

The **AMERICAN
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Vol. XI

AUGUST, 1934

No. 8

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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AUGUST, 1934

Japanese Treaty Anniversary

(Excerpts from Ambassador Grew's Diary, April 22, 1934)

A RED-LETTER DAY. We were up at 6 and boarded the Japanese destroyer "Shimakaze" at Yokohama at 7:45, together with Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Admiral Nomura, Count Kabayama, the Rogers, Cranes, Dickovers, and Goolds, several other prominent Japanese and a raft of press and camera men. This was to be the main celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the signing of Japan's first treaty by Commodore Perry, at the spot where the "Black Ships" made their principal stay. The trip to Shimoda lasted three hours and a half, at a speed of 25 knots. The day was lovely and the sea quite smooth; Fuji, which was constantly in sight, was crystal clear and remarkably impressive. The little harbor of Shimoda is lovely—high thickly wooded shores and pretty islands. In those days the Japanese intended it to be the main port for foreign commerce, and in Perry's treaty only Shimoda and Hakodate were opened, but later of course Shimoda proved to be impractical and Yokohama was opened instead. We landed first at the little village of Kakizaki on the other side of the harbor from Shimoda where Townsend Harris lived in his Gyokusen-ji Temple for four years before going to Yedo. The original temple was destroyed but an exact replica now stands on the same spot



Harris & Ewing

HONORABLE JOSEPH C. GREW
American Ambassador to Japan

and we were met and escorted to it by the Chief Priest, with whom I have already had much correspondence, in all his robes. We first burned incense before each of the graves of the five American sailors, and then to the memory of Townsend Harris himself, within the temple; profoundly moved by the solemnity of it all. After pausing before the shrine we examined the various relics of Harris which are reverently kept in the temple, including some of his personal articles. On a monument to Harris near the temple is engraved the following excerpt from his diary on the day that he raised the first consular flag in Japan:

"Thursday, September 4, 1856.
Slept very little from excitement and mosquitoes,—the latter enormous in size. Men on shore to put up my flagstaff. Heavy job. Slow work. Spar falls; break cross-trees; fortunately no one hurt. At last get a reinforcement from the ship. Flagstaff erected; men form a ring around it, and, at two and a half p.m. of this day, I hoist the 'First Consular Flag' ever seen in this Empire. Grim reflections—ominous of change—undoubted beginning of the end. Query,—if for the real good of Japan?"

Then we motored a mile or more to Shimoda, through almost unbroken rows of Japanese school children, both girls and boys, hundreds and hun-



ARRIVAL AT SHIMODA—WELCOME BY JAPANESE SCHOOL CHILDREN

dreds of them gathered from town and cities as far away as Nagoya, all waving Japanese and American flags and shouting "Banzai!" This was really very moving too. At length we came to the town school where the exercises were to take place in the open air. A shrine had been erected for the occasion and a Shinto service was held in memory of Perry and Harris, with music, several priests and the usual banquet heaped up on tables: the evil spirits were driven away by waving sakaki branches, the audience was purified with sacred water and then the chief priest was in a position to ask the gods to descend and to listen to our petition for the repose of the souls of the two heroes which he read from a parchment. Thereafter we all came up and offered sakaki branches and finally the little door in the shrine was closed, indicating that the gods might now retire. There followed speeches, many of them—from the Governor, the Mayor, the chairman of the celebration committee, Mr. Debuchi on behalf of Foreign Minister Hirota, Count Kabayama, Admiral Nomura, Dr. Yamada, a descendant of the famous Egawa Hidetaktsu, and

myself. Dr. Yamada, who is reputed as an orator, spoke very frankly.

Townsend Harris in his diary got the names of people and places rather mixed up; you can hardly blame him, considering that he didn't know the language and often had to rely on somewhat vague information, and especially on the country argot, illiteracy and accent of the peasants which even today is as different from pure Japanese as is the English of the uneducated from pure English. Harris, for instance, speaks of passing through Fuisawa, not Fujisawa where we now play golf.

During the exercises Fox Films and Paramount both had American operators grinding away on their sound-films, so I suppose that the whole thing will eventually appear in the movies at home. when anybody who is interested will be able to visualize the scene far better than I can describe it. They had a copy of my speech and turned the machines on and off as I came to passages which they had marked in advance. The speech concluded:

"Here, on this historic ground, we can only by words affirm and pledge the permanent continu-



ance of that friendship. In the greater arena of international comity we can by act ensure it."

A visit to another temple and a town luncheon had to be abandoned and we departed at 3, having been there for three hours and a half, through the same rows of cheering children, accompanied out of the harbor, just as we had been re-



LANDING OF COMMODORE MATTHEW C. PERRY, U. S. NAVY, AT YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, MARCH 8, 1854

ceived, by many decorated boats and among them an old steam trawler painted to represent one of the "Black Ships," with side paddles and all, and prominently labelled on the stern "Powhatan." The trip back was smoother and very pleasant, with much fraternizing over refreshments in the wardroom. It was a really grand day.



AMBASSADOR AND MRS. GREW AT THE GRAVES OF THE FIVE AMERICAN SAILORS

WHILE Australia has no mountains or rivers to compare with those of other countries, it can boast as its greatest scenic attraction the largest coral reef in the world. This, the Great Barrier Reef, extends along the Pacific Coast of the State of Queensland for more than one thousand miles and is made up of a number of small reefs, between the inner and outer zones of which lie mountainous islands, some of them inhabited. The area between the mainland and the Outer Barrier is known as the "Grand Canal" and naviga-

tion in the inner portion is safe and pleasant except during the cyclone season, the Reef having been mapped and charted so that it no longer presents dangers. The outer region, however, is full of perils for larger boats and only small craft can go in safety among the reefs. At its narrowest point the Grand Canal is about twenty miles wide; its greatest width is eighty miles.

The coral growths are a feast of rainbow colorings and the tropic seas are teeming with life from the tiny pink corals to the large sky-blue anemone. They suggest gardens in their varied beauties of form and color and sea flowers grow profusely there with pink as the predominant color. There are many shades of green, yellow and red, shading into the most delicate of pastel tints. Fish with beautiful markings and strange color combinations are found in great numbers. Sharks, bêche-de-mer, sea snakes, shell-fish, brilliant star fish and crabs



Queensland Government Tourist Bureau

HERON ISLAND,
NORTH QUEENSLAND

are in abundance. Here one finds a wilderness of varying coral forms in whose shelter large clams with jaws agape lie in wait for their victims.

The black sea slug, called bêche-de-mer, or sea cucumber, approximately a foot in length and cylindrical in shape, is gathered and dried for export, chiefly to China, where it is used as a food. The giant mackerel, groper and other fish provide excellent sport for fishermen. The "rock cod" is feared more by the pearl divers than the shark, for he hides among the rocks and rushes

forth to attack his unsuspecting victim. The name "cod" is purely a native terminology and has no relation to the true cod.

Large green and tortoise shell turtles are numerous on the coral islands and one of the chief sports enjoyed by those making the trip to the Reef is riding along the beaches "turtle back." This does not last long, however, for the turtle makes for the water and in a short time succeeds in unseating his rider by a fast and skillful dive. Nevertheless one can always go back and try another turtle. On land the turtle is clumsy and slow, but in the water, his natural abode, he is swift and graceful.

Masthead Island is nicknamed "Turtle Island," and its surrounding waters swarm with green turtles, which sometimes attain a length of five feet. There is a turtle soup factory on one of the islands, and the flesh is also used for steaks and stews. Turtle eggs are soft-shelled, small,

The Great Barrier Reef of Australia

By A. R. PRESTON, *Consul, Brisbane*



round and white. The turtle lays them on the beach, in one of the numerous deep pits she has dug the day before with her flippers, and then covers them over. When the eggs are hatched the young turtles dig themselves out and make straightway for the water. They are seldom seen out of the water in the daytime.

In addition to the turtle soup factory, the Great Barrier Reef is the scene of several other industries, the principal enterprises being pearl-shell, bêche-de-mer, and trochus shell. The trochus is a pyramidal sea snail having a shell three to four inches in diameter, striped with white and crimson bands and richly nacreous within. The shells are gathered by hand on the coral reef and the contents removed by boiling. The product is exported, chiefly to Japan, where it is made into pearl-shell shirt and collar buttons. The only commercial sponge found on the Barrier Reef is large and coarse, fit for cleaning automobiles and machinery.

The depth and thickness of the Great Barrier has been estimated many times by eminent scientists, among whom were Alexander Agassiz, and the naturalist, J. B. Jukes, the former believing it to be a thin veneer, while the latter attributed great density thereto. Much boring has been done in an effort to determine this question and a depth of eleven hundred feet was reached at one time.

The builder of the reef is a little animated jelly sometimes known as a "coral insect," but correctly termed a polyp, very similar to a sea anemone. As the animalcules float past and

touch the polyp they are struck with small poison darts and stung to death. In falling the victim is caught by the waving arms of the polyp and pushed into the stomach. The lime found in the food is deposited around the polyp, just as the human body uses lime to make its bones, and thus the coral rock is formed. Although corals predominate in the upbuilding of the Great Barrier Reef, a large share is contributed by other matter, such as shells, foraminifera and seaweeds.

Many rival theories of the formation of barrier reefs have been advanced by scientists, notably those of Darwin, Murray, Guppy and Daly. According to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* the Darwin theory is one of "subsidence," the slow sinking of coasts or islands with resultant upgrowth of coral. Murray attributed barriers to the outgrowth of fringing reefs from stationary coasts, while Guppy believed such reefs were formed on rising foundations, or sea platforms of abrasion cut in coastal slopes during a pause in their emergence. Daly's theory is that reef foundations have long been stationary, many of the older volcanic islands of the Pacific having been degraded in pre-glacial times to low relief; that with the coming of the Glacial period the ocean was lowered by withdrawal of water to form continental glaciers, the chill of the lowered ocean killing the reef-builders, the ocean waves abrading the reefs and worn-down islands to low-level platforms; and that as the ocean rose and warmed in post-glacial times, barrier and atoll reefs grew up with it on the platform margins.—Ed.



Photos, Queensland Government Tourist Bureau.

WHITSUNDAY PASSAGE,
NORTH QUEENSLAND

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL
RIDING "TURTLE BACK"

Albania and Its "Eagle-Men"



ABOVE: HONORABLE POST WHEELER, AMERICAN MINISTER TO ALBANIA
BELOW: AMERICAN LEGATION AND GARDENS, TIRANA, ALBANIA

THE front door to Albania is Durazzo Bay, where the Crusaders landed to begin their terrible march on the Bosphorus and the Holy Sepulchre. The ten-foot-thick brick walls they built, superimposed on Roman bastions many centuries older, still stand there, looked down upon in this twentieth century by the spick-and-span seashore Palace of Zog I, King of the Albanians, perched on its abrupt landscaped hill, with its face toward the Adriatic, far above the hoot of the motor-horns in the town below.

There are no jingling trams in Durazzo and, as everyone knows, Albania has the unique distinction of being the only country in Europe—very possibly in the world—which has no single mile of railroad. Yet if you tilt your chin, you may sight a far drifting mote—the plane from Valona. It

left Rome three hours ago. It will swoop down on the flying-field in Tirana the Capital, twenty miles away, in the shadow of the enormous hangar painted *en camouflage*, in ten more minutes.

But "If you would know the East," says the proverb, "do not enter the bazaar by the front door." And if you would know Albania, you must learn it not from the sea-side, but from the side of the mountains. The strip of plain that fringes the Adriatic—the part the casual tourist sees from his steamer—is only the selvedge of the real Albania. It has been quarrelled over, fought and bled over, occupied, held and evacuated, by a dozen outer peoples, from 450 B. C. to Woodrow Wilson and the Council of Ambassadors, while the Albanian of the mountains has watched from his eyrie with the eagle, whose son he calls him-



self. His house is of stone or of sun-baked bricks, its roof of thatch, and its cement floor is Mother Earth. His women grind his corn in hand-mortars and spin with a hand-distaff as they trudge the steep trails. His trolley is his donkey, his dearest possession is his tribal honor, and its protector is his rifle.

For here one sees something that exists nowhere else in Europe—a nation that is living in the past and the present at one and the same time. With the Albania of the further northern mountains—the home of the Eagle-men—history has for centuries stood still.

They were known as fierce and stubborn stock three hundred years before Christ, when the Celtic tidal-wave over-rolled the Balkans. The Romans of a century later found them as inveterate raiders as the England of Canute found the Norsemen. Albania was Rome's prickliest "Province," and her rule was more nominal than real. She never conquered the uplands, though more than one of her Emperors, including the Great Constantine, were of Albanian blood.

The Gaul which Julius Caesar found divided into *partes tres* was even then well past the true tribal stage. Its smaller Clan-units, that had been built from families by the wider acknowledgment of blood kinship, had coalesced into segments ruled and led by confederated Chieftains—peoples well on their way to become the France and Belgium of today. For Gaul was a complex of great plains and navigable rivers, favorable to the inter-communication that, as certain as the sunrise,

knits part and part together and gives birth to the sense of national unity.

This was not the case in the Balkan peninsula—least of all in that portion of it that is now Albania. It is monstrously mountained and ravined, niggard of comforts, a womb of winds. In a great part of Albania it is as though Nature had devised cunning barriers to estrange valley from valley, to bar farm from farm, to thrust its people violently apart. They could not readily come together as did more northern peoples, Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians, to develop a body of common law for all. As families grew slowly into Tribes the family heads became the tribal Elders, and their general over-law was only a mutual accommodation of tribal customs.

Only now and then a leader arose among them who attempted a wider codification and unification. Such a one was the famous Lek (which Lek he was is disputed, for there were several) who impressed or imposed his personality and his wisdom so powerfully on the tribes of northern Albania, a half a millenium ago, that his name has ever since stood for the law of the mountains, the peculiar communistic practices bound together, as with a crimson cord, by the universal and compelling rule of the blood-feud—the one great handicap, by the way, fought always by the church, and nowadays by the State as well, in the way of the attainment of a true nationality.

So, while in the rest of Europe the crystalization of tribes into nations more or less homogeneous went steadily on, life in the highlands of Albania,

(Continued to page 442)



A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION IN TIRANA

Otello Renzoni, Tirana

The Tariff Bargaining Organization

By JOHN S. DICKEY, *Department of State.*

AMONG the last of many important actions by President Roosevelt before embarking on his vacation was the formulation of a basic organization for planning and executing the work connected with the foreign trade agreements contemplated by the recent Act of Congress, approved by the President on June 12, 1934, to Amend the Tariff Act of 1930.

The President, apparently recognizing the many-sided nature of any work involving the commercial policy of the Government, has again invoked interdepartmental action. In November, 1933 (*Press Releases of Department of State*, No. 217, November 25, 1933) pursuant to a letter of November 11, 1933, from the President to the Secretary of State, an Executive Committee on Commercial Policy was established for the purpose of co-ordinating the commercial policy of this Government, with a view to centralizing in one agency supervision of all governmental action affecting our import and export trade. The following Departments and organizations are represented on this Committee: Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, National Recovery Administration, United States Tariff Commission, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade. The functions of this Committee were subsequently continued by Executive Order No. 6656, March 27, 1934, which Order also stipulated that the Chairman of the Committee should be a representative of the Department of State, chosen by the Secretary of State. Secretary Hull selected Assistant Secretary Francis B. Sayre for this position and under his Chairmanship the Committee has continued to perform its important work in the field of high commercial policy. It is an occurrence of signal import that the Department of State should be designated to participate in this capacity in the determination of the commercial policy of the Government. Such action by President Roosevelt provided a timely and tangible indication that the commercial policy of a nation is not merely a matter of internal concern, but that it is also a matter which greatly concerns other countries, in turn, both influencing and being influenced by the policies and practices of those nations. The recent tariff bargaining act is a product of this

approach to the determination of a commercial policy which recognizes that in the regulation of international trade, as in other affairs of mankind, a certain degree of mutuality is essential and "jug-handled" policies will not suffice.

Like begets like, and the interdepartmental Executive Committee on Commercial Policy having functioned satisfactorily in this very difficult field, it is not surprising to find the administration of the tariff bargaining work similarly organized. This development is further explained by the fact that by the terms of the Act the powers of the President are limited to three years. It would be both costly and difficult to create temporarily a separate organization, requiring persons of varied and technical training. Moreover, it would mean needless duplication of work to set up an autonomous organization, inasmuch as a large part of the services and material which will be required are already to be had within the existing Government organizations. Thus the organization and administrative problems in implementing the tariff bargaining act were primarily problems of correlation and coordination. The immediate responsibility for resolving these problems has been placed in an Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Trade Agreements made up of representatives of the Departments of State, Commerce, Agriculture and Treasury, the Tariff Commission and the Office of the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is also represented on this Committee and it is probable that in the future such other governmental organizations as the N. R. A. will send representatives.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Trade Agreements held its first meeting in the Department of State on June 28, 1934, under the temporary chairmanship of Assistant Secretary of State Sayre, who, under the Secretary of State, will be in general charge of the negotiations of the proposed agreements. Since then the Committee has been meeting frequently with its work being the primary concern of those designated to serve thereon. The permanent organization of the Committee has been effected with Mr. Henry F. Grady, of the Department of State, serving as chairman. Other representatives of the Department on the Committee are Mr. Alvin

(Continued to page 449)



Courtesy A Century of Progress

FEDERAL BUILDING, HOUSING EXHIBITS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A Century of Progress Continues

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*

IT SEEMS that they laughed when "A Century of Progress" was proposed for a second season; but picture the amazement of the skeptics when the show opened this year not only bigger and better than before but with several important exhibitors present who had failed to come in last time. Many people thought that with

23,000,000 admissions in the thin times of 1933, well enough should be let alone. On April 1 this year, however, more than 2,500,000 tickets had already been sold—far more than had been disposed of by opening day last year, while Chicago hotels reported bookings way ahead of 1933. And so it would appear that the enterprising planners



Kaufmann-Fabry

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT BUILDING, "THE BUILDING THAT BREATHES"—THE ROOF RISES AND FALLS WITH CHANGING TEMPERATURE

back of the World's Fair knew what they were about all along, and that the second run will be as much talked about as its first.

Unquestionably the Fair this year is better organized, offers more for your money, and provides a wider range of interest than it did a year ago. Experience in handling crowds, in finding out what the public wants, and in putting across exhibits have contributed to the smooth, efficient and imaginative manner in which the performance is staged. For those, if any, who haven't yet seen the show, the setting is impressive in the extreme and the variety of displays makes one slightly dizzy; for those who are returning for the new edition, there is a wealth of material which was not there before and which is almost a fair in itself. From Ripley's Odditorium (Believe It or Not) to the Streets of Paris, there is something added, something different to write home about;

while as for "culture," the authorities have served it out lavishly in attractive and easy-to-swallow doses which make the most casual visitor learn something in spite of himself.

In his official capacity as Chairman of the Chicago World's Fair Centennial Commission, composed of the Secretaries of State, Agriculture and Commerce, Secretary Hull made an inspection trip to the Fair on Saturday, June 2. Accompanied by James Clement Dunn, Special Assistant to the Secretary and Chief of Protocol, and by Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., Assistant to the Secretary, he was met at the station in Chicago by former Minister to Uruguay Ulysses Grant-Smith, now Chief of Protocol of A Century of Progress. At their hotel, the party received a delegation of officials, including ex-Governor Dunne of Illinois, United States Commissioner for the Fair, and then was escorted to the Fair grounds by the famous



Black Horse Troop of the Illinois National Guard.

The Secretary was given the customary salute of 19 guns for a Cabinet member, after which he reviewed the Black Horse Troop. He was then joined by Colonel Keck of the United States Coast Artillery and inspected a Guard of Honor composed of two companies of that branch of the service. These colorful ceremonies were concluded when the Guard of Honor passed in review and Mr. Hull took the salute.

At the Administration Building, the group was greeted by Rufus Dawes, President of A Century of Progress Exposition, and by other officials, and after signing the Golden Book in that place, Mr. Hull proceeded to the Federal Building, where he inspected the State Department's exhibit, in charge of Laurence C. Frank, of the Division of Foreign Service Administration.



Kaufmann-Fabry

THE SECRETARY INSPECTS GUARD OF HONOR UNDER COMMAND OF COLONEL MORRIS M. KECK, U. S. A.

He then made a short radio broadcast, calling attention to the vision and the remarkable determination displayed in making the Fair such a success despite the depression; a luncheon at the Administration Building followed, at which Mr. Hull was the guest of the Fair officials. The rest of the day was devoted to inspecting a number of the leading exhibits.

In so far as any single exhibit is concerned, the consensus of opinion is that the current limelight has been stolen by a certain prominent American manufacturer of light automobiles who declined to appear in 1933 and who is reputed to have spent some two million dollars this year on a breath-taking temple of industrial production. Mechanical achievement is here made vivid to the fascinated eye of the beholder, and it seems difficult to imagine anything more spectacular of its kind. But not far behind in interest is the Hall of Science, wherein are crammed a staggering amount of informative exhibits, at which one could spend literally days watching how a hodoscope works, what composes an artificial larynx, or the scientific method of computing π . Incidentally, in case you don't know what a hodoscope is, it shows that you aren't as up to date as the promoters of the Fair; it is an instrument recently invented which makes visible the

(Continued to page 436)



Courtesy A Century of Progress

STREET SCENE, ITALIAN VILLAGE



HIS HIGHNESS SEYYID SAID BIN TAIMUR, SULTAN OF MUSCAT AND OMAN

THE historical importance of Muscat is due mainly to its strategic position, which closely affects the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, and consequently the Indian Empire and the powers which struggled for it during the 16th, 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries. At the time of their colonial and commercial rivalry in the East, such European Powers as Portugal, Holland, and England continually endeavored to maintain control over the Muscat Government, either by treaty of friendship or by force of arms, because, apart from being an opulent trading-port serving the interior of Arabia with goods from India and the West, Muscat was also in a position effectively to control the pirates of the Omani Coast, whose activities were a constant nuisance to commercial enterprise in the East.

Often, on such occasions, for instance, when

A MISSION TO MUSCAT

By DENIS KNABENSHUE



ARMORY
ENSEMBLE
PRESENTED
MINISTER
KNABENSHUE
BY THE
SULTAN
OF MUSCAT

the colonial powers were on terms of hostility with Persia or the Arabian Sheiks, thereby pursuing a policy in accordance

with the interests of Muscat, the two parties were able to join forces towards a common end. However constant intrigues on both sides made permanent alliances impossible.

Prior to 1793 Muscat had formed part of the dominions of the Imam of Oman, but at that date the latter's nephew rebelled, and seizing Muscat and the neighbouring forts, he set up as an independent ruler.

At the time of the Napoleonic Wars, Muscat was the scene of military and political rivalry between France and England. The Sultan, at first undecided, waited to see what turn affairs



would take. On the first signs of French defeat he elected, with rare political sagacity, to collaborate with the English. The British, in turn, made no attempt to trespass on the rights or interests of the Sultan, and from that time the Indian and Muscat Governments have pursued together a policy of common interest.

Up to 1861 the dominions of the ruler of Muscat included Zanzibar, but at that date Zanzibar was separated from Muscat, and was placed under the rule of another member of the reigning house. In the 19th Century Muscat acquired fresh interest in connection with the slave and gun-running trades, against which the British Government was at that time waging an energetic campaign. Meanwhile the town increased in importance as a trading port, but its time of greatest prosperity was from 1898 to 1912, when it was the centre of the arms traffic. In 1912, however, the British efforts to check this traffic culminated in the establishment at Muscat of an Arms Warehouse, through which all traffic in arms and ammunition, whether for import or export, had to be conducted under direct government control. This measure did not destroy the trade completely, but it put an end to unregulated private enterprise which had brought such opulence to many inhabitants of Muscat. Consequently in 1912 Muscat entered an era of rapidly declining prosperity, as the comparative inactivity of her bazaars today bears witness.

To return to the period of Muscat prosperity, it will be remembered that in about the 1830's American Clipper ships enjoyed a large share of the world's carrying trade. They were superior sailing craft, built in New England, of comparatively great speed and carrying capacity, and mainly owing to the enterprise of the New England merchants, they were to be seen in every port, among which Muscat ranked as one of the most important. Accordingly in 1833 the Government of the United States saw fit to sign a treaty of trade and friendship with the Muscat Government, which treaty has endured to this day. It was for the purpose of celebrating the centenary of this treaty, and of renewing the ties of friendship between the two Governments, that



AMERICAN MINISTER KNABENSHUE WITH OFFICIAL DELEGATION WELCOMING HIM TO MUSCAT

Left to right—Sheikh Zebair, Prime Minister, Prince Said Mahmoud, Prince Said Hammed and Prince Said Saif.

an American Mission was sent on an official visit of courtesy to the Muscat Court.

On March 1, 1934, the Mission, consisting of Mr. Paul Knabenshue, American Minister Resident at Baghdad, Mr. James S. Moose, Jr., Secretary of Legation, and the Minister's son, left Baghdad by rail, arriving at Basra after a journey of twenty-four hours. The Mission spent two days in Basra at the American Evangelical Mission, and the opportunity was taken to inspect such American interests as the schools, and date-palm groves and packing houses. The Mission then boarded a steamer for the Persian Gulf Ports and India, and a very pleasant and interesting journey was made down the Shatt-al-Arab, towards the Gulf Waters.

The climatic and geographic conditions of the Shatt-al-Arab basin are peculiarly suited to the cultivation of date-palms. Thus the well-wooded banks of the broad river presented a beautiful sight as we progressed slowly downstream. Countless native sailing craft plied the waters, and their picturesque grace added considerably to the beauty of the natural scenery.

Numerous shallows make navigation in the river and gulf waters extremely difficult, and we were in addition very dependent on the tides. We were delayed for twelve hours at the



Persian Port of Mohammerah, which is situated at the point where the Karoun River flows into the Shatt-al-Arab. Here a steamer had run aground thereby blocking the channel, and thirty-six hours went by before we passed at Abadan, one of the world's largest refineries, and reached the open sea.

Twelve more hours sailing in fine weather brought us, in the afternoon, to Bushire, where a call was made on the British Residency. This Persian port, once prosperous, is still a trading centre of importance, but it has failed signally to improve to the extent of meeting the expanding requirements of modern commerce. Landing facilities and warehouse accommodation are inadequate, and the freight service to the interior is costly and unsatisfactory.

In the evening, having unloaded our cargo, we turned towards the Arabian Coast, and after twenty-four hours of uneventful sailing, arrived at the Island of Bahrein. The Shaikdom of Bahrein, prospering under the management of a British financial expert, compares favorably with the Persian ports as a trading centre, and is of threefold importance—as the centre of the gulf pearl industry, as a commercial entrepôt for goods entering and leaving the Arabian mainland, and as an oil-yielding country.

Before the financial crisis, the great pearl industry was the main cause of the Island's importance. Pearls are found in great abundance in the surrounding shallows; they are furthermore of the best quality, and until recently they commanded a world market. Now, however, the demand for pearls has fallen off considerably, partly owing to economic depression, and partly, perhaps, to the rival popularity enjoyed by other articles, such as motor cars for gift purposes. The trade still continues, nevertheless, albeit to a lesser extent, and the fleets of picturesque pearling boats, with their high bows and sterns, add considerably to the beauty of the harbor.

Since the decline of the pearl trade, Bahrein has been obliged to depend more upon customs and excise for revenue. Lately, however, it has seemed that the development of oil resources will be an important factor in re-establishing the island economically. Recently Bahrein was examined for oil by a British promoting company. The concession which they secured was offered to but refused by a British oil company but was taken over by an American oil company, of California. A subsidiary of this company was organized to operate the concession and the development of the oil resources in the Island is proceeding. Five wells have already been capped, and more are expected to have been capped by July, when the

company expects to be ready for export. Meanwhile material has arrived for the construction of a submarine pipeline, which will project three miles from the shore and terminate in a buoy, from which tankers will be loaded.

Finally, America is represented in Bahrein by medical missionaries of great enterprise. There is a hospital for men and another for women. In-patients are attended by their families, and make their own arrangements for meals. The practice of the chief physician extends far into the mainland, and his patients include not only the neighboring Sheiks, but also King Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud.

No description of Bahrein would be complete without reference to its tombs, which lend the island an antiquarian interest, causing much speculation in the archaeological world as to their contents and origin. They consist of low mounds, which cover a large area of the island. Some of them have been opened, revealing two-story constructions, but little else of interest. Bahrein may have been used as a burial ground by the inhabitants of the mainland, or the island may have been inhabited by Phoenicians. Nothing however has been found in the tombs to throw light on their original use.

The Mission spent a week at Bahrein and was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, of the Bahrein Petroleum Company and at dinner by His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent and Mrs. Loch.

An official call was of course made on the ruling Sheik Hammad of Bahrein, who enjoys the title of Excellency under the auspices of His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent. His Excellency, gorgeously attired in gold-braided abba (cloak), sword with elaborate gold scabbard, and kashmere shawl, met us in person at his door and escorted us upstairs to his medjlis or reception room, which was furnished in European style.

Greetings having been exchanged, coffee was immediately served by slaves. Then conversation was held through the medium of his Britannic Majesty's Political Agent, who kindly acted as interpreter after which rose-water and incense were brought in. In Arab society the arrival of incense is an intimation from the host that the guests may take their leave. Accordingly we repaired to the British Agency, where we awaited the return call of the Sheik.

On resuming our journey to Muscat, we sailed first to the Persian Coast, calling at the ports of Lingah, Henjam, and Bander Abbas, which were all situated on an apparently narrow stretch of coast, with the hills looming up behind. In the evening, when the atmosphere is blue and hazy, the scene is not devoid of certain artistic beau-



ties, but was otherwise of no special interest to us.

On entering the gulf of Oman, we came into more tropical waters. In the daytime the sea was pellucid, and abounding with jelly-fish; in the evening, at sunset, it was iridescent, and at night it was weirdly and beautifully phosphorescent. After twenty-four hours of very pleasant sailing, we reached Muscat, at noon. The approach to Muscat harbor is very impressive. High, rocky cliffs constitute an interesting change from the flat, sandy stretches typical of the Arabian Coast, and the town itself, nestling in a small, cliff-encircled bay, dominated behind and at both sides by antique Portuguese forts, and exposing a row of fine white buildings on its water-front, presents a most picturesque sight. It has long been a custom for the crews of ships visiting Muscat to paint their ships' names on the harbor cliffs, and we could read these quite clearly from the boat.

As we dropped anchor we fired a salute of one gun. This is a long-standing custom of courtesy to the Sultan, practiced by British India ships visiting Muscat. The salute was returned from one of the forts. Then, after the port doctor had given *pratique*, long and narrow rowing boats put out from the shore and came alongside, together with numerous fishing boats, canoe-shaped and

propelled with paddles. Among the first to arrive was the British Agency boat, bearing His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent, Major Bremner, who came on board to greet the Minister, and to submit for approval a programme of the ceremonial.

Soon a somewhat larger craft came alongside with the Stars and Stripes at her bow, and the scarlet flag of Muscat at her stern, and four very smartly dressed and distinguished looking gentlemen came on board. This was the delegation sent by the Sultan to greet the American Minister, and convey him and his suite to the shore. It consisted of the Sultan's three senior uncles, and his Prime Minister. Flowing white robes, brown cloaks with much gold braiding and numerous tassels, sandals, swords, daggers, canes, brightly colored turbans and well-trimmed beards, all gave an impression of great chic and elegance. His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent, in his capacity of Master of Ceremonies, effected the introductions. We stepped into the Sultan's boat, and made for the shore.

As we passed the fort, a salute of fifteen guns was fired, during which the Minister stood up, bare-headed, the boatmen resting on their oars.

(Continued to page 432)



OPENING OF THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL, MATRAH

The American Minister is flanked right and left, respectively, by Prince Said Mahmoud and Prince Said Hammed, who in turn are flanked by the Minister's son and Major Bremner.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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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 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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ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP FUND Contribution Made by Naples Office

A move to increase the Foreign Service Scholarship Fund has been initiated by the American Consulate General at Naples.

The JOURNAL has received the following telegram from that office on the occasion of Mr. Homer M. Byington's election as President of the Association:

"Naples, as the new President's old post, would like to be the first to contribute to the foreign service scholarship fund. Mailing check for sixty dollars contributed by officers here.

DuBois."

This action on the part of the Consulate General at Naples is a source of considerable gratification to the Executive Committee of the Association and to the JOURNAL. It is hoped that voluntary contributions will also be made by the officers at other posts and the Scholarship Fund substantially increased.

It is not desired, of course, that any officer make a contribution in excess of his ability.

The JOURNAL will from time to time publish lists of contributing offices.

Contributions should be addressed "American Foreign Service Scholarship Fund," Room 113, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

ACCEPTANCES OF NEW OFFICERS, FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

The following message has been received by the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association from Mr. Homer M. Byington, the recently elected President of the Association:

"Deeply touched by expression of esteem and confidence of the members of the Foreign Service Association in electing me President. Accept and will serve wholeheartedly."

Mr. Ray Atherton in accepting election as Vice-President of the Association said:

"My beliefs in the aims of the Association are so definite that I trust I may justify the confidence shown in me by the Association."

COVER PICTURE

Photograph by MISS MARY REISNER
GUYURSHI MOSQUE

Outer courtyard of the Guyurshi mosque on the Makattem plateau to the east of Cairo. This mosque, built circa A. D. 975, is one of the few remaining Fatimide buildings. Its graceful proportions and the magnificently molded plaster around the *mihrab* make it unique among the early monuments of Cairo but in consequence of its remoteness from the city it is but little visited.



News from the Department

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull were guests of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson on a cruise aboard the *Sequoia* in mid-July.

Secretary of State Hull is one member of the cabinet who does not plan to stray far from Washington for any protracted period during the Summer or Fall. Too many things are popping in different parts of the world. The United States has no burning concern in any of the critical international situations now current, but we are interested in nearly all of them, for one reason or another, and Judge Hull, in view of President Roosevelt's absence from Washington, does not care unduly to absent himself from the State Department, world conditions being what they are. Europe's explosive possibilities, particularly in Germany; the incalculable situation in the Far East, war in South America, American negotiations for reciprocal tariff treaties—all these things are matters that might at any moment call for major decisions or prompt action by the Secretary of State, so his purpose is to stick pretty close to his knitting. A brief outing in the Shenandoah Valley in August is the only period of relaxation now on Judge Hull's schedule.—*Frederic William Wile in the Washington Star.*

"Just had a fine long visit (and incidentally a good lunch) with the kindest, friendliest and most able of our diplomats in a long time, Secretary of State Cordell Hull. We talked of South America where he made many friends at that conference. And that's the country where we can use some friends, too." This was Will Rogers' version, in his daily column, on July 13, of being entertained at luncheon on the preceding day by the Secretary and Mrs. Hull. Mr. Rogers recently

concluded a stage engagement in Eugene O'Neill's "Ah Wilderness" in Hollywood. It is reported that the privileged self-appointed diplomat will leave shortly for a visit to Asia and Europe.

Undersecretary of State William Phillips left Washington on July 20 for a vacation fishing trip in northern Maine.

Newspaper men claimed that, when asked whether he would carry on any negotiations with Canada while on the border, Mr. Phillips replied, "No. Only with the fish."

Mr. Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of tariff negotiations under the Administration's new trade program, sailed from New York July 21 for a month's trip to Europe.

Mr. Sayre told newspapermen his trip was purely a vacation and that he would not conduct any tariff negotiations in any European country. He will return on the same vessel the latter part of August.

The vessel makes port at Copenhagen, Helsingfors and Leningrad.

One afternoon in June a number of State Department people were invited to see the summer home and gardens of Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Sumner Welles, on the Potomac River in Maryland, near Washington. The name of the estate, Oxon Hill Manor, dates from the latter part of the Seventeenth Century. The original manor house, one of the handsomest of the river homes, was burned, but a mile from its site in the estate of three hundred acres, Mr. and Mrs. Welles have built a beautiful Georgian house overlooking the river.

There were many garden lovers among the guests, and the occasion was one of delightful



informality and gracious welcome into a beautiful home.

Mr. Harry A. McBride, Assistant to the Secretary of State, and Business Manager of the JOURNAL, has been instructed by the Department to proceed to Monrovia to study present conditions in Liberia. Mr. McBride was connected with the Liberian Government in 1918 and 1919, when he served as Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser and enjoyed to a marked degree the confidence of the Liberian people. He left Washington July 23, and expects to return to his post in the Department of State by October 1.

Mr. Robert Frazer, American Consul General, has been appointed a member of the Committee, established by an Executive Order, to receive information and views from persons interested in any proposed foreign trade agreement negotiations under the Act of June 12, 1934.

Did you ever see the entire State Department together in one happy gathering? Well,—we were all present—some 700 strong—as guests of former Ambassador and Mrs. Bliss, on the afternoon of July 11, at their beautiful Georgetown estate, *Dumbarton Oaks*. Entering the impressive gates we passed under the stately, historic oaks, through the colorful conservatory to the upper terrace where Mr. and Mrs. Bliss greeted their guests. The Secretary and Mrs. Hull received with them, introductions being made by Mr. Charles Lee Cooke. Cordial greetings too were exchanged with the Under Secretary, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Carr, Mr. Moore, Mr. Sayre, and a host of other Department officials and their ladies.

The aquatic events drew many to the terrace overlooking the swimming pool. "Grand Neptune of the Ceremonies" was Dr. Cyril Wynne, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, who officiated at the "Balloon Race," won by Mr. Thomas G. Sonner, of the Division of Communications and Records, the swimming "Potato Race," in which Mr. Sonner was again victorious, and an underwater swim, won by Mr. Dudley L. Robertson, of the Passport Division. The final event was a 67-foot free-style for men and women. Mr. Sonner achieved his third victory in placing first among the men, while Miss F. P. Martin, niece of Miss Margaret M. Hanna, Chief of the Office of Coordination and Review, was the first woman across the finish line. Following the contests, the winners were presented to the Secretary and Mrs. Hull, who awarded the prizes on behalf of Mr. Bliss.

The first tennis match, singles between Mr. John Farr Simmons, Chief of the Visa Division, and Mr. Edward Randolph Pierce, of FA (also captain-elect of the George Washington University tennis team), was drawn after each player had won a set. The doubles match was between Messrs. Edwin Wilson, Chief of the Latin American Division, and Mr. George Gordon, of the Foreign Service, and a team composed of Messrs. Rudolf E. Schoenfeld and John R. Minter, of the Western European Division. The latter team won two sets out of three.

While the athletically-minded members of the Department were disporting themselves upon the tennis court or in and around the swimming pool, many of us found sufficient excitement in losing and finding ourselves in the maze of box-lined walks and artistic gardens on many levels.

Dr. Herbert Feis, Economic Adviser of the Department, sailed from New York July 21st, on the *Leviathan*, for a vacation trip to Europe, during the course of which he will consult with American missions.

The Department will be represented at the International Geographical Congress, convening at Warsaw on August 23, 1934, by Mr. S. W. Boggs, Geographer of the Department, as a delegate, and Mr. J. Klahr Huddle, Consul General at Warsaw, as an observer. Other representatives of the United States Government are Dr. Isaiah Bowman; Dr. Douglas Wilson Johnson; Brigadier General James Gordon Steese, D.S.M., United States Army, Retired; Dr. Oscar Dietrich von Engeln; Dr. John Kirtland Wright, as delegates, and Mr. Clayton Lane, Commercial Attaché, as observer.

Apparently in recognition of her achievements as an Arctic explorer and leader of two expeditions, Miss Louise A. Boyd will also represent the United States at the Congress.

Mr. Donald R. Heath, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department, is now on a trip to several countries of South America as assistant to Mr. John H. Williams, Economist of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who as a special representative of the Department, will confer with American diplomatic missions regarding the exchange controls.

Mr. Irvin Stewart, for the past several years the Department's expert on radio matters, has been appointed by the President a member of the new Communications Commission organized to deal with telephone, telegraph and radio communication.

A Political Bookshelf

By CYRIL WYNNE, *Department of State*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION. By Harold M. Vinacke (New York: F. S. Crofts and Company. 1934. Pp. iv 483. \$5.00).

As the author states in the preface to this interesting book, "three distinct but intimately related fields of study of the life of the family of nations may be perceived" which are, in brief, international law, international relations, and international organization. Dr. Vinacke considers the third of these "fields of study" and proceeds upon the "conception that international society, viewed politically, has essentially the same needs to satisfy as does a national society. These are for legislation, adjudication, execution, and administration. The purpose of this study is to ascertain the extent to which a satisfactory organization for the discharge of these functions has been, or is in the process of being, established."

As is to be expected in a work of this nature, the book begins with the subject of "The State in International Relations" (Chapter I). In seeking to define the term "State" as an international concept, the author is about as successful as most authorities have been in their efforts to formulate such a definition. The first chapter is followed by chapters on the "Legal Framework of International Society" (II), the "State Organization for the Conduct of Foreign Relations" (III), and "Theoretical Foundations: Federalism" (IV). Dr. Vinacke finds many "obstacles in the path of world federation" (pages 91-94) and concludes that "international organization as it has been developed up to the present time is not an authoritative governmental system . . . rather is it a somewhat loosely organized system of international association."

This associative concept, as opposed to the idea of a federal system among the states, is stressed by the author throughout the book. He declares that "the basic principle of the [international] organization is associational rather than governmental. Even a cursory examination of the entire conception of international organization, or of any of its parts, reveals the maintenance of the conception of the family or association of largely independent states" (page 121). In this regard he denies that the association in question is being accomplished "through the establishment of a supra-national authority" or that govern-

ments have "been led even to consider seriously the creation of an international government." One gathers that the author does not subscribe to the "super-state" idea which has been the cause of so much discussion—and misunderstanding—among students of international relations during the past fourteen years.

The subject of international legislation is discussed in chapters entitled "The International Legislative Process" (VI), "The Legislative Process: The Non League Conference System" (VII), and "The League and International Legislation" (VIII). These chapters may well be read as an introduction to the masterly four volume compilation entitled "International Legislation, A Collection of the Texts of Multipartite International Instruments of General Interest Beginning with the Covenant of the League of Nations" edited by Professor Manley O. Hudson and published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

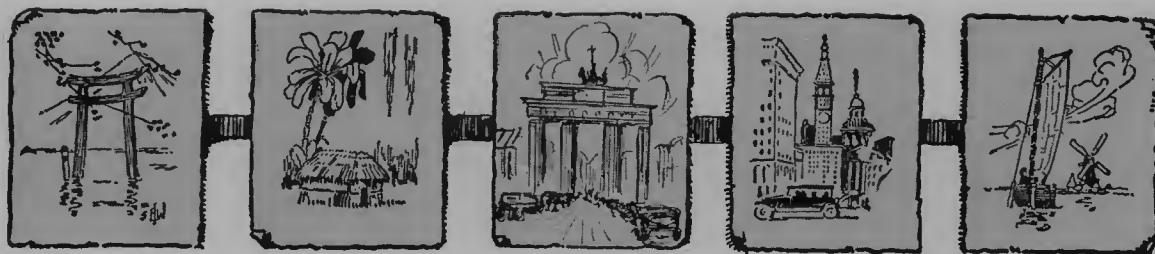
The general issue involving the settlement of international disputes is considered with particular reference to arbitration (Chapter IX) and conciliation (Chapter XI). A chapter (X) on the "Permanent Court of International Justice" contains a too brief summary of the organization of the Court, method of nominating judges, jurisdiction, et cetera. The last chapters deal with the "executive function" and "international administration." It may be questioned if the "executive function" plays such a part in international organization as Dr. Vinacke maintains but this is, after all, a matter of opinion.

As a whole, he has written in simple language a very readable book which makes no claim to being a profound treatise and for that very reason should be of special value to the person who desires to gain a general idea of how the states, members of the family of nations, cooperate through what may be termed international organization.

BRANDEIS: LAWYER AND JUDGE IN THE MODERN STATE. By Alpheus Thomas Mason (Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1933. Pp. 203).

In spite of the criticism of our courts, state and federal, the Supreme Court of the United States from the time it was established has been re-

(Continued to page 440)



News from the Field

ATHENS

The American Minister to Greece, the Honorable Lincoln MacVeagh, despite his arduous diplomatic duties has found time to indulge in a practical and direct manner in one of his personal hobbies, archaeological exploration. Together with Professor Morgan, of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, Minister MacVeagh has undertaken the excavation of a plot of land on the Acropolis. The Minister and his friend, Professor Morgan, are practical archaeologists and not theoretical ones. They get down with pick and shovel and do their own digging. So far the archaeological world has not been rocked by the importance of their discoveries here, but they are persistent and talented diggers and the secrets of the past are still at their mercy.

The Minister is assisted in his labors by his daughter, little Miss Peggy, and the whole work is said to be under the direction of Choux fleur, the Minister's pet spaniel, who is said to be a hard taskmaster, being very insistent as to punctuality when the hour strikes to knock off for the next meal.

The official colony recently had the honor of entertaining two ex-President's wives at one time. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Derby, spent several days in Athens, and Mrs. William H. Taft was here at the same time. The American Minister and Mrs. MacVeagh gave a tea in honor of the ex-President's wives, who were met on board the vessel by Secretary of Legation Gerhard Gade and a representative of the Hellenic Foreign Office, and accompanied by them to the Legation.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Derby were accompanied by Consul General and Mrs. Morris and Vice Consul Beck to the Athens Cathedral to witness the colorful and interesting ceremony on the night of the feast of the Resurrection. The

Greek officials very courteously provided all facilities for Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter on this occasion, and showed marked attention to the wives of the former Presidents during their entire visit.

One of the secret reasons that renders life enjoyable for the Foreign Service officers stationed at Athens is the informal gatherings with Minister MacVeagh in his study at the Legation. There is no set time and no rule about these meetings. They just happen. Everybody seems to drift in voluntarily with a sheepish excuse about wanting to see the Minister on some pretext or other. The truth is they just want to get together with Mr. MacVeagh and exchange yarns all around the shop. At one of these recent gatherings the matter of appropriate transportation to the United States for officials dying abroad while in the Service was brought up.

All agreed that an Ambassador rated a battleship; a Minister, a cruiser; a Consul General, a torpedo boat; a Consul, a row boat (there was no Consul present, so that is probably why the rating received no protest). Someone then asked what a Vice Consul should get. One of these specimens present said: "From the way this assignment of vessels is going down the line it looks as they (we) wouldn't get a boat of any kind, but would have to be content with a pair of water-wings."

The Military Attaché, Lieutenant-Colonel Langley T. Whitley, and Mrs. Whitley have been at Athens for the past two months, and have just left for Bucharest. It was very enjoyable for the Foreign Service officers and their wives to meet Colonel and Mrs. Whitley, who were on their first official tour of duty here. Mrs. Whitley is an Athenian and of course has a large circle of friends and acquaintances here. Her father was Greek Minister to Brazil at the time Lieutenant-Colonel Whitley made her acquaintance when he was Assistant Military Attaché there.



The official family regrets that the Military Attaché and his wife are not able to spend a larger portion of their time in Athens, but he, of course, is accredited to Yugoslavia and Rumania, in addition to Greece, and we must consequently share them with our colleagues at those posts.

L. B. M.

The horde of ubiquitous bootblacks, the curious café proprietor, the idle passers-by, and all the station hands wondered what was going on at the Athens railroad station. Crowds of foreigners, hosts of children, flowers, excitement—surely some potentate was leaving. The maitre d'hotel of the Simplon express, however, knew the personages who were leaving. He had received orders from the travel agency to prepare a feast for kings, even though it was only an FSO with his wife and small son who would enjoy his triumph of culinary art.

Such was the exodus of the Plitt family from Athens, after eight years of residence under the brilliant Attic sky. They were all there—the many friends that they had made, jointly and severally, during this long period—sorry to see them go, knowing they would miss their congenial companionship, their generous and charming hospitality, their wit, but glad that they were going to a familiar country and to one of the most interesting posts in the world.

The large crowd bade them Godspeed, and with them went everyone's wishes for a happy and interesting sojourn in their new home.

As if the poor harassed mail clerk at Athens, who works Sundays and holidays answering the innumerable requests for stamps from the school children in America, hasn't got enough to do, she must also be badgered and hounded by the tall, blond Vice Consul, with an insatiable thirst for stamps—stamps of all kinds and any kind, even the ones that are pasted on the envelopes upside down. The good wife has a worried look when she thinks of the accumulation of sugar barrels, stuffed with envelopes and stamps, which are sacred property in her home and may not be touched by any one, not even by the maid to be dusted.

And this is in addition to his mania for birds. The poor feathered creatures in and around Athens haven't dared to call their nests their own since the arrival of this ornithologically-inclined Un-classified FSO. Gone are the happy, care-free days when a cock-sparrow could woo his mate in privacy. No longer can Jenny Wren set her house to rights without prying interference. All their comings and goings are now observed, classified, catalogued. What a life!

And yet, faced with the difficulty of guiding his two hobby horses through the intricacies of official, social and family life, this VC manages to keep abreast of his job—and sometimes a leap or so ahead of it—and has rung down more "excellents" than most of us who ride only a single hobby.

A. G.

SALONIKA

Mrs. Lasell, mother-in-law of Diplomatic Secretary George Wadsworth, stopped at Salonika recently on the American S. S. *Excelsior*, on her way to join Mr. Wadsworth at Bucharest. Mrs. Lasell was met by Consul Troutman and shown the points of interest at Salonika. She will stop at Istanbul to see Mr. Wadsworth's children, who are in the American school there.

Mrs. Richard B. Haven, wife of the Consul at Turin, accompanied by her daughter, recently visited Salonika where her brother, Mr. Cazantzis, is the Director of the Salonika Conservatory of Music. Mrs. Haven later visited Athens, where she has many friends, who are always glad to see her and appreciate the opportunity of deriving enjoyment from her musical talent.

A. L. T.

CHERBOURG

The annual decoration of the graves of the American sailors buried in the Cherbourg cemetery took place at 10 A. M. on Memorial Day. In the small section of the cemetery devoted exclusively to the American dead are buried George Appleby and James King of the C. S. S. *Alabama*, J. William L. Gowen, of the U. S. S. *Kearsarge*, and James J. Allingham, Assistant Surgeon of the U. S. S. *Frolic*.

In the Memorial Day ceremonies this year special mention was made of the battle between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, which took place off the coast of Cherbourg on June 19, 1864, just seventy years ago. The consular records at Cherbourg indicate that the engagement started about fifteen miles from Cherbourg and that it ended at a distance of six miles. The *Alabama* sank after one hour and two minutes of fighting.

The ceremonies on Memorial Day were attended by local officials and citizens of Cherbourg.

Following the short address by Consul Kuykendall, General Vérillon, as president of the Society commemorating the French War dead, made an appropriate response.



VIENNA

The new American Minister to Austria, Mr. George Messersmith, arrived in Vienna with Mrs. Messersmith by motorcar in the evening of Sunday, May 20th. They were welcomed by all the officers of the Government's different departments in Austria at a tea given by First Secretary and Mrs. A. W. Kliefoth the following afternoon at their home in the Jacquingasse.

On Tuesday Mr. Messersmith called upon Chancellor Dollfuss and at noon on the following day, accompanied by his staff, was received by President Miklas.

Vienna is not entirely strange to the newcomers, because Mr. Messersmith was one of the representatives of the United States Government to the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce held here just about a year ago.

Visitors in Vienna included First Secretary George Wadsworth from Bucharest, and First Secretary and Mrs. Joseph Flack, from Berlin. George maintained he came to have his eyes treated, but the "old optics" were still good enough to enable him to take home a prize for the lowest score in that week's Vienna golf tournament.

The American official colony in Vienna has been increased by the transfer of the Treasury Attaché and his staff from Prague. The Treasury's agency is now installed in very handsome offices in the building of the Prager Eisenindustrie Gesellschaft, in the Am Heumarkt, with Mr. Charles L. Turnbull in charge. The district of the new agency includes all of Russia in addition to Austria and the Balkan States.

F. R. S.

BUDAPEST

Mrs. John F. Montgomery, wife of the American Minister, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Wildi, and Miss Jean Montgomery, sailed from Hamburg May 23rd for New York. They will be joined in July by Mr. Montgomery and after spending the summer at their country place near Manchester, Vermont, expect to return to Budapest in October.

ITALY

Counselor of Embassy and Mrs. Edwin L. Neville and their two children sailed on April 18 on leave to the United States after a short stay in Naples.

On April 21, Consul Robert L. Buell went through Naples en route to the United States from Ceylon, and on April 25, Naval Attaché Captain McNair came down from Rome on a short visit of inspection. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bundy were in Naples on May 3, and Mr. Bundy

called at the Consulate General to pay his respects to the Consul General. Major General Roy Hoffman, Commander of the United States 45th Regiment, called on the Consul General on May 5, 1934.

Since that time the general atmosphere has been quiet except for a large increase in the volume of work in the immigration and passport sections. The weather seems to have become "stabilizzato" and pressure is being brought to bear on Luigi to launch the *Santa Lucia* and the *Yankee* for the summer.

During the month of April, Florence was favored with visits of several prominent people in official circles leading with Mrs. William H. Taft, widow of the former President of the United States, who spent several weeks in that city.

The Honorable J. V. MacMurray, American Minister to Latvia, and Mrs. MacMurray spent several days in Florence on their way north from Rome, where Mr. MacMurray had been a Delegate at the International Wheat Conference.

LONDON

Foreign Service Inspector Homer M. Byington spent part of the months of May and June in London inspecting the Embassy and the Consulate General. The inspection work was offset by a series of delightful parties. The outstanding social event was the luncheon given in honor of Mr. Byington by Ambassador Robert W. Bingham at the Embassy. The Honorable John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister at Riga, was one of the guests, together with all the officers of the Embassy, Consul General Frazer and Consul N. P. Davis.

Consul General Frazer was Mr. Byington's keenest competitor in the royal and ancient game of golf—Mr. Byington's favorite sport.

After completing his diplomatic and consular inspection work in London, Mr. Byington, who had just previously inspected eighteen other Foreign Service offices in England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, and Finland, proceeded to other posts in western, central and eastern Europe to pursue his tour of inspection.

Vice Consul Merlin E. Smith, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Jack, the eldest son of Consul Paul Squire, spent a month motoring throughout the British Isles. They called at all the Foreign Service offices along their route and received a cordial welcome at the hands of their friends at every post. They covered nearly two thousand miles without a puncture and enjoyed the scenic beauty of the British landscape by camping on



their way—a truly delightful holiday for them all.

Consul and Mrs. Franklin C. Gowen, with their children, Billy and George, are spending a month's leave in Sheringham, on the North Sea. Sheringham has one of the most attractive golf courses in England and is noted for its sandy beach and picturesque woodlands. The 2000-acre royal estate of Sandringham, which is only a short distance from Sheringham, is visited by thousands of American tourists every year.

F. C. G.

BELFAST

Dr. H. O'Neill Hencken, curator of European archaeology, Peabody Museum, Harvard, has been in Belfast recently in connection with directing the extension to this area of researches carried on under the auspices of the Harvard Irish Archaeological Survey, operating for the past two years in the Irish Free State. In beginning their work in Northern Ireland, the Harvard University archaeologists made excavations near the little village of Newferry, County Londonderry, where, underneath thick layers of clay, ancient hearths and flint implements of considerable archaeological interest were found.

GLASGOW

A Glasgow newspaper states that the attention of the St. Andrews Town Council was called to the fact "that rabbits are again becoming too numerous on the golf courses and that the city fathers have engaged a trapper for three months to attend to the population question." This paper further states that "nothing is more calculated to drive a golfer into a fine frenzy than a rabbit scrape. But these St. Andrews rabbits may well claim right of settlement. They have centuries of squatter's rights behind them. One of the earliest references to golf in St. Andrews is found in a parchment dated January, 1552, showing clearly that at that time the protecting of rabbits and the playing of golf on the same ground was not considered incompatible." Vice Consul Pasquet, of Glasgow, expresses the hope that the golfers and the rabbits of St. Andrews may come to a gentlemen's agreement, otherwise pray for the rabbits!

QUEBEC

On May 31st and again on June 12th the American Consulate at Quebec had calls from the Honorable Roy C. Wilcox, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Connecticut, who has been in the Quebec woods for trout fishing at the Metabetchouan Fish and Game Club, of which he is president.

ZAGREB

The Honorable Charles S. Wilson, American Minister at Belgrade, paid an unofficial visit to Zagreb, as the guest of Mr. Archibald Walker, President of the Standard Oil Company of Yugoslavia. The Minister enjoyed several games of golf on the Zagreb links, the only course in Yugoslavia. He also was present at a reception given in his honor by the American Consul and Mrs. von Tresckow and attended by the American colony at Zagreb.

American Agricultural Attaché and Mrs. Louis G. Michael spent two days in Zagreb on their way to Belgrade, on a business trip by auto.

FOOCHOW

Among the numerous awards in stenography to Clerk H. C. Yen of the staff of the Foochow Consulate have been the Gold Seal Shorthand Teacher's Proficiency Certificate, in the Annual Teachers' Medal Test of the Gregg Publishing Company, 1933, and a special prize for the most artistic specimen from outside the United States and Canada in 1930. His record is the more remarkable in that, since there is no shorthand school in Foochow, Mr. Yen has been his own instructor. He has also become an expert typist through his own efforts.

G. L. B.

LIMA

Mr. Selden Chapin, Secretary of Legation at Quito, and Mrs. Chapin, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., in Lima, have returned to Quito.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Jukes, of Blaine, Washington, the parents of Vice Consul Arthur D. Jukes, are visiting their son and his wife and expect to remain a few weeks in Lima. Here they made the acquaintance of their first granddaughter, Marion Evans Jukes, aged eight months.

Mr. Ernest H. Quenet, American Consular Agent in Mollendo, Peru, was in Lima recently for a short visit. Mr. Quenet has been promoted to head of the office of the agency of W. R. Grace and Co., in Callao. He has resigned as American Consular Agent in Mollendo and will be moving to Callao shortly.

CARDIFF

On May 25, 1934, the Consulate at Cardiff, Wales, had the pleasure of a visit from the two American airmen, George H. Pond and Cesare Sabelli, who had been forced by engine trouble to make a landing about 30 miles from Cardiff, while en route to Rome.



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 18, 1934, and up to July 16, 1934:

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

Career

Walter A. Adams, of Greenville, South Carolina, American Consul General at Hankow, China, assigned Consul General at Harbin, China. (July 7, 1934.)

Edward Anderson, Jr., of Jacksonville, Florida, now American Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, assigned Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada. (June 23, 1934.)

Frederick W. Baldwin, of New York City, American Consul at Habana, Cuba, died in Washington, D. C., on June 7.

Lee R. Blohm, of Bisbee, Arizona, American Consul at Habana, Cuba, assigned Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico. (July 7, 1934.)

Homer Brett, of Meridian, Mississippi, American Consul at Milan, Italy, assigned Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands. (June 23, 1934.)

George A. Bucklin, of Norman, Oklahoma, having been appointed a Consul General, transferred from Victoria, B. C., and assigned Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand. (July 7, 1934.)

Parker W. Buhrman, of Botetourt County, Virginia, American Consul at Casablanca, Morocco, assigned Consul at Cologne, Germany. (July 23, 1934.)

Prescott Childs, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, American Consul at Nice, France, assigned Consul at Berlin, Germany. (June 23, 1934.)

Charles A. Converse, of Valdosta, Georgia, American Vice Consul at Capetown, Union of South Africa, assigned Vice Consul at London, England. (June 23, 1934.)

Nathaniel P. Davis, of Princeton, New Jersey, American Consul at London, England, assigned to the Department of State for duty. (July 7, 1934.)

George K. Donald, of Mobile, Alabama, American Consul General at St. John's, Newfoundland, assigned Consul General at Milan, Italy. (June 23, 1934.)

Gerald A. Drew, of San Francisco, California, Third Secretary of Legation at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, designated Third Secretary of Legation at San Jose, Costa Rica. (June 23, 1934.)

Dudley G. Dwyre, of Colorado, American Consul at Mexico City, assigned Consul at London. (July 7, 1934.)

Frederick E. Farnsworth, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, American Vice Consul temporarily at Istanbul, Turkey, from Palermo, Italy, permanently assigned to Istanbul. (July 14, 1934.)

Peter H. A. Flood, of Nashua, New Hampshire, Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, now in the United States, assigned American Consul at Habana, Cuba. (July 14, 1934.)

Carol H. Foster, of Annapolis, Maryland, American Consul General at Rotterdam, Netherlands, assigned Consul General at Sao Paulo, Brazil. (June 23, 1934.)

Arthur C. Frost, of Arlington, Massachusetts, American Consul General at Calcutta, India, now in the United States, assigned Consul General at Zurich. (July 7, 1934.)

Bernard Gotlieb, of New York City, American Consul at Messina, Italy, assigned Consul at Trieste, Italy. (June 23, 1934.)

Herbert S. Goold, of San Francisco, California, American Consul General at Beirut, Syria, assigned Consul General and First Secretary of Legation at Helsingfors, Finland. (July 14, 1934.)

Cecil Wayne Gray, of Bristol, Tennessee, American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria. (June 23, 1934.)

Harry F. Hawley, of New York City, American Consul at Nantes, France, assigned Consul at Glasgow, Scotland. (June 23, 1934.)

(Continued to page 426)



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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 424)

Julius C. Holmes, of Lawrence, Kansas, assigned Third Secretary of Legation at Sofia, Bulgaria, now in the United States, assigned to the Department of State for duty. (June 23, 1934.)

Samuel W. Honaker, of Plano, Texas, American Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland, assigned Consul General at Stuttgart, Germany. (June 23, 1934.)

Charles L. Hoover, of Bolivar, Missouri, American Consul General at Amsterdam, Netherlands, assigned Consul General at Hong Kong. (June 23, 1934.)

George D. Hopper, of Danville, Kentucky, American Consul at Montreal, Canada, assigned Consul at Casablanca, Morocco. (June 23, 1934.)

Benjamin M. Hulley, of De Land, Florida, American Consul at Dublin, Irish Free State, assigned Consul at Nantes, France. (June 23, 1934.)

Joseph E. Jacobs, of Johnston, South Carolina, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State, detailed for duty as Foreign Service Inspector. (July 14, 1934.)

Theodore Jaeckel, of New York City, assigned as American Consul General at Zurich, Switzerland, assigned Consul General at Victoria, British Columbia. (June 23, 1934.)

Douglas Jenkins, of Greenville, South Carolina, American Consul General at Hong Kong, assigned Consul General at Berlin, Germany. (June 23, 1934.)

Marion Letcher, of Conyers, Georgia, American Consul General at Antwerp, Belgium, will retire from the Service on July 31. (July 14, 1934.)

John H. Lord, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, American Consul at London, England, now in the United States, assigned to the Department of State for duty. (June 23, 1934.)

Clinton E. MacEachran, a Foreign Service Officer on detail in the Department, assigned Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant. (June 20, 1934.)

Thomas McEnelly, of New York City, American Consul at Barcelona, Spain, assigned Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements. (June 23, 1934.)

James E. McKenna, of Boston, Massachusetts, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State, assigned American Consul at London, England. (July 14, 1934.)



Thomas J. Maleady, of Fall River, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Mexico City, assigned Vice Consul at Tampico, Mexico. (June 23, 1934.)

Sheldon T. Mills, of Portland, Oregon, now Third Secretary of Legation at Panama, Panama, assigned Vice Consul at Bucharest, Rumania. (June 23, 1934.)

Myrl S. Myers, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, American Consul General at Mukden, China, assigned for duty to the Department of State. (June 23, 1934.)

Edward Page, Junior, of West Newton, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul and Language Officer at Paris, France, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Riga, Latvia. (July 14, 1934.)

James E. Parks, of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, American Consul at Paris, France, assigned Consul at London, England. (June 23, 1934.)

Kenneth S. Patton, of Charlottesville, Virginia, American Consul General at Batavia, Java, assigned Consul General at Amsterdam, Netherlands. (June 23, 1934.)

James K. Penfield, of San Francisco, California, American Vice Consul at Mukden, China, transferred to American Legation at Peiping, China, as Language Officer. (July 14, 1934.)

Harold B. Quarton, of Algona, Iowa, American Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, now in the United States, assigned Consul General at St. John's, Newfoundland. (June 23, 1934.)

Alexander K. Sloan, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, American Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine, now in the United States, assigned Consul at Mexico City. (July 14, 1934.)

Leo D. Sturgeon, of Chicago, Illinois, American Consul at Tokyo, Japan, assigned for duty to the Department of State. (June 23, 1934.)

Allan C. Taylor, of Addison, New York, American Vice Consul at Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, assigned Vice Consul at Capetown. (June 23, 1934.)

Arthur F. Tower, of Rochester, New York, American Consul at Mexico City, now in the United States, assigned to the Legation at Bangkok, Siam, as Foreign Service Officer. (July 14, 1934.)

Eric C. Wendelin, of Quincy, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Ensenada, Mexico, assigned Vice Consul at Habana. (June 23, 1934.)

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nia, Third Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, Sweden, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium. (July 7, 1934.)

Rollin R. Winslow, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, American Consul at Trieste, Italy, assigned Consul at Plymouth, England. (June 23, 1934.)

George H. Winters, of Downs, Kansas, American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, assigned Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico. (July 7, 1934.)

Non-Career

Leonard G. Bradford, of Boston, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul, District Accounting and Disbursing Office, Paris, France, appointed Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary. (July 7, 1934.)

John H. Fuqua, of Chicago, Illinois, American Vice Consul at London, England, appointed Vice Consul at Paris, France. (June 23, 1934.)

Hartwell Johnson, of Aiken, South Carolina, American Vice Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, appointed Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada. (July 7, 1934.)

John S. Service, of Ohio, now clerk in the American Consulate at Yunnanfu, China, appointed Vice Consul at that post. (July 14, 1934.)

H. Armistead Smith, of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy, appointed Vice Consul at Windsor, Ontario. (June 23, 1934.)

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.)

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."

Colombo.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

. . . . I suggest that space be devoted in the JOURNAL to the publication of short book notes, under the heading "I Have Read," submitted by members of the Service. This would give an indication of the trend in Service reading. . . .

Sincerely yours,

BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.

The Editorial Board will give consideration to brief book reviews by readers of the JOURNAL.

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>June</i>
Arthur F. Tower, Mexico City, on leave in New Rochelle, New York	16
Burton Y. Berry, Istanbul, sailing for post June 20	16
George W. Renchard, Baghdad, on leave in Detroit, Michigan	18
Charles A. Hutchinson, Tokyo, on leave in Duluth, Minnesota	19
Kent Leavitt, Mexico City, on leave	20
Romeyn Wormuth, Nuevo Laredo, returning to post	20
Gordon P. Merriam, Cairo, on leave in Lexington, Massachusetts	25
Harry H. Balch, Dublin, on leave in Huntsville, Alabama	25
Lyle C. Himmel, Buenaventura, on leave in Huron, South Dakota	25
Jesse B. Jackson, Fort William and Port Arthur, on leave in Columbus, Ohio	26
Robert Frazer, London, on leave in Washington	26
Easton T. Kelsey, Cairo, on leave in Ann Arbor	28
Ray Fox, Berlin, on leave in Germantown	30
Adelaide Wood Guthrie, Prague, on leave	30
	<i>July</i>
B. F. Goodman, Bucharest, sailing July 10	2
William E. DeConroy, Paris, sailing July 20	2
George A. Gordon, on leave in Washington	2
W. N. Walmsley, Jr., Prague, on leave	2
Thomas H. Robinson, Nogales, returning to post	3
D. P. Medalie, Stuttgart, on leave in Chicago	5
P. S. Heintzleman, Winnipeg, on leave	5
Charles E. Asbury, formerly at Cardiff, en route to Tacoma, Washington	5
Robert L. Hunter, Baghdad, sailing July 10	6
Lloyd D. Yates, Hamburg, on leave	6
C. Burke Elbrick, Southampton, en route to Port-au-Prince	6
F. R. Lineaweaver, Amsterdam, on leave	9
Ferdinand L. Mayer, Bern, on leave	9
Clayson W. Aldridge, Athens, sailing July 25	10
Dale W. Maher, Medan, on leave	10
P. K. Donald, Milan, sailing August 7	10
Sheldon T. Mills, Panama, en route to Bucharest	11
John H. Lord, assigned to Department	12
Alan S. Rogers, Paris, sailing July 18	13
Clare H. Timberlake, Buenos Aires	13
James K. Penfield, Peiping, on leave in Paxton, California	14
Marie E. Johnson, Istanbul, sailing July 18	16
Kenneth S. Stout, Tela, on leave	16
Samuel H. Wiley, Havre, on leave in Salisbury, North Carolina	16
B. J. Dulaski, Warsaw, on leave	16
John C. Pool, Hong Kong, sailing August 10	16



PEACE BY REVOLUTION. An interpretation of Mexico. By Frank Tannenbaum. (The Columbia University Press, 1933. Pp. 316 with index. \$3.50).

A succinct and very interesting discussion of the political, economic and cultural structures inherent in the Spanish colonial system in Mexico, from the time of the Conquest, showing the relation of that system to the subsequent history of the country and its evolution resulting in peace which the author maintains has been brought about essentially by three major revolutions: the war against Spain for independence 1810-1823; the Three Years' War for reform following the defeat of Maximilian in 1865, and the revolution of 1910.

In developing his theme the author has set forth clearly, concisely, and apparently without bias, his interpretation of the influences both external and internal, material and spiritual, which precipitated the revolutions "that have so profoundly altered the structure of Mexican political and social life from 1810 to 1930," ingeniously tracing and emphasizing the ethnological factor involved and indicating the probable far-reaching influence of that factor on the future history of Mexico.

Concerning the general upheaval following the subversion of the Diaz regime the author states: "With all of its failings, the Revolution of 1910 has come to mean a profound spiritual and social change in the total attitude and relationship of the different classes and Mexico is becoming a nation to the extent that the whole country is embraced in the political conscience of its governing groups. The country, with its sharply different culture, with its great variety of life, with its poverty and needs has at last become a matter of concern to the government in a way hitherto unknown."

The author cites as outstanding objectives of the Revolution, with which the Mexican Government is concerned, the land, agrarian, capital, labor and educational problems, and describes the extensive work which has already been done looking to the successful solution of those problems. Peace by revolution has made this constructive task possible.

The book is well written and portrays vividly and in a pleasing style the conditions, situations and events, with which the author is concerned. His interpretation and evaluation of them can not fail to impress the student of socio-political history and should prove interesting to the most casual reader. The book contains a comprehensive bibliographical note and a good index.

F. S. O.

THE LURE OF OTHER LANDS



Photograph by K. Koyama

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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

On the Course of Events

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

ON June 18 adjournment brought to a close a Congress—the Seventy-third—which will assuredly be remembered as a most momentous one. The procedure of the second session was more deliberate than was the case under the situation of critical emergency that characterized the session of 1933, but the legislation enacted was none the less significant. Time alone will determine what measures are to have the most profound and permanent effect. For those who regard monetary policy as of predominant importance, there is the law which revalued the gold content of the dollar and set up the exchange stabilization fund, and the subsequent measure empowering the executive to “nationalize” silver and, through purchase of this metal, establish it as one-quarter of the currency reserve. Those who emphasize the need for reform of our existing institutions may contemplate the final enactment of control of the stock market through a new federal commission to which there has also been transferred the regulation of investment securities under the securities act of 1933, somewhat amended at the last session; the superseding of the Federal Radio Commission by a new Federal Communications Commission



sion with investigative and regulatory power over the telephone, telegraph and radio systems. Under legislation enacted following the much discussed cancellation of air-mail contracts last February, new contracts have been negotiated at substantially reduced subsidies, and the air-mail postage rate has been reduced from eight to six cents an ounce. The Federal Government now guarantees the principal as well as the interest of the farm and home mortgage bonds which, to an ultimate combined total of four billions of dollars, are being substituted (with reduction of principal and interest) for distressed farm and home mortgages. The bankruptcy laws have been modified to afford relief to distressed municipalities, corporations and farmers: insolvent municipalities and other separate taxing units may proceed through the Federal courts to reorganize their debt structure, subject to approval of the refunding plan by creditors holding two-thirds of their outstanding indebtedness; a similar privilege has been extended to corporations, and

by a law passed at the very end of the session farmers were accorded corresponding relief including the equivalent of a five-year moratorium, in case of need, on farm mortgages, subject to payment of interest on an ascertained “real value” during that period and a preferential right to the debtor to redeem his property at that value at the end of the period. In signing this very controversial measure the President stated that it would stop foreclosures and, being available as a last resource, “speed voluntary conciliation of debt and the refinancing program of the Farm Credit Administration.” The Agricultural Adjustment Act was modified by a measure establishing cattle as a “basic commodity” and appropriating 150 million dollars for a program of reduction by cattle purchase, by another substituting for the contract and benefit-payment system of cotton crop reduction a compulsory system (the impulse for which originated in the cotton producing areas) by means of a heavy tax on cotton ginned in excess of allotments established for each producer on the basis of average production in the base period, and by a third setting up a somewhat different system of compulsory tobacco crop reduction. For the stimulation of industrial activity there was passed a measure providing for loans by the Federal Reserve Banks and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, up to a total of 480 millions of dollars, to industries for working capital, as well as a “National Housing Act” designed to attract private capital into housing repair and construction through an improved and insured system of home mortgages. The Tariff Act of 1930 was amended to authorize the Executive to reduce tariff rates by a maximum of fifty per cent in connection with reciprocal trade agreements.

Among the major economic and social problems facing the nation which had not crystallized sufficiently to receive definitive attention from the Seventy-third Congress is that of industrial relations. A railroad pension measure was enacted, providing for the setting up in the Treasury of a special fund, out of contributions from the carriers and their employees, for the retirement of employees at 65 years of age or after thirty years of service. Upon signing the act the Presi-





dent mentioned a number of objections to it, including a need for "many changes and amendments at the next session of Congress," but stated that a careful weighing of the advantages (including the opening of places to younger men by the retirement of the superannuated—more than a million being eligible for retirement) against the disadvantages led him to the "deliberate conclusion" that he should approve the bill. By an amendment to the Railway Labor Act of 1926 the Railway Mediation Board was superseded by a new National Railway Labor Adjustment Board. The need for a strong national board to deal with labor disputes in general was, however, met at this session only by a brief resolution passed at the end of the session, in the face of an imminent and serious situation, under the authority of which the President has established a National Labor Relations Board empowered to investigate controversies between employers and employees under section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act or affecting interstate commerce, and to order and conduct elections by secret ballot among "any of the employees of any employer, to determine by what person or persons or organizations they desire to be represented" for the purpose of collective bargaining. (The most difficult questions in this whole current problem have centered around the organization of elections to determine representation, and as to whether the representatives of the majority are to represent all the workers in a plant, or whether separate representation is to be accorded to dissident minorities.) Thus endowed with definite legal authority the lack of which hampered the National Labor Board which it supersedes, the new board is proceeding with the aid of the former's expert staff and of the twenty regional labor boards—continued in office for the time being—to attack the problems raised by approximately one hundred current strikes and industrial disputes. The National Labor Relations Board is set up within the Department of Labor and is to report periodically to the President through the Secretary of Labor, but its findings are to be final and not subject to review in the executive branch of the government.

Under the authority of the same resolution and on the basis of suggestions originating with the labor unions and the managements in the steel industry, as a result of which the steel strike was called off at the last moment, the President has set up a National Steel Labor Board to hear and mediate labor disputes in that industry, and authorized to conduct elections by

(Continued to page 444)

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MISSION TO MUSCAT

(Continued from page 415)

We were taken right up to the palace steps which reached down to the water, and we passed up and through the palace hall, which was lined with armed guards, and out into the courtyard beyond. Here motor cars were ready to take us to our place of residence, whither we were accompanied by our escort.

While in Muscat the American Diplomatic Mission stopped at the American Medical Mission, and there the Minister received his Britannic Majesty's Political Agent, who called officially in the afternoon. The call was immediately returned.

The following day was appointed for the presentation of the letters of credence, and accordingly the Sultan's Prime Minister called with two cars, to convey the Minister and his suite to the palace.

On arrival the Minister reviewed the guard of honor, after which he was received at the Palace door by His Highness the Sultan, and taken by His Highness up to the Throne Room. The Throne Room is a large and narrow hall, with the throne at one end and a row of chairs down each side. Near the throne were seated the senior prince and officials, with the Minister on the Sultan's right. The other chairs were occupied by princes, courtiers, and notables of lesser rank. The ante-room was filled with armed guards.

The ceremony began by the assembly partaking of refreshments, as is customary in the East. First a flat, sticky sweet was served in a basin. One scoops out a fingernail full, and then uses rose-water and towels. There followed coffee of two varieties, bitter and sweet, after which incense was brought in, instead of at the end of the ceremonies.

As soon as the slaves had left the room, the Minister rose, and, having made the Sultan an appropriate address, he presented his letters of credence, together with an autographed photograph of the President in a silver frame. His Highness accepted the gift with a gracious smile, and handed it to his Secretary, who was standing behind the throne. An interpreter then read out an Arabic translation of the Minister's speech, which was apparently much appreciated by the assembly.

The Sultan then replied. His voice was soft and quiet, but clear. There was applause. The interpreter was called upon again. As soon as he had finished the Minister rose, and thanked the Sultan for his gracious speech. There was a pause, after which the assembly rose to its feet, while His Highness, taking the Minister's arm, passed with him out of the Throne Room, down the stairs and into the court-yard below. The rest

followed at a discreet distance. The ceremony was over.

The same evening the members of the Mission attended at the palace a dinner which His Highness the Sultan was graciously pleased to give in honor of the American Minister. On arrival at the Palace they were ushered into the Sultan's private drawing room, which was furnished in European style. The Sultan took the Minister over to a sofa in the middle of the room, and conversed with him in English, which His Highness speaks fluently. The Princes Said Hammad and Said Mahmoud occupied armchairs on either side, and the other Western guests disposed themselves at the end of the room.

When dinner was served, the elect in the drawing room followed the Sultan through an ante-room, teeming with courtiers and junior royalty, into the banqueting hall beyond. On the floor was spread a cloth, which was set with many and varied dishes. We were bidden to seat ourselves, and accordingly took our places on the floor. Meanwhile the members of the ante-room some forty strong, filed in and found their respective places round the food. There were sheep roasted whole, platters of rice, chickens, vegetables, pastries, sweets and fruits. Our neighbors kept us supplied with these dainties, by stretching out and taking with their hands a handful of vegetables here, tearing off a lump of meat there, followed by a handful of stuffing, and depositing it all on our plates. Accordingly we set to with our fingers, and everyone did justice to the good fare. Finally, when the Minister began to show signs of loss of appetite, the Sultan enquired of him if he had eaten his fill, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative he gave the signal to rise. Servants brought in washing accessories for the private use of the Sultan and the Minister, and meanwhile the other guests, right hand held forward fastidiously, passed into an adjoining room. Here servants were in attendance with jugs of water, basins, soap and towels, and after having performed the necessary ablutions, we returned to the drawing-room. Soon incense was brought in, and we took our leave.

The following afternoon the Minister formally opened the new Mission Hospital, which had recently been built with funds donated by a benevolent American citizen. Prince Said Hammad, representing the Sultan, presided at the ceremony, which was also attended by members of the royal family, dignitaries, and notables. Speeches were read and interpreted. Bunting fluttered in the wind. It was a great success.

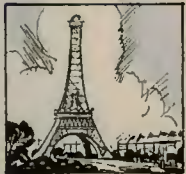
In the evening we dined at the British Agency.



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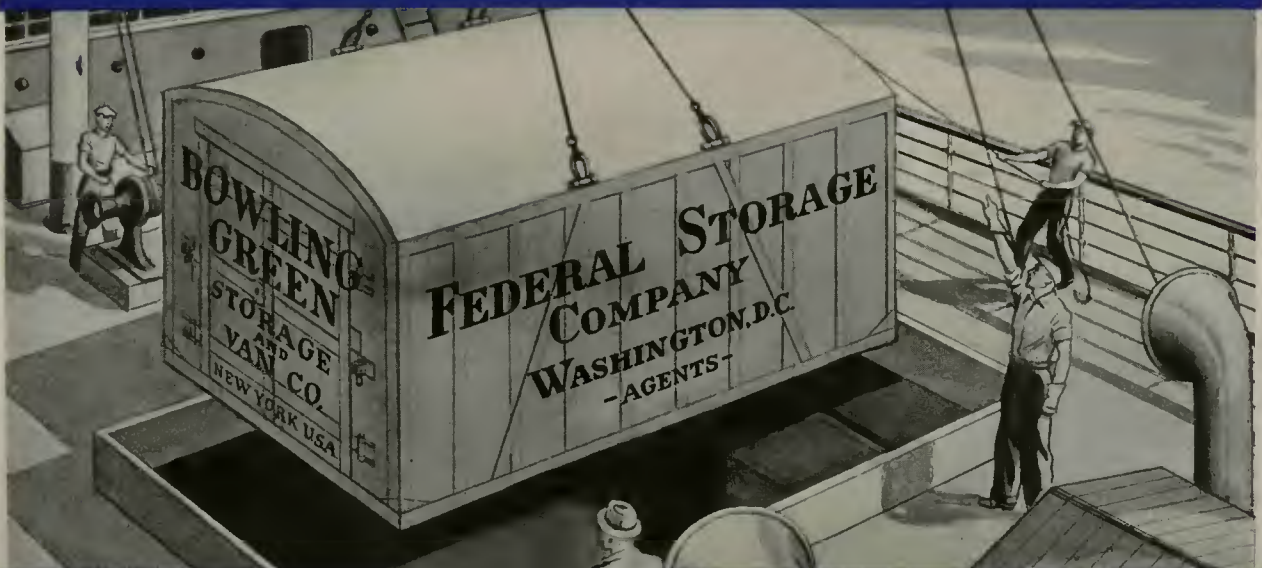
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OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK

His Highness the Sultan, attended by Prince Said Hammad, honored us with his presence. On the following morning, having taken leave of His Highness at the Palace, the American Diplomatic Mission was escorted back to the steamer. On arriving on board, Prince Said Hammad presented the Minister, on behalf of the Sultan, with a most handsome gift—an armory ensemble, consisting of sword, dagger, and shield, such as are used locally. The hilts and scabbards of the sword and the dagger were of dark wood beautifully embossed in silver. The shield was of rhinoceros hide, with silver mountings. The blade of the sword is reputed to be an old Crusader blade, much shortened by constant sharpening throughout the ages. The Minister expressed to Prince Said Hammad his deep gratitude and his appreciation of the Sultan's courtesy and generosity, and he also felt much honored on receiving, together with his son, auto-graphed likenesses of His Highness, in commemoration of his auspicious visit as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on Special Mission from the Government of the United States to Muscat.

On the return journey the Mission disembarked at Kuwait, where it enjoyed the kind hospitality of His Britannic Majesty's Political Agent and Mrs. Dickson. Kuwait, it will be remembered, was to be the terminus of the Berlin-Baghdad railway, for which it would have been eminently suited owing to its natural deep-water harbor and landing facilities. It is a clean, well-built town with wide streets and a semi-circular wall constructed hurriedly in 1920 to protect the town from attacks by the Wahabbis. Before the war Kuwait was the commercial entrepôt for the interior of Northern Arabia, but since the war Ibn Saud has subjected it to a rigorous blockade, with a view to developing his own ports. Consequently, Kuwait has lost its former prosperity to a great degree. The blockade is counteracted to a certain extent by smuggling, both over the Saudi Arabian and the Iraqi borders. Kuwait also was an important centre of the pearl fishing industry, second only to Bahrein, but the world crisis has now cut off that source of revenue as well. The ship-building industry remains, and is brought to a high standard. Kuwait being, in fact, the supplier of the Persian Gulf, and to a certain extent of India, of the peculiar types of sailing vessels used in that area.

Immediately on arrival at Kuwait, the Minister paid an informal call on His Excellency Sheik Ahmad, the ruling Sheik of Kuwait, and the call was returned at the British Agency. The same evening His Britannic Majesty's Political



Agent and Mrs. Dickson gave a dinner at the Agency, and the Sheik honored us with his presence. On the following evening His Excellency entertained us at dinner at the palace. On the morrow the Mission left Kuwait by motor car for Basra.

A bad dust-storm had arisen, and we were unable to see ahead of us for any distance. However, owing to the ability of our driver, we made the journey across the desert to Basra in record time. At Basra we were the guests of Colonel Ward, Director of the Port, and having spent a day and a night in that city, during which the Minister inspected the interesting port-works carried out under the direction of Colonel Ward, the Mission returned to Baghdad by rail, passing through the sites of such ancient cities as Ur and Babylon.

TEN YEARS AGO

(From Issue of August, 1924)

The promotion of Mr. Wilbur J. Carr to an Assistant Secretaryship, effective July 1, 1924, was reported. Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes said at that time of Mr. Carr, that he desired to express on behalf of himself and his associates the satisfaction and pleasure they felt from the fact that loyal and devoted services had been given recognition and reminded Mr. Carr that the high standard of duty which he had set had long been an inspiration to all men in the foreign service.

One of the classic service anecdotes, that of his transfer from Beirut to Dawson City, Yukon, following a request for a post in a warmer climate, first saw print in Consul General (now retired) G. Bie Ravndal's story "In the Frozen North," featured in the August, 1924, issue of the *American Consular Bulletin*.

"On Receiving Callers" by Charles Amsden is as well worth reading today as it was ten years ago.

Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin's article "How American Consuls Are Helping American Shipping" was reprinted from the *Marine Journal*.

An interesting article on Kant and Königsberg was contributed by Harold D. Clum.

The Bulletin noted the death of the Honorable Alvey A. Adee, Assistant Secretary of State who had served in the field and the Department since 1870.

(Those who have been on duty in the Department know that in many respects Mr. Adee's influence is still felt.)

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CENTURY OF PROGRESS

(Continued from page 411)

cosmic ray and enables an observer, should he have the desire to do so, to count the rays as they strike.

To absorb at one sitting the mass of instructive facts so lucidly demonstrated in the Hall of Science would be as easy as swallowing a bunch of grapes in one mouthful; but by judicious selection among such a wide range of subjects as chemistry, physics, biology, geology, medicine, astronomy and music, one can learn more with less effort in a shorter space of time than the most confirmed wisecracks would suspect. Among the newest babies of science only a few months old, which are exhibited and explained, are heavy hydrogen and heavy water—exceptionally important discoveries, the scientists insist on telling us. Take a motion picture journey to the moon, take the animated drawings and microscopic pictures of the molecular theory of matter, or take the biological story of embryology, just as random exercises on the present universe. And as a chaser, take the exhibit of the 92 elements which go to make up this world we live in, all carefully arranged in groups and labeled as to names and numbers, in which 40 universities, laboratories, governments and companies collaborated to edify the less learned of our population. Ten easy lessons in the Hall of Science, where everything is aimed at the mean average intelligence of the American citizen, is equivalent to six years of shooting spit balls and drawing pictures in the text books at high school.

Last year the Streets of Paris and the Belgian Village packed them in so successfully that one can practically go on a world tour of village streets during the season of 1934. Without any more effort than hiring a streamlined jinrikisha manned by a college athlete, the sophisticated traveler from Pocatello or Peoria can now visit in rapid succession the streets or squares of Merrie England, Spain, Italy, Ireland, Tunis, Holland, Germany, or Switzerland, in addition to the improved and refurbished thoroughfares of Paris and Belgium. Altogether there are 15 "foreign" villages, where the "natives" will help to take your small change away from you; among the most novel of the lot are the German Black Forest village, where beer tables, skating rink and powdered-snow fir trees lend a cooling atmosphere on hot summer days, and the Spanish Village, which is said to be the largest foreign town



ever erected in the United States and an exact reproduction of one made famous at the Barcelona Fair some years back.

Persons who admit to a curiosity about themselves as specimens of our somewhat conglomerate human race find the Hall of Social Science as irresistible as the magnet is to the armature. Several Governmental Departments have assisted in presenting the educational features here, and the Harvard Anthropometric Laboratory, as a part of its study of racial types, is providing one of the most educational features of all. All those who offer themselves as laboratory subjects are skillfully and painlessly measured as to the size, shape and thickness of their skull, so that in ten minutes' time a visitor who is not afraid of the result can get as first class an analysis as a monkey or a guinea pig, learning from what race, or division of races, his physical characteristics are inherited.

In the same Hall of Social Science, are dramatic exhibits picturing in visual form the progress made by man as to his living conditions. The primitive cave contrasts with the modern electrically equipped home; cross sections are shown of the dumps left by prehistoric civilizations and the civilization of today. And here is a thought for the future—something for the archaeologist of 2034 A.D., presumably, to ponder upon. In the first dump are old stone weapons and bones. In the new one are broken radio tubes, the cracked radiator of a flivver, a rusted typewriter, a discarded phonograph horn, and a safety razor. There is even a convincing parallel drawn between the pictures used by the Egyptians 4,000 years ago to illustrate their records and the comic strips of today's Sunday supplements.

It goes without saying that the latest miracles in the field of electricity are illustrated in detail and the very last word in modern phenomena, many of which have as yet no known use or productive purpose, are on hand to mystify and astonish the public. For instance, music is played over invisible light beams and lamps are lighted without wire connections; if anyone can suggest a good household appliance based on these accomplishments he will receive not only a hearty round of congratulations but what would probably be termed a substantial monetary reward. Of more comprehensible value are the exhibits in the Travel and Transport Building of the new streamlined, air-conditioned, Diesel-driven trains, one of whose kind has recently broken several records by approaching the sensational speed of nearly two miles a minute; and one of the giant



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With all the education so deftly administered—a good deal of it one must confess as sugar coating to pink pills of advertising—one must turn to A Century of Progress by night to taste the full flavor of the place as a spectacle. Neon tubes and mazda lamps, spotlights and electric lanterns diffuse illumination totaling thirty billion candlepower, and very well done it is too. The effects are more restrained this year, the colors are more artistic, and the fantastic architecture is correspondingly less startling and more glamorous. For those who turn loose in the evening in quest of amusement, there are “bubble” dancers instead of fan dancers; there are the aforementioned streets of many villages; and the restaurants have gone in heavily for dining under the open sky to music. This last is one of the pleasures which alone make a visit worth while. And one of the best ways of all to spend the evening is to attend the open air pageant of transportation, “Wings of a Century,” an epic of speed in locomotion. With some 200 players, 20 real locomotives and trains, and numberless horses, carriages, carts, boats, motorcycles, and even automobiles and an airplane, the history of transport in the United States, and incidentally of the states themselves, is admirably told each night to appreciative audiences.

Given the support which has been so surprisingly forthcoming two years in a row, when everyone thought the enterprise was doomed by the depression, we may yet see A Century of Progress made into a permanent institution. If exhibitors find it profitable they may want to continue this zestful form of advertising, and the \$44,000,000 which the Fair cost may even pay dividends. Only the name might have to be changed—for having dated it once (1833-1933), it is already a Century and a Year of Progress; and Chicago could not afford to let Progress stop while History marched on.

MARRIAGES

The JOURNAL received no report of marriages in the Departmental or field services during the month.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Dorothy King Newbegin, was born on June 7, 1934, at Mexico City, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Robert Newbegin.

Born at Rome, Italy, on June 15, 1934, a daughter, Marian, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Theodore C. Achilles.

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A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 419)

garded with reverence by the American people. This feeling is largely due to the type of men who have composed the Court. Most of them have been profound lawyers, quite a few of them have been truly great figures.

Among these great figures Mr. Justice Brandeis stands out not only as a jurist learned in the law—which may be taken for granted—but as one of whom it can be written that he loves his fellow-men. Professor Mason brings out these qualities in his interpretation (the book is not a biography) of the man who was known as the “people’s lawyer” until his elevation to the bench caused alarm to those who had been unable to answer the logic contained in the famous “Brandeis briefs.” The same logic has been present in his opinions (including his well-known dissenting ones) which have been such a contribution to our Constitutional law. Professor Mason discusses the more important of these opinions in detail and in the discussion gives a keen analysis of the great jurist’s views on political, social, and economic questions.

It has been said that the test of greatness is whether the future vindicates one’s position on fundamental questions. Professor Mason believes that Mr. Justice Brandeis’ “work and ideas have been truly vindicated. Recent events have borne out his fears as well as his hopes. There is scarcely a phase of the recent economic and social débâcle that he did not foresee. In their efforts to deal with it, the Roosevelt administrators have been guided essentially by the philosophy and by something of the spirit of Brandeis.”

The book is strongly recommended to Foreign Service officers irrespective of whether they have ever studied or practiced law.

THE ABC OF THE NRA. By C. L. Dearing, P. T. Homan, L. L. Lorwin and L. S. Lyon (Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1934. Pp. xiv, 185. \$1.50).

Foreign Service officers who are constantly being requested to describe or explain the NRA will find this brief treatise of great value. It is a typical Brookings Institution product and gives in concise language an exposition of the National Recovery Act and of the manner in which it is being administered. It is a book free from the complex language which a certain type of economist regards as necessary in order to impress his readers with his profound knowledge. Even the description of the administration of the codes,

which involves a rather dry topic, is set forth in an interesting manner.

It is to be noted that the authors are of the opinion that after the objectives of the recovery policy are accomplished, a considerable part of the organization upon which this policy is being operated will remain.

IN MEMORIAM

Sincere sympathy is extended to Mrs. Conrad M. Strong, so well remembered as Miss Edna Johnston, Secretary to the Chief Instructor of the Foreign Service School, in the death of her husband, Conrad M. Strong, at their home, Clarendon, in Quaker Lane, Fairfax County, Virginia.

Mr. Strong, a former Treasury Department official, who was stationed in Paris during the World War, was a descendant of several families prominent in the early history of this country. Mildred Warner, and Betty Washington, the first President’s sister, were grandmothers in his family tree. Through his mother, who was Mary Byrd Willis, he was a direct descendant through the Byrd, Lewis, Carter and other Virginia families. Numbered among his ancestors on his mother’s side was Alexander James Dallas, Secretary of War and Navy in the Monroe administration, and the latter’s son, Commodore Alexander James Dallas, who fired the first gun in the Chesapeake Bay in the War of 1812.

Mr. Norman J. Cunningham, Chief of the Fiscal Control Section of the Bureau of Accounts, died at his residence in Washington on June 15, 1934.

Mr. Cunningham was born in Harford County, Maryland, August 11, 1899. Prior to his entry into the service of the Department of State on January 9, 1934, he had filled positions in the Civil Service Commission, the War Department, and in the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks.

Sympathy is extended to his widow, Mrs. Edith M. Cunningham, and children, Norman J. Cunningham, Jr., and Jean Ellis Cunningham.

It is with sincere regret that the Consulate at Cardiff has to report the death on May 21, 1934, of the mother of Miss Florence H. Little. Miss Little has been clerk at the Consulate in Cardiff for twenty-one years. The many officers who have served in Cardiff during that time know the loyal and highly efficient manner which characterized Miss Little’s work and sympathize with her.



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ALBANIA AND ITS "EAGLE-MEN"

(Continued from page 407)

aloof and landlocked, seemed scarcely to change at all.

For seven centuries the Slav wave flooded the country, but the Albanians, highland and lowland, strenuously declined to be absorbed. In a land dotted with ruins of dead

kingdoms, they clung tenaciously to their racial instinct and their language. Only when the Serbian Kingdom shrank before the whelming onrush of the Turks, when numbers overpowered them—when Skanderbeg, their great national hero, for whom the tribesmen still wear their black-fringed and tufted mourning jackets, died—only then did the Albanian Chieftains give up the unequal struggle. But they were unsubdued. Through the centuries-long contest of Turk and Slav, with its Russian Holy War, and its more recent complications of the Great Powers of later generations and alignments, their people have remained a nation, submerged but semi-independent, clinging to their



STREET SCENE, TIRANA

ancient tongue, faiths and customs, at heart owning no overlord, waiting with the patience of the mountain eagle for a turn of the wheel that should free rather than enslave them.

Americans may remember with just pride

that at a crisis of the Peace Conference, it was the insistence of the United States that most greatly aided Albanian independence.

And with its acknowledgment, progress—in the Albanian Capital—leap-frogged at a bound, from shank's-mare and donkey-back, over the age of the arc-light and steam-road, to the era of the motor-cycle, the balloon-tire motor-bus and the passenger airplane.

The Albania one sees in Tirana, the few, the governing few—most of all the man who from President of the Republic, a handful of years ago was acclaimed the King—have furnished the organization, and the brain-power back of it, which



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reflect the final stage of the process in the new nationalization. They have travelled, touched the highest civilizations, absorbed foreign ideas and education. It is they who, out of a welter of Clans as difficult as the Scottish border before the days of Rob Roy, are now kneading a nation, an independent, self-governing, political entity, that already is a member in full standing of the League of Nations. This is the leaven that must leaven the lump.

For the people of the countryside are still to be taught not only hygiene and modern agriculture, but those first principles of self-government that children of so many other nations learn with the alphabet. They are still to come to think nationally as well as racially. And those of the northern mountains are still to learn even to read and write—to discover that a local court is more to be desired than the ancient blood-feud, that the Government operating at Tirana is not one imposed upon them by some outside Power or aggregation of Powers, but a Government of themselves and by themselves.

Thus it comes about that in Albania, alone of all European countries today, one may see the process of nation-building in all its stages at one time. In the northern mountains the tribes differ little in pastoral life and communistic practices from their ancestors of two thousand years ago. In Tirana, struggling heroically to override with comely modernity what was a dozen years ago a rambling village—with its new and sightly group of Government buildings, facing the open space that is the town's forum—with its panorama of parked automobiles, soldiers in khaki, hurrying gray tasselled fezes and green turbans of Turkish Hodjas, market-donkey laden with wood, black-veiled women in voluminous trousers bound at the ankle, barracks, Royal Palace and Parliament—you may see the process in its final development. And in between, in the towns and hill-villages, you may observe any step of the way. North and South, uplands and seaboard plains, you may pick up the thread where you will.

It is this jostling of old and new, not of superficialities of manners and costume but of the deeper traits and characteristics of human character, which makes Albania intriguing. Nowhere in the world will the student of social customs find such another observation-post.

And while you ponder these human changes, there are round about you the everlasting Albanian Alps, tossing back from rugged unbowed shoulders the blood-red sunsets, to remind you of the hardy constancy their indomitable peaks have bred.

ON THE COURSE OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 431)

secret ballot "to determine who are representatives of the workers for collective bargaining." Thus the struggle over industrial relations in the steel industry has been advanced a further step and a "showdown" deferred for the time being, pending the organization of elections to determine the issue between independent and "company" unions.

The Pacific Coast Longshoremen's strike, which began on May 9, continues despite all efforts at settlement, and at the end of its second month, renewed and serious violence developed in connection with the moving of goods from the piers under protection of police and the California national guard. Extension of the strike to the teamsters union (truck drivers) and many other crafts has been a direct consequence, approaching the proportions of a general strike in the San Francisco region from July 16. The conflict has aroused passions of such intensity and bitterness that there are small prospects of reasonable settlement before the emotional tension has been allayed. The situation in mid-July is not reassuring.

The Treasury's statement for June 30 showed total expenditures for the fiscal year 1934 (exclusive of debt retirement) of 6,750 million dollars, some 3,809 millions below the total of 10,559 projected in the President's budget message last January. Regular expenditures (exclusive of expenditures by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration) totalled 2,561 millions compared with the projected total of 2,531 millions;* emergency expenditures totalled 4,284 millions, or 3,754 millions below the total of 8,038 forecast in the budget message. So far as can be judged from the Treasury's statement, the difference between actual and anticipated emergency expenditures is largely due to smaller expenditures than anticipated on the part of the Public Works Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Instead of spending 3,970 millions, the RFC is charged only with 1,615 millions; against PWA expenditures projected at 1,677 millions, there are charged only 1,045 millions (including 400 of the 716 millions charged to the CWA). Of the 1,166 millions mentioned in the budget message to cover "certain additional expenditures believed to be necessary" it appears possible to trace actual expenditures of 340 millions by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and

*The figures given in the official Treasury statement have been slightly rearranged and condensed here in order to make them more readily comparable to the figures given in the review in the February issue of the Journal.

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316 millions by the CWA (in excess of the 400 millions charged to the PWA funds), a total of 656 millions. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has also spent considerably less than anticipated. On these four counts the difference between projected and actual expenditures covers almost the whole of the 3,754 millions, as follows:

	Projected	Spent	Difference
	Millions of Dollars		
RFC	3,970	1,615	2,355
PWA	1,677	1,045	632
AAA	515	352	163
"Additional"	1,166	656	510

Total difference 3,660

But the fact that the projected emergency expenditures were not fully realized in the fiscal year 1934 does not mean that they will not be made, for the authority to spend still remains. Congress, at the session recently closed, made appropriations totalling 9,666 millions of dollars, including two billions for the exchange stabilization fund and 139 millions for payment to the Federal Reserve Banks to finance loans of working capital to industries, appropriated out of the increment from dollar devaluation; of the remaining 7,526 millions appropriated out of ordinary revenues, 3,747 millions are to cover regular expenditures for the fiscal year 1935 including 824 millions for interest on the public debt and 526 millions for debt retirement. Emergency purposes cover the balance of 3779 millions, including 819 millions for payment of rentals, benefits and refunds by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, nearly 900 millions "for allocation by the President to the Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Public Works Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps," and 525 millions for drought relief (the foregoing forming the greater part of the 1.8 billion dollar emergency and deficiency act passed toward the end of the session); as well as 950 millions appropriated last February for emergency relief and civil works. Over a large part of these appropriations the President is given wide discretion, so as to enable him to meet the largely incalculable needs of the emergency when and as they arise. Some expenditures have already been made out of these appropriations, but of the unexpended balances of these and of the emergency appropriations made by the first session of the Seventy-third Congress, the Treasury estimates that there is available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1935 (or later) a total of 6,671 millions



of dollars for emergency account. Of course this is a maximum which may not be entirely spent. It is largely made up of the following:

	<i>Millions of Dollars</i>
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	1,903
Public Works	2,021
PWA Loans & Grants to States & Municipalities	480
Other PWA allotments	719
PWA funds unallotted	406
Public Highways	416
Emergency Conservation (C.C.C.)	337
Emergency Relief	373

Net Federal expenditures of 6,750 millions in the fiscal year 1934 exceeded current revenues of 3,116 millions by 3,634 millions, and together with an increase in the Treasury's general fund balance from 862 millions on June 30, 1933, to 2,582 millions on June 30, 1934, less 811 millions representing the unallocated balance of the profit from reduction of the gold content of the dollar—or a net increase from current receipts of 909 millions—accounts for an increase of 4.5 billions of dollars in the public debt, from approximately 22.5 billions at the beginning of the fiscal year to just over 27 billions at the end. This exceeds the previous peak of 26,596 millions on August 31, 1919. If, however, the net debt is calculated by deducting the general fund balance—the Treasury's cash balance—at each date from the gross total of the debt, a net figure is reached of 25,478 millions as of August 31, 1919, which still exceeds the net total for June 30, 1934, of 24,471 millions by more than the 811 million unallocated balance of the increment from dollar devaluation.

During the fiscal year 1934 the Treasury issued more than 13.5 billions in new securities, including nine billions for refunding. Progress was made in converting some of the rather large volume of short term debt into issues of longer term, and at the same time the average annual rate of interest on the outstanding debt was reduced from 3.35 per cent at the beginning of the fiscal year to 3.18 per cent at the end.

The Federal Reserve indices of current business for May show little change from April: the former, with April data in parentheses, being, Production of Manufactures (85) 86; factory employment (82) 82; factory payrolls (67) 67; department store sales (77) 77; construction contracts awarded (32) 26.

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NRA codes was moved a step further at the end of June by an executive order authorizing cuts of as much as 15 per cent below listed prices in bids on public contracts, provided these reductions are publicly posted upon opening of the bids; while there is some question as to whether such reductions thereupon become applicable to non-governmental purchases, they are expected to result in discontinuance of identical price quotations on public contracts and lower prices on construction materials and bidding. On July 10 the Administrator stated that he had recommended the substitution of the present one-man control of the NRA by a commission form of control.



MONUMENT TO JOHN HOWARD PAYNE,
AUTHOR OF "HOME SWEET HOME"

Mr. Payne was American Consul in Tunis from 1843 to 1846 and from 1851 until his death at his post in 1852.

Tunisia of today was described in an article in the July issue of the JOURNAL by Alfred T. Nester.—Ed.

MY SOUTHERN PINE

By ALVIN EDWARD MOORE
Formerly Vice Consul, Guaymas

In the van of brothers, there you stand,
A symbol of that Southern land
Which once to me was home;
A symbol too of friendship true,
Old pine, old friend of mine,
You still my surge to roam.

When autumn comes, in this Northern clime,
And brings me thoughts of bygone time—
Of haunts on our green Gulf shore—
You stand serene, in evergreen,
And put to shame my fleeting flame,
For a life that is no more.

You too once lived on a green Gulf knoll,
And heard the sigh where waters roll
From out the boundless sea;
You heard my song of childhood's wrong,
And gave me shade, in sunlit glade,
For dreams of life's long lea.

When winter comes, and wild geese cry,
And draw their line across the sky,
To stir my soul to flight,
Your calm content bids me repent
My urge to go where is no snow,
Nor cold of the Northern night.

As winter stays and grips the land,
And snows pile up about your stand
And we think of our Gulf and its green green grass;
Beneath the blast you stand steadfast,
And as I pray, you seem to say:
"This too, my friend, will pass!"

Then comes at last surcease in spring,
When all the world wakes up to sing
Its song of long ago;
And all the day the wind does play
A tune above, of life and love,
So sad and sweet and low.

As summer breathes from warm blue sky,
And southern winds waft slowly by,
To wrap our souls in dream;
I know again your truth made plain,
That man lives best in a niche, like the rest
Of God's eternal scheme.

LATIN AMERICAN INFORMATION CENTER

The Council of Inter-American Relations, Inc., has announced the establishment of a Latin American Center and Library at 67 Broad Street, New York, for the service of those interested in inter-American affairs. The center is intended as a friendly rendezvous, cultural center and information bureau for North, Central and South Americans where visitors and inquirers by mail or telephone will be able to take advantage of the facilities the Center offers. Further details may be obtained from the Center.



TARIFF BARGAINING

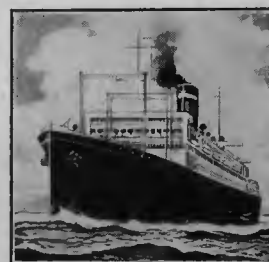
(Continued from page 408)

H. Hansen and Mr. Harry C. Hawkins. Mr. Grady was appointed to the Department on June 12th to assist in carrying out the tariff bargaining work, having previously been Dean of the College of Commerce at the University of California. Mr. Hansen, called to the Department in similar capacity, was recently Director of Research and Secretary to the Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations and a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota. Mr. Hawkins, the author of the article on the Tariff Bargaining Legislation in the July issue of the JOURNAL, is a member of the Treaty Division of the Department of State.

The functions of this Committee will be to arrange for and supervise such general economic studies as may be deemed necessary in connection with the reciprocity program, as well as studies relating to specific commodities which constitute the principal articles of trade between this country and a particular country with which an agreement is contemplated. The Committee will also consider the selection of countries with

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which exploratory conversations can be undertaken in the near future.

It is probable, following previous practice, that the detail work connected with drafting of foreign trade agreements and the carrying out of preliminary technical discussions with the experts of other governments will be done by interdepartmental sub-committees, which will concentrate on particular negotiations while functioning under the supervision of the Committee on Foreign Trade Agreements. In turn this latter committee will function under the general supervision of the Executive Committee on Commercial Policy to which questions of high policy will be referred.

While the organization as set out above is designed to meet essentially pragmatic needs it is of interest to note that it conforms in fact and form to the intention of Congress as expressed in Section 4 of the Act to the effect that ". . . before concluding such agreement the President shall seek information and advice with respect thereto from the United States Tariff Commission, the Departments of State, Agriculture, and Commerce and from such other sources as he may deem appropriate."

Section 4 of the Act also requires that the President shall provide an opportunity for any interested person to present his views before any foreign trade agreement is concluded. By Executive Order No. 6750, June 27, 1934, President Roosevelt prescribed that at least 30 days before any agreement is concluded under the provisions of the Act "notice of the intention to negotiate such agreement shall be given publicly by the Secretary of State." Such notice will be issued to the press and published in *Press Releases* of the Department of State, the weekly *Treasury Decisions*, and *Commerce Reports*.

The question of what mechanism should be provided for receiving the views of interested persons was settled by the establishment of yet another interdepartmental committee to be known as the Committee for Reciprocity Information; the membership of this committee to be designated by the heads of the same government departments and organizations as constitute the Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Trade Agreements.

Under the terms of the Executive Order creating it, the Committee for Reciprocity Information functions "under the direction and supervision of, and its Chairman shall be designated from among the members of the Committee by, the Executive Committee on Commercial Policy." This Committee was organized on July 3 under



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the Chairmanship of United States Tariff Commissioner Thomas Walker Page. The membership of the Committee is as follows:

Thomas Walker Page, Vice Chairman, United States Tariff Commission;

Robert Frazer, American Consul General, Department of State; (Acting)

Leslie A. Wheeler, in charge Division of Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture;

Henry Chalmers, Chief, Division of Foreign Tariffs, Department of Commerce; (Acting)

John Lee Coulter, Former Member of the United States Tariff Commission, and now connected with the Office of the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade.

H. D. Gresham, Acting Chief, Imports Division, National Recovery Administration (Acting).

The regulations adopted by the Committee at its first meeting for the guidance of persons desiring to present their views in connection with any proposed trade agreement provide that all information shall be submitted in the form of sworn statements to the Chairman. If interested persons desire to supplement the written statement with an oral presentation they are required to make application therefor to the Chairman of the Committee. If the application is granted for the oral presentation of views, the time limits and other rules of procedure governing the hearings, which will not be public, will be announced in behalf of the Committee by the Secretary of State simultaneously with his notice of the intention to negotiate each proposed agreement. Provision will, of course, be made for close contact between the Committee on Reciprocity Information and the Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Trade Agreements.

The first notice of intention to negotiate a foreign trade agreement under the Act was made public on July 3, 1934, by the Secretary of State, at which time he announced the intention of this Government to negotiate an agreement with the government of the Republic of Cuba. Written statements by persons interested in the negotiations with Cuba must be in the hands of the Committee for Reciprocity Information before noon, July 21, 1934, and oral presentations in this connection will be heard July 23, 1934.

It is evident that the President and his advisers have chosen to keep the organization and procedure of the work under the new Tariff Act in a flexible condition until tried and proven serviceable.

Moreover, it is peculiarly in keeping with the nature of the powers granted the President under the Tariff Bargaining Act that the admin-

istration of these powers should be carried out through an organization which can be swiftly adapted to the exigencies of a given situation. And there are other advantages incident to interdepartmental administration of the Act: it has saved valuable time by permitting an immediate start to be made on the work, avoiding the difficulties and expense incident to the establishment of a new organization; it makes possible an unusually high degree of division of labor with the accompanying virtues of specialization and conservation of time and energy; at the same time it affords an invaluable opportunity for the exchange and coordination of points of view held by the different departments. Added to the above virtues which derive from a decentralized flexible set-up, there is the important feature of a central authority in the Executive Committee on Commercial Policy which, standing between the President and undigested, divergent detail, is available to consider important questions of policy and to coordinate the work of the Interdepartmental Committee for Foreign Trade Agreements and the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

PLAYED BALL ALL DAY AT PIEDRAS NEGRAS

Sunday a very close game of baseball was played between Eagle Pass San Luisito team, and the Piedras Negras Internationals, ending in a score of 29 to 19 in favor of the Eagle Pass youngsters.

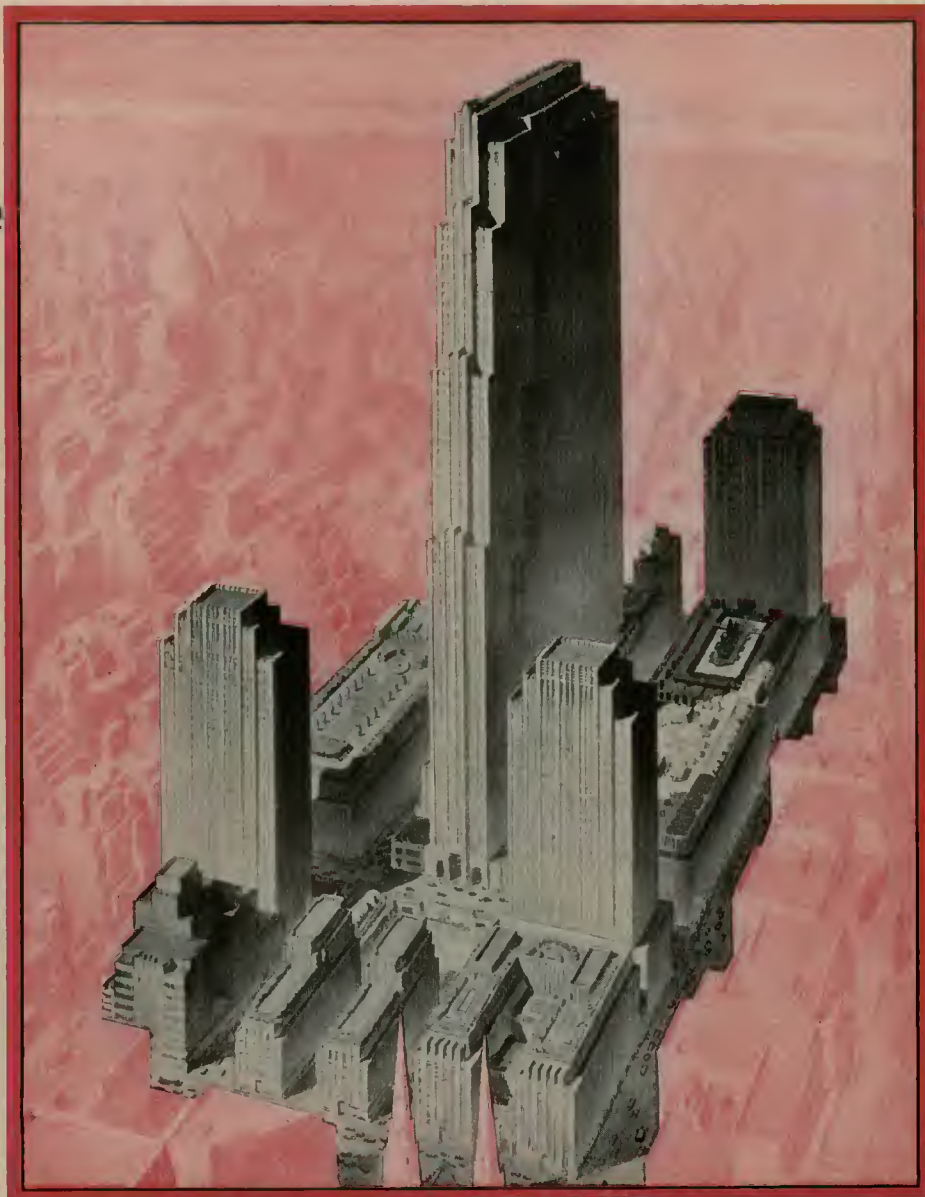
The game was an interesting scrap, turning one-sided. There were two dozen errors by the short-stop, Moreles, in the third inning. In the other innings he had only six to seven errors.

Both pitchers were at the highest of their career: Caballete (Quicko) Valdez made a good standing, permitting only seventy-two hits and gave fifty-one bases on balls. Nato, San Luisito Terror pitcher, threw a better game, admitting that he permitted seven hits more than his rival, but gave five less passes to first.

Both pitchers maintained their stamina during the game. Caballete had sixteen wild pitches, and Nato twenty-one.

The game started at 9 o'clock in the morning and was suspended at 7:00 p. m., for lack of light in the sixth inning.

Players in the Department's kitten-ball league appear to be doing their best to follow the example set by the American and Mexican teams, described in the foregoing report, from the *Eagle Pass Daily Guide*, July 20, 1926, submitted by Consul Mc-Millin, Piedras Negras.



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