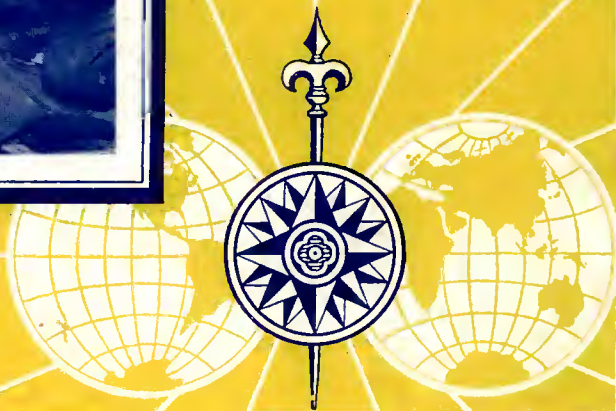


*The* **AMERICAN**  
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Vol. XI

SEPTEMBER, 1934

No. 9

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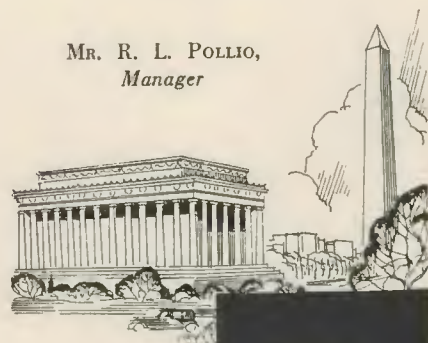
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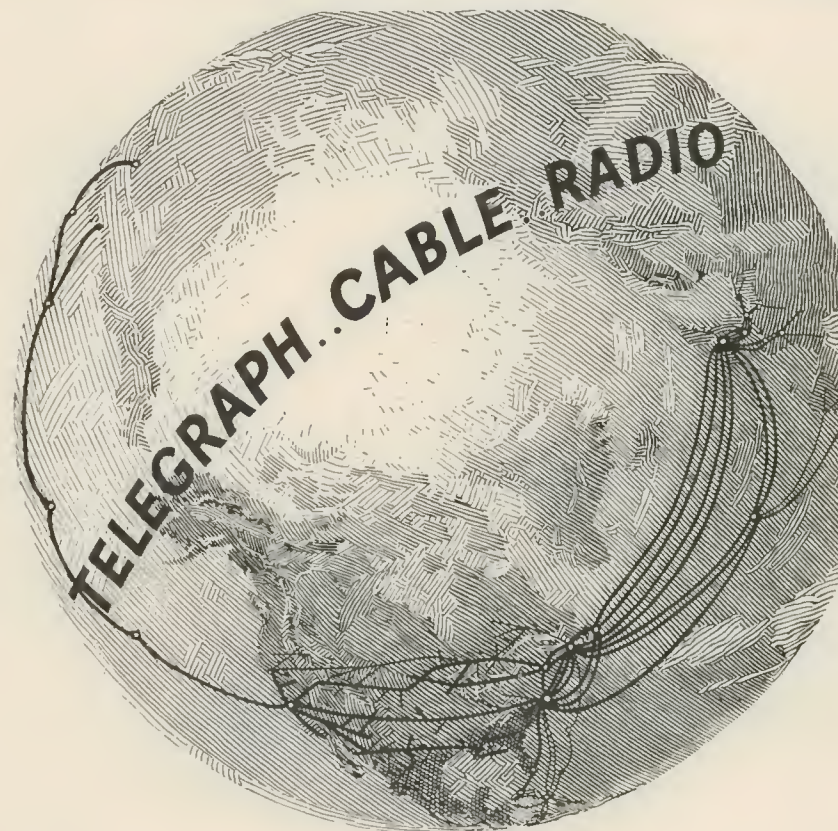
MR. R. L. POLLIO,  
*Manager*



*The*  
**MAYFLOWER**  
WASHINGTON, D.C.



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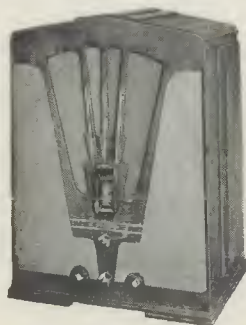


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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER, 1934

## Some Aims of the TVA

By PAUL H. ALLING, *Department of State*

IT HAS been said that among the outstanding "forgotten men" of this country are those living in the Tennessee River basin. As is well known, the population of that area is descended from among the best of our pioneer stock. Hardy, patriotic and honest, these people of the Valley have developed a distinctive culture, but because of the lack of development of their territory they have had less than their share of material blessings. One of the purposes of the Tennessee Valley Authority is to change this situation and to give these sturdy citizens a real new deal.

All of us recall the numerous debates in Congress and the plethora of newspaper talk as to what was to be done with the Government's \$150,000,000 investment in the Muscle Shoals Dam which was constructed originally to provide nitrates for war purposes. Doubtless many of us have had in mind that the development in the Tennessee Valley was merely an extension of this wartime work. It is far more. The purpose of the TVA is not only to develop the power resources of the Valley but also to guide the inhabitants toward a new and richer life. The plan does not stop even there, for it is anticipated that from the ex-

perience gained it will be possible to develop a basic program which can be applied to other regions in furthering a "planned" future for the nation.

To begin with, the area of activity is not confined to the State of Tennessee; it takes in the basin of the river for which it is named and includes portions of no less than seven States—Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. The area covers 40,000 square miles with a population of some 2,000,000 and touches that romantic region of virile mountain people which nurtured such stalwart characters as Abraham Lincoln, John Marshall, Daniel Boone and Patrick Henry. The population of the area includes less than one per cent of foreign-born. Here indeed is excellent material with which to work. If these people can be led to a more comfortable and richer life the experiment will be well

worth the funds which are being expended upon it.

In addition to those already cited, the project has the following objectives: the development of agriculture; the coordination of agriculture and industry; the development of domestic industries to supplement agriculture in providing



THE VALLEY OF THE TENNESSEE



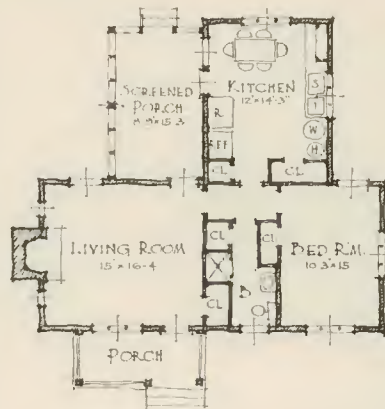
Courtesy T.V.A.

MODERNIZED TYPE HOME, TENNESSEE VALLEY

local employment; the utilization of Muscle Shoals as a "yardstick" in determining the relative costs of public and private power operations; the distribution of its power at the lowest cost to the greatest number of people; the production of cheap fertilizer; the opening of the Tennessee River to further navigation; flood control; reforestation; and the conservation of the mineral and natural resources of the basin. This is a staggering list of proposed work but the Valley Authority has pitched in heartily and has made remarkable progress.

Besides operating the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, the Authority is constructing two other great dams: the Norris Dam (named after Senator Norris who for many years has been intensely interested in the development of the Shoals) on the Clinch River and Wheeler Dam (named after General Joe Wheeler of Civil War fame) on the Tennessee River some fifteen miles above the Wilson Dam.

To give an indication of the thoroughness with which the task has been approved, it is of interest to note that while the dams are being built the regions to be flooded are being surveyed by archaeological specialists. It is said that in the Wheeler reservoir area alone are 300 Indian mounds and village sites ranging in age from late historic to prehistoric times. The racial identity of these prehistoric inhabitants is a moot question. They may



FLOOR PLAN, NEW TYPE HOME

be early Cherokee or possibly remotely connected with the well-known Mound Builders of Ohio.

One of the most interesting projects in connection with the Norris Dam is the construction of the town of Norris. In the development of the plans for housing the workers on the dam, it was recognized that merely to provide for temporary housing of some 2,000 workers would involve the large scale erection of reasonably numerous buildings, the installation of a water supply, sanitary system, lighting and other works. If

these works were installed on a temporary basis they would, of course, have to be abandoned upon the completion of the dam. Partly to avoid such a waste and partly with a view to carrying out the provisions of the TVA Act for "fostering an orderly and proper physical, economic and social development of such areas" it was decided to adopt a housing program which would include the building of a permanent town. In planning this community the authorities have had in mind the coordination of farm and factory.

The site chosen consists of about 2,500 acres situated four miles by road from the Norris Dam. It covers a plateau stretching between the Clinch River and Buffalo Creek. From this area, which is marked by deeply wooded sections, one obtains a vista across Buffalo Creek Valley to the east and of the Cumberland Mountains to the west.



Home building lots in Norris will average about 75 by 200 feet with an average area of about one-third of an acre. This rather narrow frontage will tend to reduce the cost of such improvements as roadways, sewer and water mains, and street lighting, while the unusual depth will provide yard space for gardening, recreation and other outdoor activities. All roadways will naturally be graded and surfaced but instead of an expensive sidewalk system, improved paths, generally independent of the roadways, will be constructed through the residential areas. Although street lighting will be provided, there is no intention of constructing anything along the line of a "great white way." A complete town center has been laid out and in that area will be confined a public hall and administration building, a small hotel, stores, public market and other service structures.

The public school will also be erected in this general area but adjacent to a section of the park which may be used as a school playground. The community hospital is to be on a somewhat isolated but easily accessible ridge away from the noises of the town. The public utilities installations are relegated to nearby but unobtrusive

locations. Here will be found none of the unsightly congestion and ugliness often associated with small rural communities and the usual haphazard growth of such communities will be avoided.

A general idea of the type of construction in the town is shown in the accompanying plans. It will be observed that the plans are of a nature to fit well into the general surroundings. This type of house is, moreover, native to the area and will not appear exotic in its surroundings. At the same time the improvement over the usual cabin type of house native to the Valley, photographs of which are also shown, is too obvious to warrant comment.

In connection with the town of Norris there is now being built a 21-mile "freeway" which will run across the top of the new dam and connect two important highways

leading out of Knoxville. In the building of this roadway, the authorities appear to have approached the ideal. The difference between the "freeway" and the usual state or federal highway is important. In the first place the right-of-way is several times as wide so that the authorities will have control over a large strip on either



Courtesy T.V.A.

TYPICAL VALLEY FAMILY IN OLD TYPE HOME



Courtesy T.V.A.

OLD TYPE HOME, TENNESSEE VALLEY



side of the road proper. Thus it will be possible to prevent the erection of unsightly billboards, filling stations, hot dog stands and other structures that make many American roads hideous. Nor is it intended to construct a conventional parkway such as is found near many large cities. The "freeway" will be a wide rural highway, designed as a natural development—moulded into the earth—rather than a band of concrete running in a perfectly straight line.

The activities of the TVA are so numerous and so varied that only a brief glimpse of them can be given in an article of this length. Among others should be mentioned the soil erosion prevention and reforestation work that is being carried on to protect the Government's investment in the dams. The vocational schools designed to teach trades and crafts to the local TVA workers during their leisure hours (they work 33 hours a week in order to "spread" available employment) are also an important project. Thus when the workers return to their own communities they will be able to effect many of the installations and repairs on the modern appliances which, with the growth of power, will become a part of the local life. And in connection with the question of power we have come to perhaps the most important of the projects of the Valley Authority.

As has been stated, one of the purposes of the TVA is to develop a "yardstick" to measure the cost of supplying electricity by private companies. The utilization of power in the United States is as-

serted to have been retarded by a vicious circle of circumstances. For example, the public utilities companies have maintained that until the use of electricity was greatly increased, rates could not be substantially decreased; nor, they said, could the use of electricity be greatly increased unless and until electric appliances came into more general use. Everyone seems to agree, however, that the use of electric appliances cannot be increased at their present prices. But the appliance manufacturers point out that they cannot lower their prices until electricity rates are lowered and that they cannot go into large scale production until the demand for their products is increased by lower electricity costs. Although all parties—public utilities companies, appliance manufacturers and, most important, the consumers—all suffered from this situation, it appeared to be a stalemate.

Great quantities of power already exist; more is to be made available. The problem is how this power is to be brought within reach of the ultimate consumer. The TVA is showing the way.

An agency known as the Electric Home and Farm Authority has been created, whose directors are also the directors of the TVA. The development of this agency came about as the result of negotiations between the TVA and electric appliance manufacturers and the principal electric utilities operating in the Tennessee Valley area. Under its charter the EHFA has power to do business in any state, territory or possession of the United States and (of in-

*(Continued to page 464)*



ARCHAEOLOGISTS INVESTIGATE IN THE VALLEY

Courtesy T.V.A.



Harry W. Story

## SANTIAGO BAY

By EDWIN SCHOENRICH, *Consul, Santiago de Cuba*

The tyrant sun with blazing eye  
Is baking lazily  
White sails against a gold-blue sky  
Upon a mirror sea.

The sails drift onward t'ward the West,  
They hug a jungled land.  
They toil upon their humble quest  
For cocoanuts and sand.

Deeply laden, silently,  
Like some liquescent sprite  
Cloaked in ghostly majesty,  
Each sail glides home at night.

Shadows fold the sails away,  
In wondrous fresh release.  
Calm are their souls, and o'er the bay  
Is peace.



## Official Visits to United States Naval Vessels

WHEN a diplomatic or consular official is to pay an official visit aboard a United States Man-of-War, a boat is placed at his disposal for this purpose. A commissioned officer acts as boat officer.

Boat etiquette calls for officials to enter a boat in inverse order of seniority and to leave it in order of seniority; that is, the senior enters the boat last and leaves it first.

The senior visitor takes the seat in the stern of the boat, which is at the right as he faces the boat's bow.

As the boat approaches the gangway, the boat-swain's pipe will be heard piping it alongside, and when the official steps up the gangway and as he proceeds up it, and until he steps aboard the pipe will be blown. That is, he is being "piped over the side."

When the boat comes alongside the Man-of-War, the senior leaves the boat *first* and proceeds up the gangway. Upon arriving at the upper platform, or grating of the gangway, and before stepping aboard, he should face aft and salute the colors, and then immediately step on the deck of the Man-of-War and halt. Side boys are stationed on deck in two ranks facing each other, the number depending upon the rank of the visiting official. When he halts on deck for his honors, he should be approximately between the first two side boys. As soon as he is aboard, the honors called for by the Navy Regulations will be rendered: ruffles by the drum and flourishes by the bugle first, followed by the National An-

them or a march, depending upon the rank of the visitor. If the National Anthem is played, he should stand at the salute throughout; if a march, he should complete the salute at the end of the ruffles and flourishes and then step inboard and be greeted by the officer on whom he is calling; this officer, in turn, will introduce such other officers as are in attendance at the gangway.

(A consular officer, not being entitled to ruffles, flourishes, or music, need not halt between the side boys when stepping on deck, but may continue direct to the point where the senior naval officer is waiting to greet him.)

The correct way for a civilian to salute is to lift his hat, as he would to a lady, with or without a bow. "to stay" or "to stand at" salute he should hold his hat over his left breast, with either hand, until the salute is completed. It is not correct for a civilian to salute by touching his hat in the military fashion.

The visiting officer will then be escorted to the cabin of the officer on whom he is calling. As he passes the guard, which will be at "present arms," he should salute again.

*The diplomatic or consular official calling should terminate the call.*

After the call, and when the visitor comes on deck, and nears the band or guard (guard only on ships having no band), the guard will be brought to "present arms," ruffles and flourishes sounded, followed by the music to which the visitor may be entitled. If the National Anthem is played, he should remain at the salute, facing

### THE WILBERFORCE MONUMENT, HULL, ENGLAND

FIRST STONE LAID AUGUST 1, 1934

*Photograph by PERCY G. KEMP, Vice Consul, Hull*

THIS monument was erected in honor of William Wilberforce (1759-1833). Soon after his election to Parliament from Hull, Wilberforce became a close friend and political supporter of Pitt.

Wilberforce is best known for his agitation against the slave trade. While Thomas Clarkson conducted anti-slavery agitation throughout England, Wilberforce, representing various con-

stituencies, constantly exposed the evils and horrors of the trade before the House of Commons, Pitt apparently having encouraged his direction of the movement from which American abolitionists undoubtedly derived encouragement.

The Emancipation Bill, which the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* describes as the culmination of Wilberforce's life work, was enacted in August, 1833, a month after his death.



the music while it is being played; if a march, he should start toward the gangway at the beginning of the march. He again should return the salute of the guard as he passes it and proceed to the gangway where he should allow his attending juniors to leave the Man-of-War first, in order of *inverse* rank, he leaving *last*. He should stop on the upper gangway (grating), face aft, salute the colors, and immediately descend the gangway and board the waiting boat.

The after starboard seat is the senior's in all boats.

If a gun salute is to be fired to the visiting official, the boat, after it leaves the gangway, will stand off about 50 yards from the ship and stop during the firing of the salute. The official in whose honor the salute is being fired should stand at salute in the boat, facing the ship, during the firing of the gun salute.

The following list of honors paid to civilian officials is copied from the U. S. Navy Regulations:

Rank	Arrival	Departure	Guns	Ruffles	Music
President .....	1	1	21	4	Nat. A.
Ex-President .....	1	1	21	4	March
Vice-President .....	1	1	19	4	March
Ambassador .....	1	1	19	4	Nat. A.
Cabinet Officer .....	1	1	19	4	March
Chief Justice .....	1	1	17	4	March
Envoy Extra. & Minister Plen. ....	1	1	15	3	March
Minister Resident or Dip. Rep. ....	1	1	13	2	March
Chargé d'Affaires .....	1	1	11	1	March
Consul General .....	1	1	11	0	0
1st Sec. Legation or Emb. ....	0	0	0	0	0
Consul .....	1	1	7	0	0
Vice Consul or agent where only United States representative .....	1	1	5	0	0

Consul C. T. Steger, in transmitting the foregoing memorandum, regarding visits of United States consular officers to United States Naval Vessels, says:

"I have no doubt that many Foreign Service Officers have, like myself, at times sought information regarding the correct procedure to be observed in connection with official visits to American warships. Article VIII of the consular regulations treats this subject but briefly.

"For this reason it occurs to me that it may be of interest to make available, through the medium of the JOURNAL, a memorandum on this subject, prepared by a flag officer of the United States Navy, and hence entirely authoritative. Taken in conjunction with sections 109 and 110 of the consular regulations, it should provide all necessary information on the etiquette of such calls."

## SOME AIMS OF THE TVA

(Continued from page 460)

terest to the Foreign Service) in foreign countries. The primary objective of the EHFA is a wider and increased use of electricity in the home and on the farms of the Valley area. To carry out this program the Authority proposes to assist in financing the consumer in purchasing efficient electrical equipment at very low prices; to make the use of such equipment feasible for the average householder and farmer by securing reductions in electric rates by agreement with publicly and privately owned utilities companies; and through research and educational work to lower further the cost of equipment.

Manufacturers have agreed to participate in a program of production of low-cost electrical appliances and some of these are already on the market. The financing plan will be operated only in those areas where the utilities companies have submitted their rates to the EHFA and where these rates have been approved as being sufficiently low to make the use of such appliances feasible for people of small income. Mr. Smith, a farmer, will go to an existing distributor and select the equipment he desires. The necessary contract will be signed and after Mr. Smith's credit has been established, the dealer will transmit the papers to the EHFA which will remit the purchase price. Mr. Smith will pay for the equipment in small installments which will be collected by his local utility company by adding a small amount monthly to his electricity bill over a four-year period. These collections will be remitted by the utility company to the EHFA.

These proposals open up a new era for the use of power in the United States. It is to be noted that they are not confined to the Tennessee Valley area; they will eventually be applied throughout the United States, particularly in those areas where other federal power projects are being developed, such as Boulder Dam in Colorado, at Grand Coulee on the Columbia River; at Bonneville in Oregon; and eventually on the St. Lawrence River.

It can readily be seen, therefore, that the Tennessee Valley Authority has a much wider scope than developing the resources of the portions of the seven States which are included in its area. It is the beginning of federal controlled power development in the United States and looks forward to the day when electricity and electrical appliances will be within the reach of every town, hamlet and farm throughout the country. When that day is reached we shall talk no longer of a car in every garage, but rather of an electric washing machine, sewing machine, egg beater, and what-not in every home.

# Costa Rica

By LEO R. SACK, *Minister to Costa Rica*

**T**OURISTS and tourist literature almost invariably refer to the Republic of Costa Rica as the Switzerland of America.

This happy designation is employed because the scenery is truly magnificent and within a few miles of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts presents a continuous series of magnificent valleys, imposing hills, lofty mountains and superb vistas. Perhaps nowhere in North, Central or South America can such a panorama be found.

To the above scenic description should be added a paragraph about the sunsets. The traveller in search of the beauties of the world can well afford to spend a week in Costa Rica in order to get an eyeful of one of Nature's handsomest paintings. These sunsets literally are beyond description. Crimson, royal purple, gold, orange, pink, every shade of blue, and with all of the other colors intermingled, they are spectacles to remember forever. No two sunsets are alike nor is the picture the same for more than two or three minutes at the most. The panorama changes so quickly that what was a magnificent spectacle of a few minutes before is completely replaced by an even more handsome painting at the present moment, and within five minutes the picture and the colorings are entirely different. Unfortunately, these are tropical sunsets and they come quickly and they go quickly, but the impression remains.

In addition to scenery and sunsets, there are other resemblances between Costa Rica and Switzerland.

Beginning with the story of the heroic William Tell, we have been taught from childhood of the independence of the European Republic of Switzerland nestling in the fastness of the Alps. Even as these mighty mountains contribute to the in-



THE HONORABLE LEO R. SACK, AT THE CRATER OF "IRAZU"

dependence of the Swiss people and their nation, so has Nature conspired to make Costa Rica and the Costa Ricans independent of the rest of the world. The exception, of course, is in commercial intercourse, but this exception applies also to Switzerland and, for that matter, to the entire world, because events the last few years have amply proved that no nation can live wholly

into itself regardless of its historic, cultural and economic tradition.

One of the show places of Costa Rica, which some day will be one of the tourist Meccas of the Western world when the proposed Inter-American Highway is completed, is the Volcano Irazu, rising to a height of 11,322 feet on the outskirts of the ancient capital of Cartago. Irazu has been in constant eruption for the past 24 years, not a great spectacular stream of lava, but a steady flow of steam, small rock, and sulphuric acid nuggets which rise to an approximate height of several hundred feet over the surface of the crater. Unfortunately, the proposed road to the crater of Irazu has not yet been completed, so that the last four thousand feet of the journey must be made on horseback. But the trail is good, and even inexperienced riders are able to make the climb in perfect comfort and on sure-footed horses who find their way with entire safety. The photograph of the writer, taken by Clerk Ben Zweig, of the Legation, on a recent visit to the volcano, makes it appear that the Minister is stepping from the fiery furnace, when as a matter of fact he was merely at the edge of the crater, with the roaring pit at least 200 feet away on a lower level. On clear days in the dry season, the thin stream of smoke from the crater can be clearly seen from San José. There are



other volcanos in Costa Rica, notably Poás, which has a geyser lake in its crater, but Poás is inactive except for the geysers in the lake, which remind the tourist of the beauties of Yellowstone Park. Poás is more difficult to ascend than Irazu because of the sharpness of the trail and the steeper grade.

Modern Costa Rican history begins with the fourth voyage of Columbus in 1502, when he landed in September of that year on the mainland of the Americas for the first time. Historians credit him with touching at what is now the thriving port of Limón, one of the major export sources of bananas supplied American households.

Columbus found a cultured civilization among the Indians then inhabiting Costa Rica. This is being proved almost every month by excavations of fine pottery, carved stones, kitchen utensils, and gold ornaments. The Costa Rican Museum of Natural History reflects through hundreds of relics the high degree of civilization which prevailed among the Indians of ancient Costa Rica.

Columbus was followed by other Spanish explorers, and gradually the Spanish influence became predominant in the country, leaving behind

it the foundation of the modern civilization which prevails today.

Unfortunately, the culture of the Indians who lived in Costa Rica 500 years and more ago no longer exists. In those days the Incas of Peru, the Canilies of Venezuela and the Aztecs of Mexico and the Mayans of Guatemala met half way in Costa Rica to found an Indian civilization of their own. As their numbers were thinned, their arts and crafts disappeared, with the result that today Costa Rica has fewer Indians and fewer Indian influences than any of its Sister Republics either in Central or South America.

Costa Rica is a country literally of free people. Here is a nation of a free press, of freedom of political traditions, of freedom of debate, of political asylum, and of freedom of individual action.

Life is without political restraints in Costa Rica. If one chooses to criticise the President in print, one does so and the papers print the criticism. Likewise, the Congress and the institutions generally must at all times face the barbs of critical opponents.

At the same time, the Government is responsive to the people and is in harmony with the



A VIEW OF THE NATIONAL THEATER, SAN JOSE

C. E. Guyant



democratic traditions of the country.

The democracy of Costa Rica is best exemplified by its distinguished President, Don Ricardo Jiménez. Here is a man who has three times been chosen chief executive, each time by mandate of the people, each time

after an absence from public office of four or more years, because the Constitution of Costa Rica prohibits the President from succeeding himself.

President Jiménez lives simply, conducts himself modestly, walks and rides around San José and to the neighboring towns without police escort or secret service attendants.

As has frequently been reported, Costa Rica is perhaps the world's best example of disarmament. The legal size of the Costa Rican army, fixed by Congress, is only 500 soldiers, and about half of them are musicians stationed in the smaller towns who devote more time to practicing for their municipal concerts two or three times a week than they do to drilling. The money which other nations in proportion to their size and wealth—and frequently beyond their ability—spend on the maintenance of armies and navies, the purchase of munitions and materials of war, Costa Rica spends on the maintenance of schools.

This nation prides itself on its educational system. Attendance is mandatory in the primary grades. From one end of the country to the other there are schools, adjoining the churches. The schools, however, are not parochial schools but are public. There are parochial schools, too, under the supervision of the Ministry of Public Education.

The preliminary education furnished in the grade and high schools is carried through by most Costa Ricans who can afford it with "higher education" in the United States, or in England, France, Belgium or Italy. My dentist, for example, is Harvard and Yale. When I had a slight touch of flu last Christmas, the physician recommended to me proved to be an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania.

At the moment, Costa Rica is experiencing an economic renaissance. It is selling to the United



AMERICAN LEGATION, SAN JOSÉ

States all of the bananas it can produce, and it is selling to Europe all of the high-grade coffee it can raise. In addition, it is gradually extending its market for cacao, hardwoods and other products. At the same time it has taken steps to protect its infant home indus-

tries by high tariffs. Home industries are being encouraged in order to curtail and restrict imports, and the people are trying to become as economically independent as is possible.

Contrary to the opinion of many Americans, bananas are not the chief export crop of Costa Rica. Coffee occupies this proud position, and is claimed to be the finest in the world. It is a fact that Costa Rican coffee, unroasted and unprepared for the table, grown in what is known as the Tres Rios section, actually sells at the *fincas* here for more per pound than certain nationally advertised brands sell in the corner groceries in Washington after the product has been blended, roasted, pulverized and packed in air-proof tin containers.

Costa Rica, blessed with restful scenery, likewise is fortunate in having a magnificent climate which, on the highlands where the bulk of the people reside, is neither excessively hot nor cold—although the past winter has seen a reflection of some of the bitter cold prevailing in the United States. The American Legation, which has no heating plant whatsoever, found it necessary to request electric heaters (and got them).

Because of President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy, the relations between Costa Rica and the United States are today at the highest peak in our history, but fortunately the official relations between the Government of the United States and the Government of Costa Rica have always been of the happiest nature.

On October 16, 1933, when it was my privilege in presenting my credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to President Jiménez to quote briefly from President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" pledge, Don Ricardo replied to me that:

"The United States has always been the good neighbor of Costa Rica."

## “Speak With Him Smiling”

*(Extracts from literal translation of an Ethiopian Travel Circular)*

**A**FTER the arrival of the steamer in Djibouti is known, in order to get a place in the first, second or third class, one can ask the company. After you get the true information you must arrive at Djibouti two days before.

It is not lawful to come out from the train in every station before you know how many hours the train will stay there, and if the train starts to go, then it is difficult for you to get your place.

It is prohibited to peep out the neck or hand when the train is going on, else on account of the great speed of the train you will knock yourself against wood and rock.

When you descend from the train take out your things, care must be taken, and after that write down carefully and quickly the number written on the cap or neck of the porters.

In the steamer one must learn the fixed hours for breakfast, tea, lunch. One can't get anything if he comes after the table is over.

In the steamer no one is permitted to go here and there, but everyone must keep his place, but for important matters he can.

All men who enter the steamer keep for themselves a comfortable chair or they must hire one from the company, for it is forbidden to sit on other men's chairs.

In the steamer a person in the first and second class must keep fine clothes when lunching.

It is a great shame to be seen with slippers and with night gown on the deck in the presence of high-standing men and women.

In the steamer it is not forbidden to light the electric light from sunset to sunrise, but after sunrise one must stop the machine.

When it is hot in the steamer one can use the machine which brings the cold air.

In the steamer in every bedroom there are press electric bells, when you are in trouble you can press it with your finger then immediately a servant on the steamer will appear at once and if not one can wait for three minutes and ring again.

It is required for anybody to change clothes every day or every two days on the steamer.

Every day or every two days one must have a bath. When in the bathroom one must close strongly from inside. It is not lawful to stay in the bathroom more than ten minutes.

It is a necessary precaution to see the machine which causes the steamer to go after you get a permit, for the machines are close to each other, so your clothing is snatched by the action of the machine you will get the accident of death.

It is not right in any place to wrap your head with your clothes or cover your nose.

It is not right to fold your legs and lie on one side on the pillow while you are conversing with men, specially with ladies.

It is a great shame to sit before high-standing persons. When you are talking with a high-standing man show yourself as if you are happy, and speak with him smiling, and with a bright face, and while a stranger is beside you, it is your duty not to read a paper and write.

It is not pleasant to take out your watch and see, as long as your visitors are talking with you; to take out the watch and see is just as to say "Go off now," but it is not a shame if a person who went to visit his friend looks at his watch, because it shows that he is in a hurry.

It is not right to overtake the ladies when at the table to take the chairs, but even if there is scarcity of chairs, leave the chairs for the ladies and wait for a while till another chair be ordered.

It is not right to turn aside your face or look to the other side while you are talking with a great man, but speak face to face looking at each other.

Whether in the government or in a factory, if there is anything to be seen, do not look to be seen by others as if you are quite a stranger by seeing the subject.

Take your coffee or soup when it is cool without a slightest noise, but it is out of order to take it with noise.

When dining it is not right to take much quantity of food but little. If wanted one can take again.

It is better for high-standing man to give up absolutely to drink any intoxicating drink, but if he do not want to leave it, let him take only a glass, and it is a great shame for him if take more.

It is not right to make a noise in your walking in the palace and in the church in the presence of high-standing men, but step slowly and steadily and in the manner of sobriety.

It is not right to cry loudly when you talk with a gentleman, but slowly and smoothly, and when laughing it is not right to laugh loudly to be heard outside, but a slight smile, showing the teeth.

Respect those above you in any way.

It is not right to talk before you are spoken to, and not proper to intrude in another man's conversation.



By JOHN L. CALNAN, *Vice Consul, Belgrade*

IT was nearly midnight when the train that was to bear us South to the Banovina of the Vardar, that kaleidoscopic section of Yugoslavia known to the student of classical history as Northern Macedonia, rolled out of the Belgrade train shed.

All day a slashing, slauting rain had been falling in sheets from a dull leaden grey sky, and the wild rhapsody that it beat against the window of our compartment did not augur well for a pleasant journey into that old land of historical monuments and romantic scenery.

However, knowing that it avails one nothing to complain of the weather, we composed ourselves for the night and soon were speeding southward on a flying carpet trip that was to take us out of the Twentieth Century back into the ancient and mediæval ages, through lands that have reverberated to the tread of Celts, Greeks, Romans, Goths, Huns, Turks and Slavs; each of whom has left behind relics of occupation.

It seemed that we had dozed only a few minutes when we were awakened by the staccato barks of Madame Pompadour and Napoleon, our black Cocker

Spaniels, who later were to play an amusing part in our rambles.

The train had come to a stop in the middle of a wide verdant valley. The rain had ceased. And dawn was tucking a fading crescent moon into a bed of fluffy white cumulus clouds, with a cover of Cerulean blue.

Peering outside I saw the cause of Madame Pompadour's alarm.

Standing immediately beneath our window, alongside the track near a crackling fire, were two young ragged

barefoot followers of Pan, with turbans of yellow and blue, and close by in the adjacent meadow pretending to watch some grazing sheep, but really giving Madame Pompadour "the once over," was their dog. From the shepherds we learned that there was a slight washout along the track and that we were approximately an hour's journey south of Nish,



LEFT: A GARLIC VENDOR OF SKOPLJE; RIGHT: WOMEN OF SKOPLJE OLD TOWN





MONASTERY OF ST. JOVAN BIGORSKI

a city said to be of Celtic origin, known as the ancient Roman town of Naissus, birth place of Emperor Constantine and at present an important railroad center of the Paris-Belgrade-Sofia-Constantinople, and Paris-Belgrade-Athens lines.

From here we passed through the fertile Morava Valley freshly washed with the night showers and warmed by a glowing orange-red morning sun. Here, under the watchful eyes of young Mohammedan shepherds and shepherdesses attired in gaudy array were herds of horses, tiny asses, fat sleek cattle and hardy water buffaloes munching their morning meal.

Surely these harbingers indicated that we were about to enter a land of picturesque people and dwellings sufficiently exotic to fulfill the wish of a bearer of an Aladdin's lamp.

After a minute's pause at Kumanovo, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated at the southeastern end of Serbia's historical Kosovo Polje (Field of Black Birds) and the scene of the Serbian victory over the Turks in the Balkan War of 1912-1913, we proceeded to our jumping-off place Skoplje, where we spent the night.

Early next morning, after partaking of a Serbian breakfast consisting of hot "Chevapchichi" (ground meat a la Hamburger steak rolled into small cylindrical tubes and grilled over a charcoal fire), "Mladi Lukac" (new loeks), a "chunk" of fine rye bread, a cup of "Turska Kafa" (black Turkish coffee), and a shot of excellent "Slivovica" (plum brandy) we were all set for the first phase of our trip that was to take us into a seldom-travelled land where pleasant surprises are many, and, as we were later to discover, foreigners are few.

Our jaunt described an egg shape figure (and this was fitting and proper as we were travelling during the Orthodox Easter holidays) with a circumference of approximately 500 miles. It started at Skoplje and took us over ragged mountain chains of the Shar system, which runs along the Albanian-Yugoslav border and connects the Dinaric Alps of Yugoslavia and the Pindus Range of Greece; through the fertile valleys of Kosovo, Tetovo, Resan, Bitolj and ancient Pelagonia and into the inland towns of Tetovo, Gostivar, Debar on the Albanian border, Struga and Ohrid (on Lake Ohrid in the southwestern part of Yugoslavia), Resan, Bitolj (near the Greek Yugoslav frontier), Prilep, home of Serbia's famous legendary hero (Kraljevich Marko), Veles on the Vardar, and back to the city of Skoplje.

At an early hour we left the modern part of Skoplje on the West bank of the river, crossed the Czar Dushan bridge and entered the old oriental section of the city where one leaves behind the Twentieth Century of the West and enters into the ancient ages of the East.

A few miles out of the city our surprises began. Here, on the Tetovo plains under the snow capped Shar Planina we met our first caravan. And what a colorful caravan it was! Plodding along this old dusty rutted Ragusian route, in single file, were twenty or more beasts of various types each heavily laden with merchandise destined for the marts and bazaars of Skoplje.

There were large scrawny horses carrying planks; small Bosnian pack ponies loaded down with fagots and forage; mules with nondescript cargoes; tiny asses with panniers filled with flour, straw and bleating spring lambs; slowly moving bullocks chewing their cuds and pulling gaudy colored covered wagons that might have concealed stores from an Ali Baba's cave; cows with their udders still full of milk; and sturdy long horned water buffaloes with crates of chickens strapped to their backs. The whole outfit was being goaded into action by shouting, wild eyed, sweating sons of Skipetari, in their costumes of coarse reddish brown jackets, variegated belly bands, tightly fitting trousers of white home-spun wool with strips



of black braid running down the sides and around the pockets, and little egg shell skull-caps of white felt set askew their heads.

Considerable dust had been raised by the auto and as we passed the last mule driver, he gave us a dirty look and let fly a string of words which I did not understand but which I presumed expressed his feelings in the matter. So I replied "takodje" meaning in Serbian "the same to you."

A mule skinner's vocabulary is the same in every language or dialect.

In a few hours we arrived at Tetovo, (population about 15,000), a town predominantly Mohammedan but maintaining interesting relics of Roman civilization. On the outskirts of the village, spanning a mountain stream, is an old Roman bridge and on the bank of the stream is a bath of Roman foundation and Turkish development now used by the followers of the Prophet and which, I was assured by old Ali in charge, has not been altered during the last three or four hundred years. Directly opposite, on the other side of the stream, stands a unique Turkish mosque with minaret dating from the Fourteenth Century and farther up the stream are the ruins of the palace of an ancient Beg.

Leaving Tetovo for Gostivar, we sped along a hard straight road through a fertile valley noted for its luscious apples and fine beans. Here, one sees agricultural pursuits being carried on by the most primitive methods. Breaking of the soil is done either with hand tools crudely fashioned or with wooden ploughs drawn by bullocks or any other animals available for the purpose. In fact it is not an unusual sight in the valleys of the Vardar to see a mixed team of a cow and a horse, or a small donkey and a water buffalo, or even an animal and a human being, man or woman, pulling a primitive plough, for labor is plentiful and cheap and the farms small.

From this district come the whirling, howling Dervishes of Yugoslavia who perform their weird knife piercing dances at Skoplje during their religious season of Ramadan and also the Arnauts who have the unique practice of paying in gold ducats for their wives according to the

age of the bride—the younger the bride the higher the price.

It was at Gostivar, another town of oriental aspect, that Madame Pompadour and Napoleon caused a sensation. We were admiring an old fountain of Turkish origin in a small unpaved but colorful square that was a combination corso, outdoor coffee house, and stock yard when suddenly some red-fezzed youngsters, who apparently had never seen black dogs of the spaniel breed, concluded that "Pom" and "Nap" must be from a circus, set up a cry of "Crni majmuni: Crni majmuni!" (Black monkeys! Black monkeys!).

Immediately we were completely surrounded by a milling crowd of jabbering urchins, veiled women in gaudy harem trousers, their bare feet set in "nanulas," (stilt-like wooden shoes), coffee sipping Mohammedans with red, yellow, white and green turbans and bleating lambs that were waiting to be sold or slaughtered. We finally extricated ourselves from the increasing though friendly crowd and found refuge in a nearby cafe where we were greeted by the proprietor with a "Allo Lady and Gentlemen, you talk English?" (Continued to page 500)



MOSQUE, MINARET, AND TURKISH STYLE HOUSES



Photo from Jay Walker

THE PORTE DE FRANCE, TUNIS

“AND now, ladies, we enter another world.” Gentle reader, that is what you would hear if you joined a group of excited but fearless lady tourists as they follow a charming mannered guide, highly perfumed, and dressed in dashing, brilliantly colored flowing robes, through the “Porte de France.” This large stone gateway divides the European city of Tunis from the Arab quarters, the “Souks.” And why does the guide always use the same phrase? Not only because it probably comprises the limit of his English vocabulary, but because it so intensely adds to the pleasure of his audience who suddenly recall seeing Hollywood’s oft repeated interpretation of mysteries and romances within majestic walled cities in far off silent desert lands.

But why are the ladies thrilled as they enter the Arab city? Perhaps it is the sudden close proximity to flowing robed sheiks and veiled women. Or perhaps it is because of the feeling of an unchanged civilization, centuries old, and the thoughts of what might have occurred within those very walls many, many years ago.

Translations from the original text of histories written in the Arabic language described how, in the Moslem year 1253, the Turks sent Hamouda Pacha as Bey to Tunis. Certain historians call him the “Napoleon of Turkey.” Small in stature, with piercing eyes, and a dominant personality, he caused all to fear him. Riding a magnificent white Arabian horse, he commanded 30,000 soldiers, carefully watching those detailed to guard the city gates.

Hamouda Pacha lived at El Ma’emida, about eight miles from Tunis. In order to safeguard his subjects, the walls around the city of Tunis were rebuilt, with elaborate and secure gates of entry. To warn all that they must not be seen on the

## The Porte de France

By JAY WALKER, *Vice Consul, Tunis*

streets at night, drums were beaten at eight o’clock. At nine, the city gates were closed to everyone, even favorite noble sons, and woe to those who tried scaling the walls or rushing the gates.

Tales of Hamouda’s rule relate that he seldom depended on his personal advisers for reports. Occasionally he roamed the city on foot, disguised as a common sheep-herder, in hope of finding a guardian of the law shirking his duty. If any were found guilty of neglect, the following day they were tried and punished. The punishment

(Continued to page 511)



Photo from Jay Walker

WITHIN THE PORTE DE FRANCE AN ANCIENT CIVILIZATION REMAINS

# Nimrods All

## (Impressions of a Shoot on a Polish Estate)

By ORSEN N. NIELSEN, *Second Secretary, Warsaw*

THE dinner on the evening preceding the shoot. The eleven Polish gentlemen, among them the three bachelor brothers who are the hosts. The lone American nimrod. The table groaning with zakaski (hors d'oeuvre). The 45-year-old starka (a variety of vodka) to be taken before, with, and after the zakaski. The three hosts pressing glass after glass of it upon the lone American. The L. A. responding to toasts proposed by the hosts and each of the Polish guests, and endeavoring to retain possession of his faculties while so doing. The L. A. deciding that it would be more discreet to toast in return collectively rather than individually. The proposing and drinking of the collective toast. The subsequent relief on the part of the L. A.

The thick, velvety soup being gratefully received by a badly punished stomach. The carp fresh from the carp pond. The pheasant not so fresh from the gun of an erstwhile guest. The successive courses until all count is lost. The coffee and the liqueur stage. The "few rubbers of bridge." The gently writhing pillow. Sleep.

The imposing breakfast—without starka. The crunching of wheels on the gravel of the driveway. The departure for the first stand in a whirl of excitement as the horses, fresh from warm stables, scamper down the narrow twisting road in the keen air. The arrival at the beginning of the first line of positions. The slapping of pockets to check up on supplies of cartridges, tobacco, and matches. The march down the line behind the Head Forester. The assigning by him of positions. The attempts on the part of those who drew particularly desirable positions to conceal their gratification. Their lack of success. The approach of the Head Forester to the L. A. His salute. His inquiry whether the L. A. would have the exceeding kindness to occupy himself at this particular position. The assurance by the L. A. that the H. F. need give the matter no further thought. The salute of the H. F. The return salute of the L. A. The withdrawal of the H. F. to repeat the ritual with the next guest.

The careful scrutiny of the ground ahead, to both sides, and to the rear. The wonder how a man could be expected to bring to bag any game that might be glimpsed in the almost impenetrable undergrowth of the forest. Similar wonder with

regard to birds breaking from timber and flying across the narrow road, only to be lost in heavy timber to the rear. The exchange of signals with the guns some 50 yards to the immediate left and right. The hope that in a moment of excitement they will not shoot toward your position. The reflection that they undoubtedly have the same hope regarding you. The further reflection that to receive the charge from a 12 gauge gun at 50 yards' distance would be exceedingly inconvenient at best. The thought of that day on the Karej when a companion almost potted 6 Persian muleteers. The tobacco that softened their wrath.

The lighting of a cigarette. The wonder if the drive is never to begin. The answer in the sound of the Head Forester's horn. The drifting notes from the horn of his assistant, relaying the signal to the beaters. The first faint sounds of the drive.

Hope. Expectation. The first distant shot. The speculation as to who made it. The prolonged silence, finally broken by more shots. The growing desire to get some action one's self. The remote snapping of twigs in the underbrush. The approaching rustling; the crashing; the movement of branches. The emergence of four roebucks and their disappearance to the rear. The closed season on roebucks.

The slight sound from the thicket immediately ahead. The squatting and peering. The lucky glimpse of a hare. The luckier shot that stops him. Further expectation. The lack of further realization. The arrival of the beaters. The end of the first drive.

The return to the carriages. The exchange of experiences, impressions, and cigarettes. The ride to the second drive. The second, third, and fourth drives over varied country. The arrival of the chef and his assistants with hot luncheon.

The table under the trees. The vodka. The plates heaped high with *bigos*.\* The incredible capacity of the elderly gentleman on the left. His knowing eye. His Sherlock Holmes cap. His immense but practical cape. His ancient and heavy Westley Richards gun. His extraordinary skill with it.

(Continued to page 488)

\* A Polish dish made of shredded cabbage and various meats.



# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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### COVER PICTURE

*Photograph by H. S. VILLARD*

### THE "HOT DOG" IN PERSIA

Almost as familiar a sight in Persia as the "hot dog" stand in the United States is the brazier of roast "kabob"—strips of meat cooked over a charcoal fire on long skewers. These succulent morsels, however, are eaten with the fingers and without benefit of roll or mustard; their fragrant cooking usually attracts a group of bystanders, who exchange the gossip of the day. In this photograph will be noted the nationalistic headgear known as the pahlavi hat, the use of which was formerly compulsory, but which is gradually giving way to other types.

### RED TAPE

When red tape worries you think what *might* happen. Says Walter Winchell: "At Windsor Castle, in Queen Victoria's time, the outside of the window panes was cleaned by one department (Woods and Forests) and the inside by another (Lord Steward's office). But they never got together, so the windows were always dirty."

### FORTHCOMING JOURNALS

The JOURNAL plans in the near future to publish a number of interesting articles on various countries, including Paraguay, Siam, Persia, Portugal, Iraq, and Jamaica (the first from the pen of the Honorable Meredith Nicholson).

An interview with a great artist, authorized for publication, will be included in an early issue.

To balance the emphasis given to the labor situation in Henry Deimel's "On the Course of Events" in this issue, he will endeavor to lay more emphasis in the future on other important elements in the national life.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

On behalf of the American Foreign Service Association, the JOURNAL acknowledges the following contributions to the American Foreign Service Scholarship Fund:

Naples Consulate General .....	\$ 60.00
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## News from the Department

The Secretary left Washington on August 15 for a brief vacation in the mountains of Virginia at the edge of the Shenandoah Valley, about two and a half hours' drive from Washington.

Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr sailed on the S. S. *Washington* on August 1 for a vacation in Ireland, Scotland and England. They plan to return home around the middle of September.

Assistant Secretary R. Walton Moore delivered an address on "Zachary Taylor" before the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, July 4, 1934. In his introductory remarks to a comprehensive account of the activities of President Taylor, Judge Moore quoted from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's remarks in accepting the honorary chairmanship of a commission to honor this year the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Zachary Taylor: "I understand that the function of the commission is educational, and the purpose of its creation is to do belated justice to the memory of one of our great Presidents."

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department, recently gave addresses on "Principles of American Foreign Policy" at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, during the International Affairs Week of the University of Minnesota Summer Session, and at a meeting of the Commonwealth Club of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

Dr. Cyril Wynne, Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, left on Saturday, August 11, by airplane for a month's stay in California,

where he will visit his mother in San Francisco.

While there Dr. Wynne will be on duty as a Reserve Officer for two weeks at the Presidio, San Francisco.

He expects to leave for Washington on September 12 via the same route.

The JOURNAL extends congratulations to Miss Adele E. Dix and Miss Effie K. Turner, both of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, who on August 7, 1934, the twentieth anniversary of their entrance into the Department, received the best wishes of their many friends and associates.

Mr. Calvin M. Hitch, who retired from the Service on July 31, 1934, left Washington on that date to proceed directly to Quitman, Georgia, where he will be Executive Vice President of the newly organized Citizens National Bank.

The JOURNAL congratulates Mr. Hitch upon his receipt and acceptance of the offer to assume this position and wishes him the greatest success.

Some of the policies of the new Federal Communications Commission relating to radio were outlined by the Honorable Hampson Gary, Chairman of the Broadcasting Division of the Commission, in an interesting radio interview broadcast from Washington on August 7, 1934. Mr. Gary is known to many officers in the Department and the field. In 1914 he entered the service of the Department of State and later was appointed Minister to Egypt. In 1919, Mr. Gary assisted at the Peace Conference and in 1920 became American Minister to Switzerland. Since 1921 he has practiced law.



**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

Among foreign commerce officers who have recently returned from abroad either for leave or conferences are: Commercial Attachés Julean Arnold from Shanghai, Samuel Day from Johannesburg, Alexander V. Dye from Buenos Aires, T. O. Klath from Stockholm and Jesse Van Wickel from The Hague; Assistant Commercial Attachés Leigh Hunt from Brussels, Charles E. Lyon from London, Harold Randall from Santiago, Chile, and Irving H. Taylor from Vienna; Trade Commissioners Earl Squire from Sydney and Paul P. Steintorf from Tokyo; Assistant Trade Commissioner John W. Ives from Rio de Janeiro; Mr. George L. Jones from Cairo and Miss Beryl McCann from Paris.

Mr. George Canty, Trade Commissioner from Berlin, is being temporarily assigned to Brussels to take charge of that office during the temporary absence of Assistant Commercial Attaché Leigh Hunt, who is returning to Washington for conferences.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Robert H. Henry is being transferred from Habana to Mexico City.

Among officers who have recently been assigned to new foreign posts are Mr. Don C. Bliss as Acting Commercial Attaché at The Hague (formerly Commercial Attaché at Prague); Mr. O. S. Watson as Acting Commercial Attaché at Stockholm (formerly Commercial Attaché at Helsingfors); Mr. John Embry as Assistant Commercial Attaché at Istanbul (formerly Trade Commissioner at Vancouver); Mr. C. Grant Isaacs as Trade Commissioner to Singapore; Mr. Leys A. Frances as Assistant Commercial Attaché at Vienna (formerly Trade Commissioner at Toronto); Mr. B. Miles Hammond as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Madrid; Mr. J. G. Stovall as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Paris; Miss Alden A. Barrington as Assistant Trade Commissioner to Rio de Janeiro (formerly Assistant Trade Commissioner at Bogota).

**PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

Medical Director C. C. Pierce. Relieved from duty in the Bureau of the Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., on July 17, 1934, and directed to proceed to Paris, France, for duty in the office of the American Consul General and to assume supervisory charge of Public Health Service activities in Europe.

Medical Director G. W. McCoy. Directed to proceed to such points in England, Irish Free State, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, and such other countries in Europe as may be necessary, and return, in connection with the control of

biologic products. Also directed to attend the meetings of the Permanent Standards Committee of the Health Commission of the League of Nations in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 28-31, 1934.

**COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES**

A-56568

Washington, August 4, 1934.

The Honorable, The Secretary of State.

Sir:

There has been received your letter of July 10, as follows:

"Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, American Foreign Service Officer, retired, receiving an annuity under the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, writes under date of June 27, 1934, asking whether he may accept a position as 'fee attorney' in the Home Owners' Loan Corporation without jeopardizing his retirement annuity. He reports that his compensation for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation will be a fee of \$25 for each abstract or search made by him upon which a loan is made.

"An early decision would be appreciated as Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ has already entered upon this work, having received a number of cases from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation of Buffalo."

This office has been advised that Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ was retired on account of age in July, 1924, under the act of May 24, 1924, 43 Stat. 140, 144.

It is understood that the compensation of fee attorneys of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation is only a fee of \$25 for each abstract or search made and that said fees are paid by or charged to the person or persons applying for the loan. The acceptance of such a position and the fees thereof will not affect Mr. \_\_\_\_\_'s right to retirement annuity as a retired Foreign Service officer.

The question presented is answered accordingly.

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. R. McCARL,

Comptroller General of the United States.

**DIPLOMATIC CANINE**

Michael Angelo, "the dean of diplomatic canines," is said by the San Francisco Call Bulletin to have been the most distinguished pet arriving at Frisco on May 12, 1934. This husky airedale was accompanying his master, Consul General Arthur C. Frost, on leave from Calcutta. Michael boasts of having made three trips around the world during the past thirteen years following in Mr. Frost's footsteps. "Michael is living evidence that travel broadens one," remarked Mrs. Frost, indicating the diplo-canine's ample girth.



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."

The Editor of the JOURNAL.

Yokohama.

SIR:

The interest which I took in reading Consul William E. Chapman's article in the issue of June on "Basque Contributions to Magellan's Historic Voyage" has prompted me to submit a personal anecdote which illustrates his paragraph on the part which Basques have taken in the life of the far west.

In the summer of 1928 my brother and I started off from the Nevada sagebrush with saddle and pack horses into the central Sierras. On the second day we camped at the fork of a stream over which the grazing horses would have to pass if they moved toward home. The horses were hobbled and left a half a mile up the left fork.

At one in the morning, when the moon's rays struck only the highest of the granite cliffs towering on three sides of our camp, approaching hoofs waked us, the horses were led upstream once more, and were found grazing contentedly after the dishes were washed and the alforkas packed at eight the next morning.

They would have been saddled earlier but for the arrival in our camp of a Basque "sheep-herder," as they are known there. Through the pines and firs from downstream came a gaily whistled tune and the barking of dogs.

Over a cup of coffee we found our high-school French more useful than English and his French was little better. A bear had killed two of his sheep and a coyote another. He was taking his flock in our direction—the left fork, part of the mountain trail from Lake Tahoe to the Yosemite—and would see us in a day or two at Eagle Lake. Did we need any supplies?

Yes, he could increase our salt provision and he would bring us fresh lamb chops on the third day. We invited him to lunch for "Spanish Rice" and cornbread.

We left him waving a cheery "Au revoir" and rode twelve miles to eight thousand feet and a glorious vista of peaks for fifty miles to the south and southwest.

At our camp by the lake—we dived from twenty-foot granite boulders into sapphire blue—we

found that our hobbled horses, one bearing a bell, had wandered out of sight and hearing on the second morning—doubtless homeward. The trout in the lake were legion but lazy. With four or five exceptions in two days they took no interest in our flies.

On the third morning we heard two shots and replied. Our Basque friend struck the trail and came over a low ridge driving our three vagrants in front of him. One of them was staked from then on, though staking is a last resort.

The Dutch Oven was placed in its hole of coals and cornbread batter mixed. Tomatoes and cheese and bacon were put into boiling rice and the chops in a "fry pan" glazed with olive oil and sprinkled with salt. A can of soup was our only concession to tin.

After coffee and a short siesta, the Basque followed up his lunch-time promise of finding what the fish would bite. With hats in hand we pounced on grasshoppers and soon had a few score.

A spoon handle was discarded, and with the aid of an improvised spinner and the grasshoppers we made long and successful casts, followed by a triumphant swim.

Dried by the sun, blue shirts and jeans donned, good-byes were said and we watched this short *déraciné*, with the broad smile, head over the little ridge to his few hundred sheep, the only man we saw in two weeks of riding a hundred and fifty miles.

G. C. M.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

So much has been said of the disruption of international trade and the progressive decline of outlets for the surplus of goods for reason of the erection of trade barriers that one is not surprised to see the combination of many different kinds of goods, each in small lots.

The ultimate and final proof of the desperation of those who are still left in the field of international trade came to the attention of a certain Consulate in the form of an export invoice covering a shipment of "Biological Specimens and Bugles."

Yours truly,

F. S. O.

The Editors believe that the "Letters" column should be one of the most useful features of the JOURNAL.

Every letter signed by a JOURNAL reader is read carefully and, if deemed of general interest, is published as a "Letter," or if of particular helpfulness, as in the case of the letter from Consul Steger (see page 463), is used as an article.



## News from the Field

### ZURICH

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. G. Prochnik were visitors in Zürich during the month of April. Mr. Prochnik, who is Austrian Minister in Washington, is the father of Mrs. Francis L. Spalding, wife of Vice Consul Spalding, assigned to the Consulate General.

Other prominent callers at the Consulate General have been: Thomas Mann, Nobel Prize Winner for literature, and Richard Strauss, the famous composer and conductor.

Mrs. Maurice W. Altaffer, wife of the Consul at Zürich, recently spent several weeks at Cannes with relatives.

Miss Marian Traber, a foreign clerk at the Consulate General, made her first trip to the United States as a member of the first contingent of the "dollar tourist" cruises now running from Europe. During the four days which the tour was allowed in New York, Miss Traber married Mr. Paul Bosshard, an American citizen.

M. W. A.

### MEXICO CITY

Upon the completion of a year's service in Mexico, Ambassador and Mrs. Josephus Daniels took home leave. In their absence, a charming July 4 reception for the American colony was held in the home of Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb.

Several of the older residents, from a Service point of view, of Mexico City have lately been ordered elsewhere: Colonel and Mrs. A. Moreno of the Embassy staff and Assistant Commercial Attaché and Mrs. Robert Glover to Washington, and Consul and Mrs. Dudley G. Dwyre to London, where Mr. Dwyre will assist Consul General Robert Frazer, formerly his chief in Mexico City. On the other hand, Vice Consul and Mrs. George H. Winters, who are coming to Guadalajara, will be

heartily welcomed on their return to this country.

Among recent distinguished "tourist" visitors to Mexico City were Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, and Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, President of Vassar College, and Mrs. MacCracken. Visitors from the Service included Third Secretary and Mrs. Edward P. Lawton, from Guatemala City, and Vice Consuls Harry K. Pangburn and Oscar C. Harper, from the border Consulates at Ciudad Juarez and Nuevo Laredo, respectively.

Among recent visitors to Monterey were: a polo team of officers from Fort Brown, Texas, who played several matches against teams composed principally of Mexican officers; Mr. Karl F. Keeler, associate engineer, and M. R. G. Hosea, assistant engineer, of the American section of the International Boundary Commission, accompanied by two members of the Mexican section; and Major Herbert E. Marshburn, Military Attaché at the American Embassy, on a tour of military posts at the invitation of the Mexican Government.

A clipping has been received from the May 9 issue of the *El Paso Morning Times*, reporting the election of Mr. William P. Blocker, Consul at Ciudad Juarez, as President of the El Paso Federal Business Association.

J. S. L.

### MALAGA

Former Minister and Consul General Charles C. Eberhardt, who is traveling in Europe, was the guest during July of former Consul General Edward J. Norton in Malaga. On July 4th Mr. Eberhardt and Mr. Norton accompanied by Mrs. Norton and Consul Ferrin of Malaga drove to Gibraltar to celebrate Independence Day with Consul Sprague, whose other guests included the Attorney General of Gibraltar. The luncheon was served at Mr. Sprague's fine farm, "Los Pinos," between Gibraltar and San Roque, which has been for three generations a possession of the Sprague family.



### VIGO

Major Paul C. Marmion, U. S. Marine Corps, and Lieutenant Van Natta, U. S. Army, visited Vigo in June on their motor trip from Madrid to Santander, where they are to continue their studies of Spanish.

On July 1, 1934, Consul General and Mrs. Dawson arrived in Vigo by motor car on their way back to Barcelona after a month's leave spent in England. During their stay in Vigo they were the guests of Consul and Mrs. McNiece.

It will be interesting to note from the personal items in the JOURNAL the comparative statistics of Fourth of July celebrations sponsored by Foreign Service officers in 1933 and in 1934. In Vigo the McReynolds Act had a stimulating effect. Consul and Mrs. McNiece and Vice Consul and Mrs. Carrigan held a reception at the Consul's home to which about one hundred and fifty guests were invited.

### VANCOUVER

Officers of the Consulate General have had the pleasure of entertaining a number of Foreign Service transients and welcoming the return of three vice consuls who had formerly served at this post.

Our June and July visitors were Consul J. Hall Paxton, en route to Canton; Vice Consul Clare H. Timberlake on leave from Buenos Aires and the guest of Consul Ravndal on a combined hunting and fishing trip; Vice Consul Lee Worley on leave from Bahia, Brazil; Vice Consul James R. Riddle on leave from Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Vice Consul Oscar W. Frederickson and Mrs. Frederickson on leave from Mexico City.

### BILBAO

Consul General and Mrs. Claude I. Dawson were very welcome visitors at Bilbao from June 6th to the 8th, while en route to Great Britain and Ireland on simple leave.

During their sojourn at Bilbao, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson were house guests of Consul and Mrs. William E. Chapman. A tea given in their honor on June 7 was attended by members of the local American colony and others.

### BARCELONA

Consul General and Mrs. Dawson spent a month's leave of absence from June to early July in the British Isles and northern Spain, where incidentally the offices at Bilbao and Vigo were inspected. They motored from Barcelona to Bilbao, left their car in that port, and picked it up again on their return from England.

The Consulate General was well represented in

the Fourth of July baseball game that formed a part of that day's celebration. Consul General Dawson umpired, Consuls Cross and McEnelly played with the International Banking Corporation team, and Vice Consul Braddock with the General Motors team.

### MADRID

During the month of June a Commission representing the city of Toledo, Ohio, headed by Mayor Hoover, was present at Toledo, Spain, during a series of celebrations in honor of the American city bearing the name of the ancient capital of Spain. A street was named "Toledo de Ohio," the plaque being unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of Ambassador Bowers. The visiting Commission was treated with the lavish hospitality for which Spaniards are noted and handsome gifts were showered upon its members. The festivities occupied a number of days during which the Commission visited many points of interest in and around Madrid and Toledo and inspected the products of native industries, including the beautiful embroideries of Lagartera. A banquet which was organized by Captain Walter G. Ross and attended by the American Ambassador, the mayors of the two Toledos and other representatives was offered to the Commission at the Hotel Ritz in Madrid. Ambassador and Mrs. Bowers gave a delightful reception in the Embassy to the Commission and prominent representatives of the city of Toledo, Spain.

A number of farewell parties have been given in honor of Mrs. Julian C. Greenup, wife of the Assistant Commercial Attaché at Madrid, who is leaving with her two children for a visit to the United States.

R. O. R.

### KOBE

Consul Howard Donovan and Mrs. Donovan were the specially invited guests of the Hiroshima Prefecture, where they were feted for a period of two days as evidence of the friendship held by the Prefecture for the American Consulate at Kobe and in appreciation of the efficient services rendered by it to the residents of the Prefecture.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Grew paid a visit to Kobe on June 16th and 18th in connection with the dedication ceremonies of Kobe College. The Ambassador delivered the principal address.

Vice Consul Edmund J. Dorsz was unable to depart for leave as scheduled early in May. He was detailed as a relief officer at Nagasaki pending the return from home leave of Vice Consul and Mrs. Glen Bruner.



## ADELAIDE

Late in May the Adelaide Consulate was pleased to receive a visit from the supervising Consul General. Accompanied by Mrs. Caldwell, he motored over from Sydney via Canberra and Melbourne. Without looking at a map, what is the approximate distance? We in Adelaide would be glad if it were less.

H. M. W.

## GUAYMAS

Mrs. Guy W. Ray, wife of Vice-Consul Ray, principal officer at this post, narrowly escaped death recently when she was bitten either by two rattlesnakes or twice by the same snake. Accompanied by the writer, Mr. and Mrs. Ray made a Sunday afternoon trip to San Carlos Bay, some ten miles from Guaymas, where an American herpetologist was camping. While talking, Mrs. Ray inadvertently passed her hand near a sack containing three live rattlesnakes. She was bitten twice through the hemp sack, and it seems probable that the bites were from two separate snakes. Ligatures were immediately applied to the right arm, a cut was made across the bites, and Mr. Ray spent a busy few minutes sucking blood from the three fingers affected. Mrs. Ray is now well on the road to recovery and is none the worse except for a very sore finger which is slowly healing.

On the occasion of the Fourth of July, Mr. and Mrs. Ray gave a reception from five o'clock in the afternoon until about midnight, which was attended by more than 100 Americans and local residents. After food and refreshments had been served at the Consulate, a boat ride outside the Guaymas harbor followed, the festivities continuing aboard the vessel, where all the guests found more food and refreshments and music and dancing at their disposal. During the morning of the Fourth, an official delegation from the City of Guaymas called at the Consulate to present congratulations and an expression of good wishes and friendship from the Municipality and its inhabitants.

A. F. Y.

## NAPLES

In Naples during June were Mrs. Alvin M. Owsley, the wife of the Honorable Alvin M. Owsley, American Minister to Rumania, and her two children to meet her parents and brother arriving on the *Rex*.

Consul Dale W. Maher has spent a few days here en route from Medan on home leave. On June 16 Third Secretary Randolph Harrison was down from Rome to meet his mother, Mrs. Julia M. Harrison arriving on the *Conte Di Savoia*.

Consul Harold Shantz returning from his annual trip to Africa stopped in on his way to Moscow.

Vice Consul Patrick Mallon and Mrs. Mallon were in Florence for several days on their trip through Italy.

During the course of the month Consul and Mrs. Charles B. Hosmer of Naples visited Florence on their motor trip through Italy, as did also Mrs. Alvin M. Owsley, with her parents, brother and sister. The party were motoring through to Bucharest.

Captain Laurance N. McNair, Naval Attaché, spent several days in Florence where he had come to visit his daughter who has been a pupil for the winter at the famous Poggio Imperiale Girls' School.

Vice Consul Frederick L. Washbourne returned to Florence after three weeks' motor trip through Germany. He visited his former post at Luxembourg and the Passion Play at Oberammergau en route.

## BOMBAY

Consul and Mrs. Robert B. Streeper and their young daughter passed through Bombay during the first part of May en route to Nairobi for station. Consul Streeper was previously stationed at Teheran.

Among the passengers on the Dollar Line *President Adams*, which recently called at Bombay, was Consul Dale W. Maher, en route to the United States on home leave from Medan.

Consul Dayle C. McDonough returned from home leave on May 17th, resuming charge of the Consulate. He was accompanied by his sister, who will remain in Bombay.

N. L., Jr.

## MARSEILLE

H. M. Ahmed Pacha, Bey of Tunis, on the occasion of his recent visit to Marseille on June 26, 1934, was present at a reception given by the Prefet. Consul Charles Roy Nasmith attended as Consul General Gamon's personal representative.

Consul General and Mrs. Gamon, with the members of the American staff of the Marseille Consulate, their families and a few friends, celebrated the Fourth of July by a boat trip to a nearby beach for a swim and picnic. The excursion, which was organized by Mrs. Gamon, was an unqualified success, especially the baseball game, despite certain minor tragedies, mainly traceable to the descent of a flock of donkeys. The pleasures of these annuals varied from a marked liking for Boston baked beans to a refusal to allow Consul Nasmith to finish his ice cream until they were bribed with a



portion of it. Certain essential pieces of clothing belonging to Vice Consul Donaldson's children are believed to have followed the same road as Consul Nasmith's ice cream.

Vice Consul Beylard, recently transferred by the Department from this office to the Consulate at Nice, France, was presented, on the occasion of his leave taking, by Consul General Gamon with an eighteenth century silver bowl as a parting gift from the staff of the Marseille Consulate.

## SHANGHAI

The Fourth of July was fittingly celebrated with a flag raising and review of the Fourth U. S. Marines at 8 A. M., an official reception at 11 A. M., a reception at the American Club at noon, a baseball game and a polo game in the afternoon and fireworks and dancing at the Columbia Country Club in the evening. Consul Josselyn "took" the review in morning suit and silk hat—no mean feat with a sun temperature of well over 100 degrees.

Two all-time heat records were established in Shanghai early this summer. On June 26, the Siccawei thermometer stood at 102.7 for the hottest June day on record, while the maximum recorded temperature for Shanghai was registered at 104.4 degrees Fahrenheit on July 12. On July 16, Shanghai had had 23 consecutive days with a minimum temperature of over 98 and no precipitation during the period.

Consul General E. S. Cunningham returned to Shanghai on July 16, after two weeks' leave mostly spent at Port Arthur.

Recent visitors at Shanghai included George A. Gordon, Counselor at Berlin, K. C. Krentz, Vice Consul at Kobe, Consul General and Mrs. D. J. Jenkins, en route to Berlin via Nanking, Peiping and the U. S. A., Consul General and Mrs. W. R. Peck and Secretary R. L. Smyth from Nanking.

R. P. B.

## MILANO

Miss Constance R. Harvey, Vice Consul, has returned from leave in the United States and is back on duty. She found her trip home very stimulating and says that she will not stay away from the United States so long again.

The hot weather having begun in Milano the sea is exercising its attraction. Mrs. E. Talbot Smith and daughter are summering at Riccione on the Adriatic and Mrs. Frank C. Niccoli and her two children have recently left for Nice.

Miss Josefa Otten, American clerk in the Citizenship division of this consulate, will spend her annual leave in Spain.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul Dean Thompson will

depart for home leave in the United States on August 7th.

Word has been received from Consul General G. K. Donald, newly assigned to Milano, that he will arrive about August 21st next.

The Consular Corps of Milano, at an evening party held on July 2nd as a farewell to Consul Homer Brett and Mrs. Brett, presented Mrs. Brett with a beautiful silver platter as a souvenir of her residence in Milano. The ladies of the American community had given her a similar testimonial a few days previously. Consul and Mrs. Brett are still in Milano waiting definite orders to depart for their new post at Rotterdam.

H. B.

## TOKYO

Consul Leo D. Sturgeon has been assigned to the Department and is sailing on July 20 to take up his duties. Consul Sturgeon was unable to avail himself of home leave during the last six years. He will be active in the Japanese Section of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs. Consul and Mrs. Sturgeon were the guests of the America-Japan Society at a farewell luncheon.

Consul General Frank P. Lockhart from Tientsin passed through Japan early in June on his way to Honolulu, where he is spending his vacation with Mrs. Lockhart and their son and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Gordon sojourned for several weeks in Tokyo as the guests of the Ambassador and Mrs. Grew. The Gordons were concluding a globe-trotting trip after a strenuous period of service at the Embassy at Berlin, where Mr. Gordon has been Counselor.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Grew are entertaining two of their three Foreign Service daughters. Mrs. J. P. Moffatt, who is the wife of the Chief of the Western European Division of the Department, arrived during the latter part of June from Washington with her small son and daughter. Mrs. Cecil Lyon, the wife of Secretary Lyon at the Peiping Legation, was already in Tokyo to meet her sister. The family will go to Karuizawa early in July, when the Ambassador takes up his summer residence there.

Mrs. Maxwell Hamilton passed through Japan on her way back to America. Her husband, who is the Assistant Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department, after his inspection of the offices in Japan and China, returned to America via Russia. The visit of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton to the various missions and consular posts in the Far East was a source of gratification to Foreign Service officers. They profited much from Mr. Hamilton's instructions and learned something about the administrative background of the Department's Far Eastern Division.

A. G.



## Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 16, 1934, and up to August 14, 1934:

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

### Career

Charles E. Allen of Maysville, Kentucky, American Consul at Istanbul, designated First Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. (July 21, 1934.)

Daniel V. Anderson of Dover, Delaware, American Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, detailed as Secretary of the American Delegation to International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications at Lisbon. (July 21, 1934.)

H. Merrell Benninghoff of Rochester, New York, American Vice Consul at Yokohama, Japan, assigned American Vice Consul at Mukden, China. (August 4, 1934.)

Ellis A. Bonnet of Eagle Pass, Texas, American Consul at Durango, Mexico, assigned American Consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands. (August 4, 1934.)

Selden Chapin of Erie, Pennsylvania, Third Secretary of Legation at Quito, Ecuador, designated Third Secretary of Legation at San Salvador. (August 11, 1934.)

Harold M. Collins of Marion, Virginia, American Consul at Edmonton, Canada, assigned Consul at Winnipeg. (August 11, 1934.)

William M. Cramp of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at London, England, assigned Vice Consul at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. (August 4, 1934.)

Monnett B. Davis of Boulder, Colorado, now American Consul General at Stockholm, Sweden, assigned to Shanghai, China, as Assistant to the Consul General. (July 21, 1934.)

Stillman W. Eells of New York City, American Consul at Cardiff, Wales, assigned American Consul at Valencia, Spain. (August 4, 1934.)

Frederick E. Farnsworth of Colorado Springs,

Colorado, American Vice Consul at Istanbul, Turkey, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at that post. (August 11, 1934.)

William S. Farrell of Miller Place, New York, American Vice Consul at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, assigned American Vice Consul at Beirut, Syria. (August 4, 1934.)

Assignment of Peter H. A. Flood of Nashua, New Hampshire, to Habana, Cuba, as American Consul (reported July 14, 1934) cancelled. He has been assigned for duty in the Department of State. (August 4, 1934.)

Monroe B. Hall of New York City, American Vice Consul at Mukden, China, assigned American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China. (August 4, 1934.)

William W. Heard of Baltimore, Maryland, American Consul at Breslau, Germany, assigned American Consul at Birmingham, England. (August 4, 1934.)

George C. Hanson of Bridgeport, Connecticut, American Consul General at Moscow, U. S. S. R., designated First Secretary of Embassy at Moscow. (July 21, 1934.)

Knowlton V. Hicks of New York City, American Consul at Goteborg, Sweden, assigned Consul at Budapest, Hungary. (August 11, 1934.)

Paul R. Josselyn of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, American Consul at Shanghai, China, assigned Consul at Hankow, China. (July 21, 1934.)

F. Ridgeway Lineaweaver of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands, assigned American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico. (August 4, 1934.)

Raymond P. Ludden of Fall River, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Tsinan, China, assigned American Vice Consul at Yokohama, Japan. (August 4, 1934.)

George A. Makinson of San Anselmo, California, American Consul at Birmingham, England,

*(Continued to page 484)*



## *Banking Service For Foreign Service Officers*

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## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 482)

assigned American Consul at Frankfort on the Main, Germany. (August 4, 1934.)

Edmund B. Montgomery of Quincy, Illinois, Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Department of State, assigned American Consul at Habana, Cuba. (July 21, 1934.)

Kennett F. Potter of St. Louis, Missouri, Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Bangkok, Siam, assigned American Vice Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia. (August 4, 1934.)

Jefferson Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, now assigned to the Department of State for duty, assigned under recess appointment, American Consul at Breslau, Germany. (August 4, 1934.)

John S. Richardson, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts, American Consul at Winnipeg, assigned Consul at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, to reopen the Consulate. (August 11, 1934.)

William E. Scotten of Pasadena, California, American Vice Consul at Saigon, French Indo China, assigned Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy. (August 11, 1934.)

Robert Lacy Smyth of Berkeley, California, Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul now assigned to Nanking, China, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Peiping, China. (August 4, 1934.)

Samuel Sokobin of Newark, New Jersey, American Consul at Saltillo, Mexico, assigned Consul at Tsingtao, China. (August 11, 1934.)

Addison E. Southard of Louisville, Kentucky, Minister Resident and Consul General at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, assigned Consul General at Stockholm, Sweden. (July 21, 1934.)

Samuel R. Thompson of Los Angeles, California, American Consul at Valencia, Spain, assigned American Consul at Cardiff, Wales. (August 4, 1934.)

Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., of Annapolis, Maryland, American Vice Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia, assigned American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba. (August 4, 1934.)

Gerald Warner of Northampton, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul now on temporary duty at Mukden, China, assigned permanently to that post. His last post of duty was Tientsin, China. (August 4, 1934.)

Fletcher Warren of Wolfe City, Texas, American Consul at Budapest, Hungary, assigned For-



eign Service Officer, Legation at Managua, Nicaragua. (August 11, 1934.)

### Non-Career

Earl W. Eaton of Robinson, Illinois, American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul at Durango, Mexico. (August 4, 1934.)

J. Forrest Ingle of Indiana, American Vice Consul at Glasgow, appointed American Vice Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia. (August 4, 1934.)

Joseph E. Maleady of Fall River, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador. (July 21, 1934.)

Donn Paul Medalie of Illinois, American Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, appointed Vice Consul at Saigon. (August 11, 1934.)

Lincoln C. Reynolds of California, American Vice Consul at Shanghai, China, appointed American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China. (August 4, 1934.)

Duncan M. White of Augusta, Georgia, American Vice Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia, appointed Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba. (July 21, 1934.)

### MARRIAGES

Dunlap-Gregersen. Married on June 13, 1934, at Nörresundby, Jutland, Sweden, Consul Maurice Pratt Dunlap and Miss Dorothy Storm Gregersen. The ceremony was performed by Provost Niels Gregersen on his seventieth anniversary. Mr. Dunlap is Consul at Dundee, Scotland, and he and Mrs. Dunlap were to be at home after June 21st at Almayex, Jedburgh Road, Dundee.

Ward-Kipp. Married at El Paso, Texas, on June 22, 1934, Frederick Nathaniel Ward, Lieutenant, Air Corps Reserve, United States Army, and Miss Fredericke Wilhelmine Kipp, American clerk at the Consulate, Ciudad Juarez.

Alford-Edmiston. Married on July 19, 1934, at Milan, Italy, Mr. Gerard Alford and Miss Victoria Edmiston, American clerk in the Consulate at Milan.

Todd-Martin. Married on April 26, 1934, at London, England, Gordon Cooper Todd and Miss Gladys Eilcen Martin.

Gillet-Martin. Married on July 21, 1934, at Valparaiso, Chile, Richard Thomas Gillet and Miss Letitia Ann Martin. Both Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Gillet are daughters of Mrs. Frank Anderson Henry and stepdaughters of Consul Henry, now stationed at Valparaiso.



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## A Political Bookshelf

By CYRIL WYNNE, *Department of State*

INTIMATE DIARY OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND AFTER, 1918-1923. By Lord Riddell. (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock, 1934. Pp. xii, 435. \$3.75.)

The title of this book is a little misleading. The diary which Lord Riddell so carefully kept during the period from November, 1918, to November, 1923—in spite of a deep hatred of the “mechanical labor of writing with his own hand”—is intimate enough. It is not, however, in its entries regarding the proceedings of the Peace Conference and the politics of the post-war period that one finds the intimate touches but in the keen observations of the author on the motives and personalities of the men with whom he was so closely associated during the years mentioned. The association in question resulted from his position as official British press representative at various post-war international conferences, beginning with the Peace Conference at Paris and ending with the Limitation of Armaments Conference in Washington. As he modestly puts it, he had “splendid facilities for recording what took place both on the stage and behind the scenes.”

He records a great deal in his diary but it is individuals—statesmen, diplomats, politicians—he is writing about and not an international conference viewed from the objective standpoint. Among these individuals the figure of Lloyd George stands out; in fact, the Peace Conference entries in the diary largely consist of statements giving the opinions of the British Prime Minister on particular questions. One gathers from the diary that Lord Riddell was very intimate with Lloyd George and was, therefore, in a position to confide what he did to his diary. It may be added that one can understand after reading some of the entries why Lord Riddell waited until 1934 to publish them. One can also understand on reading them why Clemenceau is reported to have remarked that he was “amazed” at the “ignorance” of Lloyd George—an “ignorance” which included a singular ability to obtain for the country he represented what that country desired.

The exact attitude of Lloyd George at the Peace Conference towards the League has long been a matter of conjecture. We learn from the diary that in 1919 the Prime Minister observed “the League is not to interfere with American affairs but America is to have a voice in the affairs of Europe. A strange position” (page 118). We learn on reading further (page 279) that in 1921 Lloyd George declared that the League was “really

a British production although fathered by President Wilson,” who, according to David of Wales, “did not want any assistance but after reading Smuts’ memorandum swallowed it whole.” The reviewer ventures to state that this was not the opinion of General Smuts whose tribute to the work of Woodrow Wilson at the Peace Conference has been quoted so many times by those who revere the memory of the great President. Reference may also be made to the carefully documented two-volume work entitled, “The Drafting of the Covenant,” by Mr. Hunter Miller.

Under the date of “September 10th” (1923), Lord Riddell tells of a “long talk with Barney Baruch, the American, at the Ritz Hotel,” during the course of which Mr. Baruch “gave a dramatic account of an interview between him and President Wilson which took place recently.” The entry in the diary then proceeds: “Wilson, placing his paralyzed arm on the table beside him, said in slow but firm accents ‘Perhaps it was providential that I was stricken down when I was. Had I kept my health I should have carried the League. Events have shown that the world was not ready for it. It would have been a failure. Countries like France and Italy are unsympathetic with such an organization. Time and sinister happenings may eventually convince them that some such scheme is required. It may not be my scheme. It may be some other. I see now, however, that my plan was premature. The world was not ripe for it.’” (Page 409.)

In view of the present status of the war debts due to the United States, it is interesting to note that in the early part of 1919 Lord Riddell informed Lloyd George that a “scheme had been propounded whereby the Americans would forego the debts due to them from the allies” and that “the Americans are being allowed a voice in the Peace Conference far beyond what their sacrifices justify. They might well pay for their footing and bear a larger portion of the cost of the war.” The Prime Minister thought it was a good idea.

Lord Riddell’s admiration for Lloyd George continues after the Peace Conference. According to the diary, the idea of the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments originated in the British Imperial Conference of 1921 and was passed on (by Lloyd George) to the appropriate officials of the governments of the United States, Japan and China. “This is one of the best things L. G. has done,” writes Lord Riddell. “There is no doubt that Harding’s action is due to his initiative.” It may



not be irrelevant to compare this statement with those made by certain Senators who bitterly opposed some of the treaties negotiated at the Washington Conference during the course of the debates in the Senate on the treaties in question. They were loud in their praise of the skill and ability of the British diplomats.

The book is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Peace Conference and the post-war period. It also adds much to an understanding of the personality and the motives of the many-sided Celi who as Britain's Prime Minister played the part he did at the conference and during this period. One may not agree with all of these motives, but after reading Lord Riddell's diary there is a feeling that whatever they may have been, Lloyd George had one ultimate object before him and that was to advance his country's interests. If in advancing these interests he could also contribute to the international ideal, well and good, but he was there to serve Great Britain and this he did to the best of his ability.

THE IDEA OF NATIONAL INTEREST, AN ANALYTICAL STUDY IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. By Charles A. Beard, with the collaboration of G. H. E. Smith. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1934. Pp. x, 583. \$3.75.)

As the author states, this book is a matter-of-fact inquiry into the meaning and use of the formula "national interest" with particular reference to the foreign policy of the United States. How far and to what extent has this policy been influenced by the idea of national interest? The author endeavors to answer the question and whether one agrees or disagrees with his conclusions, there is no question that they will make the reader do some careful thinking. This result generally follows from a reading of Professor Beard's books. He is one of the most stimulating and provocative writers in the field of political science.

The author maintains that as a practical objective of foreign policy, "national interest" has found its chief expression in territorial and commercial expansion. He examines the record of the United States in this regard and finds much to criticize. He regards the Louisiana purchase treaty as the first great demonstration of the policy of expansion to obtain land for farms. He declares that Theodore Roosevelt "came to a secret understanding with Japan and Great Britain to preserve the status quo in the division of spoils in the Far East." This is a sweeping indictment and should produce some discussion among impartial historians and students of international relations who have made and are making a careful study of Theodore Roosevelt's Far Eastern policy.

In his chapters on "The American Stake Abroad," the author sets forth the "Capital Account" which deals with commercial and industrial properties and the "Current Account" which includes such items as markets for goods. His discussion is supplemented by valuable tables showing the extent of American investments in commercial and industrial properties and of American trade abroad. Under the heading "Foreign Implications of Domestic Affairs," the "national interest idea" is particularly stressed with reference to such factors as trade restrictions, the development of a merchant marine and the control of immigration.

Professor Beard concedes that there can be a "moral obligation in national interest" and that the foreign policy of the United States has not always been inspired by mammon. In this regard reference is made to the liberation of Cuba and the great effort of President Wilson to make the World War a "war to end war." Nevertheless, he adheres to the belief that the "moral obligation," as it has been generally "employed in American foreign policy," has been "secular and utilitarian" with the motive that such a policy was good for domestic consumption.

This will seem to be a harsh view of our foreign policy to those who believe, as the reviewer does, that the history of that policy shows many instances of actions taken by the American Government which were largely inspired by high ideals. It is to be remembered, however, that these actions have been interpreted differently by profound historians and political thinkers. Many who read Professor Beard's brilliant book will disagree with him because of their view that the examples he gives are not germane to the issue he is presenting. Others will find these examples entirely relevant because their interpretation of the events involved is the same as that of Professor Beard. But, irrespective of what the reader's interpretation may be of the events in question, he will not stop reading the volume. It may irritate him—but he will finish it.

CATHOLIC FOUNDERS OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Herbert Wright (Washington: Reprinted from the Records of the American Catholic Historical Society, 1934. Pp. 25.)

This treatise of but twenty-five pages will be read with interest by those who enjoy getting into a quiet little alcove and travelling back to the founding fathers in order to see how much they influenced present political and international questions. The part played by the Catholic Church with respect to the development of international law is of course well known. Professor Wright, however, as the title of the work indicates, does not discuss the part played by the Church as an institution, but con-



siders the views of some of its outstanding members whose learning and study helped to make modern international law what it is. He does so in a charming manner and after reading his all too brief remarks regarding the views of such great thinkers as St. Augustine, St. Isidore of Seville, St. Thomas Aquinas, Bartolus Sassoferrato, Francisco de Vitoria, Francisco Suarez and many others, one finds that in modern international law, as in other branches of jurisprudence, there is nothing that is so new after all. The path leads "into that new world which is the old."

The debt of Hugo Grotius to these old theologians and jurists is brought out by Dr. Wright and not, it may be added, in a manner which can in any way offend those who regard the "De Jure Belli ac Pacis" as among the greatest of books. Dr. Wright's little treatise is worth reading, if for no other reason than the fact that it shows our obligation to the past. It can be read in a few minutes—and then one will probably read it again as one does short treatises which combine grace of style with much valuable information.

#### TEN YEARS AGO

The September, 1924, issue of the *American Consular Bulletin* opened with the text of a speech by Assistant Secretary of State Grew (now Ambassador to Japan) on the Foreign Service. Mr. Grew touched seriously and also in lighter vein on Service matters. Readers are advised to dust off their old files and read Mr. Grew's article again, for it is still timely.

Recommendations for the dissolution of the American Consular Association and the organization of the American Foreign Service Association, in consequence of the amalgamation of the Diplomatic and Consular branches of the Service by the Rogers Act, were reported.

"The La Guaira-Caracas Railroad" was contributed by Harry J. Anslinger, then a Consul, now Commissioner of Narcotics.

Homer Brett in "Colleagues of the Past" gave us interesting information regarding distinguished diplomats and consuls, both contemporary and of an earlier day.

"The Bavarian Washingtons," by Cornelius Ferris (now retired), provided some useful historical data.

An account was given of the death of "Bob" Imbrie, who was murdered on July 18, 1924, at Teheran while temporarily in charge of the American Consulate at that place.

In those days when world flights were still page one news, Algar E. Carleton contributed an account of the arrival of Lieutenants Smith, Wade and Arnold at Amoy.

#### NIMRODS ALL

(Continued from page 473)

The three drives of the afternoon. The missed easy shot at partridge. The satisfying double on pheasants. The first blackgame ever bagged by the L. A.

The arrival at a certain forest-encircled field. The assurance of the gamekeeper that it contains a fox. The discovery that eleven of the twelve guns are keen to shoot a fox. The desire of the hosts to place the L. A. in a position from which he will be almost certain to pot the fox. His protests that he does not merit the honor. The insistence of the hosts that he accept the favored position. His capitulation. His intense desire to have no traffic with foxes unless he is mounted and following hounds. His wonder as to what British and Irish friends would say should they learn that armed with a gun he had confronted Reynard. His determination to shoot if he must, but not at the fox.

The beating of the wood and one-half the field. Results for the L. A.—1 woodcock and 1 hare. The drive from the opposite direction, covering the other half of the field. Result for the L. A.—1 hare. Result for the elderly gentleman with the knowing eye, who had been stationed in scrub pine some distance to one side—the fox, almost toothless, but with belly well distended with hare or rabbit.

The removal of the game from the game wagon to the roadside after the final drive had been completed. Its inspection by the guests. The reading aloud by the H. F. of the bag of each guest. The playing by the H. F. and his two assistants of a hunting song for each variety of game shot, each melody descriptive of its sporting qualities. The sweetness of the music of a hunting horn in the hands of a man who understands it and loves it.

The return to the house. The 75-year-old starka in celebration of the shoot. The merciful absence of toasts. The dinner. The courses, and courses, and courses. The after-dinner discussion of the prospects and plans for the morrow. The movement of bottles and glasses. The gently weaving pillow. Sleep.

#### HAVE PASSPORTS RENEWED IN WINTER

The state of mind of a certain consular officer on a particularly hot day at a tropical post may be surmised from his certificate of action taken re: renewal of a passport. The reverse of form 229, duly completed, read as follows:

"Renewed for about two months."

J. C. P.

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# GOOD YEAR

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# MEMORIAL DAY

*Mexico City, 1934*

AS the sun rises on this day of the year and circles the earth, it watches groups of people such as we gathered together in remembrance of those who died in the service of our country. These pilgrimages are not made out of sentimentality, for no mere sentiment will survive the generations of thoughtless youth; they are made in pure reverence for the men lying in these quiet cemeteries under the flag which they made so much theirs. In Arlington, hour after hour a sentry tramps before the grave of the unknown soldier. The hours become days, the days weeks, the weeks years. He is the emblem of the homage of a nation to the men in uniform. Of the hundreds of thousands who year after year come to our great national cemetery, there is not one who will not stand for a hallowed second while the sentry's footsteps beat into his heart: "They have died, they have died gloriously."

We are gathered here today because we are Americans; because here we desire to fulfill our duties as Americans; and because the United States is not a shadowy country where our families have their roots, but a vital living force with traditions and ideals which no amount of living abroad in foreign lands can change. There is always a great deal of talk about the expatriate, the man who lives away from his country, who speaks a foreign language. The world is full of such people who should be called exiles rather than expatriates. The true expatriate is the man who not only lives outside of his country but who has forgotten the land of his birth. Such a man is not to be found on Memorial Day beside the graves of those who gave their lives for his country. He is a being apart and need not be counted in the scheme of things. The exiles, however, are in another class and form a legion in themselves carrying the traditions of the United States into all corners of the globe.

At one time the United States was able to live within its own boundaries, to ignore foreign countries, to do without foreign trade. The vastness of its lands kept the pioneers busy developing the great resources of the west. Few Americans fared forth to other countries to win fame and fortune. Then came the day when the land was well settled, when the business enterprises were tending to be fully developed and the pioneers turned their faces some to the north and some to the south. Perhaps it was natural that the first emigration should have been to the south, into Mexico. It was indeed a

horn of plenty, a bonanza, a disillusionment or a grave to the various men who came across the boundary. Each one in turn took what Mexico had to give in good or bad fortune and according to his nature and business returned to the United States or settled down to establish himself and his family. As the United States grew conscious of its need for foreign trade so the emigration to foreign countries continued and Mexico held its share of the movement. With this movement questions arose between the two countries, difficulties had to be ironed out, compromises made. The United States Government was able to accomplish some of this but the most of it was done by the individual himself. I believe I am safe in saying that of all the questions between Americans and Mexicans which arise in a year over ninety per cent of them never come to the attention of the American Government. They are as it were settled out of court. If an individual could look into the way each and every one of you have surmounted your difficulties in the past I think he would find a remarkable sameness in method. If this same individual should go to Asia, India or Europe he would find Americans doing likewise with only the slight deviation altered circumstances may necessitate. It is hardly likely that such a sameness should be coincidence. It is because one and all of us have our roots in common soil. It makes little difference where the branches fling themselves, if they are nurtured and take their character from the roots that breed them. We are still one nation whether we are concentrated in 48 states or 59 countries. We still salute the Stars and Stripes and we still pay homage to the men who have nobly served the Flag.

I am told that in this cemetery lie the bodies of 750 unknown soldiers besides those of well known and distinguished veterans. I am told that from 1851 until 1924 this cemetery has heard the last volley fired over 800 soldiers and sailors; has heard the last services read for an equal number of Americans. Then the cemetery was closed, but those lying buried here are not forgotten. It makes little difference that but once a year we gather here; the fact that we do gather, is sufficient to recall that we are one in thoughts, ideals and country.

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*Address by R. Henry Norweb, Counselor of Embassy at Mexico City. Services under the auspices of Alan Seeger Post, American Legion.*



MUSIC IN VIENNA

By IDAH S. FOSTER

Vienna and Music! These have been inseparable from the earliest times. Since the beginning of the 17th Century the greatest musicians and composers have made an unbroken chain down to the present day.

It is to Ferdinand III and Leopold I, both of them composers, that Vienna owed her early fame for music. Maria Theresa, too, was passionately fond of music and the theatre and encouraged composers and players in every way. With her reign began a series of illustrious musicians; Gluck the teacher of Marie Antoinette being the first of the line. Then came Mozart, who produced his best works in Vienna, and Beethoven, who took lessons from him.

Beethoven (born in Bonn, December 16, 1770, died at Vienna March 26, 1827), received his musical education in Vienna.

He wrote his "Ninth Symphony" in Baden bei Wien, his "Eroica" in Doebbling, a suburb of Vienna, and many of his other great works were composed at Heiligenstadt, another suburb. Beethoven himself, for the first time, conducted his "Schlacht bei Vittoria" at a concert given by the Emperor Franz I, in honor of his guests at the Congress of Vienna.

Later came Schubert, who was born in Vienna 1797, Czerny, a pupil of Beethoven and of Mozart, and a teacher of Liszt, Joseph Lanner, Johann Strauss, Edward Strauss, Rubenstein, Schumann, Hummel, Brahms, and Leschetizky, Alfred Grunfeld, Richard Strauss, and others.

IN MEMORIAM

Mr. Arthur Emanuel Fichardt, J. P., died on May 18, 1934, at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa. Mr. Fichardt served as American Consular Agent at Bloemfontein from February 26, 1907, until November 30, 1928, when the Consular Agency at that town was closed. He served the American Government with great ability and endeared himself to the American Community.

Colonel Webb Cook Hayes, son of the nineteenth President of the United States, died in Marion, Ohio, on July 26, 1934.

Colonel Hayes was diplomatic despatch bearer for his government at the outbreak of the World War. Upon the entrance of the United States into the conflict, Colonel Hayes served with British and French forces, and later with the the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Exploring With Your Camera



Photograph by Emma Reh

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Washington, D. C.

# Historic Ceremony Enacted at Toronto

July 4, 1934

AN UNIQUE ceremony, of unusual interest to Americans in Canada, took place at Toronto on July 4, 1934. An outstanding part of Toronto's Centennial celebration this year was the unveiling of a memorial tablet by the American Daughters of 1812 to General Zebulon Pike and other American soldiers who were killed in an attack on and capture of Fort York, now Toronto, in April 1812. The memorial tablet, erected in the middle of the restored Fort, was accepted by the City of Toronto and the occasion of unveiling was made a very impressive one, the Mayor of the city presiding. At the same time, a memorial of similar design, erected by the Daughters of the Empire to the British soldiers who lost their lives in that battle, was unveiled. Through a happy arrangement the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario unveiled the tablet to General Pike and other American heroes, while the Honorable Warren Delano Robbins, American Minister to Canada, unveiled the tablet to the Canadian heroes who fell in the battle. Plans for this ceremony were made beginning last December, Consul General Sauer cooperating extensively for its success.

Subsequently the President recommended to Congress that the United States Government return to Canada a legislative mace which the invading American forces took from the Parliament Building of Toronto after the capture of Fort York when General Pike met his death (see June, 1934, issue of the JOURNAL). It will be remembered that the American General was killed by the explosion of a powder magazine after capturing the Fort and, as the Americans assumed that the British forces had retired leaving a slow fuse which caused the explosion, thus occasioning unnecessary loss of life, they proceeded to make reprisal by burning

the Parliament Building. Congress fortunately authorized the return of the mace at a happy moment, making it possible to carry through the ceremony of the return of the mace simultaneously with the unveiling of the memorial tablets.

This historic mace was taken to Toronto by Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, U. S. Navy. The U. S. S. *Wilmington*, an unarmed gunboat, arrived in Toronto on July 3 for the ceremony during which members of the vessel's crew, together with a company of soldiers from Niagara Falls, New York, as well as Canadian soldiers from the Toronto garrisons, made a dignified and colorful guard of honor at Fort York.

A Toronto newspaper reported the remarks of Colonel, the Honorable Herbert Alexander Bruce, A.M.S., C.A.M.C., M.D., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., as follows:

"In behalf of all Canadian citizens," the Lieutenant-Governor requested the Admiral to convey to the President "our sincerest admiration for his magnanimity and our most cordial appreciation of the enduring spirit of friendship, by which so noble an action has been prompted." The mace in the British Empire had for centuries been regarded as an emblem of

sovereignty, His Honor observed, but was also "a symbol of those democratic ideals of free, constitutional government by which the splendid history of your own great nation has been illuminated and ennobled in the sight of men.

"The friendly association of our neighboring democracies during the past 12 decades has been, we believe, a shining example to the world and a magnificent vindication of the principles by which our citizens are inspired," said Dr. Bruce. "We believe those principles of freedom permeate individual and community life on both sides of the geograph-



Toronto Mail and Empire

ADMIRAL LEAHY, U. S. N., PRESENTS HISTORIC MACE TO DR. H. A. BRUCE, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOR ONTARIO



ical boundaries which separate us.

"We receive this mace as a tangible expression of good will. For a time it will be placed on view in the Royal Ontario Museum as a visible symbol of our enduring friendship. Seeing it, the citizens of Canada will recall this historic occasion with the liveliest sentiments of affection and gratitude."

On this unique occasion Americans met Canadians on historic ground and mutually did honor to the heroes of the past who fought each other. The singing of both national anthems by the entire assembly was an unconscious tribute to the cordial relations which have existed between the two great countries for over 100 years, dating roughly from the conception of the Rush-Bagot Treaty.

On the day of the arrival in Toronto of the distinguished guests, Consul General Sauer and Mrs. Sauer entertained at dinner, at the Granite Club, in honor of the American Minister and Mrs. Robbins and Admiral Leahy. The Captain of the U. S. S. *Wilmington*, the Mayor of Toronto, the Director and Chairman of the Toronto Centennial and a number of prominent Canadians were guests on this occasion which, without doubt, marks one of the most pleasing and colorful ceremonies ever held in this city.

H. M.

### BIRTHS

A son, Patrick Charles Mallon, was born on June 30, 1934, at Leipzig to Vice Consul and Mrs. Patrick Mallon. Mr. Mallon is stationed at Leipzig.

Born to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Gerald A. Drew at Port au Prince, on November 30, 1933, a daughter, Judith.

A daughter, Caroline, was born on July 13, 1934, at San José to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Zweig. Mr. Zweig is American clerk at the American Legation at San José.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Arthur Hare, a son, Raymond Arthur Hare, Junior, on May 7, 1934, at Teheran, where Mr. Hare is American Vice Consul.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis T. Everett, a daughter, Béryl-Timandra, on July 13, 1934, at Geneva, where Mr. Everett is stationed as Consul.

Born, a son, John Brayton Redecker, at Frankfort on the Main, on July 20, 1934, to Consul and Mrs. Sydney B. Redecker.

Culver Shufeld Gidden, a son, was born at Belize, July 18, 1934, to Consul and Mrs. Culver E. Gidden.



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## Report of the Executive Committee, Year July 1, 1933—June 30, 1934

The Executive Committee was composed of Mr. Thomas M. Wilson, Chairman; Mr. J. P. Moffat, Vice Chairman; Mr. Herschel V. Johnson (until February 27, 1934); Mr. Joseph E. Jacobs; and Mr. Walter A. Footc. Alternates: Mr. Herbert S. Bursley (member of Committee from February 27, 1934) and Mr. George Merrill.

The principal matters receiving the Committee's attention were:

1. Mr. Dooman and Mr. Henderson were elected to the positions of President and Vice-President, respectively, of the American Foreign Service Protective Association.

2. One loan amounting to \$275 was made.

3. Mr. Harry A. McBride was appointed Busi-

ness Manager of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, vice Mr. George Tait, transferred to the field.

4. Arrangements were made for improvement of the lettering on the Foreign Service Memorial Tablet at the entrance to the Department of State.

5. An Editorial Board for the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL was appointed.

6. The services have been retained of an actuarial firm for advice.

7. Following the resignation of Mr. Augustus E. Ingram as Editor of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, the Committee, on the recommendation of the Editorial Board, appointed Mr. Herbert S. Bursley as Secretary of the Editorial Board with functions of Editor, pending the appointment of a permanent Editor.

A financial statement for the year follows:

### AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

#### Financial Statement for the period July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934

<i>Receipts:</i>		<i>Expenditures:</i>	
Balance brought forward.....	\$2,984.86	American Foreign Service Journal.....	\$2,964.00
Dues .....	\$3,626.90	Clerical assistance.....	365.00
Interest .....	174.46	Gift .....	20.00
On account of advance for flag.....	11.25	Loan .....	275.00
For exchange .....	1.75	Advanced to member on account of Scholarship Fund .....	150.00
For check not cashed .....	5.00	Rent on safe deposit box.....	4.40
For regilding letters of Memorial Tablet .....	90.25	Regilding letters of Memorial Tablet.....	38.00
For flowers ordered on behalf of a member .....	5.00	Postage .....	15.86
	\$3,914.61	Printing .....	35.25
	\$6,899.47	Exchange .....	4.00
		Framing pictures .....	3.00
		Tax on checks .....	.76
			<u>\$3,875.27</u>
Balance:			
Savings Account .....	\$2,854.91		
Checking Account .....	116.47		
On hand .....	52.82		
	<u>\$3,024.20</u>		
	<u>\$6,899.47</u>		

#### Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of June 30, 1934

<i>Assets:</i>		<i>Liabilities:</i>	
Cash on hand and in bank.....	\$3,024.20	Unpaid bills .....	\$10.00
8—\$1,000 U. S. Treasury Bonds, market value .....	8,164.75	Net assets .....	\$12,843.17
Dues in arrears .....	961.50		
Loans .....	525.00		
Balance due on account of advance for flag.....	16.42		
Due from Scholarship Fund.....	150.00		
Due for exchange.....	1.30		
Due for protested checks.....	10.00		
	<u>\$12,853.17</u>		<u>\$12,853.17</u>

HERBERT S. BURSLEY,  
Secretary-Treasurer.



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>July</i>
Carol H. Foster, Sao Paolo, on leave in Washington	17
Virginia Hall, Izmir, on leave	17
Winthrop S. Greene, Bogota, sailing August 4	17
Harry H. Balch, Dublin, sailing August 1	19
Walter H. Sholes, Brussels, on leave in Washington	19
William B. Douglass, Jr., Malaga, sailing July 23	21
William P. Blocker, Ciudad Juarez, returning to post about August 1	23
Reginald S. Kazanjian, Rangoon, on leave in Newport, R. I.	23
James H. Wright, Cologne, returning to post July 25	23
Mildred Layne, Hong Kong, on leave in Williamsburg, Virginia	23
Marion Letcher, Antwerp, sailing August 10	23
Dabney L. Kablinger	25
Paul C. Daniels, on temporary duty at Department of State	27
Marvin A. Derrick, Istanbul, returning to post	27
Felix Cole, Riga, on leave in Montclair, N. J.	27
Ralph A. Boernstein, assigned to Department	27
Robert Frazer, London, sailing August 31	28
John F. Stone, Warsaw, on leave in Wayne, Pa.	28
Theodore Jaeckel, Victoria, on leave in New York City	30
Gerald A. Drew, Port-au-Prince, en route to San José	31

*August*

Zelma Steele Pace, Santiago, on leave in Washington	2
Harold B. Quarton, St. John's, N. F., en route to post	4
Lillie M. Hubbard, Las Palmas, on leave in Chicago	4
Alexander K. Sloan, Mexico City, en route to post	6
J. Butler Wright, Prague, sailing September 12	6
James E. Brown, Jr., Santo Domingo, sailing August 9	6
Richard J. Riddell, Budapest, on leave in Washington	7
William W. Schott, Mexico City, sailing August 22	8
Daniel V. Anderson, Lisbon, on leave at Rehoboth Beach, Delaware	9
Clara Calhoun, Hamburg, on leave in Austin, Texas	10
Kennett F. Potter, Prague, sailing August 15	10
Beatrice Bergen, Prague, in Washington until August 13	10
James E. Parks, Paris, in Washington until August 16	13

POLO IN MOSCOW

What is said to have been the first polo match in the Soviet Union was played in Moscow on July 26, with Ambassador William C. Bullitt as umpire, and Charles Thayer, former West Pointer, and now member of the Embassy staff, as one of the players. With this exception the players on both teams were all members of the Soviet Army. Following the match M. Litvinoff, Army chiefs and the players were invited to the American Embassy for a celebration of the match.



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## On the Course of Events

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

THE long-drawn-out strike of the longshoremen on the Pacific Coast culminated between July 16 and 19 in a general strike in San Francisco and the cities across the Bay. Following months of dispute and unsuccessful efforts at mediation, the longshoremen had gone on strike throughout the Pacific Coast on May 9. The rejection by the strikers in San Francisco on June 17 of a settlement accepted by their leaders was followed on July 3 by bloody riots in consequence of the attempt of the employers' organization, the Industrial Association, to "open the port" by force under police protection, and on July 5 by occupation of the city water-front by California National Guardsmen. This led to a sympathetic strike by the truck-drivers, whose previous refusal to carry goods to and from the docks while the longshoremen were on strike had probably been the chief factor in preventing the latter's strike from being broken up in short order. Following a week of increasing bitterness and of interference with the hauling of supplies by truck into San Francisco, a general strike was called and began on Monday, July 16, with a practical paralysis of economic activity in the city. Shortly, as is the way with general strikes, the general

strike committee found itself faced with the task of undertaking many of the functions of government, while confronted with the rising irritation of a community subjected to inconvenience and difficulty. Fortunately the influence of cooler heads was strong enough to keep the situation from slipping into really serious trouble. The older, more conservative union leaders, who had been resisting the pressure for a general strike, had given in to the inevitable at the end and by their influence on the general strike committee had contrived to maintain a considerable degree of order and restraint. A similar influence was exerted by the Mayor and long-headed members of a citizens' committee, in wisely restraining the demands of the more bellicose for martial law and repression. Almost from the beginning the strike committee began to loosen restrictions on essential activities such as restaurants and gasoline distribution, and on the fourth day,

while many union men were returning to work, the strike was called off, leaving on the scene a number of individual strikes, including those of the longshoremen and their allied marine workers. One by one these voted to accept arbitration of their issues by federal mediators, and by the end of July even the longshoremen were back at work.

In Milwaukee a street-car men's strike which began on June 26 quickly led to mass disturbances, largely unorganized but threatening to develop into a general strike. On the fourth day, while power plant employees were going on strike, the utility management agreed to recognize the street-car men's union and conceded their other demands, and peace was restored. Twelve hundred stock handlers in one of the large Chicago stockyards went on strike on July 24, alleging violation of an earlier arbitration award, and halted the incoming flow of livestock for twelve days before returning to work on August 6 under an agreement for arbitration of their grievances by the federal judge who had made the earlier award. A similar complaint of non-observance of an agreement which had settled a ten-day strike last May was the cause of a renewed strike by Minneapolis truckers on July 16. Disorders exceeding those which accompanied the May strike led on July 25 to the declaration of martial law in the city by the Governor of Minnesota. This military rule, which continues to control and license the operation of trucks in the city in the middle of August, is objected to as strenuously by the employers as by the employees, for its attentions have not been confined, as is customary, to union activities and the so-called "reds." On August 3 the offices of the "Citizens' Alliance"—a name which would alone seem to be sufficient to identify it as an employers' organization—was searched. Subsequently the employers have been seeking injunction in federal court against the Governor's military rule, while the latter has been proceeding to issue licenses to operate to those employers who agree to a proposal advanced by the federal mediators, involving freedom to organize and increased wages to the drivers, helpers and inside workers. The





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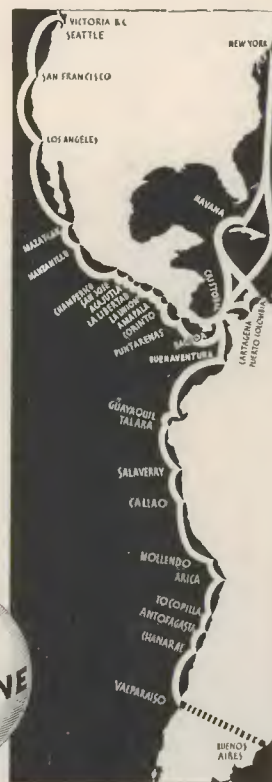
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court has refused to issue the injunction.

The foregoing relates only to a few of the principal current and recent disputes. There are of course many others, including one in which the organization of employees in the NRA in Washington is concerned. It is difficult to assess the results of these disputes. Undoubtedly the San Francisco general strike has meant a set-back for organized labor in that city in consequence of the inevitable loss of public sympathy, yet both unions and managements may have found it a sobering experience which will have good consequences in the future. Had reason and moderation prevailed on both sides in the longshoremen's dispute, had the employers not been so determined to "smash the union" again as in 1916 and 1919, and had the longshoremen been more responsibly organized, a settlement would have been reached months earlier much the same as that which ended the strike. But it seems that in one situation after another pent-up emotions and antagonisms must find vent before the conflict can be compromised in reason and good faith, except where the democratic process of collective bargaining has already been well established.

While wage-rates are regularly among the issues in these disputes, the current wave of controversies is not simply to be explained as the normal reaction to the dislocation of price and wage structure to which depression gives rise. The outstanding issue almost invariably is the question of independent union recognition, of freedom to organize into unions not dominated by company-management, of protection against discrimination in employment by reason of union membership or activity. A high degree of solidarity between different labor organizations is also to be noted—it is said that the longshoremen's rejection of settlement plans accepted by the I. L. A. leaders was regarded by many other unions in San Francisco as unreasonable, yet these others voted for the general strike out of a sense of solidarity of interest and a determination not to let what they regarded as a common cause suffer through a third successive defeat for the longshoremen.

Unquestionably the current disturbances are symptomatic of a movement that is widespread and definite, though difficult to describe in brief, concrete terms. The much-quoted section 7a of the Industrial Recovery Act, affirming the right of labor to deal through representatives of its own choosing, has been the catalyst which has brought this movement to a head. The administrative agencies have been pursuing a delayed and not undivided uphill fight to obtain full acceptance of and compliance with the principle on the part of managements which have not been accustomed to

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dealing with their employees through the representatives of independent unions, and who cannot on the whole be said to have shown any ready welcome to the new procedure. While the slow process of developing answers to the many questions implied in section 7a, and definitions of the methods and procedure of application and enforcement has been steadfastly and patiently pursued by the National Labor Board and other administrative agencies, and is now being pressed by the new National Labor Relations Board, many workers have been losing patience over the delay in assuring them what they, not unreasonably perhaps, regard as their due under the Recovery Act, and have become convinced that they can only secure it by their own action, and are determined to do so. This point of view is expressed by the American Federation of Labor in the following terms:

"Since the administration has not yet secured for the workers their legal right to organize, strikes have become necessary in many localities to enforce the recovery act. These cannot help retarding business, but unless the law can be otherwise enforced we cannot expect them to cease until the workers have won recognition."

One of the points for which the Pacific Coast longshoremen contended most doggedly was to obtain control of the despatching halls from which men are hired as ships come in for lading or unloading. Among the reasons for this insistence—the issue is now being arbitrated—is the fact that the general unemployment has led many to drift from other activities into longshoring, until in San Francisco about 4,000 compete for work which can normally provide activity and adequate incomes for not more than 2,500 unless wages are raised and hours shortened to an uneconomic degree. "Decasualization" of the occupation is therefore one of the pressing needs, and the longshoremen believe that this can be most fairly and equitably done by themselves through their own organizations.

The general industrial situation suggests that much the same is probably true in many other industries. Exact statistics of unemployment are not recorded: the National Industrial Conference Board estimates unemployment to have declined from 13.2 millions in March, 1933, to 7.9 millions in June, 1934, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States holds to an estimate of seven millions for the latter date, while the American Federation of Labor estimates that 10.3 millions are now unemployed. Much of the difference in these estimates is due to differences in the definition of unemployment. The NRA has con-

(Continued to page 512)

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## A JAUNT THROUGH THE VARDAR

(Continued from page 471)

and without waiting for a reply he continued "Doze American sheeps, vera good, sell vera cheap. You no want buy?" It was later ascertained that he did not mean that the sheep were of an American breed but that they probably had been purchased with money forwarded from the United States, as this section of Yugoslavia has sent many of its sons and daughters to America.

In leaving Gostivar, we left behind us the sunny plains and valley of Tetovo and commenced our climb to the top of the water shed of the Adriatic and Aegean Seas. A few miles south of Gostivar, we passed the source of the Vardar (the classical Axios) from which the Banovina derives its name and then started a serpentine ascent of Vlajinica, a mountain approximately 5,000 feet high, the lower slopes of which are covered with stands of old sturdy trees that furnish Belgrade its large mealy chestnuts in Autumn. Continuing upwards over a narrow twisting road we finally reached the summit whence we could see far below us like a sinuous silver thread, the Vardar, flowing through a patch work of green and reddish brown on its way to the Aegean sea, and in front of us, rising in regal splendor, were the rugged Bistrica and Koza ranges whose melting snows help form the source of many a mountain stream draining into the Adriatic.

Farther on, at a little gostiona near the little mountain hamlet of Mavrovi Hanovi, we stopped for what was expected to be a small snack but which turned out to be a feast for an epicure. In this lone tavern, far from the beaten path, we were served with a deliciously seasoned "Riblja Chorba" (Fish chowder), several trout, freshly caught in the mountain stream that flowed by the door, garnished with buttered boiled potatoes and water cress, followed by a white wine of the country and topped off with Turkish coffee. I later learned that the streams in the vicinity of this little village are teeming with voracious trout and that there is a plenitude of wild boar, stone partridges and other game.

The journey from here to Debar on the Albanian border might appropriately be termed "Forty Miles of Roller Coaster Thrills," since the route is constantly ascending and descending over a perilous, narrow tortuous road, cut shelf-like along the brinks of high perpendicular precipices of slate-colored rock at whose feet roars the rushing Radika in all its savage glory, through deep narrow

gorges, on its way to meet the Crni Drim.

Twenty or thirty miles of this scenic route and we arrived at St. Jovan Bigorski, an Eleventh Century monastery which clings like a swallow's nest high to the side of a steep promontory overlooking the Radika.

In this sanctuary, among other interesting historico-religious relics, may be seen very rare specimens of the mediæval art of hand carving and a marvelous painting dating from the year 1026 decorated with silver which is said to have been mined in the vicinity during the Twelfth Century.

Passing from the sanctity of the monastery we later descended into what appeared to be a Region of the Lost, for the atmosphere was reeking with the odor of sulphur, and steam was issuing from fissures in the rocks. Rounding a sharp turn, we came into full view of a stream of hot sulphur springs the waters of which are reputed to be so hot that they could boil eggs.

Climbing out of this abyss we finally left the Radika just south of Debar where it empties into the Crni Drim on its way to Lake Skadar in Albania.

The Crni Drim is unique in that it flows out of the Yugoslav side of Lake Ohrid in the southwestern corner of the Vardarska Banovina then north and west through the wild mountain gorges of Western Albania into the Albanian side of Lake Skadar in Northwestern Albania, near the Adriatic Sea.

From the confluence of the Crni Drim or Black Drim and Radika our route was up the Drim through Struga to Ohrid over about 50 miles of excellent road recently constructed by Yugoslav engineers along the sides of naked rocky mountain ledges overhanging the Drim.

An interesting feature of this section of the Vardar is the tiny hamlets, some of which are to be seen lying snugly in little valleys at the foot of mountain slopes, while others are constructed on what appear to be inaccessible mountain heights. The first mentioned are said to have been originally founded by Christians who later were forced by the followers of Mohammed to abandon the fertile fields and to seek shelter and protection up in the unproductive mountain fastnesses. At present, however, most of these communities are inhabited by followers of both the Cross and the Crescent.

As it was nearly dark and rain was beginning to fall when we arrived at Struga we tarried just long enough to visit the interesting State fisheries where one may see specimens of the famous Lake Ohrid trout and the large eels that are considered a luxury and are exported in considerable quantities. Passing through this flat town



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which also has a mixed population of Christians and Mohammedans we continued along an excellent road that follows the northwest shore of Lake Ohrid into the town of Ohrid, where we arrived just in time to see the natives trimming the wicks of their kerosene lamps, for in this part of the Vardar kerosene and candles are still used to keep out the darkness.

After a night of comfortable rest in a very clean little hotel on the shore of the lake, we were up next morning at an early hour to spend the day visiting Ohrid's historical monuments and places of interest. In this connection one might rightfully ask "And what has this little town to offer?"

On the present site of Ohrid with its quaint little houses of overhanging second stories and narrow cobble stone streets built terrace-like up from the shore of the lake, formerly stood the town of Lychnidos, said to have been founded in 300 B. C. and in ancient times a strategic and commercial center on the Via Ignatica from Drac on the Adriatic to Saloniki on the Aegean sea. Here traces of Celtic and Illyrian occupation are still visible and ruins of early Christian churches are numerous.

Christianity came to Ohrid at an early date and from 893 to late in the Seventeenth Century, it was the intellectual and ecclesiastical center of the Balkans. At present one may spend days in visiting hidden churches and monasteries of Byzantine style constructed during the middle ages in which may be seen priceless frescoes and religious relics. The monastery of St. Naum on the southeastern end of Lake Ohrid, near the Albanian-Yugoslav border, and the churches of St. Jovan, St. Clementin and St. Sofia in Ohrid offer rich gems of Byzantine architecture and mediæval art.

St. Sofia, an edifice constructed in Byzantine style in the Eleventh Century, has been a place of worship for Pagans, Mohammedans and Christians. During the time that Ohrid was under the Turks, St. Sofia was made into a mosque and all its frescoes and mosaics were either destroyed or covered with white plaster. Some of them, however, can still be seen, and amongst them is an interesting mediæval painting in blackish brown, done in child-like fashion, of two animals resembling cows, one fat and the other lean, each of which has seven black stripes running horizontally round its body. The skinny animal is depicted devouring the head of the fat one. Which reminds one that lean years are nothing new and are apt to cat up the fat ones, if any.

Lake Ohrid itself is an attraction.

This beautiful blue green body of water over 2,000 feet above sea level and approximately 25 miles long, 10 miles wide and 900 feet deep, lies

in a girdle of snow-capped Albanian and Yugoslav mountains and is said to be connected by subterranean streams with Lake Prespa on the Greek-Yugoslav border. Five-sixths of it is in Yugoslavia and one-sixth in Albania. It is second in size and the deepest lake in the Balkans.

Fish, which is the principal food supply of the people in this part of the Vardar, abound in its waters. Seventeen varieties are known to exist in the lake, among which are the famous Ohrid Salmon Trout and the Plasica whose scales are used in the manufacture of artificial pearls, fast developing into an Ohrid home industry.

In the evening we were honored by a visit from the Mayor of Ohrid, who was greatly interested in things American, and spoke enthusiastically of the time when improved transportation facilities in the Vardar will make Ohrid, not a commercial center as in olden times, but an attractive tourist resort for foreigners as well as for Yugoslavs.

For approximately 30 miles out of Ohrid we traversed a wild desolate mountainous country without seeing either a person or place of habitation. Finally, while climbing the side of a nude mountain, we saw on its crest a neat little house with what appeared to be two or three gigantic open umbrellas standing in the yard. As we approached the house we saw that it was a Gendarmerie and awaiting us was an efficient looking gendarme, who politely asked us to establish our identity. This done, I asked him why the straw was stacked on the top of the poles instead of at the bottom and then capped with a tin bucket, for these straw stacked poles were what looked from a distance to be open umbrellas. He courteously informed us that they are used as signals and that in time of danger the straw, which is soaked in pitch, is set on fire thereby warning the patrolling gendarmes and natives in the valleys and remote places to be on the alert. We noticed along the route many of these signals which reminded us that only a few years ago this section of the country was reputed to be the playground of marauders and other gentlemen of taking ways.

We crawled slowly over the mountain and descended a well-made serpentine road into a fertile cultivated valley, passed through Resan from the outskirts of which we caught a glimpse of Lake Prespa with the snow-covered mountains of Albania and Greece standing out in clear relief in the distance.

An hour climb out of Resan and we arrived at the summit of another mountain from where we had an exquisite panorama.

Stretched far below us was a long undulating valley dotted with little hamlets hemmed in between snow-crested mountains and, winding through



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ALADDIN AND HIS LAMP; IN THE VARDAR THE MEN RIDE AND THE WOMEN WALK



A MIXED HERD, VARDAR DISTRICT (WATER BUFFALOES IN FOREGROUND)



it like a greyish white string on a crazy quilt of brown, yellow and green, was the road to Bitolj.

Descending into the Polje of Bitolj we skirted the base of Mt. Perester, a peak over 8,000 feet high, and soon arrived at Bitolj, an important commercial center in ancient and Turkish times and now the second largest city of the Vardar Banovina (population 33,000).

There are still many relics and traces of the ancient and mediæval ages to be seen despite the fact that the city was completely demolished during the World War. It was in this city, after terrific fighting, that the Serbian Army, which had been driven into exile and reformed again in foreign countries, first reentered its native land.

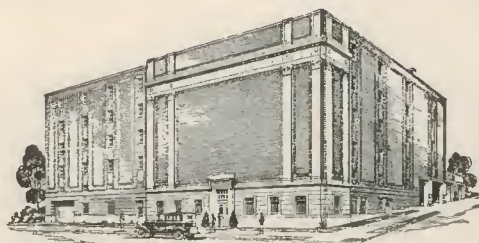
The city has a heterogeneous population and, like Skoplje, has an old town and a new town. In the former are many empty houses and dilapidated minarets and mosques due, it is said, to the fact that there has been a large exodus of Mohammedans from this vicinity to Turkey. In this connection it may be added that, of the 1,300,000 Mohammedans in Yugoslavia, approximately 700,000 reside in the Vardar Banovina and that, unlike their co-worshippers in Bosnia and Hercegovina, who are mostly Slavs by origin but Mohammedans by adoption, they are true descendants of the Osmanlis.

In the town one sees and hears things American, for Bitolj is the principal emigration point of the Vardar to the United States and the Vardar has sent a goodly number of its people to our country.

That evening, as we sipped our Turkish coffee on the balcony of our hotel, we heard an enthusiastic native foretell that Bitolj would be linked to Belgrade by a standard gauge railroad making it again the trade center between Albania, Southwestern Vardar, and Saloniki.

A soft breeze of an early sunny April morning greeted us next day as we entered the broad fertile plain of ancient Pelagonia on our way to Prilep, home of Serbia's famous hero, Kraljevic Marko (King's son), concerning whom Serbian legends and national songs recount great prowess and deeds of daring against the Turks with the aid of his wonder horse Sharats.

From Bitolj to Prilep the route was over a firm, hard straight road through fields of sprouting barley, wheat and corn that spread from each side of the road far back to the slopes of high ragged snow-crested mountains that border the valley; and always in front of us, rising like the head of a petrified prehistoric monster whose ragged irregular back has been turned into black jagged mountain peaks, was Babuna, over whose twisting pass we were to travel that afternoon.



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All along the way we met picturesque people dressed in gaily colored native costumes. Some were afoot and others were riding astride or sitting with both legs dangling down the sides of tiny little asses whose heads were decorated with strings of pale blue beads worn as amulets to keep away evil, and following on "Shanks' Mares" were the women, for in this part of the world the men generally ride and the women walk.

However, this ancient scene soon passed from view as our attention was directed to a modern twentieth century State Agricultural farm and nursery with spanking clean buildings and implements arranged in orderly fashion.

In this connection it may be added that the cultivated areas of the Vardar with their cereal, vegetable and fruit crops are capable of supplying sufficient foodstuffs for the population of the Banovina and that the industrial crops such as tobacco and opium (controlled by two government monopolies), bring much revenue to the State. Cotton, rice and silk cocoons are also raised to some extent in this section of the Kingdom.

Ascending a slight slope we arrived at Prilep, a town of mixed population, historically interesting, and continued upward to a high mass of gnarled black rocks upon the summit of which are the ruins of Kraljevic Marko's Fourteenth Century castle. Built into the side of the rocks, until it forms a part of the crags themselves, is an old monastery with priceless treasures of art, used as a shrine by the Christian inhabitants of the Banovina.

While descending this ancient mount our attention was diverted by a modern institution which, unfortunately, left disaster in its wake.

Swooping out of the clouds, as if to mock the daring of Kraljevic Marko and the speed of his valiant steed Sharats, came a large two-seater plane which barely cleared the ruins of the castle, skirted dangerously close to our heads, tried to turn its nose upwards and then shot downward like a lead plummet through the roof of a luckless peasant's cottage. The plane and house were completely demolished but no one was killed.

In the afternoon we left Prilep for Veles, via Babuna, a pass that was a strategic point during the World War and along which battered war material still remains.

Ascending the precipitous Prilep side, by a well-made, tortuous road, we gained the summit from where we had a last fascinating view of the cereal-covered valleys of Bitolj and Pelagonia lying far below in the sunshine, between snow-covered ranges, like a glittering emerald in the bottom of a beautiful gigantic greenish-blue bowl with a frosted rim.



From the summit of Babuna almost into Veles, the route descended in sharp curves and steep grades down a barren mountain side and through a sparsely-settled shrubby country providing excellent grazing ground for numerous herds of sheep and goats. The sheep furnish milk for the excellent Cachkaval cheeses that are exported to neighboring countries, and the goats, food for the natives and kid skins for the United States.

In the vicinity of Veles, and a short distance to the West and South, is grown some of the highest quality crude opium in the World, considerable quantities of which are exported to the United States for medicinal purposes. Cigarette tobacco, which is exported in large quantities to European countries, also is produced in this vicinity.

Just prior to entering Veles, the road passed around and over a sea of mountains from the top of which we caught our first view of the standard-gauge line, now under construction, which will eventually connect Bitolj with the principal Saloniki-Belgrade railroad artery, at Veles.

This little town straddles the Vardar and, like other towns of the Banovina, has a mixed population. It boasts of a cigarette and a poppyseed-oil factory and has the prospect of becoming a railroad junction for Western and Southwestern Vardar.

As it was necessary to effect a few repairs to the car before attempting the climb over the mountains to Skoplje we decided to while away the time by letting the dogs have a swim in the Vardar and seeing some of the sights. However, instead of seeing the sights, the "sights" saw us. Before we had proceeded a hundred yards, a crowd of gesticulating Mohammedan and Christian children, sprung from the Lord knows where, had gathered about us. These tots accompanied us to the water where Madame Pompadour and Napoleon drove them into ecstasies by their aquatic feats and earned for themselves the sobriquet of "Morski Pas"—Sea Dogs.

An amusing, though interesting feature of this little side trip, were the two- and three-year-old Mohanmedan babies whose finger nails, like those of their adult western sisters, were dyed a deep coral red.

The repairs had taken longer than we had expected and it was dusk when we left for Skoplje.

Veles, with its twinkling lights, sank below us as we spiraled up a mountain over the finest stretch of road we had travelled during our jaunt.

We had been congratulating ourselves on our good luck in striking such an excellent road, for we had approximately 50 miles of hard driving ahead of us over uninhabited mountains, when the

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excellent road suddenly and abruptly ended and we found ourselves stuck hub deep in slimy gumbo on the top of a precipice. As far as we could ascertain, with the aid of the headlights, the road had entirely disappeared.

For approximately 15 miles we skidded, bumped and jumped in murky blackness over a narrow deeply rutted way, winding in corkscrew fashion down the face of a mountain, on one side of which was a naked rocky wall, and on the other precipices having perpendicular drops appearing in the darkness to be a thousand feet or more.

It was a masterpiece of chauffeuring and furnished a thrill for all of us. However, our surprises for the day were not yet completed.

After coming out of this dizzy spin, we finally hit a stretch of fairly good road and were just settling down for a breathing spell when the glare of our headlights fell on two individuals, dressed in the costume of the country, standing in the middle of the road and waving rifles at us. It seemed as if we had jumped out of the frying pan into the fire and that no "fire umbrellas" were available.

We stopped and the strangers came up to the car and spoke a few words to the chauffeur, who appeared to be glad to meet them. These men had been sent out from Skoplje, which was about 20 miles distant, to warn us that a bridge in the vicinity had been made unsafe by the torrential rains of the previous days. This bridge, which I finally made out in the darkness, was only about 20 yards ahead of us and, as we soon found out, was in a dangerous condition.

It was an old log bridge about thirty yards long and five yards wide with some of its plankings missing. These apparently had dropped into the mountain torrent which, judging from the hiss and swish of its waters, must have been a couple of hundred feet below us.

As we groped our way across the swaying structure, we thought of what might have happened if the hirsute rifle-swinging civilians had not met us.

A few minutes later we were "flying" along a broad straight road to Skoplje, the former seat of Serbia's greatest Mediæval ruler, Emperor Czar Stephan Dushan and at present the largest and most important city of the Vardar (population 65,000).

We soon arrived at the Mussulman quarter on the outskirts of the old town which was deserted and sealed tight for the night and proceeded past the Kursumli Han, a unique relic constructed as an Inn before the advent of the Turks and now used as a museum for the art treasures which are being excavated from the Roman ruins at Strobi, near Veles.



Farther on we came to the church of St. Spase whose underground chapel contains some of the most exquisite wood carvings in Europe. Among them is the history of the Bible, carved in tableau out of black wahuut, which took twelve years to complete.

A short distance from the church is the Mosque of Murat, over 500 years old, said to be the first built in Yugoslavia. The floor of this edifice, approximately 30 yards by 40 yards, is completely covered with rare old Persian and Turkish rugs of indescribable hues on which the Faithful bow themselves in the name of the Prophet.

Descending the hill from the mosque we passed through the now deserted narrow cobblestone streets of the old town which on the morning that we started this jaunt, were filled with a heterogeneous crowd of Turks, Serbs, Bulgars, Greeks, Vlaks, Albanians, Spanish Jews and Cossacks each dressed in his native garb and each offering something for sale in his original way.

From the quiet of the deserted old town we crossed the Czar Dushan bridge into the din and glare of the new town with its modern buildings and progressive ways, for where a few years ago lambs gamboled beside their mothers now stand such modern buildings as the Institute for Malaria Research built with American assistance, the new branch of the National Bank, the Officers' Home, and many others.

Truly this former imperial city with its oriental section of the East and its modern section of the West, now governed by an English-speaking mayor, is fast becoming one of the most interesting and important cities of the Balkans.

After this day of thrills and surprises we had intended to retire at an early hour but were prevented from doing so by the din raised by the tomtom, fire and fiddles of the Gypsies who were holding forth in a Kola in a Chevapchiehi Garden next door.

"Oh! the Tzigans were at it again,  
They were going it good and strong."

I mumbled that I certainly would like to get a little "shut eye" and added that this was an ungodly hour for such devilish Gypsy music.

At this remark Madame Pompadour and Napoleon came over and licked my hand as a good night gesture and my wife sleepily murmured something about the music being a fitting climax to our jaunt and the chauffeur an angel for bringing us safely to the journey's end. Whereupon I replied, "If he isn't an Angel he ought to be, for his name is SERAPHIM."

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**THE PORTE DE FRANCE**

(Continued from page 472)

was often a severe whipping on the soles of the feet.

Another story has it that the Bey, disguised, came late one night to the city gate and requested entry. The guard refused. Hamouda offered a large sum of money. When again refused, he doubled the bribe. "It is important," said he, "for me to enter the city and be at the market place before it opens, because I have sent the wrong caravan of foods and wish to stop the sale." The guard took the money and opened the gate. The next day, at the public trial, the Bey warned his subjects that to let one person through the gate was as bad as if the gates were left wide open. As a lesson to all others, the guard's head was cut off.

Today we see the great changes which have taken place. The proud gateway, "Bab Bahr," meaning in Arabic "the gate to the sea," still stands as mighty as ever. The "Porte de France," as it is now called, is no longer used as in days gone by, but serves as an open passageway for the throngs who pass to and fro between the European and Arab sections of the City.

More than fifty years ago, the French established a protectorate over Tunisia. On land reclaimed from the sea, which once reached the Porte de France, the French have built their mod-

ern city. The principal European avenue ends at the historic gate. Here you must leave behind trams, motor buses, and taxis and pass through the great archway to enter narrow, winding streets lined with queer little shops displaying every class of Oriental goods. Modern department stores grace the European thoroughfares up to the Porte de France, but having passed through, one finds the Arab sitting cross-legged in his tiny shop, making shoes, pounding brass trays, or serving his customers coffee as an inducement to a better bargain.

Although western civilization is near, the tempo of life in the Arab quarters has changed little during these many centuries. Once the Porte de France was a powerful barrier to the freedom of the masses, but it stands today as a symbol of open friendship between Eastern and Western civilizations.

**EXPERT STENOGRAPHER**

According to a note on page 537 of the June, 1934, issue of the *Gregg Writer*, announcing the 1934 O. G. A. Contest Results, Hsun-Chung Yen, American Consulate, Foochow, China, was one of the eight overseas contestants winning the Gold Pin, whose work deserved special mention.



## ON THE COURSE OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 499)

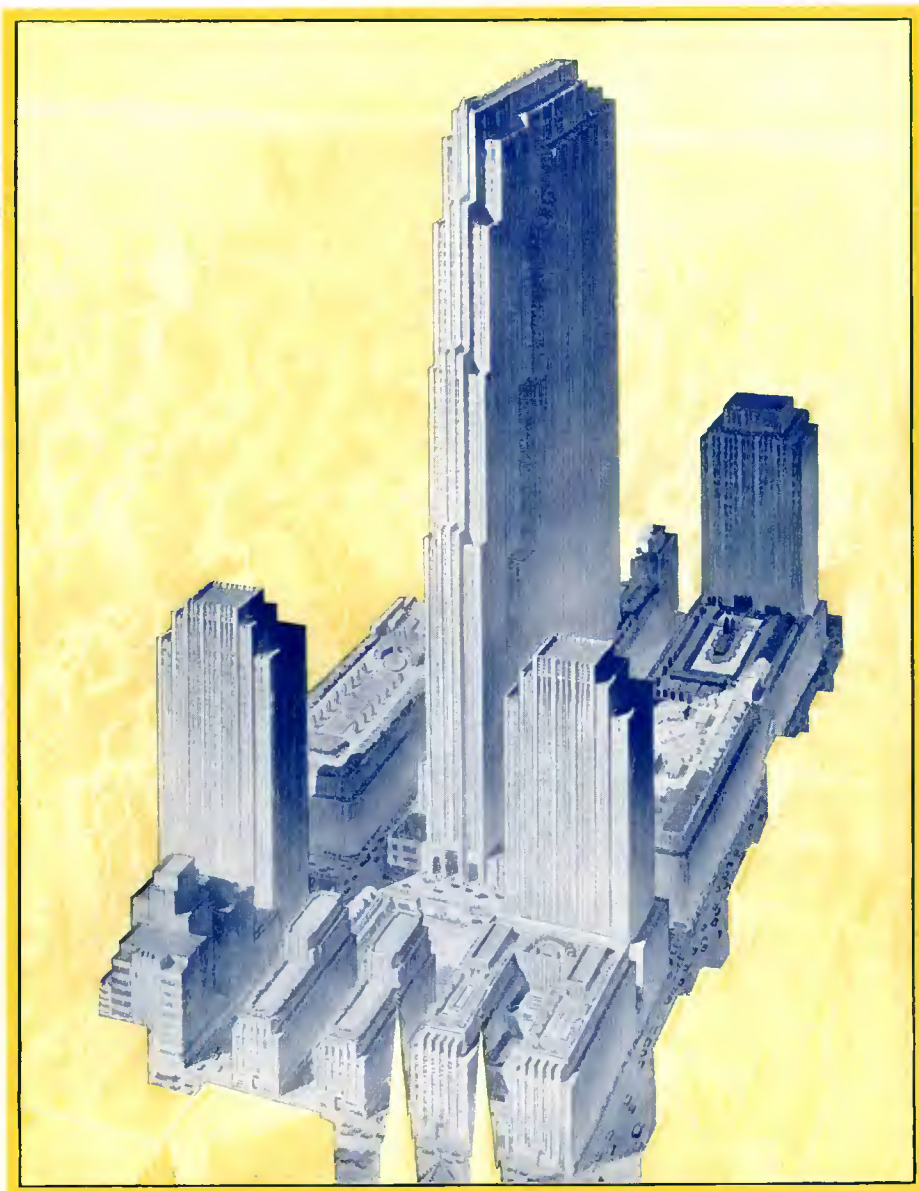
tinued to repeat without variation the claim it first made months ago, that the codes have led to the reemployment of three millions. Meanwhile the steady advance in industrial activity since November seems to have reached its high point in May. Federal Reserve Board indices for June, with May figures in parentheses, show: factory production 83 (86); factory employment 81 (82); factory payrolls 65 (67); department store sales 73 (77); construction contracts awarded 29 (26). The slackening has continued during July, marked by curtailed textile mill activity, failure of steel production to revive appreciably from the low point to which it had precipitously fallen in the week of July 4, despite modifications in the price increases which had become effective on July 1, and a continuing decline in automobile production, after having totalled in the first six months of 1934 seven-eighths as many cars as in the whole of 1933, and several hundred thousand more than the 1932 total. There is no particular cause for apprehension in this summer lull following six months of steadily increasing activity, nor for fear that a further advance will not come in the fall. Several now latent factors may lead to a very much higher level of industrial production, notably an active revival in home construction which is the aim of a campaign now commencing under the recently enacted National Housing Act, a revival in foreign trade under the stimulation of reciprocal trade agreements, and ultimately a revival in farmers' purchasing power. According to a Department of Agriculture estimate, the cash income of farmers from the sale of their farm products in the last six years has been

	<i>Millions of dollars</i>
1928	10,289
1929	10,479
1930	8,451
1931	5,899
1932	4,328
1933	4,868

The farmers' prospects are seriously affected by the drought, which has been spreading with increasing intensity. The Department of Agriculture's crop estimates of August 10 indicate the extent and effect of the drought graphically: a wheat crop of 490 million bushels as against 527 in 1933 and a 1927-31 average of 886; a corn crop of 1.6 billion bushels, the lowest since 1901, as against 2.3 billion in 1933 and a 2.5 billion average; a cotton crop only slightly over nine million bales. While this will substantially effect

a removal of most of the surpluses which have characterized our agricultural situation for years, and a change in the emphasis of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's efforts so that farmers may gain in the end from the rising farm prices without piling up excessive surpluses again, for the immediate present the continued drought will intensify the need for relief.

Whatever happens to the building industry, to foreign trade, or to the farmers' income, however, it is becoming increasingly clear that industrial revival cannot be counted upon to absorb more than a relatively small part of our present unemployment. This is the more evident in view of the increasing automatism of production and the efficiency of modern factories, their increasing ability to expand production without correspondingly expanding employment, as was strikingly illustrated in the summer of 1933. The wages and hour provisions of the NRA codes may have modified this somewhat, but there is a limit to which the spreading of employment by reduction in the hours of work at increased wage rates can go without defeating its purpose through higher prices and lessened consumption. That a permanent unemployment problem, in the sense of an inability of industry to absorb the unemployed, is to be expected is becoming beyond question. For those not absorbed and not unemployable there is plentiful occupation in many socially necessary directions which commercial activity has neglected, and it is the function of other phases of our present national development to take care of this. For those who are in or will be taken into industrial employment, however, the development of democratic methods of working out and maintaining in sound economic adjustment their relations with the managements is essential, not only for their own welfare, but for the welfare of the nation as a whole, to which the maintenance of the industrial population in stable employment at incomes adequate to support a high standard of living is clearly of prime importance. While the administrative agencies are striving to the end that the spread of democratic procedure in industrial relations may come as smoothly, and with as little interference with industrial activity, as possible, the main impulse can only come from the workers themselves, and in view of the stormy history of the American labor movement, and the rugged individualism characteristic of so many managements in their relations with their employees, it seems inescapable that there will be strikes and other tests of strength between management and labor before the democratic procedure—if it is indeed destined to spread very widely—can become firmly and widely established.



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