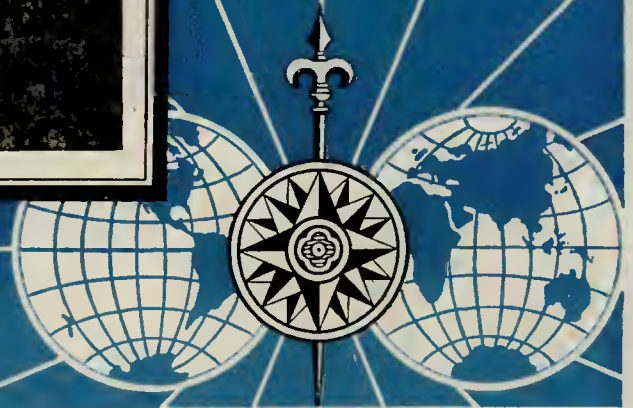


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JUNE, 1934

No. 6

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CONTENTS

COVER PICTURE: KARLUV TYN, CZECHOSLO-  
VAKIA (See also page 300)

	PAGE
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT—DIPLOMAT <i>By Corinne Reid Frazier</i> .....	285
A NEW ERA IN TRANSPORTATION <i>By Henry S. Villard</i> .....	289
PROWLING <i>By Coert du Bois</i> .....	292
BASQUE CONTRIBUTIONS TO MACELLAN'S HIS- TORIC VOYAGE <i>By William E. Chapman</i> .....	295
NATIONALITY OF BRITISH MARRIED WOMEN ...	297
"PRACTICAL LIBERALISM" <i>The Secretary Speaks on the New Deal</i> ...	298
RESIGNATION OF THE EDITOR .....	299
NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT .....	301
SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL <i>By L. B. B.</i> .....	303
NEWS FROM THE FIELD .....	304
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES .....	308
TEN YEARS AGO .....	310
BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES .....	311
IN MEMORIAM .....	311
LATINS TRIM ETONS AT BASEBALL .....	312
RECREATIONS IN PARIS .....	313
A QUIET DAY WITH THE PRESS <i>By M. J. McDermott</i> .....	314
A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF—REVIEW OF "ON OUR WAY" <i>By Cyril Wynne</i> .....	316
HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER .....	318
PROPOSED RETURN OF HISTORIC MACE TO CAN- ADA .....	319
INSULL EXTRADITION .....	320
STUDY IN ORANGE <i>By Robert Janz</i> .....	321
ON THE COURSE OF EVENTS <i>By Henry L. Deimel, Jr.</i> .....	323
IN THE SHADOW OF THE SOUTH POLE—AND THE POORHOUSE <i>By Carlos C. Hall</i> .....	331
VISITING OFFICERS .....	336

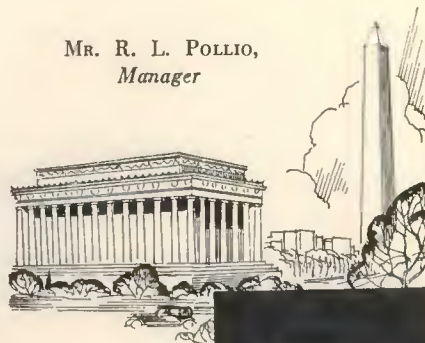
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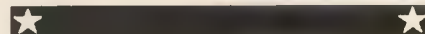
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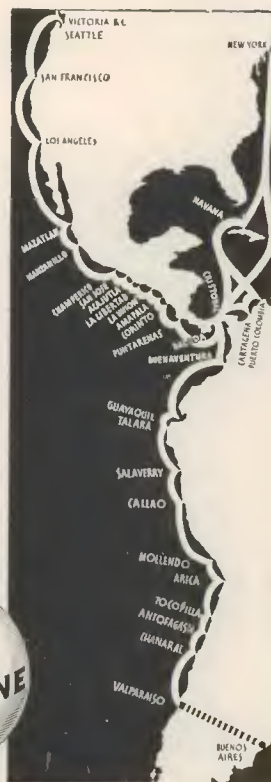
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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

American Express Company .....	329
American Security and Trust Company .....	309
Appleton and Cox, Inc. ....	310
Bacardi .....	325
Baltimore Mail Line .....	318
Brewood .....	335
Cathay Hotel—Shanghai .....	325
Choiseul, Hotel de France et—Paris .....	325
Continental Hotel—Paris .....	325
Dunapalota Hotel—Budapest .....	325
Federal Storage Company .....	322
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company .....	284
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Export Company .....	315
Grace, W. R., and Company .....	282
Harris and Ewing .....	335
Hungaria Hotel—Budapest .....	325
Huntington Press .....	282
Lafayette Hotel .....	331
Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company .....	310
Martinique Hotel .....	321
Mayflower Hotel .....	281
Merchants Transfer and Storage Company .....	333
Metropole Hotel—Shanghai .....	325
Middleton, Mrs. Lewis .....	310
Munson Steamship Lines .....	311
National Geographic Magazine .....	317
New Yorker Hotel .....	II Cover
Pagani's Restaurant—London .....	325
Palace-Ambassadeurs Hotel—Rome .....	325
Pan-American Airways, Inc. ....	321
Park Lane Hotel—London .....	325
Plaza Hotel .....	313
Powhatan Hotel .....	335
Ritz Hotel—Mexico City .....	325
Rockefeller Center .....	III Cover
Savoy-Plaza Hotel .....	313
Sea Captains' Shop—Shanghai .....	325
Security Storage Company of Washington .....	309
Socony-Vacuum Corporation .....	327
Strasbourg, Restaurant Brasserie de—Marseilles .....	325
Terminus Hotel—Marseilles .....	325
Tyner, E. J. ....	333
Underwood Elliott Fisher Company .....	283
United Fruit Company .....	331
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company .....	282
United States Lines .....	311
von Zielinski, Carl M. J. ....	282
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel .....	IV Cover
Willard Hotel .....	319
Woodward and Lothrop .....	320

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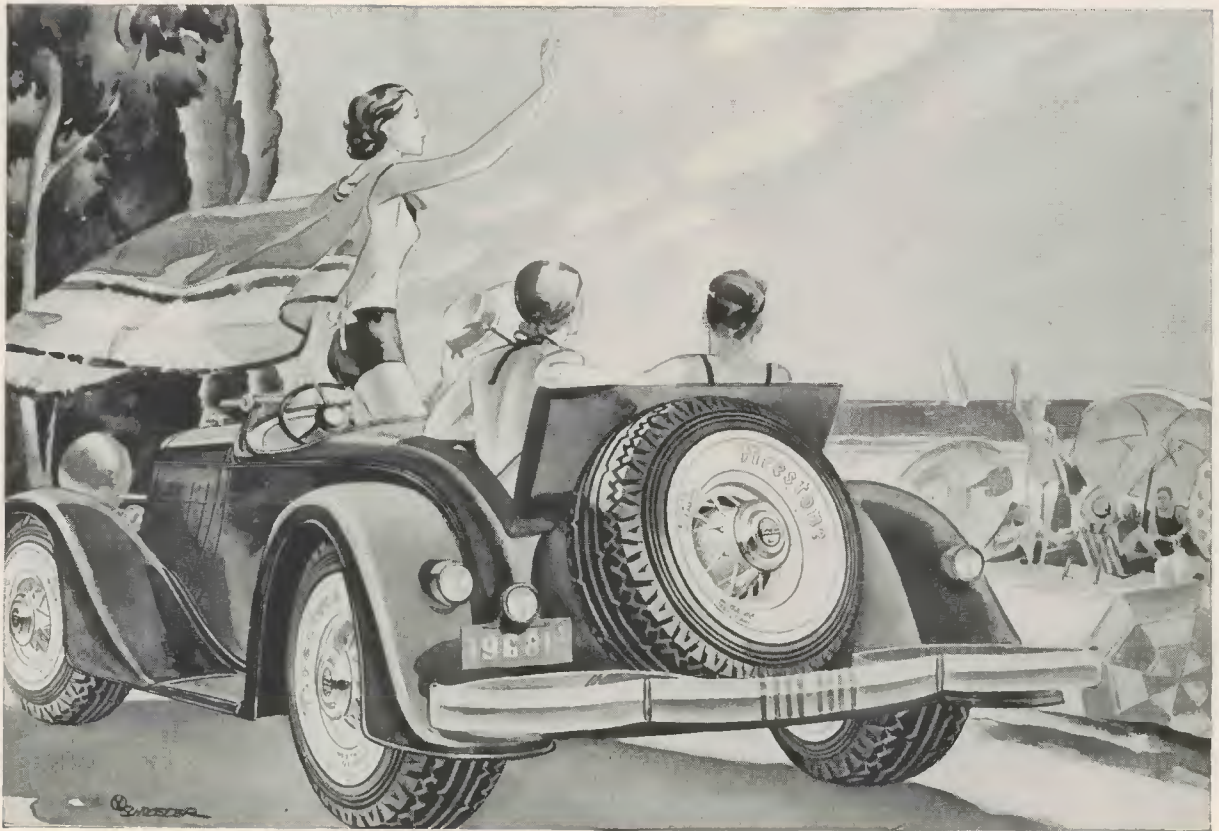
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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. XI, No. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1934

## Eleanor Roosevelt - Diplomat

By CORINNE REID FRAZIER

WHEN Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced that she would receive members of the press for weekly conferences at the White House, hands, figuratively, were lifted in horror at the mere thought of such a contact.

No President's wife had ever spoken directly to the press—that is, for direct quotation. No First Lady had ever granted so much as one interview during her occupation of the famous mansion on Pennsylvania Avenue. Yet, here was a White House mistress proposing to grant not one, but many interviews—proposing, in fact, to establish regular contact with the fourth estate. Incredible! Most unwise! One shuddered to think of the possibilities . . . . .

Refusing to share either the shudders or the fear that inspired them, Eleanor Roosevelt serenely proceeded with her "incredible" policy.

She would receive the press each Monday morning at eleven o'clock, she announced, and at any other time that circumstances made it seem advisable to grant an interview. One member of each accredited daily and one representative from each of the national news services would be welcome to attend these conferences.

She even held a pre-inaugural conclave—although this was not on the books. It just happened, as a lot of things happen in Mrs. Roosevelt's life.

That incident served, at the outset, to reveal Eleanor Roosevelt to "her press" as the supreme diplomatist that she is. It was during the rush of last-minute arrangements on the evening of March 3rd, while numerous friends and political advisors were calling at the President-elect's suite in the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, that Mrs. Roosevelt, bowing out some dignitary, noticed a group of newspaperwomen keeping vigil outside her door.

It was nearly ten o'clock, and they looked a trifle weary, but determined—they were there to "cover" as much of her activities as they could.

With the most natural cordiality in the world, Mrs. Roosevelt stepped through her doorway and greeted the reporters.

"Do come inside," she said. "I didn't know you were waiting out there." And she ushered them into a flower filled sitting room where, with the utmost informality, she held her first Washington press conference. That same note of informality has pervaded them ever since.

Her initial meeting with the press was not many minutes old before the correspondents learned one rule, stated tactfully, but in no uncertain terms.

A question was put to Mrs. Roosevelt concerning Mr. Roosevelt's opinion on some political subject. With a smile that was graciousness itself, Mrs. Roosevelt replied,

"You had better ask my husband that." Then she added, "I think we had better understand each other thoroughly right from the beginning, on this one point. I can at no time answer questions for my husband—or about him."

To persist in asking such questions, we gathered, would result in the permanent withdrawal of the offending scribe from the conference group.

Thus was the law laid down, pleasantly, but with no less firmness behind the words which have been respected to the letter. To rob the incident of any personal sting, she smiled directly at the one who put the query, as she asked, "Is there anything you would like to know about my plans?"

\* \* \*

Mrs. Roosevelt's weekly conferences are a liberal education, no more through the subjects brought up by the correspondents than for the ideas originating



from the First Lady herself, who couples a keen news sense with the most remarkable fund of general knowledge it has been my privilege—and that of others far better informed than I—to encounter.

A philosopher once remarked that a man's wisdom is not to be measured in terms of what he knows—but in terms of the scope of his *sources of knowledge*. Judged by this standard, Eleanor Roosevelt is one of the "wise men" of her age. She has been described by many who know her well as "the most intelligent woman in America." She is much more than this. She has used her intelligence to develop a system of fact-gathering which places her on the higher plane of scholar and savant—rare individual in this hit-or-miss age!

A wide and varied range of subjects is discussed in her Monday morning sessions with the press. A much wider range is brought to her attention in the other of her multiple activities. Yet, she has never been known to be wholly without an answer to any query put to her. If she lacks information on a subject, she tactfully postpones discussion of it until she finds time to reach out to one of the countless sources of information she has at her fingertips—and acquire an intelligent background. Her

knowledge and understanding of economic and social questions is a continual source of amazement to those who know the details of her crowded life, and wonder when she finds the necessary time to inform herself so thoroughly.

Mrs. Roosevelt speaks with utter frankness at all times. Often, she speaks "off the record," in order to give the press the proper background for a statement she is about to make, or to make clear her reason for not responding to some query. Her "off the record" comments are not for publication and, with one notable exception, have been observed faithfully as such by her hearers. When, once, through an unfortunate error, one scribe failed to omit the "off the record" remarks from her story, Mrs. Roosevelt showed her breadth of mind in the graciousness with which she accepted the explanation and apology for an offense which has not since been repeated.

It is the unfailing bigness and generosity of her attitude which has won for her her strongest protection against exploitation and misrepresentation—the deep affection and loyalty of the half-hundred women who are entitled to a seat within the conference circle. The indescribable bond between



MRS. ROOSEVELT RECEIVES THE PRESS



the First Lady and her press has been created by her as unconsciously as one creates body fuel from the air one breathes. For Mrs. Roosevelt is that rare being—an instinctive diplomatist.

There are many people who have an instinct for diplomacy and cultivate it assiduously. There are others who study the effects of a "diplomatic front," and then consciously, painstakingly, acquire it for their own purposes. But, Mrs. Roosevelt, one feels, is diplomatic without thought or calculation—simply because it is a part of her nature to do or say the thing that will be the most considerate of others. Even a refusal from her lips loses its sharp edge—so gently and reasonably is the need for refusal explained.

That is the innermost secret of her charm.

\* \* \*

When told that an article was to be written about Eleanor Roosevelt—diplomat, the lady in question merely smiled deprecatingly and tossed aside the idea with a gesture of her long,



Harris & Ewing

MRS. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

expressive hand. The momentary twinkle flickering in deep blue eyes revealed the inward amusement with which she regards the never-ending flow of character picturizations with which all types of writers are constantly seeking to give to the world some faint reflection of the personality they find so varied in fascination and charm.

One could almost hear her mental chuckle... "So, I'm that, too?".....

She did not even trouble to comment aloud. The subject of Eleanor Roosevelt is not a favorite one with her.

But she has much to say of certain other American diplomats—the members of our Foreign Service, whose responsibility in the maintenance of our friendly relations with the nations of the world she recognizes fully, and whose services to our own citizens, she as one of these citizens who has often had occasion to call upon their good offices, appreciates to the utmost.

"One cannot estimate too highly



MRS. ROOSEVELT WELCOMES PRIME MINISTER RAMSAY MACDONALD TO THE WHITE HOUSE

the importance of the effect our foreign service has upon the attitude of other nations toward us," Mrs. Roosevelt comments. "Our foreign service representatives are called upon often to explain our actions abroad which frequently would otherwise seem incomprehensible over there; also, to interpret for us the attitudes of other nations which we could not possibly understand, save through the medium of that interpretation.

"Their dual task is a difficult one, and the ability with which they accomplish it is the measure of their value to us. They are the interpreters of the American spirit abroad and as such are of vital importance in our international relations."

As a citizen who has traveled extensively abroad, both in a private and official capacity, Mrs. Roosevelt has had frequent occasion to feel grateful to members of our foreign corps in far-away ports for their welcome presence and efficient service in

the performance of those countless routine duties which smooth the way for the often bewildered traveler and give him a sense of security, and a feeling of the power of Uncle Sam's long arm that his brothers at home, so closely within its protecting circle, often fail entirely to appreciate.

"To travelers in foreign countries, there is nothing which means more than to find a helpful and cooperative representative in our consular or diplomatic office," Mrs. Roosevelt declares. "If you have business, they guide you, and if you are merely sightseers, they make your stay much more pleasant.

"The Foreign Service is like a bit of home in the far-away places—ready to welcome you wherever you set your foot ashore. My most recent experiences, during my trip to Puerto Rico, brought home this fact to me. My first welcome always was from some of our representatives, and I found them in every case most courteous and considerate, and anxious to do everything possible to make things agreeable, not only for me, but for my friends.

"It gives you a warm feeling around your heart to step ashore at some foreign port and be greeted by a frank American smile—and a good American handshake. More power to those of our diplomatic and Consular service, who always have that smile waiting—and that hand ready to lend us aid."



International News Photo  
MRS. ROOSEVELT GREETED AT PORT AU PRINCE BY THE PRESIDENT OF HAITI AND HIS SISTER, MADEMOISELLE RESIA VINCENT

# A New Era in Transportation

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*

THINGS are brewing in the transportation industry. On land, on sea and in the air manufacturers are striving to give the public better service, cheaper fares and greater speed, and the competition among carriers is growing steadily keener. We are all familiar with the inroads which bus and airplane transportation have made on the business of the railroads, with the tooth and nail rivalry of steamship companies, and with the ever-increasing use of the private automobile to go places; and we are taking as a matter of course all sorts of refinements in travel comfort deliberately contrived to win our patronage. But that old faithful of modern

means of transport, the railroad, has been chugging along without any apparent attempt to preserve its clientele, with diminishing freight returns and meagre passenger lists, until today it is

BLUNT NOSE  
OF THE U. P.  
TRAIN

faced with the choice of making an answer to the call of the highway and the air or else of pretty nearly going out of business entirely. And the answer is being made—in the United States as well as abroad—in the form of the streamlined train.

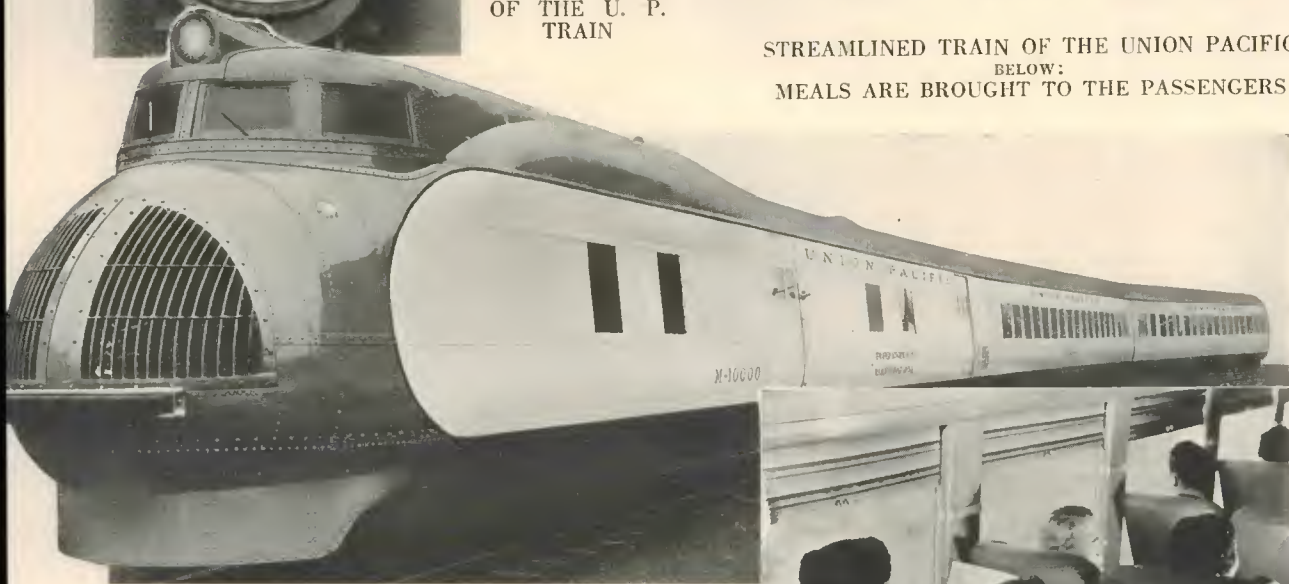
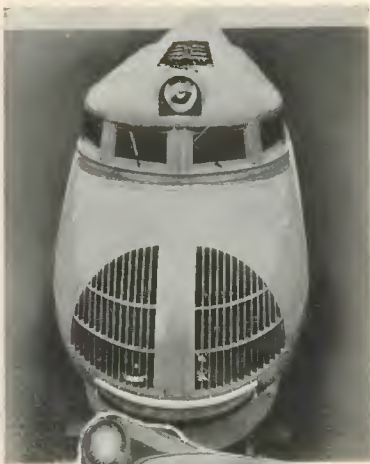
The average conception of an American railway train is, in ninety-nine cases, that of a furiously belching locomotive drawing a string of noisy, pounding cars where the cinders pour in through such windows as can be opened and the atmosphere is either too hot or too cold where they can't. A mile a minute seems like a prodigious effort of speed and the 17 hours and 45 minutes in which the Twentieth Century Limited

STREAMLINED TRAIN OF THE UNION PACIFIC  
BELOW:  
MEALS ARE BROUGHT TO THE PASSENGERS



Photo from  
Chicago,  
Burlington  
and Quincy  
Railroad Co.

THE  
BURLINGTON  
"ZEPHYR"



Photos from Union Pacific Railroad Co.



Photo Courtesy German Tourist Information Office, N. Y.

"THE HANSEATIC EXPRESS" POPULARLY CALLED  
"THE FLYING HAMBURGER"

negotiates the run between Chicago and New York is still the marvel of the rails and the admiration of the schoolboy. That is the picture when you look at the scene as a whole, but beginning with the summer of 1934 it is destined gradually to fade. Coincidentally with the introduction of the streamlined automobile, the streamlined train has made its debut—and the change is going to be nothing less than revolutionary.

Imagine a train in which one rides smoothly and comfortably, in perfectly air-conditioned ears, drawn by an engine burning oil or a distillate compound at the dizzy pace of nearly 100 miles per hour, without drafts, without sun glare, and with meals served at your seat instead of in a crowded, swaying diner. "Tomorrow's train today" is what the Union Pacific calls its new high-speed, lightweight, streamlined train, which made its first public appearance in February of this year and which admirably fills the specifications just mentioned. This three-car unit of aluminum alloy, the first of two orders placed with the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation, bears no more resemblance to its ponderous predecessor of steam engine and plush coaches than the latest tri-motored air transport does to the original Wright biplane. In the first place, its entire weight is equal only to that of one conventional Pullman car and its strength is the same as if it were made of steel. Secondly, it presents an exterior scientifically designed to slash wind resistance to a minimum, where even the vestibule steps are drawn up when the train is in motion. And thirdly, it has been built to cover distance at a pace which will make the crack flyers of the big modern rail systems look as if they were hauling box-cars F. O. B. from Detroit or the early morning load of milk.

Casey Jones would have a hard job to orient himself in the cab of this strange demon of the rails. He might, in fact, think he was in a cross

between the engine room of a powerful yacht and a new-fangled electric trolley, and if he looked at the instrument board in front of his seat he would probably feel that he had

been made the pilot of a transcontinental plane by mistake. Gone is the antiquated boiler, and so is the romantic throttle; gone is the coal-laden tender at the rear. In their place is a 600 h.p. 12-cylinder, distillate-burning motor with electric transmission, capable, it is expected, of pushing up the speedometer to some 110 miles an hour; a dual system of super-brakes, of what is termed a fool-proof type, carries with it a "decelerometer"—the function of which is to equalize brake pressure on every wheel, to admit maximum pressure but to prevent locked wheels. Air, oil, water, fuel, speed and electric gauges are in front of the engineer's eyes, and electric signals afford communication between him and the train crew. No need—in fact no chance—to stick his head out of the cab and wave to small boys on the roadside; through shatter-proof glass at the nose of the train he has an unobstructed view in all directions save behind—and a periscope would probably have been installed for that purpose had it been considered necessary. Windshield wiper, a brilliant fog-piercing headlight, and warn-



Photo Courtesy German Tourist Information Office, N. Y.

THE "FLYING HAMBURGER"



ing signals of siren and electric gong complete the equipment controlling the operation of the train.

Back of the engine is the mail and baggage compartment, and back of that first unit are the two coaches furnishing seats for 116 passengers. No dirt, no drafts, no uncalled-for changes in temperature are possible in the air-conditioned interior; shatter-proof glass of a special formula takes the glare out of the sunlight by day and indirect lighting soothes the eye of the pampered traveler by night. Individual tables installed at each seat upon request are an innovation which does away with the dining car; meals prepared in a buffet kitchen are served from a combination tea-cart and steam table by waiters passing through the aisles, and when the table is cleared it may be used at will as a writing desk. A simple color scheme of blue, with chairs trimmed in aluminum and upholstered in a golden brown tapestry effect, makes the interior more like a sample of modern decorative art than the accustomed coach or Pullman in existence these many years.

Hard on the wheels, or rather the bullet-shaped tail, of the Union Pacific's new pride and joy has come the Burlington "Zephyr," a three-car train of stainless steel turned out in April of this year by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. It is powered by a two-cycle, straight eight, 600 h.p. Diesel engine using non-explosive oil for fuel, and in its make-up and general appearance closely resembles its rival on the Union Pacific. Seats are provided for 72 passengers, the rear half of the last car being a spacious lounge and observation salon. On its test run in New Jersey it streaked over the tracks at 104 miles an hour, proving conclusively that the elimination of "drag" or wind resistance to heavy rolling stock of the typical old-style train is an economy all along the line. Windows are sealed, of course, for air-conditioning and thermostatic control of temperature. All passenger compartments are wired for radio.

The "Zephyr," in its method of construction, makes use of the up-to-date "shot-weld" process of electric welding, wherein its steel plates and parts are secured, not by riveting, but by "shots" of electric current precisely timed. This, it is claimed, results in absolute uniformity in welds which occur as close together as the stitches in a seam, thus obviating fatiguing "play" at the cor-

ners or joints and providing greater resistance to wear and tear on the metal. The stainless steel used as material is said to be characterized by light weight, great ruggedness, high tensile strength and non-corrosive qualities which render painting unnecessary. In appearance the "Zephyr" is like a silver shaft, whereas the Union Pacific's creation of aluminum alloy is painted a canary yellow with trimmings of golden brown. The latter, from a distance, looks something like a caterpillar—except in its velocity of travel.

The rate at which these streamlined juggernauts annihilate distance may be all very well, says the uninitiated observer, but what about safety? The answer to that lies in the use of light weight metal developed in the laboratory, after extensive research, for maximum strength; in the application of new braking principles; and in the low-slung center of gravity which enables the train to hug the rails, gives it requisite balance and tends to avoid side sway when rounding curves. And what about noise and smoothness of ride? That too is taken care of by the introduction of novel structural principles. Careful insulation and trucks designed to incorporate the use of rubber to the fullest possible extent, together with the use of roller bearings, help to cut off the noise and permit conversation in a tone which would be drowned out in an ordinary train careening over the ties at anything above forty miles an hour. The riding quality is vastly improved by achieving "articulation" between the cars; that is to say, the cars are hinged together with only one truck and with closed vestibules between each two cars. The "Zephyr," for instance, has only sixteen wheels altogether, whereas the conventional three-car train would have thirty-six. It will be an unique sensation, to say the least, for American travelers to be spared the terrifying jerks and jolts due to the "slack" between the platforms of an ordinary train.

That the American public is ready—and eager—to be shown the comfort, the conveniences and the

*(Continued to page 328)*



Photo Courtesy Railways of France

THE FRENCH STREAMLINE "AUTOMOTRICE"



## PROWLING

By COERT DU BOIS, *Consul General, Naples*

WHEN a Mediterranean cruise ship slides in and ties up at the Molo Beverello, hundreds of numbered motor cars are waiting. Chauffeurs, excited officials and fachini are talking ninety strokes to the minute in incomprehensible dialect. You go aboard with the Capo della Pubblica Sicurezza of the Port looking for the American citizen who has gone crazy or lost her passport, or both, that you got a wireless about.

The tourists are huddled about in groups with glazed eyes, looking like an "abandon ship" drill, grasping their printed orders of the day in one hand and their passports in the other. Rushing from group to group are sweating cruise directors shouting, "A Group file out first! Take cars numbers 1 to 63 for the Amalfi drive! B Group to the left for the Pompeii and Vesuvius trips! C Group does a tour of the city including the Museum, the Aquarium and San Martino! D Group, independent action!" The Groups hump their shoulders and file off, D Group only looking

relieved and going back to the bar. That isn't the way I like to see Naples.

I prefer to prowl down through the worst parts of Old Naples (or best, to my mind) and sit in at a table in front of a wine shop and pass the time of day with the citizenry of the quarter. Or poke through the sacristy of an old church out into the cloister and garden behind where you may run on to a tomb-statue of a Knight in chain mail dating back to the 1300's. Or ramble through a fish market at night lit by torches and see the weird looking fish—some with Christmas-tree-size colored electric light bulbs in their eye-sockets splatted out on marble booths the fronts of which are carved with most extraordinary fishing scenes. Or eat a fresh cooked "pizza"—a Neapolitan bannock the shape and consistency of a small felt chair-seat with dabs of tomato and anchovies and mozzarella cheese and garlic on top of it—at an iron table on the sidewalk in front of a "pizzeria." Or take a very smelly suburban trolley out to the west of the town and poke around in any one of the several Roman military tunnels that the Emperor Augustus cut through the ridges that lie between his old villa on the Posillipo Point and the Roman naval base at Misenum.

You take the Piazza Mercato down near the Port and just inside the old Angevin walls—or where they used to be—where Conradin, the Hohenstaufen heir to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, was beheaded in 1268 and Mas'aniello set up his court of



FISHING BOAT, NAPLES

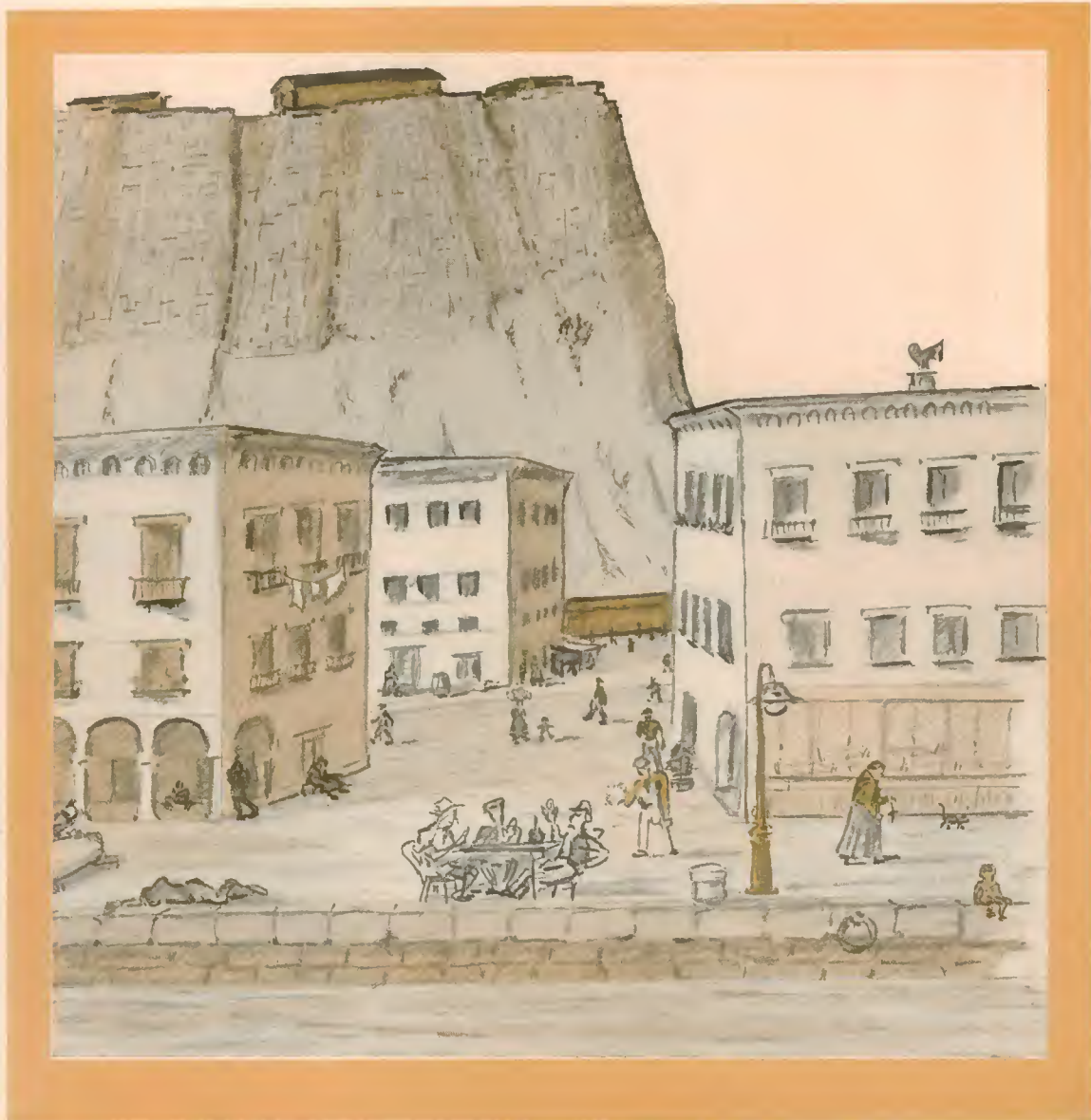
Coert du Bois



beggars after his successful revolution in 1647. As you wander through a narrow street leading to it you pass a heroic-size Greek marble female head (with no nose) on a short lava column planted by a house wall. No one knows how old it is or where it came from but it is called the Cap'o Napoli and local public opinion will not permit its removal to the Museum or anywhere else or misfortune to Naples will follow.

Just beyond an arch over the street in which is

one of these ancient one-handed clocks with a beautiful majolica face is the inconspicuous entrance of the small dingy church of San Giovanni a Mare. In the floor to the right of the altar is a grating under which is a human skull not in very good condition. It seems this was just a spare skull found when they were digging some kind of a foundation near the church some 300 odd years ago and they packed it over and put it in the floor of the church. Passers-by have dropped a casual prayer over it ever since,



SANTA LUCIA BASIN

Coert du Bois



the accumulated effect of which through the centuries has prayed it out of Purgatory and into Heaven. Therefore the soul of this unknown is now among the elect. Every Tuesday after morning mass, the women of the quarter, mostly fish mongers' wives, hold their own Litany over this skull. You can buy a short fat candle for two lire and sit in. The Mis-

tress of Ceremonies, a hard looking old girl, starts a sort of a chant, rocking back and forth, and the rest join in. Requests and petitions may be proffered by any participant but they have to be sung in a high nasal voice and in the lowest Neapolitan dialect. You can ask for a baby or relief from stomach trouble or a bigger and better husband or more luck with the fishing or anything you like. The Saint who used to wear the skull is supposed to pass these requisitions along to General Headquarters.

Tracing out the old city walls takes you through some interesting quarters. The Via Mezzaeunone (street of the Half Cannon—whatever that was) used to be the ditch outside the first Greek wall around the ancient city of Neopolis. A bit of the old wall is still there surrounded by an iron paling—big blocks of trachite cut to a hair and fitted together without mortar. High up on a house front in this street is a stone plaque on which is carved a likeness of Nicolo Pesce, a Neapolitan demi-god whose body was covered with scales like a eel and whose feet finished off in fish tails instead



PORTA CAPUANA

Coert du Bois

of toes. Charles of Anjou threw Nicolo off the Posillipo cliff once to see how the pillars that held up Sicily were standing the strain. He was underwater a week and then came back and said the middle one was cracking. He started on his last undersea job about 1350 A. D. but got caught in the river that runs beneath all the seas and hasn't gotten back

yet. The Neapolitans expect him any day now.

Best preserved and best looking of all the old gates is the Porta Capuana, the northeast bastion of the Angevin wall. It has two flanking towers, loopholes for arrow and arquebus fire, and a horrible Baroque marble virgin and St. Gennaro (or somebody) planted on what was the main battlement. Outside along what used to be the road to Capua is a sort of Thieves' Market where at little booths you can buy, if you have need of them, mouse traps or toy balloons or Japanese rubber dolls or screw drivers or electric light bulbs. Further on there is an entrancing fish market with octopus and shrimps and eels and all manner of curiously shaped fish tastefully displayed. It is here that the Bourbon King, Ferdinand IV of Naples, used to sell the fish he had caught in the Bay the day before, yelling and haggling with the housewives and getting as good a price as any fishwife—and then throwing his day's receipts into the middle of the road for the crowd to scramble for. Not very royal, but very human, was our Ferdinand, and, to my

(Continued to page 333)

# Basque Contributions to Magellan's Historic Voyage

By WILLIAM E. CHAPMAN, Consul, Bilbao

WHEN Ferdinand Magellan "boomed" his salute to the Pacific Ocean on November 27, 1520, after passing from the Atlantic through the strait since bearing his name, he used cannon that had been manufactured at Bilbao by Basque industrials of North Spain. Thus, more than one year after he had sailed from Spain, Magellan found the shortest western water route to the Pacific Ocean prior to the inauguration of the Panama Canal, following dark months he had been forced to spend on the east coast of South America on account of the dissensions of his crews, which so nearly obliged him to turn back to Spain in abandonment of further exploration.

That spectacular rejoicing occurred twenty-eight years after the first voyage of Columbus to America and one hundred years before the weary Pilgrims began contributing toward the making of the Western Hemisphere, but already the perseverance of the Basque people had caused Bilbao to become known as a natural seaport and a manufacturing center. So it came about that Magellan and his officers and supporters decided that the ships they had selected with which to try to discover a west passage to the East Indies, should come to Bilbao to be armed before proceeding overseas. The manufacture of cannon should not be taken as indicating that the Basques were by nature warlike, in fact they have always been a peace loving people. However, they did then build primitive artillery which could be used in warfare, and have today small factories, which have been in operation for centuries, producing small arms as fine in design and quality as any in the world. In time of need they have turned these arms against aggressors.

The Basques have always been a people of resolute nationalism and unwavering faith in themselves. These qualities have prevailed and have been stoutly and triumphantly defended by them. In an article headed "Basques" in the Encyclopedia Britannica it is stated: "The failure to take Bilbao was the turning point in both the Carlist wars." From time to time the city has been attacked or actually besieged, but never conquered, and it was but natural that such ardent defenders of their principles and their country should contribute nobly toward helping Magellan in his great undertaking to conquer unknown seas.

At Bilbao, Magellan took on board not only cannon which were mounted on his ships but

the gunpowder he used was also manufactured at the little Basque town of Fuenterrabia on the Bay of Biscay, some eighty miles east of Bilbao in the Province of Guipuzcoa, near the French Border.

Besides the guns and gunpowder several items of provisions were taken on board at Bilbao and in a history of the Basque people it is asserted that the invoices of Magellan's Bilbao purchases are still in existence, but the place of their preservation is not indicated.

More than that, of the sailors who manned the five vessels (the *Trinidad*, the *San Antonio*, the *Concepcion*, the *Santiago*, and the *Victoria*) composing Magellan's fleet, 35 were native Basques, who we shall see were as staunch in aiding Magellan in his great adventure as they have been able in the defence of their capital city. Other nationalities represented in the crews are recorded to have been as follows: Portuguese, 37; Italians, 30 or more; French, 19; English, 1; Germans, 1. The remaining seamen appear to have been Spaniards from southern Spain.

If the Basques may not be classed as warlike it is also true that they are not predominantly a seafaring race, even though among those living in the coast towns there have always been numerous rugged seamen including those who long ago were renowned as whale fishermen in the



Foto Ojanguren, Eibar

EIBAR, GUIPUZCOA, SPAIN. AN INDUSTRIAL TOWN PRODUCING ARMS, INCRUSTED GOLD JEWELRY AND MORE DEFINITELY MODERN ARTICLES



Foto Ojanguren, Eibar

REPUTED COAT OF ARMS OF MIGUEL LOPEZ LEGAZPI, FOUNDER OF MANILA, P. I.

turbulent waters of the Bay of Biscay. In this respect we should not forget those Basques who are said to have been the first to establish cod fishing as an industry across the Atlantic Ocean, along the coast of Newfoundland. It should be remembered, too, that as early as the year 1300 shipbuilding as an industry was commenced at Bilbao and has progressed up to the present time, and that soon they were building ships for trade with Ireland, England, continental, and African countries.

However, many more of the Basques have, through their love for herding their sheep upon a thousand hills of their country, proven themselves to be essentially a pastoral people whose very beings seem to pulsate in cadence with the rustic impulses of nature in the great outdoors. More of them have always found health and happiness in the open upon the perpetually green foothills of the Pyrenees.

Indeed there were Basques who took part in pushing our frontier westward to the Pacific Ocean, and of the hundreds of them who are now living in the United States no group stands out so prominently as that now engaged in herding sheep in the mountain solitudes of our northwestern states. The Basques who form that group are among the best shepherds in North America.

In earlier times the living of the Basques depended much upon their fishing in the Bay of Biscay, as it still does in a lesser degree. It has been but natural of so hardy and so industrious a people that some navigators of outstanding ability, and many good ordinary seamen, would go forth to take their places in the world's maritime affairs.

The Basques are decidedly versatile and have

been successful in practically all occupations and professions.

The Magellan expedition developed a magnificent example of Basque seamanship in the case of Juan Sebastian Elcano (erroneously called Del Cano, by some writers), who as a result of having been chosen to go with Magellan was the first sea captain to circumnavigate the globe, a dream which sadly enough Magellan himself failed to realize. Elcano was a true Basque born in the small coastal village of Guetaria not far from the place where the gunpowder for the expedition was made.

After loading at Bilbao the fleet went around to southern Spain for the final preparations for departure and Magellan set out from Seville on September 20, 1519. On September 6, 1522, almost exactly three years later, Captain Elcano returned to Seville with the *Victoria* which was the only one of the original five vessels to complete the voyage.

Of the original crews there were only 31 men, of whom eight were Basques, aboard the *Victoria* when it returned to Seville. Magellan himself had been killed on April 27, 1521, while exploring the Island of Cebu of the Philippine Archipelago. The others who were missing lost their lives in various ways or gradually disappeared.

In generous recognition of Captain Elcano's great achievement King Charles V honored him by a gift of 500 ducados of gold and the right to use a coat of arms bearing an engraving representing the earth and having inscribed upon it "*Primus Circumdediste Me.*" The great devotion of the Basques to heraldry was then somewhere near its highest reach in the period of its ascendancy and likely that was the reason why the King thought to make a coat of arms a royal tribute to honor Elcano for his success. By the same token the King's authorization to use the coat of arms must have been regarded by Elcano and all of his relatives, friends, and other admirers as much the superior of the two royal bestowals. It is recorded that at about the beginning of the thirteenth century the practice of heraldry became and remained for a great length of time a matter of high honor, pride and distinction in some parts of Europe and there are indications that the country inhabited by the Basques, particularly that which is now the Province of Navarra, fell within the scope of the thirteenth century and subsequent heraldic developments. Even today one needs only to drive along any one of the many highways in the Basque provinces to see many old houses bearing armorial shields built conspicuously into their front walls and facing outward, evidencing that there was a time when heraldry was



Foto Ojanguren, Elbar

BASQUE COUNTRY HOUSE  
Coat of Arms Above Arch

the subject of very marked attention and devotion. In fact occasional new buildings are erected with a new or an old coat of arms set if practicable in the front wall over the main entrance exactly after the manner of earlier times.

Basque heraldry has always been more for the purpose of marking family distinction, and particularly exclusiveness, than the royal right to use a coat of arms, as granted in England four or five centuries ago. Furthermore, there was apparently a belief on the part of many of the Basques that prophetic and safeguarding spirits dwelled within the armorial symbol itself.

Under these considerations it is assumed that Captain Elcano's right to use the coat of arms of a design specified by his King, meant more to him than any decoration our country can award in recognition of conspicuous achievement would mean to many Americans.

In addition to Juan Sebastian Elcano, Magellan had another Basque as a ship captain. This was Juan de Elorriaga, who was in command of the *San Antonio*.

Next in importance to Captain Elcano, of those of the Basque race playing important rôles in the Magellan adventure, was Miguel Lopez Legaspi (or Legazpi) who, after Magellan's assassination, abandoned the expedition and founded the city of Manila. History shows that Legaspi died there on August 20, 1572. Legaspi was born at Zumarraga, in the Province of Guipuzcoa. Zumarraga is traversed by the main highway between Bilbao and Spain's summer capital and most popular summer resort, San Sebastian. The little town has in recent years made progress

towards attracting summer tourists who prefer a quiet retreat in a picturesque setting.

In the city of Manila stand monuments to both Magellan and Legaspi, erected before the United States took over the Philippines from Spain. There, when strolling by one or the other statue one may pause for a few moments of meditation upon the inscriptions and the unpretentious figures to reflect upon the significance to the rest of mankind of the brave exploits of the hardy heroes whose names and majestic deeds these memorials were erected to honor and to perpetuate.

### NATIONALITY OF BRITISH WOMEN MARRIED TO ALIENS

Many members of the Anglo-American community will be affected by the provisions of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, which recently became law. American wives of British subjects and British wives of Americans are affected as follows:

British women who, though married to Americans, did not become American citizens by naturalization before November 17, 1933, have automatically become British subjects again.

They are not required to take any steps in the matter, and may obtain British passports from the Passport Office, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, or from any British Consul, in exactly the same way as any other British subject.

Similarly, the wife of a man who becomes an American citizen by naturalization does not lose her British nationality, and may continue to hold a British passport.

But when a man becomes naturalized in a foreign State, and that naturalization includes his British wife, she may retain her British nationality by making a declaration within twelve months, even though, under the laws of the other State, she also enjoys its nationality.

Naturalization of a man as a British subject after December 31, 1933, does not include his alien wife, who may, however, acquire British nationality by making a declaration within twelve months.

An American citizen's British wife, becoming a naturalized American citizen in her own right as a citizen of her husband's country, will not lose her British nationality, and will enjoy dual nationality—American and British—and thus be on an equal footing with the American woman married to an Englishman.

Those wishing to make the declaration referred to above should apply to the British Home Office.—*Anglo-American News*, London, England, January, 1934.

## "Practical Liberalism"

### THE SECRETARY SPEAKS ON THE NEW DEAL

THE vision of Secretary of State Cordell Hull was clearly revealed in his address, "The Path to Recovery," on April 23, 1934, to the members of the Associated Press in New York City, upon which he received a flood of congratulations and hundreds of telegrams and editorials indicating the existence of widespread appreciation of the philosophy and practice of the New Deal which he exemplifies so well.

Mr. Hull said that the freedom of the press is abridged almost universally today and that in a number of important countries the press is controlled by the Governments, the military or political censors, manufacturers of war materials, or by foreign subsidies, but that it was a matter of congratulation that the United States has a free press.

The significant statements of the Secretary included the following:

"Our own country urgently needs a moral and spiritual awakening. . . . Any permanent governmental structure erected by a free people must rest upon solid moral and spiritual foundations. . . . If the people of this country will indicate that these high ideals are their first objective, one could with all the more definiteness point to a sound economic philosophy and a wise political system. . . . The individual citizen, therefore, would logically inquire first where he himself is going. The . . . question of where the Government is going would then practically be answered in like terms and like spirit.

"We . . . understand the necessity of proceeding with a mind open to all reasonable proposals, but with cautious concern in adopting them and studying their effects."

In explaining the course of the Administration to date, Mr. Hull said that it had been necessary to formulate two programs, "one set of measures designed to meet urgent crisis difficulties, the other generally helpful to the acute panic relief situation, but designed primarily to meet the ultimate objectives and the long-time economic requirements of the country.

"Nations should not blink the ugly facts still facing them, despite the degree of recovery thus far experienced. The unemployed in the important countries exceed 25,000,000; international

indebtedness amounts to \$50,000,000,000, or more, of which a large part is in default.

"It is my unalterable opinion . . . that in our own country, we can and should effect economic and social rehabilitation to the extent dictated by policies of sound liberalism, and at the same time preserve all the fundamentals of popular Government. This is the very essence of the New Deal."

Discussing international trade, a subject on which he is a recognized authority, the Secretary said, in part:

"Still another objective is the restoration of normal commercial intercourse with our foreign neighbors, on terms of friendship, equality, and mutual profit. World standards of living are bound further to decline rather than rise, without the restoration and expansion of international trade. . . . The problems of international trade are at the very core of this country's economic dilemma. . . . No less vital is the connection between international commerce and our national finances. The state of our international trade will be an important factor in determining the ultimate value of our currency . . ."

The closing words of the Secretary might well serve as the preface to any textbook of American history and be acceptable to Americans of all political and religious faiths:

"I believe implicitly that the unquenchable spirit which inspired those who waged the five-hundred-year contest for Anglo-Saxon liberty, still exists in the minds and hearts of our American people. I love to read the story of those irrepressible movements that brought on Magna Charta, Habeas Corpus, freedom of the press, the Petition of Right, the Settlement Act, and the Bill of Rights in England, and our own Declaration of Independence and Constitution. I believe that the lessons of courage and patriotism, of love and loyalty to the principles of civil, religious and political liberty, still animate and inspire my fellow citizens, and that their support can be counted on for any program of recovery, restoration and rehabilitation which embraces the rights and the liberties of the individual and the progressive improvement of the social and material condition of the masses."

## Resignation of the Editor

THE Service in the field will share in the regret felt in Washington that, as announced in the May issue, Mr. Augustus E. Ingram has decided to resign his post as Editor of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

We had all learned to think of Mr. Ingram as a helpful and kindly fixture not only as Editor but as a guide, counselor, and friend to visitors in Room 109.

The Secretary of State and the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association, upon learning that Mr. Ingram was leaving the JOURNAL, addressed letters to him, which are quoted below:

April 24, 1934.

"MY DEAR MR. INGRAM:

I have just been informed that you have resigned from the editorship of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

Since coming to the Department, I have read the JOURNAL, with which you have been so prominently associated over a number of years, with considerable interest and pleasure. It is a matter of regret to me that you have decided to sever your connection with this magazine which has been so helpful in fostering *esprit de corps* in the American Foreign Service, and which owes so much to your invaluable efforts.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,  
CORDELL HULL."

Mr. Ingram was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1867. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, England, and by a tutor. After five years in a law office in Los Angeles, California, he entered the Department of Agriculture in 1898, transferring to the Department of State in 1900. In 1902 he passed the entrance examinations for the Consular Service, in which he served with distinction at Paris, Antwerp, Nottingham, Stockholm, Berlin, Montreal, Bradford, Havre, and Vancouver. Mr. Ingram resigned from the Foreign Service in April, 1925, while serving as Consul General at Vancouver. He became Editor of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL in December, 1928.



Harris & Ewing  
AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM

AMERICAN FOREIGN  
SERVICE ASSOCIATION

April 21, 1934.

"DEAR MR. INGRAM:

I have received your letter of April 5, 1934, tendering your resignation as Editor of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and have presented the matter to the Executive Committee of the Association for consideration.

In view of the statements made in your letter and particularly those made in informal conversations with me and with members of the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL to the effect that, because of private considerations, your decision to resign was irrevocable, the Committee decided with great regret to accept your resignation as tendered, effective April 30, 1934.

The Executive Committee feels itself to be voicing the sentiments of the entire Foreign Service in expressing a sense of deep appreciation of your efficient and devoted work as Editor of the JOURNAL for more than five years and of sincere regret that you have decided to resign.

As expressive, even though inadequately, of the Service's appreciation of your activities, the Committee has enrolled you as an honorary life subscriber to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

Sincerely yours,

T. M. WILSON,

Chairman of the Executive Committee."

Thus Mr. Ingram has given some twenty-seven years of direct service to the Government. His five years in the Editorial post have likewise constituted an important contribution to those associated with the foreign service activities of the Government and hence to the Government itself.

We all hope that Mr. Ingram's satisfaction in what he has done will equal the pride and affectionate appreciation we feel for his accomplishment.

Pending the appointment of a permanent Editor, the Editorial Board will take over Mr. Ingram's duties on the JOURNAL.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. XI      JUNE, 1934      No. 6

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

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

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

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FORMER SECRETARY STIMSON ADVOCATES TRADE AGREEMENTS

Congress now has under consideration the Administration proposal to authorize the Executive to conclude reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations, under certain specified conditions, without the necessity for obtaining ratification of such agreements by the Legislative branch of the Government.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover, in a radio address on April 29, 1934, voiced support of the proposed legislation.

COPIES OF "DIPLOMACY IN RAGS"

The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL has had occasion in previous numbers to refer to the series of articles entitled "Diplomacy in Rags" by the Honorable Nicholas Roosevelt, former Minister to Hungary, published in the *Christian Science Monitor* last February.

These articles have been reprinted in a pamphlet in the belief that they contain, in a handy form, valuable information regarding the Foreign Service not usually available for distribution. Inasmuch as Mr. Roosevelt has had numerous requests from Foreign Service officers for reprints of the articles, he has asked the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL to announce that copies of the pamphlet may be obtained for 10 cents each by applying direct to him at the office of the New York *Herald-Tribune*, New York City.

RADIO STATION WLW

DX fans stationed in Western Europe, and possibly elsewhere, may be able to tune in on the recently opened broadcasting station, WLW, of Cincinnati. This powerful station, operating on 700 kilocycles, has 500,000 watts power. The single tower is 331 feet high and weighs 135 tons. It has been set in a porcelain "dish" in order to provide insulation from the ground.

During the experimental period prior to the official inauguration of the station, householders near the station are said to have had the unique experience of seeing their electric lamps lit by the power incidentally broadcast, even when their switches were turned off.

COVER PICTURE

Photograph by JOHN STERETT GITTINGS. "Karluv Tyn" (Karlstein), near Prague.

The famous treasure house and retreat of Emperor Charles IV (1316-1378), where the imperial regalia and numerous reliquaries were deposited.



## News from the Department

The Department of State Club held its only meeting of the season on Wednesday, May 9, the entertainment being in honor of the Secretary and Mrs. Hull. Reinald Werrenrath, the celebrated baritone, gave the program of the evening. The ballroom of the United States Chamber of Commerce held one of the largest audiences in the existence of the Club, a testimonial of the deep esteem felt for the Secretary and Mrs. Hull throughout the Department. In addition to the Under Secretary and Mrs. Phillips, the Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Carr, Mr. Thomas Hewes—the newly appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary—and an almost complete representation of the officers and personnel, there were present many old friends, not now actively with the Department, among these being Mrs. John W. Davis, Mr. Robert Woods Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Culbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lee Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Clement S. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. John Ball Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Mahin, Mr. and Mrs. Manton Wyvell, Mr. Hampson Gary, Mr. George Horton and Mr. Boaz Long. Mr. Werrenrath brought a party of his friends.

Before presenting Mr. Werrenrath, Mr. Phillips, in reminiscence, described the meeting in 1916 in an Assistant Secretary's room in the Department when plans were made for the organization of the Club, and one recalled the progress through the years from the double drawing rooms in a small Club on I Street to the large ball room of that evening.

The Club has been most fortunate in its gifts from the musical world, and the prolonged applause greeting Mr. Werrenrath was not only for the fine artist but also for the generous friend who was contributing his third recital. The singer was in superb voice.



REINALD WERRENRATH

In the first group the music lover had four favorites. And there came to memory the beauty and drama given by the singer to Iago's Credo from Verdi's *Otello* in his first recital before the Club.

The second and third groups contained numbers of lighter character, and in the fourth the "Home on the Range" was given by request. This plaintive song of the cowboy with his simple desires was contrasted with the anything but simple preferences of the sea-faring man in "Captain Stratton's Fancy," which concluded the program.



PROGRAM

I.

Dank sei Dir ..... *Handel*  
 Der Doppelganger ..... *Schubert*  
 An den Sonnenschein ..... *Schumann*  
 Allerseelen ..... *Strauss*

II.

Love Me or Not ..... *Secchi*  
 Leezie Lindsay (Old Scotch Air)  
     *Arranged by Fritz Kreisler*  
 When Dull Care (Old English Air)  
     *Arranged by H. Lane Wilson*

III.

THREE KIPLING SONGS:  
 Gunga Din ..... *Charles Gilbert Spross*  
 Mother o' Mine ..... *Frank Tours*  
 Fuzzy-Wuzzy ..... *Arthur Whiting*

IV.

Home on the Range ..... *David W. Guion*  
 Lone Dog ..... *Rupert O. Erlebach*  
 Just for You (written for Mr. Werrenrath)  
     *Alexander MacFadyen*  
 Captain Stratton's Fancy ..... *Deems Taylor*  
     *Accompanist—MR. SOL SAX*

Mr. Werrenrath, in beauty of voice, purity of diction and sincerity of interpretation, sustained his reputation as one of our leading artists. The accompanist, Sol Sax, was unusually fine.

At the conclusion of the recital the members of the Club and its friends were presented to the Secretary and Mrs. Hull, after which dancing was begun and continued until a late hour.

NINA ROMEYN.

RIO NAMES STREET TO HONOR AMBASSADOR MORGAN

Rua Embaixador Morgan is the name given to a street in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, under a decree promulgated on April 19, 1934, by Dr. Pedro Ernesto, Interventor of the Federal District.

The reasons, stated in the decree, for the conferring of this honor upon the late Edwin V. Morgan, American Ambassador to Brazil, were "Ambassador Morgan, friend of Brazil and of the Brazilians, lived a great part of his days in the Capital of the Republic. . . . always displayed by deeds his admiration and sympathy for Brazilian soil . . . . (and) after . . . . retirement . . . . selected Brazil as his residence."

In accordance with his own wishes, Ambassador Morgan was buried at Petropolis, Brazil.

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY ADVANCES



Photo from R. Henry Norweb

Honorable Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador to Mexico, and His Excellency Dr. José M. Puig Casauranc, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, signing a convention and a protocol for the adjustment of claims, Mexico City, April 24, 1934.

PULITZER AWARD TO TYLER DENNETT

The JOURNAL offers hearty congratulations to Professor Tyler Dennett, whose "John Hay: From Poetry to Politics" has brought him the Pulitzer award "for the best American biography of the year teaching patriotic and unselfish service."

Professor Dennett's book was ably and extensively reviewed by Cyril Wynne in the JOURNAL for November, 1933. Major Wynne's excellent judgment is shown in his comment therein that "Dennett's work on John Hay will live; nothing like it has ever been written on the subject of one of our greatest Secretaries of State."

Professor Dennett was born in Spencer, Wisconsin, in 1883 and obtained the degree of A.B. at Williams College in 1904 and his Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins in 1924. He entered the Department of State in 1924 and some six years later resigned the position of Historical Adviser to accept a Professorship of international relations at Princeton University. It is a matter for further congratulations that Professor Dennett has just been elected President of Williams College.

A. E. I.

ADDITION TO WHITE HOUSE OFFICES

The White House office building is to be extended, during the coming summer, at an estimated cost of \$120,000, in order that overcrowding of the employees and the overflow into the Department of State Building may be eliminated. It is understood that a new office for the President and a new room for cabinet meetings will be included in the additional space.



# Save the Surface and You Save All A Pageant

*Dedicated by its author to the*

COMMITTEE OF THE LUNCHEONS OF THE WOMEN OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

SCENE

The Great Wide Beautiful Wonderful World.

CHARACTERS

As named at their appearance.

*Curtain Rises*

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER

Oh, will you deign to be my wife  
And share my Foreign Service Life?

LOVELY WOMAN

With pleasure! It will suit me well!  
Hark! Hark! I hear the Wedding Bell!  
Pray bring to me my wedding Veil!  
What is the date on which we sail?  
But who comes here? I do believe  
It is my timid rel-a-teeve!

TIMID RELATIVE

Before this man and maid are wed  
I have a warning to be said!  
Think well on Dangers you will face.  
The Service is a fearsome place!

F. S. O. and L. W. (in unison)

Our faithful love all fear erases!  
Good-bye! We're off to Foreign Places!

(They enter Ship.)

(After a long voyage they disembark.)

LOVELY WOMAN

Our very first Post! Listen, dear  
Let's keep it for a souvenir.  
But Darling, what is this we see—  
That's come to frighten little me?

FIRST TERROR

We are the Terrors that you face  
In almost any Foreign Place!  
I am the wild things, bug or beast  
That look upon you as a feast!

SECOND TERROR

I am the Climate, and I'm *bad!*

THIRD TERROR

The Tourist who will drive you mad!

FOURTH TERROR

And I'm the loving lady friend  
Who knows each penny that you spend!

FIFTH TERROR

And I'm the calls that you must pay!

SIXTH TERROR

And I'm the things you *didn't* say!

LOVELY WOMAN

Oh dear, oh dear, oh what's the use!  
Oh let's go home to Syracuse!

F. S. O. (in despair)

Won't *someone* save this little gal?  
A Stranger comes! 'Tis our Morale!

(*Morale* puts arms protectingly around them  
and drives away Terrors with a look. Lovely  
Woman steps forward and gives following  
epilogue:)

The Morale of the Service protects us from  
harm

And shelters us all 'neath a comforting arm!

L. B. B.



## News from the Field

### YOKOHAMA

Consul and Mrs. Charles L. De Vault sailed from Yokohama early in February to take up their new assignment at the Consulate General at Paris. After a period of leave in the United States Consul De Vault will assume his new duties about April 18th. The many farewell entertainments given in their honor, official as well as social, are evidence of the warm regard in which they were held by Japanese officials, their American and foreign colleagues, and members of the Japanese and foreign communities in Yokohama and Tokyo.

Consul and Mrs. Richard F. Boyce and their young daughter and son with spaniel Pups arrived early in February. Their personal charm soon won for them unqualified acceptance in the official and social circles of Yokohama. Although in Japan for only a few weeks, Consul Boyce agreeably astonished a gathering of Japanese and foreigners recently upon the occasion of a ceremony in connection with American Friendship Dolls held in honor of Miss M. B. Moore, one of the American organizers of the Friendship Doll Movement, when he made a short address in Japanese.

Among the Foreign Service Officers and members of their families who passed through Yokohama recently was Mrs. Frank P. Lockhart, wife of the American Consul General at Tientsin, who was en route to Honolulu to visit her daughter, whose husband is a United States naval lieutenant stationed there.

ARTHUR GARRELS.

### BERNE

Mrs. Riggs, the wife of the First Secretary at Berne, who had a chalet in Gstaad for the winter, took second place in the Coupe Fémina, the principal women's ski race at Gstaad. There were over twenty competitors, all experienced skiers, whereas Mrs. Riggs was skiing her first full winter, having broken her leg skiing a year ago.

W. S. GREENE.

### SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

The most interesting event of the period February-March-April, 1934, was the meeting at Stockholm at the end of February of the American Ministers to Denmark, Finland and Sweden. It had been hoped that the American Minister to Norway, Mr. Hoffman Philip, could visit Stockholm at the same time as the Ministers from Copenhagen and Helsingfors so that the four ministers might confer on matters of common interest. Mr. Philip was, however, prevented from being present by the fact that he was without a counselor or a secretary at the Legation at Oslo at the time of the meeting.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, accompanied by Miss Helen Lee Doherty, visited Stockholm from February 24 to March 2. Mrs. Owen had an audience of (language of the *London Times*) the Crown Prince Regent on the day of her arrival.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Davis, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Sarah Davis, arrived in Stockholm on March 9, and departed on March 28. Mr. Davis had an audience with the Crown Prince Regent on March 13. Mr. Davis was in Stockholm in an unofficial capacity as the American representative on an international committee formed in the hope of clearing up the difficulties which arose following the suicide of Ivar Kreuger and of working out a plan of reorganization satisfactory to the various companies and interests involved.

The reorganization of the Helsingfors establishment will be of general interest. On January 16 the Legation and Consulate were officially combined and have since functioned as a single organization. This arrangement, which had been under consideration by the Department for a long time, has accomplished economies in rental and in personnel, and it is thought that the efficiency has increased. Career officers stationed at this post now bear two commissions, Diplomatic and Consular, and may act in either or in both capacities.



Foreign Service Officers Hugh S. Fullerton and Frederick P. Latimer and Vice Consul Thomas E. Burke now assist the Minister in the direction of the office, and Foreign Service Officer Cyril L. F. Thiel will shortly arrive from Jerusalem and will assume immediately charge of the consular section in addition to diplomatic duties.

Personnel news items—could they be called post facti?—are as follows:

March 26—Mr. North Winship, Counselor of Legation at Copenhagen, left for home leave, preceded by Mrs. Winship, who left two weeks earlier.

April 1—Mr. Merritt Swift, Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, left for home leave.

April 13—Mr. Knowlton Hicks, Consul at Goteborg, left for home leave, accompanied by his wife and child.

April 20—Mr. Hugh Fullerton, Secretary of Legation at Helsingfors, left for home leave.

April 24—Mr. Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., Vice Consul formerly at Lima, arrived at Copenhagen from home leave. Mrs. Ackerson and their two children are expected to arrive in June.

Visitors, colleagues or celebrities (or both), include the following:

February to April, Miss Marion Anderson, colored soprano from Philadelphia, has had a successful concert tour in Scandinavia and makes her Paris debut in early May.

April—Monsieur René Mérieux, son-in-law of Consul General Keena, visited various Baltic cities on a business trip.

Consul Maurice P. Dunlap from Dundee visited Copenhagen to see his fiancée, Miss Gregersen, of Norre-sundby, Jutland, a Danish girl. It is expected that the wedding will take place in June.

Consul Walter A. Leonard, from Bremen, also visited Copenhagen early in April.

Mr. Efraim Zimbalist arrived at Goteborg about the end of April.

### BOMBAY

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, former American Ambassador to Germany, and his grandson, Jacob Gould Schurman III, recently arrived in Bombay after a three months' tour of India. Dr. Schurman was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the American Association of Western India on March 8.

Mr. George A. Gordon, Counselor of the American Embassy at Berlin, and Mrs. Gordon arrived at Bombay on board the *Conte Verde* on February 26. After a ten-day stay in Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon will proceed to Delhi, where they will pay a short visit to several friends in India's winter capital.

Consul and Mrs. J. Hall Paxton, of Canton,

China, recently spent two days in Bombay en route to the United States on home leave. Consul Paxton made a short visit to the Indian native state of Baroda.

Bombay was visited during the month of February by the cruise ships *Empress of Britain*, *Resolute* and *Gripsholm* with several hundred American passengers on board. Most of the tourists availed themselves of the various trips through India which had been arranged by the steamship companies. Several itineraries, including such well known points of interest as Agra, with its famed Taj Mahal, Delhi, Benares and Darjeeling, were offered.

N. R.

### WELLINGTON

The departure of Consul General Calvin M. Hitch and Mrs. Hitch from Wellington on April 6th was an event of unusual interest and regret for their many friends and associates. Mr. Hitch, who will retire from the Foreign Service within the next few months, will spend the last month of his service career at the Department. Of the many farewell expressions received by them, none was more indicative of the regard in which they are held than the large number of persons who congregated at the railway station on the eve of their departure.

On March 26, 1934, a dinner was given in their honor by the combined American Men's and Women's Luncheon Clubs. The occasion was a remarkable attestation of the affection and esteem held for them by their friends.

The accompanying picture shows Consul General Hitch seated in the center with Vice Consul Hoffman and Miss Hunter on his left and Vice Consul Orebaugh and Miss Montgomery on his right. In the back row from left to right are Miss Ormiston, Messenger Spencer, and Miss Fraser.

WALTER W. OREBAUGH.



Photo from W. W. Orebaugh

STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, WELLINGTON



HABANA

On March 31 Consul General Dumont closed his active career as a Foreign Service Officer and, with Mrs. Dumont, departed for the United States amid the farewells of prominent members of the large American colony in Habana. Mr. Dumont's retirement marked the conclusion of his second successful career, as he resigned as one of the principal construction engineers of the largest railroad in the United States before entering the Consular Service. Mr. and Mrs. Dumont plan to resume residence at their colonial home at Ronks, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

H. S. T.

BUDAPEST

T. B. C. F. S. Mr. Robert English and Mr. Fletcher Warren have been eligible since Saturday, March 31, 1934, for membership in the Transatlantic Broadcasters Club of the F. S. At 6 P. M., Easter Eve, they took turns in describing a special Easter service which was broadcast from Budapest to the United States. The first piece of fan-mail received was a cable from friends in New York reporting perfect reception.

Army Attachés have the good neighbor idea. Colonel and Mrs. Martin C. Shallenberger and daughter recently arrived from Vienna for a stay of about two months. Major Macfarlane, the British Military Attaché, who was about to go home on leave, turned over his servants and a house full of trophies to his friend the American Military Attaché and departed for London.

J. B. S.

CALCUTTA

Consul General and Mrs. Arthur C. Frost sailed from Colombia on March 6 on the S. S. *Resolute*, proceeding to the United States on home leave via the Far East. Their much traveled canine "Michael" accompanied them.

The Honorable Walter E. Edge, former American Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Edge were visitors in Calcutta and Darjeeling during the last week in March. Prior to their departure from Calcutta on April 2, they were the guests at tiffin of H. E. Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal.

Vice Consul Donald H. Robinson sailed from Calcutta on March 3, also proceeding to the United States on home leave via the Pacific.

Vice Consul F. Russell Engdahl reached the Finals of the Captain's Prize Competition at the Royal Calcutta Golf Club, but lost his match two down in the final round.

J. W. J.

NAPLES

During the month, the following Foreign Service Officers and their wives passed through Naples: Consul General and Mrs. Palmer and their son en route to Jerusalem; Third Secretary Stanley G. Slavens en route to Bagdad. On March 11, Consul Donegan from Basle and on March 16, Consul and Mrs. G. Hall Paxton en route to the United States. On March 19, Consul John N. Hamlin arrived on the S. S. *Exeter* to replace Consul Ernest E. Evans, who departed with Mrs. Evans and their daughter on March 11. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have been in Naples for over seven years and their many friends were sorry to see them go, but wished them the best of luck at Bradford, their new post.

H. M. B., Jr.

TOKYO

Marriages, transfers, and new arrivals dominate Service news of the late winter months at the Embassy at Tokyo. Third Secretary Cecil B. Lyon and Miss Elsie Grew, third daughter of Ambassador Grew, were married in October, and proceeded on transfer to Peking in February. Ambassador Grew now has three daughters married to Foreign Service Officers. Late in September Third Secretary Walter S. Washington and Mrs. Simone Fleisher Stecher were married and departed in March via Suez for their new post at Istanbul (subsequently changed to Bogota). Mrs. Stecher is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Fleisher. Mr. Fleisher is the proprietor and editor of the *Japan Advertiser*. Mr. and Mrs. Fleisher have long held a foremost position in the social life of the diplomatic and foreign communities of Tokyo. Their many entertainments in their charming home always provide opportunities for contacts with persons of distinction resident or temporarily in Tokyo.

In February, First Secretary Erle C. Dickover returned from a tour of duty at the Department, with a newly won bride, who was Mrs. Charles T. Ballard. Their marriage was the happy culmination of a romance begun in Kobe when Mr. Dickover was in the last years of what is perhaps a record length of service for a Foreign Service Officer at a single post. Third Secretary Morris N. Hughes, who was transferred from the Arab Kingdom of Iraq, assumed his duties as Third Secretary in January. The departing newlyweds were replaced by: Second Secretary Edward S. Crocker, Mrs. Crocker and young daughter, and Third Secretary George D. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, their young son, and collie Possum. The dates of the tenth birthday of Miss Crocker and the second birthday of Master Andrews coincided with the dates of their arrivals



in Tokyo, February 26th and March 26th, respectively.

Third Secretary William T. Turner and Vice Consul Charles A. Hutchinson of the Consulate General are scheduled for departure on home leave early in May.

### SINGAPORE

Mr. Roberts writes from Saigon that Vice Consul and Mrs. W. Everett Scotten are now settled at their post. They were married in Hongkong on December 21, 1933. Mrs. Scotten says that she arrived on the *President Hoover* at 3.30, was whisked across the harbor by the Foreign Service in cahoots with the Dollar Line and married by 4 o'clock. "The lethargy of the East is a myth," says Mrs. Scotten.

Captained by Third Secretary Andrew G. Lynch and with Third Secretary Kennett F. Potter, an American golf team successfully captured a trophy presented by the former Minister to Siam, Hon. David E. Kaufman. The cup was presented to Mr. Lynch by the Hon. James M. Baker, Minister to Siam.

The Consul's blotter in Soerabaya shows that for three months Consul and Mrs. Joel C. Hudson have been trying to visit Singapore. They were expected at Christmas, New Year, Washington's Birthday. They have now arrived and gone. Mr. Hudson is still as enthusiastic as ever about tennis and had the distinction of winning the doubles title in Soerabaya this spring.

Singapore has been fortunate in seeing a number of friends again. When Consul General and Mrs. A. C. Frost from Calcutta came through here on their way home on leave by the S. S. *Resolute*, Mr. Keblinger entertained them at dinner together with the officers in Singapore at that time. It was noticed that conversation was almost one hundred per cent shop.

Consul Leonard N. Green passed through on the Dollar Line ship from Swatow to his new post in Strasburg. And in the other direction Vice Consul Donald H. Robinson from Calcutta paid a flying visit on his way home on leave.

The American Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Julian C. Foster have found themselves a house and are now comfortably settled. Of more importance is that their two little girls have quite recovered from a severe attack of whooping cough and Mr. Foster can now sleep the whole night through again.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Carl H. Boehringer and Mrs. Boehringer, recently married in Singapore, will be returning to Washington shortly on leave. The usual farewell parties are anticipated.



AMERICAN CONSULATE, PENANG, S. S.

The Consul's blotter in Penang shows that Mr. Carlton Hurst won the Penang Chess Club tournament recently. Moreover, a monster has been seen off the coast of the Island. Baptised as the "Pulau Rimau" (Tiger Island) monster, the skipper who saw it first called it "a most foul looking brute." A nice opportunity for big game fishers.

In Medan the Consul's blotter showed that there was little of service news available. With sufficient appropriations Vice Consul William DuB. Thorne might be prevailed on to shoot the Asahan rapids or track crocodiles in the swamps nearby, Consul Dale W. Maher writes.

In Batavia, Consul General K. S. Patton promises human interest stories and photographs in the near future.

R. A. H.

### NICE

The Honorable Brand Whitlock, former American Ambassador to Belgium, underwent an operation at the Sunnybank Nursing Home at Cannes on March 4, 1934. His many friends in the United States and Europe will be glad to know that the operation was entirely successful, and that he is convalescing rapidly. Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock have been residing in Cannes for several years.

Another distinguished name recently was added to the Foreign Service roster, in February, when the Consulate at Nice received a letter bearing the following address:

The Honorable Victor Hugo,  
United States Consul,  
Nice, France.

The writer of the letter merely confused the place of the office with the name of the officer. The consulate at Nice is in the Boulevard Victor Hugo.

### NANTES

An interesting item of local history appears in the fact recently brought to light that the first steam vessel built at Nantes in 1822 owed its ini-

(Continued to page 334)



## Foreign Service Changes

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

### *Career*

Arthur B. Cooke, of Spartanburg, S. C., Consul at Plymouth, England, will retire from the Service on June 30, 1934.

Under the provisions of the act approved March 24, 1934, providing for the independence of the Philippine Islands, an American Consulate is established at Manila, and Henry B. Day, of New Haven, Conn., now Vice Consul at Hong Kong, is assigned as Vice Consul at Manila.

Benjamin Reath Riggs, of Philadelphia, Pa., First Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland, designated First Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary.

### *Non Career*

H. Armistead Smith, of Washington, D. C., Vice Consul at Messina, Italy, appointed Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy.

The American Consular Agency at Tocopilla, Chile, has been ordered closed, the archives and records to be preserved at Antofagasta. The services of the Consular Agent, Felix Layat, of Maryland, will terminate on closing of the office.

### VICE CONSUL ASSIGNED TO MANILA

In transferring Vice Consul Henry B. Day from Hongkong to Manila, the Department has just made one of the most interesting assignments in the history of the Foreign Service.

Mr. Day will be the first Consular officer of the United States to serve in the Philippine Islands since the Spanish-American War and probably the first American Consular officer to be accredited to a post in American territory.

Under the provisions of the Act of March 24, 1934, providing for the eventual independence of the Philippines, 50 Filipino immigrants may enter the United States annually. Authority for the as-



Harris & Ewing

HENRY B. DAY  
Vice Consul, Manila

signment of a Foreign Service Officer to Manila and a definition of his duties are contained in Section (3) of the Act:

"(3) Any Foreign Service officer may be assigned to duty in the Philippine Islands under a commission as a consular officer, for such period as may be necessary and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, during which assignment such officer shall be considered as stationed in a foreign country; but his powers and duties shall be confined to the performance of such of the official acts and notarial and other services, which such officer might properly perform in respect of the administration of the immigration laws if assigned to a foreign country as a consular officer, as may be authorized by the Secretary of State."



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Argentina

to Zanzibar

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TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of June, 1924)

The passage on May 24th, 1924, of the Rogers Act, reorganizing the Foreign Service of the United States, was reported in the June, 1924, issue of the *American Consular Bulletin*.

Thrilling stories of a courageous adventure of Consul General Oscar Heizer, and of the resourcefulness of Gordon Paddock and Consul Glazebrook during the World War, and other Service anecdotes, including the yarn of the American who complained of being locked out of jail in a foreign land, were related in an article by Frederick Simpich, reprinted from the *Rotarian*.

An address by the Honorable J. Butler Wright, then Third Assistant Secretary of State, and now American Minister at Prague, before the Annual Convention of the National Advertisers' Association, on the Machinery of the Conduct of American Foreign Relations, was reproduced in the *Bulletin*. In the address, the organization of the Department was outlined and typical cases cited of the successful results of activities of the Department and the Foreign Service on behalf of American interests.

The issue was enlivened with a cartoon, by Miss Zajockowska of the Consulate General at Warsaw, depicting members of the staff at their morning physical culture.

Consul General Weddell, now Ambassador to Argentina, and Elliott Verne Richardson, contributed articles suggesting means of increasing our foreign trade.

"What Has This Said About You?" a photograph of the typewriter used by Consul General at Large Charles C. Eberhardt during 14 years of inspections of Consular offices accompanied by Mr. Eberhardt's comment, "Were I to deal in the superlative, so commonly used today, I could probably truthfully say: 'Here is the oldest machine in service today, with the oldest inspector; a machine which has traveled the most miles; has visited the most ports; has delivered the most messages of any machine in the inspection branch of the Service, if not in the world.'"

"West of East and East of West" by Richard Ford described the penetration of Western customs into the Far East.

Etiquette in Latin American countries was discussed by Homer Brett, and Gerhard Gade wrote in humorous vein of the problems of precedence created by women diplomats and their husbands.

To prove that requests for changes of posts are not new in the Department's experience, the *Bulletin* published a copy of a Consul's request for a transfer, submitted in December, 1793.



**BIRTHS**

A son, Arthur Reid Tower, was born on March 12, 1934, at Mexico City, Mexico, to Consul and Mrs. Arthur F. Tower.

Born at the American Hospital, Paris, a daughter, Virginia, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Charles B. Perkins, of Havre.

The birth is reported of a son, Donald Letcher, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald Gay Goddard. Mrs. Goddard is the daughter of Consul General Marion Letcher. This boy is Mr. Letcher's third grandchild.

A daughter, Nancy Bingham Leverich, was born at Berlin, April 21, 1934, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Henry P. Leverich.

**MARRIAGES**

Hurford-Heizer. Married on February 5, 1934, at Casablanca, Morocco, William Leslie Hurford and Miss Beatrice Heizer, daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Oscar S. Heizer.

Wiley-Baruch. John C. Wiley, Counselor of the American Embassy at Moscow, and Miss Irene Baruch were married in Toulon, France, on April 24, 1934.

Carey-Wright. Reginald Shober Carey, Vice Consul proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, and Miss Margaretta Bayard Wright were married in Washington on May 25, 1934.

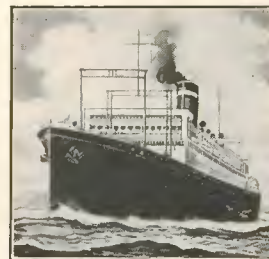
**IN MEMORIAM**

Those who knew Miss Cecilia Phelan, aunt of Vice Consul Raymond Phelan, Barranquilla, will regret to learn of her death on April 21. She was born at Sacramento, California, in the pioneer days and made the inaugural railroad crossing from West to East.

Mrs. Mary Harty died at Istanbul on April 22, 1934, after a long illness. She was the mother of Mrs. Charles E. Allen and Mrs. Herbert S. Bursley. Sincere sympathy is extended to the bereaved families.

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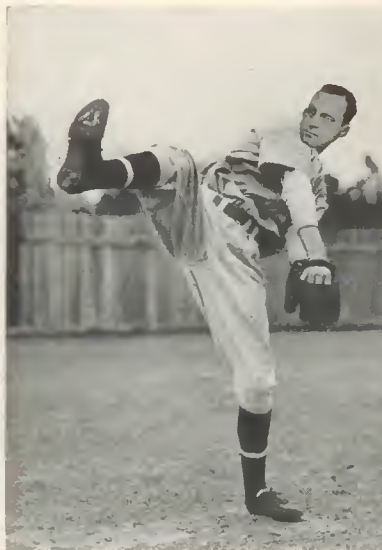
By JIMMY FLEXER

Washington, May 2, 1934.—In the late afternoon of May 1 the Reflecting Pool turned its back upon its official duties of upending classic marble to give due attention to strange antics of mortal flesh. Another May Day riot, perhaps, for these warriors were evidently engaged in class struggle; yet there was a difference, for police were not the common enemy. Who were the immaculate lads in gaiters and brace-supported flannels? Who were their opponents, wearers of alpargatas? What game aspires to baseball yet is not? Ten thousand shrilling spectators brought enlightenment.

The LA.-ME. GRINGOS, summoned from frijoles and chile from Patagonia to the Rio Bravo and vice versa, had challenged the WE. ETONIANS, from tea to crumpets, to a polite, gentle and refined game of baseball (soft), known scornfully to the uninitiated as "kitten ball." The challenge was accepted "at a sacrifice to dignity," and an Elite Board of Strategy, huddled over tiffin, pondered means of turning back the southern horde. No small prize was at stake, for, although the game was but one of a series in the mighty State Department League, the cultural championship of the third floor back hung on the issue of the afternoon. Those who broke the rules against training and practice handicapped themselves with aches and pains; the law-abiding merely postponed lameness.

312

## STARS IN MAYDAY THRILLER



"ZURDO" WILSON



"HONORABLE JIM" MOFFAT

Better ball has been played—it would be difficult to avoid. But never more earnestly. There were moments when the score-keeper's tape was farther behind the market than in the pre-cut days of 1929. By unanimous consent fielding averages were not preserved for publication or posterity but errors of age, malpractice, judgment or inexperience, if and when committed, were out of the truest spirit of sportsmanship. Ruth and Foxx, however, might profit by the example of the sluggers, as will be revealed by the score. Concerning exceptions, it was a treasonable Etonian who remarked that four of his teammates were too sportsmanlike even to hit a foul. And another, aspiring to the name of "Casey," when called from the dugout to pinch hit in a crisis presented by full bases, two outs, and an opportunity to tie the score, struck out by the simple process of motionlessly and successfully defending his wicket as on the play-

ing fields of Eton. The game appropriately ended with the incident. Captain Pepe McGurk, flushed with the victory of his Gringos, carelessly thanked the umpire—in public. Score LA.-ME. GRINGOS 23; WE. ETONIANS 16.

The Secretary of State was seen to arrive to throw out the first ball as the thirsty players were leaving the field to correct their condition. The honor of the intent was appreciated.

#### THE PERPETRATORS:

Gringos		Etonians	
Wilson	2b.	Hickerson	
Reed	1b.	Moffat	
Simmons	p.	Culbertson	
McGurk	ss.	Schoenfeld	
Tanis	3b.	Hopkins	
Heath	c.	Jessop	
Carey	r.f.	Hibbard	
Bursley	s.f.	Minter	
Hirst	c.f.	Morgan	
Flexer	l.f.	Walcavich	
Higgins	Sub.	Baldwin (3b.)	
Duggan	Sub.	Morin (r.f.)	
Manning	Sub.	Field	
Kelchner	Sub.	Green	
Merrell	Sub.	King	
Grummon	Sub.	Zilch	



RECREATIONS IN PARIS

In view of the suggestion that there are many officers who would be interested in knowing something about the sports available at various posts, I am sending the following information for the proposed "Sports Section" of the JOURNAL. Perhaps the suggestion referred more particularly to posts off the beaten track where the usual sports such as golf, tennis and swimming cannot be indulged in; but a first article on the subject, even though coming from prosaic and well-known Paris, may encourage some of our sporting colleagues in the wilds to tell about their posts and what they afford in the way of outdoor exercise.

Paris offers almost every form of outdoor sport that is practicable in a large city. Hunting and fishing are, of course, out of the question—(except for the soporific and philosophical sort of angling that goes on along the Seine banks, where the actual catching of fish is no object)—unless one is fortunate enough to get invited by the owner of a game preserve. However, other sports are available and most of them are inexpensive enough to make them accessible to Foreign Service Officers.

*Golf:*—There are a dozen good golf courses in the immediate vicinity of Paris and a few of these waive initiation fees for Foreign Service Officers. Annual dues are from 500 to 1,500 francs and caddy fees from 10 to 15 francs. Members of the "Union Interalliée," a Paris social club of which many officers are members, have the privilege of playing golf and tennis at the Compiègne Golf Club free of charge. The dues of the "Union Interalliée" are 1,000 francs for the first year, which includes the initiation fee, and 500 francs per year thereafter.

*Tennis:*—The two principal tennis clubs are the "Racing" in the Bois de Boulogne, and the "Stade Français" in the Forest of St. Cloud. These clubs, which sponsor the French International and Davis Cup matches, are well equipped with outdoor clay surface courts. Annual dues are 500 francs and there is a small initiation fee the first year. Because of the frequent rainy weather in the Paris region, it is almost as satisfactory to play tennis at one of the numerous places offering indoor facilities. The surface is the same as on outdoor courts at most of these places and the lighting is good. Courts can be engaged on a yearly basis allowing a two-hour playing period once a week. The price varies according to the time of the day chosen as well as the day of the week. Annual rentals on this basis run from 1,000 to 1,800 francs. When four or six people take a court together, the cost per player is quite reasonable.

(Continued to page 330)



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OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK

# A QUIET DAY WITH THE PRESS

By M. J. McDERMOTT, *Department of State*

(Scene: *Division of Current Information; Walter Foote, Assistant Chief, seated at desk.*)

(Enter correspondent)

CORRESPONDENT: "I need a story. The only news I've seen today is a report that four nine-foot dragon-like lizards are arriving in the United States. A couple of them are coming to the Washington Zoo."

Foote: "Why, that's interesting. When I was in Sumatra \* \* \* \* \*, etc."

(One hour later. Enter same correspondent.)

Correspondent: "Hello, old dragon catcher."

Foote: "Hello, George." (To columnist who had come in behind the correspondent.)

Correspondent greets George: "Hello, George. Now here's something for your column. You ought to do a piece about the American Consul who caught a dragon."

Columnist: "Huh?"

Correspondent: "Haven't you seen in the papers that four nine-foot dragon-like lizards have arrived in the United States? Two are coming to the Washington Zoo. They come from the Island of Komodo in the Dutch East Indies. They're very rare. Walter here caught one, didn't know it was rare and gave it to some Chinese to make soup."

Columnist: "Oh, that's interesting. Tell me about it, Walter." Walter again reluctantly told the story: "Shortly after I arrived at Medan, I lived in a small bungalow in the edge of the city near a river. One day, investigation of a great commotion among the natives in the back-yard, disclosed that they had surrounded a large lizard. The thing was fully six feet long, about a foot thick through the middle and had a goose-like neck. News of the visitor's arrival spread and the yard was soon filled with Chinese and Malay servants from nearby homes. The No. 1 Boy pinned it to the ground with a forked limb just behind its head, while the others looped baling wire around its body. The Chinese gardener wanted it and I gave it to him. The Lieutenant Governor, who lived next door, later informed me that the animal was a Komodo Dragon. He said that he had been living in jungle stations in Sumatra for twenty-five years, had always wanted to see one but had never had the opportunity. I told the Lieutenant Governor that I regretted to say that the animal was probably in the form of soup. He told me that I should have had the thing stuffed, as they are very valuable."

Columnist: "How long was it?"

Foote: "Oh, this was a young one—only about six feet long."

And so the next day we read in the column:

"Word that the dragons are coming aroused great interest in the Department of State where former Consul Foote is known as 'the only State Department man who ever captured a dragon.' The one he caught in Sumatra was *ten* feet long."

"Mr. Foote was lying in his hammock one hot day in Medan, when he suddenly heard a great screaming and commotion out front. He got up and saw his Malay servants fleeing in terror from a great animal resembling a giant lizard. Valiant Consul Foote leaped to the rescue. Breaking off the branch of a tree shaped like a prong, he pinned the monster to earth. Later he presented the carcass to a Chinese cook who made soup out of it. Much astounded was the Dutch Lieutenant Governor of Sumatra when he heard that Walter had given the Komodo Dragon to a Chinese cook. 'That animal,' he said, 'was worth its weight in gold.'"

The following morning the newspapers reported that on the journey to the United States, one of the dragons consigned to the Washington Zoo fell ill aboard ship and that it took *six* husky sailors to hold it down while medicine was poured down its throat. The stories said, furthermore, "the creatures are carnivorous, feeding chiefly on deer and pigs. They tear the throats of their prey and drag the bodies to their caves. When fighting, they rear up on their hind legs. They also run on their hind legs."

The above paragraph was scouted and taken to Walter.

"How fast can these lizards run?" he was asked.

"Oh," said Walter, "They can run faster than a horse. They pursue the deer."

I quit. Now you tell one.

---

No man has a good enough memory to make a successful liar.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

---

When all think alike, no one thinks very much.  
WALTER LIPPMANN.

## A WISH

Eldest son, Joseph, writing from an oil field in the tropics to an American Consulate in Europe, makes a stirring plea for the entry into the United States of his two younger brothers. He ends his appeal with these appropriate words: "Please, Sir, let's get fulfill our hottest wish . . ."

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# GOOD YEAR

THE WORLD OVER MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TYRES THAN ON ANY OTHER MAKE

## A Political Bookshelf

By CYRIL WYNNE, *Department of State*

ON OUR WAY by Franklin D. Roosevelt (New York: The John Day Company, 1934, Pp. xiv, 300, price \$2.50).

As it is prescribed in the holy writ of instructions to Foreign Service officers that they must speak with care and decorum on all public occasions, this book will be welcomed at our diplomatic missions and consular offices. The wisdom of the instructions is not to be doubted but as there is no man in public life whose actions and policies have caused such intensive discussion in the capitals and commercial centers of the world as Franklin D. Roosevelt, it behooves the Foreign Service officer, when he is called upon to speak of these actions and policies, to see that what he says is accurate. The President has made this possible in his timely book, "On Our Way," which "set forth simply the many significant events of a very busy year" (ix). It is always safe to quote the President in describing his position on a given issue and it may be questioned if any President in the history of the Republic has taken the public into his confidence to the extent that President Roosevelt has in this work.

It is a book which is written in a style that can be understood by any literate person and yet in setting forth simply the many significant events of the first year of his administration the author makes a contribution to political science and history which can well serve as a model to be followed by learned professors who write profound treatises on these subjects. As one reads his clear and concise sentences there is a feeling that, in writing them, the President recalled the admonition of his old teacher of English at Harvard, the late Dean Briggs, who in lecturing against the use of "highfalutin" language would submit to his classes the delightful query: "Could we have respected a famous book of the New Testament quite so much if it had been called the 'Actions of the Apostles'?" Possibly not; at any rate there is nothing "highfalutin" about "On Our Way." It tells us what the President has done—and why he did it—since that bleak day when he took the oath of office to the accompaniment of the closing of every bank in the land, to the day a year later when the sun could be seen shining through the clouds and people could look "forward to a better ordered common life."

The book consists of a "Foreword" in which he points out that his policy is "revolutionary . . . only in the sense that the measures adopted and the

purposes they seek differ from those that were used before" (ix). In the thirteen chapters which follow, the "milestones that mark the achievement of a new public policy" are set forth. In setting them forth the President quotes frequently from his messages to Congress, his remarkable radio addresses to the public (remarkable because of their frankness) and the Executive orders and proclamations which form such an important part of this new public policy. In quoting from or referring to these documents, the President gives their setting and explains the reasons for following a certain course or for reaching a certain decision.

The thirteen chapters are supplemented by an "Appendix" which contains the texts of some of the more important of the Roosevelt papers. We find here the "correct" text (as the author explains, it has heretofore been published, but with "variations") of the great Inaugural Address—a document which will live in the political literature of the nation. Among other papers printed in this section of the book are the Executive Order of April 5, 1933, "Forbidding the Hoarding of Gold Coin," the Executive Order of April 20, 1933, "Relating to Foreign Exchange," the statement of May 12, 1933, by the President on signing the "Farm Relief Bill," his statement of May 27, 1933, on signing the "Securities Act," his radio address to the Governors' Conference at San Francisco, on July 25, 1933, and his statement on "Extension of Re-employment Agreement, December 20, 1933." It is not without significance that the final paper in the book is the "Remarks of the President to the Boy Scouts of America Broadcasting a National 'Call to Service' Mobilization, February 10, 1934," in which he concludes with the stirring words of the Scouts' Oath.

In the first two chapters he tells of "The Closing of the Banks," the "Passage of the Emergency Banking Act," the "Establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps" and of "Federal Relief and the Establishment of the Federal Relief Administration." In Chapter Five we read of "The Reopening of the Banks" and of "The Unhealthy Condition of the Gold Reserve." With rare humor he relates how he said to the late Secretary of the Treasury Woodin. "Mr. Secretary, I have some very bad news for you. I have to announce to you the serious fact that the United States has gone off the gold standard." Said Mr. Woodin as he threw up both his hands, "My heavens! What, again?" (page 61).



It is passages of this kind throughout the book which make one feel the serene confidence of the man in spite of the great problems before him. In fact, one gathers that the size of these problems is a stimulant rather than a cause for dismay. It was another Roosevelt who said in speaking of the life of himself and his family in the White House that "no one really could have had as much fun out of it as had we." The other Roosevelt did not have to cope with such tasks as his fifth cousin now in the White House, but one is inclined to believe after reading "On Our Way" that the said fifth cousin and his family are having just as much fun as their distinguished kinsman ever had. If T. R. could snap out a "dee-lighted" to meet a difficult situation, the calm smile of Franklin D. during the year which has passed will be long remembered by a people to whom it brought assurance and trust.

Chapter Nine will be read with great interest by members of the Foreign Service, as it deals with "Foreign Policies." The author quotes from his address of April 12, 1933, to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union when, after repeating his well known statement regarding the "policy of the good neighbor," he said: "Your Americanism and mine must be a structure built of confidence, cemented by sympathy which recognizes only equality and fraternity" (page 112). In his discussion of the Economic Conference at London, the President speaks his mind with regard to the problem presented by "the demand of the nations constituting what was known as the 'gold bloc'" (page 123). Those who know what occurred at London will understand the meaning of the statement, "Secretary Hull, with magnificent force, prevented the conference from final adjournment and made it possible, we all hope, for a renewal of its discussions in the broad field of international relationships" (page 126). The "highly gratifying result" of the Montevideo Conference is discussed (128) and in this regard one notes the statement in the President's address delivered at the dinner on the birthday anniversary of Woodrow Wilson, "For participation in the bringing about of that result we can feel proud that so much credit belongs to the Secretary of State of the United States, Cordell Hull" (134).

One is not surprised to learn that "ever since taking office" the President had "felt the absurdity of the inability of the United States to have any relations official or unofficial with Russia" (128). He then quotes in full the "friendly letters in October" between himself and President Kalinin which "paved the way for a visit from M. Litvinoff and the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia the following month" (pages 128-131). These two communications are followed by the



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

### *Tribeswoman of Indo-China Eating Rice*

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modest statement, "Thus, through the exchange of these simple letters, after many years the historic friendship between the people of Russia and the people of the United States was restored." Another type of person might have announced such an achievement with a blare of trumpets.

The concluding chapters discuss such subjects as "The Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," the "St. Lawrence Treaty," the "Problem of the Crippled Child" (one's eyes become moist in reading these pages; 222-226), the "Regulation of Stock and Commodity Exchanges," the "Cancellation of Air Mail Contracts," the "New Tariff Legislation" and the "Independence of the Philippine Islands."

In the closing chapter he agrees with another great Democrat, Grover Cleveland, that "public office is a public trust" (page 248) but feels that "it is time to add a companion to Cleveland's ideal of public service. That companion is: Private office is a public trust. Why, in all common sense, should we apply one rule to government and another rule to private business and the private professions?" (page 250).

The reviewer ventures to state that in the answer to that question is to be found the key to the political philosophy and political action of President Roosevelt.

**HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER**

A Conference of the United States and Mexican Immigration Chiefs on the American-Mexican frontier was held at El Paso, Texas, from January 29th to February 3d, 1934, in the interest of good relations between the respective Services and Countries, and to give chambers of commerce along the border an opportunity to recommend changes in immigration regulations.

The Conference was attended by Col. D. W. McCormack, United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Mr. I. F. Wixon, Deputy United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Dr. John McMullan, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, and the three District Directors on the border, Mr. G. C. Wilmoth, W. A. Whalen, and F. W. Berkshire, Sr. Jesus B. Gonzalez, Chief of Immigration of the Ciudad Juarez District and personal representative of Sr. José Vasconcelos, Secretary of Interior of Mexico City.

Chambers of Commerce of all cities and towns and immigration offices on both sides of the border sent representatives.

Mr. Wirt G. Bowman, resident of Nogales, was one of the original advocates of such a conference.

Mexican Consul-General Enrique Gonzalez of El Paso, Texas, and Consul William P. Blocker, of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, were present as observers.



## PROPOSED RETURN OF HISTORIC MACE TO CANADA

(Released by the White House May 4.)

To the Congress of the United States:

During the War of 1812 the Mace of the Parliament of Upper Canada, or Ontario, was taken by United States forces at the time of the battle of York, April 27, 1813. That Mace, which had been the symbol of legislative authority at York (now Toronto) since 1792, has been preserved in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

On July 4, 1934, there is to be unveiled in Toronto a memorial tablet erected by the United States Daughters of 1812 to the memory of General Pike and others of the United States forces who were killed in action. The Mayor and Council of Toronto are providing the site for the memorial.

The suggestion has been made that it would be a gracious act for the United States to return this historic Mace to Canada at the time of the unveiling of the tablet.

The Mace is a token of representative government, established at York nearly a century and a half ago. It symbolizes the orderly rule of such government in Canada from that day to this.

Since the agreement of 1817, the two countries have by common accord maintained no hostile armaments on either side of their boundary; and every passing year cements the peace and friendship between the peoples of Canada and the United States.

I heartily recommend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enactment of a joint resolution authorizing the return of the Mace to the Canadian Government.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1934.

## FOREIGN OFFICIALS MAY CASH DRAFTS

(Press Release of the Department, April 27, 1934)

Enquiries have been received at the Department of State as to whether the Act of Congress approved April 13, 1934, to prohibit financial transactions with foreign governments in default on their obligations to the United States, applies to ordinary commercial "acceptance or time drafts," such as are used by foreign governments to finance the current requirements of their embassies and consulates in the United States.

The Department of State and the Attorney General are in agreement that such instruments do not constitute "obligations" within the purview of the Act.

Certain other questions that have been presented regarding the interpretation of the Act are under consideration.



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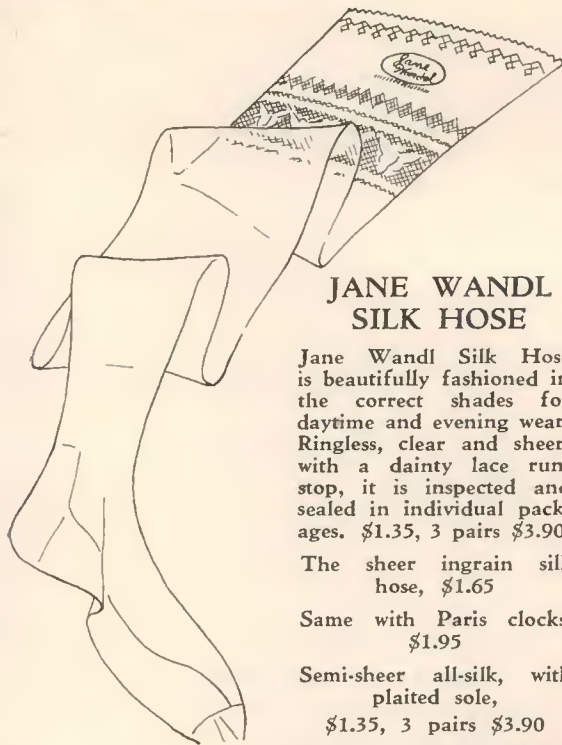
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## INSULL EXTRADITION

Following unsuccessful attempts in various countries for nearly two years the Government finally obtained the extradition of Mr. Samuel Insull from Turkey early in April. Mr. Insull's arrest and eventual extradition raised many complicated legal and administrative questions which will doubtless prove of absorbing interest to future writers in extradition cases.

Upon the receipt of word that Mr. Insull was to be turned over to American authorities, a Presidential warrant was issued appointing Mr. Burton Y. Berry, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Istanbul, and Captain W. Habel, of the American Export Lines vessel *Exilona*, joint agents to return Mr. Insull to the United States. The prisoner was turned over by the Turkish authorities to Mr. Berry and Captain Habel on board the *Exilona* in the harbor of Izmir on Friday, April 13. The *Exilona* arrived in New York on May 7th and Mr. Berry proceeded from that port to Chicago, where Mr. Insull was delivered to the United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. Arrangements were made by the Department to assist Mr. Berry in making the overland journey to his destination.

It is interesting to observe that the successful termination of the extradition proceedings was accomplished solely by the Department of State and its officers in the field, many of whom received instructions in the matter. The JOURNAL extends to the Embassy at Istanbul and to Mr. Berry its sincere congratulations on the successful accomplishment of this delicate and difficult mission.

## IMPROVE YOUR JOURNAL

Newspaper correspondents, officers of the Department, Foreign Service Officers in Washington, and other friends of the JOURNAL contribute material and effort with the object of maintaining the standard set under the Editorship of Mr. Ingram, and of insuring the steady improvement of this magazine, if that be practicable. Officers who have been especially requested to contribute articles are responding promptly and more than adequately. The news correspondents are doing well. Our advertisers make it possible to print a good magazine. But in the last analysis, the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL will be what the articles, stories and photographs from the men in the field make it. If each of them will send in the best material he or his wife is capable of producing, the JOURNAL will be what the Service wants it to be.



## Study in Orange

By ROBERT JANZ, *Vice Consul, Belfast*

CONSUL Woofus closed the bottle of red ink and laid aside the personal budget on which he had been working. Looking through the ever-open door of his office, he could see a visitor approaching along the corridor of the patio. The visitor being none other than the great explorer, Sam Hardy, Consul Woofus rose to greet him.

"Morning, Hardy."

"Hi, Woofus. Just found your note at the hotel and decided to come by."

"Take this chair. You may be able to get a breath of air over here. Well, are you still looking for another man to go on your expedition?"

"I'm still looking for another good man."

"Fine. I've got him. A negro, six foot six, athletic, brains, and anxious to go anywhere."

"Yes, and brave, resourceful, good-looking, college graduate, and doesn't drink. Go ahead. Say it. But you'll have to prove it. There ain't no such man in Panama."

"I will say it. He is fine looking and he is a college graduate. And if you don't think he is resourceful, wait until you find out how he got here."

"Marvellous. But who is this superman, and where is he?"

"Answering the last question first, he is right out in the other office. His name is Jenkins, one of a long line of Jenkinsons, Northwestern '27, Phi Beta Kappa, et cetera, et cetera, and until recently a stevedore on the docks at Los Angeles. You know that freighter that came in here on fire last Monday? Well, he was on board as an involuntary passenger. When it was found that the ship would have to lay up for repairs the cargo was transhipped to another steamer, and when they were unloading they found him in one of the holds, delirious."

"Sounds like a story."

"It is. But wait a minute. I'll let him tell it."

Jenkins was brought in and a chair placed for him in an open place where he would have plenty of room to stretch his legs. Hardy spoke to him first.

"I hear you're looking for a job."

"Yes, sir."

"How would you like to go on an expedition into the jungles of Colombia for about eight months?"

"I'd like it fine."

"Can you handle a gang of natives?"

"Yes, sir. I've handled lots of stevedores."

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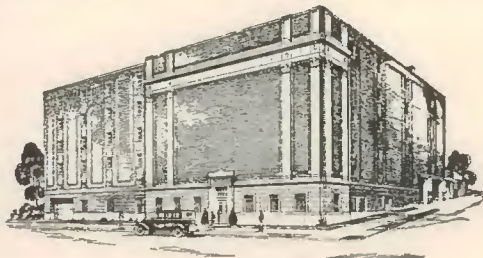
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"Good. Tell me, how do you happen to be here?"

"Well, it's kind of a long story. Starts back in Los Angeles."

"Go ahead with it. I'll stop you if I get bored."

"This is the way it was. I was helping load crated oranges on the *Belle Isle* at Los Angeles. I was working in the forward hold when suddenly I passed out. I figure a crate of oranges must have hit me and knocked me unconscious, and somehow none of the other workers noticed it. When I came to, everything was dark. I soon found that the ship was under way and that I was shut in the hold with mighty little space to move around in.

"I didn't do anything for a long time but just yell. After awhile I saw yelling wouldn't do any good, so I calmed down and tried to make myself comfortable. Finally, everything began to work out okay. The air was not too good, but I could breathe. The bed was not too soft, but I could sleep. And as for food and drink, there was a whole shipload of oranges.

"The time passed slowly, but it passed. I could keep track of the days by the change in temperature. It was always warmer during the day. As we neared Panama the heat got worse. But I could stand it, so I settled down to a nice, long trip of what I figured would be about thirty days to Philadelphia. All of a sudden, however, the heat began to get unbearable, and I can't remember what happened. The consul here can tell you though."

Consul Woofus took up the story.

"There isn't much more to tell. The captain of the *Belle Isle* told me that about a day out of Panama a fire was discovered in one of the holds. When they reached here the fire was still going, and although they managed to put it out, they discovered they would have to lay up some considerable time for repairs and decided to transfer the cargo to another of their ships. When they unloaded the forward hold they discovered this fellow—delirious, but still conscious. I might add that when the captain made out his protest he listed nine cases of oranges as having disappeared en route."

"Well I'll be go to the devil," said Hardy. "So you want a job? Well, you're hired, and we won't argue about the pay. Come see me tomorrow at ten at the Imperial, and I'll get you started."

"Yes, sir."

#### II.

As Hardy strolled into the office, Consul Woofus looked at the clock. It was almost exactly ten.

(Continued to page 332)

# On the Course of Events

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



GAIN the Federal Reserve Board's indices of industrial activity show a continued upswing. The following figures for March (with February in parentheses) demonstrate the tendency: Production of Manufactures (80) 82; Factory Employment (75) 77; Factory Payrolls (59) 63; Department Store Sales (71) 76; Construction Contracts Awarded (44) 35. The extent and nature of the improvement since last November is to be obtained in rough but concise form by comparing factory production, employment, and payrolls for the months of lowest and highest production since March, 1933, and for the peak year 1929, as follows:

	FACTORY		
	<i>Production</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Payrolls</i>
1929 (Year) .....	119	101	108
1933 March .....	56	57	37
July .....	102	70	50
November.....	71	72	54
1934 March .....	82	77	63

It is evident that while the more recent revival in manufacturing production has not equalled the swift climb of last spring and summer, it has been accompanied by a much more substantial increase in employment and payrolls, suggesting that the current revival is proceeding more soundly than was the case last year. It will be of great interest to observe whether this renewal of industrial activity continues, or at least manages to hold most of its gains during the second and third quarters of 1934. Such information as is now available for April is not unfavorable: notably an increase in steel ingot production during the month from 47 to 55 per cent of capacity, and in early May to 60 per cent, thus passing last July's peak of 59 per cent; automobile production has been climbing from 161 thousand units in January to 235 in February, 336 in March and about 400 estimated for April.

It would be easy, however, to exaggerate the significance of these favorable trends in industry. But it is very satisfactory to learn from the Department of Labor's announcement that more than 400,000 workers returned to industrial employment in March, bringing the reemployment since March, 1933, up to two and three quarter mil-

lions with an estimated increase in weekly wages of almost eighty million dollars or the equivalent, on an annual basis, of about ten per cent of the total national income of 1933. Nevertheless, millions are still unemployed and even now the numbers seeking public relief are increasing. As the preceding table shows, industrial activity has still a long way to go before reaching the 1929 peak. Even at that time there was a substantial amount of unemployment measured in millions and an economic instability that soon showed itself in accumulating stocks of goods thereafter in the abysmal recessions of succeeding years. Furthermore, industrial activity forms only a part, though an important part, of our national economic activity, and in at least substantial degree its present level must be laid to the stimulus of government expenditures which, while still well below the estimates of last January's budget message (Treasury expenditures totalled 974 millions in April, of which only 370 were classified as emergency expenditures), are proceeding at a rate well over twice the rate of receipts from taxation, as is evident from the following table of Treasury receipts and expenditures by quarters since January, 1933:

	Receipts	Expenditures	Deficit
	<i>(Millions of Dollars)</i>		
1933 I .....	538	1156	618
II .....	604	1411	807
III .....	709	1038	329
IV .....	834	1717	883
1934 I .....	880	2240	1360

This comment is not intended to imply that the economic outlook in the United States is to be regarded with gloom. To the contrary, a situation which continues to be characterized by surpluses and surplus productive capacity is one to be regarded with optimism provided it is believed that sufficient intelligence, courage and skill are available and will continue to be applied to effect the adjustments in economic relations necessary to release the latent capacity to provide a higher standard of living—"a more abundant life"—for all. Rather the suggestion is made that we have still a long way to go before our situation can be considered satisfactory, and that the opinion so widely prevalent in many business quarters, and characterizing much of what was said at the annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce held in Washington in the first week of May, to the effect that recovery is now irretreiv-





ably on the way and the government should suspend any further "destroying and unsettling" attempts at reform, is still very much open to examination and question.

For months so much of the comment on the economic situation has been directed at the depressed state of the "heavy" or "durable goods" industries as compared with those producing "consumers' goods" that it becomes of interest to compare the actual standing of these two groups. By classifying the Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted indices of employment in the first three months of 1934 for the thirteen groups of industries for which these indices are separately available, into the one or the other of these two classes to which they primarily belong, the following results are obtained:

	January	February	March
	(Index Numbers: 1923-1925 average=100)		
<b>DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES</b>			
Iron and Steel .....	70	71	74
Machinery .....	62	64	67
Lumber .....	44	45	46
Transportation Equipment.....	58	62	66
Cement, Clay and Glass.....	54	57	57
Non-ferrous Metals .....	62	61	64
<b>CONSUMERS' GOODS INDUSTRIES</b>			
Textiles .....	79	85	87
Food .....	90	92	93
Paper and Printing .....	90	91	92
Leather .....	79	84	87
Chemicals and Drugs .....	102	102	103
Rubber Products .....	80	81	83
Tobacco .....	63	68	70

If the highest and lowest indices in each class (those relating to iron and steel, lumber, chemicals and drugs, and tobacco) are dropped and the remaining extremes taken as evidencing the typical range, the latter is seen to be for the durable goods industries 54-62, 57-64, and 57-67 in January, February and March, respectively, as compared with 79-90, 81-92, 73-93 in the same months for the consumers' goods industries. While there has been during these months a greater and more rapid increase in activity in the former than in the latter, it is evident that unemployment remains especially concentrated in the durable goods industries.

This fact has been much referred to in the many attacks that have been made on the Securities Act of 1933 and the bills now before Congress for regulation of the stock exchanges. The Durable Goods Industries Committee appointed at the convention of NRA code authorities early last March to inquire into the possibilities of increasing employment by shorter hours with increased wage rates, has issued several statements urging modifi-

cation of the Securities Act and a very restricted stock exchange law, on the ground that the effect of the former has been, and of a strong stock exchange law would be, to restrict the capital financing of industry out of which an increased demand for the products of the heavy industries would result.

There is abundant reason, however, for questioning the assertion that the existing and proposed means of legal protection for investors, which the sad experiences of depression as well as pre-depression years have shown to be so necessary, must be abandoned or relaxed in order to effect reemployment in the heavy industries. It is true that the floating of new domestic capital issues of a term of one year or more has declined from the peak of 9.4 billion dollars in 1929 to 1.15 billions in 1932 and 722 millions in 1933, although during the nine months ending March, 1934, in which the Securities Act has been in effect, issues totalled 650 millions. The low level of activity in the heavy industries may be as reasonably ascribed to the economic situation as to the Securities Act: for the recent expansion in automobile production proceeded on the strength of renewed consumer demand without the need of new capital financing; and contrariwise the railroads, whose financing is not subject to the Securities Act, have had to seek Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans for refinancing to a total of more than four hundred million dollars since February 2, 1932, and loan contracts with the Public Works Administration totalling 171 millions for the rehabilitation and new equipment necessary, after a prolonged period of scrimped maintenance, to meet the intensified competition of road and air transport. With a view to meeting the needs of established industries for new working capital which established credit sources are unable to supply, there is under active consideration by Congress a bill to authorize the Federal Reserve Banks to extend direct loans of a maximum term of five years and total of 280 million dollars, and another to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make direct loans to established industries to a total of 250 millions.

Probably in anticipation of a great increase in demand, the consumers' goods industries could find opportunities for substantial capital investment in rehabilitation, improvement and extension of plants. The Consumers' Industries Committee appointed at the code authorities conference last March has announced that it was conducting a survey of the possibilities. To the extent, however, that there is still excess capacity in these industries relative to existing demand—and it is difficult to believe that this is not still



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the general situation—it would seem more logical to attempt to stimulate the durable goods industries by reviving demand for their products elsewhere. To this effect the Public Works Administration has already expended 352 millions of dollars since July 1, in loans and grants to states, cities and other political entities, for public works construction (64 millions), in advances to the railroads (24.5 millions), on highway construction (197 millions), on river and harbor work (52 millions) and on Boulder Dam (14.4 millions); of the total, 162 millions have been spent since January first. Substantial reemployment in the heavy industries on an export basis should also result from the reciprocal trade agreements to be negotiated following enactment of the tariff bill which has passed the House and will probably have been voted upon by the Senate before these lines appear in print.

The greatest opportunities for reemployment in the heavy industries undoubtedly lie in residential construction, which is generally conceded to have been far below an adequate level for the low-income majority even in the most prosperous times. The extent of depression in this field is evident from the Federal Reserve Board's index of residential construction contracts, which fell from an average of 122 in the peak years 1925-28 to 87 in 1929, 50 in 1930, 37 in 1931, 13 in 1932 and 11 in 1933, and has shown no noticeable evidence of revival since then. Evidently this does not indicate that the country is adequately built up, but rather that there is an enormous accumulated need estimated at from thirty to forty billions of dollars. Unemployment and reduced incomes have caused families to move to cramped, less desirable quarters and to "double up" with each other; repairs and maintenance have been neglected and remodeling and new building have been almost negligible. Increased employment at better incomes may be expected to lead to larger monthly expenditures on housing, whether by rent or by purchase, which could be quickly capitalized in repair, remodeling and new construction and so provide effective stimulation to the lumber, brick, cement, glass, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries provided an efficient financing system is devised to replace the cumbrous, inefficient and costly lack of system which developed before there were restrictions such as those of any Federal Securities Act.

Under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, and the Home Owners' Loan Act of June 13, 1933, the Federal Government's efforts have been primarily devoted to averting

collapse in the existing home mortgage system by refinancing with federal aid. A new trend toward encouraging repair and construction is evident in the passage of a recent amendment to the Home Owners' Loan Act authorizing the lending of federal funds up to a total of two hundred millions for such work. The Public Works Administration through its Housing Division has been seeking to encourage slum clearance and urban low-cost housing construction, and has been undertaking such activities directly through its Emergency Housing Corporation, with some delay attributed to the efforts of real estate speculators to obtain excessive prices for the necessary land. Meanwhile, according to information appearing from time to time in the press, further plans for stimulating residential construction have for several months been the subject of study by the National Emergency Council in cooperation with all other interested government agencies, the first result of which, according to recent reports, is expected to be the early introduction into Congress of a bill to provide an improved system of real estate financing aided by a partial government guarantee, with a view to encouraging large amounts of private capital to enter the field at reasonable rates and thus stimulate renewed construction.

In addition to the possibilities of reemployment in existing industries outlined in the foregoing paragraphs, there are wide opportunities for employment in new activities, economically and socially useful and even necessary, to which private enterprise has not in the past given adequate attention. These include the conservation of natural resources in forest, soil and stream, such as the Emergency Conservation Work upon which the Civilian Conservation Corps is engaged at an expense of twenty to thirty million dollars a month; the rehabilitation of economic areas in a balanced and integrated manner as in the Tennessee River Valley on the basis of cheap electric power in widespread distribution; the development of parks and playground; the rehabilitation of public education which has suffered serious setback in recent years and the promotion of which is vital to the maintenance of effective democracy in the increasing technical complexity of modern economic life; and the development of innumerable cultural activities for the new leisure which the advances in the technical efficiency of industry make possible, and economic reform can make actual. And in all the foregoing nothing has been said of the stimulating effect of a balanced and prosperous agriculture, the problem of obtaining which is too complex for even the briefest description here.



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## A NEW ERA IN TRANSPORTATION

(Continued from page 291)

speed of the streamlined train is amply demonstrated in the interest aroused by both the Burlington and the Union Pacific offerings when they went on tour this spring. In Washington, the latter attracted a throng of 32,753 goggle-eyed visitors when it "showed" for a single day at the Union Station, and President Roosevelt was one of the first aboard to make an inspection. Secretary Hull went over the "Zephyr" when it visited New York, and in every city where the trains were on exhibition, patient crowds awaited their turn to see what they are going to be riding in in the future. This summer the "Zephyr" is to be put into service between Kansas City and Lincoln, Nebraska, and the Union Pacific train is to go into operation on special runs west of Chicago. If they are a success, and none but the most conservative doubt that they will be, more such equipment is bound to follow, with particular attention given to transcontinental units. In fact, the Union Pacific has already ordered a second train of six articulated cars, including a power car with a 900 h.p. Diesel engine, a mail-baggage car, three Pullman sleepers and a combined coach and observation car; and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has contracted for 50 streamlined, air-conditioned day coaches in gay color combinations and with seats built on automotive principles, to be placed in service this fall.

Foreign countries are well to the fore in the development of streamlined trains and to Germany goes the credit of being the pioneer in this field. Ever since May 15, 1933, the German Railroad Company's "Hanseatic Express" or, as it is more popularly known, the "Flying Hamburger," has been eating up the 180 miles between Berlin and Hamburg on a schedule of two hours and twenty minutes. This redoubtable "schnelltriebwagon" has touched 106 miles an hour on trial runs and with 102 passengers it develops a top speed of approximately 100 miles per hour on the stretch between the German capital and the seaport. The motive power in this case consists of a Diesel engine manufactured by the Maybach Motor Works which delivers 410 h.p. communicated electrically to the driving wheels. The train is in reality a double coach in two halves, with two axles at each end and a common axle in the center. It has none of the typical European compartments, each of the coach's halves being in the nature of one large salon with seats for about 50 passengers. Here again small portable tables placed in front of the

seats provide individual dining car service for the passengers, and the source of supplies is a small but well-stocked "bar" in the middle of the coach. It is a favorite boast of the German railways that the barman can fill a liqueur glass at a speed of nearly 100 miles an hour (the speed is the train's, not the barman's) without spilling a drop.

Not content with leading the world in the introduction of the first practical streamlined railway "motor coach," the Germans have turned their attention to streamlined steam locomotives as well. The German Railways have ordered from the Borsig Locomotive Works a three cylinder express locomotive, to attain a speed of 105 miles an hour with an assembly of five express cars and one baggage car, the six cars weighing 250 tons. Entirely encased in a smoothly rounded coat of tin, this engine will be a very different sight from that usually presented by a steam locomotive, only a very small part of the giant wheels being visible. Lower production costs and less fuel consumption are claimed.

In France, the Bugatti "automotrice" is in successful operation on the French State Railways between Paris and Deauville. This type of carrier, often referred to as a "railmobile," is equipped with four 200 h.p. Bugatti motors and reached on trial runs the record speed of 171 km. per hour. On its daily schedule it rushes the tired French business man over the 221 km. from the cares of Paris to the seductive sands of Trouville or Deauville in two hours flat, and it has room for 80 passengers and their luggage.

Announcement has also been made that the South Manchuria Railway Company is to employ a streamlined locomotive to cover the 437 miles between Dairen and Shinkyō in seven hours, and a Soviet engineer has planned a radical kind of electric train to run not on rails but in a semi-circular concrete trough. Coaches are equipped with huge balls instead of wheels, which fit the trough and theoretically permit the train to take curves at anything up to 200 miles an hour.

The first products of the streamline age are frankly an experiment. So far, they have been built for day use only and the new era in transportation cannot be said to have taken definite shape until provision is made for overnight travel. But that is on its way, and if the railroads continue their efforts along these lines to recoup the traffic losses they have suffered they will have to spend for both day and night equipment much more than the \$200,000 which its remarkable new train cost the Union Pacific. At any rate, the spirit of "Tomorrow's Train Today" seems to be animating the roads at present, rather than "Today's Train Tomorrow"—a slogan with which many of them, it must be ad-



mitted, appeared to be satisfied until the airplane and the motorbus began to show them a few things. The Iron Horse of the last few decades is threatened with extinction by a powerful creature of advanced contours, whose watchwords are speed, comfort and safety.

### RELIEF OF WIDOWS OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

For several years Congress has appropriated from time to time a year's salary for widows of officers who have died in the Service, but during the past year or so these appropriations have been discontinued. On May 3, 1934, however, the President approved a bill appropriating for "Anne B. Sloeum, widow of Clarenc Riee Sloeum, late American Consul at Fiume, the sum of \$3,500, being one year's salary of her late husband, who died while in the Foreign Service."

Mr. Sloeum was in the Service about nine years and died at his post on February 25, 1912. There was nothing in the discussion of the Bill to indicate that a previous relief bill for his widow had been introduced.

The essential consideration in the matter of the relief of widows of Foreign Service officers seems to be whether the officers died while in the active Service. Under date of May 9, 1934, the President vetoed a bill authorizing the payment to Mrs. Corinne Blackburn Gale, widow of William Holt Gale, formerly Consul General at Budapest and American Foreign Service officer, retired, the sum of \$8,000, being one year's salary of her deceased husband at the rate of pay received by him at the time of his retirement in 1929.

In his veto message, the President stated:

"This bill is objectionable because it provides for the payment of a gratuity to the widow of a retired Foreign Service officer who, after his retirement and until his death in April, 1932, received retirement pay at the rate of \$3,596.77 yearly from the Government. While Congress has in some instances authorized payment to the widow of a Foreign Service officer who died while in active service of one year's salary of her deceased husband, no payment of this kind has been authorized to the widow of a Foreign Service officer who died after being retired, and I deem it inadvisable to establish a precedent of approving payments of this character."

A number of bills granting one year's salary to widows of officers have passed either or both Houses of Congress and the fact that the President approved the one for Mrs. Sloeum is evidence that the former practice may be renewed. The JOURNAL will print a list of these relief bills which become law when the present session of Congress ends.

L. C. P.



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RECREATIONS IN PARIS

(Continued from page 313)

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WM. E. DE COURCY.



STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, MEXICO CITY

Seated, left to right: Vice Consul Kent Leavitt, Vice Consul John S. Littell, Consul Dudley G. Dwyre, Consul General Thomas D. Bowman, Consul Arthur F. Tower, Vice Consul William P. Cochran, Vice Consul Victor H. Loftus (District Accounting and Disbursing Officer);

Second Row: Vice Consul John Wilson, Jr., Vice Consul Andrew E. Donovan, Vice Consul Winfield H. Minor, Vice Consul Thomas J. Maleady, Vice Consul Jack D. Neal (D.A.D.O.), Vice Consul Hyman Goldstein (D.A.D.O.);

Third row: Mrs. Olive H. Jarrett, Miss Onita Foster, Mrs. Eunice Garner, Mr. A. J. Raymond, Miss Eleanor Shields, Miss Nathalie Boyd, Mr. Hector Sanchez Azcona, Miss Ethel Wragg, Mrs. Elizabeth Eistetter;

Top Row: Messengers Teofilo Morales, Pablo Gonzalez, Francisco Hernandez.



## IN THE SHADOW OF THE SOUTH POLE—AND THE POORHOUSE

By CARLOS C. HALL, *Vice Consul, Valparaiso*

The recent submission of Cost of Living Statements lends interest to despatches written by a Commercial Agent at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, in 1869.

At that time the Islands had no trade with the United States, their exports of penguin, seal and whale oil, wool, hides, etc., going chiefly to England. The population numbered about 750.

The Agent, who spent 105 days in transit from Tennessee to his post, states that his meager salary and high local prices compelled him to keep house and cook for himself and to wash the greater part of his clothing.

"I cannot sell my drafts at all at this Consulate and the prices of living here at the rates demanded outreach my Annual Salary vastly (and poor living at best).

"There is no Commerce with the U. S. From the Falkland Islands, this Post is *emphatically* the end of the world. No vessel ever sails beyond here and there is no foothold between this and the *South Pole* it is one *eternal* space of ice and snow and storm. It has been snowing at the Falklands *without intermission* for twenty days and nights, and the wind never ceases.

"This Consular Post is important for the protection of American seamen and vessels in distress, *nothing more*. With a Native American Consul, *no other*.

"And while the Government of the United States is looking to the protection of its citizens upon the Sea, another portion is suffering upon the land . . ."

"I do not engage in trade at all; it is not worth one dollar annually. *I relinquish to the Government that privilege*. Furthermore, I have not the physical strength (I am seventy years old this day). I cannot pay my office rent, nor for office furniture, only out of my annual salary.

"I came twelve thousand miles to the Falkland Islands in good faith to the Government of the United States. It is the last consular post next to the *South Pole*. Beyond this, no vessel ever Sails, and human foot-print is never seen. It is *emphatically* the end of the world, South, and 1,250 Miles to the nearest Post, and one Mail every two months.

"I shall await the reply or action of the State Department in the matter, and will adhere to either its suggestions or decision cheerfully. *But I wish a reply*. I wrote on this subject on a former occasion and received no answer . . ."

Friends of Miss Gericke, our genial Librarian, will be glad to hear that she is recuperating from an illness of several weeks' duration.

Mr. Hunter Miller, the Historical Adviser, has left for his annual vacation in British Columbia.

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## STUDY IN ORANGE

(Continued from page 322)

"I thought you had a date with the boy friend today at ten?" said Woofus.

"I did."

"Why so communicative? What's the matter?"

"I'm looking for a good man for my expedition. He should be, preferably, tall, good-looking, brave, resourceful, and a college graduate. I think that was your description."

"What's the matter with that fellow I found you yesterday?"

"Oh, he was fine. Just the right type."

"What do you mean, he was fine?"

"He was—while he lasted."

"While he lasted?"

"Exactly. I don't know all the details, but from what I could get out of Kelly, who saw it from the door of his cantina, it was something like this. Yesterday evening Jenkins was sitting on a bench in the park when some poor devil came up and sat down on the same bench. The fellow pulled out an orange to eat, and I suppose he wanted to be friendly, so he offered one to Jenkins. Kelly says Jenkins just let out one terrible yell and dived at the astonished native. The native managed to get away, but Jenkins was close behind him. Kelly says it would have been a wonderful race if Jenkins hadn't stepped on a piece of orange peel and done a solo flight, tail spin and nose dive all in rapid succession. Well,

to conclude briefly, they're still picking up the pieces."

"My. Too bad. Did it hurt him?"

"To tell the truth, I don't know whether it hurt him or not. But Kelly says it sure broke his neck."

## FOREIGN SERVICE WOMEN'S LUNCHEON

The women of the American Foreign Service met for luncheon for the last time this season on Wednesday, May 9, at The Parrot Tea Room. Among the forty-seven ladies present were Mrs. Cordell Hull, Mrs. William Phillips, Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr and Mrs. William Castle, Jr.

Mrs. Carr, who acted as hostess, addressed the group, thanking the out-going committee for its service during the year and announcing the personnel of the in-coming committee: Mrs. Walton Ferris, chairman; Mrs. Mahlon Perkins, Mrs. Edward T. Wailes, and Mrs. John Morgan.

As a fitting climax for the year and in order to acquaint Mrs. Hull with the far-reaching travels of the group, Mrs. Carr asked each lady present to stand and name her last foreign post.

I. P.

## CONSULAR ACTRESS

Mrs. Ernest L. Harris, wife of the Consul General at Vienna, Austria, received high praise in the *Vienna Herald* for the wit and charm of her acting in a recent production of the English Amateurs of that city.



Photo from Mrs. H. D. Clum

THE GUAYAS RIVER—FROM THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, GUAYAQUIL



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### PROWLING

(Continued from page 294)

mind, he picked one of the most entertaining spots in Naples for his clowning. There's always something amusing going on at the Porta Capuana.

Right across the Marine Parade from the big de luxe hotels is a lively quarter which tourists seldom stray into. It is the far side of the Santa Lucia Basin, a yacht and fishing boat harbor, and is inhabited by mussel growers, sailors, boatmen, fishermen and similar interesting persons. To the west rises the sheer rock of the Egg which carries a castle whose forebears must have been there since Greek times and was once, so the local boys say, a part of the famous villa of Lucullus where he taught the high life of Rome how to eat. The Basin is always full of small craft—sailing yachts and dingys, double-ended fishing boats rowed by six men standing and facing forward, small one-man fishing boats with a rig for acetylene flares and seven-tined spears for octopus, battered clinker built row boats hired by the hour by yelling boys and girls, eight-oared shells from the smart rowing club and maybe a French or American schooner yacht. I have many friends in the Basin and once was a guest at dinner with a group. We had spaghetti, fried mullet and

a fiasco of red wine on a deal table on the sea-wall. The conversation naturally turned on the sea and they wanted to know if San Francisco, where I said I came from, was on the same sea as "our" sea. I said, "In a manner of speaking, yes." Then one asked, "Where does the sea finish?"

That was a bit of a poser and I started out, "You see, the world being round—" I got no further. One held up his hand and said, "Excuse, Signor Console, but don't joke." So I didn't press the matter. I let it go as it lay.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 307)

tiative to a company organized by two American consular officers, Mr. Strobel, Consul at Bordeaux, and Mr. P. Columbus Fenwick, Consul at Nantes, from 1821 to 1836. The activities of these gentlemen were not inhibited by the present undoubtedly wise regulation which prevents consular officers from engaging in business.

The Consulate was informed of this instance of commercial enterprise by M. Giraud-Mangin, Conservateur honoraire of the Bibliotheque Municipale of Nantes, who found the reference in the *Annales de la Marine Nantaise* published about 1830.

H. F. HAWLEY.

CHERBOURG

Foreign Service Officers crossing the Atlantic on vessels calling at Cherbourg may be interested to learn that direct use of the new maritime landing stage will probably be made in the near future, eliminating the use of tenders.

MARSEILLE

On the occasion of his recent transfer from Marseille to Stuttgart, Consul and Mrs. James P. Moffitt were presented with an old Marseille hand-wrought piece of silver and a Provençal faience fruitier by the members of the Consulate's staff.

Before leaving for Stuttgart Mr. and Mrs. Moffitt were the guests of honor at numerous teas and dinners given by the members of the Marseille American colony.

SEVILLE

Holy Week in Seville resumed its former brilliant aspect, when, after a lapse of two years, the celebrated religious processions of the brotherhoods carrying magnificently adorned statues of saints again appeared in the narrow streets of the city and were enthusiastically greeted by large crowds of spectators.

Among recent visitors at the consulate were Captain LeBreton, Naval Attaché at Paris and Madrid, accompanied by Mrs. LeBreton and their daughter on a motor trip through Spain and North Africa, and Major Paul C. Marmion, United States Marine Corps, who arrived in Seville for the festivities of Holy Week.

Consul Richard Ford, who is on leave of absence in the United States, is expected to return late in April.

J. B. O.

PRAGUE

The Acting Trade Commissioner, George R. Cauty, went to Warsaw in the same capacity on March 31, and was replaced by Mr. Basil D. Dahl, who had been acting as Commercial Attaché in Warsaw provisionally and is in the same capacity here until Commercial Attaché Woods, who sailed from New York on April 4, on the S. S. *President Wilson*, returns. Mr. Dahl's permanent post is in Stockholm.

W. N. W., JR.

SHEFFIELD

Those consular officers now living who have served at Sheffield recently joined in presenting a silver tray to Mr. Thomas H. Cook, who for forty-eight years served the American Government in the Consulates at Nottingham and Sheffield. Mr. Henry S. Waterman, the present Consul, invited Mr. Cook and his daughter, Mrs. Levens, to come to Sheffield from their home in Liverpool on April 10th and in the presence of the office staff presented the tray, which was inscribed as follows:

To THOMAS H. COOK

A token of esteem and appreciation commemorating forty-eight years of faithful and efficient service in the American Consulates in Nottingham and Sheffield from all of his old "Chiefs" still living:

Frank W. Mahin .....	1902-1910
Calvin M. Hitch .....	1915-1923
Samuel T. Lee .....	1923-1925
Homer Brett .....	1926-1928
Henry S. Waterman .....	1933-1934

Following the presentation the entire company adjourned to the Grand Hotel for a luncheon which Mr. Waterman gave in Mr. Cook's honor.

RANGOON

The American Consulate Challenge Cup, donated by Consul Winfield H. Scott, and competed for annually by basketball teams throughout the Province, was won for the second year in succession by the Chinese basketball team. Entries included Chinese, Indian, Burmese, Karen, Kachin, and other indigenous tribal teams. It is rumored that Consul Scott offered an extra inducement in the shape of individual prize knives if the Wa headhunters would compete, but owing to the unsoeiable proclivities of this tribe, and the dangerous association of ideas (they carry about their trophies in baskets), the committee declined to accept their entry in order to ensure headway.



Vice Consul Kazanjian again won the Hall Cup Open Singles Lawn Tennis Championship of Burma without the loss of a set.

R. S. K.

**UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

Surgeon R. R. Sayers was directed on April 23, 1934, to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Geneva, Switzerland, to attend the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Industrial Hygiene of the International Labor Office.

**FASHION NOTE**

The usually solemn *United States News* in a lighter moment recently told its readers of the gentle sex that the wives of diplomats in Washington are wearing printed silk frocks with tiny figures or flowers strewn over dark backgrounds and added that at a tea recently given by the Minister of Greece and Madame Simopoulos, Señora de Cardenas, wife of the Spanish Ambassador, wore a print dress with small beige and red figures on black and Madame Simopoulos wore a print dress with figures in green, yellow, and rose.

**THIS IS DIFFERENT**

Budapest, March 20, 1934.

His Excellency,

John F. Montgomery, Esq.,  
Minister of the United States to Hungary,  
Budapest.

Sir:

I have the unpleasant duty of entering herewith a formal protest against Secretary of Legation, Mr. Robert English, for unbecoming conduct on the night of March 19, 1934.

Two preceding players having passed, the writer bid two Clubs, whereupon Mr. English, as fourth, bid a grand slam in Spades. The two following players again passed and the writer, holding Ace and King of Clubs and Ace and King of Diamonds, took the liberty of doubling, which in turn Mr. English promptly redoubled.

Upon my partner leading out a small club, Mr. English placed his hand upon the table, exposing the following:

Spades: A-K-Q-J-10.

Hearts: A-K-Q-10-8-7-5-2.

Credit Mr. English 2,490 points.

I content myself, Your Excellency, with bringing this affair to your attention.

A disillusioned bridge player,  
(Signed) LUCIAN T. ZELL.

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## VISITING OFFICERS

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

	DATE OF REGISTRATION	
<i>April</i>		
Archer Woodford, from Berlin, on leave in Paris, Kentucky, until April 14.....	12	
Charles R. Cameron, Habana, on leave in Washington.....	12	
Benjamin M. Hulley, Dublin; sailing for Dublin April 14.....	13	
Charles H. Derry, Paris, leaving for Mazatlan in about two weeks.....	14	
George D. Hopper, Montreal, on leave for two weeks.....	16	
J. Hall Paxton, Canton, on leave at Danville, Virginia.....	16	
Edgar L. McGinnis, Jr., La Ceiba, on leave at Pittsburgh, Pa.....	16	
Cecil W. Gray, Berlin, on leave at Bristol, Tennessee, for 60 days.....	17	
Raymond E. Cox, Buenos Aires, on leave at Radnor, Pa.....	19	
Edward Caffery, Niagara Falls, on leave.....	20	
John H. Fuqua, London, on leave for 60 days.....	21	
Julius C. Jensen, Oslo, on leave at Sioux City, Iowa, for 60 days.....	23	
Fayette J. Flexer, Habana. Assigned to Department.....	23	
Mrs. Elma P. Lanvirk, Budapest, on leave at San Francisco, California.....	23	
Howard Elting, Jr., Istanbul, on leave at New Rochelle, New York.....	23	
J. Kenly Bacon, Lima, on leave at Boston, Mass., for 60 days.....	23	
Robert D. Murphy, Paris. Returning, sailed May 2.....	24	
Margaret Menzel, Paris, on leave at Washington.....	24	
Merritt Swift, Stockholm, on leave until May 31.....	25	
Carlos C. Hall, Valparaiso, on leave at Kingman, Arizona.....	25	
John R. Wood, Paris, sailing for Paris May 19.....	26	
Mary Jane Porter, Vienna, on leave at Peabody, Kansas.....	28	
<i>May</i>		
Wesley Frost, Montreal, on leave at Berea, Kentucky.....	1	
Theo. A. Xantaky, Rio de Janeiro, leaving for Brazil by plane May 3.....	1	
Stephen E. C. Kendrick, Montreal.....	1	
Edwin L. Neville, Tokyo, on leave for 60 days.....	2	
Harold B. Quarton, Guayaquil, on leave at Algona, Iowa.....	2	
Marion Letcher, Antwerp, on leave in Washington about ten days.....	3	
Knowlton V. Hicks, Coteborg, on leave at Troy, New York.....	3	
Donald H. Robinson, Calcutta, on leave at Glen Ridge, New Jersey.....	3	
S. Walter Washington, Bogota, on leave at Charlestown, West Virginia.....	3	
Calvin M. Hitch, Wellington, on leave for 60 days.....	3	
Carmel Offie, Tegucigalpa, on leave at Portage, Pa.....	3	
Robert M. Scotten, Santiago, on leave until May 26.....	4	
Francis H. Styles, Chihuahua, on leave at Falls Church, Virginia.....	4	
W. Lawrence Young, Habana, sailing for Habana, May 9.....	4	
Julius C. Holmes, Bucharest, on leave at Lawrence, Kansas.....	7	
James W. Gantenbein, Santo Domingo, sailing for Santo Domingo, May 10.....	7	
Lee Worley, Bahia, leaving Washington May 9.....	8	
Monroe B. Hall, Mukden, leaving Washington May 9.....	8	
Robert L. Hunter, Windsor, on leave at Milbank, South Dakota.....	9	
Terry S. Hinkle, Halifax, on sick leave.....	10	
O. Gaylord Marsh, Guatemala, leaving for Guatemala, May 25.....	11	
Romcyn Wormuth, Nuevo Laredo, leaving for Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada, to visit family.....	11	
Louis Sussdorff, Jr., Brussels, two weeks in Washington.....	11	
John A. Bywater, Frankfort-on-Main, on leave in Washington.....	11	
H. Earle Russell, Alexandria, on leave at Ravenna, Ohio.....	14	
George V. Alleu, Shanghai, in Washington 6 weeks.....	14	
Hernan C. Vogenitz, Moncton, on leave at Newcomerstown, Ohio.....	14	
Marie E. Johnson, Sao Paulo, on leave at Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	14	
Lester Sockwell, Nuevitas, on leave at Alvarado, Texas.....	14	
Reginald S. Carey, temporarily in Department, sailing for Rio de Janeiro, May 26.....	15	
John H. Lord, London, on leave at Plymouth, Mass.....	15	
Rufus H. Lane, Jr., Patras, on leave at Falls Church, Virginia.....	15	
John C. Pool, Buenos Aires, temporarily detailed to Department.....	16	

## 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.)*

No letters have been received for publication during the past month.

Subscribers are invited to submit comment on matters of interest to the Service. The names of correspondents will not be published or otherwise divulged when request to that effect is made.

Communications intended for this column should be addressed: "To the Editor, *Foreign Service Journal*, Care of the Department of State, Washington, D. C."

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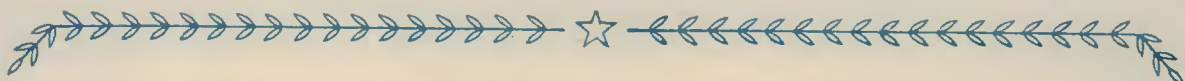
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