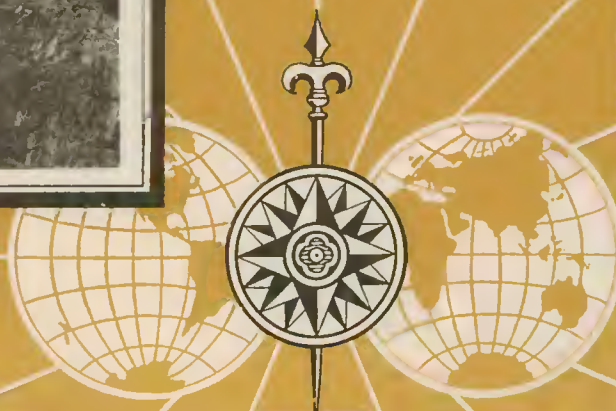


The **AMERICAN
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VOL. XI

MAY, 1934

No. 5

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
COVER PICTURE: PAVILION OF THE MURMURING WATERS OF SPRING, HANGCHOW, CHINA (See also page 240)	
HOW THE WORLD GETS THE WORLD'S NEWS <i>By Henry L. Sweinhart</i>	221
PROGRESS OF FOREIGN SERVICE LEGISLATION <i>By Lowell C. Pinkerton</i>	225
"I FLY THE ANDES"— <i>By Anna M. O'Neill</i>	226
MEMORIES (Poem)— <i>J. E. H.</i>	229
A STREET SCENE IN FEZ <i>Photograph by Thomas M. Wilson</i>	230
A BRITISH EXPORT TO CHINA <i>By Julean Arnold</i>	231
LA CEIBA, HONDURAS: A WIFE'S FIRST POST <i>By Mrs. Nelson R. Park</i>	232
AN AFRICAN SAFARI: HUNTING RHINOCEROS <i>By Harold Shantz</i>	234
A UNIQUE CONSULAR DISTRICT: ST. STEPHEN, N. B.— <i>By Ernest W. Fitzpatrick</i>	236
EDITORIAL NOTE	240
NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT	241
CARNIVAL AT BASEL, SWITZERLAND	243
NEWS FROM THE FIELD	244
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANCES	248
BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES	250
IN MEMORIAM	251
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Annual Report	252
THE DRAKE ESTATE— <i>By Guy W. Ray</i>	254
RULES OF FOREIGN SOCIETY	258
A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF— <i>By Cyril Wynne</i>	260
THE WASHINGTON ALPHABET: NEW DEAL AGENCIES	262
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES	266
BOOK REVIEW: STATELESSNESS <i>By John J. Scanlon</i>	266
ON THE COURSE OF EVENTS <i>By Henry L. Deimel, Jr.</i>	269
BUDAPEST AND EDINBURGH <i>By Thomas D. Bowman</i>	274
TEN YEARS AGO	275
A SKELETON— <i>By A. Nonymouse</i>	276
LETTERS	280

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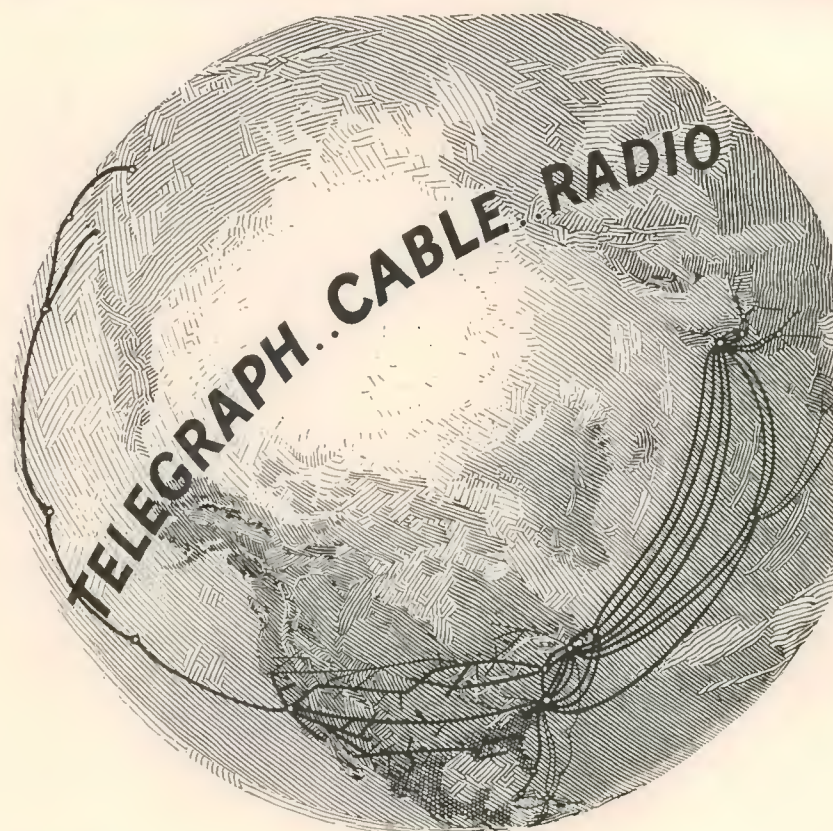
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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

American Express Company.....	259
American Security and Trust Company.....	249
Bacardi, Santiago De Cuba.....	271
Chesterfield Cigarettes.....	220
Choiseul, Hotel de France et—Paris.....	271
Continental Hotel—Paris.....	271
Dunapalota Hotel—Budapest.....	271
Federal Storage Company.....	258
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Export Company.....	255
Grace, W. R., and Company.....	273
Gude Bros. Co.....	273
Harris and Ewing.....	267
Hungaria, Hotel—Budapest.....	271
Huntington Press.....	250
International System.....	218
Lafayette Hotel.....	263
Macy's.....	217
Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company.....	250
Martinique Hotel.....	274
Mayflower Hotel.....	219
Merchants Transfer and Storage Company.....	279
Middleton, Mrs. Lewis.....	267
Munson Steamship Lines.....	274
National Geographic Magazine.....	261
New Yorker Hotel.....	II Cover
Pagani's Restaurant—London.....	271
Palace-Ambassadeurs Hotel—Rome.....	271
Pan-American Airways, Inc.....	267
Park Lane Hotel—London.....	271
Plaza Hotel.....	251
Powhatan Hotel.....	250
Ritz Hotel—Mexico City.....	271
Rockefeller Center.....	III Cover
Savoy-Plaza Hotel.....	251
Security Storage Company of Washington.....	249
Socony-Vacuum Corporation.....	265
Strasbourg, Restaurant Brasserie de—Marseilles.....	271
Terminus Hotel—Marseilles.....	271
Underwood Elliott Fisher Company.....	275
United Fruit Company.....	257
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.....	277
United States Lines.....	263
United States Steel Products Co.....	277
Von Zielinski, Carl M. J.....	277
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.....	IV Cover
Willard Hotel.....	257
Woodward and Lothrop.....	253

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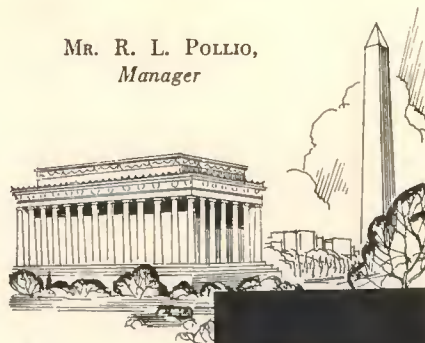
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How the World Gets the World's News

By HENRY L. SWEINHART

TING-A-LING-A-LING! Ting-a-ling-a-ling!
"Hello!" answers the correspondent of one of the American press associations, as his telephone in the press room at the State Department rings.

"New York has a rumor that a revolution has broken out in Nurovia," says the editor at the other end of the line. "See if the State Department has anything on it. Get any comment you can from officials there, and find out if they had heard anything of trouble brewing there. Inquire, too, as to how many Americans are there, and what American interests may be jeopardized."

The wheels are started. Probably before the press reporter has hung up his 'phone, newspapers in the larger cities throughout the United States, which by this time will have received a "bulletin" from the New York office of the press association, will be preparing to "go on the street" with a "streamer head" announcing the report of the Nurovia revolution.

The reporter at the State Department inquires as to what has been received there, and if no message has yet arrived regarding the reported disturbance, a cable of inquiry is probably sent at once, or a transoceanic telephone call put through to the American Legation.

News gathering at the State Department in Washington reaches out into all parts of the world, and in these days of speedy communication via cable, radio and telephone no event of importance can happen in any corner of the globe without some report of it quickly reaching Washington. Press advices, or in certain instances a report to some large corporation from one of its agents abroad, may reach this country before the Government has received any official message on the subject. On

the other hand the State Department may have received the information first, and be able, therefore, promptly to confirm, correct or supplement news dispatches concerning which inquiry is made. Most likely, also, officials of the Department will be in position to give some "background" of information as to the circumstances surrounding the particular event, so that the correspondents here can elaborate or explain the causes and describe the setting and personalities connected with the happening.

From its numerous and far-flung representatives abroad the State Department continually is receiving messages which contain "news." If these are not "confidential" and if they are of general public interest, they are given to the press. The State Department, therefore, while not created for that particular purpose and while it does not function with news-gathering and news-distribution primarily in mind, nevertheless serves as a valuable adjunct in keeping the people of the United States, as well as of other countries, promptly and reliably informed of what is happening in the world at large. At the same time the State Department, through its Division of Current Information, tries to keep its diplomatic representatives and its consular agents everywhere informed, through a press summary, which is mailed to them regularly twice a week, of the world's leading happenings of interest to them. Reports of the "press conferences" held in Washington with the Secretary of State daily, also are mailed to the embassies and legations.

The members of the press "cover" the State Department every day in the year, Sundays and holidays included. Not only the press of the United States but the press of the world, as well, is rep-



SECRETARY HULL AT A STATE DEPARTMENT PRESS CONFERENCE

Two Hours Later: The News Comes Off the Press

resented in this group, because the leading foreign press associations and some of the more important newspapers of the world maintain correspondents in Washington, who find the State Department a valuable source of news for them. A "press room," with telephones, typewriters and all other needed facilities, has been set aside for their use. The representatives of the great news-gathering agencies are constantly "on guard" at the Department, in order that there may not be a minute's delay in dispatching any important news to their hundreds of widely scattered newspaper clients, with an edition going to press somewhere with almost every tick of the clock. The correspondents in Washington of the principal newspapers of the United States make regular visits to the State Department, a number of them attending the daily press conferences held by the Secretary; and in the intervals, if any matter arises in which they are interested

or if they receive a query from their home office, they get in touch by telephone with the Division of Current Information which serves as a "clearing house" in the Department for the press.

Directly or indirectly news gleaned at the State Department goes to all parts of the world. Some is sent by the news bureau or the individual correspondent to the foreign paper or papers represented; some reaches them through allied news agencies in other countries, which in turn distribute it to the papers they serve. The difference in time between the United States and many foreign countries plays an important part in the sending of stories from Washington. In order to "catch" the morning editions in Europe, for instance, it is necessary to dispatch these messages, except in the case of a most urgent "bulletin," not later than mid-afternoon, so there is always clock-watching as the hour for going to press approaches.



At his daily conferences with the press, the Secretary answers questions which are put to him verbally by the newspaper men—or women, of whom there are now a considerable number in Washington and some of whom occasionally attend the Secretary's gatherings with the press. These meetings are held in the large reception room, adjoining the Secretary's office. The number of correspondents present varies, depending to a considerable degree on whether some particularly interesting and significant event or situation in the foreign news field is transpiring. If some tense or threatening situation has developed abroad somewhere, or if the Secretary is expected to have some important announcement in regard to this country's policy or possible action on a certain question, a large group will assemble for his conference.

As the hour nears for the Secretary's meeting with the members of the press, the Chief of the Division of Current Information goes to his office to notify him of this fact; and also carries to him certain items which have been gathered from the chiefs of the various divisions and which, it is sug-

gested, he may wish to give to the press. The Secretary then proceeds to the diplomatic room, where portraits of previous secretaries of state look down from the surrounding walls, and takes his place at the head of the long, ebony table at which many treaties and conventions and other historic state documents have been signed.

The Secretary begins by making any announcement he desires, or by reading any statement which has been prepared for the press. The newspaper men standing around the table then question him in regard to any reports or subjects in which they are interested. He answers them as fully and as freely as he is able. A definite understanding exists, however, as to how the information he gives them may be used. For this purpose, four categories have been created. The Secretary, or the Department, may be quoted directly only when a prepared statement has been issued, or when the Secretary gives specific authorization permitting what he says to be attributed to him directly. The Secretary, or the Department, may be quoted indirectly when answer is made to a question, unless

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Harry Goodwin, Washington, D. C.



the Secretary in making his answer, says that the information which he has given is to be used only as "background," in which case the correspondent may avail himself of the benefit of the suggestion or facts of which he is advised, without attributing it, either directly or indirectly, to the Secretary or official Department sources. This aids the correspondent in writing his story, because he has been given certain facts concerning the matter in question, or he has gained an idea as to the Department's thought in the matter. Occasionally, in response to a delicate question or to one which concerns a situation he is not yet ready to discuss for publication, the Secretary will speak in the fourth category which has been set up for the handling of the press conferences, and he will explain a situation "confidentially." Information coming under this fourth category cannot be used for publication at all, at least not for the time being; but the members of the press, accustomed in Washington to receiving much "confidential" material, have the advantage of being made cognizant of existing situations and developments, and can be prepared to make proper use of the data later. In the absence of the Secretary at a Cabinet meeting, or elsewhere, the press conference is held by the Under Secretary or by one of the Assistant Secretaries.

The Division of Current Information, which prepares the material for distribution to the press, is constantly available for contact with the Department. At any time of the day or night any Washington correspondent or press association representative desiring to make any inquiry regarding some State Department matter can get in touch with the Chief or another member of the Division of Current Information, and through him, if he himself cannot answer the query, with some official of the Department who can give the desired

information or background material.

News which develops at the White House, the Capitol and in the various other Government departments often has an angle at the State Department. Legislation with a foreign interest or affecting foreign relations often has a "follow" at the State Department, or comment may be obtained from officials there as to the events leading up to its introduction, whether the Administration favors it or not, and as to what its effect would be on the relations of this country with the other nation or nations concerned. The correspondents at the State Department, therefore, keep in touch with the White House, the Capitol and other Departments, or with other representatives maintained there by their associations in order to supplement their news reports. If the Secretary or one of the officials of the Department, for instance, goes to the Capitol to appear before a committee which is holding hearings on a certain pending measure, they either ascertain for themselves or through their associates what information was given to the committee or what views were expressed.

The work of the State Department in keeping the press advised, as fully and as quickly as it can, of important news developments throughout the world is a service whose significance and value cannot be measured. It helps to keep the people of the United States properly advised of events which are happening in the nations abroad in which they are interested, and of this Government's attitude toward those events and toward the foreign Governments with which it is dealing daily on all sorts of problems, matters of passing or of permanent interest; and at the same time it helps to keep the peoples of the world properly informed as to what this Government is trying to do in handling its relations with them.



GENERAL VIEW OF MANTA, ECUADOR

Photo by Herbert E. Angel

Progress of Foreign Service Legislation

By LOWELL C. PINKERTON, *Department of State*

DURING the next fiscal year conditions in the Foreign Service will be materially improved, and the outlook is much brighter than it has been for several years.

The Department Appropriation Act, carrying provision for increased rent allowances (\$954,000) and making possible the granting of post allowances (\$300,000) has been finally enacted, the President affixing his signature to it while he was aboard the yacht *Nourmahal*. With the exception of the maximum allowance to Foreign Service officers, which has been fixed by law at \$1,700 per year, it is understood that the rent regulations of previous years will continue in effect, although revision of the classification of posts is possible. The method which will be used in distributing the amount that is immediately available for rent allowances (\$238,000) has not been announced, although it is expected this will be soon, nor has there been any announcement regarding the distribution of the post allowance appropriation which necessarily must be dependent upon adjustments resulting from the Exchange Relief and Rent Appropriations.

The Exchange Bill, authorizing appropriations for the relief of officers on account of loss by exchange, is now a law, but the appropriation for carrying it into effect has not yet been made. The amount of \$7,438,000, which is to cover losses incurred by officers of all Departments abroad, is carried as an item of the Legislative Appropriation Bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, but the Conference has not agreed on all points and the Conference report on the Bill has not yet been adopted. The points in dispute, however, have nothing to do with the exchange appropriation which has been agreed to.

The tentative regulations, which are understood to have been drawn up by the Bureau of the Budget and which were the bases for the preparation of estimates by the various Departments, have not been made public and are not available. It is generally understood, however, that the basic exchange rates will be the average exchange for the past few years.

This basis of calculation will provide for the relief of officers in many countries which have been on a depreciated currency for a number of years. In fact, the appreciation of the local currency and not whether a country is on the gold standard, it is understood, will be the basis of exchange relief.

Before this number of the JOURNAL reaches the field, it will be generally known that the Indepen-

dent Offices Appropriation Act, which modifies certain provisions of the Economy Act, has been enacted. This provides, among other things, for a restoration of five per cent of the cut in salaries and allowances, for a further restoration of five per cent on July first, and authorizes the President to make complete restoration later if he finds the cost of living in the United States warrants it. The Act also restores the automatic promotions provided by the Moses-Linthicum Act, which have not been allowed heretofore because of economy legislation. Under the terms of the Act such promotions are not retroactive and regardless of the length of time officers have been in their respective classes, only one such automatic increase may be made in 1935. The whole question of promotions allowed by the Act is so closely bound up with the amount of appropriations available that no announcement has been made on the subject and it has been found impossible to obtain any forecast as to what may be possible in this regard.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill to which the appropriation for exchange relief is attached was discussed in the House of Representatives on April 25 and progress is being made in adjusting differences, but the Conference report on the Bill has not yet been adopted so the appropriation for exchange is not yet available.

Secretary Hull recently stated that during his recent trips to Europe and to South America he became deeply impressed not only with the great interest being shown by people of all classes in the emergency recovery program being put into effect in the United States, but also in the way our representatives abroad were handicapped in their attempts intelligently to explain that program due to the lack of authentic informative material regarding it. Accordingly he arranged to have sent to our Diplomatic representatives and certain of our Consular representatives the "Daily Manual of Emergency Recovery Agencies and Facilities," which has been prepared and issued by the National Emergency Council. In this issue there is also reprinted a list that appeared last March in the *New York Times* entitled "The Washington Alphabet: New Deal Agencies," as that list may also be of interest to the Service.



I FLY THE ANDES

By ANNA A. O'NEILL
Department of State

Decoration by E. M. JACKSON

AFTER the Montevideo Conference our plans were to return home via the West Coast of South America, crossing the Andes by rail. Never had it occurred to me that I would ever forsake a pullman for a plane, so when I read in the *Buenos Aires Herald* that a flood had threatened the railroad in the vicinity of Mendoza it made little impression; but after being faced with the alternative of waiting several months in Buenos Aires or flying across to Santiago, of necessity I became interested in flying, catching all whom I met as to how they got through, et cetera. The consensus of opinion was overwhelmingly favorable for the flight, particularly by those who had not taken it. One very encouraging advocate insisted that one was safer in a plane than in a pullman.

My associate and I stepped into a large Cadillac taxi at the door of the City Hotel in Buenos Aires on our way to the pier where he was to take the *American Legion* for home. After telling the chauffeur he might take it slowly as the boat would not leave for an hour, we settled down to what we thought would be a restful ride. For reasons best known to himself, the chauffeur "stepped on it" and we were fairly whizzing to our destination. Conversation was very difficult, but my companion did manage to say that: "If we make the



pier, you needn't worry about flying the Andes." At the mention of the Andes I seemed to come out of a reverie and realized that the Panagra Company was still waiting for my decision on a reservation.

At dinner I told my friends of my plans and, turning to my host, a former officer in the British Royal Air Force, asked for the benefit of his views. I said, "I am told that you are as safe in a plane as on a pullman." He threw back his head, laughed very heartily and replied, "I will take the pullman." Then I told him of some of the advice I had been burdened with: I was to look down, not up; to chew gum constantly; in dropping from air-pockets, which would be frequent, I was to "crack my ears"; and finally, avoid food and liquids. This advice had been given by a friend who pilots his own plane. He laughed again and stated that I would be foolish if I did not take a good breakfast. Now there you have it! Here were

two practical airmen agreeing on only one point, and that was that a flight over the Andes was dangerous—just what I did not want to hear.

At 7:30 the next morning, I reported at the Panagra office to be weighed in, and then passengers and baggage were hustled into a bus for an hour's ride to the field. My bus companion regaled me during the entire trip with the unpleasant details of her experience

coming from Santiago to Buenos Aires two weeks before; she was still suffering from "cracking her ears;"



Sailing serenely over man's highest roadway—three miles in the sky.

Photos — Pan American Airways and Grace Log

her neck had suffered a jolt from an air pocket drop which "must have been at least a thousand feet;" and only dire necessity now

forced her to take the trip. At last we reached the field. As we lined up at the rope rail watching the fueling of two tri-motor planes, a group of five young men joined me. The eldest said Miss X (whom I had met in Buenos Aires) had asked him to look me up. He introduced me to his companions—three engineers and one chemist, all of whom one would designate as the "flower of American manhood," and what daisies they turned out to be!

As we were talking I observed a tongue of fire flash from the exhaust of one plane—the plane I was to take. Nothing



very reassuring about that! It developed that three of the five men referred to had never flown before, and through their own admission all were rather shaky. One confided he had tried every way possible to avoid the trip. He inspected all the loading, even going so far as to insist on the removal of a small trunk for fear of overweight. The eldest of the group, a man about fifty, gave me all sort of assurances, to the extent of promising to sit behind and give me a friendly tap every so often. However, when he drifted a few feet from me, "Renie," the youngest of the group, whispered that he was scared to death and that if we didn't soon get off he himself was so weak he wouldn't be able to make it.

At last the zero hour struck. We entered the plane, the door was closed and locked. My reassuring friend took the first seat, which I learned afterwards, was considered to be the safest—I had the last. The others of the group sat opposite on the long side seat. To my discomfort, I learned that these horizontal seats of a plane are something of a handicap, as the occupants have to share the windows of other passengers. Being opposite these seats on our plane, I was constantly having one or two of them peering through my window; their comments amused me not a little. The host, a very genial chap, handed around cotton and chewing gum. Finally the

rubber-tired wheels left the ground. As I gazed through the window and listened to the whir of those three mighty motors all sense of fear left me.

We had been up about half an hour when the pilot calmly left his "stick" and drifted down to us. That seemed to be the last straw for "Renie." He absent-mindedly thrust his hands into his pocket and drew out a well-filled wallet. He probably thought he was expected to pay a fare, or else he was going to be held up. I reached for the wallet, and asked the pilot our altitude and speed—we were then 5000 feet at 120 miles. The pilot stayed with us about ten minutes, pointing out little streams, "ribbon roads," *estancias* that looked like toy farms, and once in a while herds of cattle that might easily have been taken for ants. Quite as casually he strolled back to the cockpit. He repeated this performance a couple of times—rather good psychology, I thought. Later, of course, I realized that this had merely been the co-pilot, and that the controls had not actually been abandoned for a ten-minute interval by the person entrusted with guiding the plane.

The flight from Buenos Aires to Mercedes is over the pampas and the scenery is rather uninteresting. We came down at Mercedes for refueling and up again. From Mercedes to Men-





doza the scenery varies slightly. About a half an hour before we came down, we floated through the clouds—there were minutes when we were entirely enveloped in them, and could not even see a streak of blue or the earth below. To me it was a novel and enjoyable treat. After two hours or so we arrived at Mendoza—I was all buoyed up, felt fine, had some lunch, and was more than anxious for the last lap.

Having heard from all who had made the trip of the beauty of the Andes, I had, of course, preconceived ideas of what awaited me. By rail one gets an intimate approach to the peaks and has a fine view of the Mendoza river and valley with its purple fruit and green foliage, its mountain torrents and bridges. By plane all this detail is lost, but in its place you get an appreciation of the vast and stupendous forces of nature, and a wonderment that poor weak man has done so well in his relentless struggle.

As we were seated in the plane the host strapped us in, pulled the oxygen tube out, demonstrated its use, and placed an ordinary paper bag in the pocket of the seat cover in front of each passenger with the admonition "not to look at it." Poor "Renie" was in a bad spot now, thus strapped he could not lean in front to see through my window!

From the plane on the ground we could now see very clearly the foot-hills of the Andes, their rugged slopes and peaks terminating in varied fantastic forms. The take-off was a bit rocky, and the plane seemed to climb perpendicularly. In no time, it seemed, we had attained our maximum altitude. It is not possible to give a description that would convey anywhere near a true picture of these snow-clad, towering, sharp-pointed peaks standing out in bold relief against the deep blue of the sky with shafts of dazzling light playing about them. On one side of the ridge is the monarch of the Andes—Aconcagua—the loftiest mountain in the western hemisphere and one of the highest in the world, rising to a height of 23,300 feet.

I was enjoying to the utmost this panorama, said to be among the grandest rock scenery in the world, when, without a moment's warning, I did need that bag—in fact, old friend "Renie" anticipated my dilemma and tossed me *his*! Shamefacedly I tried to look at ease and peered through the window. I gradually had a gone feeling, with increasing difficulty to focus, until all that was earthly just faded away. My next recollection was listening to some kind soul suggesting "whisky" and feeling someone taking my pulse and "fanning" me with oxygen. The fa-

miliar "you're all right" was apparently all I needed to come through, so I pulled myself together and thanked the host. When I again saw "Renie" he seemed more in need of sympathy than I. About this time all in the plane were "fanning" with oxygen. The host was passing from one to another extending encouragement—none needed it more. He told me I had been "out" for half an hour. If so, it was a restful intermission and is highly recommended, though if I had taken the oxygen in the first place I might have avoided it.

There is no doubt that the company does everything in its power to make the flight a safe and comfortable one, of which the provision for oxygen is but an example. Whatever doubts the novice may have about the adventure, the fact is that in reality the planes are as completely and thoroughly equipped as science can make them.

As the brown and white slopes were fading behind us and the fertile valleys of the fair city of Santiago de Chile loomed into sight, all on board, with marked restlessness, proceeded to release the straps and prepare to "land." Being nearest the door I was the first to alight, followed by the boys. My attention was arrested on hearing one of them say very earnestly "I hope my wife destroys that letter." In a few minutes he asked if I knew the location of the cable office, as he was going to cable his wife. He was so sure we would "crack up," he explained, he had told her a lot of things which in view of his safe landing he didn't want her to know. I admonished him to save the price of a cable. During the trip home from time to time he referred to that fatal letter. On arriving at New York we found the weather ten below zero, and as I bade him goodbye I expressed the sincere hope that the weather would be no indication of the reception his wife would give him. He appeared hopeful, but not at all confident.

(Decoration on page 226, courtesy of "Good Housekeeping")

MEMORIES

(On seeing a train of camels in the desert)

Like desert-ships across the moon,
Dim phantoms of a ghostly mien,
Go drifting many memories—
But, ah, the years that lie between.

The paths that cross Life's sandy plain,
Lead ever hence—ne'er back again.

—J. E. H.



A British Export to China

IN a recent visit to Hongkong, I was deeply impressed by the prominent place which sports of all sorts occupy in the life of that British Colony. The daily papers give more space to sports than do those of any other community in the whole of the Far East; in fact, I imagine there is no other place in the world where sports receive relatively more consideration in the local press than they do in Hongkong. And why not? This situation merely reflects the sentiments and activities of the members of this picturesquely tropical British possession.

As one travels about China and notes the prominence which sports occupy in the life of the treaty ports, one must feel the wholesome effects of British influence. What is still more to the point, the Chinese are consciously and unconsciously imitating the British in the interest which they are manifesting in sports. Here in Shanghai, prior to fifteen years ago, it would have created a sensation to have seen a Chinese in the garb of an athlete out training on the principal streets of this busy commercial metropolis. Today this is such an ordinary sight that it elicits no comment. Scores of young Chinese may be seen early mornings and late evenings, summer or winter, out in running togs in practice training for the semi-annual international seventeen-mile walking contests. Furthermore, the Chinese have been the winners in these contests during the past few years. Soccer football has become a very popular game with Chinese schools and colleges throughout the country, as a result of the British example. China is producing some excellent tennis stars; in fact, it will probably not be long before they will have entrants for the Davis Cup. The schools and colleges of present day China all have their athletic teams and inter-scholastic and inter-collegiate meets. Even the girls' schools are coming to the front in basketball, hockey, tennis, and field events. National athletic meets are becoming com-

monplace. Stadiums are blossoming forth throughout the country. Nanking, the capital, put in a beautiful modern stadium and athletic field before it has provided buildings for a number of its government departments. We must not leave out of this picture the zest which marks the growth of the boy and girl scout movements among the communities of present day China.

I believe it is correct to credit the British influence as mainly responsible for the refreshing impetus given to the development of recreative sports among the Chinese. Naturally, in this connection we should not omit to credit the American missionary educational institutions, which were the pioneers in the modern education in China, with being a factor of much consequence in this connection, but the encouragement which they have given to athletics has been stimulated and accentuated by the ever present British activity in the promotion of clean sportsmanship.

When the present generation of Chinese take the place of their elders in running the affairs of the nation, we shall have a new China. The bound-footed woman, the concubine, the be-gowned man of leisure with no opportunity for healthful recreative sports will have disappeared from the picture. The spirit of true sportsmanship will do much toward making for a better China in politics, in business, in education, in the professions, in industry and in every walk of life. Yes, Great Britain may claim much of the credit for having imported into China one of the most helpful and healthful influences which the West has to offer. I believe we may truly rate Britain's export of sports to China as its most valuable contribution to the foreign trade of this country.

JULEAN ARNOLD,
U. S. Commercial Attache.

Shanghai, China, February 9, 1934.

A STREET SCENE IN FEZ

A PHOTOGRAPH BY THOMAS M. WILSON

Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State

FEZ is a former Sultanate in the northern part of Morocco, to which it was annexed in the middle of the sixteenth century. It is an important center and celebrated as a Holy City. Formerly it

was a recognized seat of learning and is noted for its beautiful mosques. The city is entirely enclosed within very impressive walls and presents a picturesque view to the approaching traveler.

La Ceiba, Honduras: A Wife's First Post

By MRS. NELSON R. PARK

DAWN finds the traveler approaching La Ceiba. The first view is of a cluster of houses fringed by coconut palms and the deep blue of the Caribbean and bounded by a long range of mountains. One peak shoots up into an acute angle, aloof, high, and very steep. Bonita, this is—a peak fascinating, tempting, but fatal to the few who have tried to scale its impenetrable jungle fastness. As I look down on the nearing dock and see a barefoot policeman, happening to be dressed in ragged blue jeans and a dilapidated straw hat and carrying a rifle instead of a billy, I wonder what my first post is to be like with this entrance of startling beauty and its unusual guardian of the law.

Pepe, bred in the Consulate and a lover of ceremony, bows low as the bride is lifted across the threshold and ushered into her new home. This formal bowing and springing to attention continues at each entrance and exit while she investigates the bungalow set high on stilts which rambles over a corner lot. The bride is relieved to find modern conveniences, including double screening to ward off the deadly anopheles. Subsequently she learns that keeping this house means a constant warfare against dust, rain, mildew, moths, and ever present tropical ants; the little ones that infest sugar and other sweets and wreck your silk stockings, the comejens that leave a trail of sawdust as they insidiously destroy the woodwork of your home, and the big red fellows that eye you saucily as much as to say that they as well as the cockroaches have conspired to stay regardless of what you do.



"DAWN . . . APPROACHING LA CEIBA"

The Consulate yard is a fulfilment of childhood air castles with its fairyland of tropical growth. The avocados are ripe, the roses, oleanders, and hibiscus are in bloom. On one side is a coconut palm heavy with green fruit. Here are bougainvillea, and jasmines, orange, lime, plum, papaya, and mango trees, pineapple plants, and a banana—the *raison d'être* of La Ceiba. Little did I realize on my first walk that this yard would prove a veritable Pandora's Box. When mending glue is needed, Pepe secures crude rubber from a tree which cradles a wild orchid. In the shadows of the mango tree by the fence stray cattle often sought shelter. And one night it became a stage for a robbery when a Judas insisted upon guarding his companion's watch and money while promising to return with a car, but who left his inebriated friend to snore the night away.

Other surprises were waiting to spring out of the box. Our yard we found was a rendezvous for brightly colored birds whose gorgeous plumage seems to atone for a strange absence of songs or for songs limited in range and often no more than a raucous chirp. We watched rose cuttings grow and bloom inside of three months. We noticed trees that chose spring instead of fall to shed their leaves. We marveled at tiny seeds which popped out of the ground with miraculous speed. We policed the rain and tiger lilies for black and gold caterpillars. We tried optimistically to grow vegetables with a world of insects to oppose us. And in the first May we saw the crowning glory of this garden when the flamboyant trees spread their man-



CONSULATE GARDEN: "PANDORA'S BOX"



tle of flame and made an artist's setting for the house.

It is easy to fall into the mañana habit when in Nature there is a scarcely perceptible variation between seasons, and it is an interesting though demoralizing experience to lose all sense of time. The rainy season is impressive, but instead of weeks of unbroken pelting there is a bit of sunshine almost every day. The season is ominous, however, when you see nine inches of rain fall in four hours and how a norther whips the sea over the dock so that ships must anchor outside.

There are evidences of unhealthy climatic conditions in the appearance of some of the people and in the mortality reports which show the ravages of malaria, tuberculosis, hookworm, and dysentery, all of which are prevalent. Very few foreigners escape malaria and some are unfortunate enough to become victims to the other diseases. A bite from a wicked mosquito gave me cause for real sympathy with the sufferers from malaria.

As orientation progressed I explored a city of some 8000 inhabitants, a city with its business streets similar to an American small town. Any traces of Spanish architecture that may have existed seem to have been destroyed by various fires; a majority of present buildings are miscellaneous wooden structures. The bread boy rings his bell as he wheels his cart along the street. Another call is from the peanut vendor, and here on the corner is the snowball and ice cream cart. Occasionally a woman passes with a tray of tortillas on her head. In the movies the most unusual element is the marimba, which is played while American or European films are exhibited. Amateur bull fights or boxing matches and movies are often announced by a hand tucked into an automobile on which are placards describing the coming event. An American town, however, can hardly boast of stores that have for names (translated): *The Two Sisters*, *Providence*, *Here I Come*, *The Golden Rooster*, *The Silver Hen*,



"BONITA," FROM CONSULAR VERANDAH

The Boys. The new-comer learns that the people of La Ceiba fall into three groups. First, Spanish, Indian, and Negro bloods are found in various mixtures, for in this coast town there is little of the pure Spanish or pure Indian. Negroes from Jamaica or neighboring islands form the second group and help furnish servants and laborers. The Carib group is a unique

tribe of blacks who cluster in villages of thatched huts some miles away. Though here many generations they retain some of their ancestral customs and their own peculiar language which has acquired elements of Spanish, English, and French. A few of the men fish, but the majority work on the banana plantations. The women rarely hire out as servants, but hand over their young sons to work if provision is made for them to attend night school. On a visit I saw a group of these women in gaily colored turbans pounding flour from the yucca root. In another hut a group was doing community bread baking on a primitive stove of clay. One wonders if in the early days there was a matriarchy, for these women have, in addition to the general language, one of their own which is handed down from mother to daughter and is unintelligible to their men.

Foreign ways are replacing Latin customs. Instead of the mantilla and high comb there are

(Continued to page 238)



Photo from Grace Coleman Park

MANACA HOUSES IN CARIB VILLAGE NEAR LA CEIBA

An African Safari: Hunting Rhinoceros

By HAROLD SHANTZ, Consul, Nairobi, Kenya, Africa

LIONS do not infest the consular compound at Nairobi, although the owner of the premises, who lives ten miles away, is sometimes kept awake by their roars. In other respects the post lives up to its reputation.

I was invited for Christmas week-end to a cattle ranch in the Aberdare mountains 125 miles north of Nairobi. The first 30 miles of road was excellent; it led through lovely hills of farm, woodland and coffee trees, new washed by the recent rains and gleaming in the brilliant sun. Then suddenly the scene changed; we were on the edge of the Escarpment, overlooking for countless miles the curious geological structure of the Great Rift Valley. The road changed from paved highway to dusty dirt and rocks, down which we sharply descended for 2,000 feet. For some miles the country resembled an uninhabited section of mesquite country in lower Texas. Then, rising over further hills, we saw Lake Naivasha spread below us. Stocked with American black bass, the lake is a favorite with fishermen.

Beyond Gilgil we turned off the main road, and crossed a wide, grassy, rolling plain. From a rise ten miles away we saw the farm houses of our destination, apparently much closer, so clear was the air. The road got worse as we went on, at places mere tracks. And then we arrived at a low, spacious bungalow, half surrounded by gardens of brilliant flowers: carnations of impossible size, roses, flowers of the North and tropics both. On the plain in front a thousand head of cattle grazed. Directly in back the forest-clad Aberdares rose abruptly 4,000 feet above.

We were warmly welcomed by our host and his wife, and at dusk gathered in the big living room before a roaring fire in a fireplace large enough to stand in. It was the dry, or hot season in East Africa. We were just ten miles south of the Equator, but at an altitude of 8,200 feet, and there was a frost that night.

The talk soon drifted to shooting. The Italian Consul General, Mr. Turcato, had the day before



Photo from Harold Shantz

THE RANCH HOUSE IN THE ABERDARES

obtained the special license needed to shoot a rhinoceros. "We'll get one tomorrow," said our genial host, Mr. Cesaroni, "because yesterday my boys saw the spoor of two rhinos about 20 miles from here."

At five next morning four of us left the farm, accompanied by some native boys, in two cars of the "box body" type so common in Kenya, because the truck-like

rear is useful not only for carrying safari equipment and game, but also for sleeping, when, as often happens during the rains, one gets stuck in the mud all night. It was just before dawn. "In the tropics," I thought ironically, as I buttoned an overcoat over leather jacket, two sweaters and a flannel shirt, and began to regret that there were no ear muffs on my topi. We speeded for about ten miles along a "road" (i. e., a barely visible track made by a previous car) and then several more across country, mostly through long grass, but making 25 miles an hour in second gear. At dawn we stopped, loaded our guns and pockets with ammunition, and leaving a boy in care of the cars, began our hunt. As it grew lighter we could see from the rise where we were literally thousands of animals on the wide plains. Herds of zebras, grazing peacefully, or galloping away when alarmed; beautiful gazelles; kongoni; wildebeest; numbers of ostriches, the males sharp black and white, the females a softer gray and pink. The scene reminded me of African travel books I had read, and not quite believed. All these animals, and many more, were grazing side by side, at peace with the world.

We walked, sat and walked again. We split into groups of two. We came upon more varieties of buck, the little duiker and the tiny dik-dik, a gazelle that looks as though it should be in a toy shop; the dignified secretary bird; the slinking jackal.

But no rhinoceros. I had never believed they lived outside of zoos anyway. Then an exclamation from our host, who pointed at two large ani-



mals about a mile away, moving rapidly in our direction. "They're either rhinos or buffaloes," he exclaimed. "Rhinos can't go that fast, can they?" said I, and was sufficiently answered by a look of scorn. A moment later we could all see them plainly.

The rhinoceros can only see about 50 yards, but his sense of smell makes up for the deficiency. As the two beasts came towards us we circled around behind them in order to keep to leeward. They had slowed down to a walk by this time, but as we came closer they disappeared behind a growth of man-high brush. That was the last we saw of them for the next two toilsome hours, as we hunted on high ground and low. But finally when one man entered an unexplored clump of brush with his gun at the ready, there followed a mighty shout and the two beasts came running out. They soon paused and this time we got within shooting distance. Turcato fired, and then our host, and after an anxious moment the larger beast fell.

We only wanted one rhinoceros and a boy was sent back for one of the cars, while we waited for a chance to approach the trophy. But the other animal had no intention of deserting its fallen companion. It was still standing its ground when the car arrived, by this time nearly noon. Then three of us approached to within 50 yards. A loud blast was given on the auto horn to frighten it away, but instead it came charging straight at us. It's a soul-stirring sight to see two tons of well-armored wild beast galloping at you, and I was never a brave man. I fired, but mine was the third gun that spoke. I have no reason to suspect that my bullet hit; if it did, the rhino ignored it, as I had only an army rifle. The other guns were .450 calibre. Turcato hit the beast neatly in the right shoulder, and it promptly ran off to the left. He shot again and again. Each shot made the animal pause, but only for an instant, until finally it dropped. We found six bullet holes in it. The boys removed the horns with knives and hatchet, and then large sections of the hide, which is nearly an inch thick. The hide, said our host, would when hardened and polished make table tops like alabaster.

Even as we watched the boys at work we could see far up in the blue dozens of vultures soar-



Photo by Con. Gen. Ugo Turcato

THE WRITER ASTRIDE (AFTER THE SHOOTING)

ing, appearing as from nowhere. In a matter of hours only a skeleton would remain where the beast lay.

(Continued to page 279)



Photo from Harold Shantz

IT TOOK SIX BULLETS TO DOWN THIS BEAST

A Unique Consular District

By ERNEST W. FITZPATRICK, *St. Stephen's, N. B.*



Photo by H. E. Lamb

ST. CROIX ISLAND, CALAIS, MAINE (SETTLED BY THE FRENCH, 1604)

PERHAPS the most outstanding requirement of a successful Consul is to create good will and common understanding, commercially and socially, between the people of his own country and the people of the country to which he is assigned as a representative. However, it is believed that the St. Stephen, N. B., Canada, Consular District presents the Consul with problems and duties quite different from those confronting a Consul in any other Consular District—problems requiring an unusual amount of tact and discretion.

The Saint Croix River, the subject of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, fixes the boundary line between St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada, and Calais, Maine, United States. Just as the boundary line separates these immediate towns, so it continues north and south, forming an international line of demarcation.

The histories of St. Stephen, N. B., and nearby Calais, Maine, and their environs, are rich in historical legends, and filled with many interesting and noteworthy experiences.

The one item of local history which would attract the attention of almost every visitor to this vicinity is "Saint Croix Island," now known and shown on the map as "Dochet Island." It was on this island, in the Saint Croix River, that the first settlement in North America was made by Sieur De Monts in 1604. Authentic records also reveal that the first Christian religious worship service conducted in North America north of the Gulf of Mexico was held on this island. This island will shortly become a National monument.

Perhaps the most vivid illustration of the friendly relations which exist along this international border is a fact, verified by records, that a Canadian citizen and an official of a lodge in Calais, Maine (international in its membership), crossed the border and attended meetings (with a perfect record), in Calais, Maine, during the War of 1812. In this connection, it is also a fact that one July 4th during the war, the residents of Calais had no powder to use in their celebration, and a sufficient supply was donated by a British garrison stationed near St. Stephen.

One of the most interesting hits of history dates back to Civil War days. Various conversations with the older residents of Calais, Maine, reveal the fact that many men left Calais and crossed the international border into Canada to live during the Civil War. A frequent word used during these conversations was "Skidadlers' Ridge"—a ridge a few miles from St. Stephen where these American men are supposed to have resided until the war was over. A fact which is cherished by persons in this immediate vicinity is that records show that the last official act of President Lincoln was to issue a pardon to a man residing in Calais, Maine.

The living conditions, the educational, the social, the political, and the business activities in this district are so international in their nature, yet so numerous and varied, that only those are recorded which seem of paramount importance in proving my right to the use of the word "unique."

In St. Stephen is located a spring which sup-



plies the water for Calais, Maine. This water is piped across the International Bridge, and its purchase and sale are controlled by the Calais Water & Power Company, Calais, Maine, with head offices in Augusta, Maine. It is noteworthy that Ripley in his "Believe It Or Not" column refers to this as the only case where water of one country furnishes the needs of persons in another.

When a fire alarm sounds in St. Stephen, the alarm also rings across the river in Calais, Maine, and the firemen of Calais cross the border and assist their Canadian neighbors. Likewise, when the Calais alarm is sounded, the St. Stephen firemen cross the border and render similar aid. A small event, similar to the local practice, occurred two years ago in Madawaska, Maine, when a fire threatened to destroy the whole town. A call for outside help was made, and the firemen from Madawaska, New Brunswick—just across the river—responded very promptly. Newspapers in Maine featured this as a very unusual performance.

In St. Stephen is located the only skating rink available to persons in this vicinity and nearby eastern Maine. On this skating rink the Calais City Band (an international organization, composed of residents of St. Stephen and Milltown, N. B., Canada, and residents of Calais, Maine, and vicinity) holds its annual winter carnival.

Because the State theater in Calais is larger than the local theater, a great share of the patronage at the Calais theater comes from St. Stephen. In addition to the theater, the staging of amateur plays, choral society recitals, entertainments, etc., are also international in character. Because of the larger stage facilities and more extensive patronage, it is a frequent practice of Canadian organizations in St. Stephen and vicinity to sponsor activities on the stages of the theaters of Calais.

The Chipman Memorial Hospital is the leading hospital in this immediate vicinity. A great many of the physicians in nearby Maine prefer that their patients enter this hospital. Thus, we have the unusual yearly task of executing a "Report of Birth" for some seventy-five or eighty children "Born abroad of an American father." This results in the St. Stephen Consulate being of assistance to American interests in explaining to these parents, not residents of this Consular District, the answers to some very peculiar questions relative to citizenship.

Inter-marriage along this international border is so frequent that many persons are actually at a loss to know their complete citizenship status. Cases have come to the attention of this office where persons were born in Canada and lived there for a good many years not knowing of their claim

to American citizenship until informed of such fact by a competent official. Likewise, many persons residing in the district for years have believed themselves to be American citizens only to find that they have no claim to such citizenship. Because of this condition, persons applying at this office for information naturally must submit to a great deal more questioning than those applying at other consulates. Almost without exception, it is necessary to get the life history of an applicant's family before the officer can determine whether the person is a Canadian desiring a visa, or an American citizen desiring registration or protection.

In connection with the giving of information pertaining to citizenship and protection cases, there are a number of calls upon this office by persons seeking advice relative to the collecting of debts. Under New Brunswick law a person may be put in jail for debt. American citizens from Calais, Maine, owing debts in Maine, and who are temporarily in St. Stephen, may be put in jail when they fail to pay these obligations. This office is then called on for such information and advice as can appropriately be given.

With particular reference to the educational, social, political, and business activities of an "unique" nature, the following are most important.

The Rotary Club of St. Stephen holds its weekly meeting on Monday at noon; the Calais club holds its meeting on Wednesday at noon. Any member not able to attend his own club meeting can easily make up his attendance by crossing the international border and attending a meeting.

The Crabbe Business College in St. Stephen is the only business college in this immediate vicinity and the only one available to persons from nearby Maine. For over thirty years the pupils of this school have been composed of over half American young men and women. Conversation with the Principal reveals that the present enrollment is over sixty per cent from eastern Maine. Thus, we have the unusual occurrence of Americans getting a business education in a Canadian college, and returning to the United States to establish their business and work.

The electricity used by the residents of Calais and vicinity is manufactured in Milltown, N. B., Canada. On the other hand, the Citizens Gas Company of Calais, Maine, supplies the gas to the residents in St. Stephen.

Anyone familiar with historical locations knows that Campobello, N. B., Canada, is the summer home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States. The writer was present last summer and witnessed the demonstration by Canadian organizations accorded the President of the United



States upon his coming to Campobello—in this Consular District and but a stone's throw from Eastport, Maine, the first city in the United States to greet the morning sun. The acclamation given the President last summer by many local residents was revived on the occasion of the National Birthday Party given in his honor. One of the many thousands of balls held in honor of the President's birthday was held in Calais, Maine, and it was observed that a great many of the happy participants were residents of the nearby Canadian cities and towns. It is believed that this is the only instance where citizens of one country have crossed into another to celebrate the birthday of a "foreign" National Executive.

In conclusion, your correspondent, who resides in Calais, Maine, has performed what is considered by many to be an unusual feat. Since he began working in this Consulate in 1929, he has worked 1,356 days, excluding holidays and vacation periods. During that time, he crossed and re-crossed between *two countries*—the United States and Canada—5,424 times. Averaging a walking mileage of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles per day, he has completed the unusual feat of having walked between two countries 5,424 times and covering 18,984 miles.

Because of the peculiar characteristics, the unusual circumstances, and the inter-community, international interests of the residents in this immediate vicinity—as well as in many other parts of this district—it is believed that the St. Stephen, N. B., Canada, Consular District is one of the most "unique" consular districts in the world.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS

(Continued from page 233)

Vogue styles and bobbed hair. Instead of the tango, jazz tunes and the foxtrot. Graciousness in manner remains; men doff their hats to each other, and there is a great shaking of hands as acquaintances meet and depart. The children seem to have a natural talent for dancing and boys as well as girls take pride in it and do it especially beautifully at the annual costume dance just before Lent.

The mozo, or laborer, who lives primitively in crude huts, is a distinct type. He is poorly clad, often barefoot, and carries always the machete (made in the U. S. A.)—that versatile tool whose activity may range from cutting bananas to paring one's nails. At times it becomes a dangerous weapon for settling quarrels. One type of worker I am told goes through definite stages of progress marked by paydays. The first acquisition is a revolver. Then follows a fancy holder and cartridge belt. Shoes are put on the bare feet. Later blue

serge trousers replacing overalls, a silk shirt, and a ten-gallon Stetson complete the evolution of a gentleman. By this time he is *muy hombre*. Occasionally the result is tragic when a subsequent pay is used for *aguardiente*, that drink which seems so fatally to make mean the best of men and to tempt into use the new guns.

Religious customs are in evidence at funerals and during Holy Week. At funerals formal bunches of papier-mache flowers are carried in front of the hearse, and only men may walk behind the cortege and attend the last rites at the cemetery.

On Good Friday not a wheel of business moves, nor may a four-footed animal be worked. So strict is the observance of this day, the story goes, that a policeman took a pot shot at a man who thoughtlessly once rode into town on horseback. There is a religious parade depicting the story of the Crucifixion, and Judas in effigy is kicked about. Everywhere there are women in black.

An American fruit company provides the principal business of La Ceiba and furnishes the city most of its public utilities. Its chief business is the exportation of bananas. A visit to the banana plantations furnishes new wonders as one sees irrigation conquering the dry season, and row after row of tall plants producing mammoth stems of bananas. There is special science and infinite romance in the banana industry. The precision with which the fruit is cut at just the stage of greenness that will put it into the market ready to ripen, the care exercised to prevent bruising, and the ease and expedition with which thousands of bunches are shipped weekly bespeak the splendid skill and organization of the American and Honduran employees.

Housekeeping in the tropics requires a technique of its own. The enervating climate and custom necessitate plenty of servants. Curiosity prompted me to defy rules of caste by doing my own marketing until I found that the ability to count to a hundred in Spanish was an inadequate vocabulary for indulging in the native sport of bargaining and that the cook was far more successful in making the budget work. Providing food for a hungry Consul becomes a contest to keep out of a can in a country where native fruits may be plentiful, but where very few vegetables are grown locally and many staples have to be imported. There was a thrill in trying new foods: rice and red beans, that staple diet of the native, yucca papaya, breadfruit, mangoes, but only the patience of my Ivy made possible cooking on a tiny stove with firewood brought in on muleback. The delinquencies and superstitions of the houseboy I could forgive so long as he took pains to coach my Spanish. We



achieved a working vocabulary with his little English, my less Spanish, and a vigorous sign language until his practice on the guitar disastrously ended his household duties.

The American Consul is a big frog in a little pond and when he brought his bride Hondurans and Americans provided a generous welcome. One of my most amusing experiences occurred at my first dance. A short, very rotund official and I were partners. He had just complimented my dancing when without warning he stopped, grabbed my arm, and began walking me around the floor. I shuddered at the thought of some social error on my part until he pulled out a handkerchief, mopped his brow, and beaming with native pride in his English, said, "Per-spi-ra-tion!" Later the Latin custom of strolling during a dance became familiar.

One evening we found the town band at our door and an ex-official doing the honors. After a few numbers it began to rain, and out of pity for the men we hinted as tactfully as possible that the instruments would be ruined. Our host's reply was, "It doesn't matter. They're not my instruments!" The climax of this incident, however, lay in the fact that this man then had no real authority over

the band, but had commandeered it long enough to honor the recent marriage of his friend, the American Consul.

Foreigners in La Ceiba have developed a kind of hysteria based on the experiences of some in local fights and fires during revolutions. Old residents told me lurid tales of trouble and predicted new political outbreaks. Being new to foreign ways, I lived in a state of anticipatory dread for weeks when at two one morning we were awakened by shots coming from every direction. I was sure that war had come, until we located a blazing hotel on the next street. Thus was I initiated into the local custom of firing shots as a fire alarm. It took me some time to realize that it takes more than a rumor to start a revolution or we should have had dozens. The situation for a new wife, however, was a dramatic experience.

Incidents humdrum or unusual, amusing or annoying occur every week and the constant element of surprise makes this seem more like a story-book existence than reality. One wonders what will come next and adopts the Latin gesture of outstretched hands, a slight shrug, and the inevitable "*Quien sabe?*"



PARLIAMENT BUILDING, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY

Photo by E. V. Polutnik



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EDITORIAL NOTE

With this issue of the JOURNAL my duties as Editor terminate. The work has recently become so heavy that it is now more than I feel physically able to handle. It is a matter of sincere regret to me to give up this work as, throughout the past five years or more that I have been editor, my relations with all concerned have been so pleasant, and it has been a real pleasure to me to think that perhaps in some small way I have contributed to the upbuilding of our Service organ. The Business Management and the Editorial Board are now in such excellent hands that I feel confident that the work will go forward and the publication become bigger and better in the future.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to my colleagues in Washington for their splendid assistance; and to those in the Field who have contributed so generously, and always with such kind expressions of goodwill and appreciation, I would extend my hearty thanks for their cooperation.

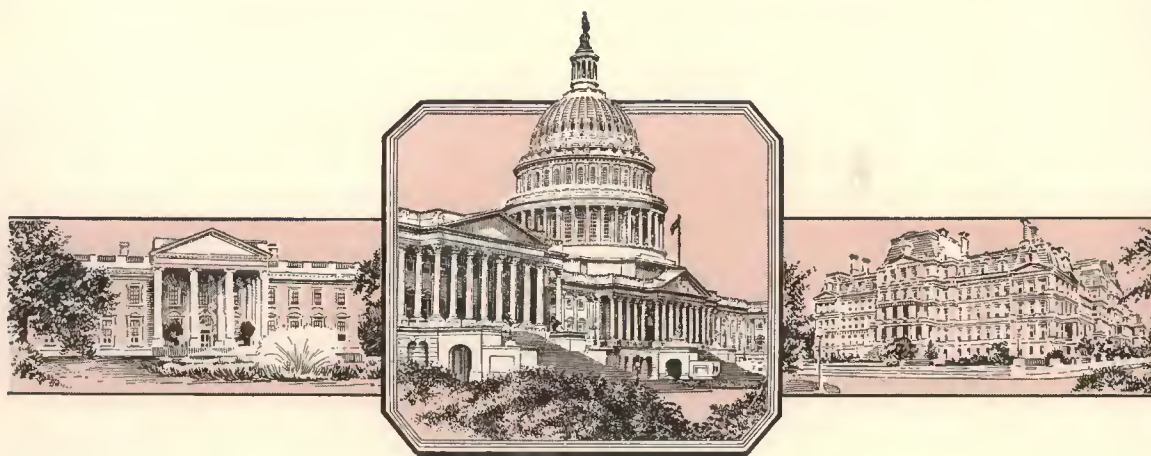
AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM

COVER PICTURE

Photograph by CONSUL JOSEPH E. JACOBS

The "Pavilion of the Murmuring Waters of Spring" over the "Curving Dragon Bridge" in the valley of the Buddhist Monastery of Ling Yin (The Spirits' Retreat) at Hangchow, China. This beautiful valley first became a Buddhist retreat in the fourth century A. D. After passing through the Pavilion, pilgrims and visitors approach the entrance to the main temple of the Ling Yin Monastery which was rebuilt, after fire had destroyed an older temple, during the third year (1911) of the young Emperor Hsuan Tung, now Mr. Henry Pu Yi. This temple contains some pillars which were brought all the way from Oregon. The surrounding hills contain Buddhist relics of far greater antiquity consisting of carved Buddhas dating as far back as the seventh century A. D.

I am heartily in favor of all appropriate means for the promotion of better understanding and more friendly relations between the United States and the other republics (in the Western Hemisphere). I believe that a wider and better knowledge of the Spanish language—the language of eighteen of the American Republics—would contribute effectively to this end and along with this a better appreciation of the historical, cultural and economic development of those countries.—CORDELL HULL.



News from the Department

PAN-AMERICAN DAY (April 14)—so-named because on April 14, 1890, the first international conference of American States assembled in Washington with James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, as chairman—was celebrated this year with the exchange of warm greetings between the executives of the 21 Republics in the New World. A delightful concert of Latin-American music was given in the evening at the Pan-American Union, and an address was delivered by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. In urging closer Pan-American ties, Mr. Hull said: "I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of giving more attention in the schools and universities of the United States to the history of Latin-America . . . Their history is full of lessons of great value. To all of us, whether living north or south of the Equator, the record of the development of democratic institutions on this continent is a matter of vital interest."

Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, delivered an address on March 29 before the meeting of the Young Democratic Club of America, District of Columbia Division, at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., the subject of the address being "Relations between the United States and Cuba." A summary of events in Cuba during the past twelve months was given in brief detail, and then the speaker outlined the constructive measures of cooperation which we hope to carry out, which include (1) a program providing for the stabilization of the price and production of sugar in the United States, involving the establishment of fixed quotas of continental and insular marketing, as well as a fair quota for Cuba based upon her exports here over a recent three-year period; (2) a new commercial treaty which will stimulate trade between Cuba and the United States, in which, in return for reciprocal concessions, favorable consideration

will be given to an increased preferential on Cuban sugar; (3) the formation of the so-called Second Export-Import Bank, the resources of which will be utilized when appropriate opportunity occurs to stimulate in every possible and proper manner commerce between our two countries; and (4) the negotiation of the modification of our Permanent Treaty with Cuba, which negotiation it is hoped will result in the elimination once and for all of the right we possess in the existing treaty to intervene in Cuba.

Mr. Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, delivered on March 26 at the National Radio Forum, arranged by the *Washington Star* and broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company's network, an address discussing the necessity of the Tariff Bargaining Bill recently introduced in Congress. Under this bill Congress gives to the President the power to enter into foreign trade agreements "for the purpose of expanding foreign markets for the products of the United States." This tariff bargaining program is part of a larger constructive scheme for decreasing unemployment in the United States and securing a return of prosperity. It is a national plan based upon large vision for the future welfare of American agriculture and industry.

Mr. Thomas Hewes was appointed on April 2 as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, and entered upon his duties the same day. Mr. Hewes, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (in charge of Fiscal Offices) from June to December, 1933, was born in Baltimore, Md., on May 27, 1888. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and of Hartford, Conn., where his family went in 1901. He graduated from Yale College in 1910, and from Yale Law School in 1912 with a degree cum laude.



From 1912 until the war he practiced law in Hartford. He served in the Army during the war, and thereafter he has been engaged in the practice of law and served on various commissions studying and reporting on State legislation. In 1931 he was appointed to the Judicial Council. In 1912 Mr. Hewes was married to Genevieve Chase and then went to Farmington, Conn., to live, where their home now is. There are four children.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the Far Eastern Division, Department of State, delivered an address on April 11 at a luncheon at the Bankers Club in New York City, in commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the negotiation by Commodore Perry of the first treaty between Japan and the United States. Dr. Hornbeck stressed the painstaking effort made by Perry to ascertain how he might best meet the minds of the people to whom he was being sent on mission; his desire and intention to respect the views, the customs and the habits of a people strange to him and to whom he was strange; and his sympathetic understanding of the apprehension with which the Japanese viewed the invitation to them to come again, after centuries of seclusion, into relations with other nations. Dr. Hornbeck described Perry as "a warm-hearted, a well-trained, a self-disciplined human being who in addition possessed in highest degree the qualities of a gentleman, an officer and a statesman."

The Honorable Richard Washburn Child was, according to a press notice issued by the Department of State last month, appointed Special Adviser to the Secretary of State in his capacity as Chairman of the Delegation of the United States to the London Economic Conference. Mr. Child has been directed to visit various countries of Europe and to make a report to the Secretary of State, in his capacity as Chairman of the American Delegation on the present and prospective state of the economic situation, particularly from the standpoint of the status of the resolutions pending or adopted by the Conference. It was emphasized that Mr. Child's mission is to study and report to the Secretary of State, and that his instructions do not contemplate any proposals of any kind.

Mr. Herschel Johnson, who recently was designated as First Secretary of Embassy at London, England, and thereby terminated his assignment to the Department of State, where he has served as Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs since June 12, 1930, tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee of the

American Foreign Service Association. The Committee accepted the resignation, following the unanimous expression of esteem and appreciation of Mr. Johnson's work as a committee member for several years past.

Dr. Frank P. Corrigan, the newly appointed American Minister to El Salvador, terminated his month of instruction in the Department on April 13 and sailed from New York the following day aboard the steamship *Santa Clara* of the Grace Line for his post. He will trans-ship to the *Santa Rosa* at the Panama Canal, which will enable him to spend three days there at the time the United States Fleet is assembled there for maneuvers and transit to the Caribbean. Minister Corrigan was accompanied by his oldest daughter, Mrs. Patricia Corrigan Pappano, who will keep house for him in San Salvador until the arrival of Mrs. Corrigan with the three youngest children in early July. Mr. Robert Corrigan, who completes the family of the Minister, is a student at Washington and Lee University. He will proceed to San Salvador in late July and expects to become a student in the university there.

Previous to his appointment, Dr. Corrigan was a practising surgeon in Cleveland, Ohio. He has worked under Dr. Crile there, and several years ago was in charge of a hospital at a mining center in Chile. He speaks Spanish fluently.

Mr. John Farr Simmons, chief of the Visa Division, Department of State, delivered an address entitled "Recent Immigration Trends" on April 13 at a reception given in New York City by the President of Hunter College to various groups interested in immigration matters. The address will appear in "Press Releases," so only one striking statement made by Mr. Simmons is here quoted. He said, "We are now witnessing two remarkable immigration phenomena—the present disappearance of the quotas as an effective limit on our immigration; and, for the first time in our history, the net flow of immigration to and from the United States is now outwards and has been so for more than two years."

Benjamin Muse, First Secretary of Legation at Montevideo, Uruguay, who resigned from the Service on March 15, last, is now residing at his country home, "Dunedin," near Petersburg, Va., and is engaged in the publication of a newspaper at Petersburg entitled "The Southside Virginia News."

(Continued on page 268)

Carnival at Basel, Switzerland



BASEL, before the Reformation, was noted for its lavish splendor and the gayety of its life. Following the Reformation the city seemed to be bent on purging itself of all that the old regime had meant. It appears to have succeeded to such an extent that it is now noted for its quietness and soberness. However, once a year the heritage of the olden times shows itself, and the sedate people of Basel, forgetting themselves, attempt to make up, in three days, for the quiet lives they lead the rest of the year.

At four in the morning of the Monday preceding Ash Wednesday, this year February 19th, there breaks out in the center of the city a terrific beating of drums, so loud that it can be heard from one end of the town to the other. The drums are accompanied by fifes, and the resultant noise adds to the din. The drums and fifes belong to various groups or clubs, forty to sixty per group, who have assembled in costumes in the narrow streets leading down to the central market place. At four o'clock the lights in the center section of the city are turned off, and the groups, each carrying a large lantern, converge upon the market place from all directions, amid shouts, beating of drums, and playing of fifes. The lanterns are from five to ten feet high, are carried on the shoulders of the marchers, and are painted in many colors. Each group, of which there are about seventy, carries one lantern and the scenes depicted thereon require an intimate knowl-

edge of Basel history during the past year, for either some event is grotesquely drawn or a dignitary of the city is caricatured. Feelings are not spared, and it is traditional that throughout Carnival time one may say just what he pleases to anybody. The lanterns are lighted from the interior by fifty to seventy candles, and the whole effect of the early hour, the narrow streets, the beating drums, and the grotesque costumes and lanterns, is supposedly unique to the Basel Carnival.

In spite of the early hour, the streets are crowded with people watching the spectacle, which lasts for about two hours, after which every one goes to a restaurant and eats the traditional baked flour soup and onion pie, a strange combination.

On Monday and Wednesday afternoons the same groups parade again. Each night there are masked balls held in all of the dance halls, while the restaurants have special menus and parties. Throughout the day and night people in masks are seen all over the city, and Basel seems to forget for three days that it is supposed to be a stronghold of conservatism. At any hour of the day one may meet, in even a quiet part of the residential section, a solitary, weirdly clad figure, going heaven knows where.

Thursday morning finds Basel pursuing its normal methods of business; the streets have been washed and cleaned of confetti, and the only sign of the late Carnival is a few people still in costume wandering dazedly around trying to find their way home after a too strenuous celebration.



News from the Field

LONDON

When Foreign Service Inspector Homer M. Byington passed through London he was the guest of honor at a special luncheon tendered him by all of the officers of the Consulate General and presided over by Consul General Frazer. The ex-"Honorary Governor-General of Naples and adjacent islands" said it was one of the most enjoyable luncheons he had had on this side of the Atlantic since the Reorganization Act of 1906, not even excepting the famous party with the present Chief of Personnel, Thomas M. Wilson, on the roof of the Castle of Baja! After lunch the two "Generals" had a protracted conference, followed by a dinner at Mr. Frazer's house. Mr. Byington left for Scotland shortly before midnight to start inspecting a Consulate General the next morning.

Besides a portable typewriter, a satchel and various pieces of luggage, a complete set of golf clubs made up the Inspector's traveling kit.

Mr. Byington, with his characteristic good cheer, was in fine fettle, and all hands were sorry that his visit had to be so short.

Consul General and Mrs. Frazer enjoyed a short holiday in February, spent mostly at Palma de Mallorca. They went out by sea, calling at Lisbon, Ceuta, and Malaga, and returned overland, via Barcelona and Paris.

At Lisbon they spent a very happy and interesting day with Consul General Deichman, than whom there is no more hospitable or genial officer in the Service. At Malaga, a former post of Mr. Frazer's, they had an equally happy day with former Consul General Norton, Consul Ferrin, and other old friends. Although prospering greatly with the big American firm of which he is a partner, Mr. Norton's interest in the Service and his host of Foreign Service friends is in no whit diminished, and all will be happy to learn of Mrs. Norton's and his health and well-being. He has bought one of the pleasantest houses at that pleasant city, where his latch string is always hanging out for the many old colleagues and friends who call at his port.

Consul Ferrin, like everyone else who knows Malaga, is enamored of it, and it is doubted that anything short of a special Act of Congress (or an inhumane decision on the part of our very humane Chief of Personnel) would induce him to live anywhere else. He also occupies a very beautiful little house, beautifully furnished in all respects but one: he is a hachelor!

Consul General C. I. Dawson at Barcelona is very happy at one of the sunniest, brightest, and most cheery posts in the Service, where his chief delight seems to be to welcome friends passing through.

Although Mallorca might prove a trifle dull to some people as a place of residence, it undoubtedly possesses certain great advantages: in scenic beauty, splendid climate, accessibility, economy, and the friendly, honest character of its people. There are frequent overnight services to Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, and Algiers, as well as frequent communication with Marseilles, Genoa, Gibraltar, and New York. It costs only a few dollars to ship a car from Palma to Barcelona. There are now excellent roads throughout Spain. The drive from Barcelona to the French border requires only a few hours. Full pension terms at good hotels, for all meals and lodging, range from about 15 pesetas (or less) to 25 pesetas, and the exchange rate is now about 7.40 pesetas to one dollar.

After a long and happy assignment as Senior United States Public Health Officer in the American Consulate General in London, Dr. Franklin J. Halpin has been assigned to Washington for duty at headquarters. Dr. and Mrs. Halpin are sailing for the United States on March 15th on the *Manhattan*. Their departure is keenly regretted by their many friends in local American and British circles, where Dr. and Mrs. Halpin have been extremely popular. The news of their departure started a series of delightful farewell parties attended by many American and British officials.

Dr. Robert Holt, who succeeds Dr. Halpin in



London by transfer from Dublin, is well known in our Foreign Service, as he comes to London after serving in various consular offices in Western Europe. Dr. Holt was cordially welcomed upon his arrival in London, where he already has many friends.

Consul Robert Dudley Longyear was recently the guest of honor at one of the regular weekly luncheons of the Edinburgh City Business Club. Some sixty representative businessmen of Edinburgh were present. Consul Longyear gave a twenty-minute talk after the luncheon on various aspects of the Recovery program in the United States.

Passengers on the American S. S. *Capulin* sailing from Dundee on February 9 included Mr. and Mrs. Ronald N. Marquis of the Treasury Department, with their child, and Miss Margaret Wait, daughter of Mr. Bernard Wait, the United States Treasury Attaché in London.

Consul and Mrs. Robert D. Longyear were guests at the Annual Burns Dinner of the Edinburgh Burns Club held on the anniversary of the poet's birth. Consul Longyear was called upon to respond to the toast of "The Guests."

At noon, Saturday, February 10th, Consul McConnico, Hull, recently met with what might have been a very serious accident. As he was passing a new building under construction a tank containing hot tar exploded and flames spurted around him—singeing off considerable hair from the back of his head and entirely removing his right eyebrow. His right ear was severely scorched, but nevertheless Consul McConnico was at his desk again Monday morning.

Vice Consul Percy G. Kemp, formerly of Tananarive, Madagascar, assumed his duties as Vice Consul at the Hull Consulate on January 2nd—succeeding Walter A. Thomas, Vice Consul, resigned.

Mrs. Merinda C. Moessner, the widowed mother of Vice Consul Wallace E. Moessner, Manchester, England, died suddenly at her home in San Jose, California, on January 17, 1934. Sincere sympathy is extended to Mr. Moessner and his family.

Consul Clement S. Edwards (who retired on March 31) relinquished charge at Bradford on January 27th and proceeded to the United States accompanied by Mrs. Edwards and her mother, Mrs. Auld, a Spanish maid, and "Kiltie," the cairn terrier. The last-named, presumably in fear of sea-sickness, deserted the party and is still at large "doing London on his own."

Consul Ernest E. Evans, now at Naples, will succeed Consul Edwards at Bradford, where he expects to arrive with Mrs. Evans and their little

daughter about April 1st. Consul and Mrs. Evans have many Service friends also in the British Isles. Their friends in the Consulate General in London are planning to give them a hearty welcome upon their arrival en route to Bradford.

On Poppy Day, when poppies are sold throughout England for the benefit of British war veterans, a very pretty nurse was selling poppies in Piccadilly Circus, in London, when a potential buyer, an American war veteran, told her that he would give her a £1 note for a poppy provided she would promise to nurse him if at any time he went to a hospital. She agreed.

"By the way," the young man asked, "Where is your hospital?"

"I am at the Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital," meekly replied the pretty nurse, putting the note into the box.

F. C. GOWEN.

DUBLIN

Lt. Col. Cortlandt Parker, Military Attaché in London and Dublin, and Mrs. Parker visited Dublin from March 17th to 19th and accompanied the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim and Mrs. Denby to the brilliant St. Patrick's Day Reception, on March 17th, given by President de Valera of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State Government.

Dr. Ralph Gregg, of the United States Public Health Service, arrived in Dublin early in March from Naples to take up his duties at the Consulate General. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gregg.

The staff of the Consulate General was reduced by the departure for the United States in February of Vice Consul George Barringer, who is forced to leave the service on account of ill health. He and Mrs. Barringer made many friends during his assignment to Dublin and the enforced termination of his assignment is greatly regretted.

Deep sympathy is extended to Consul B. M. Hulley of the Consulate General on the death of his father. Mr. Hulley was on leave in the United States in March.

W. G. B.

NAPLES

The following Foreign Service Officers and their wives passed through Naples en route to their respective posts:

Consul and Mrs. James R. Wilkinson en route to Leghorn, Consul General and Mrs. Graham H. Kemper en route to Rome, and Consul and Mrs. Gilson G. Blake en route to the United States.

On February 19, 1934, the United States Minister to Persia, the Honorable William H. Hornibrook, and his family stopped at Naples accompanied by



ex-Governor Baxter of Maine. They attended one of the staff luncheons which was given for them and Vice Consul and Mrs. Claude H. Hall, Jr., who were leaving for Alexandria.

Mr. George Gordon, Counselor of Embassy in Berlin, was at Naples for a few days, as were the Honorable and Mrs. Walter E. Edge, both en route to Bombay.

H. B. M., Jr.

GENEVA

Excellent skiing weather during the winter has attracted the following to Gstaad: Mrs. Robert Pell from Paris, Mrs. Prentiss Gilbert from Geneva, Mrs. B. Reath Riggs from Bern, and Mrs. David Williamson from Budapest. The "Widows' Club" is visited by the respective husbands whenever the customarily well advertised pressure of work will permit.

Mr. E. Dana Durand of the U. S. Tariff Commission, American member of the League's Committee of Statistical Experts, and Mr. Herbert L. May, American member of the Permanent Central Opium Board, were in touch with the Consulate during the recent meetings of their respective committees in Geneva.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Hartley are now living in Geneva, where Mr. Hartley is said to be putting the finishing touch on a novel satirizing international life in this city. Mr. Hartley recently resigned from the Foreign Service while serving in the American Consulate General at Buenos Aires.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sterett Gittings have been making a sojourn in Geneva before sailing for the United States. Mr. Gittings recently resigned from the Foreign Service while serving as Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin.

LEIPZIG

Consul and Mrs. Busser gave on the 26th of January at their home in the Zoellner Strasse a Fancy Dress Ball, which was attended by guests of various nationalities, including the Consuls of Argentina, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, and Switzerland, and their wives, many Germans of the Leipzig younger set, the members of the American Consulate and their wives, and other Americans residing or studying in Leipzig. The rooms were illuminated with artistic lanterns made by woodcarvers in the Erzgebirge; the decorations and some of the costumes were from scenes in "Alice in Wonderland."

PRAGUE

Sam. E. Woods, recently named Commercial Attaché in Prague, returned to the United States under orders on February 8, 1934, and left in charge

the acting Commercial Attaché, George R. Canty, whose permanent post is Trade Commissioner in the Office of the Commercial Attaché, Berlin. Mr. Woods was to sail by the *Europa* from Cherbourg. D. W.

BELGRADE

Mrs. Howard Bucknell, Jr., accompanied by her two children, recently left Belgrade for the United States to visit her mother, Mrs. Nathaniel B. Stewart, who now resides at Americus, Georgia.

VIENNA

On Tuesday evening, March 20th, in honor of the departing American Minister to Austria, Mr. George H. Earle III, and Mrs. Earle, the American Colony and American Societies in Vienna participated in a gala reception and musicale. The Anne Holden Singers furnished the tasteful musical program.

The affair proved to be an artistic and social event such as is seldom seen in Vienna. To the Editor of the *Vienna Herald*, who was privileged to have a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Earle, the latter said: "I can not tell you how sorry I am to leave Vienna, as I have just begun to love this country and the Austrian people. But, fortunately, you are going to have a wonderful personality and a live-wire as my successor. Mr. Messersmith, hitherto American Consul General in Berlin, comes to Vienna with wide sympathies and a vast store of experience.

"He is sure to carry on and uphold the traditions of amity between the Austrian and American peoples. I know that Americans will be proud to have Mr. Messersmith as their Diplomatic Representative here, and that Austrians will find him the ideal representative of our country."

On Wednesday evening, March 21st, the American Minister, Mr. George H. Earle III, and Mrs. Earle, who are returning shortly to the United States, entertained about three hundred guests at a farewell reception at their residence in Argentinierstrasse. Those attending included President and Mrs. Miklas, the Austrian Chancellor and Mrs. Dollfuss, Vice Chancellor Fey, Prince Starhemberg, the Papal Nuncio, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, the Diplomatic Corps, the staffs of the American Legation and the Consulate General and all the high lights of the American and English colonies in Vienna and of the Viennese aristocracy. The event proved to be the most elaborate and memorable of the winter season.

On April 13 and 14 in the Post Theatre, the English Amateurs of Vienna, directed by Mr. Nigel Ferguson, will produce the popular and successful,



thrilling mystery play, "The Bat," by Avery Hopwood and Mary Roberts Rinehart, which enjoyed extensive runs in New York and London.

Mr. Francis R. Stewart, the American Consul, who will be remembered for his clever portrayal in "So This Is London," will this time play the leading rôle, opposite Mrs. Josephine Harris, the wife of the American Consul General. The entire proceeds of these performances will be devoted to Austrian charities.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA

Kingston has been fortunate in the past month in receiving a visit from His Excellency, the very affable and delightful Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister of the Chinese Republic to Washington. Dr. Sze while making a tour of the Caribbean visited Kingston March 12th and 13th on the S. S. *Duchess of Bedford*. Foremost among the entertainment offered His Excellency was a dinner given by the Chinese Benevolent Society of Jamaica which was attended by most of the prominent Chinese of the Island, by some distinguished Jamaican citizens, and by Consul Corcoran and Vice Consuls Oakes and Kelly, the American Consulate acting in behalf of Chinese interests on the Island. Consul Corcoran in replying to the toast to the United States made an appropriate and exceedingly well received speech.

In addition to Minister Sze the staff at the Consulate has had the pleasure during the past month of seeing Miss Albina Landstreet Parkins of the Department of State, who passed through Kingston while making a Caribbean tour; Diplomatic Secretary Glenn Allan Abbey on leave from Caracas, and Vice Consul John Cochran Pool on leave from Buenos Aires.

C. H. O.

CIUDAD JUAREZ

A general pleasure and a generous spirit of community hospitality prevailed in the wholehearted reception given our Ambassador to Mexico, the Honorable Josephus Daniels, when he arrived from Mexico City on the occasion of the inauguration of the six million dollar Rio Grande River Rectification program of the United States and Mexico, March 16 to March 19, 1934.

With Ambassador Daniels, the central figures of this historical incident were L. M. Lawson, Commissioner, United States and Mexico, representing the State Department in the International Boundary Commission, and Armando Santa Cruz, one of Mexico's youngest and brilliant engineers, Commissioner for Mexico, in the above mentioned commission.

Consul William P. Blocker left Juarez early in the afternoon of March 16th to meet the Mexico City northbound train some seventeen miles south of Juarez and accompanied the Ambassador into the city.

An imposing and colorful sight greeted Mr. Daniels upon his arrival in the Mexican city. Besides the gaily decorated American and Mexican automobile division which waited to escort him across the international boundary to El Paso, Texas, there were the Juarez garrison troops, infantry and cavalry, in formation parallel to the railway track for several blocks. A Mexican military band gave excitement and enthusiasm to the scene. The Mexican people of Juarez, strategic point on the northern border of the Republic, had adopted genial, friendly Mr. Daniels on sight. General Short, Commandant at Ft. Bliss, Texas, as well as many delegations were present to greet the Ambassador. The Chambers of Commerce of both sides of the boundary line were especially represented by practically the entire memberships.

The Ambassador spent a very busy three days in El Paso and in Juarez, calling on officials, receiving calls, attending several banquets and luncheons in his honor, and making six speeches during the time he spent here on the southwestern border.

A function of particular interest was the State Department personnel luncheon in honor of the Ambassador given at the Paso del Norte Hotel. Great credit must be given to Mr. Milton L. Dennis, Special Disbursing Officer of the Boundary Com-

(Continued to page 264)



Left to right: Honorable Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador to Mexico; Consul William P. Blocker, Ciudad Juarez; and L. M. Lawson, American Commissioner International Boundary Commission, Mexico-United States.



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since March 17, 1934, and up to April 14, 1934:

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

Career

Charles H. Heisler of Milford, Del., American Consul at Danzig, now in the United States, assigned American Consul at Hamilton, Bermuda. (April 14, 1934.)

Benjamin Muse of Petersburg, Va., First Secretary of Legation at Montevideo, Uruguay, assigned to the Department of State for duty, resigned from the Service on March 15, 1934. (March 31, 1934.)

Robert M. Scotten of Detroit, Mich., First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France, assigned Counselor of Embassy at Santiago, Chile. (April 14, 1934.)

The assignment of S. Walter Washington of Charles Town, W. Va., now Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, to be Third Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey, has been canceled and he is designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bogota, Colombia. (April 14, 1934.)

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations of the President:

Charles E. Bohlen of Ipswich, Mass., American Vice Consul at Moscow, to be a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service. (March 31, 1934.)

George C. Hanson of Bridgeport, Conn., American Consul General at Moscow, to be a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service. (March 31, 1934.)

Karl de G. MacVitty of Chicago, Ill., American Consul at Panama, Panama, to be a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and he is designated Second Secretary of Legation at Panama in addition to his consular duties. (March 21, 1934.)

H. Earle Russell of Battle Creek, Mich., American Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, to be a Consul General, and he is assigned American Consul General at Alexandria. (March 31, 1934.)

Angus I. Ward of Chassell, Mich., American Consul at Moscow, to be a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service. (March 31, 1934.)

John C. Wiley of Indianapolis, Ind., Counselor of the American Embassy at Moscow, to be a Consul General. (March 31, 1934.)

Non Career

Alan G. Peter, Acting Consular Agent at St. Lucia, B. W. I., appointed American Consular Agent at that post. (March 31, 1934.)

The American Consulate at Messina, Italy, has been ordered closed effective June 30, 1934. (April 14, 1934.)

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT

Mr. George H. Messersmith, formerly American Consul General at Berlin, whose appointment as Minister of Uruguay was confirmed by the Senate on March 6, 1934, was on April 2, 1934, confirmed as Minister to Austria. This promotion for merit of Mr. Messersmith, after twenty years in the consular branch of the Foreign Service, is not only a recognition of the excellent work he has performed, but is also a source of gratification to his many friends in the Service.



Photo by Hugh S. Cumming, Jr.

MOLLEND, PERU, JANUARY, 1934

Left to right: Mrs. Ulric Bell, Consular Agent Ernest H. Quenet, Mrs. James Clement Dunn, and Hartley Howe, Assistant Secretary, Montevideo Conference.



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IMPORTANT DECISION

On February 5, 1934, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia rendered a decision of importance to the Foreign Service in upholding the dismissal of a suit brought to collect damages from a Consul for alleged libel because of statements made in a World Trade Directory Report. The Court held:

"In the present case the Consul made no publication of the statements complained of but communicated them in confidence to his superiors in the Government service. Such publication as was made of them was therefore made by the bureau acting under the orders and regulations of the Department of Commerce. The communications were made in the performance of an important public service, and in such case the Consul must be able to rely upon the confidential character thereof in order that he may freely and accurately answer the questions which are addressed to him."

BIRTHS

A son, Everett Ellis Briggs, was born on April 6, 1934, at Habana, Cuba, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Ellis O. Briggs.

A son was born at Washington, D. C., on April 15, 1934, to Vice Consul and Mrs. William D. Moreland, Jr.

MARRIAGES

Murray-Kirker. Married on February 28, 1934, at Peiping, China, Mr. Lee Murray, of Frederick, Md., and Miss Ruth Sutton Kirker, of Toppenish, Wash. Mr. Murray (formerly in the Department of State and then clerk at the Legation in China) has been appointed Vice Consul at Moscow and has already proceeded to his post. Mrs. Murray, who was formerly clerk at the Legation at San Salvador and later at Peiping, is coming to the United States before going to Moscow.

Graves-Calloway. Married on March 22, 1934, at Managua, Nicaragua, Diplomatic Secretary George M. Graves, of Vermont, and Miss Catherine Calloway, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Graves is stationed at Managua.

Trimble-Carroll. Married on April 2, 1934, at Greenspring Valley, Maryland, Vice Consul William Cattell Trimble, of Maryland, and Miss Nancy Gordon Carroll, of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Trimble is stationed at Buenos Aires, Argentina.



IN MEMORIAM

Sincere sympathy is extended to Mr. Stanley Woodward, Second Secretary of the American Legation at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in the death of his sister Miss Gertrude Houston Woodward, Jr., at Zurich, Switzerland, on March 6, 1934. Miss Woodward was the daughter of Dr. George Woodward, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Alvin Guy Estes, who after several years' service in the Department of State had recently been on duty in the Passport Division, died in Washington on March 30, 1934, after a short illness. Mr. Estes was born in Jay, Maine, June 17, 1886. During the War Mr. Estes was an Army field clerk from 1917 to 1919 in the Overseas Service; thereafter he acted as Chief Clerk of the political and economic section, American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Paris, 1919. He entered the Department of State in February, 1926. After studying at the Georgetown Law School in 1916-17, he later, in 1927, obtained the degree of LL.B. at the National University Law School, and was admitted as a member of the Bar of the District of Columbia.

The Department announced, with deep regret, on April 4 the receipt of a telegram from the American Consulate General at Shanghai, China, reporting the death of Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham, wife of the American Consul General at Shanghai, at ten o'clock that morning at the Mission Hospital at Hangchow. Consul General and Mrs. Cunningham had motored to Hangchow where she became suddenly ill. Mrs. Cunningham by her gracious hospitality had endeared herself to so many Americans, officials and others, who have visited or resided at Shanghai during the past 14 or 15 years, that the news of her sudden death will be a painful shock to her many friends. Fuller details will probably arrive by mail for publication in our next issue. Deep and sincere sympathy is extended to Consul General Cunningham.

The Honorable William W. McDowell, American Minister to the Irish Free State, died with tragic suddenness on April 9, at a dinner given in his honor at Dublin Castle by President Eamonn de Valera. The Minister collapsed when replying to congratulatory speeches at the banquet.



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The following is the Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ended February 28, 1934:

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Disbursements</i>	
Balance brought forward.....	\$24,679.98	Premiums paid Equitable Life Assurance Society.....	\$25,196.25
Premiums	25,637.51	Clerical assistance	615.00
Interest	559.32	Checks protested	348.85
Refunds:		Premiums refunded	305.00
Protested checks redeposited	348.85	Printing and stationery.....	84.75
Exchange on foreign checks.....	3.93	Audit fee	50.00
Funds received for transmission.....	13.99	Funds transmitted for members.....	13.99
		Bond of Secretary-Treasurer.....	12.50
		Exchange on foreign checks.....	4.75
		Tax on checks	.96
		Balance carried forward.....	24,611.53
	<u>\$51,243.58</u>		<u>\$51,243.58</u>

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

<i>Assets</i>		<i>Liabilities</i>	
Cash on hand	\$24,611.53	Reserve fund	\$18,392.30
Premiums due 2/28/34, but not received	706.60	Held for premiums due 3/1/34.....	6,547.59
		Current fund	378.24
	<u>\$25,318.13</u>		<u>\$25,318.13</u>
Members March 1, 1933	343	Deceased and disability.....	4
Additions during year	13	Withdrawn and retired.....	24
	<u>356</u>		<u>28</u>
Total members March 1, 1934			328
Net decrease for the year.....			15
Total amount of insurance in force March 1, 1934.....			\$1,641,000
Insurance claims: March 1, 1933-February 28, 1934.....			\$23,000
Henry B. Hitchcock	\$6,000	Henry C. von Struve	\$6,000
Henry P. Starrett.....	9,000	William Karnes (total disability)	\$2,000

JOSEPH E. JACOBS,
Secretary-Treasurer.



Mr. McDowell was 67 years of age. He was born in Tennessee, but went at an early age to Montana where he had a long and valued career as a public servant, culminating in his election as Lieutenant Governor of the State. He had presented his credentials to President de Valera as recently as March 27.

The capital of the Irish Free State went at once into mourning, and official messages of sympathy were sent to the United States. The Dail adjourned as a mark of respect when the Minister's body was taken on April 13 to Cobh where it was placed on the steamship "Manhattan" bound for the United States for interment at Memphis, Tenn. Secretary Hull expressed his grief in a public statement and said that he had been impressed with Mr. McDowell's sterling integrity, clear thinking and common sense.

The news was received on April 16, with keen regret, of the death that day at Petropolis, Brazil, of Edwin V. Morgan, former American Ambassador to Brazil. Mr. Morgan had a long and enviable record in the Foreign Service, and the news of his death will be a matter of deep regret to his many friends.

Mr. Morgan was born at Aurora, N. Y., February 22, 1865. After graduation from Harvard with the degree of M.A. in 1891, he attended the University of Berlin for four years; for two years he was an instructor in history at Harvard, and later he was on the staff of Adelbert College. His first appointment in the Foreign Service was as Secretary of Legation at Seoul in January, 1900; later he was appointed Vice and Deputy Consul General at Seoul, and the following year (1901) Second Secretary at Petrograd; from 1902 to 1904 he was confidential clerk to the Third Assistant Secretary of State, then going as Consul at Dalny. In March 1905 he was appointed Minister to Korea, but in November of that year he was sent as Minister to Cuba, where he served until 1909 when he was transferred as Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay. Two years later, May, 1911, he was appointed Minister to Portugal, but in January of the following year he was sent as Ambassador to Brazil, where he served until his retirement on April 23, 1933, his tenure of office having been extended beyond the age of 65 by Executive Order of December 23, 1929. Mr. Morgan had been in the United States recently, and indeed had only returned to Brazil a few weeks ago.

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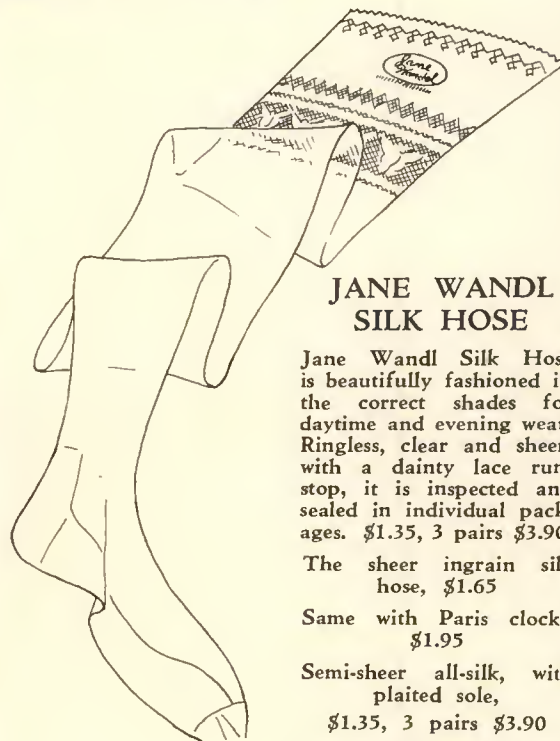
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The sheer ingrain silk hose, \$1.65

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Semi-sheer all-silk, with plaited sole, \$1.35, 3 pairs \$3.90

A good, yet inexpensive hose, in chiffon all silk or semi-sheer—lisle reinforced. 88c, 2 pairs \$1.75.

Due to market conditions, prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

The Drake Estate

By GUY W. RAY, *Vice Consul, Guaymas, Mexico*

PRACTICALLY every diplomatic and consular officer of the United States has no doubt at some time during his career been called upon to answer inquiries from American citizens at home regarding their claims to allegedly vast fortunes awaiting them, it being stated most frequently that the sums are "held in Chancery" pending the appearance of a rightful claimant. However, no record could be found of any officer other than the writer having been called to the United States to testify as to the non-existence of one of these vast old estates.

One Oscar M. Hartzell, an American citizen born in Illinois, was convicted of using the United States mails to defraud in furtherance of a scheme for collecting funds for the alleged prosecution of a claim to the supposedly immense fortune of Sir Francis Drake, famous English navigator and friend of Queen Elizabeth, and was sentenced by Federal Judge George C. Scott last November at Sioux City, Iowa, to ten years in prison, \$2,000 fine, and costs.

For several years, the American Embassy and Consulate General at London, England, had been endeavoring to persuade the British authorities to deport Hartzell in order that he might be prosecuted in the United States for his activities in connection with the so-called Drake estate. Following the presentation of documentary evidence by the Consulate General, Hartzell was finally deported from England in February, 1933. On his arrival at New York, he was taken to Sioux City, Iowa, for trial in the midst of his numerous contributors; "co-workers," he called them, but the prosecution preferred the designation of "victims."

For more than fifty years, one of the safest and most profitable schemes for defrauding gullible Americans has been the collection of funds for the alleged prosecution of claims to so-called old estates in England. It is not at all necessary to be a direct descendant of the persons who are said to have left the estate. Many promoters sell "shares" or "units." For the Drake estate, a mere "donation" was sufficient. The receipts given the victims made no mention of what they were to receive and were simple in form, usually somewhat as follows:

"Received from _____ the sum of _____ as a donation to the Drake estate fund."

"Donators" were "given to understand" that they would receive from five to ten thousand dollars for

every dollar invested. Thus a contribution of a few dollars would make one independent for life. Conversations with dozens of victims revealed that none of them had a definite idea as to how much they were to receive for their investments, or in fact why they should get anything at all. It was carefully impressed upon them by Hartzell and his twenty-one agents that they must not be inquisitive. "Silence, secrecy, and non-disturbance" was the oft repeated motto by which all "co-workers" were to be guided.

The Drake estate enterprise probably has been the most successful but there have been a number of others such as the Cromwell, Helen Sheridan Blake, Duke of Argyll, Mosher, Jennings, Bonet and Fazackerly estates. The above are only a few of the many which may be classed as entirely mythical. While the estates may not all be mythical so far as existence many years ago is concerned, the idea that Americans, or anyone else, might now inherit part or all of one of these vast mysterious fortunes is nothing more than a myth. Either the estates never existed, or were settled so long ago that the statutes of limitation would apply many times over. But Hartzell dealt with "the King and the Highest Powers That Be" and his negotiations were stated to be outside the pale of ordinary law.

Hartzell apparently served his apprenticeship as a collector of funds for the Drake estate. However, he gradually made his way up the ladder, and when deported from England he had twenty-one agents working for him in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas, and elsewhere. He demanded from these agents a minimum of \$2,500 weekly and when there was a shortage they were severely taken to task.

In order to present evidence against Hartzell, an English Barrister, a private detective, and an American Vice Consul were brought to the United States from London. Among the other Government witnesses were a "caligrapher" from the Library of Congress; Dr. Cross, Professor of English History at the University of Michigan; two Postoffice inspectors; a United States attorney from New York, who had interviewed Hartzell on his arrival in the United States; a handwriting expert; a county sheriff; and a number of agents and victims. Thousands of pages of documentary evidence were presented to show that no vast Drake fortune existed, and that the whole scheme was a fraud.



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The reading of the documents presented as evidence by Special Assistant to the Attorney General John S. Pratt brought out many of Hartzell's fantastic claims, his boasts as to familiarity with the King of England "and the Highest Powers That Be," and the manner in which he played the rôle of Simon Legree with his agents when they failed to send him the required sum of \$2,500 weekly. Great Britain's crown jewels and huge quantities of gold were involved in this fabulous lost-fortune tale which unfolds like a chapter of Arabian Nights. The amount involved was in excess of \$22,500,000,000, in 100 cent dollars. Untold wealth was stated to have been lying dormant for the past three centuries, the product of Sir Francis Drake's romantic and picturesque exploits on the Spanish Main. According to Hartzell's propaganda, it was waiting to be claimed from the King of England and the British Government. He averred that he had an assignment from the direct descendant of the son of Sir Francis Drake, and that the fortune would be turned over to Americans who had "donated" their hard earned dollars for the privilege of sharing in this wealth which, according to some of the bulletins sent out, was "more than you could ever dream of."

Agents in the mid-west became so reckless that they assured gullible investors that the King of England a few years ago became ill through worrying over the dread secret of the Drake fortune. Excerpts were quoted from newspaper and magazine articles and from radio broadcasts to prove that both the American and British governments were greatly concerned over this gigantic real estate deal.



Photo by H. E. Angel

CLOCK TOWER IN PUBLIC SQUARE,
ANTOFAGASTA, CHILE

On the first day of the trial at Sioux City, Hartzell lost his hat. Ordinarily the loss of a hat would not be particularly remarkable. But this was no ordinary hat. Hartzell's familiar boast was that he was a close friend of the British Royal Family. Since arriving in America, he had been in the habit of wearing a derby hat in the lining of which was the maker's label bearing the words: "By Special Appointment to His Majesty the King of England." He only had to whip off his hat and show the lining to prove his intimacy with the King!

In spite of the fact that Hartzell frequently scolded his agents for falling short of the \$2,500 weekly, and cabled telling them to "get busy and make up the shortage," not a single one of the several agents called to the witness stand would admit that he had collected money for the cause. They would say: "Yes, I received some money, but I didn't collect any." (Here the question might be raised as to whether Consular officers collect fees or merely receive them.) The loyalty of Hartzell's agents and the donators is beyond belief. It might have been supposed that after his indictment for fraud the deluded and disillusioned victims would have turned against him. But not so. The defense counsel was justified in boasting that out of nearly 50,000 donators the Government was not able to produce even one who was dissatisfied! Furthermore, the victims put up the money for his bail, and raised a fund for his defense, reported to be in excess of \$75,000. It was brought out in the trial that persons receiving relief from the Government had contributed to the Hartzell fund.

One donator, about 60 years of age, was called to the witness stand, and when questioned as to how much he had contributed, asked: "Do I have to answer that?" When told that he did, he whispered: "One thousand dollars." He then went on to explain that he and his wife had gone "Fifty-fifty," except when "one time I slipped one over on her and put in \$175 more than she had in it." The Judge was so amused that he even forgot to restrain the laughter in the courtroom.

The defense had a glimmer of success in proving that a Petition of Rights would not be affected by the statutes of limitation, but that line of evidence was ruled out by the Court on the ground that there was no testimony to show that a Petition of Rights had ever been presented.

There are a number of descendants of the family of Sir Francis Drake living in England today. A few estates are still in the possession of the Drake family. Historical Buckland Abbey, in which are kept a number of relics left by Sir Francis Drake, is inhabited by a descendant of Sir Francis. Among



the relics, is the famous drum of Sir Francis Drake which, according to tradition, is heard to beat when any calamity or event of great national significance is about to take place. The idea that American claimants might now dislodge the present owners after nearly 350 years of continuous possession by the family merely provokes laughter among British officials and lawyers. Furthermore, the total value of the property is much less than the total of the sums contributed by would-be claimants in the United States for the alleged purpose of prosecuting their claims.

The defense was a complete "fiasco," and nothing came of its boast that evidence would be introduced to show that Queen Elizabeth had an illegitimate son by Sir Francis.

Speaking to the jury at the end of the trial, United States Attorney Harry M. Reed said he felt sorry for the defense counsel who couldn't say anything favorable to his client but was reduced to the unsavory trick of attacking the prosecuting attorneys. He reminded the jury that Hartzell had produced no assignment, no Petition of Rights, and no evidence whatsoever that he had ever done anything to obtain a fortune for his victims. Mr. Reed recalled that Hartzell had claimed there was property involved to the value of more than twenty-two billion dollars, and remarked: "That would have been the biggest real estate deal in history. Hartzell could not have kept it secret. In comparison, the Louisiana Purchase was mere chicken feed. Seward's Alaska Purchase was just something you do late one afternoon when you are all tired out. . . Hartzell was receiving over \$2,500 a week. Are you, Gentlemen of the Jury, going to permit the people of Iowa to continue to pay tribute to this swindler? He lived in luxury in London on hard-earned money contributed by the people of this state. . . Promises. Promises. Fraud from start to finish and he knew it. If this man goes out of here with the indorsement of this jury, the State of Iowa will pay millions more tribute to him. There has been no trial as important to the people of Northwest Iowa as this one in a generation."

When I heard the defense counsel threaten to prove that Queen Elizabeth had an illegitimate child by Sir Francis Drake, I thought of the little girl who was asked to write an essay on that celebrated English ruler. She wrote as follows: "Queen Elizabeth was known as the Virgin Queen. She was a great success as a Queen." However, no proof was forthcoming of indiscretions with Sir Francis, and so far as the recent Drake estate trial at Sioux City is concerned textbooks on English history will not have to be rewritten.

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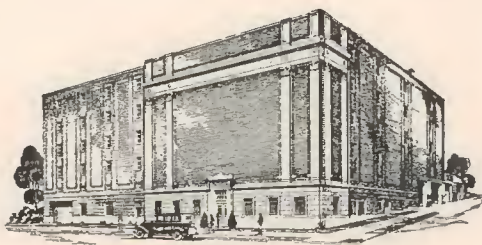
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RULES OF FOREIGN SOCIETY

An experienced American diplomat has kindly contributed the following words of advice as to the differences in social customs between the United States and Great Britain on the one hand, and Continental European and Latin American nations on the other hand:

The Foreign Service Officer is sent abroad by his Government, not to act as a representative in the sense of a wax figure, to show what God and the Constitution have produced in the western hemisphere, nor for the purpose of converting the rest of the world to our theories of Government, but as a representative in the same sense as the agents of a corporation. They are expected to look after the interests of their principals. Consequently one of the first objects of a representative should be to get on friendly terms with his customers, or in other words the people of the country where he is stationed. It is obvious that this cannot be accomplished if the agent disregards local prejudices, and insists upon obtruding the customs of his own country upon the people with whom he comes into contact.

It must be remembered that the people of every country are convinced of the wisdom of their own customs and manners, and anyone who expects to do business with them must conform to the customs of the country as far as he possibly can.

It will be of no avail for him to argue that in the United States a lady speaks to a gentleman first if she encounters him on the street or elsewhere. The reverse is the custom in all except Anglo-Saxon countries. The lady waits until she is spoken to, just as the man does in the United States. If a man fails to salute a lady to whom he has been introduced, he will be considered rude and must suffer the inevitable consequences.

A new comer is expected to take the initiative. He can sit at home until doomsday and if he fails to make the initial calls, no one will pay any attention to him. It makes no difference what is done in Oshkosh, the custom in the foreign country is the reverse and that settles it.

When a gentleman enters a room he first speaks to the hostess, and then the host, and thereafter approaches each lady whom he knows and speaks to her. If there are ladies present to whom he has not been presented, he must ask the hostess or host to be good enough to present him to them, otherwise it will not be done, and failure to ask presentation will be considered an indication of a desire not to make their acquaintance. The same applies also to any gentlemen in the room to whom the new comer has not had himself intro-



duced. Do not argue the matter with yourself or anyone else, but accept the fact.

The same holds good with strange ladies as far as other ladies are concerned. If a strange lady enters a drawing-room she goes directly to the hostess to whom she speaks, and then turns and speaks to any other ladies in the room she may know. If there are other ladies present whom she does not know, it is her duty immediately to ask the hostess to be good enough to introduce her to them. She will then notice that all of the foreign gentlemen will ask to have themselves presented to her.

According to the strict protocol, the new comer should leave cards on people within two or three days after he has been introduced to them. If he has been introduced to a lady, he should take the first opportunity to have himself introduced to her husband, and should thereafter leave cards on both of them. If however, he has been presented only to the husband he should leave only one card, and if thereafter he is presented to the wife he should leave two cards, but if he leaves cards on a lady before knowing her husband, he should leave one for her husband as well, otherwise it would be considered rude.

I have known colleagues who have been several years in the Service and were still ignorant of these elementary rules of foreign society, and they considered people cold and snobbish because they never met anyone, while on the other hand the foreigners must have thought them ignorant and rude.

In the United States the custom which was in vogue in England during the 18th Century, that of a gentleman referring to his wife in conversation as Mrs. A. and conversely Mrs. A. referring to her husband as Mr. A. still persists. At present however, in England and on the Continent as well, this is considered second rate, except when speaking to inferiors. Mrs. A. for example speaks to her servants of Mr. A., but in referring to him in conversation with equals or superiors, she would say "my husband," and he conversely "my wife."

It is ignorance of such little points to which the lack of success abroad of many Americans can be traced.

Mark Twain during his early days as a news reporter in San Francisco had an uphill experience. One day he was seen on the street with a cigar box under his arm. A lady friend approached and said: "I always see you with a cigar box under your arm. I'm afraid you're smoking too much, Mr. Clemens." "It isn't that," retorted Mark, "I'm moving again." *New York Morning Telegraph.*



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A Political Bookshelf

By CYRIL WYNNE, *Department of State*

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES: INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, 1831-1860. Volume I, ARGENTINA; Volume II, BOLIVIA AND BRAZIL. Selected and arranged by William R. Manning (Washington, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1932. Volume I, Pp. xxvi, 589, \$5.00; Volume II, Pp. xxvi, 544, \$5.00).

It has long been a source of regret that no Foreign Relations volumes have been published covering the period 1829-1860; perhaps a generous Congress will grant the appropriations to meet the expense of such a publication at some future date. In the meanwhile Dr. William R. Manning, of the Division of Latin American Affairs, has been selecting and arranging documents comprising the diplomatic correspondence of the United States with the Latin-American nations, which are being published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. His three-volume compilation entitled "Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations," appeared in 1925. This compilation covered the period 1810-1830 and, as its title indicates, dealt with the question whether the former European colonies would become, or remain, independent. The three volumes were so favorably received by diplomats, historians, and students of international law that they are being followed by a sequel, namely, the "Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States: Inter-American Affairs," during the next three decades, 1831 to 1860. The first two numbers of this publication relate to Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil; it is understood that the publication will ultimately consist of twelve volumes, the later issues dealing with other Latin American countries. Volumes III and IV, both devoted to Central America, are now in print, but have not yet been distributed.

The value of such a compilation of documentary material prepared by a scholar of the standing of Dr. Manning is obvious. It has meant and it will mean much labor in the vineyard, but the record of that labor will remain and contribute materially to a sympathetic understanding of the relations between the United States and the neighboring republics.

Volume I is divided into two parts, consisting of communications to Argentina and communications from Argentina, while Volume II consists of four parts, namely communications to Bolivia, communications from Bolivia, commu-

nications to Brazil and communications from Brazil. Among the subjects in Volume I which are treated in detail by a careful selection of relevant documents are the Falkland Islands controversy; the blockade of the Rio de la Plata by France and England and the efforts of the United States to mediate; the claims of Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil regarding the Rio de la Plata region and the issues presented from the efforts of Rosas as Governor of Buenos Aires Province to intervene in Uruguay, which resulted in his overthrow in 1852. The correspondence between the United States and Brazil published in Volume II would seem to indicate that some of our diplomats who served in that country during this period might have been chosen with a little more care; they were not men who were distinguished for their ability to understand the difficult problems which faced them.

The reviewer recommends these volumes to Foreign Service officers who are interested in Latin-American affairs. So many books have been published concerning our relations with the countries of Hispanic America which have been written in anything but an objective manner, that a publication such as this work of Dr. Manning consisting, as it does, of source material in the form of diplomatic correspondence from the archives of the Department, will be welcomed.

WAR MEMOIRS OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE. Volume I, 1914-1915; Volume II, 1915-1916 (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1933. Volume I, Pp. vii, 469, \$4.00; Volume II, 449, \$5.00).

We have here the many-sided David Lloyd George, the statesman in time of crisis and the politician at all times; the realist who was yet possessed of a vivid imagination which scorned tradition, precedent and sacred custom. We see him disagreeing, as civilian leaders in public life invariably do in time of war, with the professional soldiers and pointing with triumph to the vindication of his position (when it was vindicated) but not stressing the fact that future events sometimes showed that he had made costly errors of judgment. One can understand as one reads these volumes why Admiral Sims found only one man in England during the dark days of the submarine campaign who refused to admit that Great Britain was facing defeat. Statistics and tables showing a steadily growing increase in the loss of vessels sunk by German submarines



might cause grey-haired admirals to fear the worst but did not change the belief in ultimate victory of David of Wales, born in Manchester.

He takes credit for seeing before the generals themselves that success in the war depended on munitions and supplies. Whether the credit is fully deserved is a matter of opinion, but there is no question that he played a big part in organizing the munitions industry in England and getting high explosives, guns and tanks to the men in the fighting lines. If he did not conceive the idea, he carried it through, as probably nobody else could. It was a great achievement.

In his discussion of the manner in which he dominated the "War Cabinet" and became not only Prime Minister but, for practical purposes, a war dictator, Lloyd George makes it quite clear that he was moved by the solemn conviction that such a course was necessary for the reason that he alone could save Great Britain; and what is more he writes about it in such a persuasive way that one is inclined to agree with him.

The chapters dealing with Great Britain's relations with the United States will probably irritate those who feel we were entirely too pro-ally during the period of our "neutrality" about as much as they will annoy those who feel we should have declared war on the Imperial German Government after the sinking of the Lusitania. One gathers that Lloyd George was not an admirer of Woodrow Wilson, although his comments concerning some of the problems which confronted the great President during this period show a keen understanding of the political difficulties involved in a country composed of such a population as that of the United States. He was probably a more astute politician than Woodrow Wilson, but whether he was his equal as a statesman is something which can only be decided by the verdict of history.

What this final verdict will be regarding Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, House and others whose names are "writ large" in the record of the World War is for the future to determine. It may not be irrelevant, however, to recall the query in the Letters of Junius, "Is this the wisdom of a great minister or is it the ominous vibration of a pendulum?"

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO THE PAPAL STATES, INSTRUCTIONS AND DESPATCHES. Edited with Introduction by Leo Francis Stock. American Catholic Historical Association. Documents (Washington: Catholic University Press. 1933. Pp. xxxix, 456. \$5.00).

In view of the requests which the Department



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

CHINESE WALL MAP, LAW COURTS, SUCHOW, CHINA

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GILBERT GROSVENOR, LITT.D., LL.D., Editor

Washington, D. C.



is constantly receiving for information concerning the relations between the United States and the Papal States during the period (1848-1868) when the American Government was represented in Rome by Ministers to the Papal States, this publication should be read with much interest. The correspondence, consisting of instructions of the Department of State to these Ministers and their despatches to the Department, is for the first time collected and published in a manner which places such documentary material at the disposal of the student of American diplomacy. The instructions and despatches are supplemented by valuable notes which with the excellent introduction give the background to this chapter in our diplomatic history. Dr. Stock does not pretend that the chapter is complete. As he points out, the relevant documents in the Papal Archives have not been published and therefore only one side is presented of the negotiations between the two governments.

The side which is presented, however, would seem to indicate that the American Ministers at Rome—which included such men as Lewis Cass, Jr., and Rufus King—represented their country in an able manner. Their reports to the Department on political conditions in the Papal States and the strength of the Temporal Power are of unusual interest when read in the light of what happened after these reports were written. It may be noted that although all of the Ministers were non-Catholics, they seem to have had the most cordial relations with the Vatican officials, particularly the distinguished Papal Secretary, Cardinal Antonelli.

The circumstances which led to the termination of the Legation in 1868 and the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriation to meet the expense of maintaining the mission are recorded; one notes that the attitude of Congress produced some forcible comments from Minister King.

Dr. Stock and the Catholic University Press are to be congratulated for editing and issuing such a work. The publication of the diplomatic correspondence now in the Vatican Archives will be awaited with interest.

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THE WASHINGTON ALPHABET NEW DEAL AGENCIES

AAA—Agricultural Adjustment Administration.—Plans curtailment of certain basic farm commodities, in order to cut down existing surplus, and makes compensatory payments to farmers who agree to reduce acreage.

AVA*—Administration of Veterans' Affairs.—Directs Veterans' Administration, which extends relief to war veterans and to dependents of dead veterans.

BOB*—Bureau of the Budget.—Assembles and revises department estimates; proposes changes in interest of economy.

CAB—Consumers' Advisory Board.—Part of NRA; observes and reports effects upon consuming public of prices under codes.

CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps.—Enrolls and employs personnel to carry on conservation tasks in national forests.

CCC—Commodity Credit Corporation.—Buys and sells farm and other commodities, loans or borrows thereon; assists in crop reduction and marketing in connection with relief plans.

CSB—Central Statistical Board.—Effects coordination of statistical services incident to purposes of NIRA.

CWA—Civil Works Administration.—Offshoot of Public Works Administration; provides emergency employment on local improvement projects as substitute for "dole."

DLB—Deposit Liquidation Board.—Makes advances to liquidating agents against assets so as to release funds for distribution to depositors of closed banks.

EC—Executive Council.—Organization of President's consultants created to prevent duplication of reconstruction activities.

EHC—Emergency Housing Corporation.—Engages directly in slum clearance and erection of low-cost housing; assists public bodies and others in such projects.

EHFA—Electric Home and Farm Authority.—Serves in connection with TVA in equipping Tennessee Valley for distribution of electricity.

FACA—Federal Alcohol Control Administration.—Carries out provisions of approved codes and marketing agreements to control liquor traffic.

FCA—Farm Credit Administration.—Makes advances to agricultural producers and to agricultural credit corporations.

FCT—Federal Coordinator of Transportation.—Proposes methods by which groups of steam and electric railways may avoid waste and unnecessary duplication of facilities.

FDIC—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.—Purchases, holds and liquidates assets of national banks closed by Controller and insures up to \$2,500 each deposit in member banks of the Federal Reserve System and non-member participating banks.

FERA—Federal Emergency Relief Administration.—Cooperates with and makes grants to individual States for relief; administers Federal Civil Works and Surplus Relief Corporation.

FESB—Federal Employment Stabilization Board.—Cooperates in formulating methods of advance planning; advises on trend of employment and volume of construction.

FHLBB—Federal Home Loan Bank Board.—Includes as members building loan associations, savings banks and mortgage institutions which subscribed for stock; loans are made for building.



FPC*—Federal Power Commission.—Controls power sites on navigable waters and on public lands; regulates rates.

FRB*—Federal Reserve Board.—Determines discount rates charged by member banks, supervises transactions and open-market operations, makes examinations of reserve banks.

FTC*—Federal Trade Commission.—Brings proceedings to prevent unfair competition, investigates business conduct (except among banks and carriers) and anti-trust act violations.

GFA*—Grain Futures Administration.—Supervises trading in grain futures.

HOLC—Home Owners Loan Corporation.—Designated to aid owners of mortgaged homes; exchanges its bonds for home mortgages of less than \$14,000.

IAB—Industrial Advisory Board.—Composed of nine industrialists and merchants who, under rotation plan, observe and counsel the NRA.

ICC*—Interstate Commerce Commission.—Regulates rates of common carriers; charged with preparing railway consolidation plan; governs issuance of carriers' securities.

JEB—Joint Economy Board.—Suggests economies; composed of budget and planning branch chief, War Department budget advisers, and ten army and navy officers.

LAB—Labor Advisory Board.—Adjunct of NRA; consulted on effects of codes and policies on workers.

NCB—National Compliance Board.—Division of NRA; inquires into complaints of violations of codes.

NEC—National Emergency Council.—Composed of Attorney General, Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Budget Director and other executives.

NLB—National Labor Board.—Deals with labor controversies arising under codes.

NRA—National Recovery Administration.—Arranges codes with purpose of eliminating unfair competition, lessening unemployment by shortening hours, and increasing minimum wages.

PAB—Petroleum Administration Board.—Supervises production of crude and refined oil and inquires into violations.

PIA—Petroleum Industry Administration.—Administers NRA oil code; sets price limits.

PSAC—Non-member Preferred Stock Advisory Committee.—Functions in relation to RFC purchases of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of banks.

PWA—Public Work Administration.—Makes allotments from the \$3,300,000,000 fund authorized by Congress for public construction, conservation and slum clearance projects.

RFC*—Reconstruction Finance Corporation.—Aids in financing agriculture, commerce, industry; facilitates exports by loans to banks, railroads, etc.; buys bank preferred stock.

SAB—Science Advisory Board.—Coordinates scientific activities of various government departments.

TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority.—Controls development of Muscle Shoals and other water power resources in Tennessee Valley and plans to develop region as economic unit.

USES—United States Employment Service.—Designed to develop a national system of employment offices.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

CIUDAD JUAREZ

(Continued from page 247)

mission, who was chairman in charge of the luncheon program, seating, unique menu cards and beautiful floral table decorations.

During the course of the Ambassador's address to the personnel of the State Department in this region he smilingly commented on being the "youngest diplomat present," having been in the field just one year, and on the personnel members being "15 percenters." He emphasized many times the splendid, progressive work of the two veteran diplomats at this point on the international border, Consul William P. Blocker and Mr. L. M. Lawson, the American Boundary Commissioner, and he expressed a genuine desire to stay longer "to learn from them how to be a diplomat."

F. W. K.

LIMA, PERU

The following officers have visited Lima during the past few weeks: Vice Consul John C. Pool, en route from Buenos Aires to the United States; Commander Robert P. Molten, U. S. N., of the U. S. Naval Base, near Cristobal, Canal Zone, en route to Buenos Aires; Vice Consul Carlos Clark Hall, proceeding to the United States on leave of absence from his post at Valparaiso.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick were guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Fred M. Dearing in Lima for the month of March. Mrs. McCormick is a sister of Mrs. Dearing. Mr. McCormick made several trips by plane to other parts of Peru. Their home is in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Vice Consul Arthur D. Jukes was a passenger in a Lockheed Vega plane from Lima to Cartavia and Trujillo and return which set up a speed record for the trip. More than 700 miles were covered between 9.10 a. m. and 2.20 p. m., with several stops, including one in Trujillo for lunch.

Vice Consul and Mrs. J. Kenly Bacon, who have been in Lima for a little over two years, sailed March 31st for the United States on leave. After a visit to their home near Boston, Mr. Bacon expects to do some salmon fishing in New England.

KAUNAS, LITHUANIA

A tablet was unveiled on March 18, 1934, at the entrance of the Hotel Metropole, Kaunas, in memory of Private Pranas Eimutis, Lithuanian Army, who was killed on March 18, 1919, while defending

the office of the American mission from an attack by individuals, awaiting evacuation from Lithuanian territory, who resented the presence of the Americans. The inscription, in translation, is as follows:

"Here, March 18, 1919, honorably died Pranas Eimutis, soldier of the Kaunas garrison, in defence of the Mission of the United States of America."

M. L. S.

BUDAPEST

The Minister, Mr. Montgomery, visited Berlin the week of March 4th. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Jean Montgomery.

Consul General and Mrs. James B. Stewart had intended to motor to Naples to meet their daughter, Cecilia, who was due at that port on April 2nd from the United States. Unfortunately Mrs. Stewart developed a severe cold and their plans had to be given up. However, Mrs. Warren, wife of Consul Fletcher Warren, accompanied by Miss Mary Stewart, proceeded to Naples by train and, after spending some days with Consul and Mrs. Hosmer, returned to Budapest.

Mr. David Darrah, Rome correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, was in Budapest recently. Mr. Darrah is engaged at present in writing a series of economic articles for his paper.

A jazz concert on 24 pianos! That was Budapest's recent challenge to Broadway, and incidentally, to those of us who were about to believe that there are not 24 pianos remaining in the world.

British Consul General McLean, Inspector of British Consular Establishments, was in Budapest during the week of March 12th. He crossed the paths of Messrs. Totten and Eberhardt when they were "on the road," and served in Zagreb when Joseph F. McGurk was there. He enjoyed hearing the story which is told at Joe's expense. It seems that Joe was driving in New York a few years ago and was ordered to the curb by a towering traffic cop. Dressing Joe down in no uncertain terms as he approached the car, the arm of the law bellowed: "What's yer name?" Joe in meekest manner replied: "Sir, me name's Joey McGurk." There was a moment's silence and then a very human and apologetic voice replied: "Now, Joey, me lad . . ."

The circular instruction of February 9, 1934,— "Importation of Birds of the Parrot Family," reminds us of the parrot in the Rock Creek Zoo. A few years ago the Zoo officials were waiting patiently for Congress to pass a certain appropriate



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tion bill and so one of the attendants taught a parrot to say, especially to visiting Congressmen, "What about the appropriation?" Which leaves us to wager that there are other parrots in various parts of the world which have picked up and are now screeching that very same sentence!

A Foreign Service Officer who has had many painful and expensive experiences with unworthy but persistent seekers for official aid states that he has adopted the following plan:

As such callers are often calling at every consulate encountered in their travels, this officer promptly advises his nearby colleagues on the line of travel probably taken by the U. B. P. S.

The officer also makes out a card for a special index of such applicants, so that the matter may be referred to at any time, and especially by a new officer at that post who is often the special prey of such U. B. P. S's.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has kindly contributed, under date of April 16, 1934, the following personnel news items relative to changes among their foreign representatives:

Commercial Attaché Samuel Day of the Johannesburg office is en route to the United States on an unofficial trip.

Mr. Clayton Lane, Commercial Attaché to Warsaw, has been in the United States for several months. On April 25 he will sail for Europe where he will continue as Commercial Attaché at Warsaw and will relieve Trade Commissioner Carty who has been acting in his absence.

Trade Commissioner Basil D. Dahl from Stockholm is Acting Commercial Attaché in Prague pending the return of Commercial Attaché Sam E. Woods who has been in the United States for several weeks. Mr. Woods sailed recently for Prague where he will resume his duties as Commercial Attaché.

BOOK REVIEW

STATELESSNESS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE UNITED STATES. By Catheryn Seckler-Hudson, Ph.D. (Washington: Digest Press, American University Graduate School, 1934, pp. XXI, 332, \$3.00. Reviewed by John J. Scanlon, Technical Adviser and Assistant Chief, Passport Division.)

Dr. Seckler-Hudson, who is Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Government of the American University Graduate School, has made a

real contribution to the subject of nationality in a field which has not heretofore been covered by students of nationality. The title does not give a fair idea of the scope and contents of the book, which covers two fields, resulting, however, in the same effect. The book discusses persons who are stateless at birth or who, having acquired nationality at birth, subsequently lost their nationality without acquiring another, and persons who possess a nationality but no longer enjoy the protection of their Government.

The author has traced very clearly and interestingly the development of the nationality laws and interpretations placed upon these laws through court decisions and administrative opinions and practice which are considered to result in cases of statelessness or the semblance of statelessness. The author's analysis of the administrative opinions and practice of the executive departments shows that in innumerable cases the action of the Department of State has resulted in placing many American citizens in a position resembling statelessness. It is pointed out that there is a total of approximately eighty-six different conditions or circumstances causing statelessness and the book is devoted to a detailed analysis of the causes and consequences of statelessness.

The author has divided stateless individuals from the point of view of the United States into three general categories: (1) Chapter II is concerned with "Statelessness as a Result of Marriage." (2) Chapter III relates to "Statelessness of Adults Not Resulting From Marriage." (3) Chapter IV has reference to "Statelessness of Minors." Chapters V and VI concern "Consequences of Statelessness" and "Conclusions."

In Chapter II the author discusses the early national status of married women, the status of native born wives and widows before and subsequent to the passage of the Cable Act, September 22, 1922, and the status of alien born wives and widows before and subsequent to the same Act. Included in the chapter are many examples of hardship resulting from the provisions of law or absence of law of the United States having relation to married women. Some of the examples involve the alien wives of American officials.

In Chapter III consideration is given to the statelessness of adults resulting from conditions other than marriage. The field of consideration seems to divide itself into sixteen separate groups which are analyzed to show the range of statelessness in each. The analysis shows a total of some thirty-five conditions productive of statelessness are found within the sixteen groups. Of particular interest are the discussions in this chapter of practical statelessness resulting from prolonged



residence in foreign countries of both native and naturalized American citizens; inability to overcome the presumption of having ceased to be an American citizen arising under the Act of March 2, 1907, and the taking of an oath of allegiance to a foreign state when it does not result in acquiring the nationality of that state.

In Chapter IV consideration is given to the cases of statelessness of minors. This chapter is exceedingly interesting because of the unfortunate positions in which minors often find themselves as a result of the commission or omission of some act on the part of their parents. Of particular interest and importance is the discussion regarding native born American children and foreign born legitimate children of American parents. The discussion of foreign born children of parents whose naturalization is revoked by judicial action and of children against whom or against whose parents a presumption of expatriation has arisen will likewise be found of interest.

Chapter V concerns consequences of statelessness to individuals and to States. As the author aptly says, "Statelessness, at best, creates an unhappy lot for the individual, a vexatious problem for the nation, and an undesirable phenomenon in modern civilization, where every person has a right to expect the privileges and perform the duties incident to full citizenship status."

In Chapter VI the author discusses solutions for statelessness through a universal agreement and solutions through unilateral municipal action. The solutions suggested are worthy of consideration. One, however, cannot fail to recall the Conference for the Codification of International Law, which was held at The Hague in the Spring of 1930 and which failed to agree upon any common basis of nationality.

The volume indicates that Dr. Seckler-Hudson has undoubtedly exhausted all the available sources of information upon the subject so far as it relates to the United States. Much of the data has been obtained from official sources. The volume contains copious notes, lengthy pertinent appendices, and carefully prepared bibliographical lists. The experience of the reviewer over a number of years in dealing with the multiform questions relating to the subject of nationality warrants him, he believes, in making the statement that this volume should be of much assistance to students of nationality and especially to members of the American Foreign Service who are daily called upon to deal with the complex problem of nationality and the baffling problem of the lack of nationality.

JOHN J. SCANLON,
Assistant Chief, Passport Division.

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NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 242)

The Secretary of State recently commended the American Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Robert P. Skinner, and his staff, for their loyal and untiring cooperation and expressed gratification at the success which has attended their efforts to obtain the extradition of Mr. Insull.

Remembering Minister Charles C. Hart's delightful little article in the JOURNAL for December, 1931, entitled, "Keeping Fit in Teheran," which article and the advice contained in it received notice in a number of British newspapers, it is of interest to note the following statement made recently by the Honorable Harry F. Payer, former Assistant Secretary of State and now Special Counsel on Foreign and Export Matters, Reconstruction Finance Corporation:

"Most men take too much exercise. I am not one who believes in belaboring a golf club or a tennis racket. With big things popping every minute in the New Deal, I am too busy. Instead, I bought myself a vibrator. And with it, I can accomplish in 30 minutes what most men do in half a day."

The officers of the Division of Western European Affairs held a luncheon last week at the Cosmos Club in honor of Mr. Theodore J. Marriner, Counsellor of the Embassy at Paris and former chief of the Division. Consul Robert D. Murphy, assigned to the Consulate General at Paris, was also a guest.

Two desks in the Division of Western European Affairs have recently been filled. Consul John H. Morgan came from the Consulate General at Berlin, where he had for some time been in charge of the Commercial office. Mr. Hugh G. Grant comes to the Division from long experience on Capitol Hill, where he had for over six years served as secretary to Senator Hugo L. Black, of Alabama. Before coming to Washington with Senator Black, Mr. Grant had been professor of Political Science at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He is a graduate (A.B.) of Harvard University and (A.M.) of George Washington University. His home is in Birmingham.

Herschel V. Johnson, until recently chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs, Department of State, left on April 8 for his new post as first secretary of the American Embassy at London. On April 5 a farewell dinner was given in his honor by Frederick Hibbard at the 1925 F Street Club. in Washington. Among the guests present were the British Ambassador and Lady Lindsay, the

Minister of Greece and Mme. Simopoulos, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Leland Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Pierrepont Moffat, Mr. and Mrs. Vinton Chapin, Mr. James C. Dunn and Mr. U. Grant Smith.

The monthly luncheon of the Women of the American Foreign Service on April 11 was honored by the presence of Mrs. Roosevelt. The luncheon was held at the Parrot Tea Room Cafe, 1701 20th Street, N. W., and was attended by a large number of ladies. Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the Under Secretary of State, acted as hostess, and among those present were Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, wife of the Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. William R. Castle, wife of the former Under Secretary of State. Mrs. Roosevelt, in a brief address, gave an interesting account of her recent visit to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Mrs. Earl L. Packer was chairman of the committee, assisted by Mrs. Walton C. Ferris, Mrs. Lowell C. Pinkerton, Mrs. Stuart E. Grummon, and Mrs. C. Paul Fletcher. The next luncheon, and the last one for the season, will be held on May 9.

The Department of State Club will meet on the evening of May 5 in honor of the Secretary and Mrs. Hull. Prior to the reception, the noted baritone, Mr. Reinald Werrenrath, will be heard in an interesting group of songs. Dancing will follow the reception. Reserve the date: May 5, 9 p. m., Ball Room, United States Chamber of Commerce.

The Washington Star, in a recent issue, and under the caption of "Fifty Years Ago," quoted a letter received (1884) complaining of the reckless driving in the streets of Washington. The complainant stated that the numerous hacks, herdies and hansomis were "shooting through the streets like so many rockets, and woe to the unfortunate pedestrian who ventures to cross their course," and he added that "this usurpation of the streets by the carriage people is in direct violation of the law, which, in all cases tested in the courts, gives the right of way to pedestrians." It is understood that at that time the police regulations of the District limited the speed of vehicles to six miles an hour between intersections and to four miles an hour at intersections. An informant also states that at one time President Grant was arrested by a colored policeman for speeding, and there was a court decision in regard to another case which provided that reckless driving constituted an act of moral turpitude and the offender was subject to a jury trial!

On the Course of Events

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



STATEMENT issued at the White House on March 25 announced the successful conclusion of the mediation between representatives of management and of labor in the automobile industry, in which the President himself had taken an active part. In-

asmuch as the further development of industrial relations in the United States seems destined to play a vital part in our social experience over the next few years, the basis on which the threatened strike was averted deserves some detailed attention. Defining the much disputed labor clause (Section 7a) of the Industrial Recovery Act as meaning that

"(a) Employees have the right to organize in a group or groups; (b) when such group or groups are organized they can choose representatives by free choice, and such representatives must be received collectively and thereby seek to straighten out disputes and improve conditions of employment. (c) Discrimination against employees because of their labor affiliations or for any other unfair or unjust reason is barred."

the statement proceeds to announce that in applying this definition to the automobile industry it is established that the employers will bargain collectively "with the freely chosen representatives of groups" without discrimination in any way on account of union labor affiliation, and if the employees organize themselves into more than one group "each bargaining committee shall have total membership pro-rata to the number of men each member represents." A special board consisting of a representative of labor, a representative of industry, and a neutral is set up to make final and binding decisions on all questions of representation, discharge and dismissal, for which purpose it is to have access "to all payrolls and to all lists of claimed employee representation" (points which have been the center of controversy in recent industrial disputes). Terming this arrangement "a new course in social engineering in the United States," the President expressed the hope "that this system may develop into a kind of works council in industry in which all groups of employees, whatever may be their choice of organization or form of representation, may participate in joint conferences with their employers," an aim

which he stated to be shared by the industry.

The announcement further stated that the government itself "favors no particular union or particular form of employe organization or representation," its only duty being "to secure absolute and uninfluenced freedom of choice without coercion, restraint or intimidation from any source," while on the other hand

"The industry understands that in reduction or increases of force, such human relationships as married men with families shall come first and then seniority, individual skill and efficient service. After these factors have been considered no greater proportion of outside union employes similarly situated shall be laid off than of other employes."

Dr. Leo Wolman of Columbia University, chairman of the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA and a member of the National Labor Board, was appointed neutral member of the special board which has been proceeding to adjust outstanding disputes in the industry with a mixed measure of success so far. The settlement itself appears to be typical of New Deal compositions, in that it has averted immediate conflict by means of a compromise in general terms on all vital points of dispute, from the company union to the closed shop, the exact significance of which may be expected to develop in the course of its detailed application in a manner which will probably fit more suitably into the unfolding national scene of which it will form a part than would be likely in the case of any elaborate arrangement worked out in detailed, dogmatic and doctrinaire fashion.

During the negotiations leading to this settlement the President was called upon to, and did successfully request the deferment, pending investigation by an impartial board to be appointed by him, of a strike of longshoremen on the Pacific Coast which would have tied up all shipping on the coast. Mean-

while negotiations were proceeding between operators and miners in the bituminous coal industry of the Appalachian region for a new agreement to replace the one expiring on April first. An agreement reached on March 30 instituting a seven-hour day, thirty-five hour week and an increase in the daily basic wage from \$4.60 to \$5.00 was made uniformly ap-



plicable to the entire industry as a part of the Coal Code on April 1, the thirty-sixth anniversary of the establishment of the eight-hour day in bituminous coal mining. The general application of



this agreement under the powers of the Recovery Act has been attended by some initial confusion and controversy in some fields, particularly with respect to the question of wage differentials for the Southern regions.

The efforts to settle the railway pay question have not met equal success. In a statement dated March 30 the Coordinator of Railroads, Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, to whom the issue had been referred for mediation with a view to obtaining agreement upon the President's compromise proposal of a continuance of the status quo to the end of the year with provision for the NRA minimum rates of pay, declared that while the existing differences of opinion were not irreconcilable, he could not compose them "as long as there is possibility of appeal to higher authority." The issue accordingly awaits the return of the President from southern waters, inasmuch as it is not critical either from the point of time or of procedure, for which there is ample provision under the Railway Labor Act.

A number of voluntary increases in wage rates have recently been announced, including a general ten per cent increase at the steel plants and a similar increase by the General Electric Company, following the example previously set in the automobile industry but without reduction in the average working week as announced in the latter. The partial restoration of Federal Government salaries and veterans' compensation also calls for mention, passed

by Congress over the President's veto at the end of March—an action promptly followed by passage by a heavy majority in the House of Representatives of the bill to empower the President to negotiate reciprocal tariff arrangements.

Against the wage increases must, however, be set the posting of increased steel prices for the second quarter of 1934, followed by the announcement of price increases for a number of makes of automobiles: the automobile industry has been the chief factor in the sustained level in steel mill activity at around 45 per cent of capacity. These increases followed the publication of the Federal Trade Commission's report, in response to a Senate resolution, concerning operations in the steel industry under the NRA code. According to a press summary of the report, the Commission found

"that domination of policies in the steel industry under the code had been placed in control of the major units; that sharp price increases and price fixing had followed, and that the industry was seeking to find in the code legality for practices which the commission had outlawed as opposed to the maintenance of fair competition."

notably the basing-point system of prices against which the Commission had issued an order in the famous "Pittsburgh plus" case in 1924, and the "open-price" method of announcing quotations in advance with a ten-day waiting period. On March 28 the Secretary of Commerce announced that price changes and policies and their effect on the recov-



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, VALETTA, MALTA

Left to right: Clerk Robert Engerer, Consul Mason Turner, Messenger Joseph Fabri, Vice Consul Coke S. Rice, and Clerk Anthony Zammit. This photograph was taken on the 20th anniversary of the entry into the service of Messenger Joseph Fabri, and it is interesting to note that Mr. Fabri's father served as a messenger in the Consulate for forty years before his son succeeded him in the same position.



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cry program were to be studied by a Cabinet committee composed of the Attorney General and the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor. More recently the National Emergency Council announced the prospective organization under it of a consumers' board affiliated with the Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA and the Consumers' Council of the AAA with a view to the experimental formation of 112 local consumers' councils to be charged with analyzing the effect of price changes on consumers and the reaction on business, and subsequently perhaps with the direct handling of price complaints.

Looking toward the more effective enforcement of the codes of fair competition, there have appeared: (1) on March 14 an executive order requiring bidders on government contracts not merely to comply with their codes, as provided by an order of August 10, but to file a certificate with their bids stating that they are complying and will continue to comply with whatever codes of fair competition are applicable to them, the same requirement being exacted of subcontractors and contracts let out for projects to which the Federal Government contributes financial assistance by loan or grant; (2) a subsequent decision by the Controller General upholding this requirement over other requirements governing the award of contracts to "the lowest bidder"; and (3) reorganization of the complex National Recovery Administration.

At the close of March the CWA was terminated after having spent about one billion dollars since the middle of November, eighty per cent from Federal funds and the remainder from local sources, seventy-five per cent for wages and twenty-five per cent for materials, in the employment, at the peak, of four million of the unemployed. CWA payrolls had already been cut down to about two million workers, who were transferred to the new Emergency Works Administration. The latter differs from the CWA mainly in that it will be administered largely by local authorities, which will give work on the basis of need. (a person in need being defined as "a person with no other resources, with no member of his family having a job, and who, unless he gets a job, can't pay his rent or buy food"). Federal expenditures on the new EWA, for which 600 millions of dollars remain available, are expected to average twenty millions a week compared with the CWA average of fifty millions. The EWA is one of the three phases of the new emergency relief system now in process of organization, and relates essentially to urban relief; the other phases relate to relief in non-urban areas and to encouraging the migration of the destitute from areas—such as worn-out mining districts—where there is no prospect of reemployment to areas where they may

be reestablished on a new economic basis. Commitments are also being made out of federal relief funds for emergency unemployment relief to teachers, for the purpose of keeping schools open in rural areas.

The Federal Reserve Board's indices of business activity for February, 1934, show an encouraging continuance of the increase in activity since November, particularly in an upward movement in factory employment and payrolls. February data, with January's in parentheses, for the indices quoted in previous reviews show: production of manufactures (77) 79; factory employment (72) 75; factory payrolls (53) 59; department store sales (69) 70; construction contracts awarded (49) 45. The American Federation of Labor's estimate of unemployment at the end of February was slightly below 11.4 millions (including the 3.5 millions employed in the CWA, PWA and CCC as "unemployed"), indicating a reemployment of more than 300,000 during the month, contrary to the February trend since 1929. This reemployment was found in the heavy industries—building and metal trades, building material industries, and the railroads—as well as in the consumer industries.

Emergency expenditures by the Federal Government had at the end of March not yet begun to catch up on the estimates of the budget message: they totalled 450 million dollars in March as against 447 in February and 808 in January. For the first quarter ordinary expenditures totalled 521 millions or close to one-half of the 1,155 millions projected in the budget message for the first six months of 1934, but the total of 1,705 millions for emergency expenditures in the first three months of 1934 is just about one quarter of the 6,792 millions projected for the six-month period. Of course the heavier rate of emergency expenditure may be deferred until after the end of the current fiscal year.

In consequence of this rate of emergency expenditure, the Treasury's cash balance has remained at the high level of more than two billions in addition to the increment from devaluation of the dollar, while the public debt rose during March only from 26,052 to 26,158 millions. The latest major Treasury offering involves no new borrowing: it consists of an offer made early in April to exchange new $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent twelve year bonds for about one quarter of a billion dollars in three per cent notes maturing on May 2 and for the billion dollars remaining unconverted of the $4\frac{1}{4}$ Fourth Liberty Bonds called for conversion on October 15 as of April 15, 1934, in the sum of 1,875 millions. Only 872 millions of these were presented last October in response to the offer then made of new twelve year bonds carrying $4\frac{1}{4}$ for one year and $3\frac{1}{4}$ thereafter.



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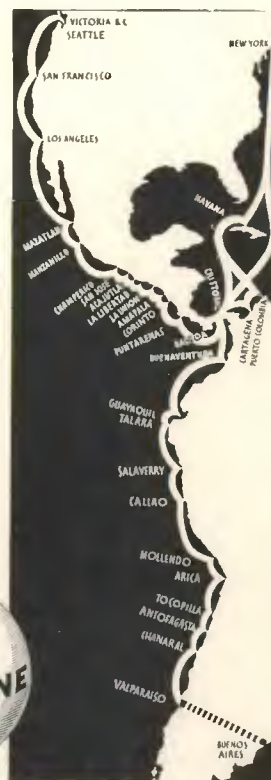
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BUDAPEST AND EDINBURGH

Budapest has been classified (I think by Baedeker) as the fourth most beautiful city of Europe. Whether Edinburgh is included in the four I do not know but if not it merits consideration.

To a remarkable degree the two have many points in common which afford a basis for comparison. The hills of Buda, crowned by the old Palace of the Hapsburgs, overlook the Danube river and modern Pest which lies beyond. Edinburgh Castle, standing in towering dignity on the top of a steep crag, overlooks a broad canyon and the new Edinburgh with its spacious, clean streets.

Through this canyon run railway traffic but it is screened by trees, shrubbery and flowers so that, but for the occasional clouds of steam, one would never suspect the railroad yards. Budapest, although great care has been taken to beautify the banks of the river, cannot hide the ugly barges with their unromantic freight and the unsightly disorder that characterizes the handling of merchandise at a terminal. On the other hand, the graceful spans of several suspension bridges give an esthetic value that is denied Edinburgh.

Both have charms that well repay the visitor. Both have had the good taste to mitigate the unsightliness inseparable from the requirements of modern commerce.

One of the most attractive restaurants I have ever seen is the Wedgewood Room of the P. C. T. Theatre in Edinburgh. Those who love the chaste, almost too perfect grace of the wedgewood designs will find here, where they ornament each wall panel and pillar in tasteful profusion, a blue and white garden of delight.

But nowhere else, perhaps, may one enjoy—if one cares for that kind of music—such perfection of melancholy gypsy art as is to be heard in the Spolarich Kavehaz in Budapest—nor so cheap.

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A man who believed he knew all about parrots undertook to teach what he thought to be a young mute bird to say "Hello!" in one lesson. Going up to the cage he repeated that word in a clear voice for several minutes, the parrot paying not the slightest attention. At the final "Hello" the bird opened one eye, gazed at the man, and snapped out "Line's busy!"—*Christian Science Monitor*.



TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of May, 1924)

The issue of May, 1924, consisted of 32 pages, exactly one-half the number of pages of the present issue.

The opening article by Frank P. S. Glassey, Vice Consul at Helsingfors (who resigned January 9, 1929), was entitled "A Contrast in Light and Shade," and described the winters "silent and subdued, white and ghost-like, austere and forbidding, yet with its moments of relaxation," and then the summers when "sports flourish and thrive," and an almost endlessly bright sky makes possible a worship of nature.

Consul James B. Stewart sent from the files of the Consulate at Tampico a copy of a letter from P. T. Barnum, at Bridgeport, Conn., dated August 9, 1882, saying that he desired consular assistance in forming a collection of "all the uncivilized races in existence," as he proposed "to add this 'Congress of Nations' to the other attractions of our Great Show without extra charge."

Consul Lucien Memminger gave a brief but interesting history of the Bordeaux Consulate, which had at that date just moved into new quarters, 27 Cours du Pavés des Chartrons.

"Cooperation in Preparation of Reports" gave the full text of the Executive Order of April 4, 1924, and the instruction issued thereunder prescribing a definite plan for giving due credit in all cases where the material supplied by one officer is utilized by another.

"A Trip to a Galician Round-Up," by Henry T. Wilcox, at Vigo, Spain, described the annual round-up of the wild, hardy ponies which roam the barren mountains of the Spanish coast to the north of the Portuguese frontier.

The gem-cutting and cheap jewelry industry at Idar-Obersheim was the subject of an article by Francis J. Dyer, of Coblenz. The twin cities are quite modern in appearance despite the fact that the basic industry was established in the Middle Ages. Today, however, the most improved appliances are in use, and electricity is the motive power. Here are manufactured synthetic stones so closely resembling the real thing that sometimes an expert finds it difficult to distinguish between them.

"Like Shifting Sands" was the title of an article reprinted from the *Times Picayune* of New Orleans. It said that it was impossible to read a list of consular changes without one's imagination being thrilled over the intriguing places to which officers were being sent, the weird shifts that were made, and the juggling of men from tropics to arctics, from wilderness to metropolis, from savage lands to civilization, and back again. "Yes," it said, "it's the life!"

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A Skeleton

By A. NONYMOUSE, *Snipepatam, India*

IT all happened on a bund. A bund? Yes, a bund is a narrow ridge separating the paddy fields. As long as paddy has been grown there have been bunds. At least, I suppose this is so, since paddy cannot be grown without water, abundant water, and abundant water will not remain on the land without bunds. A bund is therefore a very ancient thing.

Though bunds were not exactly intended to be walked upon, this is what people have been doing for hundreds of years, possibly thousands of years. Thus bunds serve a double purpose: to hold water in the paddy fields, and to be walked upon.

Bunds are especially useful to snipe hunters—pardon, snipe shooters. Why? Because snipe shooters can walk along the tops of the bunds while the beaters walk through the mud. But I am one of those who walk sometimes on the bund, sometimes in the mud. One must be skilled to walk always on the bund. One must have a keen sense of balance, must one.

There are snakes in the paddy. So also are there snakes on the bunds. Cobras, especially, like the bunds. It is drier there. That is why snipe shooters like the bunds. Snipe shooters do not like cobras; nobody does, unless it is the Hindus. They say the Hindus look upon a cobra as a god and will not harm one in any way; in fact, they say that the Hindus are very kind to cobras, that is, as kind as is compatible with their respective natures. The Hindus are favorably disposed, because one must be kind to a god, but I understand that it is not always possible for the two to coexist in harmony. This

of course, is the snake's fault, or the god's fault, as the case may be.

But, as I was remarking, it all happened on a bund. Today I was walking on a bund, and that is why it all happened. My friend, Buggins by name, is fond of snipe shooting; in fact, during the appropriate season of the year he is crazy about it. During this period it is meat and drink to him. Nothing else matters but the birds. That is why I say he is crazy about

it. I think he is very foolish, because I have a gentle nature, and I do not like to harm harmless creatures, Snipe do me no injury, so why should I do them an injury? God in His great wisdom decreed that all living things should be supplied with food, for which, as a man, I am grateful. Yet He, in His manifold goodness, did not decree that men should prey upon His own harmless creatures, at least not upon snipe. I have tried to impress this upon my friend Buggins, but he only says that I should not think about it. If I thought about it it might upset me. He thinks it is wrong for people to

upset themselves. I am inclined to agree with him.

If I had not said I would go snipe shooting with him today when he said "How about some snipe shooting this afternoon. Old Bean," it could not have happened. Not on a bund at any rate.

As is well known, snipe shooting requires great skill. Whether one holds a bag or uses a gun it is all the same, great skill is required. One must be constantly on the alert, the gun (we hunt with guns in India, not bags) held just so, the feet must tread softly but firmly, and the





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mind must be concentrated on the task at hand. When the beaters yell "mark" or "Sahib" or something else and the flutter of wings is heard the eyes, the mind, the arms, the forefinger, the body and the legs must be synchronized just so, that is, quickly and accurately and gracefully, then the trigger yields to pressure—and down comes the bird. This is so only if the directions have been followed. I mean the directions of the bird.

It was while I was engaged in these manifold though simultaneous operations that it happened. As I shot at the bird I stubbed my big toe. Instantly there was a sharp pain, like the prick of a needle. Instantly I was in the air. Before coming down, my mind wandered to cobras. I shuddered and thought: Am I, at last, bitten? Must

I die here and now, so young in years and full of hope and dreams? A tragedy! Dust to dust, how disgusting to end life so, just so, at so tender an age. My wife and children—their dear hearts filled so suddenly with sorrow, grief unspeakable. Who will provide for them? No, never, not another man! My wife loves me and me alone. She will die heartbroken, and so will the dear children. Better that way than the other. But she will first see me to my grave. She will put a flower on me and will weep, ycs, grief unspeakable. The children, each will drop a tear on their dear papa. Then the coffin will be closed softly—Away, Oh mortal man; arise, Oh immortal Soul! Dust to dust, how disgust - -

At this moment my feet touched earth (it was really mud) again. I rose to full height—

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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after looking carefully at the ground—and shouted, with the gun in one hand and the other raised to the blue skies: “No, by the hairy face of Jephthah, I am a man! I will not die, not yet at any rate. I am young, my wife is beautiful. Live I must! No other man shall provide for her. No, Sir, not yet at any rate.”

I then looked down at my toe. There was a hole in my shoe, so I could see it plainly. It was sticking through the mud. I thought I could see a slight touch of blood on it. My friend Buggins was now at my side. Frantically he inquired the cause of this courageous demonstration.

“See that toe,” exclaimed I. “That toe has been bitten by a cobra. Give me a knife—or will you suck it?”

Buggins said he would give me a knife.

During his frenzied efforts to find his knife Buggins espied something on the bund. Instantly he was calmed. A serene look came over his face. “Ah, young man,” said he, “you are saved—saved. Look at that, look at that, will you! Thank God for His bountiful mercies.”

I looked. All I saw was a long, bleached skeleton of a snake.

That was all that happened.

AN AFRICAN SAFARI: HUNTING RHINOCEROS

(Continued from page 235)

Although lions and leopards are a menace to livestock in some sections of East Africa, in common opinion buffaloes are more dangerous to man and they have killed two white hunters in recent months. The man who hunts dangerous game with camera also takes chances, as evidenced by the following, from the *East African Standard* of January 6, 1934: “Capt. Crookshank was able to get several good photos. Unfortunately, he was not content with these, and approached so close to the herd that one elephant winded him, and charged, and, catching him with its trunk, flung him to the ground with such violence that he was killed instantaneously. It all happened so quickly that his two companions, though armed, could do nothing to prevent the tragedy.”

When all think alike, no one thinks very much.

WALTER LIPPMANN.

Nothing is particularly hard if you divide it into small jobs.—HENRY FORD.



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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	
March	
James W. Gantenbein, from Santo Domingo, on leave at Tuekaloe, N. Y.	17
Benjamin Thaw, Jr., from Oslo, on leave at Pittsburgh, Pa. Returning to Oslo April 11	17
John M. Cabot, from Rio de Janeiro, on leave at Boston until April 14	17
Peter H. A. Flood, from Mexico City, on leave at Arlington, Mass. Sailing from New York, March 25	19
Coert du Bois, from Naples, on leave in Washington; sailing from New York April 3	21
Allan Dawson, from Bogota, Colombia, on leave for 60 days	21
Honorable Norman Armour, from Port-au-Prince, Haiti; on leave at Princeton	21
Lynn W. Franklin, from Amoy, China; on leave at Fredericksburg, Va. Sailing for Barcelona, May 9	23
Marvin A. Derriek (Archive Collator), from Istanbul; on leave for 60 days at Wewaka, Okla.	24
Leon Dominian, from Stuttgart; on leave in New York	26
Sheridan Talbott, from Prague; on leave in Washington, returning to post latter part of May	26
Robert D. Murphy, from Paris; returning to post about April 20	26
George C. Cobb, from St. John's, Nfld.; leaving for Americus, Ga., on leave	26
Theodore A. Xanthaky, from Rio de Janeiro; in Washington until April 14	26
Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., from Lima, Peru; in Washington until March 31, sailing for new post at Copenhagen April 11	28
William B. Douglass, Jr., from Malaga; on leave in Washington	28
Glenn A. Abbey, from Caracas; in Washington until April 6-7	30
Paul C. Hutton, from Bombay; on leave in Washington	30
Iris E. Saunders, from Geneva; on leave at Portland, Oregon, until June 1	30
F. C. Fornes, Jr., from Sao Paulo, Brazil; on leave for 60 days at Buffalo, N. Y.	
April	
Donald D. Edgar, from Habana; sailing for Cuba, April 5	2
George V. Allen, from Shanghai. On leave in Durham, N. C.	2
Gilson G. Blake, from Geneva; on leave in Baltimore; sailing for Geneva, May 9	3
John D. Johnson, from Hamilton, Ont. In Washington for four days	3
Samuel W. Honaker, from Glasgow, on leave	4

Charles L. DeVault, from Yokohama; in Washington until April 9; sailing for Paris, April 11	4
Orlando H. Massie, from Halifax, N. S. Sailing from New York for Halifax, April 6	5
Norris B. Chipman, from Riga, Latvia; detailed to the Department	
Benjamin Muse, from Montevideo; resigned from the Service. Permanent address, "Dunedin," Petersburg, Va.	7
Fredrick W. Baldwin, from Barbados; leaving New York, April 14, for Habana	9
William H. Beck, from Ottawa; in Washington for two days	10
Dayle C. McDonough, from Bombay; has been on leave and now sailing for post April 17	11
North Winship, from Copenhagen; on leave for 60 at home in Macon, Ga. Returning to Washington early in June	11
John Cochran Pool, from Buenos Aires; on leave at Middletown, Del.	11
Sidney E. O'Donoghue, from Berlin; on leave at Emmitsburg, Md.	12

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.)

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GILBERT GROSVENOR, Editor

March 23, 1934.

Editor, The American Foreign Service Journal,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ingram:

That poem on the "AMCONSUL," on page 150 of the March number of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is as clever a piece of writing as I have seen in a long time. I wish the author had signed his or her name. It is too good to remain of anonymous authorship.

I also enjoyed in the same number the article "Transport by Air in the United States." I find every number very readable and instructive.

Sincerely yours,

GILBERT GROSVENOR.

COST OF ENTERTAINING REDUCES INCOME TAX

Consul Edwin Schoenrich, Santiago de Cuba, sent in the following news item taken from the *Habana American News* and asks "would the JOURNAL's tax expert care to give an opinion on the status of expenses of entertaining incurred in the Foreign Service?"

New York, April 5. Sidney Blackmer, stage and screen star, was granted a deduction of \$1,687 from the gross amount of his income tax return for 1927 because of expenses incurred in entertaining, he held, was necessary in order to "promote publicity and his own availability as a star."

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