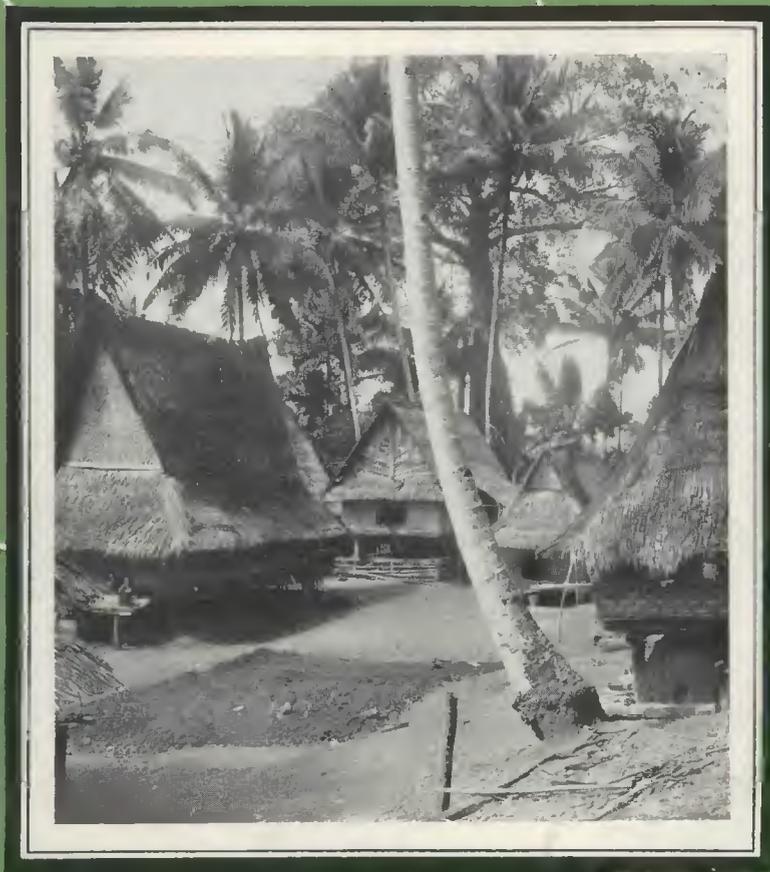


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VOL. XI

APRIL, 1934

No. 4

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
COVER PICTURE: TYPICAL VILLAGE IN BATAK- LAND IN CENTRAL NORTH SUMATRA	
SUMATRA: LAND OF POSSIBILITIES <i>By Walter A. Foote</i>	161
OUR FOREIGN SERVICE WIVES <i>By Frances Hull (Mrs. Cordell Hull)</i>	165
GATE OF GREAT TEMPLE AT MADURA IN SOUTHERN INDIA <i>Photograph by Thomas M. Wilson</i>	166
THE ROLLING STONE (Poem)— <i>By E. S.</i>	167
PROGRESS OF FOREIGN SERVICE LEGISLATION <i>By Lowell C. Pinkerton</i>	168
AN APPRECIATION	170
INAUGURATION: A YEAR AGO (Poem) <i>By Homer Brett</i>	171
SHOOTING IN ENGLAND— <i>By Philip Holland</i>	172
OUR BUILDINGS IN MOSCOW	176
TEN YEARS AGO	178
NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT	179
AMERICA MUST CHOOSE— <i>Reprint of extracts from pamphlet by HENRY A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture</i>	182
NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD	184
NOTARIAL DUTIES OF AMERICAN CONSULS <i>By Cornelius Ferris</i>	186
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES	188
BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES	190
IN MEMORIAM	191
ON THE COURSE OF EVENTS <i>By Henry L. Deimel, Jr.</i>	193
PROPOSED FOREIGN TRADE AGREEMENTS <i>By Leroy D. Stinebower</i>	196
A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF— <i>By Cyril Wynne</i>	198
SHOULD DIPLOMATS EAT? (<i>from Christian Science Monitor</i>)	205
INDEX SHEETS FOR CONSULAR REGULATIONS	212
THREE TARTARINS— <i>By R. Allen Haden</i>	213
TANNING REPTILE SKINS— <i>By Joel C. Hudson</i>	215
LETTERS	216

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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

American Express Company.....	197
American Security and Trust Company.....	189
Appleton and Cox, Inc.....	190
Baltimore Mail Line.....	157
Brewood.....	213
Choiseul, Hotel de France et—Paris.....	215
Continental Hotel—Paris.....	215
Dunapalota Hotel—Budapest.....	215
Federal Storage Company.....	200
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.....	160
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Export Company.....	192
Grace, W. R., and Company.....	199
Harris and Ewing.....	190
Heck, Lewis.....	213
Hungaria, Hotel—Budapest.....	215
Lafayette Hotel.....	199
Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company.....	190
Martinique Hotel.....	211
Mayflower Hotel.....	201
Merchants Transfer and Storage Company.....	209
Middleton, Mrs. Lewis.....	213
Munson Steamship Lines.....	211
National Geographic Magazine.....	205
National Geographic Society.....	199
New Yorker Hotel.....	II Cover
Pagani's Restaurant—London.....	215
Palace-Ambassadeurs Hotel—Rome.....	215
Pan-American Airways, Inc.....	191
Plaza Hotel.....	195
Powhatan Hotel.....	213
Ritz Hotel—Mexico City.....	215
Rockefeller Center.....	III Cover
Savoy-Plaza Hotel.....	195
Security Storage Company of Washington.....	189
Socony-Vacuum Corporation.....	207
Strasbourg, Restaurant Brasserie de—Marseilles.....	215
Terminus Hotel—Marseilles.....	215
Underwood Elliott Fisher Company.....	158
United Fruit Company.....	158
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.....	211
United States Lines.....	191
Von Zielinski, Carl M. J.....	211
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.....	IV Cover
Willard Hotel.....	158
Woodward and Lothrop.....	159

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Sumatra: Land of Possibilities

By WALTER A. FOOTE, *Consul, Department of State*

SUMATRA, probably the most beautiful jewel of all the Orient, and certainly the rarest gem in the crown of Her Majesty the Queen of Holland, is rapidly becoming one of the most important countries of the world for the production of rubber and many other commodities which are urgently needed by the manufacturing industries of the United States.

Long a bone of contention in a three-cornered fight between Holland, Great Britain and Portugal, and even then supplying many products needed by Europe, it remained practically a virgin jungle until about 1880. Had Great Britain realized, in those old days of colonial imperialism, that new industries would be developed and intensified in practically all countries of the world; that the automobile, for example, would create an enormous demand for rubber; and that Sumatra would ultimately become one of the most important tropical agricultural countries on the globe, there probably would have been a greater struggle for the East Indies in general and Sumatra in particular. In fact, if Great Britain's statesmen had then been able to look farther into the future and foresee the march of industries and inventions, it is hard to believe that they would have withdrawn from Java and Sumatra in exchange for Penang and Singapore, Straits Settlements. That there has been no struggle over these islands for many generations, that there is no likelihood that one will occur in the future and that the various nationalities of the world are all interested financially and otherwise in the development of the resources and plantation industries of Sumatra, under the highly efficient administration of the Dutch, are facts which prove conclusively that the world is indeed becoming better—all pessimism to the contrary.

The natives of this beautiful and peaceful island are Malays. Now, thanks to the novelists, the word Malay conjures up sarongs, krisses and all the trappings of brown-skinned pirates. The truth is, how-



Photo by W. A. Foote

AMERICAN CONSULATE, MEDAN, SUMATRA



Photo by W. A. Foote

A TYPICAL BATAK GIRL

ever, that the Malay pirates now exist only in the minds of fiction writers, sarongs are rapidly giving way to Western styles of dress and krisses are worn only by Malay princes on occasions of high and traditional ceremony. Probably there are some who mourn the fact that the once romantic Malays are now lawyers, doctors, school teachers, clerks, architects, mechanics, artisans and skilled agriculturists.

It is proper here to survey the island of Sumatra in order that we may obtain a better idea of its enormous size and its possibilities. Netherland India has a total population of about 60,000,000, of whom about 100,000 are white people and those having the status thereof. Of this total population, approximately 40,000,000 are concentrated in the relatively small island of Java. On the other hand, Sumatra, with a land area of about 120,000,000 acres, being slightly larger than the combined northernmost eleven of our original thirteen states, and being about two and one-half times the size of Java, has a population of only about 8,000,000. The tide of immigration from Java, encouraged by

the Government of Netherland India, has definitely started, however. And as a result thereof Sumatra must ultimately become not only one of the world's most important areas for the production of raw materials for occidental manufacturing industries but also a very important market for the products of those industries. In the early days, the importation of laborers into Sumatra from China, Ceylon, Burma and other parts of the East was important, but the Chinese predominated by approximately ten to one. This importation of Chinese coolies for work on the plantations has now practically ceased and their places are being taken by immigrants from over-populated Java, but the influx of Chinese did not stop, however, until after a strong Chinese element had become established in the island—later to become the retailers of the country.

On or about 1880, the small group of Dutch traders who had established themselves at Belawan, Deli, East Coast of Sumatra, now the leading seaport of the island, began an expansive movement inland for



Photo by W. A. Foote

SUMATRA TOBACCO PLANTS

The lower leaves have been plucked and the plants selected for their seed.



the development of tobacco plantations. History will probably never record greater heroism than that displayed by the courageous Dutchmen who fought insect pests, wild beasts, fevers and the definitely hostile Bataks, who were then in control of the East Coast, and the Atchinese, a once powerful race who had ruled North Sumatra for many hundreds of years. Many of the old fortresses and stockades which were used by the planters in those early days are still in existence. These stout-hearted Dutchmen waded through the infested swamps of the East Coast, cleared the jungle, planted their crops and then began the construction of roads to Belawan, the seaport. These first roads were merely makeshift affairs for the use of bullock carts, the only means of transportation in those days; but after the advent of the automobile and the demands for rubber and other tropical products increased so enormously, the Government of Netherland India replaced the bullock cart trails with hard roads. Furthermore, the old policy was reversed and new roads were built to inland points in order that the plantation industries might follow, rather than precede, them. After 1919, the great primeval forests of Sumatra fell before man's efforts with such speed that it was practically impossible to keep up with the agricultural expansions. In fact, in the haste to conquer the jungle in order to produce ever-increasing quantities of rubber, palm

oil, coffee, tea, sisal fiber, Manila hemp, et cetera, little or no effort was made to save valuable timber and the stumps of trees were left to rot in the fields. After 1927, however, the clearing operations were improved and the stumps were usually pulled and burned.

A mild climate and a soil of great richness enables Sumatra to produce more rubber and other tropical products per acre than does any other part of the world, as the island is of late tertiary, volcanic origin, and is unbelievably rich in fertilizing salts. An annual rainfall of about 80 inches in the East Coast and Atjeh and 160 inches in Tapanoeli, equally distributed throughout the year, causes the rapidly growing vegetation to rot so quickly that the humus extends to unusual depths. The climate, so ideal for tropical agriculture, and the efficiency of the planters have made the plantations of Sumatra the last word in beauty and efficiency. Nothing is left to chance. Scientists select the best seeds from the highest yielding plants, the seeds are germinated and planted and the seedlings are transplanted and tended always by experts. Other experts specialize in qualities of the soil and erosion and still others experiment on the best kinds of fertilizers to be applied when needed. Still other trained men study the barks and roots in order to guard against the ravages of insects. In fact, the foresters, botanists, biologists



Photo by W. A. Foote

FIRST STAGES OF ROAD BUILDING IN THE LOWLANDS OF SUMATRA



and research chemists employed on the plantations are like army scouts, their general headquarters being in the two agricultural experimental stations which are located in the city of Medan. The Deli Proefstation is the scientific unit of the Deli planters Vereeniging (Union of Tobacco Planters of Deli); and the General Proefstation of the Algemeene Vereeniging van Rubberplanters ter Oostkust van Sumatra (General Union of Rubber Planters of the East Coast of Sumatra) is the scientific unit of all the other plantation industries.

The oldest agricultural industry of Sumatra is that engaged in the production of the famous Sumatra cigar wrapper which was developed from seeds originally obtained from Florida. These original seeds, with the aid of a climate peculiarly adapted to the production of wrapper tobacco, the only climate of its sort in the world, much capital investment, and constant and patient scientific research have been developed into a new type of tobacco which cannot now be produced in any other part of the world. This development was brought about chiefly by scientific seed selection and peculiar methods of fertilizing. One fertilizer is used to make the leaf large, another to make it thin and velvety with little or no ribs, and another to reduce the nicotine content. An almost unbelievable fact,

especially to American planters, is that after one crop of tobacco is produced on a certain area, that land is then permitted to lie fallow for seven years. At the end of the seven-year period it must again be cleared for the next crop. Because of the tremendous expense of these clearing operations, it is naturally necessary for the planters to get the best they possibly can from each year's planting. It is necessary that the leaves be free from holes or other blemishes, as this is one of the prime requisites of the cigar wrapper. Therein, however, lies the difficulty, for Sumatra probably has more bugs and worms per acre than any other place in the world. For this reason, armies of laborers, thousands strong, are mobilized into insecticide corps and are prepared at all times to take the offensive at the first alarm of invasion by caterpillars, tobacco lice and other insects.

As palm oil was covered briefly in a recent issue of the JOURNAL,* it will not be discussed in this article. A few words may be said, however, about the rubber industry. During the calendar year 1913, the total exports of rubber from all Netherland India amounted to only about 24,000 tons.

*"Palm Oil in International Relations," by Walter A. Foote, JOURNAL, February, 1934.

(Continued to page 209)



A TYPICAL BATAK VILLAGE IN NORTH SUMATRA

Photo by W. A. Foote

Our Foreign Service Wives

By FRANCES HULL

I CONSIDER myself to be very fortunate in having been able to accompany my husband on the official journeys he has made since taking up his duties as Secretary of State on March 4, 1933. While we had both done some foreign traveling before that date, usually to study those phases of conditions in foreign countries in which my husband was particularly interested in connection with his Congressional duties, our journeys had never had any official character and we were, therefore, entirely free from official responsibilities while abroad. It has thus been most interesting to experience the difference between traveling in a private capacity and as the wife of a Government official especially concerned with the conduct of our relations with the other countries of the world. One of the most interesting and most pleasant of these new experiences of mine has been the opportunity to meet the members of our official families stationed in foreign lands. My former trips abroad had aroused my interest in the question of the living conditions which our representatives and their families have to face. But now, I have been able to see at first hand these greatly varied conditions which confront our Foreign Service people in the many foreign

lands in which their work requires them to live. I feel that the months I have spent traveling with my husband when he was on duty with the Monetary and Economic Conference held in London last summer and the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo this past winter qualify me to speak in an understanding way of the problems of the wives and members of the families of our officers in the foreign field.



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MRS. CORDELL HULL

nance of a normal home and household routine. Arriving at a new post, the hard work of getting settled in the new home seems to me to fall upon the wives, whereas their husbands simply move into a new office where they have much the same work

During these trips it has often occurred to me that our Foreign Service wives have quite as many hard problems to work out as have the officers themselves. Difficult as it is for our officers to surmount the many obstacles which face them in attempting to organize their lives in an American manner and at the same time fall in so far as it is possible with the local customs and requirements, how much more difficult is it for their wives who, in the midst of foreign customs and ways of living, must supervise the education and training of their children and the maintenance of a normal home and household routine.

Arriving at a new post, the hard work of getting settled in the new home seems to me to fall upon the wives, whereas their husbands simply move into a new office where they have much the same work





and surroundings as existed at the last post—the same sort of desks, chairs and filing cabinets. But the wives encounter in each new country a different type of house or apartment, needing different furniture, curtains and utensils. There is also a new routine of household shopping to learn and servants speaking a different language to train. For the wives, too, I think it is more difficult to make, in each new post, the circle of new friendships, and probably more trying for them to leave this circle when the Department's cable arrives announcing a transfer to another field.

It has been a source of real satisfaction and pride to me to see these wives and families so successfully fitting into the life of the country where they were residing without losing any vestige of their American characteristics. Indeed, many times it gave me a warm sense of welcome and friendliness to hear little references to things at home; to see evidences in their houses of mementoes of our own American life and even at times to taste a dish prepared in a characteristic American manner.

The wives of the members of the Foreign Service are entitled to a large share of gratitude and appreciation on the part of all Americans for the splendid manner in which they are assisting their husbands to carry out their official duties and to take care of the interests of the United States in foreign lands, and I wish them to know that they have the wholehearted appreciation of their efforts from those of us who know how well and under what difficulties they are doing their part.

THE ROLLING STONE

When I was a youngster I wanted to roam; from my books I would gaze at the sky,
And out to the call of the far-flung lands on the wings of my fancy I'd fly.
Ye who have heard the challenging call, will know my exhilarant glee
On the day I embarked for my First Post, and my vessel put out to sea.

Ah!—Standing on the forward deck, sprinkled by the spray.
As outward bound to the Unknown Post the ship dipped on her way,
I stretched my arms in sheer delight at the glorious sun and the sky,
And my spirit sang the Argonaut's Song at the great seas crashing by.

But now I'm homeward bound again, and I feel that, year by year,
My perceptions tuned to the shifting scenes, and the far-flung lands came near.
Though I'm beckoned still to the world-wide stage, now no scene more cheerful seems
Than the picture of home when I was a boy neglecting my books for my dreams.

Ah!—Standing at the taffrail, gazing at the wake,
The churning path extending back for miles without a break—
Ye who have once been homeward bound, with eyes fixed on this foam,
Will know this devastating truth: that there's no place like home.

E. S.

ONE OF THE GOPURAMS (GATEWAY OR ENTRANCE) OF THE GREAT TEMPLE AT MADURA IN SOUTHERN INDIA

A PHOTOGRAPH BY THOMAS M. WILSON

Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State

THE temple at Madurâ (opposite page) is a large and very important one. It possesses all of the characteristics of a first-class Dravidian temple and its date of founding is well known. The sanctuary is dedicated to Siva under the name of Sundaesvara, which, according to authorities, points to its having been founded by one of the Pândya princes, of whom there were four who bore the name of Sundara during the thirteenth century. The city and temple fell to the Mohammedans in 1324 and the temple was plundered mercilessly. In 1372 it was recovered and again restored to Hindu

worship. The temple owes its magnificence to Tirumalai Nâyyak (1623-1659) or to his elder brother, Mutu Vîrappa. The temple itself is a nearly regular rectangle, two of its sides measuring 720 feet and 729 feet; the other two, 834 feet and 852 feet. There are four Gopurams of the first class and six smaller ones and a very beautiful tank surrounded by arcades. There is also a hall of "One Thousand Columns" whose sculptures, according to Ferguson, (the great authority on Indian and Eastern architecture, from which much of the present paragraph is taken) are of surpassing beauty.

Progress of Foreign Service Legislation

By LOWELL C. PINKERTON, *Department of State*

THE legislative program of the Department for improvement of conditions in the Foreign Service is moving onward. All three of the bills in which the Service is interested directly, the Appropriation Bill, the Exchange Bill and the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, have advanced appreciably, although up to the present moment (March 17) none of them has been finally enacted.

In the hearings before the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations on February 21, 1934, Secretary Hull made the following statement:

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY HULL

I shall not undertake to be very dogmatic in my recommendations, because I have so much greater respect for your judgment after I get half a dozen facts before you than I would have for my own, for I have not been at the State Department long enough to be an expert in these matters. But I have gone into this question of appropriations for the Department of State and our Foreign Service, and appreciate this opportunity of giving the committee my views upon the subject.

Conditions in a great many foreign countries since the World War have made it imperative that we should have a strong and efficient Foreign Service. This is the force, stationed in all the important political and commercial centers throughout the world, upon which our Government must rely for the carrying out locally of our policies of the good neighbor, the careful and competent handling of our all-important peace movements, for pertinent and prompt information that will help us in our present trade negotiations, and for the proper and effective safeguarding of our American rights and interests in foreign lands.

We have never been liberal with this important establishment, but recently Congress has made an effort to put it upon a fairly sound basis. The total appropriation for the Department of State and the Foreign Service in 1919 was \$10,780,000. This gradually rose to about \$19,000,000 in 1932. But for 1934 only a little more than \$12,000,000 was appropriated and, due to impoundments, only about \$11,000,000 have been actually available.

With regard to these figures, it should be noted that they include definite international and treaty obligations varying in recent years from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. From these sums our establishment, of course, derives no financial benefit. Further-

more, it must be borne in mind that the fees collected by Foreign Service officers range from about \$2,000,000 to \$7,000,000 annually. If these figures are subtracted from our total appropriation it will be seen that the cost to the Government of our whole establishment in the last year or two has really amounted to only some 8 or 9 million dollars.

Most of our service is in foreign countries—only one fifth of our people are in the home establishment in the United States.

The appropriation for the entire Foreign Service itself was \$8,800,000 in 1919, and rose to \$12,177,000 in 1932. The appropriation for 1934 was a little over \$9,000,000, thus showing a decrease for this important and indispensable service of some 25 per cent.

The salaries of our men in the foreign field are certainly modest, but I am not, in these days when economy is so necessary, advocating any increase in the salary scale itself.

Foreign Service salaries have suffered an enormous decline in purchasing power abroad, amounting in some instances to 70 per cent, due to the appreciation in foreign money values, but in another bill we are asking for an appropriation to equalize this loss by exchange. That, of course, is a definite and immediate necessity, to bring the new dollar standard into harmony with foreign currencies. This appropriation will only offset the appreciation in foreign exchange, bring the salaries back to where they were in April last, but will not at all provide for the dire straits into which the Service had already fallen by last April.

During the World War Congress first gave recognition to the fact that living costs in many foreign countries were appreciably higher than in the United States, causing great hardship to our Foreign Service families stationed in these countries. This condition is sometimes only temporary, but may last for many years in certain foreign posts. To remedy this inequality, post allowances were granted—\$700,000 in 1919, and \$600,000 for 1920 and 1921. These allowances were gradually reduced, however, so that in 1932 only \$100,000 was granted for post allowances for the entire Service, and for 1933 and 1934 the item was stricken out of the bill entirely. Today we haven't a single dollar available for the purpose of equalizing these living costs which vary so greatly in foreign countries and which often fluctuate with great rapidity.



In 1931, Congress granted the first appropriation, of \$664,000, for rental allowances for living quarters in the Foreign Service. The individual allotments made from these rental allowances were fixed on a moderate scale. In 1932, the amount granted was \$1,440,000. In 1933, the rental allowance appropriation was reduced to \$686,000, and, in 1934, it suffered a further reduction to \$439,000, this representing a decrease of 67 per cent as compared with the 1932 appropriation. It is these two items—post allowances and allowances for rental of living quarters—which we are now discussing.

When I went abroad, last spring, I ran into some of our Foreign-Service folks there. I tried to bring their names back with me; but one of the wives was baking cakes upstairs somewhere and going out and selling them in order to meet some necessary expenses. Another one of those employees had a little, cheap, second-hand car, and according to all the facts I could gather he had been obliged to sell that car to pay some extreme emergency expense.

From that time on I have been giving as much attention as I could to this subject when I happened to visit a capital somewhere, and I have seen visible signs of deterioration and dislocation in the Foreign Service, in its morale and in its efficiency.

Of course, these difficulties have been piling up, one on another, and that has added to their distress, so that today, in most parts—and I am not underestimating what we all are having to go through with in the way of panic distress and panic difficulties and denials—much of the Foreign Service is now more or less in a state of demoralization so far as any actual efficiency is concerned.

This morning I picked up this sort of a telegram—this is from Vienna:

Government employees here approaching status of stranded Americans, as they have used up their savings, are unable to borrow money, and no means of meeting current expenses, as they do not wish to cash pay checks at 40 per cent below face.

I will say that it is the fault of nobody in particular, but we do have so much involved in our relations with other nations in which we are entirely dependent on the conduct and the attitude and the efficiency of our representatives.

The Appropriation Bill was reported to the Senate on February 26, carrying a total increase of recommended appropriations over those passed by the House of \$1,274,575. Of this amount \$954,000 were for rent, heat, fuel and light for the Foreign Service, and \$300,000 were for cost of living allowances for the Foreign Service, and \$20,575 were for International Commissions. This Bill, carrying the provisions for the increased appropriations recom-

mended by the Committee, was passed by the Senate on March 10. Of the additional \$954,000 for rent allowances, \$238,000 are immediately available and the limitation of \$720 was removed. One hundred thousand dollars of the amount recommended for post allowances are immediately available if the bill as passed by the Senate is adopted. Another interesting amendment concerns an authorization for the use of \$1,165,000 of the Foreign Service Building Fund, and it is understood that this amount is to be used for the construction of a Foreign Service building in Moscow, but no definite announcement has been made as yet.

The Bill now goes to Conference, both Houses insisting upon its action on the Bill. There is no reason to believe, however, that exception will be taken to the increased amounts for rent and post allowances, the amounts having been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and sent to the Senate by the President.

The Exchange Bill or the Bill for the Relief of Government Employees in Foreign Countries was passed by the Senate on March 10 with only minor amendment which concerns the administration of the exchange problem and does not affect the basic principles. The Senate amendments were accepted by the House on March 14 and the only action which is now required to make the bill a law is the President's signature. It will be recalled, however, that the Bill authorizes appropriations and does not actually provide funds for putting into effect its provisions, but there is no reason to suppose that any difficulty will be encountered in securing funds necessary for this purpose.

The situation is not at all clear with regard to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill which contains the provisions of the Economy Act to be continued in effect. The Bill has passed both Houses of Congress, but its provisions as passed by the Senate are so different from those as passed by the House that it would hardly be recognized as the same Bill. The differences will have to be adjusted in Conference, but it is impossible to predict which portions of the Bill as passed by either House may remain in the completed Bill. The controversial provisions are particularly those which relate to pay restoration and those relating to the veterans' benefits. Separate votes on both provisions have been taken in both Houses and neither appears inclined to recede from its position. The Bill as passed by the Senate contains provisions for putting into effect that portion of the Moses-Linthicum Act relating to automatic increases of salaries within grades, but does not make this retroactive.

As an indication of the steps being taken to



alleviate the sufferings of the Foreign Service and the movement toward the completion of the Department's program for this purpose, there is reprinted herewith a statement by Mr. Carr made in his letter to the Secretary of The Merchants' Association of New York which appeared in the February number of the JOURNAL:

"It is hoped that the Congress may be able to provide for permanent relief of the condition abroad by

"1. Enacting legislation to insure each employee of the full normal foreign currency equivalent of his dollar;

"2. To restore the rent, heat, and light allowances which have been reduced 65 per cent to their full 1932 rates;

"3. To provide a liberal post allowance appropriation."

The first part of the program awaits only the President's signature, and the second and third parts are included in the Appropriation Bill which is now in conference. The outlook is bright for the accomplishment of the whole program.

APPRECIATION

The following letter was received recently by James J. Murphy, Jr., Chief of the Commercial Office, Department of State:

Dear Mr. Murphy:

In December, 1932, I wrote you requesting permission to get some native language translations from various American Consulates. On January 7, 1933, you replied courteously giving me this permission and sending me a list of Consulates.

I wrote a good many of them and was perfectly amazed at the replies I received. It developed that I asked for more than I realized. But in spite of this, these Consuls seriously undertook the task which I suspect was well outside their regular line of work. Their replies showed these men to be courteous and well educated gentlemen, anxious to help American citizens. Over 90% of my requests were answered in full, and I feel that you should be proud of the record.

The excellence of this record has made me wonder if American importers and exporters realize the class of men who are ready to serve them in these foreign ports.

* * * * *

Again I want to thank you for your help and that of the various Consuls I have contacted.

Sincerely yours,
GEO. C. OLMSTED



Photo by W. A. Footie

SUMATRA. THE BUSY RETAIL SECTION OF MEDAN (all Chinese)



A Year Ago

INAUGURATION:

By HOMER BRETT, *Consul, Milan, Italy*

Fitful and chill beneath a leaden sky
A wind bestirred half-masted flags which all
Drooped dismally or hung disconsolate.
Among the sad-faced, slowly gathering crowds
Newsboys sang out fresh tidings of dismay,
Men questioned men and got but dark replies,
The people massed before the Capitol,
Their hearts brimful of fear, with trembling souls,
Doubtful alike of God and destiny,
Waited what might befall but not alone,
For in that pregnant hour the eyes of all
The whole wide world were turned toward Washington:
Humanity itself, deluded oft
By vain assurances, still compelled to hope
But fearing to be yet again deceived
Listened in doubt near bordering on despair.

There was a movement as ambassadors,
Judges, generals and admirals,
Senators and dignitaries grave
Took station on the spacious rostrum raised
For the Republic's vital ceremony.
Silence austere! A breathless moment's wait!
The Justice grave extends the Holy Book!
Sudden a voice as bold as Gabriel's
Own Trumpet calling angel hosts to war
Is heard by all the world and all the world
In but the twinkling of an eye is changed.

Brief words and brave, simple and sincere,
Revived the hearts of nations. Hearing them
I felt as felt the doubtful Greeks at Troy
When first they saw the young Achilles armed
In shining bronze and with resistless spear
Disdainful toss his nodding helmet plumes
And swoop upon the Trojan line.
That fateful hour the selfsame joy was mine
That Macedonia's royal Philip knew
At Chaeronea when his phalanx forged
By years of labor into tempered steel
Was seized by Alexander's master hand.

The mighty surge of dying hope revived
That filled the fiery breast of Bonaparte,
When from Marengo's losing field he looked
Despairing toward the southward hills and saw
The blithe and brave Desaix come hasting on
To find his death and bring his friend a crown,
I knew and in my heart believed again
That our Republic is ordained of God
To be the light and glory of the world,
A blessing unto us and all mankind;
That when like Israel we stray afar
And, through false pride and weak vainglory, sin
We shall be scourged but never quite destroyed,
For always is the bow of promise set
And though disaster and defeat may loom
Yet ever in the day of near-despair
A Joshua or a Gideon will come
To lead our humble and repentant hosts
To battle and to triumph in the Lord.

Shooting in England

By PHILIP HOLLAND, *Consul General, Liverpool*



FORMERLY I used to think I hunted but found that in England what I thought was hunting was shooting. It was a case of convincing me against my will and leave me of the same opinion still. Hunting, in England, is riding to the hounds; in other words, riding a horse that jumps fences and keeps up with the hounds chasing a fox.

When corrected a few times on saying HUNTING, and finally asked whether I had ever been hunting, I said, "Yes, but I walked, and did it at night." And, moreover, I told the truth, for many is the time I have chased possums and coons to the tuneful baying of the long-eared, deep-voiced hounds in the Obion River bottom in West Tennessee. Moreover, I have, in my vernacular, hunted the BOB WHITE behind some of the best setters, and have killed enough MOLLIE COTTON-TAILS with my old three-dollar, single-barrel, muzzle loader to feed, if they were all together, a regiment of rabbit eaters. But, still I haven't hunted in England, for two reasons, namely: I haven't been asked, and I couldn't have afforded it if I had been. Riding to hounds requires either money, and heaps of it, or relatives or connections of a kind who have it. This is also true of shooting. Nevertheless, I have done some shooting. Naturally, every American Consul who now is or who has ever been in England will stick his tongue in his cheek at this statement.

Shooting in England is what would be termed hunting in Tennessee. Of course, this is not written for those few American patricians who either know their England or chase the fox in our own country.

My shooting came through a friend with whom, for several seasons, I had cast flics for the lusty trout. There was nothing to commend me except my lonesome look, so he invited and I went, and kept going for a whole season, which began in October and ended in February.

The invitation was to shoot pheasant, partridge, woodcock, duck, hare, and rabbit. The main shooting was pheasant, the others were incidental and usually en route between coverts.

My friend recommended for my reading Volume III from the Lonsdale Library by Eric Parker and thirteen other well-known sportsmen. Notwithstanding my past experience hunting the usual

small game in West Tennessee, ducks in the lagoons and the fantail doves in the arroyos and on the mesquite covered mesas of Mexico, purple pigeons and wild guinea fowls in Santo Domingo, the black feather-legged quail, the fox, deer, alligator, iguana, duck, geese and sea fowl in Guatemala, rebhuene, hare, and deer in the Jura Mountains of Switzerland, I found myself woefully un-equipped for shooting in England.

My Browning automatic, which had been my companion in the field and forest for twenty years, was to be left in its cover and a double-barrel had to be procured, as pumps and automatics are simply not used by sportsmen in England. Page 23 of the Volume III reads as follows:

"Repeaters and Automatics. Pump guns of both types are used in America. They are heavy, unwieldy arms of considerable complexity. They shoot fairly well and are sometimes used for clay-pigeon shooting, or as 'cripple stoppers' in duck punts. They are machine-made and they are never seen at an English shoot. An Automatic can in skilled hands possibly discharge five rounds at a single covey of partridges. This is not sport."

Well, to shoot there must be a gun, so Eric and his baker's dozen was consulted again.

"Choice of a Gun," began on page 18. What a pity not to quote it all, but that would require more pages in this JOURNAL than this article on shooting would be allowed.

If one could afford it he should buy a pair of the best London could produce, which could be done for £300. Such a pair of shooting arms would make their owner proud to be side by side with any gun facing a covert. Reading further, a first class shot might do almost as well with a £50 as another would with a £100 gun, but the difference is in the quality and the consciousness of having something distinctive.

Now could an American Consul General afford to appear among sportsmen with a gun that cost £50? Certainly not, for two reasons. First, any man owes it to himself and that group of colleagues of which he is supposed to be an honored member to keep up a high standard, second, if any American Consul paid £50 for a gun and it was found out he would have an inspector on his back to find out how he came by so much money.

My predicament was explained to the manager of a sports shop. He winked at me and drew me to the back end of his store and showed me some quite suitable double-barrelled, automatic ejectors



whose owners had overlooked recovering them. Moreover, he ventured the information that the number of men shooting with such guns in fashionable circles was great. So I was heeled. The rent was only six shillings a day, and the ammunition reasonable.

The English sportsman is as indifferent with regard to his shooting clothes as he is particular about his gun. Give him a fine fowling piece, a good cartridge bag, and a shooting stick, and he is unconcerned as to his personal appearance. For ten years I hunted with a group of Swiss landsmen over a thirty-five thousand acre shoot, made by combining their respective estates, and it seemed to me that we looked as if we were uniformed, our clothes were so much alike. But on an English shoot there is every type of clothes except morning coats, tuxedos, and fish-and-soup. I don't believe I saw a pair of hunting boots during the season. All wore low shoes, with here and there a narrow anklet of leather. Most of them had on plus-fours, but the assortment of coats and hats represented everything in the nature of coats, vests and hats that a man could wear in the day time, save tail coats and derbys.

When I was a boy I worked at a planing mill where the owner would sometimes come among the machinery and tinker for hours and go away with his white cuffs and collar spotless. Out shooting in English weather, the world's worst, I have seen a group of sportsmen come in from the day's shoot with a drizzle all day overhead, and mud and slush underfoot, looking as untouched by it all as if they had been sitting in a club house.

It must be confessed I felt a degree of shyness at joining my first winter shoot in England. This feeling had been experienced repeatedly before in other countries. My only acquaintance was my host. Upon our arrival at the game-keeper's lodge the yard was already filled with cars and men and women were standing around in groups. We approached the center group and I was introduced to three men and two women and each said the invariable "How-do-you-do?" We moved away and as all the men, except my host and me, already had their guns swinging down on their arms, I hastened to get mine, to have it handed to me already mounted by a game-beater, whom afterwards I found to be the man who would look after me, that is, assemble and dismantle my gun, and carry my extra cartridges and raincoat.

In five minutes all were ready, and the leader of the shoot, a general in the late war, stowed me and put out his hand containing a little morocco case which looked like a double-width penny match-folder. called position-finder, and

said, "Draw." The number drawn was five. That was to be my first position and would be indicated at the stand by a stick with a cardboard number. After all the men had drawn he turned to the crowd and said, "Now don't any of you forget to advance one number each time we change coverts." Later it occurred to me that it was said for my benefit. He didn't want to make me feel conscious of being a novice at the sport in England. We marched off, dividing as we left the open yard of the game-keeper. Fortunately for me the General's daughter decided to walk with me to my stand. Before we arrived the beaters could be heard making the unmistakable noises usual all over the world where beaters are used. Suddenly someone said, "over," and coming toward me in a gradual rise was a cock-pheasant and I brought it down. The General's daughter said, "You shot that a bit low, be careful of the beaters," then I knew why she had come with me. The bird was at a good forty-five degrees, but the shot could be heard cutting the laps of the trees.

It was obvious that all perceived I was a bit hesitant if not actually self-conscious. Thanks to that perception and to the inborn graciousness of a people who love sport, the last bit of that self-consciousness was dissipated before that day's shooting was over.

In shooting pheasants the birds are driven from the coverts by men and dogs and upon reaching the edge of the opening they take wing, rising gradually to from thirty to a hundred feet. The guns are usually placed about two hundred feet from the covert, and distanced from one another according to the size of the covert. Killing these birds looks easier than it is to the sportsman accustomed to walking up or having dogs set his game. Doing my best, I was never able to better an average of one bird to two shots. Some others were no better and some would average nine out of ten. One young man, the son of my host, usually got a right and left if two came toward him. The General's son-in-law, the husband of my companion at my first stand, carried only a half-load of shot and a double charge of powder in his shells, and almost never missed. I have failed to shoot at many a bird, to the astonishment of the General, through fascination at the unerring marksmanship of his son-in-law. He was somewhat unusual in other respects. He seemed to wear fewer clothes in the freezing days than would suffice me in the summer. Once at his stand he would sit on his shooting-stick and not budge until a bird came his way. He was accommodating to those next to him in that when either of them had discharged both barrels and missed he would obligingly bring the bird down with his supercharge, which cracked like a rifle. My marks-



manship was always sufficiently poor to make me derive my enjoyment from the ever interesting details of the sport. It was difficult for me to gauge the pheasant's speed on the wing. Moreover, it has a trick sometimes in flying of making an arc above the gun and turning back over the covert. However, it always seemed to have made up its mind definitely about its direction before rising.

Commencing near ten o'clock, we would make about four stands before lunch. At lunch we gathered around an oval table in the game-keeper's lodge, and the ladies would see that all the men were served first and with ample portions of roast beef, sprouts, and potatoes, followed by dessert and cheese. Both beer and non-alcoholic drinks were served. These lunches were what hungry men wanted, and, judging from the quantities they ate, hunger proved a good cook.

It was as a rule half-past two when the first stand after lunch was taken, and there were seldom more than three in an afternoon.

Usually in going from one covert to another hares, partridges, and rabbits were walked up. The guns walked abreast about twenty-five feet apart, with here and there a dog. There were a lake and three ponds on which occasionally a few ducks were to be had.

Dogs were not used for setting or pointing, but for driving, walking-up, and retrieving. More Labrador retrievers than all other breeds were used.

When a covert was finished the dogs were sent out to find and retrieve the wounded birds. The number of pheasants wounded was generally large, often amounting to a fourth.

The shoot was usually over at four o'clock, for by that time it was almost dark. Within half an hour we were back at the lodge for tea, and by five on our way home. The average distance was about thirty miles; some lived farther and others nearer.

It was the custom for each gun to indicate to the beater carrying his cartridge bag or to the game-keeper the birds he wanted to take home. Each was allowed free a brace of pheasants or a pheasant and a duck or another bird, hare, or rabbit.

If a visitor received an allotment it was charged to his host. On the big drives there would be sometimes as many as sixty-five brace of pheasants and twenty to thirty ducks, hares, woodcocks, and rabbits. Bags are smaller after December, as only cocks are killed. I never saw a plover or wood pigeon killed at a large shoot. They are too easily frightened to be taken unawares; they are usually killed at rough shooting.

After each had taken as much of the day's kill as he wanted the remaining would be sold in the market and the amount received turned in to the general fund. Occasionally braces would be sent to the farmers on the estate. Paradoxically, the more

killed the greater the loss. There is a saying, "Up goes a guinea, pop goes tuppence, and down comes four-and-six." (It is estimated that it costs about \$5.00 each to breed pheasants for shooting, and they are worth about \$1.00 in the market.)

The pheasants are bred either by gathering the eggs and setting and hatching them under hens, or by buying poults. On a shoot of thirty-five hundred acres there should be twelve hundred tame bred and as many wild pheasants.

The shooting may or may not belong to the owner of the land. More often it is let by the owner to a group of sportsmen, who replenish the game, particularly the pheasants, other game being allowed to propagate wild. Sometimes two or more estates are joined in a large shoot.

One day there was a particularly silent, solitary looking, unkempt man in the crowd, and being unable to overcome my curiosity I inquired of my host who he was, to find that he owned the land. From the description of the man one might have thought him one of our own land poor cotton planters. Someone ventured the information that his only source of income was from the shooting, and that he was able to get only eight hundred pounds for that season as against two thousand a season in the years past.

As only seven or eight drives could be compassed in a day and as there were more than twenty coverts, the whole shoot of thirty-five hundred acres could not be covered in less than three days.

Women did not shoot with us, though it is quite the custom in England for sportswomen to take their part along with the men. Notwithstanding, there were always a few women in the party, and occasionally as many women as men. Sometimes the women would separate and go with the gun members of their families or would form groups among themselves.

Shoots take place on Saturdays and holidays, Christmas Day excepted.

The coverts are what at home are denominated woods-lots, or areas of standing timber. These are far more valuable today to the land owner than the cultivated land. With low rents and high taxes and rates, and often mortgage, it is indeed a good manager who can get a living out of a large estate. The sizes of the coverts vary; some would be small, not more than three or four acres; others would have fifty or more acres. They are scattered promiscuously about the estate. The largest is near the game-keeper's lodge, and the young chicks and poults are kept within it by wire netting.

The large shoots are around the Christmas holidays. Before then the late chicks and poults are



too small to take to wing quickly. Many of the young birds require considerable frightening to make them rise and leave the home covert. Some are actually carried to other coverts and turned loose before the shoot.

In a day's shooting the system of moving up a number assures every gun at least one good stand, if not more,—the element of chance is always strong. True, the best position will prove the worst and the poorest prove the best at one time or another. Usually the better marksmen account for their larger percentages of kills. I have never found a sportsman in any land who is unwilling to furnish an alibi for the game he fails to kill.

Regardless of how tired, wet, and cold I would get I was always keen for the next shoot. I liked the sport, I liked the crowd. My host invited me for the next year, but I could not bring myself to accept. Moreover, there were several economy moves, and, therefore, even the three-guineas for a gun license would be sadly needed elsewhere. Nevertheless, I had had one glorious year.

There is no free shooting in England. What is known as ROUGH SHOOTING is the land reserved by its owner to provide him with a mixed hag. In the north country it is composed of grouse and black-game. In southern parts of the country the hag is usually of partridges, wood-pigeons, ducks, and plover. It is always a pleasure to join

an owner for a day over his rough shoot, but the result is usually nothing to write home about. If there are any pheasants on a rough shoot they probably have flown over from a neighboring estate.

One could not be other than impressed throughout the season with the well-thought-out and executed plans of the General. Owing to him and, to a lesser degree to the game-keeper, there was never a hitch. If someone got out of place by mistake the General was the first to make light of it and to see that the individual felt no embarrassment. He could control his own spirit in a difficult situation as well as take a city in battle.

Late in the afternoon of the last day my host and I turned off from the crowd for a short cut to the lodge, as it was getting late, and night was coming on. As we mounted a slope and neared a hedge by the road he asked me to wait till he went to a cottage near by to pick up some eggs. I looked back over that beautiful country, being slowly enveloped with mist, a sort of half-fog, so well-known in this isle, and I saw an early spring plowman leading two horses away to the right, and just below to my left a boy and a dog were driving some cows to a distant milk-shed, and just as night was coming in and cutting off my view the village churchbell began slowly to ring, and there came to me that first stanza of Gray's *Elegy*.



ONE OF ENGLAND'S PICTURESQUE VILLAGES
(Cockington, Devonshire)

Our Buildings in Moscow

THOSE of our readers who thought of the B. E. F. (Bullitt Expeditionary Force) to Moscow as hardy pioneers of the Lewis and Clark type, eager for frontier discomforts, will be interested in the illustrations of the office and residential quarters recently leased for the next two years. The appearance of these buildings is Renaissance rather than late Covered Wagon.

Spaso House, in which Ambassador Bullitt and several of his staff will live, was completed in 1916, has eight bedrooms, six baths, adequate entertaining spaces and an American heating plant installed in 1928. It has been used by the Central Executive Committee for official receptions. The front yard toward the west faces a quiet square with many trees, many cheery children, and an old Russian church with its characteristic three towers. Away from the street to the north is a large garden of trees and shrubs.

The office and residence building in the center of the city, between the National Hotel and Moscow University, will hardly be finished for occupancy before May 1, and meanwhile two floors have been taken in the Savoy Hotel. There are some twenty-four separate apartments in the building, aggregating seventy rooms, each apartment with bath and kitchenette; here too the heating is by oil furnaces, and the other mechanical installation is along the most modern lines. The artistry of design speaks for itself.

Finally, the Russians have made



KEITH MERRILL
Taken on his return from Moscow

available for a permanent building location the most slightly position in all Moscow. It is a heavily wooded tract standing 150 feet above the Moseow River at its bend, with views to the north and east over half the city. For the improvement of this site the Senate has included an amendment to the Department of State's regular appropriation bill by which the unspent balance authorized for Foreign Service buildings is made available. There is a chance in Moscow to construct simple and beautiful buildings in harmony with the present

practical desire to avoid extravagant pretension and it is hoped that they will be pleasing to the Russians and a credit to our best American design.

Representative Sam D. McReynolds, chairman of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, announced March 17 that Harrie T. Lindeberg, of New York, had been selected as the architect to prepare the preliminary sketches and designs for the American Embassy building in Moscow. Mr. Lindeberg will leave for Russia about the middle of April to make a preliminary survey of the Embassy site.

Born in Bayonne, N. J., in 1880, Mr. Lindeberg is a graduate of the National Academy of Design in New York, a member of the Architectural League, an associate member of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design and a corresponding member of the Central Vereinigung der Architekten Oesterreichs.

Moscow, the capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has a population of three and



AMERICAN EMBASSY, SPASO HOUSE, MOSCOW

(Insert: Front entrance, Embassy)



one half millions, and is growing rapidly.

Moscow is built on a group of hills. The Moscow River curves in a great semi-circle through the heart of the city. The impressive sky-line of the Kremlin is best seen from the opposite side of the river. Surveying the city from this vantage point, historical monuments of six centuries stand out—the terraces of the Great Palace, the bell tower of Ivan the Great (the highest spire in the U. S. S. R., built by the Italian architect Fioroventi in the 15th century), the Uspensky Cathedral, and the massive Empire style buildings of the former Moscow Senate.

Inside the Kremlin walls, the visitor may pass through squares and gardens, inspect the ancient semi-Asiatic "Terem" of the Tsars, the thrones of bygone royalty in the famous Granovite Palace. The tombs of a number of the Tsars are in Uspensky Cathedral.

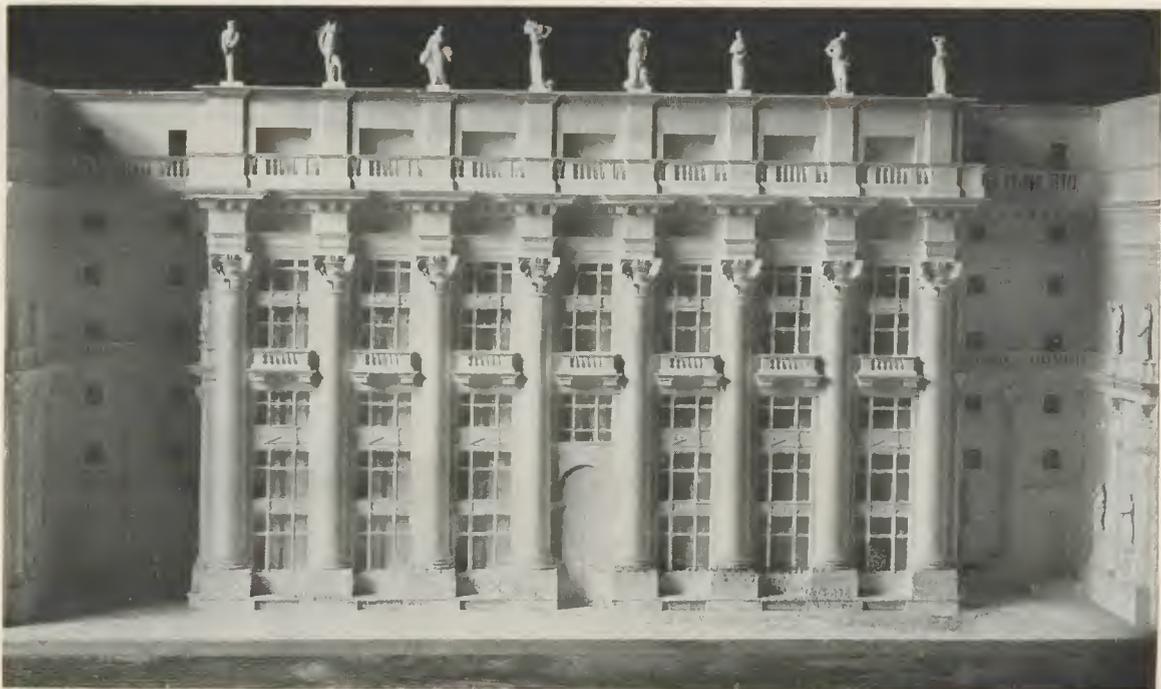


WINTER SCENE, MOSCOW

Moscow has fifty-nine theatres. In addition there are dozens of Workers' Blue Blouse Theatres, giving plays that are written, acted and produced entirely by workers.

The high quality of Soviet opera has been widely remarked. Leopold Stokowski, director of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, said in 1931, immediately after his return from the Soviet Union, that "In Moscow the opera is magnificent. Every department is perfect—soloists, orchestra, production, and best of all, choruses."

Winter is a lively time in Moscow. Set snugly far inland, Moscow enjoys a winter climate singularly free from storms and winds. From the end of November until April the streets and rooftops are blanketed evenly with dry, crystalline snow. Winter sports hold sway for lovers of outdoors; but winter brings brilliant change indoors as well.



OUR TEMPORARY OFFICE AND RESIDENCE BUILDING, MOSCOW
(Now under construction by the Moscow City Soviet)



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TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of April, 1924)

Bartley F. Yost, American Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, in an article entitled "Tiburón and Its Inhabitants," corrected many of the misleading accounts of this "Mystery Island" (lying to the north of Guaymas in the Gulf of California) and of the life and habits of its little-known inhabitants, the Seri Indians. Mr. Yost also gave an interesting account of the flora and fauna of Tiburón (Snake) Island, and a stirring description of the edible fish, turtles, lobsters, and many "game" fish with which the waters are alive.

"Football in Spain" by Consul H. M. Wolcott, at Bilbao, told that though golf and tennis are played by a select few, and the old Basque game of Pelota is held in indoor courts before small audiences every day except Good Friday, they are giving way—and this applies also even to the bull-fights—to the less spectacular but surely healthier football.

"Russian Easters" by Orsen N. Nielsen, at Berlin, described the midnight ceremonies in the old city of Moscow, when thousands of bells pealed madly, marking the advent of Easter Sunday, and greetings were exchanged on all sides with strangers and friends.

Harold S. Tewell, then Vice Consul at North Bay, Ontario, in an admirably concise article told of the rich nickel mines of Sudbury, the silver deposits at Cobalt, and the gold mines at Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, as also the largest single newsprint mill in the world not far from Porcupine.

Thomas D. Bowman, then stationed at Mexico City (where he is now Consul General), contributed an amusing article entitled "Servants." However, as the author remarked that "the humor of the native servant passeth all understanding," and "nothing amuses her so much as a destructive accident," citing incidents to support his statement, perhaps this article should be described as "pathetically amusing."

"Foreign Service Legislation" was the *pièce de résistance* of the month, containing as matters for serious thought a review of the Rogers Bill, the Winslow Bill (establishing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce), and the Ketcham Bill (creating a corps of agricultural attaches in the foreign field).

The illustrations in this number included, besides the cover picture of The Throne Hall at Bangkok from Maurice P. Dunlap, portraits of William Phillips, Ambassador to Belgium, and Joseph C. Grew, Under Secretary of State, and a charming picture of the American Consulate at Santa Marta, Colombia.



News from the Department

THE Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, entertained at luncheon on March 3 at the Carlton Hotel in honor of Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, former president of the Japanese House of Peers. The other guests were his excellency, Mr. Hiroshi Saito, the Japanese Ambassador; the Honorable James A. Farley, the Postmaster General; the Honorable Daniel C. Roper, the Secretary of Commerce; the Honorable Arthur Capper, United States Senator; the Honorable J. Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator; the Honorable Nathan L. Bachman, United States Senator; the Honorable Iyemasa Tokugawa, the Japanese Minister to Canada; the Honorable Sam D. McReynolds, United States Representative; the Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr., United States Representative; the Honorable William R. Castle, Jr., former Undersecretary of State and Ambassador to Japan; Mr. Harry A. McBride, assistant to the Secretary of State; Mr. Richard Southgate, assistant chief of the division of protocol; Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, assistant chief, division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State; and Mr. Eugene H. Dooman, division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State.

Mr. Meredith Nicholson, American Minister to Paraguay, was the subject of a charmingly written and beautifully illustrated article in the March issue of "The Phi Gamma Delta" (a magazine published continuously since 1879 by the Fraternity of Phi Gamma Delta). Space unfortunately prevents the reprinting herein of the interesting story of the early life of this famed Hoosier author, but from among the many tributes paid to him the following quotation is given of a greeting sent by Congress-

man Louis Ludlow, representative from the Indianapolis district, and read at a farewell dinner held in Mr. Nicholson's honor before his departure for his new diplomatic post: "Indiana is very proud of him and while it pulls on our heartstrings to lose him only for a while, we shall look forward to the time when he will return with ripened experiences and memories of enlivening adventures from which he thus will mold new volumes to add to the contributions which already have done so much to enrich American literature."

Mr. Cecil J. Wilkinson, editor and manager of "The Phi Gamma Delta," whose office is now in the Rust Building, 1001 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C., said in the March issue of that publication, that "Minister Nicholson's Fiji predecessors in high diplomatic posts abroad have included George W. Guthrie (Pittsburgh '66), ambassador to Japan; Lew Wallace (DePew '68, Wabash '68), minister to Turkey; and Thomas Henry Nelson (Indiana '58), minister to Chile."

The monthly luncheon of the Women of the American Foreign Service was held on Wednesday, March 7, at a new rendezvous, namely, the Parrot Tea Room Cafe, 1701 20th Street, N. W. There was a large attendance, fifty ladies being present, and among whom were Mrs. William Phillips, Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, and Mrs. William R. Castle, Jr. An additional interest to the occasion was the presence of several wives of Foreign service officers visiting Washington, who spoke briefly on their stations abroad. The next luncheon will be held on Wednesday, April 11.



FREDERICK A. STERLING
Minister to Bulgaria

Frederick A. Sterling, after long years in the Diplomatic Service—commencing in 1911 as Diplomatic Secretary at Petrograd, and serving thereafter in Santo Domingo, and China, and at Paris, Lima and London, including a detail for duty in the Department of State as acting chief, Division of Western European Affairs—was appointed in February, 1927, as the first American Minister to the Irish Free State; on September 1, 1933, he was transferred as Minister to Bulgaria. Mr. Sterling remained on in Dublin until recently awaiting the arrival of his successor, William Wallace McDowell, of Montana. Mr. McDowell arrived there last month, and Mr. Sterling is now en route to Sofia. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling made many friends in Dublin during the six years they were stationed there. Mrs. Sterling is the daughter of Mrs. John R. Williams, of Washington, D. C., and a sister of Mrs. Joseph Leiter and Mrs. Huston Rawls.

Maxwell M. Hamilton, assistant chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, returned to Washington on March 8, after an absence of over six months spent in travelling on official business through Japan and China. Mr. Hamilton visited not only the principal cities in Japan and China, but also went to Manila. He returned to the United States via Vladivostok and the

Trans-Siberian Railway, stopping for a few days in London before sailing for New York. Mrs. Hamilton accompanied her husband in his travels in Japan and China, but returned to the United States from Manila, visiting her home in Seattle before coming back to Washington.

Mr. Edward L. Reed, formerly First Secretary of the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba, but who has been assigned to the Department since last November, was by Departmental Order of March 12, 1934, designated as Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs, effective as of that date. Mr. Reed relieves Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, who has been Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs since June, 1930, and has now been assigned to London as First Secretary of the Embassy.

Consul General John Farr Simmons, recently appointed chief of the Visa Division, Department of State, has been elected, by the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association, a member of the Entertainment Committee of the Association to succeed Mr. A. Dana Hodgdon, who has left for Moscow.

Mr. Mahlon F. Perkins, Foreign Service Office of Class I, who has been assigned to the Department since May 15, 1933, was designated, by Departmental Order of March 15, 1934, as Assistant Historical Adviser, effective as of that date.

Mr. and Mrs. David A. Salmon spent two weeks early last month in Florida, visiting most of the cities on the east coast and then staying awhile at St. Petersburg. Mr. Salmon returned looking much benefited by the trip.

Harvey B. Otterman, in charge of the Property Section, in the Division of Foreign Service Administration, who received in June, 1933, the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the National University in Washington, D. C., passed last December the examination for admission to the Bar of the District of Columbia. His many friends extend their congratulations to Mr. Otterman. It is interesting to note that Mr. Otterman entered the Department of State in December, 1912.

No more will armored cars bring United States currency twice each month to the Department of State, and no more will armed guards, gun in hand, march along the corridors to the Disbursing Office on the third floor of the building with the money for the salaries of the Department's employees to be paid out by the Disbursing Office. By virtue of an order dated March 3, 1934, all disbursements



were transferred to the Division of Disbursements of the Treasury Department and will be made by the Disbursing Officer of that Division; consequently all employees in the Department of State will hereafter be paid by checks issued by the Treasury Department twice each month—on the 15th and the last day of each month. The Bureau of Accounts, Department of State, will attend to the procurement and distribution of such salary checks. The staff in the Disbursing Office, headed by William Ford Cramer, has been transferred to the Division of Disbursements in the Treasury Department. Mr. Cramer, who has been connected with the Department of State ever since his appointment in 1909, will be greatly missed, as through his uniform courtesy and consideration he made many friends.

The Saturday Evening Post, in its issue of March 17, 1934, in an editorial with the title "Machinery of Peace," drew attention to the desirability of maintaining a strong foreign office as well as military position and said that the total cost of even the best foreign office and service is an exceedingly minute fraction of the total budget; that, aside from strictly police and health service, no other arm of the Government is quite so necessary; and that its competence on occasion may mean the difference between peace and war. After reciting the necessity for the utmost care, foresight and quickness of action on the part of those who look after the interests of Americans abroad, the editorial stated that upon the spirit and morale of our Foreign Service officers depend mighty consequences, not only in good will or bad but in the tangibilities of commerce; and concluded with the following words: "Peace requires mechanisms of its own, and not least among such mechanisms is the most competent, experienced and devoted foreign office and service which can be had."

With reference to Pan American press relations, Secretary Hull said in a recent speech:

"The Montevideo Conference adopted a resolution urging the press and news agencies to devote greater interest and space to news relating to the nations of America and recommending that frequent publicity be given to articles and original material reproduced from other newspapers relating to political, economic and cultural developments in the other Republics. Each country has a field of historical, scientific, literary, and other material which would be of unusual interest and value to the citizens of all the other American Republics if obtainable through means of the press."

VISITING OFFICERS

The following officers called at the Department on leave or en route to their posts during the past month, their names being taken from the Register in Room 115, Department of State.

	DATE OF REGISTRATION
<i>February</i>	
R. Henry Norweb, from Santiago; leaving for Mexico City, his new post, March 8	21
Doyle C. McDonough, from Bombay; starting 60 days' leave; leaving for Kansas City and elsewhere in United States; then returning to post	21
Benjamin Muse, from Montevideo, Uruguay; passing through Washington en route to Petersburg, Va.	21
Karl G. McVitty, from Cape Town; sailing March 9 for his new post at Panama City	23
Samuel W. Honaker, from Glasgow; proceeding to Dallas, Texas, on leave of absence	23
Richard Ford, from Seville; returning to post on March 24	24
Honorable Matthew E. Hanna, from Guatemala City; en route to Guatemala	26
William C. Young, from Patras; en route to post	28
Charles W. Heisler, from Danzig; proceeding to Milford, Del.	28
<i>March</i>	
Laurence Higgins, late of Tegucigalpa; assigned to Department of State	1
Thomas S. Horn, from Asuncion, Paraguay; detailed to Department, and then assigned to Barcelona	3
John Hamlin, from Buenos Aires; sailing March 6 for Naples, his new post	5
Elbridge Gerry Greene, from Buenos Aires; leaving on March 12 for his new post at Ottawa	6
George P. Brandt, from Genoa; assigned to the Department	13
Gibson G. Blake, from Geneva; on 60 days' leave	14
Daniel Miller, from London; resigned, returning to home in Baltimore	15

COVER PICTURE

Photograph by Consul Walter A. Foote

A typical Batak village in Central North Sumatra. These villages are found chiefly in the highlands where modern civilization has not yet penetrated. The high, steep, carefully thatched roofs aid ventilation and turn off the tropical rains. Ventilation is also improved by the walls which are made of intricately woven split bamboo. On the whole these houses are both graceful and comfortable.

America Must Choose

By HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture*

Excerpts are given below of a stirring pamphlet published last February (the third in a series of World Affairs Pamphlets) jointly by The Foreign Policy Association, of New York, and the World Peace Foundation, of Boston. A summary of the pamphlet states that "in this keenly worded, realistic study the Secretary of Agriculture sets the problem of American recovery sharply against a background of actuality, and shows clearly the necessity of choosing either self-containment, full participation in world trade, or a planned middle course. Shall we retire 40 to 100 million acres of farmland, or shall we lower the tariffs and each year purchase abroad a billion dollars more goods than ever before? Or shall we develop a scientific balance between these courses? Not politicians, not isolated groups, but the American people as a whole must make this vital and basic decision. And Secretary Wallace demonstrates that they must make it consciously, wisely and promptly."

IN the Preface "Which Way Now?" Mr. Wallace says:

During the recent war period certain things happened which made it certain that the United States would never go back completely to the old happy individual sort of thing which had marked our expansion as a nation. If during the postwar years of "normalcy" we had made certain adjustments, we might possibly have regained some measure of that happy individualism. But we did not do so, and now we are fated for grave adjustments, with no chance to turn back.

Much as we all dislike them, the new types of social control that we have now in operation are here to stay, and to grow on a world or national scale. We shall have to go on doing all these things we do not want to do. The farmer dislikes production control instinctively. He does not like to see land idle and people hungry. The carriers dislike production control because it cuts down loadings. The processors dislike it because of the processing tax. The consumer dislikes it because it adds to the price of food. Practically the entire population dislikes our basic program of controlling farm production; and they will do away with it unless we can reach the common intelligence and show the need of continuing to plan. We must show that need of continuing if we are to save in some part the institutions which we prize.

Enormously difficult adjustments confront us, whatever path we take. There are at least three paths: internationalism, nationalism and a planned middle course. We cannot take the path of internationalism unless we stand ready to import nearly a billion dollars more goods than we did in 1929. What tariffs should we lower? What goods shall we import? Which goods? Tariff adjustments involve planning just as certainly as internal adjustments do. Even foreign loans might involve a certain amount of planning. When we embarked on our terrific postwar expansion of foreign loans, we did not plan. We plunged in blindly, and soon any reasonable observer could predict that the whole thing was bound to blow up.

* * *

The middle path between economic internationalism and rationalism is the path we shall probably take in the end. We need not go the whole way on a program involving an increase of a billion dollars a year in imports. There are intermediate points between internationalism and nationalism, and I do not think we can say just where we are headed yet. We shall be under increasing difficulties, no matter which way we tend, as our people become more and more familiar with the discomforts of the procedure.

My own bias is international. It is an inborn attitude with me. I have very deeply the feeling that nations should be naturally friendly to each other and express that friendship in international trade. At the same time we must recognize as realities that the world at the moment is ablaze with nationalist feeling, and that with our

own tariff impediments it is highly unlikely that we shall move in an international direction very fast in the next few years. Therefore, we must push with the greatest vigor possible our retreat from surplus acres, and seek to arouse the intellectual stamina necessary to meet and triumph over unpopular facts.

* * *

There is still another trail—I mean the back trail, letting things drift, trusting to luck, plunging on toward internationalism as sellers and trying at the same time to huddle behind nationalist barriers as buyers. Even this, probably the most painful trail of all, is worth mentioning, for thousands of our people vociferously yearn to head that way; and the number of such people is likely to increase rather than diminish, I am afraid, in the next few years.

* * *

We must not only find a new leadership, but a common will to support a planned and statesmanlike purpose. Our old leaders stand discredited. From the point of view of international adventures, the record of the international bankers has not been impressive. From the point of view of carrying out a nationalist plan, involving the retirement of some 50 to 100 million acres, the aid and leadership which might be expected from great interior cities has been similarly uninspiring.

Whether we are prepared at this time to engage in a genuinely scientific nationwide discussion of the tariff, as it affects agriculture and other elements in a long-time plan for the whole nation, I have little means of knowing; but I suspect that the desperateness of the situation has done a great deal to make realists of us all. And I have faith that we can arouse from the ranks of our democracy, in city and country alike, a leadership that will address itself to fundamentals, and not simply blow off in the empty and prejudiced emotional bombast which has characterized such discussions in the past.

Our thinking on such matters must rise above immediate and personal considerations, and above meaningless local hickerings, or our future is likely to be a dismal repetition of our past.

In Part II, entitled "Our Approach to Isolation," Secretary Wallace says:

As a foundation and framework of the new American design, we have undertaken to put our farmland into better order. We are out to subdue competitive overproduction. In consequence we are forced to think of what we ought to do with the 43 million marginal acres of plowland we are going to take out of cultivation in 1934 because the world no longer will pay us for the extra wheat, cotton and corn we have been growing there. We are not going to have a random expansion and exploitation conducted without regard to human values, as we have in the past.

Theoretically, we recognize that this bringing of order



out of chaos should extend as rapidly as possible into world agreements. But until such agreements can be made we must work to set our own land in order. To do so is not incompatible with plans for world cooperation. It might even be argued that we must learn to cooperate at home before we are fit to practice world cooperation in agriculture, trade and the arts of peace.

As things are now, our millions of surplus acres breed nothing but confusion, poverty and waste. As long as we remain a creditor nation with high tariff policies, refusing to accept foreign goods in payment, those acres should not be tilled. Until our people have the vision to adopt a long-time world trading policy which is in keeping with our position as creditors, we must engage in the delicate processes of adjusting basic production downward.

* * *

With an empire of our own to possess and conquer, America has never as yet displayed a consistently imperialist temper, in the broadly expansive sense of that term. After the World War, the Allies divided the world up, with a shrewd, contending eye for the deficit acres; and the United States said it didn't want any. Disillusioned and confused by terrific adventures in our first war beyond the water and by the struggle at Versailles afterwards, we yearned only to come home quietly, expand some more in our own way within our own borders, and contend thereafter only among ourselves for the old spacious separate spoils of "normalcy."

That couldn't be. The marvel is not that we are now moving so fast, but that we were able to delay so long facing the realities of the postwar situation. It is a tribute to our great resources and our technical productive ability that our fields and factories from 1914 to 1930 were able to send to the outside world 25 billion dollars more in goods than we received. It is a reflection on our leadership that not until 1933 have we done any effective thinking as to the steps the United States may have to take because it is simultaneously a great exporting nation and a great creditor nation.

We went into the World War owing other nations 200 million dollars annually on interest account, and came out with other nations owing us 500 million dollars annually. Moreover, the production of our farms and factories was enormously stimulated during the war.

Our financial and political leaders tided over the situation, or glossed it over, by maintaining a false market for our surpluses abroad. To do so, we loaned an average of more than 500 million dollars a year to foreign countries. While this false foreign market for American exports was being maintained Congress, amid general consent, twice raised tariffs. Schedules were raised in 1922 and again in 1930.

From 1926 on it became increasingly plain that modern technique applied to agriculture and to the production of other raw materials was heaping up a world-wide oversupply. World overproduction played an important part in the ever-descending spiral which began in 1930.

When the present administration came into power on March 4, 1933, it had been for several years apparent that there is no longer an effective foreign purchasing power for our customary exportable surplus of cotton, wheat, lard and tobacco at prices high enough to assure social stability in the United States. It was apparent that more than 40 million acres of American soil were producing material which could not be consumed within the country, and which could probably not be consumed even were all our industrial payrolls again to blossom magically to the pumped-up boom-time levels of 1929. It was apparent that, with things as they are and with our inherited attitude as to tariffs, it would be impossible to

re-establish a large American trade abroad at once, or in the next few years.

Accordingly, the present administration is conducting an orderly retreat from surplus acreage. In essence, it is a program of governmental adjustment payments to cooperating farmers, rewarding a cooperative adjustment of acreage pro-rata, farm by farm. In the administration of this and of auxiliary or fortifying measures, the Farm Act of May 12, 1933 gives us wide permissive powers. Of the present Congress (1934), we shall probably ask amendments permitting an even wider, and far more selective, retirement of acreage on a more permanent basis.

By the end of 1934 we shall probably have taken 15 million acres out of cotton, 20 million acres out of corn, and about half a million acres out of tobacco. Add to that the 7½ million acres that we used to sow to wheat and now shall not, and you get a total of 43 million acres which may be no longer planted to our major export crops. Forty-three million acres is nearly one-eighth of all the crop land now harvested in the United States.

We do not claim that the action taken under the Agricultural Adjustment Act or the National Recovery Act, or any other of the emergency acts, helpful as they may have been temporarily, constitute a fundamental plan for American agriculture. What we have done has been frankly experimental and emergency in nature, but we are working on something that is going to be permanent. We are well aware that our present machinery for production adjustment may not be at all like the machinery we shall have to design and operate for the longer future.

Using government money derived from processing taxes, we have asked the voluntary cooperation of the American farmer in making emergency adjustments to present world conditions. Thus we are sparring with the situation until the American people are ready to face facts. The bare, distasteful facts, I mean, on such matters of policy as exports, imports, tariffs, international currency exchange, export quotas, import quotas and international debts. These are the weapons of economic warfare which are more deadly than artillery. These economic weapons are so subtle that they have a nasty way of bouncing back on you with redoubled force when you think you are using them against the enemy. Fundamentally these weapons are spiritual in nature, although this is not recognized by business men and by very few statesmen.

In chapter III entitled "The Cost of Isolation" Mr. Wallace says:

Ever since the war we have blundered along refusing to reconcile our professions with the realities. Under cover of enormous foreign loans, we seemed to be acting on some international plan; but in reality there was no plan.

* * *

Under nationalism we must be prepared to make permanent the retirement of from 40 to 100 million acres of crop land. Forty million, if we take out good land; 100 million if we take out the worst. Furthermore, if we continue year after year with only 25 or 30 million acres of cotton in the South instead of 40 or 45 million acres, it may be necessary after a time to shift part of the southern population, and there is a question as to just what kind of activity these southern farm laborers should engage in. We will find exactly the same dilemma, although not on quite such a great scale, in the corn and wheat belts.

* * *

If we finally go all the way toward nationalism, it may be necessary to have compulsory control of marketing, licensing of plowed land, and base and surplus quotas for every farmer for every product for each month in the

(Continued to page 201)



News From The Field

MONTREAL

February 16, 1934.

Among recent out-of-town speakers at the Canadian Club were the American Minister at Ottawa, the Honorable Warren Delano Robbins, and Mr. Raymond Moley, formerly Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Frost has, as usual, been much in demand as a speaker during the winter. Aside from literary subjects, he has repeatedly been drafted to explain the "New Deal." That his efforts have undoubtedly aided our Canadian friends to reach a more sympathetic understanding of our problems is indicated by the favorable comments in many quarters.

Miss Louise Paget Osborn of Yonkers, N. Y., and Mr. Frederick de Courcy O'Grady of Montreal were married by Canon Harbour in the drawing room of the Bishop's Palace at Montreal on December 2, 1933. After a honeymoon at New York City and Saranac Lake, the couple took up their residence in Montreal, where Mrs. O'Grady resumed her duties as secretary to the Consul General.

Winter at Montreal began in earnest with a heavy snowfall on October 24th which did considerable damage to trees and shrubbery that had not wholly lost their leaves. The ground has been white ever since, with much sub-zero weather, the thermometer officially registering 29.4 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, on December 29th, the lowest ever recorded here, while unofficial readings as low as 53 degrees below zero were reported from other nearby points. During the 65-day period from December 9, 1933, to February 11, 1934, there were 31 sub-zero days with minimum temperatures ranging between 1 and 29.4 degrees below zero as compared with only 9 sub-zero days with minimum temperatures ranging from 3 to 12 degrees below zero during the same period of the winter of 1932-33. According to the *Montreal Gazette* the average temperature in Montreal from February 5th to 10th was 10 degrees below zero, the most intense stretch of sub-zero weather that has been experienced here in many years.

Consul and Mrs. John L. Bouchal arrived from Helsingfors, Finland, on February 10th and found that their new post was experiencing "unusual weather." Being equipped only for the comparatively warm weather of the Arctic Circle, they suggested that the "extraordinary sub-zero weather" of Montreal might better have been reserved for an inspector; since, as a class, inspectors are accustomed to expect unusual weather wherever they go.

J. H. K.

TORONTO

Consul General Sauer addressed the Counsel Club, London, Ontario, on February 26th, his subject being "Foreign Exchange." Consul Damon C. Woods addressed the Toronto Rotary Club on January 15, 1934, on the subject of "The Consul and International Peace," and Consul Horatio Mooers spoke before the International Alumni Association of Toronto on January 17, 1934, taking as a topic "The History of Portugal."

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

February 13, 1934.

Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, after having visited Ottawa to attend the marriage of Miss Robbins, daughter of the American Minister, came to Hamilton on February 12th for the purpose of visiting Miss Macroirie, an aged Scotch nurse now confined in a hospital in Hamilton. Miss Macroirie was the President's nurse from the time he was one month of age until his tenth year.

A. B.

HABANA

Honorable W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippine Islands and Ambassador to Japan, visited Habana on February 23 en route to Jamaica.

On February 28 Honorable Jefferson Caffery presented to Provisional President Mendieta his credentials as American Ambassador to Cuba.



Major J. J. O'Hare, formerly military attache at Habana, and Mrs. O'Hare spent a month's leave of absence with friends in this city in February and March.

On February 15 by appropriate ceremonies the Cuban Government observed the commemoration of the destruction of the U. S. S. *Maine* in Habana harbor on that date in 1898. Participating in the ceremonies were Honorable Jefferson Caffery, Representative of the President of the United States, and Rear Admiral C. S. Freeman, who commands the squadron on special duty in Cuban waters.

Vice Consul Myles Standish of Antilla spent a few days in Habana the latter part of February, having come to this city to meet his mother, who returned with him to Antilla.

Mr. H. B. Turkel of the Department of State, who has been assigned to duty at the Embassy, arrived at Habana on February 20.

H. S. T.

ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA

The cercle militaire of Zagreb gave a formal ball at the Esplanade Hotel in honor of Queen Marie of Yugoslavia's birthday. The King and Queen and their suite arrived at ten o'clock, when the ball was opened with a "Serbian Kolo" led by their majesties. Among those present were the Yugoslav premier and other ministers from Belgrade, ten foreign ministers accredited to Yugoslavia and the same number of military attaches, among them the American Lt. Col. F. Langley Whitley accompanied by Mrs. Whitley. Consul and Mrs. von Tresckow were also present.

At the request of the Queen, who appeared in Croatian costume, most of the ladies wore the beautiful, colorful and varied national costumes from all parts of the country.

BUDAPEST

On the evening of February 16, 1934, the Budapest public saw the first European presentation of Greta Garbo's "Queen Christina." The Regent and Madame Horthy attended and Mr. Montgomery, American Minister, was host to the entire diplomatic corps. As in New York or Los Angeles on such occasions, there were the crowds on the street, the cameramen, the lights and the music, and, of course, a large number of famed Hungarian beauties accompanied by white ties.

A letter received at Budapest from Helsingfors tells of bleak winter days and the disappointment of the ski-lovers because of the scarcity of snow and of skaters who like their ice thick. And now a



Photo by E. V. Polutalk

ZOO IN BUDAPEST

report is awaited from the shores of the Mediterranean, where there is a ski-club with many members who enjoy the sport in the Atlas Mountains only an hour and a half by car from Algiers! In a good year they can count on as many ski-days as Budapest, where thousands of Hungarian enthusiasts crowded the nearby snow-covered hills on at least eight Sundays this winter. Of the Americans in Budapest, Mr. and Mrs. Robert English rarely missed a Sunday.

PANAMA

Secretary William C. Burdett and Mrs. Burdett, with their three children, and Secretary and Mrs. Sheldon T. Mills, were in a serious automobile accident on February 22. After spending the day at La Venta, they were returning to Panama when their car was crashed into by another automobile traveling at high speed in the opposite direction and on the wrong side of the road. Mr. Burdett's car was completely wrecked, but fortunately the occupants were not seriously injured beyond cuts and bruises. Mrs. Burdett, however, had to remain in the hospital for several days.

PROGRESO, YUCATAN

The American Consulate at Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico, was transferred to Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, on January 31, 1934. (Progreso is on the sea coast, while Merida, 50 miles distant, is the chief commercial city of the Province.)

Notarial Duties of American Consuls

By CORNELIUS FERRIS, *American Foreign Service Officer, Retired*

BY the Revised Statutes of the United States consuls are invested within their districts with the functions of notaries public, such as administering oaths, taking depositions and acknowledgments. The Consular Regulations include some directions in regard to the care that should be exercised by consuls in the discharge of notarial duties. In the performance of notarial functions consuls are apt to fall into the ways of some notaries public, which occasionally are slack. For instance, a notary public may not take every precaution to administer an oath, or to require the identification of a person who acknowledges the execution of a document. Such slackness may be due to the easy-going, casual way in which a person may ask for notarial services. Very likely a caller has only a vague idea of the service required. For example, he presents a document and says he has been told "to have the consul sign it." And the consul may react in like manner. This carelessness has been well described by "A. E. I." in an article on Notarial Responsibility in the January (1933) issue of the JOURNAL.

The function of a notary public is to attest and certify, by his hand and official seal, certain classes of documents, in order to give them credit and authenticity in foreign jurisdictions. That is, in the case of consular notarial functions, to render a document executed outside the United States available as evidence, or to enable it to be recorded, in the United States. This is important. Serious damage may result from the negligent exercise of such a function, for which damage the negligent official may be held personally liable.

Although a notary's personal liability for damages is applicable only to a limited scope of his official functions, and although he may discharge his legal obligation by doing strictly what he is called on to do, the Department of State expects of its consular officers a more liberal attitude and a comprehensive understanding of the scope of their usefulness to persons who call on them for notarial services. As Mr. Gauss expresses it in his Notarial Manual for Consular Officers, "It is believed that a consular officer should show a reasonable disposition to assist persons in the United States in litigation by extending every possible courtesy in connection with these matters, provided this involves no responsibility on his part or on the part of his office and does not interfere with

his other duties." Elsewhere, possibly in the Consular Regulations, it is stated that "It is the notary's duty to inform himself of the facts to which he intends to certify, and not to rely on hearsay." He should not, for instance, certify that a person acknowledged a document as only a receipt, when it was obviously a release of further claims. It is untruthful to certify that a person made a written statement under oath when an oath was not administered.

Printed forms of documents brought to a consul for the appropriate notarial service usually include a form of the appropriate notarial certificate. If such a form of certificate states that the signer of the document appeared before the officer in person the officer should have sufficient proof of the identity of the person as represented in the certificate; but this is too commonly disregarded. Sometimes the signer of the document will send it by messenger to a consulate for a certificate of acknowledgment. This is obviously contrary to the usual purport of a certificate of acknowledgment, and is a misstatement of fact, since personal appearance is necessary.

If a signer of a document appears not to be clear in his comprehension of its legal purport, a consular officer taking his acknowledgment should at least explain the nature of it as far as described in the notarial certificate. A consul is not expected to assume the responsibility of a lawyer in explaining the nature of a document, but he can be helpful within certain limits.

It is not necessary to give examples of the variety of notarial services in which consular officers need to be more careful than some of them appear to be. Two fundamental rules always are to be remembered. First, the notarial certificate should not deviate from the actual facts. Second, an officer acting in a notarial capacity should not knowingly permit a person to remain in ignorance of the purpose or legal effect of the service which the officer is called upon to perform.

In some consular districts the taking of depositions is a frequent service. The method of performing this service is set forth in detail for each State in the compilation of laws supplied to consular officers. Furthermore, commissions issued to consuls to take depositions usually are accompanied by directions and forms which are easy to follow. It is a common practice, in connection



with the execution of an open commission, for local lawyers to appear with witnesses and see that the service is in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the jurisdiction where the deposition is to be used. In such cases the consul's duty is simple. But there are sometimes circumstances which would be embarrassing to a consul unless he were familiar with court proceedings. An order of court appointing a consul commissioner to take the testimony of witnesses may not be in the usual form, and may contain directions incompatible with the exigencies of the consular office. For instance, a commission known to the writer directed that the examination of witnesses begin on a certain date and continue from day to day, allowing a certain number of days for the introduction of witnesses in behalf of the plaintiff, and then a certain limited time for the defendant's evidence or testimony. It also directed that the hearings be open to the public. No provision was made for the payment of consular fees. The consul refused to open his office to the public, and ruled that the hearings would be continued from day to day if it were consistent with the other demands of his office. He refused to proceed with the examination of witnesses unless the payment of the prescribed consular fees was secured to his satisfaction as they accrued from day to day. (The hearings lasted several weeks and the fees accrued to something like \$1600.)

Before acting upon a commission to take the deposition of witnesses, a consul should ascertain whether he is authorized so to do by treaty. In Germany, for instance, American consuls can only take the depositions of American citizens, the nationals of other countries having permanent residence in the United States or its possessions, or the occupants of American vessels. If the testimony of a German citizen is desired, it should be obtained by letters rogatory. Letters rogatory are letters or a formal communication containing a request of a court in the country in which an action is pending of a foreign court or tribunal that the testimony of a witness residing within the jurisdiction of the latter may formally be taken under its direction and transmitted to the issuing court. When consular officers receive inquiries as to the taking of testimony in the country where they are stationed, and where they are not permitted by treaty to act, they should suggest to the inquirer that he apply to the Department of State for precise information as to the procedure to be followed.

The attendance of witnesses is generally arranged by the parties interested in the case. The attendance and giving of testimony are as a rule voluntary. The process of compelling witnesses

to attend and testify before a consul is too complicated to be commonly employed. It should be stated, however, that a consular officer has no authority to compel the appearance of a witness.

In a case within the writer's knowledge a witness was so annoyed and distressed by the manner in which she was being cross-examined that she asked the consul-commissioner whether she was obliged to submit to the offensive bearing of the cross-examiner. Ignoring the cross-examiner's emphatic protest that the consul had nothing to say about it, the consul told the witness that her attendance at the hearing was not under subpoena or any other legal process whatsoever, but was voluntary and that she was free to leave the consular office whenever she chose to do so. In a burst of fury, the cross-examiner proceeded to instruct the consul that his function as a commissioner was limited to taking a back seat and taking no part in the proceedings except to administer oaths to witnesses, seeing that the testimony was written down and signed, and finally making return thereof in due form to the court from which the commission was issued. This may be taken as a bare outline of the duty of a consul who is appointed commissioner to take a deposition, but it seems fair to imply that the outline may be filled in as may be necessary to make the commission effective within such bounds as a consul finds himself.

In the case just referred to, a situation developed in which the consul took a broad view of his authority. The conduct of some of the lawyers attracted such unfavorable notice as to make the proceedings a public scandal. The consul asserted that it was his paramount duty to maintain the prestige of the United States and therefore he would not allow his office to be used in a manner that brought it into discredit. He gave warning that if there was any further misconduct in the proceedings he would forthwith make a formal return of his commission to the court which issued it, with a full explanation of his refusal to go on with the deposition. The effect was that the taking of testimony was thereafter conducted with all due decorum in accordance with the ethics of the local bar.

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—CORDELL HULL.



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 11, 1934, and up to March 17, 1934:

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

Career

Wainwright Abbott of Pittsburgh, Pa., First Secretary of Embassy at London, England, designated First Secretary of Legation at Belgrade, Yugoslavia. (February 24, 1934.)

Clayson W. Aldridge of New York City, a Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece. (March 3, 1934.)

Frederick W. Baldwin of New York City, American Consul at Barbados, British West Indies, assigned American Consul at Habana, Cuba. (March 10, 1934.)

The assignment from First Secretary at Sofia, Bulgaria, to Athens, Greece, of Maynard B. Barnes, of Vinton, Iowa, has been cancelled and he has been assigned to the Department of State for duty. (March 10, 1934.)

Ralph A. Boernstein of Washington, D. C., American Consul at Naples, Italy, assigned to the Department of State for duty. (March 10, 1934.)

Howard Bucknell, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., Second Secretary of Legation at Belgrade, assigned to the Department of State for duty. (February 24, 1934.)

Charles R. Cameron of LeRoy, N. Y., American Consul General at Sao Paulo, Brazil, assigned Consul General at Habana, Cuba. (March 17, 1934.)

Norris B. Chipman of Washington, D. C., Third Secretary of Legation at Riga, Latvia, assigned to the Department of State for duty. (February 24, 1934.)

Raymond E. Cox of New York City, First Secretary of Embassy at London, England, designated First Secretary of Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina. (March 10, 1934.)

Frederick T. F. Dumont of Lancaster, Pa., American Consul General at Habana, Cuba, retires from the Service March 31, 1934. (March 17, 1934.)

Fayette J. Flexer of Joliet, Ill., Third Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, assigned to the Department of State for duty. (March 10, 1934.)

Lawrence Higgins of Boston, Mass., Third Secretary of Legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, now in the United States, assigned to the Department of State for duty. (March 3, 1934.)

Lawrence Higgins of Boston, Mass., a Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department, assigned American Vice Consul at Oslo, Norway. (March 17, 1934.)

Thomas S. Horn of St. Louis, Mo., American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at Asuncion, Paraguay, now in the United States, assigned American Consul at Barcelona, Spain. (March 17, 1934.)

Herschel V. Johnson of Charlotte, N. C., a Foreign Service Officer now assigned to the Department of State, designated First Secretary of Embassy at London, England. (March 10, 1934.)

Will L. Lowrie of Chicago, Ill., a Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department, retires from the Service March 31, 1934. (March 17, 1934.)

Cyril L. F. Thiel of Chicago, Ill., American Consul at Helsingfors, Finland, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Helsingfors in addition to his consular duties. (March 3, 1934.)

Kenneth J. Yearns of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Shanghai, China, assigned Vice Consul at Nanking, China. (February 24, 1934.)

Non Career

George H. Barringer of University, Va., American Vice Consul at Dublin, Irish Free State, now in the United States, retired from the Service effective February 28, 1934. (March 17, 1934.)

John W. Cowan, Jr., of Nebraska, formerly clerk in the American Legation at Cairo, Egypt, transferred to be American Vice Consul at Yarmouth, Canada, died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 12, 1934. (March 17, 1934.)

John T. Garvin of Ohio, American Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, appointed Vice Consul at Antofagasta, Chile. (February 24, 1934.)



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Obert R. Nelson, Jr., of Madison, Wis., American Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, has resigned from the Service. (February 24, 1934.)

Daniel Miller of Baltimore, Md., American Vice Consul at London, England, has resigned from the Service, effective February 23, 1934. (March 10, 1934.)

Fred K. Salter of Sandersville, Ga., American Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia, now in the United States, appointed Vice Consul at Danzig. (March 17, 1934.)

Glyn D. Sims, American Consular Agent at Cruz Grande, Chile, resigned from the Service February 1, 1934. (March 17, 1934.)

BIRTHS

A son, Charles Fisher Beresford Payne, was born at London, Ontario, Canada, on December 15, 1933, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Charles E. B. Payne.

A daughter, Barbara Anne Berger, was born on January 4, 1934, at Tsingtao, China, to Consul and Mrs. David C. Berger.

A daughter, Mildred Caroline Ford, was born on January 13, 1934, at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Consul and Mrs. Richard Ford. Mr. Ford is stationed at Seville, Spain.

A son, Robert Charles Boernstein, was born on January 28, 1934, at Naples, Italy, to Consul and Mrs. Ralph A. Boernstein.

A daughter, Mary Castleman Cavanaugh, was born on February 11, 1934, at Gibraltar, to Vice Consul and Mrs. William F. Cavanaugh.

A son, Homer Morrison Byington, 3d, was born on February 26, 1934, at Naples, Italy, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Homer M. Byington, Jr.

MARRIAGES

Ailshie-Tansley. Married on December 19, 1933, at Warsaw, Poland. Vice Consul William K. Ailshie, of Boise, Idaho, and Miss Elizabeth S. Tansley, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Ailshie is now stationed at Warsaw.

Spiker-Aldrich. Married on February 9, 1934, at Peiping, China, Diplomatic Secretary Clarence J. Spiker, of the District of Columbia, and Miss Helen Aldrich, of Detroit. The bride was given away by the Honorable Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister.



IN MEMORIAM

Humphrey D. Howell, who was connected with the Department of State for several years, died on February 18, 1934, at New York, following a sinus operation. Mr. Howell was born in Washington, D. C., December 25, 1890, and entered the Department of State in August, 1909, serving in what is now known as the Division of Foreign Service Administration. While connected with the Department, he was in 1915 detailed for temporary duty at the American Embassy at Vienna, and again in the following year he served with the American-Mexican Joint Commission. In 1919 he was appointed private secretary to the Honorable Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the Department. Later in the year he resigned and thereafter held various important commercial positions; at the time of his death he was connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York City. Mr. Howell was well known to many in the Foreign Service and was extremely well liked by all his associates in the Department. His geniality and kindheartedness will long be remembered. Sincere sympathy is extended to his widow, Mrs. Mary M. Howell, who is now living at 3516 80th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, N. Y.

John H. Drake, American Consul at Kehl, Germany, from September 29, 1892, to early in 1894, died at Syracuse, N. Y., on February 22, 1934. A native of Syracuse, Mr. Drake early in life went to South Dakota, where he was one of the first settlers of Watertown. He served for some years as county judge, and later was a newspaper publisher at Aberdeen, S. D. In 1892 he disposed of his newspaper when he accepted President Harrison's appointment to the consular service. After two years in Germany, Mr. Drake returned to Syracuse, where he made his home ever since.

Walter W. Wait, who was for a short time attached to the American Consulate at Kobe, Japan, for War Trade work in 1918-1919, died at his home in Columbus, Ohio, on February 23, 1934, of heart disease. He was 60 years of age. Mr. Wait, who was appointed American Vice Consul at Kobe in August, 1918, was later in the year assigned as special assistant for War Trade work at Vladivostok, but resigned May 31, 1919.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once.
Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seems to me most strange that men should fear;
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come, when it will come.

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On the Course of Events

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

A MILESTONE in the administration of the National Recovery Act has just been passed, and its passing has been marked by lively and crowded sessions at Washington engaged in a critical review of the administration of the system of industrial codes of fair competition. The Administrator, General Hugh Johnson, opened the public hearings of complaints and criticisms which in the week beginning February 26 formed the first phase of this review, with an address in which he designated the past eight months since the approval of the Act on June 16, 1933, as the first emergency period, in which the effort to cover the nation with a network of preliminary codes succeeded in reaching ninety per cent of industry, with a resulting reemployment of three million men and a three billion dollar increase in the annual industrial pay-roll (which, according to a recent statement by the Secretary of Labor, amounted to eleven billion dollars in 1929 and five billions in 1932). Emphasizing his earnest desire for constructive criticism to aid in the improvement and organization of this rapidly flung system "on the eve of the new and more prosaic phase of code administration into which we are now passing," Mr. Johnson enumerated twelve points, relating largely to wages and working hours, prices, protection of small enterprises, and enforcement of code provisions, which he recognized as needing immediate attention. His request for criticism met a rich and varied response, relating largely, so far as it kept within the strict scope of the hearings, to the same points.

The second phase, a convention of the code authorities—the administrative agencies of the individual codes of "self-government in industry"—attended by between three and four thousand representatives of six hundred industries, was opened on March fifth with an address by the President, in which he called attention to the broad general setting of the recovery program, characterizing it as a reorganization of our system of production and exchange. Recalling his comment upon signing the Act last June, that "the aim of the whole effort is to restore our rich domestic market by raising its vast consuming capacity," and pointing out that ninety per cent of the country's consumers live on wages and salaries, he stressed once more the importance of raising these before seeking to raise prices and profits. He laid emphasis upon the Act's provision for the free choice by

labor of its representatives, and set forth his "inescapable conviction that we must now consider immediate cooperation to secure increase in wages and shortening of hours."

This last-mentioned item received further definition in a subsequent suggestion by Administrator Johnson that whenever possible industry should reduce the hours of the working week by ten per cent with an equivalent increase in wage rates so as to maintain the size of the weekly pay envelope. The suggestion did not, however, receive the unqualified approval of the representatives of industry, who tended to insist that such action would be impossible, or at least would necessitate price increases. For their part they generally laid stress upon the continuance of the "open price agreements" which have recently been subjected to serious criticism. An important report submitted by the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA immediately prior to the convention of code authorities called attention to the dangers to the success of the recovery program inherent in the various arrangements for restriction of price and production which are to be found in many of the existing codes, including provisions relating to "open price systems, cost provisions and cost accounting systems, restriction of output by allocation or by limitation upon machine hours or plant operation, or upon the installation of new machinery, systems for artificially determining freight charges and market areas, arrangements to establish fixed price differentials . . . resale price maintenance and specific code authorization for price fixing." It urged careful attention to the means of providing adequate and appropriate controls to prevent abuse of such arrangements. This report, with its emphasis upon the crucial importance of providing adequate protection for the consuming public, is of great significance for the light it sheds upon the necessity and the difficulty of ensuring that the industrial recovery program, in its effort to bring a balanced stability to industry, shall not degenerate into a mere system of restriction of production when the urgent need is to effect the release of the immense latent productive power of our industrial system which alone can bring a material and widespread increase in our standard of living.

The third and current phase of this review of the recovery program began on March 8 with the setting up of two committees of the code authori-



ties to carry on further consideration of the proposal to promote reemployment by cutting hours and increasing wages, one committee to represent the industries manufacturing consumers' articles and the other the manufacturers of "capital" or "durable" goods. It is in the latter that industrial unemployment chiefly exists: the chairman of the committee, George Houston of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, estimates that half of the workers, or five millions, are out of work with resulting unemployment of another four millions in service industries.

Meanwhile the refractories industry has announced its intention of reducing its average working week from forty to thirty-six hours with a corresponding raise in wage rates, an example followed by the packaging machinery industry and the automobile manufacturers (Henry Ford announcing the reestablishment of the five dollar minimum daily wage). The automobile industry is, however, facing an imminent and serious strike at several important plants over a number of issues of which the chief is the question of recognition of an independent union for collective bargaining with the managements. The strike, originally called for March 7, was delayed pending effort at settlement by the National Labor Board; lack of success has led to further effort on the part of the administration to encourage settlement with the aid of the code authority. Calling of the strike has been delayed while efforts at settlement continue, but the situation has serious possibilities since the current period of active production for the spring demand is the strategic time for a strike, and the managements have shown little disposition to alter their intention to insist upon the "company union" system. The question of the suitability of craft unionism in modern industries such as automobile manufacturing does not appear to be an immediate issue, since the independent labor representatives, while affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are organized in one of the new "federal" unions along industrial lines rather than the craft lines of the "international" unions.

The situation has a seriousness going beyond the imminence of a strike by sixty thousand workers which would tie up an industry directly employing a quarter of a million men. Success or failure in the attempts at peaceful settlement of this dispute is likely to determine whether the prospective increase in our industrial activity this spring is or is not to be hampered and delayed by industrial conflict in some of our largest industries. The National Compliance Director of the NRA, W. H. Davis, recently stated that many em-

ployee representation plans, especially in the steel and automobile industries, violate section 7 of the Recovery Act, as when they provide against any change "in the self-organization of workers without the approval of the plant managers."

Senator Wagner of New York, chairman of the National Labor Board (which was set up by executive order under the Recovery Act to settle labor disputes under the codes), has introduced a bill into the Senate to establish by law a permanent Board with wider powers and to provide for abolition of company unions and for recognition of the representatives of a majority of workers in a plant for purposes of collective bargaining. Meanwhile Chairman Connery of the House Labor Committee is pressing a bill to establish the thirty-hour week in industry—which calls to mind a similar bill which last year figured in the genesis of the Recovery Act itself. All in all, a decisive period in the history of industrial relations in the United States seems at hand.

In order to protect small business against monopolistic practices under the NRA codes a National Recovery Review Board was set up by executive order of March 7, under the chairmanship of Clarence Darrow, the attorney, to investigate and report upon such practices.

While the NRA has held the center of the stage in the period under review, there have as usual been many other developments worthy of more than the brief mention possible here. Another five-to-four Supreme Court decision, upholding the constitutionality of a New York State law fixing minimum milk prices, has by its interpretation of the due process clause of the constitution under emergency conditions followed the earlier Minnesota mortgage moratorium decision in encouraging the expectation that the Court will uphold the Recovery Act and other legal bases of the New Deal. A plan for replacing the terminating CWA with a new system of emergency unemployment relief has been announced; its interest is heightened by the evident relation it has to the slowly emerging and widely ramified program of land usage—which is of far greater importance than the term, used for the lack of a better one, might seem to suggest, as it refers practically to the entire field of utilization of our natural resources, and seems not unlikely in the long run to become the most significant element in the reorganization of our economic life.

In respect of our foreign commercial relations, the period has seen the introduction of the Administration's tariff bill to give the Executive authority to negotiate and set in force reciprocal trade agreements involving tariff concessions; the



establishment by the government of the First and Second Import-Export Banks of Washington to facilitate trade with the U. S. S. R. and with Cuba, with suggestion of others to follow; and—suitable for mention here though of an earlier date—the President's message of February 8 proposing relief for the difficult sugar situation (with which our relations with Cuba are of course closely concerned) by a system of import and domestic production quotas.

In private industry the improved position of the railroads is interesting. Progressive improvement during the last half of 1933 brought net earnings for the six months to 507 million dollars as compared with 412 millions in the last half of 1932, and the continuance of improvement in January has brought a number of roads over from net operating deficit to net operating revenue. This situation is reflected in the decision of private bankers to underwrite forty of the sixty millions needed by the New York Central for refinancing this spring, leaving only one third to be supplied by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The decision is the more interesting in that the prospective issue will be the first large flotation under the Securities Law of 1933, against which the financial interests have been raising a continuous stream of objection. There is, however, a cloud on the railroad horizon in connection with wage rates. The ten per cent temporary cut in basic rates initiated in January, 1932, and extended last year expires in July. The managements proposed to increase the reduction to 15 per cent thereafter, but following the President's suggestion that the status quo be continued for six months, have suspended their proposal in favor of continuing the present reduction to April, 1935. The brotherhoods' present position is to insist upon restoration of full basic rates in July, but negotiations are continuing.

The January figures for the Federal Reserve Board indices quoted in previous reviews, with December figures in parentheses, are: production of manufactures (73) 76; factory employment (72) 72; factory payrolls (53) 53; department store sales (69) 68; construction contracts awarded (58) 51. The increase in manufacturing production continued, while construction contract awards fell off due to the complete allocation of the public works appropriation. Expenditures of public works funds, other than on CWA activities, totalled 58.6 millions in January and 53.3 in February against 216 million dollars in the six months ending December 31, 1933. CWA expenditures fell from 188 mil-



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lions in January to 151 millions in February, and total emergency expenditures of 808 millions in January fell to 447 millions in February, resulting in a total of 1,255 millions for the two months, far below one-third of the 6,792 millions projected in the budget message for emergency expenditure in the current six month period. Emergency expenditures for the first half of March totaled 241 millions. While ordinary expenditures in the first two months totaled 361 millions, or nearly one-third of the 1,155 millions projected for the six months, the gap between the rate of actual and projected

emergency expenditures is reflected in the size of the Treasury's cash balance, which at the end of February stood at 4.9 billion dollars, or more than two billions in excess of the 2.8 billion increment from dollar devaluation; and in the latest major Treasury financing operation, which was limited to an offer of 3 per cent four-year notes in exchange for the 460 millions in $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent nine-months certificates maturing on March 15, evidencing a continuation of the policy of refunding the large outstanding volume of short term debt into obligations of longer maturities.

Proposed Foreign Trade Agreements

By LEROY D. STINEBOWER, *Department of State*

ONE of the most interesting developments of the current month in Washington is the beginning of the drive for the President's program for reciprocal modification of existing duties and other import restrictions between the United States and other countries.

On March 2, the President sent a message to Congress requesting authority

"to enter into executive commercial agreements with foreign nations; and in pursuance thereof within carefully guarded limits to modify existing duties and import restrictions in such a way as will benefit American agriculture and industry."

A bill, introduced into the House of Representatives on the same day, proposes to empower the President to make such foreign trade agreements to run for a compulsory term of not more than three years, subject to termination thereafter upon six months' notice. In order to carry these agreements into effect he is authorized to modify any existing tariff rate by not more than fifty per cent thereof.

Hearings on this bill were opened on March 8, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House with a statement by the Secretary of State. In his testimony Secretary Hull stressed the disastrous decline of more than 75 per cent in the value of the international trade of the United States since 1929, the rise of extreme obstructions to international trade in the form of prohibitions, embargoes, quotas, and other economic and currency impediments, and the resulting decline of employment and the standard of living throughout the world.

"More than four years' experience undoubtedly has demonstrated that broader economic plans and remedies are absolutely necessary for that full and stable measure of business prosperity required to promote and preserve the

comfort and welfare of the American people. Extreme obstructions to international trade inevitably result in serious economic controversies or wars, the minimum of commerce between nations, constant overproduction through lack of facilities for distribution, together with every sort of artificial device to deal with the domestic price situation, vast idleness of labor, and emigration of capital into thousands of foreign industrial plants, to say nothing of the difficulties of effecting transfers of debt service due from one country to another. The alternative policy would appear to comprise a liberalization of the existing obstructions and restrictions by degrees and over a period of time through careful trade arrangements, to a more moderate and reasonable basis."

The facts of the past four years have completely dispelled the theory that an increase in domestic trade results from shutting out international trade—a doctrine which overlooks the reciprocal nature of international commerce.

"The entire policy as proposed by the pending House bill would rest upon trade relationships that would be mutually and equally profitable both to our own and other countries. While naturally no detailed plans and methods relative to the proposed negotiations have been formulated, it can be stated with emphasis that each trade agreement undertaken would be considered with care and caution, and only after the fullest consideration of all pertinent information. Nothing would be done blindly or hastily. The economic situation in every country has been so thoroughly dislocated and disorganized that the people affected must exercise patience while their respective governments go forward with such remedial undertakings as the proposed bilateral bargaining agreements.

"The primary object of this new proposal is both to reopen the old and seek new outlets for our surplus production, through the gradual moderation of the excessive and more extreme impediments to the admission of American products into foreign markets. At the same time by force of example we would be encouraging the advance of a world-wide movement for the readjustment downward of excessive trade barriers."



In negotiating agreements under the authority of this bill, the United States would continue to adhere to the unconditional form of the most-favored-nation doctrine and none of our existing agreements would be disturbed.

Referring to the aspect of the bill which authorizes the President to carry out these agreements without the necessity of Congressional approval and enabling legislation, the Secretary pointed out that numerous reciprocal trade agreements have been made by other nations in the past few years, but that nations "are not disposed to take time and trouble to negotiate such arrangements with a country unable to place such agreements in operation without unreasonable or uncertain delay, if at all."

Practically every country of continental Europe, England and the major dominions, as well as some Latin American countries, have vested authority in the executive branch of the government for making either provisional or permanent reductions from the general or maximum tariff schedules in return for reciprocal concessions from other countries.

In conclusion the Secretary declared that:

"* * * it is manifest that unless the Executive is given authority to deal with the existing great emergency somewhat on a parity with that exercised by the executive departments of so many other governments for purposes of negotiating and carrying into effect trade agreements, it will not be practicable or possible for the United States to pursue with any degree of success the proposed policy of restoring our lost international trade. It would seem to me that this is the one governing consideration before us. There will be ample time and opportunity after the crisis shall have been met and passed and the unprecedented emergency coped with, for a thorough review, reexamination and discussion of any and all methods, policies, plans and programs that may have been placed in operation during the panic period in desperate endeavors to curb, control and cure such conditions."

The Secretary's testimony was followed by that of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission and other officials of the Government, including Assistant Secretary Sayre. Several witnesses appeared in opposition. A similar bill (H. R. 8687), embodying certain slight amendments acceptable to the Administration, was favorably reported by the Ways and Means Committee on March 17, 1934.

The vast trade possibilities mutually profitable to all of the American nations thus far have been sadly neglected. The natural resources of the three Americas, unexcelled in richness and variety, are largely undeveloped. They afford the basis for exchange and trade to an equally profitable extent by these twenty-one countries.—CORDELL HULL.



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A Political Bookshelf

By CYRIL WYNNE, *Department of State*

WORLD PROSPERITY AS SOUGHT THROUGH THE ECONOMIC WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. By Wallace McClure (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1933. Pp. xxxix, 613. \$4.00).

With that careful study of economic and legal problems which is so characteristic of all of his work in the Department, Dr. McClure, formerly Acting Economic Adviser and now Assistant Chief of the Treaty Division, presents in this volume an "exposition of the economic work of the League of Nations." As is to be expected from a scholar of Dr. McClure's standing, the statements made and conclusions submitted are based upon relevant source material, namely the official documents of the League of Nations. One may not agree, as Sir Arthur Salter points out in his "Foreword" to the volume, with all of these conclusions "but differences on what are after all matters of detail do not diminish appreciation of the great labor and high purpose behind this comprehensive examination of the economic work of the League in all of its manifold aspects."

Dr. McClure brings out in this examination the fact that in its administrative work, as distinguished from its endeavors in the political field, the League is making a great contribution to international economic cooperation. This aspect of the League's work has been often overlooked, not only by the League's critics, but also by some of its well-meaning friends. It is obvious that the author believes in the League of Nations, but he does not allow this belief to lead him away from his thesis, which is a discussion of the less spectacular work of the League in a field where the record shows that results of fundamental importance to the world economic order have been accomplished.

The first part of the book consists of a study of the background, instrumentalities and progress of the economic work of the League. The author considers such subjects as international economic cooperation before 1919, the World War and the Peace Conference, the economic provisions of the Covenant and the "International Labor Constitution." An admirable chapter (V) is devoted to "Economic Jurisprudence and the Permanent Court of International Justice." The chapter (VII) on the "World Economic Conference" is one of the best discussions of the work of this Conference that has been written.

The second part of the book is devoted to the "Development of World Economy through the

Economic Work of the League of Nations." Here the author treats of the production and distribution of wealth, international trade, finance and finally the economics of war and peace. As is to be expected, Dr. McClure's economic philosophy enters into this treatment. As distinguished economists seldom agree, those whose knowledge of economics is of the "layman variety" can be excused for disagreeing with certain aspects of the philosophy in question. Such disagreement is to be expected, but it is stimulating, nevertheless, and makes the book all the more readable.

THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD AFFAIRS—AN ACCOUNT OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS, 1932. Prepared by Walter Lippmann, with the assistance of the Research Staff of the Council on Foreign Relations (New York and London, Harper and Brothers, 1933. Pp. xvi, 355. \$3.00).

In spite of—or perhaps because of—the fact that he is a realist, Mr. Walter Lippmann possesses the gift of narrative. His style is clear and forcible and if it is at times dramatic, one may be pardoned for wishing that some of the ponderous works on the general subject of current historical, economic and political events which are being published had a little more of the Lippmann touch in them.

The preparation of these annual volumes (the first one covered the year 1931) under the supervision of the Council on Foreign Relations, in such a readable form, is a work deserving of the highest commendation. Foreign Service officers and persons interested in the foreign affairs of the United States owe a debt to the Council for the splendid publications they are issuing, which can only be acknowledged as it is not possible to repay it.

The 1932 volume of "The United States in World Affairs" discusses such subjects as war debts, economic depression, the Hoover moratorium proposal, tariffs, the Young Plan, reparations, limitation of armaments, questions involving our relations in Latin America and the situation in Manchuria with some interesting references to the so-called Stimson Doctrine and events in and about the city of Shanghai. The striking feature of the discussion of such controversial subjects is the objective manner in which Mr. Lippmann and his assistants treat the issues involved. Again and again the reader expects, as he is carried along by the narrative, to find arguments for



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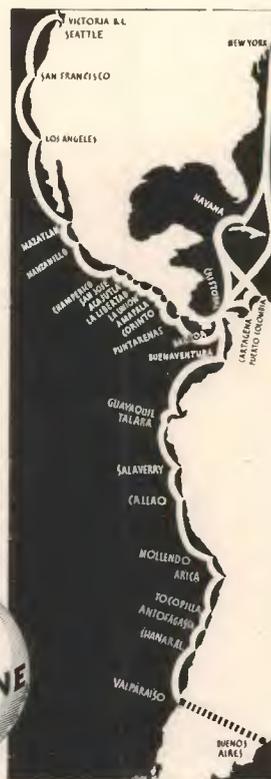
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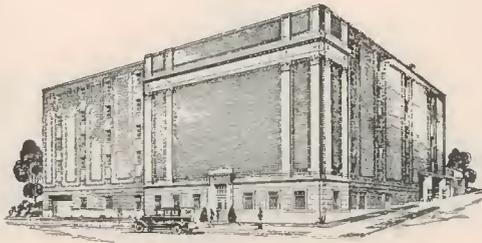
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or against a certain proposal. If this is what the reader desires he will be, as a general rule, disappointed, as the authors have apparently made a special effort to avoid engaging in controversy. It is not to be expected that this effort was always entirely successful, but as a whole the record is reviewed in a judicial manner with documentary sources, statistics and relevant tables supporting the review in question. The value of such a work is obvious.

At the conclusion of the volume, there is a yearning to see the next issue, dealing with the year 1933. We have been told by Mr. Lippmann what happened in 1932 and, as is pointed out in the "Epilogue," the "unsettled problems discussed in these pages were left as the heritage of the new Administration." How are these problems being handled by the "New Deal"? If the able Mr. Lippmann and his research assistants continue the discussion in the same objective manner, it is safe to say that the 1933 volume will be even more valuable than its two predecessors.

COSMOPOLITAN CONVERSATION, THE LANGUAGE PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES. By Herbert Newhard Shenton (New York, Columbia University Press, 1933. Pp. xviii, 303. \$7.50).

Foreign Service officers who have attended various international conferences and listened to translations (ad infinitum) of statements made by the delegates of the countries represented at such conferences, will read Professor Shenton's book with interest, as well as sympathetic appreciation. The value of conferences in the furtherance of international cooperation cannot be too strongly emphasized and nobody appreciates this more than Professor Shenton. He points out, however, that many of these conferences may fail to achieve the objective before them, because of the language problem or the communication difficulties involved in such a gathering.

In support of his view and the solution which he proposes, the author has made an intensive study of source material and relevant data collected from 1,415 private and semi-public international conferences held during the period 1923-1929. It is interesting to note that "this study was made possible by subvention of the International Auxiliary Language Association in the United States, Incorporated," and that from the inception of the study in question "the author has worked with the supporting faith of the Honorable Dave Hennen Morris and his wife, Dr. Alice V. Morris." Professor Shenton's appreciation of this support is expressed in the dedication of the volume to Ambassador and Mrs. Morris.



Part I of the book consists of a general history of the language difficulties at conferences and a detailed examination of the various solutions of the problem which have been attempted. Part II is replete with charts and tables submitted in support of the premises and conclusions advanced in Part I.

It is difficult to disagree with Professor Shenton's statement that "there are relatively few conferences that have experienced complete satisfaction with their present language procedures" and that "the internationality of a conference has often been restricted because of the language practices which have been adopted." As he states, there have been in general "four different ways of attempting to meet the situation." The first is "to restrict participation in conferences to persons who have the specific linguistic ability prescribed by the conference." The second is "to establish a single national language as the language of the conference." The third procedure "is to use several major languages with various devices for interpretation and translation; these "major languages" are English, French and German "accepted on relatively equal terms" but "pressure for Spanish and Italian has been recurrent." "The fourth procedure has been to endeavor to use a synthetic auxiliary language."

The author feels that "there is little that can be said constructively about either of the first three procedures," as "they represent primarily the struggle between the various language interests." He submits that "the most constructive solution would seem to be the development and adoption of a standardized, synthetic, international auxiliary language."

AMERICA MUST CHOOSE

(Continued from page 183)

year. We may have to have government control of all surpluses, and a far greater degree of public ownership than we have now. It may be necessary to make a public utility out of agriculture and apply to it a combination of an Esch-Cummins Act and an Adamson Act. Every plowed field would have its permit sticking up on its post. The five governors of our northwestern states claimed they were ready for this kind of thing. Frankly, I do not think we should go this far until we have had a chance to debate all of the issues with the utmost thoroughness. This whole problem should be debated in such a lively fashion that every citizen of the United States will begin definitely to understand the price of our withdrawing from world markets, and the price of going forth for foreign trade again.

* * *

The contention that it is useless now to press against the world tide and try for international trade is strengthened in some measure by the contention that machinery

Thoughts of WASHINGTON

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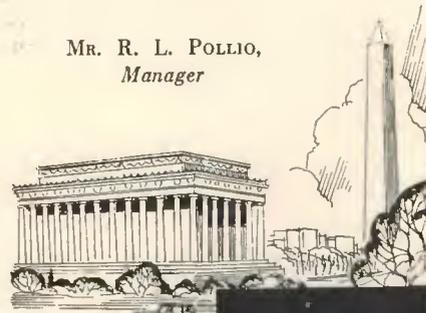
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levels off regional potentialities; that the products of one civilized country soon become very much like those of another country; and that to trade like products is simply a waste of money and time. The drift toward economic nationalism is therefore bound to accelerate, according to this argument, as the years go by.

Undoubtedly there is something to this argument. Imitative factories producing similar products can spring up in almost any soil and climate. That clustering of specialized skill which makes Detroit, for instance, a motor center may be bodily removed, in a manner of speaking, to China, through importations of machine tools and a few factory technicians. The increasing success of the Russians, never distinctly a machine-minded people, in turning out tractors and other modern equipment somewhat like our own, may also be cited as a case in point. But I think it is obvious that in a sane world, without barriers of hatred and suspicion, the Russians would have chosen to develop products more in line with their own national genius, and trade such products for our machines, rather than to turn out toilsome imitations on their own soil.

Mechanization may tend to make the manufactured products of all countries more nearly alike; but the tendency cannot be considered apart from the question of raw materials; and the natural zones of the highest potential production in agriculture and mining are little subject to mechanistic change. There is a best place, and a second and third-best place in the world to mine coal or grow cotton, just as there are favored and less favored cotton and coal regions within the United States. We cramp the finest possibilities of a civilization when, blinded by local pride, either regional or national, we blink at plain facts. * * *

The same thing holds true of innate or inherited capacities. England makes better cloth than we do, and better hand-made shoes. France, I am told, makes better wine. Unquestionably, however, we raise apples more cheaply than France. Accordingly, one of our first approaches toward dealing with the world again, on a new basis, is as simple and sensible as a swap between two pioneer

farm neighbors. We traded France some of our apples for some of its wine. * * *

This is a very elementary example of how civilization is advanced by specialization and trade. We all know the aberrations and injustices which have accompanied the process; but the fact remains that a peaceful trading society based on natural advantages leads to a better way of life for all. To the degree that trade is artificially bounded, the world as a whole falls short of developing regional advantages and native skills. * * *

In the United States we have changed so suddenly from a debtor to a creditor nation that our people are only now becoming aware of the need for a definite program of long-continued action which will continue without great changes no matter which party shall be in power. The facts involved are such that there should be no great difference of opinion between Republicans, Democrats and Socialists. The all-important thing is to recognize the fact that two plus two can equal six only so long as the time factor is taken care of by placing a burden on the monetary system which eventually passes human endurance.

In Chapter IV entitled "Approach to a World Neighborhood" Mr. Wallace said, advocating "a clean-cut program of planned international trade or barter:"

Some say that world trade leads to world-mindedness, world sympathies, world peace. Others say that world trade just gets you out among strangers who trim you, and step on your feet, and have you fighting before you know it. All such talk seems to me, if weighed in the balance, to come to nothing either way. The real question is how the trading is done. If it is done blindly in response to expansive greed, without planning or governance, it is likely to get you into serious trouble, whether you are trading at home or abroad. * * *

The method of reciprocal trade, on the other hand, leads to peace. It makes no sales without providing opportunities for the buyers to pay the bill. Since the bill does not remain outstanding indefinitely, and does not have to be collected at the point of a gun, it makes new business easy to get and profitable. * * *

A neighborhood of trade—with actual goods exchanged, not good for promises to be collected on later at any cost—here, admittedly is a situation far from present realities; but it is worth considering. In our pioneer neighborhoods the idea worked. And the civilized world as a whole today is still, by any measure you choose to apply, in a pioneer or primitive condition, or worse.

In all civilized lands today we stand appalled by the tragic nonsense of misery and want in the midst of tremendous world stocks of essential goods. Science has given us control over nature far beyond the wildest imaginings of our grandfathers. But unfortunately those attitudes, religious and economic, which produced such keen scientists and aggressive business men the civilized world over, make it impossible for us to live with the balanced abundance which is now ours as soon as we are willing to accept it with clean, understanding hearts.

I am deeply concerned in this because I know that the social machines set up by this new American administration will break down unless they are inspired by men who in their hearts catch a larger vision than the hard-driving profit motives of the past. Our people on the street and on the soil must change their attitude concerning the nature of man and the nature of human society. They must develop the capacity to envision a cooperative objective and be willing to pay the price to attain it. They



must have the intelligence and the will power to turn down simple solutions appealing to the short-time selfish motives of a particular class. * * *

We are all sick and sore at heart as we look at the misery of so many millions of people, including among them many of our close friends and relatives; and we ask again and again why this should be so in a nation blest with great resources, with nearly half the world's gold, with great factories, with fertile soil and no embarrassing external debt. We look at all this and ask what mainspring inside of us is broken, and where can we get a new mainspring to drive us forward.

Business men operating as individuals on the animal plane can destroy us no matter how great our scientific discoveries. As a matter of fact, the greater the discoveries, the more certain the destruction, with things as they are.

We are approaching in the world today one of the most dramatic moments in history. Will we allow catastrophe to overtake us and, as a result, force us to retire to a more simple, peasant-like form of existence, or will we meet the challenge and expand our hearts, so that we are fitted to wield with safety the power which is ours almost for the asking? From the point of view of transportation and communication, the world is more nearly one world than ever before. From the point of view of tariff walls, nationalist strivings, and the like, the nations of the world are more separated today than ever before. Week by week tension is increasing to an unbelievable degree. Here resides both danger and opportunity.

The religious keynote, the economic keynote, the scientific keynote of the new age must be the overwhelming realization that mankind now has such mental and spiritual powers and such control over nature that the doctrine of the struggle for existence is definitely outmoded and replaced by the higher law of cooperation. When cooperation becomes a living reality in the spiritual sense of the term, when we have defined certain broad objectives which we all want to attain, when we can feel the significance of the forces at work not merely in our own lives, not merely in our own class, not merely in our own nation, but in the world as a whole—then the vision of Isaiah and the insight of Christ will be on their way toward realization.

This cooperation to which I refer depends for its strength on a revival of a deep recognition on the part of the individual that the world is in very truth one world, that human nature is such that all men can look on each other as brothers, that the potentialities of nature and science are so far-reaching as to remove many of the ancient limitations. This concept which now seems cloudy and vague to practical people must be more than the religious experience of the mystic. It must grow side by side with a new social discipline which leaves free the soul of man. Never has there been such a glorious chance to develop this feeling as in this country today.

In the fifth and last chapter entitled "Middle Ground: New Dealing with the World," the Secretary of Agriculture said:

Coming finally to consider a planned middle course in world trade, it would be sensible for us to pause a moment and more closely define our terms. There can be in practice today no such thing as an unmixed nationalist policy, or an unmixed internationalism. In using the term nationalism in this presentation of the American dilemma, I have meant simply to indicate the world trend toward a complete nationalist self-containment. By use of the term internationalism I have meant the opposite trend, toward wider and larger trade, the world over. With

the modern world as it is, absolutely free trade is a dream probably never to be realized; and so is a completely independent national economy. Somewhere between these improbable extremes lies the proper course; and that is the course we are following now.

A middle course need not be indefinite. It can be clear-cut and uncompromising, if we choose to make it so. To begin with, we can set up tentative markers and discuss the gain and the cost of a resolute march along that line. And as a result of our discussion we can far more definitely reset the markers in accord with the common will for the long pull.

The widest range of alternatives between nationalism and internationalism I have roughly stated thus: If we continue toward nationalism we must be prepared to make permanent the withdrawal from cultivation of over 50 million acres of fairly good farmland, and face the consequences of all the social and economic dislocations which are bound to ensue. If, on the other hand, we choose not to put our agriculture under so high a degree of interior tension and discipline, we must drastically lower tariffs and reorganize industry, so that we can receive from abroad another billion dollars worth of goods each year.

The planned middle course I propose as a basis for present discussion is one precisely halfway between these two extremes: a line of march along which we would lower tariffs enough to bring in another half-billion dollars worth of goods annually, and permanently retract of our good agricultural land some 25 million acres.

* * *

Whatever course we choose, I should like here to emphasize that—agriculture, finance, labor—every man and every woman in this country have a common stake in seeing that we go back to simple horse-trading common sense in our dealings with other countries, and lay off all such intricate paper deals and debts as put us where we were on March 4, last. It would pay us all to become more import-minded. Let us get it straight in our heads that we should not make loans abroad until we have first achieved a lowering of tariffs that will permit the repayment of our loans.

This, in essence, should be our New Deal method of dealing abroad. Again and again, we shall be tempted under stress to postpone the New Deal method—goods for goods—and take another flyer on the Old Deal loan method, a contortion based on the oldtime mercantile dream of selling limitless quantities of goods indefinitely, and buying hardly anything. * * *

Nor should we conclude, from the fact that international trade has declined heavily throughout the world since 1929, that it is destined to decline permanently. Compared with the developed parts of the world, the relatively undeveloped parts are still very large. Among these we may include vast areas in Africa, India, China, Russia, South America and elsewhere. Moreover, the nations that we consider well developed are probably nowhere near the limit of their possible development in civilized purchasing power. It would be mere guesswork to infer from the experience of the last few years that expansion in the world trade has passed the zenith. It may be that we have seen only the early stages. Expansion on sound lines, with trade based on genuine reciprocity of one sort or another, may furnish scope for expanding economic energy indefinitely.

There is no more effective way to melt surpluses in any country than to put buying power in the hands of the people there. Our New Deal method has great advantages in that it tends to simplify not only the domestic but the foreign trade problem. It does so first by dimin-



ishing the quantities that must perforce be sold abroad, and secondly by blunting the objection to accepting imports in payment. Well-distributed purchasing power permits the country to buy more foreign as well as more home products.

It is evident that the chief factors in our problem are linked, and cannot be separated. First there is the retreat from excessive farm production for export. How far the retreat should go depends, of course, on the state of the demand abroad and at home. The foreign demand will vary with the facilities we afford other nations to send us goods in exchange—that is to say, how much we dare lower tariffs. Plainly, the farm retreat ties up with our tariff policy, which in turn hangs upon the success of the New Deal.

In the third section of this pamphlet I spoke of the wrench that strict nationalism gives the free spirit, the painful degree of discipline involved. It would be unfair not to point out also, in concluding, that a steadfast national allegiance to any fixed course, international or intermediate, also requires a certain degree of regimental opinion. To lower or to tear down certain tariff walls, and to keep them down, would require on the part of the general public great solidarity of opinion, and great resolution. The degree of education and of propaganda required to make the great body of American consumers, rural and urban, stand firmly together for lower tariffs would have to be rather intense.

And yet I do not feel that the public opinion behind such a program would have to be straight-jacketed as much as it would have to be under pure nationalism. You would not have to impose as many unwelcome restraints on as many people. Any formulation of international attitudes in this country is certain to come under heavy fire from special interests protected by tariffs. But I do not feel that the resulting struggle of wills will do

as much violence to our democratic traditions as would a call, sustained by the government, for nationalism, to the hilt.

I should like to see the campaign for a middle-ground policy conducted as a campaign of reason, with millions of personal contacts and arguments, man to man. The opposition will be bitter and powerful; but I am convinced that the time has come for the great body of Americans to formulate a long-time trading program for this country which they are willing to stand behind, no matter how plausible the appeals of special pleaders.

What I have tried to show is that there are sound arguments on both sides of this question. The nationalist rests his case on the idea that we cannot expect any longer to trade with the world as we used to. He does not expect an adequate natural revival of foreign demand, and believes it would be folly for us to stimulate the demand artificially by loans.

The internationalist position, on the other hand, is less pessimistic about natural foreign trade prospects. The internationalist does not regard loans as the only means of brightening those prospects and enlarging them. He holds that there is no possible way of making loans eventually secure unless we become import-minded. He would rather trust to tariff concessions and other means of developing trade reciprocally. He considers the pains of this course to be less than those of a nationalist program.

I lean to the international solution. But it is no open and shut question. It needs study, and above all dispassionate discussion. Unfortunately, those arguments which appeal to fear, to suspicion of neighbor nations, to narrow self-interest, and to ingrained hatred of change are the arguments which will be most loudly invoked. I want to see the whole question examined by our people in a new spirit.



Photo from J. M. Harrison

SHORE ICEBERGS IN GULF OF RIGA, 1932-1933



SHOULD DIPLOMATS EAT?

Under the above title, *The Christian Science Monitor*, of March 7, 1934, published a number of letters received by that newspaper expressing sympathy with the movement to obtain adequate compensation for the members of the American Foreign Service, and keen appreciation of the value of the series of articles appearing in the *Monitor* written by Nicholas Roosevelt entitled "Diplomacy in Rags."

Norman H. Davis, recently appointed by President Roosevelt to go to Europe to make certain investigations, said: "It is not only unjust but unwise for our nation to underpay members of the American Foreign Service."

Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Italy, said: "I am glad you are taking up the cudgels, and there is plenty of room for improvement and a general quickening of interest in the 'peace' services."

Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, said: "Hurrah for the great offensive against reduced allowances and salary cuts. As you wage the battle on our behalf—you may be assured that the Foreign Service personnel is gratefully appreciating your help."

John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, said: "The manner in which the United States has always treated its Foreign Service is a perfect disgrace."

Walter H. Mallory, Executive Director, Council on Foreign Relations, New York, said: "The *Monitor* has performed an important public service in commissioning Nicholas Roosevelt to present a picture of the deplorable condition of our official representatives abroad. It is a shocking situation. One might almost wonder whether it would not be better to call our Foreign Service officers home, than to leave them to represent us so shabbily. I know from personal experience that Mr. Roosevelt's theme is correct."

H. A. Garfield, President, Williams College, Williamsport, Mass., said: "It seems inexcusable that we should be spending tens of millions for the Navy while faithful members of the Foreign Service are allowed to suffer."

Eric G. Kreuger, writing from India where he is travelling in the interest of a large American exporting firm, spoke of the "pitiful plight in which I find the American Foreign Service officers. Especially in the East, where so-called Europeans, which includes Americans, are called upon to live

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GILBERT GROSVENOR
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Editor



Photograph by M. O. Williams

A VILLAGE SCENE, AFGHANISTAN

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



on a decent scale, their position is tragic. Beginning with the Near East, and continuing my trip, I have seen instances that would make the average American citizen hang his head in shame. This fine body of men comprising the Consular Service who have always been inadequately paid have recently suffered tremendous reductions in salary and have nearly all been deprived of their allowances. In addition to this, the fluctuations of the dollar has added another difficulty. The effort of Consular officers to put up a 'front' in an endeavor to uphold the dignity of the great American Republic is sheer tragedy. I have seen cases of Consuls and Vice Consuls going without suitable clothes and all rapidly going into debt unless they have private means. An administration that cannot look after its few representatives abroad certainly cannot expect to retain the respect of the country to which it sends these men."

F. R. Coudert, of New York, said: "If our Government expects that our nation is to be represented abroad in honest, able and dignified fashion, proper provision must be made for our representatives."



"DIPLOMAT"

SLOW DEATH AT GENEVA, by "Diplomat"; Howard-McCann, Incorporated, New York, 1934.

"Diplomat," a pseudonym the bearer of which stalks through Washington's drawing rooms and is

therefore known to many who will read this review, has written another in his series of thrillers for which, no doubt to his own surprise, he appears to have found a considerable market. The story this time is laid in Geneva on the eve of an international conference. The characters are for the most part house guests of a member of the American delegation who has taken a chateau on Lac Lemau. Our old friend, Dennis Tyler, reappears, somewhat less pert, as an understudy in the field of international intrigue revolving about a group of diplomats and their cohorts. Needless to say, the story includes a murder and hence the ultimate discovery of the murderer. Unfortunately, the sundry happenings are mostly of doubtful plausibility, a fact which is only partially compensated for by the author's well-known facile style and expressiveness. From what has been said the prospective reader will no doubt realize that he will find within the pages of this book no attempt at profound analysis of political happenings at Geneva; such moves on the diplomatic chess board as are dealt with serve merely as foil to the development of the murder story. Both the scene and the characters could easily be changed without loss to the essential subject matter. No doubt, the author had no intention of providing more than a few hours of light amusement for the jaded nerves of our overworked Foreign Service officers and in this purpose many will feel he has succeeded.

ANONYMOUS.

Percy R. Broemel, a member of the staff of the American Consulate General at London for almost fifteen years, has recently issued a pamphlet entitled "The Language of Britain: A Philological Study." Mr. Broemel is a medallist of the Royal Society of Arts, London, and has written other more extensive works of a historical nature. The present volume was dedicated by Mr. Broemel to Mr. Robert Frazer, American Consul General at London. In a concise but interesting manner, Mr. Broemel traces the development of the English language to "its present structural perfection" from the earliest British tongue, the Cymric, through all the periods of history with their introductions of other tongues. In conclusion Mr. Broemel repeated what he had stated in an earlier treatise:

"English is rapidly becoming a real universal language, and is even replacing in some instances French as the language of diplomacy or at international conferences; it has a flexibility, an adaptability, a power of natural expression not possessed by any other tongue in the world."



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SUMATRA'S ONLY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN PRE-AUTOMOBILE DAYS



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SUMATRA: A SORT OF PARADISE WHERE NATURE IS BOUNTIFUL



SUMATRA: LAND OF POSSIBILITIES

(Continued from page 164)

During 1930, however, the exports of rubber from the East Coast of Sumatra alone amounted to nearly 90,000 metric tons.

Sumatra's leading seaport, Belawan, Deli, as late as 1927 was a swampy, malaria-infected spot where white men dared not remain over night. Its harbor was suited only for small vessels, the larger ocean-going vessels being required to take on cargo some ten miles out in the Straits of Malacca. The new harbor was completed in 1928, however, and 20,000-ton liners can now tie up alongside where modern loading facilities have been installed.

Most of the Americans and Europeans in Sumatra, numbering about 20,000, are located chiefly on the plantations, which are often many miles from towns and villages. This does not mean, however, that the planters do not enjoy themselves, for "Hari Besar" (big day) comes on the first and sixteenth of each month. These are real holidays, somewhat similar to the old-fashioned "first Monday" of American fame. On these holidays the Europeans and natives and their families bundle into automobiles and motor to the cities, where they sing, dance, meet old friends and shop for the next two weeks. As everyone knows, when two or more Dutch planters gather around the cup of cheers, they always sing—even though their thoughts may be across the seas in Holland. Furthermore, Americans, British and other nationalities who are engaged in plantation work fall readily into the customs of the country. It is not unusual, therefore, to hear "Old Black Joe" and other American songs mingling with the folk songs of old Holland. As "Hari Besar" night draws to a close, the tired but happy planters hurry to their plantations to begin work with the coming of the dawn. In many cases, the "strenuous exercise" boys of one plantation will challenge those of another to a game of golf on "Hari Besar." On such occasions, 72 holes are usually played, regardless of tropical rainfall.

The Europeans are not the only ones who enjoy "Hari Besar," for the natives are good-humored, sociable, fun-loving people who are fond of theatricals and sports of all kinds. In fact, on the great plantations where thousands of Javanese and Malays are employed, they are taught football and other sports by European instructors. Moving pictures and native theatricals are usually furnished gratis by the plantation companies. The Malay is particularly fond of American wild west pictures and great enthusiasm is shown when the two-gun, hard riding cowboy hero is flashed on



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HOTEL DE BOER, MEDAN, FAVORITE GATHERING PLACE OF PLANTERS ON HARI BESAR

the screen. The fact that these talking pictures are usually in the English language makes no difference to the Malay. I remember, with much amusement, that when Tan Kok Hin, chief clerk in the Consulate at Medan, and I came out of the jungle at Koeta Radja, Atjeh, we attended a "talkie" that night and heard "Rio Rita." While the songs were all in English, it seemed that before the show was over every Malay in the house had caught the tunes and left whistling them.

It is impossible to give a proper picture of this glorious island in a short article, but for the benefit of my various successors in Medan, I may say that the city is modern and has but little of the Orient about it. Hospital and other similar facilities are unrivalled, as the plantation companies employ the best surgeons and physicians that money can hire. While the heat and humidity average about 85 and 90, respectively, throughout the year, the climate is not unbearable for those who exercise sound judgment in matters of food, drink and exercise. The

main difficulty experienced by our Consuls in Medan, as in so many other parts of the world, is that in obtaining a satisfactory place to live, as there are no apartment houses or bungalows which were built for rental purposes. In spite of this difficulty and the high cost of living in Medan, I look back on my assignment there as

one of the happiest, most instructive and interesting periods of my life. There are really no lines drawn between nationalities, friends are easily made by those who are sincere and earnest and the post is just what you make it.

While I left Medan about three years ago, I brought a native of the country back with me, a little fellow with piercing black eyes and a character all of his own—one who never copies others but whose affection and loyalty can never be doubted. And now I love to dream of those happy, busy and interesting days, as little Caesar places his velvety muzzle on my knee and pricks up his ears at the question, "Caesar maoe pigi!"



Photo by W. A. Foote

"CAESAR"

"Toean toean, slamat djalan di Sumatra."
(Gentlemen, a happy voyage to Sumatra)



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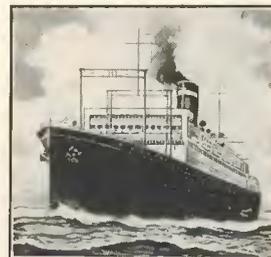
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The Editorial Board of the JOURNAL takes this opportunity to express its appreciation to those officers and employees who have consented to act as reporters and keymen in furnishing news from the field. It is hoped that this expression of appreciation will be accepted in lieu of personal letters of thanks to each reporting officer and employee.

An Editorial to JOURNAL readers: Cooperate with our advertisers—Remember they are friends of the Service and interested in it—Mention the JOURNAL to them—You have no idea how much it will help.

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Six years ago, in the happy times, a Massachusetts lawyer, a friend, by the way, of Calvin Coolidge, traveled in France and found somewhere some neat and dignified cards bearing in shaded engraving on a paneled white background the simple message:

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Heureuse Annee

At Christmas time that year, back home again and thanking God for America, the Cambridge gentleman sent one of the cards to the then President. Under the greeting he simply wrote his name firmly and decorously. After New Year's he received the customary acknowledgment from

INDEX SHEETS FOR CONSULAR REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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the White House. It was addressed as follows:

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24 De Wolfe St.,
Cambridge, Mass.

(Selected)

THREE TARTARINS

By R. ALLEN HADEN, *Vice Consul, Singapore*

Harrison Lewis had returned from Indo-China with his tiger skin. There it lay on the upper veranda, golden, fearsome, magnificent. We had all been excited by the tales he told of his hunt. And in our punier breast the longing to be hunters also was awakened.

It came about that Lewis, Willy Affeld and I decided on a crocodile hunt. Lewis, the moving spirit, the experienced, took the lead. Affeld has done some hunting and fishing in the North Woods and was eminently fitted to be Chief Lieutenant. My previous experience amounted to shooting a cottontail once in Florida quite accidentally.

And so, one evening after an early dinner, we started out. Harry carried his Winchester repeater. Willy was armed with a .32 automatic, one of the prettiest of toys. We had between us an enormous twenty-pound gaff, a calcium carbide lamp specially designed for night hunting, sundry other murderous looking instruments and a bottle of mosquito lotion.

The hunt started well. After a half hour's drive to the west part of Singapore island, we found the place we were looking for. Two Chinese fishermen were waiting for us with as fragile a sampan as I have ever seen. We piled in at once.

The chase was on. Harry sitting alone in the bows, very impressive with the gun across his knees. Then came I, holding the burning, but hooded, lamp, and the mosquito lotion. Beside me was the First Chinese, paddling. Behind, in the stern sat Willy, the toy in his hand, his foot on the gaff, ready for the biggest of saurians. The Second Chinese was beside him paddling. During the course of the evening I found it was no use speaking Malay to them. The only thing they understood was "aaaanh," with several inflections up or down, accompanied by gestures.

We paddled. No talk. The crocodile is a very shy beast and one must sneak up on him. Just the swush of the paddles. We were travelling up a tidal reach against the tide hoping to come back with it when we turned. Unfortunately when we turned around the tide was at high flood and we had to paddle back anyway since there was practically no motion. (I say "we" but I mean the Chinese.)

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Photo from Consul Dayle C. McDonough

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Offices are on the fourth floor of a new building called the Jehanger Wadia Building, at the junction of Esplanade Road and Bruce Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

Something shone in the dark. I turned the light in that direction. Fierce spitting and growling. We tightened up, ready for battle.

"Monghai," says the Chinaman laconically. We were out for bigger game and so after saying good night, we went on. The monkey was glad to see us go; with a final curse he disappeared into the shade and went, no doubt, to his loved ones.

The night was marvellous. Almost a full moon overhead, no clouds, stars as numerous as the fireflies in the bushes on the banks. Rather like a Louisiana bayou. Still, gaunt in some places, in others the vegetation so luxuriant it seemed a wall, impenetrable, slimy. Whirlpools in which bits of wreckage or chips from a sawmill swirled and disappeared, and everywhere millions upon millions of fireflies, little green winking lights. Have you ever seen a kitten come shyly into a room, and being a little abashed open his jaws and meow without making a sound? The fireflies were just like that. They opened a green jaw and made no sound: just glowed at us.

Every so often a fish would jump near the boat, making a swirl. Next time I shall take along a line and fish, and have at least something to show for the outing beside a dirty seat to my trousers. And every once in a while we could hear the splash of something large; and all eyes would be turned to the spot; but nothing showed.

Suddenly the reach turned and there was a little Malay village sitting on the bank. Curved roofs, sweeping up to sway-backed ridge poles, pointed fore and aft, under the tall fronds of palms. A little red light showed that someone was still up. And above, quite still, the moon kept watch over us all. The palms waved softly, beckoning the moon, drawing their fingers across her cheek, as a lover would. But it is an invitation which she never accepts fully; all she does is to shine and the palms receive their share of her love; they all receive their share and they all have it fully.

"Chantek," I whispered for Willy to hear.

"Aaaanh," the Chinaman grunted.

It was an eerie ride. And mainly because there

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were no friendly sounds like mosquitos buzzing or crickets fiddling, or birds chirping or owls hooting. Just the fish and the big splashes and the fireflies and the moon. Only the monkey swore at us. That was comforting.

And so we returned. We had been gone three hours; it seemed like twenty minutes. No crocodiles. We learnt the next day amid jeers that hunting must be on a dark night so that the light of the lamp, which I carried with me, can pick out the eyes of the beast.

But just imagine the possibilities of this quest as a story. Some day when far away, home again, I shall be able to say,

"Just imagine, one night in the Malayan jungle"

TANNING REPTILE SKINS

By JOEL C. HUDSON, *Consul, Surabaya, Java*

Five thousand snake skins. A Consular invoice for this number brought up visions of dense jungles, sinuous forms weaving through the undergrowth, and native trappers creeping along beneath the overhanging trees.

To ascertain the methods employed in capturing and killing reptiles and tanning the skins, one of the important tanneries of Surabaya was visited. It soon became evident that the romantic side of the industry was conspicuous by its absence and that the securing of snake skins is now a prosaic business.

From the Netherlands East Indies are shipped



considerable quantities of reptile skins each year. A tannery in Surabaya, one of the leading ones, tans chiefly snake and crocodile skins, although some lizard skins are also treated. Purchases are made both of live reptiles and raw skins. The former method is preferred as the killing of the reptile is then done by experts in such a way as to inflict the minimum damage upon the skins. When raw skins are offered for sale they undergo a rigid examination before they are accepted.

Live reptiles are captured by natives who usually sell to Chinese buyers although they may sell direct to a tannery. The Chinese buyers may either skin the reptile or ship it alive to the tannery. The latter is generally preferred by the tannery for the reason stated previously.

At the tannery the live reptiles are kept in boxes until ready for skinning. Crocodiles are killed by placing a spike at the back of the head and then quickly driving it into the brain. Snakes are killed in a rather unusual manner. A native throws a thick cloth over or near the snake's head. In attacking the cloth, the snake's teeth or fangs become enmeshed in the cloth and the native then seizes the reptile at the back of the neck and pulls it from the box. If it is a big snake, such as a python, four to six natives are required to hold it. The snake is put on the ground and its mouth forced open. A native then dips a small handful of tobacco into water and throws it into the snake's mouth. This is repeated once or twice and the whole rammed down the throat with a stick. The mouth is then closed and tied and the reptile held for two or three minutes. Quivering then sets in and after two or three minutes more the snake is dead.

After the reptiles are dead the skins are removed and thrown into a vat containing a lime solution, where they are kept from four to twelve days, depending upon the size and thickness of the skin. After the lime bath, the skins are washed in water to remove the scales, which come off like fish scales, and then placed in the tanning vat.

Two types of tanning solutions are employed. If a white skin, with natural markings, is desired, an alum solution is used. If, however, a brown skin is wanted, a tannage of native barks is used.

After leaving the tannages, the skins are trimmed, inspected, sorted and graded. Some articles are made at the tannery but, as indicated by the Consular invoice, there is also a trade in the tanned skins themselves. The skins are shipped to the United States, England, France, and Australia.

LETTERS

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

"PASSING THE BUCK"

TURIN, ITALY, February 23, 1934.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

I am sending the enclosed "good-luck-chain-letter" and explanation with a view of possibly relieving the anxious mind of some already over-taxed and worried colleague possessed with a superstitious vein!

In May, 1932, a former chief, and mutual friend, realizing that I was sitting, if not actually on a volcano, at least residing in the city that suddenly sprang, or shall I say was shaken, into fame in 1908 by an earthquake, and wishing me well, sent me a good-luck-chain-letter!

As I sat musing over the things that had happened to the heedless ones and amused at the long list of prominent names of those who, through fear, had inflicted upon some acquaintance the irksome task of "passing it on" a happy idea came to my mind. Why not save my consular brethren once and for all from the sword of Damocles and the necessity of sending such missiles in the future further than the nearest waste paper basket! But how? Just then E. E. Jones, Master of the S.S. *Siamese Prince*, a vessel of the Prince Line that circumnavigates the globe, called at the Messina Consulate for a Bill of Health. Here was my chance, for the chain letter specified it must go around the world! The Captain kindly agreed to my plan and, to make sure, at least, that it would get further than the dock, I took the chain letter myself on board where I picked out a wardrobe apparently made fast to the wall of the Captain's stateroom and tucking the letter carefully behind it told Captain Jones to forget it! For the information of any one who might find it later on I had written "Placed on board the British S.S. *Siamese Prince* to encircle the world ad libitum—Messina, May 24, 1932, Richard B. Haven."

As the *Siamese Prince* never called at Messina again, I wondered if the letter had brought any calamity! On May 1, 1933, I left the isle of oranges and lemons for Turin.

To-day, nearly two years later, to my surprise and amusement I opened a letter bearing the post mark of Messina to find my old friend the chain letter. Under my note now appeared "Have taken this round the world four times. E. E. Jones, Master *Siamese Prince*, returned to R. B. Haven. Esquire."

What induced the good Captain to return it or perhaps, get rid of it, I do not know. I can surmise many reasons. . . gales, poor cargoes, mutiny. . . etc. At any rate the chain letter has had four trips around the world at not even the cost of a postage stamp and now I shall send it part way round again to you.

If you conscientiously think it has not travelled sufficiently may I suggest it be sent, with a copy of this letter, to the Dollar Line and leave it to the kindness of that company to do the necessary!

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD B. HAVEN,
American Consul.

[Editor: I think the chain-letter (and possibly all of its kind) should be interred with the inscription "R.I.P."]

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