the important question regarding the control of the mouth of the Orinoco. He observes, however, "No doubt we too have sometimes . . . failed to take sufficient account of American susceptibilities or to make our own purpose clear or, again, misunderstanding the American point of view." He adds that "such errors of conduct or differences of opinion . . . . . should not impair our friendship if they are treated on both sides with common sense and mutual forbearance" (page 77). It is safe to say that this statement will receive the hearty approval of all Americans who know that it is because of the "common sense" and "mutual forbearance" mentioned that there is a three thousand mile unfortified boundary line between the United States and Canada.

Dino Grandi feels that "the men who represented England, France and the United States (at the Peace Conference in Paris) were fundamentally

(*Continued to page 478*)

Foreign Service Changes

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

John L. Bouchal of Wilber, Nebr., American Consul at Montreal, Canada, will retire from the American Foreign Service on June 30, 1935.

William C. Burdett of Knoxville, Tenn., First Secretary of Legation at Panama, assigned Consul General at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Reginald S. Carey of Baltimore, Md., American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, now in the United States, will retire from the American Foreign Service on July 31, 1935.

William F. Cavenaugh of Berkeley, Calif., American Vice Consul at Goteborg, Sweden, assigned to the Department of State.

Culver B. Chamberlain of Kansas City, Mo., American Consul at Hankow, China, will retire from the American Foreign Service on June 30, 1935.

Robert D. Coe of Cody, Wyo., Third Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey, assigned American Vice Consul at Calcutta, India.

Walter T. Costello of San Francisco, Calif., American Vice Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, appointed American Vice Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Edwin S. Cunningham of Maryville, Tenn., American Consul General at Shanghai, China, will retire from the American Foreign Service on December 31, 1935, by Executive Order of June 5, 1935.

Claude I. Dawson of Anderson, S. Car., American Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, will retire from the Foreign Service on August 31, 1936, after 30 years' service.

Ray Fox of Glenn, Calif., American Consul at Habana, Cuba, will retire from the Service on October 31, 1935.

Anthony Gembs of New York City, Clerk in the American Consulate General at Callao-Lima, Peru, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Claude H. Hall, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., American Vice Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, assigned Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt.

George C. Hanson, Foreign Service officer, Class IV, has been assigned as Consul General at Salonika, Greece.

Frederick P. Hibbard of Denison, Tex., First Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Monrovia, Liberia, designated First Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, Rumania.

Hayward G. Hill of Hammond, La., American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, designated Secretary of the American Delegation, Chaco Mediation Conference, Buenos Aires.

Walter W. Hoffmann of Santa Barbara, Calif., American Vice Consul at Wellington, New Zealand, designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Fred H. Houck of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Cherbourg, France, appointed Vice Consul at Plymouth, England.

Curtis C. Jordan of Eagle Rock, Calif., American Consul at Madrid, Spain, assigned Consul at Madras, India.

Easton T. Kelsey of Ann Arbor, Mich., American Vice Consul and Language Officer at Cairo, Egypt, assigned Vice Consul at Beirut, Syria.

George F. Kennan of Milwaukee, Wisc., American Consul at Vienna, Austria, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

John B. Keogh of New York City, American Vice Consul at Nassau, Bahamas, appointed Vice Consul at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

Henry P. Kiley of Bridgeport, Conn., Clerk in the American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, appointed American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

E. Allan Lightner, Jr., of Mountain Lakes, N. J., American Vice Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, assigned Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

George Bliss Lane of St. James, Long Island, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, assigned Vice Consul at Wellington, New Zealand.

William J. McCafferty of San Francisco, Calif., Second Secretary of Legation at San Salvador, El Salvador, now in the United States, will retire from the American Foreign Service on June 30, 1935.

John J. Macdonald of St. Louis, Mo., American Vice Consul at Batavia, Java, assigned Vice Consul at Calcutta, India.

Ernest de W. Mayer of Flushing, Long Island, now American Vice Consul at Southampton, England, assigned Vice Consul at Paris, France.

(*Continued to page* 456)

Gordon P. Merriam of Lexington, Mass., American Consul at Cairo, Egypt, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Cairo.

Ralph Miller of New York City, Third Secretary of Legation at Montevideo, Uruguay, now in the United States, assigned American Vice Consul at London, England.

Emil Sauer of Doss, Tex., American Consul General at Toronto, Canada, assigned Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

John C. Shillock, Jr., of Portland, Ore., American Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, designated in addition Third Secretary of Legation to serve in dual capacity at La Paz.

Gaston Smith of New Orleans, La.. American Consul at Lille, France, will retire from the Foreign Service on February 29, 1936.

L. Pittman Springs of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Plymouth, England, appointed Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia.

Charles C. Sundell of Minnesota, American Vice Consul at Amoy, China, now in the United States, appointed Vice Consul at St. John's Newfoundland.

Harry L. Troutman of Macon, Ga., American Consul at Salonika, Greece, assigned Consul at Alexandria, Egypt.

Mr. Cornelius Van H. Engert, Foreign Service officer, Class III, now First Secretary at Cairo has been assigned Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General at Addis Ababa.

Bartley F. Yost of Osborne, Kansas, American Consul at Cologne, Germany, now in the United States, will retire from the Service on December 31, 1935, after thirty years' service.

CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT

The following changes in Foreign Service officers assigned to the Department have taken place since June 1:

Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., Vice Consul, who was in PD, has left the Department en route to his post at Shanghai.

Julian Harrington, Consul, who was in WE, has left for his new post at Mexico City.

J. Pierrepont Moffat, formerly Chief of WE, has gone on leave, and will then proceed to his post at Sydney, Australia, where he is to be Consul General.

Francis H. Styles, Consul, who was in FA, has been detailed temporarily to Edmonton.

George H. Butler, Second Secretary, has reported to the Department (LA) from his post at Asuncion.

David Williamson, Second Secretary, has reported to the Department (WE) from his post at Bern.

PUBLIC HEALTH CHANGES

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. J. Bush. Relieved from duty at Warsaw, Poland, and assigned to duty at Oslo, Norway, in the office of the American Consulate.

Surgeon F. V. Meriwether. Relieved from duty at Oslo, Norway, on or about June 15, and assigned to duty at Stuttgart, Germany, in the office of the American Consulate.

Surgeon P. J. Gorman. Relieved from duty at Stuttgart, Germany, on or about July 1, 1935, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. S. Rumreich. Relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., on June 3, 1935, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., for training. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., on June 5, and assigned to duty at Moscow, Russia, stopping over en route in Paris, France; Vienna, Austria, and Berlin, Germany, for consultation with officers of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Assistant Surgeon General F. A. Carmelia. Directed to proceed from Brussels, Belgium, to places necessary in Great Britain, Ireland, Irish Free State, and Continental Europe, at which medical inspection of applicants for immigration visas are being performed by the Public Health Service.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. V. Hargett. Relieved from duty at Warsaw, Poland, on July 1, and assigned to duty at Stuttgart, Germany.

MARRIAGES

Bunand-Sevastos - Chipman. Married at Washington on June 20, 1935, Miss Fanny Bunand-Sevastos and Mr. Norris Bowie Chipman.

Hamilton-Lippincott. Married at San Gabriel, California, July 6, 1935, Miss Eileen Margaret Hamilton and Mr. Aubrey Erskine Lippincott. Mr. Lippincott is American Vice Consul at Montevideo.

BIRTHS

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joel C. Hudson at Surabaya, Java, on May 13, 1935, a son, Michael Carrington Hudson.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Kennett F. Potter, a daughter, Deborah Jane, on May 16, 1935, at Prague.

A daughter, Mary Ann, was born on July 21, 1935, at Washington, D. C., to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Minter.

PICTURESQUE PRAGUE

(*Continued from page* 445)

of the precious metal—is in the cathedral of the Hradschin. Around it lights burn continually, faithful kneel in prayer. Legend says that the saint's body floated on the Moldau after death, a halo of five stars about his head, and with the five stars encircling his head the saint is always represented. May 16th, the date of St. Nepomuk's martyrdom, is a day of special observance in Prague, a fête set apart and observed in his memory.

The Moldau is the centre of much of the activity in the life of Prague. In winter frozen over it is the joy of skaters, a rink of artificial ice on one of the islands assuring a proper background for hockey matches, for exhibitions by professional skaters of international renown. Devotees of Isaac Walton abound in summer and from bank and craft cast their lines waiting results, with philosophical patience. In winter the sport continues from about holes cut in the ice, sub-zero weather being no deterrent to these enthusiasts. Icemen, too, profit by the cold to gather in their harvest against the summer heat, sawing the ice in great symmetrical blocks, the dark swiftly flowing water of the river appearing at their very feet as the cakes of ice are hooked and gathered in. With the advent of spring, pavilions for swimming are towed into places along the banks and are crowded later, not only with swimmers, but sunbathers. For as in most countries where during winter months the days are short, the sun but barely seen for weeks on end, the Czechs are literally sun worshippers and seek its rays on every occasion. Water polo and swimming contests, too, are in order, the river as the days lengthen dotted with tiny sailboat, skiff and canoe. The valorous sportsmen shoot the rapids formed by the weirs in the middle of the river above and below the centremost bridges, canals with locks on both sides of the Moldau permitting the passage of canal and pleasure boats. In the autumn, canal boats laden with apples from Slovakia and Yugoslavia moor in the canals in the sheltered coves of some of the numerous islands dotting the river. A bridge gives access to the shore, an improvised shop atop the boat is attended by the bargemen. Sold cheaply resultant trade is brisk, and by early spring, the "jableks" disposed of, the boats weigh anchor and disappear from Prague. Great rafts of logs, too, pass down the river at the coming of spring and are carried seaward with the current. The logs are felled in the mountain regions at the source of the Moldau, and the men who steer and guide them live for months atop them, the water oozing between the logs at their feet as they move about the sinuous, unsteady surface. The raftsmen show wondrous skill in guiding the rafts through swiftly moving currents, rapids and bridge archways, the latter at times seemingly too narrow to afford them passage.

Flocks of ducks are ever on the river and in times of great cold form a dark fringe on the edge of the ice near to the rapids, which rarely freeze, seeking food. In March masses of seagulls suddenly appear on the river. Each year they come and are recognized with joy as harbingers of spring, as the ending of winter's reign. They stop but a few weeks, being seemingly en route from the Mediterranean, where they have passed the cold months, to the northern seas. People line the bridges and quays to watch and feed them, note their graceful flights, listen to their joyful notes reminiscent of the sea and seagoing ships. As suddenly as they came the gulls disappear for their summer haunts, and by the middle of April none is left in Prague.

The "Old Town" spreads over a level plain, which in contrast to the ground rising abruptly from the Moldau to the Hradschin on the "Kleinseite," slopes gently at a considerable distance from the Moldau to the heights of the Weinberge. The centre of interest in "Old Town" is Huss Square, dominated by an imposing bronze statue of the Bohemian author and Protestant leader, who was burned at the stake at Constance in 1415. On one side of the square is the largely rebuilt Town Hall, the chapel with the handsome Gothic tower being the oldest part. On the ornamental face of the tower, with arms and escutcheons in color, is a famous mechanical XV century clock, where at the striking of the hour a skeleton pulls a wire, two windows open slowly and the twelve apostles headed by the Master pass in review. A cock crowing announces St. Peter. A complicated and highly ornamental astronomical clock is connected with that of the hours. The Unknown Soldier is buried within the chapel.

Close to the Town Hall is the imposing St. Nicholas church, now used by the Orthodox cult, with three oriental-looking red tiled cupolas surmounted each by a double barred ornate Greek cross in gilt—a Byzantine note amid the prevailing Gothic. Opposite the Town Hall is the beautiful early XV century Church of Our Lady, commonly known as the Tyn church, whose beautiful Gothic facade is all but hidden from view by the row of old houses which partly encircle it. But the two lofty towers of the church, each with eight smaller spires topped with globe and star in bronze-gilt, clinging gracefully to the main ones, are a marked and characteristic feature in every view of Prague. The fine Kinsky palace, now the chancery of the Polish Legation, adjoins the Tyn church, its elegant Renaissance facade a contrast to the other steep-roofed,

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GOODYEAR

small-paned windowed, gabled-roofed houses of the square.

Near to the square in the direction of the river extends the Jewish quarter, until the middle of the last century a veritable Ghetto, with great gates which by ordinance shut out Jews from the rest of Prague from sunset until dawn. The narrow tortuous streets have now given way to broad and regular ones, the picturesque old houses to those more modern and sanitary. But the old synagogue full of interest remains as it was in the old days, and adjoining it the XIV century Jewish cemetery, the oldest in Europe. Twelve thousand find their last resting place here in restricted space, the graves superimposed one upon the other and marked with the signs of antiquity. Two hands clasped as if in blessing carved in a headstone denote the tribe of Aaron; a tankard that of Levi; a bunch of grapes the tribe of Israel. Generic names are noted by symbols, a deer, lion, hen, fish or raven denoting each a family name. Pebbles are placed on the headstones by those desiring to honor the memory of the dead.

Along the handsome quays bordering the Moldau, or adjacent to them in the "Old Town," are many of the finest and most interesting public buildings as well as churches in Prague—the Parliament, the National Opera, the new Town Hall, numerous museums and the Clementium, the latter being a large group of XVII century Baroque buildings, churches and chapels amid courtyards and towers erected by and used in their day by the Jesuits. The buildings are now used in connection with the Charles University, Prague being one of the oldest university towns in Europe, its library world famed, having among its treasures of 400,000 printed books and 4,000-odd manuscripts, an XI century copy of the Gospels.

The isolated and picturesque "Powder Tower" at the intersection of several busy modern streets marks the spot and is all that remains of the ancient fortifications, which in the old days separated the "Old Town" from the outlying faubourgs. Near to it are the open air markets, one of the picturesque features of Prague. The fruit market occupies a square, the oranges, lemons, bananas and rosy cheeked apples arranged in picturesque connection with fruits of duller hue, with figs, raisins and nuts. The fronts of the booths are often draped with gayly colored calico, or painted in crude fashion with fruit designs. The market lies in the shadow of the exquisite Gothic building, the "Aula" of the old university founded by Karl IV in 1348, and all that remains of the buildings of his time. The vegetable market, as is fitting, occupies a still larger space than the fruit market. Brought from the country fresh each day, the vegetables are piled

high in great wicker baskets in pleasing effects, the cabbages white and purple, beets and carrots, salads and greens alternating with strings of onions, pots of parsley and healing herbs and jars of pickled cucumbers. Spices are sold by weight, as are aromatic pastilles, which perfume the air when alight. The market in part faces a row of very old houses with colonnades, dark and mysterious, as unchanging with the years as the daily scene enacted before them. A smaller picturesque triangular square is given over to the flower market, the display varying with the seasons, from pine branches, mistletoe and cones to pussy-willows, spring blossoms and summer's prodigal display.

Two minutes' walk from the Huss Square in the opposite direction from the river is Wenceslaus Square, a series of streets in reality, in a broad but relatively restricted length. The perspective at the further end is bounded by the imposing National Art Museum, before which arises a majestic equestrian statue of the king whose name the square bears, with broad base ornamented with life size statues of saints. The square, together with the "Prikopy" or Graben at right angles to it, is the centre of the commercial activity of Prague. Here, or in the immediate vicinity, are the finest shops, the best hotels, the cinemas and cafes. In the latter one can sit for hours, read newspapers and magazines from all over the world, write letters and, if in a vantage seat before a window, watch at leisure the passing throng for the price of a cup of coffee or other light refreshment. How the "kavarnas" pay is ever a source of wonder to foreigners.

Bohemia was for years the centre of the glassmakers' and engravers' art, and Czechoslovakia carries on the tradition, advancing in the art to keep pace with modern requirements and the trend of artistic thought. In the shops of the Wenceslaus Square the product of this skill is shown in bewildering profusion—engraved or tinted glass, decorative aquariums with fish and sea flora, graceful airy figures in spun glass. Another specialty of Bohemia is linenwear, not only the usual white varieties, but those in the most lovely pastel shades —pale pink, lavender, green, and with the sheen of satin. Much of this product of Czechoslovakian looms is shown together with gayly colored native embroidery and handmade lace. The display of garnets—the stones found in profusion in the Bohemian hills—evince not only the diversity and skill of the stone master's art, but the stones used as ornamentation on glass and crystal produce objects unique in their genre. Prague has a strikingly large number of fine bookshops where papers, magazines and books in various foreign languages are displayed in lavish profusion side by side with na-

tive ones. Bakeries, too, are plentiful, the variety and super-excellence of Prague bread and rolls being acknowledged and, from a culinary point of view, vying only with the renown of the product of pastry and delicatessen shops. On the Wenceslaus Square is the largest and most frequented of the many, many Bata shoe shops in Prague, Bata, it is said, being the leading manufacturer of shoes in the world. The works are at Zlin and form a town, modern and up to date, with a comfortable, if futuristic, hotel at the disposal of visitors. Beyond the active, ever crowded, commercial centre of the Wenceslaus Square lie newer faubourgs, villa colonies and the Fair grounds, the latter a goal for merchants from all parts of the world twice yearly.

With the coming of longer days, sunshine and blue sky, the outdoor life, the joyousness of Prague begins. For in springtime Prague is at its best, being as it is a city of parks, gardens, tree-bordered streets and encircling green. As in most northern climes, spring comes slowly, the progress of the leaves unfolding markedly visible day by day. Blossoms cover the hillsides, appear as freshly fallen snow amid the green, the perfume of lilac and hawthorn fills the air with fragrance. The islands dotting the river are as so many flecks of green amid the water; chairs and tables appearing beneath their flowering chestnut trees, the graceful lindens; beer is quaffed, as strains of music fill the air, the sun's rays cheer and enliven the heart of man.

The Sokols and Sokolettes, members of the athletic society founded nearly a hundred years ago and now world-famous, repair to their athletic fields in the open for training. Other groups of young people, knapsack on back, staff in hand, wend their way for a day in the country, or a week-end hike over plain and hillside and a night in the open. There is an air of expectancy and restless movement in the coming of spring unique to Prague. And in no city perhaps is there such a studied and general exodus during the summer months as from Prague, even those of modest means having a dwelling of some sort outside the city to which they repair—going to and from Prague for their business. Each State functionary has a month's holiday; each employee and servant expects four weeks' vacation with full pay. In August, Prague is well-nigh deserted by its native inhabitants. Lying in the bottom of a bowl as it were, surrounding hills cutting off air currents, the atmosphere of Prague in summer is inclined to be heavy and lifeless, and it is doubtless in the interest of health that the custom among all classes of abandoning the city at summer's approach prevails. Convenient ways of communication are arranged with that in view, and the roads are good. Prague is a wonderful centre for excursions; the three renowned spas—Carlsbad, Marienbad and Franzensbad—not far distant each from the other, are but a few hours by train or motor; Teplitz, with the quiet charm of the old days still about it, lies in a valley between the Erz and Mittlegebirge, less than two hours away, its radium-filled hot springs and a special quality of earth of curative properties for mud baths found in the neighborhood, making it a justly famed cure for gout and rheumatism; a bit farther over the border in Saxony is Dresden with all it has to offer. Vienna is a six hours' run from Prague, a lovely route past picturesque farms and villages, through meadowlands and forests of pine and birch. Both the Riesengebirge and the Tatra mountains, not far distant from Prague, offer with the rotation of the seasons, with pine-laden air full of health giving ozone, the charm of valley and mountain heights, frozen lakes and snowy slopes for the devotees of winter sports.

M. R. B.

One of our busy offices in Europe had to repatriate during the war a group of American sailors to whom a philanthropic, but somewhat idealistic, American lady abroad gave presents of fifty dollars apiece. Some of the sailors immediately started to put this money into circulation in ways that were scarcely ascetic. The consular reaction to this episode, as solemnly recorded in the Miscellaneous Record Book, reads as follows:

> "There was unanimity in hoping that the Consulate General would never again be called upon to undertake a similar task (of relief) * * * It was a satisfaction that the bibulous members of the party were not to remain over Sunday in ———— with so much money to squander, for they would have been like alcoholic goats, leaping from jag to jag, or rather from peak to peak of the same jag, and in all probability would have fallen into depths of incapacity from which it would have been difficult to rescue them. It is a pleasure to record that not more than half a dozen of the 59 men were special causes of trouble and anxiety in this regard, and who were like the man of whom it was said that he had great strength of character, being able to resist everything except temptation. Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have a great thirst upon them, especially after three months' privation * * * and the sponge of forgiveness may perhaps be rubbed over their records of human weakness."

UNCLE SAM'S SLEUTHS

(*Continued from page* 441)

Besides a sorting machine which, with incredible speed, can pick out from thousands of perforated cards a group, say, of short, black-haired types, or big, blonde, blue-eyed Nordics, among which may be a wanted man, there is still another effective weapon against the criminal in the Bureau of Investigation. This, the "modus operandi" record, is a classified index giving the characteristic methods by which bank holdups were committed by certain criminals. In this way, though a robber may have left no tangible clew, if he is a habitual offender or for some reason is in the modus operandi file, characteristic technique may bring him within the circle of suspects, perhaps to be identified later by his victims from photographs also on file.

"But how did Uncle Sam get into the crime-fighting business in such a big way?" you ask. Not many months ago Federal officers could arrest only a national bank embezzler. They had no authority in violent robbery of such an institution. Kidnaping was out of their jurisdiction. They could not even carry arms for defense.

Newspapers and magazines then were calling America the most lawless land in the world—its police helpless before professional killers in bullet-proof vests, robbing, "snatching," breaking jail. Almost daily headlines featured the activities of such gangsters as Dillinger, "Machine Gun" Kelly, Clyde Barrow and his companion Bonnie, as crime after crime remained unpunished. The State arm of the law, people were saying, is too short.

After the Lindbergh case in 1932, Congress made kidnaping a Federal crime. Just last year additional laws added to and strengthened the rights of United States to go after persons "traveling in interstate or foreign commerce" to avoid prosecution for snatching, robbery, assault, extortion, and other crimes—even racketeering.

Once Uncle Sam had the power, the underworld quickly felt the force of his crackdown. "Now," said a Department of Justice official, "Every important member of the Dillinger gang is dead. 'Baby Face' Nelson and 'Pretty Boy' Floyd—sweet representatives of their profession—have been shot by Government men; Clyde Barrow came to the same end, and even his woman did not escape."

Still it doesn't follow, the Department insists, that because special agents know how to use implements of legitimate warfare, the Bureau of Investigation is an organization of killers, shooting at random. They have orders only to shoot

first and shoot straight, if gangsters resist with guns.

That they shoot straight has been proved; you understand why when you learn that marksmanship is a required subject at the school for sleuths. If efficient gangsters can use machine guns, rifles, revolvers, sawed-off shotguns, they say we can too. So below ground in the handsome new building into which Justice has lately moved, and on the target field in the near-by Marine post of Quantico, neophytes as well as oldtimers come back or practice, do plain and fancy shooting—and learn such useful tricks as hitting a moving target going 60 miles an hour.

Yet all the training is by no means romantic and exciting. Paper work must be done; new agents must learn procedure, how to make reports—all the routine that goes on behind the thick walls of the new building, the routine that makes possible the G. Man's spectacular exploits.

As you walk down the wide quiet halls of the Justice Building, your imagination is held with the thought that here is centralized a fighting force against public enemies; that here sixth-sense machines ferret out invisible clews to distant crimes; that from atop the building a master radio mechanism will soon be able to link the country in a law enforcement network never before achieved.

If what people see and read and talk about means anything, the country is becoming Justice conscious at last, dissipating in the fever of a new hero worship the fears of those carping critics who once predicted that dramatization of the under world would ruin the youth of the nation.

WILL OF CONSUL SPRAGUE

A clause in the will of the late Richard L. Sprague, American Consul at Gibraltar, provided that "the photographs and pictures in the offices of the Consulate, Gibraltar, which are my property and do not appear in the inventory of the Consulate, I hereby present to the United States Government for the use of the Consulate."

The property mentioned was incorporated into the inventory on February 5, 1935, the date on which Mr. Sprague's will was proved by the Supreme Court of Gibraltar.

Among the valuable effects thus acquired by the Consulate are framed prints or photographs of twenty-seven Presidents beginning with Washington, the wax impression seal used by the Consulate from 1800 to 1812, various records of members of the Sprague family, and a number of prints depicting events such as the visit of the Frigate *Constitution* to Malta in 1838 and the burning of the Frigate *Missouri* at Gibraltar on August 26, 1843.

TRIBUTE TO CONSUL ALLEN

Unique tribute was recently paid the memory of the late Charles E. Allen by the American Community of Istanbul in the adoption of the following resolutions:

THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Since we met in this place last year, in recognition of Memorial Day, one who was then of our number—a fellow countryman, long a respected member of our Community—has passed to the Great Beyond. It is therefore fitting that we pause on this occasion to render honor to the memory of Consul Allen, who died at his post in Gibraltar, on April 8, 1935.

Charles Edward Allen was born in Kentucky in 1891, and after graduation from College and a short period of teaching, came to Constantinople in 1914 in the service of our Government. Although stationed at various Mediterranean Consular posts for several short terms, the greater part of his twenty-one years of foreign service was given in this city. Here he labored. To our Community he belonged.

Mr. Allen was a loyal, faithful, and efficient public servant. Gifted with vigor of thought and independence of mind and judgment that is all too rare in this age, he merited and won the respect of those who knew him best. An honest, upright man is departed from our midst. We shall continue to miss him: and to those of us who had the privilege of his friendship, his loss brings deep sorrow.

To Mrs. Allen, and to their two daughters, we would present our most sincere sympathy.

Istanbul: May 30, 1935: Memorial Day.

At a gathering of the American Community of Istanbul, held on May 30, 1935, at the initiative of the Community Committee which manages the Community Hospital, the above Memorial was read, and unanimously adopted by the American Community. Furthermore, action was taken to transmit a copy of this Memorial to the Wife and Children of the late Charles E. Allen.

On behalf of the American Community of Istanbul.

(Signed) LUTHER R. FOWLE,
Secretary,
Community Hospital Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Commercial Attaché Charles E. Dickerson from Cairo is now in the States on leave; during his absence from his post, Mr. Leys A. France, of the Vienna office, will be the Acting Commercial Attaché, in charge, at Cairo.

Mr. Malcolm P. Hooper, who has been recently appointed a Trade Commissioner, is now on duty in Washington preparatory to a foreign assignment.

Friends of Mr. Julian D. Smith, Commercial Attaché at Lima, Peru, were sorry to learn of the sudden death of his father in Ipswich, Mass. Mr. Smith made the trip from Lima to the States by plane, leaving the office in charge of Mr. A. C. Crilley, Assistant Commercial Attaché at Habana, but who has recently been making a survey in Ecuador.

Recent personnel transfers include those of Trade Commissioner C. E. Christopherson from Manila to Shanghai; Assistant Trade Commissioner Earle C. Taylor from Washington to Paris, and Assistant Trade Commissioner Warren S. Lockwood from Washington to London.

Mr. A. B. Calder, Assistant Commercial Attaché from Shanghai, and Mr. E. B. Lawson, Trade Commissioner from Johannesburg, will arrive in Washington at an early date.

NEW ZEALAND'S VIEWS ON CONSULS

FOLLOWING the recent call of the consular corps of Auckland, led by their dean, American Consul Walter F. Boyle, on the new Mayor of that city, the *New Zealand Herald* published May 21st an interesting editorial on consuls reading:

> The official call paid by the Auckland Consular Corps to the Mayor yesterday was a thoughtful courtesy. It was an express recognition of the importance of the city and the status of its chief citizen; the compliment was paid to Auckland and was acknowledged accordingly. But it tended also, as Mr. Davis well emphasized in his appreciative words, to bring under notice the service rendered by these representatives of other countries. Much of this service is inconspicuous, some of it occupied with matters of mere routine, all of it, except silent and formal participation in civic and other gatherings on special occasions, performed beyond public gaze; yet it plays a useful part as a liaison helping to unite peoples. The customary absence of display may too easily lead to forgetfulness of this. British travellers abroad, however, know by happy

FAREWELL TO MOFFAT

Jay Pierrepont Moffat, Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs of the Department, with the other officers of the Division, just prior to his departure for his new post as Consul General at Sydney, Australia.

experience how valuable, even essential, is the consular aid available when they step across the frontiers of alien lands, how well the manifold duties of a British consulate minister to their comfort and convenience in those lands. They discover that, under the provisions of British Merchant Shipping Acts, these duties, connected with much beside shipping—commercial, political, judicial and notarial matters—are accompanied by useful powers. In British practice the consulates are an integral department of the Foreign Office, less spectacular than embassies but none the less of high practical value. In similar fashion, allowance being made for divergencies in national methods, foreign consulates in British countries fulfil a material function, and altogether this net work of official agencies is an indispensable activity in international relations. New Zealand, it is to be added, is advantaged considerably by the presence of foreign consuls. Its insularity, its distance from foreign countries, cannot be satisfactorily offset without their service. The risk of narrow outlook is very real and may develop into a serious handicap. Anything that tends to keep open the channels of intercourse is, therefore, to be prized, and within the necessary limitations of their powers the various consulates do this exceedingly well. The very fact that they are motived by a national as well as an international purpose makes their influence locally important, since only thus can they add here to the sum of world-wide knowledge and understanding. Their two-way, reciprocal service is a title to respect and appreciation.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. James Ellis Briggs of Riverdale-on-Hudson, New York, died at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on July 4, of a heart attack. She was the mother of Diplomatic Secretary Ellis Briggs of Habana, of Mrs. Gordon P. Merriam, whose husband is Consul at Cairo, and of Mrs. Eleanor Turner and Mr. James A. Briggs. The JOURNAL extends deepest sympathy to Mrs. Briggs' family.

Charles S. Winans, Foreign Service Officer, Retired, died suddenly in Montreal on July 13. Sincere sympathy is offered to Mrs. Winans and their children.

RAIS HAMMIDA

(*Continued from page* 439)

and this State, requested of us our passport, to be used by him as occasion may offer; Therefore we have granted unto him the same, and by these presents request and require all the citizens of the said United States, whether officers or others, and as well by land as by sea, wherever they may meet the said Rais Hammida, Algerine, and his Frigate Copper Bottom aforesaid, to suffer him and her, and all persons under his command, freely to pass, without any hinderance, seizure or molestation; and if he or they shall stand in need of their assistance, to receive and use him and them as it is fit to receive and use the good friends of the United States, he and they always behaving themselves as becometh. And all Masters of Merchant Vessels are hereby required to use the said Rais Hammida Algerine and those under his command, with courtesy; but not to suffer their Vessels to be visited any otherwise than by producing their proper passports from the President of the United States; and to allow no more than one boat with two persons only besides the rowers to visit them; these two only to be permitted to go on board the Merchant Vessel, without obtaining express leave from her commander, and they shall compare the passport, and immediately permit said Merchant vessel to proceed on her voyage unmolested.

Given under our Public Seal, at our Chancery-Office, in the said City and Kingdom of Algiers the twenty-third day of March One thousand Eight hundred and four.

SEAL. (Signed) TOBIAS LEAR."

With the acquisition of the new frigate Rais Hammida's ambition knew no bounds. The capture of peaceful trading ships, of which there are many entries in the Register of Prizes, became monotonous and on May 20, 1802, he brought to Algiers a Portuguese frigate, the *Swan*, with forty-four guns and a crew of two hundred and seventy-nine. This frigate was re-named *El-Portakisa*.

In the war with Tunis he captured, on May 22, 1811, a frigate with a crew of two hundred and thirty. Upon capturing this ship he is quoted as having said:

"Allah pity us, for we are both Musulmans!"

The Tunisian frigate was brought to Algiers and, like *El-Portakisa*, was incorporated in the Dey's navy.

In 1807 Rais Hammida was sent on a mission to Smyrna and, while on this voyage, he captured two ships with their cargoes, and twenty Chris-

tians. Returning to Algiers from Smyrna he again took command of his frigate.

For two years he is not mentioned in the Register of Prizes, which may be explained by the assassination of the Dey and the election of a new one who was jealous of Rais Hammida and banished him to Beiruth quite needlessly as there was no possibility of his becoming a Dey because he was not a Turk.

One can well imagine how much this young corsair missed his favorite frigate and his beautiful villa near Algiers with its orangerie and rose garden, and the jasmin and geranium scenting the harem court made brilliant with varied colored tiles, gaily colored bird cages of wood, black and white marble floors and soft splashing fountains.

The villa of Rais Hammida was chosen on June 23, 1830, as the headquarters of General Count de Bourmont, and it was there that the treaty of capitulation with the French was signed on July 5, 1830.

Hadj El Pacha, who was elected Dey in 1809, invited Rais Hammida to return to Algiers. Upon his arrival, the Dey gave Rais Hammida his old frigate, the *Copper Bottom*, and the command of a squadron consisting of three frigates and a brig.

Rais Hammida was authorized "to cruize in the ocean" and during the venture in the Atlantic the Algerine squadron did well. It captured three Portuguese ships, one a large brig returning from Havana with a cargo of tobacco.

The last entry in the Register of Prizes to the credit of Rais Hammida is January 27, 1815. This Register shows that he captured fifty-nine merchant vessels, two frigates and seven hundred Christians. The proceeds of the Christians, cargoes, and merchant vessels sold, amounted to several million francs.

Rais Hammida served under fifteen Deys, all but one having been assassinated. The last one under whom he served was Omar and early in June, 1815, he sent for Hammida:

"Now then," he said, "You brought to Mustapha a Portuguese frigate and to El Hadj Ali a Tunisian frigate. I want you to bring me an American frigate."

"But, Master," replied the Rais, "The country of the Americans is very far from here. I cannot make such a long voyage!"

"I don't care," replied the Dey. "Go!"

Hammida, in obedience to the Dey's wishes, sailed in the *Copper Bottom* toward the Atlantic, accompanied by a brig to which he assigned a different course soon after leaving Algiers.

According to the Algerian version, a few days after sailing, some ships were reported to the west. Admiral Hammida announced that they were Spanish and that there was nothing to fear as Algiers was at peace with Spain. His captain, believing the ships to be American, vainly urged him to sheer off. It was not long before the American flag was recognized.

"Well, Admiral," said the captain to Hammida, who stood wrapped in a white *burnous* watching the enemy ships approach, "I was right. They are Americans and we are at war with them."

"I know it," answered the Admiral, "but I cannot run away from the enemy. I came out here to capture an American frigate for our Master."

And, having given orders to clear the deck for action, he took his captain aside and said:

"I do not want the misbelievers to have my dead body. If I am killed throw me into the sea."

Commodore Stephen Decatur tells of his encounter in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, written on board the U.S.S. *Guerrière* off Carthagenia, June 19, 1815:

> "I have the honor to inform you that on the 17th instant, off Cap de Gatt, the squadron fell in with, and captured, an Algerine frigate of 46 guns, and between 4 and 500 men, commanded by Rais Hammida, who bore the title of Admiral; she struck her flag after a running fight of 25 minutes.
>
> "The Admiral was killed at the commencement of the action. After the *Guerrière* (who from her favorable position, was enabled to bring the enemy to close action) had fired two broadsides, the enemy, with the exception of a few musketeers, ran below. The *Guerrière* had four men wounded by musket shot, which is the only injury done by the enemy in this affair.
>
> "We have 406 prisoners including the wounded. The prisoners state that about thirty were killed and thrown overboard."

And thus ended the career of the most famous Algerine corsair.

(Mr. Ives has also furnished a photograph and a brief account of the departure from Algiers of Hussein Pacha—the last Dey. *See pages* 472 *and* 473.*)*

EMPLOYEES' CREDIT UNION

A Federal Credit Union for employees of the Department of State has been organized. The interest rate on loans will be only one per cent per month. The annual dividends on savings should be 5 or 6 per cent. The union hopes that persons of independent means will cooperate by purchasing shares at $5.00 each. Foreign Service officers and employees in the Field are eligible for membership as depositors only. Further particulars will be published in an early issue of the JOURNAL.

H. Eichacker, Algiers

HUSSEIN PACHA, THE DEPOSED LAST DEY OF THE REGENCY OF ALGIERS

Photograph of a miniature by Mohammed Racim, Algiers

HUSSEIN PACHA

(*See facing page*)

Ernest L. Ives, Consul General at Algiers, supplementing his account of Rais Hammida (see page 436), furnished this photograph of a miniature of the deposed and last Dey of the Regency of Algiers, Hussein Pacha, upon his departure for Naples in July 1830, following the signing of the Treaty of Capitulation with the French on July 5, 1830.

On the authority of Douglas Southall Freeman (R. E. Lee, Volume 1, Charpter V), Mr. Ives says that the half-brother of General Robert E. Lee, Major Henry Lee, was appointed Consul General at Algiers on April 18, 1829, by President Andrew Jackson, serving from October 2, 1829, to August 7, 1830, and that on July 8, 1830, Major Lee issued to Hussein Pacha a passport which read:

> United States Chancery Office,
> Algiers.
>
> We, Henry Lee, Consul General of the United States for the Barbary Powers, Request all Commanders of Ships and Vessels of War, and all Land Officers, both Civil and Military, of the United States, and of all Princes and Potentates in Peace and Amity with the United States to suffer the bearer hereof Hussein Pacha, Ex-Dey of Algiers, going from hence to Naples, to pass free and unmolested, and to give him every assistance he may stand in need of.
>
> Given under our Public Seal at our Chancery Office in the City of Algiers, this 7th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty.
>
> Seal. H. LEE.

ADVANCEMENT FOR MERIT

The JOURNAL has noted increasing interest on the part of newspapers throughout the United States in the advancement of experienced officers of the American Foreign Service to the posts of Ambassador and Minister.

Typical of this development is an editorial in the *San Antonio Express* summarizing the careers of officers recently promoted, and concluding:

> "It is encouraging that career men in the Foreign Service are being promoted steadily. Purely political appointments to diplomatic posts have been reduced considerably since the World War and may be practically eliminated within the next few years. Now it is generally recognized that diplomats and consuls should be thoroughly trained, both by study and experience at various posts."

THE STORY BEHIND THE TIRE

(*Continued from page* 434)

and once solid tires were deemed inadequate the development of the modern tire and inner tube, in varying shapes and sizes naturally proceeded by leaps and bounds, the earlier bicycle tire having offered limited experience. The romance of rubber from 1910 on was built squarely upon the insistent demands of the automotive industry; the soaring prices—up to three dollars a pound, the first bearing of plantation acreage in the Middle East, the resultant climb in rubber securities, the vast increase in supply, the famed "Stevenson plan," and the eventual reduction of prices to reasonable parity with production costs, are all part of the history of our times. The new international rubber restriction scheme deserves mention here, also, but the details belong elsewhere.

Improvements of all sorts contributed to the phenomenal growth of the rubber industry, and American manufacturers were not slow in establishing a leading position in the making of tires and tubes. It was found, for instance, that rubber impregnated into cotton, made the best fabric for the outer casing, and the so-called "fabric tire" used plies of rubberized fabric cut on the bias and set at right angles to each other, each ply being separated from the next by a cushion of rubber and the whole surmounted by a rugged, heavy "tread." The difference between the fabric tire and the "cord tire" universally seen today is that in the former the fabric was square-woven, the threads of fabric running the long way of the cloth being of the same size and thickness as those running crosswise, whereas in the latter the cross threads are so light that they are broken under pressure in the tire molds and the tire, after vulcanization, comes out without any cross threads at all. This does away with the chafing and sawing of square-woven fabric, which was not only a stiff, easily broken product, but generated so much heat at high speeds that the tire soon lost its resilence and was burned out. The fabric plies in the present cord tire are built up of tough "cords" lying parallel to each other, each insulated from its neighbor by a coating of rubber, and such a tire gives from four to seven times as much mileage as its old-fashioned fabric forerunner did.

Besides the cotton used in tire construction—the best for this purpose is the long-staple variety from Egypt, Southern Arizona, the Imperial Valley of California and the Mississippi delta—there are various compounds essential to a successful finished product. While sulphur is the one element necessary to all manufactured rubber, there are 25 or 30 other compounds used in tire manufacture—to give the rubber hardness, wearing properties, resistence to abrasion; to soften it and make it more workable during the mixing process; to accelerate the cure; to add weight, and so on.

Similarly, in other articles of rubber, compounds, chemical substances, and deodorants, are used to give the various qualities that may be required—the softness of a nipple on a baby's bottle, the hardness of battery cells, or the extreme elasticity of a rubber band. Only the manufacturer knows the secrets of success for his particular product, and even he is not always sure that a given batch will turn out right. For example, a chemical from one part of the country will sometimes differ inexplicably in results from that in another district, or perhaps a mixture of compounds will not be precisely balanced. Specifications must be rigidly adhered to, for rubber is a complex and puzzling material and requires careful and continual scrutinization throught each stage of the manufacturing process.

Just what takes place during the magic business of vulcanization is something that no one has ever proved. Research men still argue as to whether a chemical change or a change in the arrangement of the atoms takes place; but all they really know is that when rubber is heated with sulphur, and cured, the raw material changes its physical properties and becomes a highly elastic, tough substance, with different compounds capable of being made suitable for everything from rubber heels to airships. In building up a tire, vulcanization does not take place until near the last of a series of operations which transform the baled plantation rubber into a product designed to stand up under the hardest kind of road conditions. After being cut into chunks, the original rubber is thoroughly broken down and the compounds worked into it between two cylindrical rolls which move in opposite directions and at different speeds until the whole batch becomes a homogeneous mass. This compound rubber then meets great strips of cotton fabric, which has previously gone through a warming up process, and is worked into it between the triple rolls of a calender, emerging as rubberized cloth. Here, of course, great technical skill is necessary, for exact temperatures must obtain and the gauge of the fabric must be of meticulous precision. The tire itself is constructed around a drum, and after the plies have been built up, and breaker strip, sidewall and tread added, the doughnut shaped object receives an airbag or tube of the same form

and is placed in a steel mold machine with the required tread design. The tire is then lowered into a steel pit 20 or 30 feet deep, to be cured or vulcanized under heat and pressure, and after it cools it is ready for its final inspection.

Many more things beside tires have been made possible by the discovery of vulcanization, and today rubber plays an important part in industry by providing conveyor and elevator belts, power transmission belting, hose of every imaginable kind, sheet packing and rollers of many types and all sorts of molded goods. Not to speak of the ubiquitous rubber band and the common rain coat and rubber overshoe, the modern rubber factory turns out such widely divergent goods as toy balloons, strips of flooring, railroad supplies, life preservers, golf balls, and kitchen utensils. Moreover one company has contributed to the development of aviation by constructing since 1912 more than a thousand balloons of various sizes and more than 100 airships, mostly of the non-rigid type. But there is little doubt that as long as the population of the world travels in automobiles, and trucks and busses are used in commercial transportation, the greatest consumption of rubber will be in the tire industry.

Photographs from the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Export Company and the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. *The Military Engineer* courteously furnished several of the cuts used in this article.

Fotos Mateo, Barcelona

STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, BARCELONA

Left to right: Consul Thomas S. Horn, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross, Consul General Claude I. Dawson, Consul Lynn W. Franklin, Vice Consul Daniel M. Braddock.

A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(*Continued from page* 453)

lacking in any understanding of Italian needs" (page 79). He discusses the League of Nations in language which will not make pleasant reading to some of the League advocates in the United States. "The whole of the Geneva procedure," he states, "is, in fact, a system of *detours*, all of which leads to one or other of these issues: agreement or disagreement between Great Britain, Italy, France and Germany—the latter now formally absent but not entirely detached from the League" (page 87). He concludes with the statement "Fascism has placed Italy's problem before Europe, not as an isolated one to be considered apart from others, but as one factor of the comprehensive European problem, which demands a single organic settlement. In this, I think, consists the deepest and most real significance of the Duce's foreign policy" (page 101).

Viscount Ishii points out that Japan's diplomacy "has striven and still strives to attain two objectives—equality and security" (page 102). His comments regarding the immigration issue will be familiar to students who have followed Japan's attitude with respect to the alleged discriminatory laws passed by the Australian Parliament, the parliaments of other British Dominions, and the Congress of the United States. With respect to security he states that "generally speaking, our policy in China has been based upon the belief that the establishment of an *imperium in imperio* upon her soil by any powerful third nation or group of nations is not only derogatory to her integrity but is also incompatible with our own security. In this we have been actuated by the same principle incorporated in the Monroe Doctrine" (page 114).

Karl Radek in the chapter on "Soviet Russia" questions "the theory of the priority of foreign over domestic policy and the theory of the continuity of foreign policy" (page 119). He declares that "foreign policy is a function of domestic policy. It solves problems which result from the development of a given society, a given state, under definite historical conditions" (page 120). After discussing the "fulfillment of the Five Year Plan and the development of the program of reconstruction in the Second Five Year Plan," he asks "Does the Soviet Union need war in order to build up Socialism? It does not" (page 117). He supports the negative answer to the question by quotations from the well-known statement made by Stalin in December, 1926, setting forth the "fundamentals of the Soviet peace policy" (pages 127-130).

In his masterly essay on the foreign policy of the United States, Mr. John W. Davis emphasizes the historical background of the "wish of the American people to abstain as far as possible from any participation in foreign questions in general and European questions in particular. The roots of this feeling go deep into the American past" (page 144). Referring to John Adams' famous conversation with Mr. Richard Oswald on the danger of being "made tools of the Powers of Europe" (page 145), to "Washington with his warning in the Farewell Address against implicating ourselves with Europe" and other warnings of the nature mentioned, Mr. John W. Davis declares: "Tuned as these words were to the times and circumstances in which they were uttered, their effect upon the subsequent conduct of America has been continuous. Their weight cannot be exaggerated" (page 145). He feels, however, that "political isolation in the strict and absolute sense was never the doctrine of Washington or Jefferson" (page 147). In considering the application of a certain well-known doctrine, Mr. Davis states that "the idea that the Monroe Doctrine is an all-embracing synopsis and epitome of relations with our Latin American neighbors is a wholly erroneous conception" (page 151). He concludes by quoting Thomas Jefferson's words when on assuming the office of Secretary of State he wrote to Lafayette: "I think with others that nations are to be governed with regard to their own interests, but I am convinced that it is their interests in the long run to be grateful, faithful to their engagements even in the worst of circumstances and honorable and generous always" (page 161).

C. W.

ROAD TO WAR, AMERICA, 1914-1917. By Walter Millis (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin, 1935. Pp. IX, 466, $3.00).

This much discussed and extensively reviewed book traces the events which led the United States into the World War and in doing so analyses the motives (as the author interprets them) of American statesmen, political leaders and others whose names were "writ large" during the years 1914-1917. Mr. Millis believes that these statesmen and leaders were unequal to the task before them and he tells why in a brilliant manner. Whether he tells it in a convincing manner may be said to depend upon the answer one would give to the famous query of Junius, "Is this the wisdom of a great minister or is it the ominous vibration of a pendulum?"

C. W.

LETTERS

THE NEXT GENERATION

TO THE EDITOR:

We have experienced, as doubtless is the case of many Foreign Service parents, great difficulty in bringing up our young son according to American standards, owing to the lack of suitable schools abroad. Until he reached the age of ten we were not much worried, as we thought it a good thing for him to have many experiences through learning foreign languages and through contact with children of different nationalities. But from ten years up a child should stop changing schools and surroundings and should settle down to a stable life and real studies in the language, habits, customs, history and geography of his own country and he should get accustomed to live with his own people and interest himself in his country's particular problems.

It seems unfair to restrict our children's future to the roving life of their parents (what is good for the father may not be good for the son), which prepares them to understand foreigners better than their own nationals and which in many cases results in their marrying foreigners.

There are some American schools in several European countries but they are expensive and they do not give a real contact with American life in a large and true sense. What, then, can a Foreign Service officer do? The only answer to this question is to send his child or children when they reach the age of ten or twelve to the United States. But to whom? If there are relatives who are willing to take charge of the children, all well and good and the problem is quickly solved but we believe that there are not many who are fortunate enough to be able to find that easy solution. Unless one is particularly suited for it, one does not easily take the responsibility of a child who is not one's own, even if related by close family ties.

There are boarding schools in the United States, it is true, and many very good ones but once again there is the question of the cost and most Foreign Service officers are not wealthy. And in addition to the question of the cost, Foreign Service children, far as they would be from their parents, would have special and particular needs that other American children in a boarding school do not have. For instance, the matter of holidays during the school year and during the summer. To let them stay in boarding schools alone, when all the others have gone to their homes would be infinitely sad and to have them go to their parents' posts

would be in most cases out of the question. What then, can be done?

A possible solution of all special and particular questions concerning education would be the organization of a Foreign Service House in or near Washington where Foreign Service children could live if they attended day schools in the city or where they could spend their holidays if they attended boarding schools. In this way they would get in contact with normal American children and would not feel queer or isolated since they would have at their house children similar to themselves. We realize that this is not a small undertaking and that many difficult questions would have to be worked out but it does not seem to be impossible of realization.

Another feature of the Foreign Service House which it might be possible to arrange, would be a certain number of rooms available to officers and their wives when on home leave. Why should an officer who has no family and no fixed home in the United States be deprived of the pleasure of a protracted stay? Why should his wife have to stay with her or his family and not accompany her husband to Washington on his visit to Washington, owing to the high cost of living in hotels?

The main thing, however, is the education of the children. What do other Foreign Service parents think? Do they feel the need of such a House for their children and also for themselves?

If any have solved the problem of giving their children an AMERICAN education outside of the United States we are sure that many perplexed ones would be glad to know how it was accomplished.

A. T.

SUN SET AT EIN KARIM, PALESTINE

The weary sun, descending, sinks to rest,
The distant hills receive him as their guest,
They clothe themselves in robes of azure grey,
As fading day steals softly on her way.
Then flushed with pride and triumph of their power
They dress themselves in gowns for twilight hour,
Pink, rose and red, with many tints of blue,
Looped up in folds by opalescent dew.
Sublime and beautiful, with a seductive spell,
They hold their lover still, sweet secrets him to tell,
And he, forgetting all, who is the source of light,
Lets Mother Earth slip off, entranced by starlit night.

I. M. W.

Courtesy "The Horse"—Magazine of the American Remount Assn.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(*Continued from page* 451)

HABANA

Adrián Macía, Cuban tennis veteran, and Diplomatic Secretary H. Freeman Matthews recently won the doubles tennis championship of the Habana Yacht Club. Their opponents: Cuban National Champion Ricardo Morales and Pepe Fernández de Castro. The score: 8-6, 3-6, 6-1.

SAN LUIS POTOSI

Dr. William R. Manning of the Latin American Division of the Department of State, accompanied by Mrs. Manning and their daughter, Pauline, stopped over at San Luis Potosí on May 5, 1935, to visit Consul George P. Shaw en route to Mexico City on vacation. Consul Shaw gave a small dinner in their honor.

DR. MANNING, MISS PAULINE MANNING, MRS. UNVERZAGT, CONSUL SHAW.

SHORT-WAVE STATIONS

The General Electric short-wave stations at Schenectady, N. Y., W2XAD and W2XAF, have increased their Sunday time on the air.

W2XAD will broadcast every Sunday from 10:30 a.m. until 4 p.m., E. S. T., an increase of four and a half hours. This station operates on a frequency of 15,330 kilocycles, or 19.56 meters.

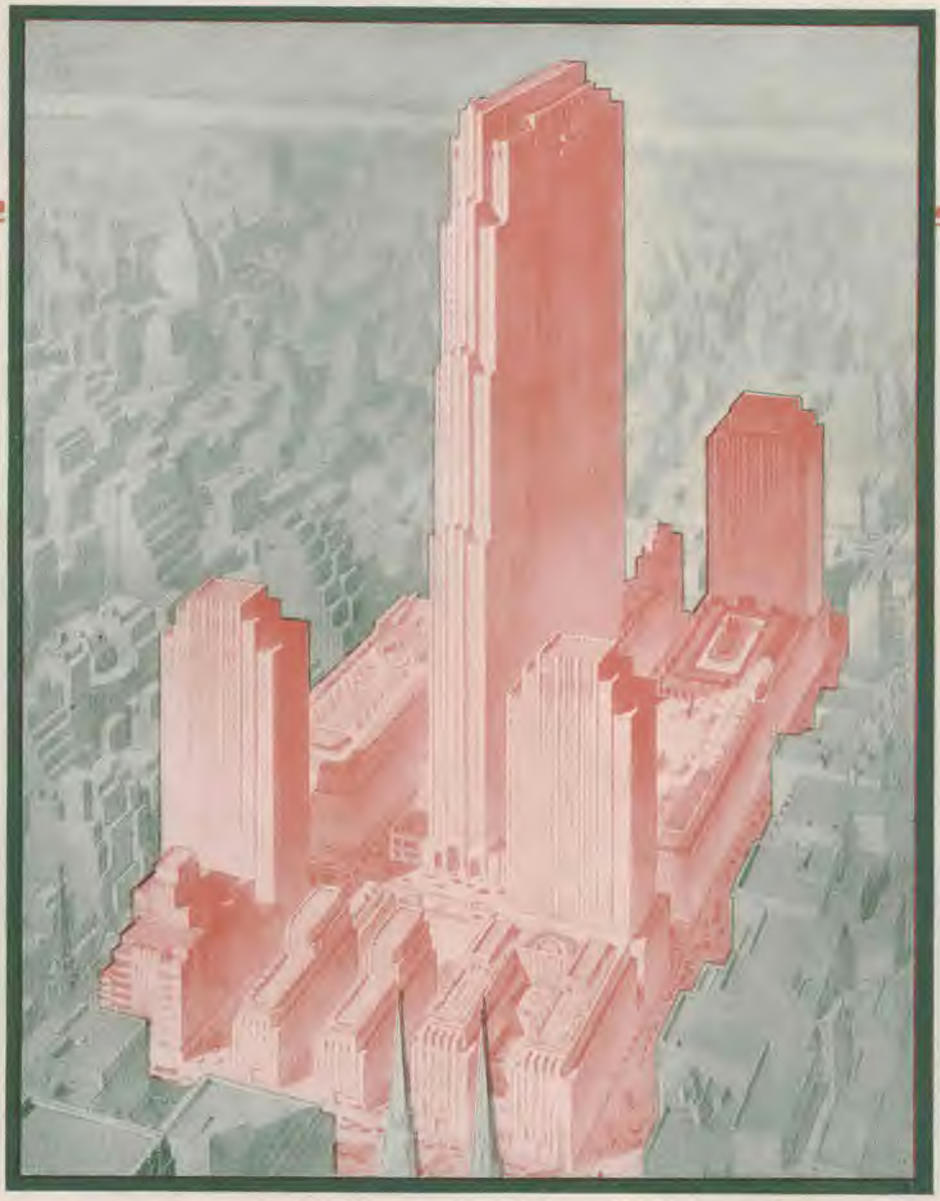
W2XAF begins broadcasting on Sundays at 4:15 p.m., continuing until 12 midnight, E. S. T. W2XAF is on 9,530 kilocycles, or 31.48 meters.

These changes are in response to requests from Americans and others living abroad.

SERVICE VISITORS

The following officers and clerks called at the Department on leave or en route to their posts.

	Date of Registration
	June
James S. Moose, Jr., Baghdad	14
John L. Bouchal, Montreal, en route to post	14
V. H. Blocker, Casablanca, on leave in Hondo, Texas	15
J. V. A. MacMurray, Riga, on leave in Norfolk, Conn.	15
Robert Y. Brown, Cairo, on leave	15
Frank P. Corrigan, San Salvador, on leave in Cleveland, Ohio	15
Bartley F. Yost, Cologne, on leave	17
Merlin E. Smith, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on leave	18
Guy W. Ray, Managua, sailing for post, June 29	18
Emily O'Neil, Athens	18
John L. Calnan, Belgrade, sailing July 6	19
John B. Keogh, Nassau, on leave	19
Leland B. Morris, Athens, on leave in New York	19
Matthew E. Hanna, Guatemala, on leave	19
Reginald S. Carey, Buenos Aires	20
Charles Roy Nasmith, Marseille, on leave in Marion, N. Y.	20
H. A. Boucher, Rome, on leave	20
K. deG. MacVitty, Panama, sailing July 6	24
George H. Butler, assigned to Department	24
Clifton P. English, Torreon, on leave in Chattanooga	26
Francis H. Styles, proceeding to Edmonton	26
Ilo C. Funk, Florence, on leave in Santa Rosa, New Mexico	28
John J. Macdonald, Calcutta, sailing July 3	28
D. M. White, Habana, on leave in Louisburg, N. C.	29
Edward P. Maffitt, Sao Paulo, en route to post	29
	July
John B. Faust, Lisbon, on leave in Denmark, S. C.	1
Julian F. Harrington, Mexico City, en route	1
James C. H. Bonbright, reporting to Department for duty	1
J. Muldrup Forsyth, Lima, sailing July 6	3
Lincoln MacVeagh, Athens, on leave	3
W. W. Schott, Mexico City, en route to post	5
Norman Armour, Ottawa, on leave in Washington	5
Arnold Van Benschoten, Dairen, on leave in Providence, R. I.	6
Benjamin Thaw, Oslo, on leave	8
Edwin Clay Merrell, Hamilton, Bermuda, on leave in New York	8
Sheldon Leavitt Crosby, Warsaw, on leave	8
John G. Erhardt, Hamburg, on leave in Coram, L. I., N. Y.	9
Gerald Warner, Mukden, on leave in Florence, Mass.	10
Robert S. Ward, Tientsin, on leave	10
Charles F. Converse, London, on leave in Valdosta, Ga.	10
Samuel Reber, Bern, temporarily assigned to Department	10
James W. Gantenbein, Santo Domingo, on leave in Wyoming	10
William N. Carroll, Birmingham, on leave in Magnolia, N. C.	11
Robert C. Coudray, Canton, on leave in Silver Spring, Md.	11
S. W. Eells, assigned to Department	12
A. J. McConnico, Hull, on leave in Washington	12



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