

*The* **AMERICAN  
FOREIGN SERVICE  
JOURNAL** ★ ★ ★ ★



VOL. XII

DECEMBER, 1935

No. 12

# A "Career Man"

he knows he may be president



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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. XII, No. 12

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1935

## The Well of the Seven Lazy Ones

By HELEN EVELYN PILLSBURY

"THE Well of the Seven Lazy Ones" stands today in the ancient city of Bremen, Germany, and around it cluster seven workshops. Here a silversmith, a wood worker, a potter, an enamel worker, a turner, a ceramic worker and a weaver are pioneers in a growing movement to carry over the "earth" quality of the original raw material into the finished product.

A silver cake box retains the look of molten metal. A wooden bowl makes one think of deep forest aisles. A piece of pottery savors of the earth. No home can be quite prosaic once the influence of "The Well of the Seven Lazy Ones" has touched it. The work is of the earth, earthy. Such *objets d'art* in a home give perspective. Walls seem to fall away so that one may catch a glimpse

of giant cyprus stretching out crooked arms in the moonlight, of sunken clay pits, deep red and yellow, of silver streaming before life began.

It is in the Botchestrasse (street of the coopers), as queer a thoroughfare as one is likely to come upon in a month's traveling, that we find "The Well of the

Seven Lazy Ones." An iron lantern, overhanging the entrance to the street and lighted because of the fog, seems to cast fantastic shadows over the brick arcade. Then we see that they are not shadows but that the bricks actually curve in and out in definite patterns, quite unlike the plain brick surfaces to which we are accustomed.

We hear the sound of music, a 'cello playing a Beethoven sonata, and the clinking of glasses as we pass under the arch into the narrow street. Clefts rounding into towers, domes in miniature, facades, gables, balconies, gnome-like figures and vivid designs play riot with the brick fronts of the buildings. Bricks cut into facets like jewels catch the light through the rain. Here is a lively spirit seldom met in architecture.

This bold departure from accustomed architectural form springs from a heritage of independence. Ever since the Middle Ages the maritime city of Bremen has enjoyed the political autonomy of a "free city" within the German Reich. From the 13th to the 17th century, with other cities in

BRONZE CAT  
BY WORKERS  
OF THE "WELL"  
GROUP



GOOSE IN  
BRONZE BY  
"WELL"  
WORKER







Rud. Stieckmann, Bremen

THE WELL OF THE SEVEN LAZY ONES. THE PLASTIC QUALITY OF THE BRICK WORK IS NOTEWORTHY.

the Hanseatic League, Bremen waged successful wars against Denmark and Norway, eventually obtaining supremacy of the Baltic Sea. A gallant city, Bremen, and a suitable fountainhead for this new movement in industrial art.

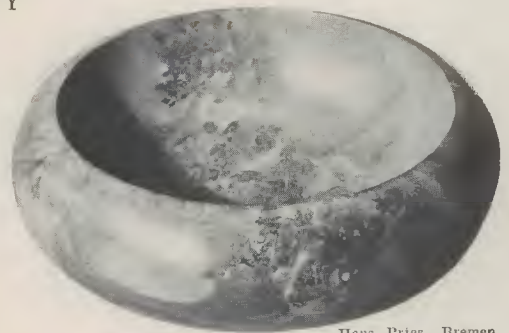
There is a close relationship between the work of "The Seven Lazy Ones" and the Bottchestrassen itself, for everything — museums, restaurants, art galleries, shops and workrooms—is owned by one man, Ludwig Roselius. Herr Roselius is a patron of the arts after the manner of the early princes. In 1904 he first acquired Bottchestrassen No. 6, which, so its cornerstone says, dates back to the

year 1587. He turned this house into a museum, then added Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 in quick succession.

At the end of the street stand the two newest houses: the Atlantis House, dedicated to the sunken continent and characterized by a huge carving representing a large oakwood wheel with a cross and a tortured man on it, and the Robinson House, dedicated to Robinson Crusoe, whose ancestors came from Bremen and bore the name of Kreutzner. In the latter building is a jolly little coffee stube inlaid with fifteenth century tiles where caffeineless coffee is served to the visitor, for it is by taking the caffeine out of coffee that Herr Roselius, one of Germany's shrewdest coffee tasters, has made his fortune.

Thus the Bottchestrassen is a curious mixture of mediaeval and ultra-modern architecture. The architect of the new houses, Bernhard Hoetger, is a leader of the industrial arts movement and it is under his supervision that the handcraft work is carried on. "Art," he explains, "belongs to no epoch. We have a unity of feeling here which runs through everything from the middle ages to the present day."

In the courtyard of the first building on the right of the entrance, the Paula Becker Modersohn house, we find "The Well of the Seven Lazy Ones." It derives its name from a legend of seven lazy fellows who were too indolent to carry water in buckets from the river, Weser, to Bremen, and so dug the first well. Such creative laziness is the



Hans Pries, Bremen

SANDALWOOD BOWL. THE GOLD AND RED-BROWN MARKINGS OF NATURE WERE BROUGHT OUT BY THE ARTIST.





mother of progress. Around the well are the seven workshops. First, the workshop of Franze Bolze, silversmith; then Walter Mersmann, turner; Frederick Schanze, wood worker; Jan Boon, ceramics; Otto Meyer, potter, and his brother, Emil Meyer, enamel worker; and Hermann Draber, weaver. Nearby are the show rooms gleaming with jewels, glass and metal.

The workers are chosen for their skill and genius. Opened in 1927, the workshops have come to represent a school supplanting in Germany the so-called "modern art" development which originated in that country and possibly reached its climax in the buildings and decorations of the Century of Progress in Chicago.

Each artist in his own workshop plies his trade proudly as did the guild worker of old. "We work to create living things," explained Otto Meyer, the potter, "to bring the richness which is in nature into the homes of men and lessen the monotony of everyday living.

"Instead of glazing pottery, for instance, a process which changes its original character, we use earth colors for ornament. We do nothing to destroy the direct earthiness of the material. If instead of being painted with earth colors, the pottery is subjected to glazing, its natural beauty is covered as by a cobweb. Looking at these pieces of pottery one understands why such vessels were once religious symbols for primitive nature worshippers."

As the potter works to preserve the original beauty of the clay, so the wood worker carves and polishes most carefully that he may not alter the glorious colors, lines and patterns ingrained in the wood itself. Each artist, working in his particular medium, thinks always of the beauty of the raw material.

A curve to the Bremen artists is beautiful even if it is not the shortest distance between two points. Hence come the interesting combinations of curves and angles which characterize their work. A curve



COFFEE SERVICE OF SILVER AND EBONY

lies at the earth's heart, yet straight lines have their charm.

Many advocates of the modern art movement believe that an object derives its beauty from its ability to meet a purpose, that everything extraneous to the purpose of utility should be eliminated, leaving straight lines.

Utility, on the other hand, is not of paramount importance to the seven lazy ones. They are alike fanatics in an effort to preserve the innate beauty of the material with which they work. Idea, form, ornament and utility are sacrificed to this. The result is that each creation, whether it be of metal, clay or wood, radiates the original freshness of its organic base.

THE POTTER BURNED IN THE DESIGNS, IN "EARTH" COLORS





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

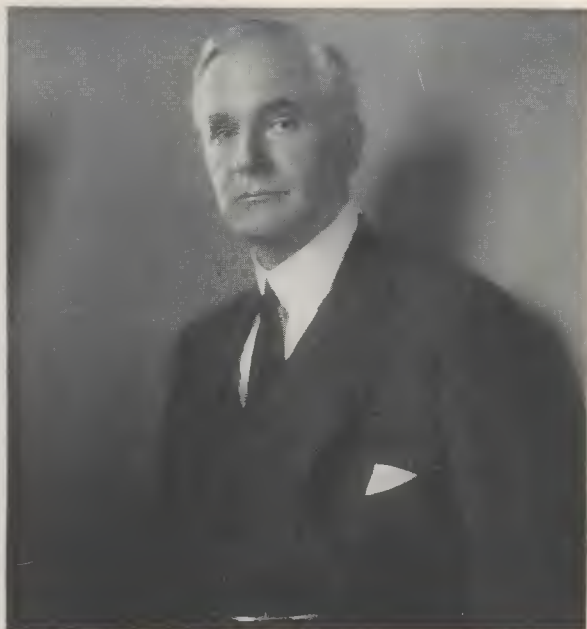
TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Many years of close observation of the functioning of the Foreign Service justifies me in saying to you in all frankness that I am highly gratified with the fine spirit of devotion to the public interest and the splendid morale, sometimes in the face of serious difficulties, which you have shown. Together we have carried into effect several important constructive measures for the strengthening of the Service. With the aid of the Congress we shall make further advances always with a view to promoting the growth of our Foreign Service organization into a more compact, coordinated and adequately maintained agency progressively more effective in giving to all the interests of our people abroad the protection that may be essential. You have responded to the responsibilities placed upon you in a manner that inspires me with confidence for the future.

As this holiday season approaches, it gives me especial pleasure to extend to all of you in the light of my observation of your devotion to the interests of our people, my best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

*Franklin Roosevelt*





THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE

To the members of the Foreign Service I send my warmest Christmas greetings and my best wishes for the coming year. Throughout the year now closing you have met your increasingly heavy responsibilities with conspicuous efficiency and discharged your duties with ability and distinction. Your record is an admirable one and I am proud to be associated with you in the splendid work you are accomplishing for our people and our country.

*Cordell Hull*

# Ambassador Joseph H. Choate

AS SEEN BY A LOWLY MEMBER OF HIS STAFF

By EMILY BAX

I NEVER understood him in the least. How could I, a young inexperienced, uneducated girl—English at that—know anything about a great American like Mr. Choate? But in spite of that I am sure that he is one of the greatest—if not the greatest man I have ever met.

I don't understand how I knew then how great he was. No one had ever told me much about him, but true greatness cannot be hidden even from the foolish. Neither do I know why I liked him, for I often had an impression that behind his politeness he was laughing at me, and when he asked me a question—as he sometimes did—that he was somehow hoping to get amusement out of the answer, and this led me to say things that I didn't mean. "Do you know how to spell 'Elihu'?" he asked me one day, preparing to write a letter to Mr. Root. I knew perfectly well how to spell it but heard myself saying, "No." He looked up and said sorrowfully, "You don't! How sad! It's in the Bible." And there I sat, knowing it, and "letting him get away with it." He had a habit too of staring at me unwinking, lost in thought and not seeing me at all, and I would find my head being drawn back farther and farther until I had forcibly to release myself from this curious magnetism. In short, it was the impact upon inexperienced defenseless youth of a great complex personality, with inexperienced youth feeling all the insecurity, uncertainty, desire to please and fascination of such an encounter.

Mr. Choate, that great New England lawyer who was Ambassador to Great Britain from 1899 to 1905 had been more than four years in London when I first went to the Embassy. My predecessor, an American girl, had returned to the United States ill and I had been installed in her place. America was hardly more than a glamorous name to me, and its people a combination of the characters in the *Wide Wide World*, *Elsie Dinsmore* and *Little Women*, and as to the American Rebellion—so called in my history book—it seemed to be a great fuss about a bit of tea. Boston took itself very seriously even then.

Mr. Choate was therefore the first American Ambassador I had met, and I had not the remotest

*The JOURNAL takes pleasure in publishing another of Miss Emily Bax's accounts of her "Embassy Days."*

idea what he was in England for. I don't know what I expected to see when I was ushered into his office that first time, notebook in

hand, a bit pensive because I knew no shorthand and it seemed to be expected. He gave me a searching, rather caustic glance as Frank introduced me. "Do you know stenography?" he asked. "Oh—you mean shorthand—not very well" I faltered. "But I can write on the typewriter from dictation?"

"Can you? That's splendid. We'll go into the other room then and work there—Shall we?" This last unnecessary question, and the sudden smile that accompanied it changed my world. I rose to my feet, almost tripping with relief and preceded him to my desk. This was no efficiency expert, no stuffed shirt, but a man who understood my pathetic ignorance and didn't mind. I shouldn't have to pretend with him. Not that I put it in those words, but that was the gist of it.

And so dozens of times he came into the little room I shared with Mr. Carter, the Counselor of Embassy, and dictated despatches and cables and many amusing letters to his friends who lived in New York and Boston, and principally in a place called Stockbridge where his home was and which he loved. In time I grew to know many of these people so that now when I come across their names in the newspapers I feel a friendly thrill as though I really knew them in the flesh instead of only as phantoms of the typewritten word. There was much correspondence then with Mr. John LaFarge about the great window which he was making for the Chapel at Southwark Cathedral that Mr. Choate and Mr. William Phillips, his secretary, were restoring together as a memorial to John Harvard who had been baptized there. The glass for the window had to be shipped over to Mr. LaFarge, and then there was the making of the window and the shipping of it back. And there was much other correspondence about the chapel as it evolved from being the mere repository for the vestments of the Cathedral clergy into the beautiful Chapel where Harvard men could pay respect to the founder of their University.





All Mr. Choate's letters were urbane, substantial, "meaty" to use a phrase that is hard to better—not the thin talky missives of the cautious, but rather brief letters that contained everything necessary. Many of them were written to Mr. Hay and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and many to eminent lawyers, and to friends in such places as Salem, Marble-

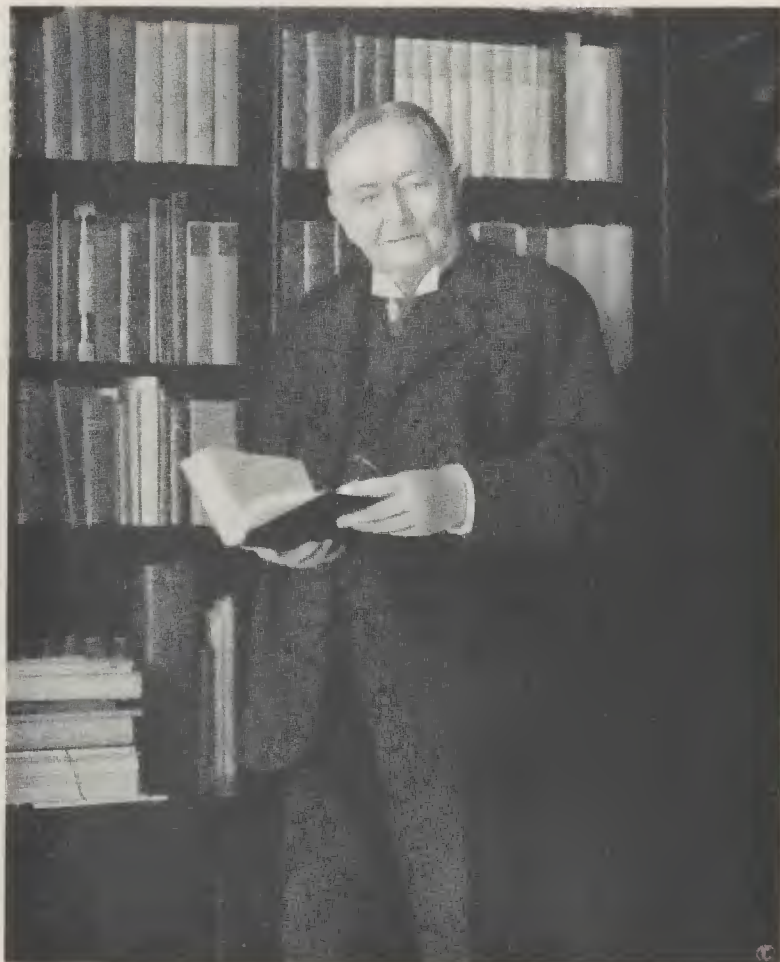
head, Boston, Beverly in Massachusetts—to me ever afterwards words of romance telling of a different and lovelier America than I had ever suspected. I also learned American history from making copies from the beautifully clear manuscript of Mr. Choate's famous Address given in England on Abraham Lincoln, Ralph Waldo Emerson's Education in America and others (the originals of some of which I have among my treasures) and I soon discovered that when Mr. Choate didn't approve of anything he didn't hesitate to express himself in

unmistakable language. It was from one of his Addresses that I learned about Tammany Hall, and his scorching denunciation made a great impression on me. I was—and still am—greedy for education, and it came to me then faster than I could possibly assimilate it. I was awed and almost despairing at the vast depths of my ignorance, as I jumped, like Eliza, from one isolated fact to another across great expanses of emptiness, trying

to learn about America and diplomacy as fast as I could, and perhaps it is not to be wondered at that I fell upon the banquet that was generously spread before me and swallowed everything indiscriminately, delightedly, with everybody at the Embassy contributing to help me.

Mr. Choate was a robust, sarcastic, salty, mel-

low individual about whom many stories are told, stories that are true and show his character much better than impressive orations could ever do. When he grew stout, as he did in his later years, he said that it was so that he could meet the English half-way. In his speeches he was always contrasting the Lion with the Eagle, and got into trouble in the United States by saying that when the British lion is about to roar even the American eagle should hold its peace. He never tired of teasing the English people, who thoroughly enjoyed it, for most English people love to be teased, and



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MR. CHOATE AT THE AGE OF 84 YEARS

do not respond nearly so well to professional politeness in speeches—or indeed at any time. "How do we know that George Washington could throw a dollar across the Potomac?" he would ask, and then, after a brief pause, "Because he chucked a sovereign across the Atlantic." And when on one occasion he stood up to address a large assemblage at the annual Fourth of July

(Continued to page 703)

## By the Sands of Dee

By KATHERINE BUXBAUM

THE tourists who travel without prescribed itinerary are a small but happy brotherhood. There is something exhilarating about leaving the choice of the next stopping place to Lady Luck, who generally plays fair, especially in the British Isles, where every nook and corner are packed with interest if not with beauty, and usually with both. To those whose tour is not exclusively dedicated to sightseeing and visiting shrines, I recommend this desultory method; and yet, whenever I speak in praise of such gambling, I reflect that by the same token we might have missed Llangollen.

On an evening in mid-July we sat in our London lodging, allocating our remaining pound notes. The "peep at Wales," on which I had insisted, would have to be just that, we decided, since we were sailing home from Liverpool in a week's time. Although Wales is a small country there would be neither time nor money for going about much, but the genius—or rather the geni—of

Thrift and Compromise advised us that we might see something of northeastern Wales en route to the port.

We consulted Baedeker and rejected a place called Mold. It was in our territory, but as a place-name it did not intrigue us; we wanted something really Welsh sounding, something, preferably, beginning with "double L." And then it was that we found the name *Llangollen*, accompanied by the uninspiring comment that it was "a neat town, noted for its flannel and beer." It was only a short distance from Shrewsbury and Chester, places we wished to see, and it was very near to Liverpool. In one way it seemed a pity to stake our chances of "seeing Wales" on

such practical considerations, but the choice had one romantic element, one besides the double L; the town was situated on the River Dee.

"O Mary, go and call the cattle home  
Across the sands of Dee;"  
we chanted dreamily, and went on searching the



THE LADIES OF LLANGOLLEN





springs of memory for more of the lovely lines:

"Oh! is it weed or fish or floating hair—  
A drowned maiden's hair  
Among the nets at sea?  
Was never salmon yet that shone so fair  
Above the stakes on Dee."

The seasoned traveler has learned not to expect too much at once of scenes he approaches for the first time. He realizes that he may have to woo the landscape, coming gradually upon its vaunted

ollan and soon the bus driver had set us down in the heart of the town itself.

The straggling street with its tiny shops, kept by a legion of Joneses assisted now and then by a Williams or a Roberts, had no beauty that one should desire it. There was not even an ivy-clad church tower to be seen (St. Collen's stands in a by-street); instead there was a long line of "chapels," as architecturally ugly as we of the dissenting bodies have usually thought it meet to build. For beauty, one must look either down or up, and



LLANGOLLEN

beauty, perhaps seeking long before he finds. Welsh mountains and Welsh castles were, we knew, among the greatest charms awaiting us, but we were not prepared for the suddenness with which these appeared. Scarcely had we left behind the placid Shropshire landscape and crossed the Welsh marshes at Shrewsbury, until the hills of the Berwyn Range loomed up before us. Shortly, too, our fellow travelers in the bus were pointing out Chirk Castle which appeared through an opening in the trees, and speculating on the distance to a castle ruin which they referred to as Dinas Bran. And then, almost before we knew it, we were dropping down into the Vale of Llang-

standing on the fourteenth century bridge we did look—down at the Dee, brawling over its rocky bed or lingering in pools where children waded; and up at the high, green-bosomed hills, so gentle in their aspect except where escarpments of beetling rocks interrupted their rolling course. On the summit of one of the highest, and overlooking the town, was the ruin of Dinas Bran. We were content. Llangollen would do very well for a sojourn. Now to find a "bed and breakfast place."

The shrunken American dollar had caused us, during the whole of our trip, to eschew hotels. Even those inns, whose names remind one of Mr.

*(Continued to page 725)*

## Air Navigation Week

By REX MARTIN, Assistant Director,  
Bureau of Air Commerce, Department of Commerce

*"And to encourage the study of ways and means by which aerial transportation can contribute more effectively to the social and economic progress of the human race."*—From the proclamation by the President of the United States declaring the week of October 14, 1935, Air Navigation Week.

**S**Ocial progress is based on the opportunity afforded for human contact.

Human contact is likewise the prime essential for economic progress.

One must sustain the other.

Hence the rate of social and economic progress of a nation is the rate at which its transportation and communications systems are developed.

The social and economic progress of the "human race," however, can-

not be confined to the borders of a single nation, but rather must it be extended to all nations, if each nation is to benefit thereby.

The rate of progress and the method of progress between nations is essentially the same as between individuals.

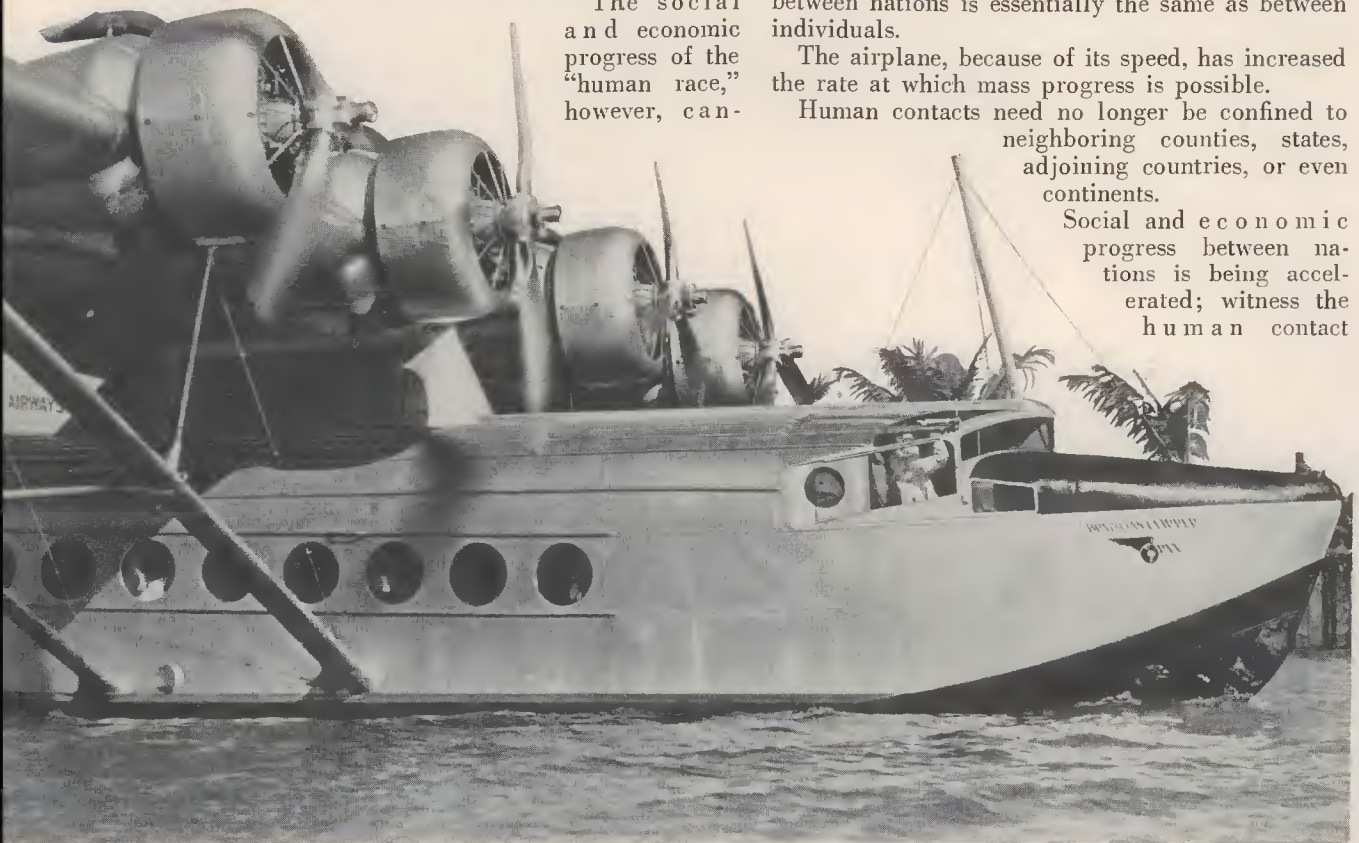
The airplane, because of its speed, has increased the rate at which mass progress is possible.

Human contacts need no longer be confined to neighboring counties, states, adjoining countries, or even continents.

Social and economic progress between nations is being accelerated; witness the human contact



Photo courtesy of Halsey E. Crosby, New York City  
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, SEEN FROM AN  
EASTERN AIRLINES PLANE



THE DELEGATES ARRIVING BY WAY OF MIAMI TRAVELED IN "SHIPS" OF THIS TYPE. FROM THE MOST DISTANT PARTS OF SOUTH AMERICA THE TRIP WAS MADE IN EIGHT DAYS. EVEN FASTER SERVICE IS REPORTED TO BE PLANNED





between nations of the Western Hemisphere during Air Navigation Week with the aid of the airplane.

Representatives from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay, were brought to our borders by Pan American Airways,

any of the older methods of transportation.

Wings over the Americas brought each of them a new viewpoint from which their own problems might be observed with an increased knowledge as basis for comparisons.

There is no substitute for experience, and no



DELEGATES GATHER IN MIAMI

Vernon O. Williams, Miami

since the majority of the delegates entered the United States at Miami, the initial welcoming ceremonies were held there by city organizations and by representatives of various branches of the United States Government, several of whom were sent from Washington for this purpose. Further welcomings were held at Washington by high officials of the government. From left to right: A. Calvo, Colombian Consul; Capt. France, E. A. L.; Frank Kelly, Asst. City Mgr.; Mr. Berlin, E. A. L.; L. L. Lee, City Manager; Capt. Hyde, U. S. Army, Retired; Lt. Com. Olson, U. S. Coast Guard; Alexander Orr, City Commissioner; Maj. Gen. Lathan Collins, O. R. C.; Capt. Andrews, U. S. Army; Andrew Heermance, City Aviation; W. O. Snyder, Div. Mgr., PAA; Com. Morehouse, U. S. Navy; Commander Recavarren, Peruvian delegate; Lt. Geo. Haynes; Dr. Goncalvez, Argentine delegate; Herbert S. Bursley, Dept. of State, Washington; J. E. Yonge, Miami attorney; Mr. Eisenmayer, Airport Association; Charles Féquière, Haitian delegate; Alvin Preil, Supt. of Air Maintenance, Dept. of Commerce, Washington; Juan R. Rivero T., Bolivian delegate; Ralph Higgs, U. S. Weather Bureau; Luis Marques, delegate from Uruguay; City Commissioner Sewell; Dr. Grillo, delegate from Brazil; H. W. Toomey, Div. Engr., PAA; Col. Luis Ardois, Cuban Tourist Commissioner; Ralph Tatum, All American Manoeuvres; C. T. Hansen, City Aviation; G. A. Shoemaker, City Aviation; A. E. Curtis, Public Relations Representative, PAA.

whence they were flown to Washington by American Airlines, Braniff Airways, and Eastern Air Lines.

Through these courtesies, men of many nations had an opportunity to contact men of other nations in less time than would ordinarily have been required to contact men of their own countries had they been moving within their own borders by

knowledge so profound as that gained by personal experience. The written word may be misunderstood among men whose efforts are directed toward economic progress, but show these same men concrete examples which they can analyze in person and understanding is rapidly achieved.

Air Navigation Week was replete with concrete examples:



On Monday, October 14th, our guests were received by Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture\* and Secretary Roper of the Department of Commerce.

After short addresses of welcome by both Secretaries a response was made by Señor Mendes Goncalvez, Director of Civil Aeronautics of Argentina. The party then proceeded to the office of the Director of Air Commerce. Here elaborate charts had been prepared for the purpose of clarifying the organization of the Bureau of Air Commerce. Descriptions of the various aids provided for air navigation were also given, together with factual data as to the numbers in operation. This meeting was more or less an account of what was to be shown in a concrete form during the week. The meeting then adjourned to the Pan American Union, where before luncheon we listened to an address by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at the second general assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History.

Significant was

\* Secretary Wallace has jurisdiction over the weather Bureau which furnishes weather reports along the airways.

the Secretary's statement "Those of us who are engaged in the work of diplomacy \* \* \* realize that our labors in the interest of international comity must, if they are to be effective, be supported sincerely and intelligently by the millions of people for whom we have the temerity to speak. \* \* \* Today diplomacy must seek a much wider, a much more comprehensive, field of activity. Our duties and functions now are not confined to negotiation alone; they broaden into unremitting effort to bring the peoples of the western world, with common ideals, common aspiration, common purposes and common interests, into a more intimate and cooperative relationship, to understand each other even more

sympathetically and to strive with neighborly spirit for the solution of problems common to us all." Note that Secretary Hull stressed the necessity for "intimate and cooperative relationship \* \* \* for the solution of problems common to us all."

After a delightful luncheon as guests of the Pan American Union, we returned to the Bureau of Air Commerce, where a motion picture "Safety on the Federal Skyways" was shown. (Continued to page 714)



RIO DE JANEIRO FROM THE AIR





Gerecke, Miami

LOBBY OF PAN AMERICAN  
SEA BASE STATION, MIAMI

In the building are immigration, customs, ticket and other offices, restaurants and other facilities. The globe is in practically continuous motion and attracts a great deal of attention.

## Legation Into Embassy

SEPTEMBER 17, 1935, marked the beginning of a new era in diplomatic representation between the United States and China. On that date the status of the United States diplomatic mission to China was changed from that of Legation to Embassy. The preceding era began in 1859 when the first American Minister to China, Mr. Everett, arrived to arrange the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of 1854.

The newly appointed Ambassador, Mr. Nelson Trusler Johnson, and his staff, the civilians in stiff evening dress and the Army and Naval officers in uniform, awaited the arrival of the Presidential cars in the old building on San Pai Lou at Nanking which has so hospitably housed America's representation in Nanking since 1903. At a little before 11 A. M. the cars arrived with Admiral Mao Chung-fang and Mr. Liu Nai-fan from the President's office to escort the American officials to Government House. The party, preceded by motor policemen, made quite a parade over the two miles or more to the Government House. The streets near the old office of the Embassy were lined with people. Police and gendarmes at intervals stood at attention along the entire route.

Arrived at Government House, the Ambassadorial party was greeted at the entrance by a fan-fare of trumpets and by troops lined up at salute. Next came the National Government band, which played the American national air, during which the Ambassadorial party stood at salute. The party then proceeded to the reception room in Government House and after a short interval, was led to the hall where the Ambassador was presented to Presi-

dent Lin Sen. Entering the audience hall by a door in the center, he found himself in a very large room, the President standing alone in front of and under a large photograph of Sun Yat Sen. On the President's right hand stood Dr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, and therefore Prime Minister of the Republic, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs. Lined up on the President's right were the military officers of the President's household, while on the President's left, the place of honor in China, stood the civil officials of the President's household.

Entering the room with Admiral Mao as master of ceremonies, the Ambassador, accompanied after an interval by his suite, stopped and bowed. Walking five paces further, the Ambassador again stopped and bowed. A third stop was made about

twenty feet before the President and a third and last bow was made. All bows were returned by the President. The Ambassador then made a short speech and presented his letter of credence. The President read a reply. The President and the Ambassador then shook hands and had a brief conversation. The Ambassador presented his staff to the President.

The whole party then retired, backing from the room, and bowing as it had done on entering, to have its picture taken with the President in the corridor outside. The President joined the party in the reception room for a conversation, then the Ambassador and his staff were entertained at luncheon by the President.

The ceremony was dignified and impressive throughout. As the Ambassadorial party left Government House, the band played the Chinese



Photo from Cecll B. Lyon

PLACING THE NEW COAT OF ARMS  
AMERICAN EMBASSY, PEIPING.





national air, while the party stood at attention. It was then saluted by soldiers and a fanfare of trumpets as it left the gates. The five cars paraded back through the streets as before, with police and gendarmes at intervals standing at salute, and the new era had begun.

It is interesting that the new era in diplomatic representation between the United States and China should have had its initiation in Nanking, where tradition says the first Embassy from the West,

namely one sent by Hadrian to the Chinese Government having begun in Peiping, the seat of government established by the Tartar and Mongol conquerors of China.

Incident to the elevation of the American diplomatic mission in China to an Embassy, the American Consulate General at Nanking was closed effective September 17 and the Nanking Consular District incorporated into the Shanghai Consular District.



## AMBASSADOR NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS

Left to right, bottom row, Mr. Liu Nai-fan, Section Chief of the Bureau of Ceremonies; General Lu Chao, Director of the Department of Military Affairs of the National Government; the Honorable Nelson Trusler Johnson, American Ambassador; His Excellency, Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government; His Excellency, Dr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs; Wei Hwai, Director of the Department of Civil Affairs of the National Government; Mao Chung-fang, Chief of the Bureau of Ceremonies. Second row, Mr. Dun-min T. S. Lynn, Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Willys R. Peck, Counselor of Embassy; Frank P. Lockhart, Counselor of Embassy; Dr. Li Sheng-wu, Director of the Department of General Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Third row, Mr. Li Yu-chu, Sub-section Chief of the Bureau of Ceremonies; George Atcheson, Jr., Second Secretary of Embassy; Julean Arnold, Commercial Attaché of Embassy; Lieut.-Colonel Joseph W. Stilwell, Military Attaché of Embassy; Captain Thomas M. Shock, Naval Attaché of Embassy. Fourth row, Mr. Hsiao Tung-ming, Member of the Bureau of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; John Carter Vincent, Second Secretary of Embassy; Kenneth J. Yearns, Third Secretary of Embassy; Douglas Jenkins, Jr., Third Secretary of Embassy; Captain William E. Crist, Assistant Military Attaché.



Photo by Horydczak

THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATRE IN "PHOTO-SCULPTURE." THIS CAMERA STUDY, BY HORYDCZAK, HAS MUCH OF THE QUALITY OF A BAS-RELIEF. IT IS PRODUCED BY PRINTING A POSITIVE AND A NEGATIVE PLATE AT THE SAME TIME



# What's New in Washington?

By LONNELLE DAVISON



DO you want to buy a lighthouse, trace a crook, pry into the habits of the boll weevil, or count the unemployed? Whatever your interest, from farming to foreign trade, from early Americana to the latest technical invention, Uncle Sam not only has a word for it but a place as well, somewhere in one of the scores of public buildings, new and old, in which the nation's growing business is housed.

Capitalites take for granted the recent mushroom expansion of official Washington. But to one returning after an absence of several years to find his taxi forsaking old Pennsylvania Avenue for a broad new artery called Constitution Avenue, the city presents a startlingly new face—in appearance, as Dorothy Parker once described a very young bride, as new as a peeled egg.

Gone are the old landmarks in the shadow of the Capitol, the cheap flop houses, and most of the curio shops whose dusty souvenirs delighted pre-depression tourists. Gone too is our meager Chinatown dozing on lower Pennsylvania Avenue (both Chinese, according to that old wheeze, having packed up and departed).

From the site of historic Center Market all the way up to the Treasury, a group of new buildings known as the "Federal Triangle," cut like some mammoth piece of pie between Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, flaunts

an impressive mass of limestone and granite, topped by red roofs. On Capitol Hill there's a shining U. S. Supreme Court Building, a new House Office structure, a renovated Senate Building. Back of Agriculture's Administrative Headquarters is an "Extensible" Building, already twice as big as the parent structure; while toward the end of Constitution Avenue at river's edge, the U. S. Public Health Service also has itself brand new quarters.

Even the Washington Monument has had a bath, the scaffolding used for the purpose giving rise to a story current in police circles here. "Why," said a man brought to jail protesting his own innocence and the general guilt of everyone else, "they're so crooked they've crated up the Monument to ship it away for sale!"

From a window of the Washington obelisk look over the Federal Triangle, toward the Capitol. There is the Commerce Building, stretching three blocks to form the triangle's horizontal base.

## COMMERCE AND COMPANY

You think the "magnificent distances" that characterized the village capital have moved inside its buildings, when you consider that Commerce alone has 24,500 feet of corridor length in its seven stories; more than 27,000,000 cubic feet of space in all; some 3,000 rooms and 34 elevators (and that hardly enough to



Photo by Horydezak

A STAIRWAY IN THE NEW POSTOFFICE BUILDING



DETAILS ON THE  
FOLGER-SHAKES-  
PEARE LIBRARY

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, its compilation and distribution of economic data, its technical services. But do they know that the big Commerce Building also houses the Bureau of Air Commerce — of fast-growing value to civil flying, air mail and air express — an organization which has just completed an air-mapping survey of the whole United States? That here is the Census Bureau, and the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey whose charts protect the mariner along our shores? The Patent Office, annually filing some 62,000 applications for mechanical and design patents, trade marks, etc? And the Bureau of Fisheries; of Lighthouses; Navigation and Steamboat Inspection; and the NRA?

Practically every office machine known to man is used in Commerce to carry on its

Photo by Horydzak

move its thousands of employees who swarm in and out like bees of a giant beehive). Figures are dull, but how else can you gauge the magnitude of Commerce? Eighty miles of concrete piling to support the building; 16,400 tons of structural steel; 2,000 carloads of Indiana limestone in its construction; thousands of tons of stone and marble shipped from Minnesota, Missouri, Vermont — in itself no mean problem; 27,000 tons of North Carolina and West Virginia terra cotta; still more tons of tiling, and millions of bricks!

"The Department of Commerce," says a façade inscription, ". . . stimulates progress of America upon land and sea and in the air . . ." Its corridors hum with an amazing variety of activities to further that progress. Consuls know all about the

diversified work. Along its halls echoes a ceaseless industrial symphony made up of mechanical voices ranging from the typewriter and adding machine to punching, sorting and tabulating machines. Through half open doors you see equipment for experts—photographic materials, shelves of law books, wall maps showing population, airports, commodity movements.

There's the "machine that thinks," the Coast and Geodetic tide-predicting apparatus which automatically gives times and heights of the tide for any part of the world and for any year. And a 14-ton camera, the world's largest and most accurate of its kind, used for map reproduction.

Visitors gasp at the huge cafeteria which seats nearly a thousand employees. Hundreds come





every day and Sunday to see the modern aquarium, next door to the cafeteria. Some are interested in lobby exhibits, in the scientific library, or in the consolidated Department Library containing more than 200,000 publications. Others are content merely to stand outside and compare great dimensions of this building with other, near great, rivals.

That's Commerce. Some once said it was too big; that its usefulness would never justify the cost. One thing is certain, there is no grass growing in its halls.

### THE WORKER'S VOICE

Across the street from the big fellow of the Triangle is the "baby" Department, headed by the only woman to hold a cabinet post. For the first time in its 22 years of life, the Labor Department now has quarters of its own in which to carry on its vital work, touching the lives of men, women and children. Here in one place, at last, is its excellent library, holding what has been called the most comprehensive collection of labor and social welfare material in the country, to which are regularly added official journals and various social statistics from 57 nations.

If the casual tourist fails to find in the "classical dignity" of this structure much to remind him of hard, practical life in mine and factory, he can at least see drama in the human story told in paintings of the Public Works Art Project hung along first-floor corridors, and in its vivid exhibit tracing the development of American labor. The painful transition period between agriculturalism and industrialism, the swift evolution of the machine age, economic upheavals that shook the workers' world, and individual heroism and toil bringing gradual progress—all these are part of the exhibit, a graphic presentation of the always dramatic struggle between man and his created machines against an opposing environment.

By a novel architectural arrangement, Labor is joined with its twin, the Interstate Commerce Commission, by a Connecting Wing, in itself an entity. Yet, though both buildings shine with newness, duplicating east and west wings of what seems to be one giant building, inside they are as different in feeling as the work they do. "The Children's Bureau," "Women's Bureau," "U. S. Employment and Conciliation Service," names on



Photo by Ilorydzak

THE NEW UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT BUILDING



Lahor's roster, have the sound of human relations, against such abstractions as "Finance," "Statistics," and "Valuation" of Interstate Commerce.

Joining the two, the Connecting Wing belongs to neither. Here is a gold and cream and blue auditorium for Government use, with a seating capacity of some 2,000, dwarfing even the formerly "largest" assembly room of Commerce, while in its basement, a "help yourself" lunchroom may accommodate another two thousand.

The new Washington, you reflect, knows only big numbers!

#### AT THE SIGN OF THE STAMP

Large figures are popular, too, in the new Post Office Building next door, where "Big Jim" Farley, they boast, has lifted that Department out of the red into the black.

Visitors delight in the spacious, odd-shaped inner courts; its cloister-like arcades with swinging bronze lamps; in the varied symbolism of outside building decorations. One's admiration for this \$10,000,000 structure (with its splendid sweep of curved architecture) is only slightly tempered by certain difficulties encountered in finding the way about it, and by a slight dizziness caused by watching an apparently reasonable corridor curve out of sight. On the second floor, too, indented archways have a habit of popping up to bar passage, necessitating climbing to the third floor and descending on the other side—only to find the number sought in another part of the building.

But to your enthusiastic stamp collector, such obstacles are nothing compared with the pleasure in a philatelic exhibit on the sixth floor. "They nearly lose their minds," said the young curator, "over this collection of authentic reproductions of paintings from which now rare stamps were made." Here is the original record book of stamp shipments to postmasters dated July 1, 1847; a collection of all U. S. stamps from 1847 to date, and of foreign stamps for the last four years; as well as that famous cancellation machine used by the Byrd Expedition in the Antarctic. There are even the latest issues of philatelic magazines stacked on a convenient table. . . .

"They don't encourage sightseers *here*," said a man at the Federal Temple of Taxes—the Internal

Photo by Horydezak

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT FIRST GREETES THE VISITOR GAZING UPON THE CAPITAL'S SKYLINE FROM A DISTANCE. THIS GREAT SHAFT IS MIRRORED IN THE SMOOTH WATERS OF THE REFLECTING POOL, WHILE THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, THE NEW NATIONAL MUSEUM, AND OTHER LARGE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ARE IN THE DISTANCE





Photo by Horydczak

## AN UNUSUAL VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL FROM THE EAGLE ATOP THE NEW ARCHIVES BUILDING

Revenue Building. "People who call usually have business. Anyway, we've no exciting exhibits to show the public generally." Yet the building itself, first of the group to be completed in 1930, attracts its quota of interest, even in competition with the much discussed headquarters of Justice.

### POPULAR JUSTICE

In a driving rain we scurried across from the Tenth Street door of Internal Revenue to Washington's most widely advertised Department. Hardly a man, woman or child but has heard of the "G. Men" with their amazing record of crime smashing.\* And the Bureau of Investigation is, after all, only one of the capable organizations—including the Bureau of Prisons, responsible for 19 Federal camps, reformatories, and prisons—whose activities reach out over the nation from the new Justice Building, occupying a solid city block.

In the rain, its smooth blocks of gray-streaked limestone, its dark granite-faced entrances, its dull aluminum window frames and massive doors blend somberly into blurred outlines of the structure's severe right-angle design. By contrast, inside cheerful lights reflect blue, cream and silver decorated ceilings, shining metal decorations, gleaming elevators. Bright mosaic work and symbolic lobby figures tell of events from the world's legal history.

"And it isn't finished yet," they say. In places splashes of color only partly complete outlines; wall spaces have been left for extensive murals. You smell wet plaster and see big canvases still covering a few spots.

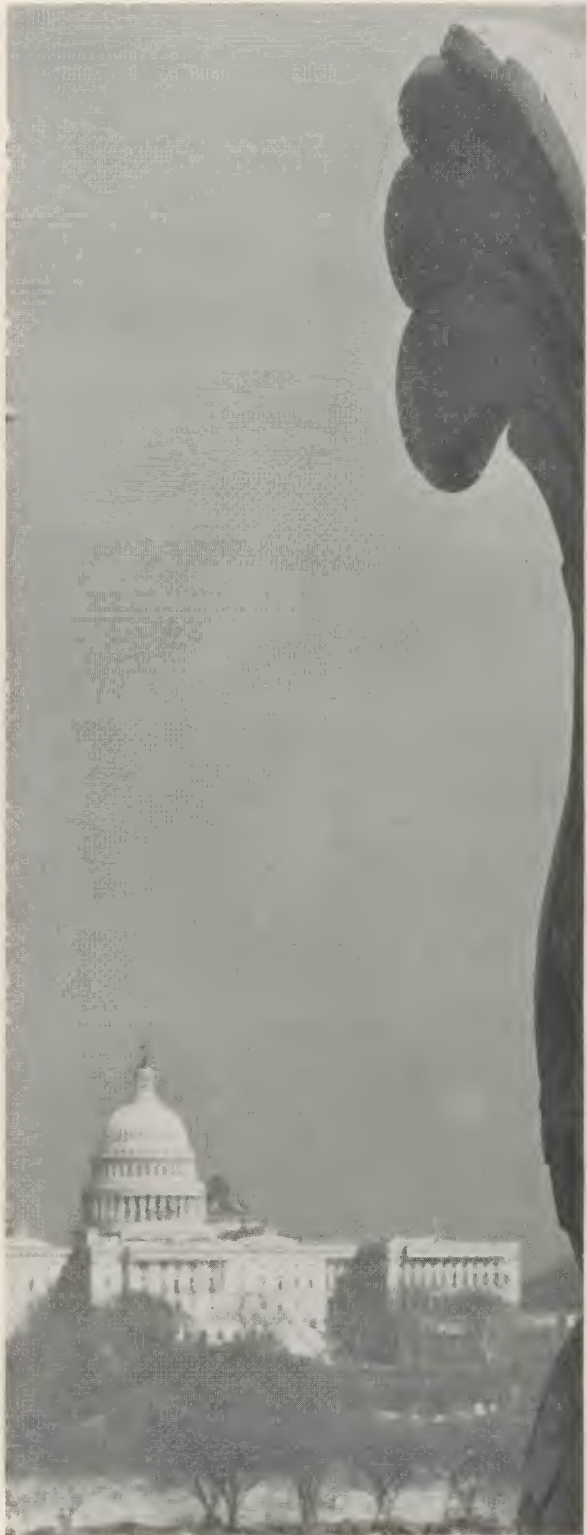
"I watched this building grow from a hole in the ground," said an official. "Because of that underground stream—the old Tiber that ran through town—we had to use extra caissons and piles for its foundation. Even now automatic pumps are always on duty to force out water when it gets to a certain level.

"As each floor was finished we moved in, beginning with the seventh. When we were all settled," he continued, "we had to choose between a garage and a cafeteria. A 150-car garage beneath that three-ton aluminum fountain you see dripping in the rain out there in our big court, was the result!"

Modern equipment and time-saving devices testify to the Department's interest in usefulness as

*(Continued to page 719)*

\*See "Uncle Sam's School for Sleuths," in the August, 1935, FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.



# Icdims

By BURTON H. LAMORE, *Department of State*

THE icdim is a hitherto unclassified (but very well known) predatory monster, so called because of its feeding cry, "I could do it myself." There is, by the way, a sub-species known as "Icadims" (I could almost do it myself), but in this discussion the word "Icdim" includes both.

Among the characteristics by which it may be readily identified is the disproportionately small size of the brain comparable to that of an earth worm. Translators are absolutely indispensable to icdims. This fact may be summed up by the expression, "No translators, no icdims," but the converse of this proposition is not true. In fact, translators would be immeasurably stronger, happier, and healthier without the icdims.

There are several traits in common between icdims and vampires. Both feed on human blood, but the icdim ingests only the blood of translators. There are some marked differences, however. The vampire sleeps during the day, which is precisely the time when the icdim is most active. The vampire's bite is likely to prove fatal in a short time, while the icdim's bite merely saps the vitality of its victim and shortens his life. The first symptom of the icdim's bite is a prodigious and very annoying swelling of the head, strangely enough, not of the translator's, but of the icdim's head.

## SPECIES AND VARIETIES

### *The hermit icdim.*

The hermit icdim practices something akin to voodooism. It is well known that, in order to exercise his malignant influence, the voodoo doctor or priest must have in his possession something that has formed a part of his victim's body or has been in close contact with it, such as strands of hair, nail parings, combs, etc.

Likewise, the hermit icdim must have in his possession some of the translator's work. This enables him to summon the translator at will to his lair. Once within reach, the icdim falls upon the translator with his dreadful cry, and does not loosen his hold until the victim totters out, faint from loss of blood.

### *The ambulatory icdim.*

Unlike the hermit icdim, the ambulatory victim goes in search of his prey, fastens himself on the translator's throat, and gorges himself (or her-

self) with blood. That is why he gives the translator a pain in the neck. Being always taken by surprise and therefore unprepared for defense, translators fear the ambulatory icdim even more than the hermit icdim. The ambulatory icdim has a slight variation of the customary feeding cry, i. e. "I could do it myself in a jiffy." Strictly speaking, they should be called "icdimiajs," but we will not draw the line so closely, unless it is around the monster's neck.

### *The migratory icdim.*

So called because it is connected with supposedly temporary agencies and comes from a distance. Most icdims of this variety come from New York to which it is devoutly hoped they will soon return. It is noted for its great ferocity and self-assurance, the latter being due to the almost complete absence of a brain. Its habits are much the same as those of the ambulatory icdim only more so. In other words, its characteristics are like everything coming from New York, greatly exaggerated. It even has the ability to stun its victim over the phone by adding the mystic words, "And make it snappy."

A magnificent specimen of the migratory icdim is on exhibition at the translator's headquarters. It measures seven feet from stem to stern, the head being smaller than that of a chicken. Just how it was ambushed and killed will never be known.

From the foregoing, it might appear that the translator is completely at the mercy of the icdim, but such is not the case. The former has at his disposal a simple and very effective means of deflating his oppressor. If, immediately after the icdim approaches him with its customary cry, "I could do it myself," the translator replies sharply, "Then, why don't you," the effect is like that of a crucifix on a vampire. He will turn ashen gray, shrivel to about one-third his normal size, incontinently turn tail and flee.

At this point the question arises as to why, when so simple a form of exorcism is available, the translator tolerates the attacks of the icdim. The answer is not easy, but it must be borne in mind that the appearance of a blood swollen icdim is so terrifying to a translator, that he sometimes lacks the presence of mind to recall the magic formula.







It may also be asked why translators who have not memorized this formula do not simply shoot the icdimms on sight, and have done with them. We must remember, however, that silver bullets are not always available and that the law, in this respect, is somewhat backward, as there are still legal provisions in effect which interfere with the translator's freedom of action in the matter. There is reason to suppose, however, that remedial legislation on this point is in course of preparation, and that some day there will be an icdimless world in which translators will thrive as they have never thriven before.

**TRUTHFUL FISHERMAN**

TO THE EDITOR:

You kindly asked me for an account of my winning of a prize locally for catching a BIG fish, as reported in the local papers (ordinary, not Extra, edition). Here is the fish story, in the form of a synopsis.

Third prize was taken in a contest held by a local fishing-goods store, for catching a five-pound rock fish in the Severn River in Maryland.

The fish was caught by trolling (a sport equal to that of looking for that circular instruction you once saw) from a small rowboat manned by the Brandt family. Crew nearly lost overboard in excitement.

Boat immediately headed for home with one of the family sitting on the fish to keep it from jumping overboard. Fish entirely out of breath when boat reached shore. Crew nearly so.

Fish placed on exhibition over week-end at country store. Entire neighborhood aroused by catch. Meetings held during which old residents referred to their oft-repeated statements that there were fish in that river and resolutions passed to go fishing in the morning, provided the sun was well up, the water calm, the rod and tackle could be found, the fish were biting and there was nothing else to do.

Fish brought to Washington and entered in the contest. Priced for mounting. Price \$18. Fish for dinner, instead.

GEORGE L. BRANDT.

P. S. First and second prize-winners caught nine-pound rock fish in other waters near Washington. The great difference in size between the first and second-prize winning fish and the third prize-winning fish was mainly due to the fact that only three fish were entered in the contest.

G. L. B.

**PICTORIAL SERVICE REGISTER**

The publication is contemplated, possibly in the early part of 1936, of a complete pictorial register of the American Foreign Service, as a supplement to one of the regular issues of the JOURNAL.

The present plans cover a supplement containing photographs of the officer personnel of the Foreign Service and its establishments abroad. It would include the photographs of the President, the Secretary of State, the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, the chiefs of the various Divisions of the Department, all Ambassadors and Ministers, all Foreign Service Officers (Career) and all non-career officers, as well as pictures of every Embassy, Legation, and consular office.

Although the initial estimates indicate that the cost of production of a pictorial register would be several thousand dollars, the JOURNAL staff is now working on a plan whereby it is hoped to be able to furnish every officer in the American Foreign Service with a copy gratis. A part of this plan calls for the cooperation of each officer to the extent of donating his photograph and each post donating a picture of its building.

The JOURNAL requests, therefore, that every officer and every office in the Foreign Service forward as soon as possible pictures prepared according to the following specifications:

*Photographs (Officers).* To be of recent date, of uniform size, two inches wide and three inches long, covering head and shoulders, and preferably with glossy finish for publication purposes. Two of the leading photographers in Washington have indicated that if an officer has his photograph on file with them they will, at his request and upon receipt of \$2.00 from him forward to the JOURNAL a photograph 2 inches by 3 inches in dimension, for publication purposes. Many officers may find this a convenient procedure to follow. Each photo should have the pertinent officer's name printed lightly in pencil on the reverse side.

*Pictures (Buildings).* Pictures of exteriors of embassies, missions and consular offices preferably should be about 3 inches by 5 inches, with glossy finish. They should be clearly but lightly labelled on the reverse side in pencil. Brief descriptions should accompany the pictures of buildings to include appropriate information such as the part occupied by the Foreign Service, whether occupied by more than one branch of the Foreign Service or other United States Government Service, whether government owned, and whether used for residence. If a good picture is not already available it is believed that through the cooperation of, and with a small expense to, the officers at the post a satisfactory picture may be obtained.

All correspondence regarding the SUPPLEMENT should be addressed to C. Paul Fletcher, Treasurer of the JOURNAL, who will edit the Supplement in cooperation with the other members of the magazine's staff.



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LOWELL C. PINKERTON
HARRY A. MCBRIDE Business Manager
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Entertainment Committee: JOHN FARR SIMMONS, Chairman, JULIUS C. HOLMES and DAVID MCK. KFY

PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION

Prizes in the essay competition were awarded on November 14, 1935, as follows:

1. The Utility of a Trained and Permanent Foreign Service:

First Prize: George V. Allen, Vice Consul, Patras, Greece. \$1,500.00.

Second Prize: G. Howland Shaw, Counselor of Embassy, Istanbul, Turkey. \$1,000.00.

Third Prize: Leo D. Sturgeon, Foreign Service Officer, Class 6, Department of State, Washington (now at Manchester). \$350.00.

2. The Causes and Effects of Government Control of Foreign Exchange:

First Prize: James W. Gantenbein, Third Secretary of Legation, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. \$1,500.00.

Second Prize: Wm. Ware Adams, Vice Consul, Berlin, Germany. \$1,000.00.

Third Prize: Homer Brett, Consul, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. \$350.00.

Announcement of the competition, open only to Foreign Service Officers on active duty, including those officers promoted to the rank of Ambassador and Minister and on active duty, was made on February 2, 1935. Prior to July 1, 1935, the closing date, 37 essays were received by the judges on the first of the subjects mentioned above and 30 on the subject of foreign exchange.

The awards were paid from funds made available to the Honorable Robert Woods Bliss, formerly Ambassador to Argentina.

All of the essays were read and graded by each member of the Committee of Judges:

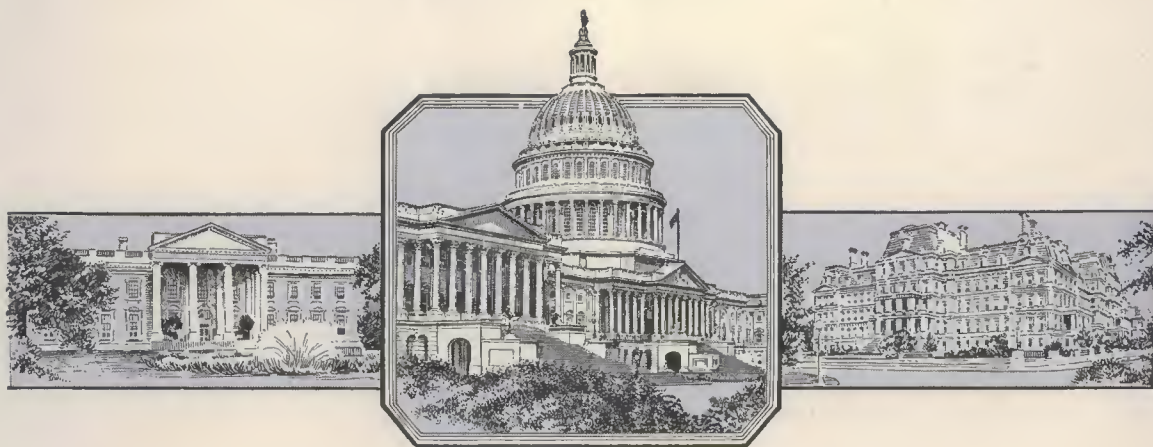
- The Honorable Newton D. Baker
The Honorable Robert Woods Bliss
The Honorable William Y. Elliott
The Honorable Irwin Laughlin
The Honorable William Phillips

It is understood to have been the consensus of opinion of the Judges that the experiment offered in this competition was worth undertaking. It is understood further that the initiator of the contest and the Judges hope that it may be repeated at some future time.

The JOURNAL offers to the initiator of the contest, who contributed the awards, and to the Judges its thanks for their participation in this undertaking in the interest of the American Foreign Service. To the successful contestants, the JOURNAL offers congratulations.

Plans are being made for the publication of several of the foreign exchange essays in early issues of the JOURNAL. Efforts are being made also to complete arrangements for the publication of several of the essays on the Foreign Service.





## Notes From the Department

The Secretary, during the last month, has made a series of announcements both in his press conferences and in his public statements which serve as a useful guide to the policy of this Administration in the conduct of its foreign relations. On October 28, at his press conference, he said that since the beginning of the Ethiopian-Italian controversy he had stated repeatedly that this Government is pursuing its own initiative and its own separate independent course without collaboration and without any agreements with other governments or agencies abroad. On October 30, again at his press conference, the Secretary reiterated the fact that this Department is continuing to give the most diligent and earnest attention to all phases of the situation as it relates to the Ethiopian-Italian controversy. He said that he reiterated and desired to call special attention to the definite implication and the effect of the policy of this Government to discourage dealings with the two belligerent nations as set forth in the President's public statement of October 5 and his own statement of October 10 warning American citizens not to trade with the belligerents except at their own risk. He added that the policy of the Government as thus defined rests primarily upon the recent Neutrality Act designed to keep the nation out of war and upon the further purpose not to aid in protracting the war. He said: "It is my opinion that our citizens will not be disposed to insist upon transactions to derive war profits at the expense of human lives and human misery. In this connection, I again repeat that an early peace with the restoration of normal business and normal business profits is far sounder and far preferable to temporary and risky war profits."

In a radio address on November 6 entitled "Our Foreign Policy With Respect to Neutrality," delivered for him by Undersecretary William Phillips, the Secretary said in part:

"Because of the generally unsettled world conditions, and the existence of hostilities between two powers with which we are on terms of friendship, the only phase of our 'foreign policy' uppermost in the minds of our people today is that of neutrality. \* \* \*

"Since the days of Grotius, neutrality has passed through several stages of evolution. No nation has done more toward its development than has the United States. In 1794 Congress passed our first neutrality act, temporary in character, covering a variety of subjects. In 1818 permanent legislation on these subjects was passed. This legislation formed the basis of the British act of a similar character of 1819, known as the British Foreign Enlistment Act. Other legislation has been passed by Congress from time to time, including that enacted during the World War—I refer particularly to the act of June 15, 1917—and that enacted as recently as the last session of Congress—the Joint Resolution approved August 31, 1935. This last mentioned Resolution, intended to supplement prior legislation, is designed primarily to keep the United States out of foreign wars. \* \* \*

"Any discussion of the avoidance of war, or of the observance of neutrality in the event of war, would be wholly incomplete if too much stress were laid on the part played in the one or the other by the shipment, or the embargoing of the shipment, of arms, ammunition, and implements of war. The shipment of arms is not the only way and, in fact, is not the principal way by which



our commerce with foreign nations may lead to serious international difficulties. To assume that by placing an embargo on arms we are making ourselves secure from dangers of conflict with belligerent countries is to close our eyes to manifold dangers in other directions. The imposition of an arms embargo is not a complete panacea and we cannot assume that when provision has been made to stop the shipment of arms, which as absolute contraband have always been regarded as subject to seizure by a belligerent, we may complacently sit back with the feeling that we are secure from all danger. Attempts by a belligerent to exercise jurisdiction on the high seas over trade with its enemy, or with other neutral countries on the theory that the latter are supplying the enemy, may give rise to difficulties no less serious than those resulting from the exportation of arms and implements of war. So also transactions of any kind between American nationals and a belligerent may conceivably lead to difficulties of one kind or another between the nationals and that belligerent. Efforts of this Government to extend protection to these nationals might lead to difficulties between the United States and the belligerent. It was with these thoughts in mind that the President issued his timely warning that citizens of the United States who engage in transactions of any character with either belligerent would do so at their own risk.

"\* \* \* I conceive it to be our duty and in the interest of our country and of humanity, not only to remain aloof from dispute and conflicts with which we have no direct concern, but also to use our influence in any appropriate way to bring about the peaceful settlement of international differences. Our own interest and our duty as a great power forbid that we shall sit idly by and watch the development of hostilities with a feeling of self-sufficiency and complacency when by the use of our influence, short of becoming involved in the dispute itself, we might prevent or lessen the scourge of war. In short, our policy as a member of the community of nations should be twofold—first to avoid being brought into a war and second, to promote as far as possible the interests of international peace and good will. A virile policy, tempered with prudent caution is necessary if we are to retain the respect of other nations, and at the same time hold our position of influence for peace and international stability in the family of nations.

"In summary, while our primary aims should be to avoid involvement in other people's difficulties and hence to lessen our chances of being drawn into a war, we should, on appropriate occasions and within reasonable bounds, use our in-

fluence toward the prevention of war and the miseries that attend and follow in its wake. For after all, if peace obtains problems regarding neutrality will not arise."

Since the last issue of the Journal, the Secretary and Mrs. Hull spent a short vacation at Pinehurst, North Carolina. The Secretary returned to meet the Prime Minister of Canada with whom he held a number of conversations resulting in the announcement by the President on November 11 that an agreement had been reached regarding the pending trade agreement with Canada.

Assistant Secretary Sayre made an address before the Chicago World Trade Conference at Chicago on October 23. In this speech Mr. Sayre said, among other things:

"It must be obvious to all that broadly speaking no nation can continue indefinitely to buy more than it can pay for either with the proceeds from sales of goods or services or from its foreign investments. True it can fill the gap for a short time from its gold stocks or by borrowing abroad; but ultimately its gold stocks will be consumed and its credit reduced to a point where further continued excesses of purchases over sales will be impossible. The broad fact remains that a nation's purchases are inescapably limited by its sales. Unless the people of a nation can sell, they have neither purchasing power nor foreign exchange to pay for the goods they would like to buy.

"\* \* \* A nation's long-term credits or indebtedness will have its effect on its international balance sheet, and this effect may call for considerable excesses of imports or of exports for an extended period of time. Whether a country's foreign trade should show an excess of imports or of exports and the approximate amount of the excess should be governed in the long run by the state of the nation's long-term indebtedness or credits. International accounts must be in balance. Unless there is reason for still further indebtedness a debtor nation should, generally speaking, show a continuing excess of exports and a creditor nation an excess of imports. \* \* \*

"To bring our international accounts into proper balance, if we are to avoid necessitating further gold shipments from Europe or increased European indebtedness, either the United States must reduce its credit items or increase its debit items. The two outstanding credit items apart from capital movements are exports and returns from foreign investments. Neither of these can we afford to reduce.

"The vital dependence of American agriculture





and industry upon foreign markets makes it impossible to cut still further our already shrunken exports. To do so would spell far-reaching dislocations in our national life, increased unemployment and widespread suffering. Indeed, we must do more than maintain, we must increase very substantially—our present volume of exports. The American people, I trust, will not be content to allow their exports to remain permanently at last year's figure of approximately two billion dollars, when for the five years of 1925-29 we enjoyed exports of approximately five billion dollars a year. Increased exports spell domestic prosperity.

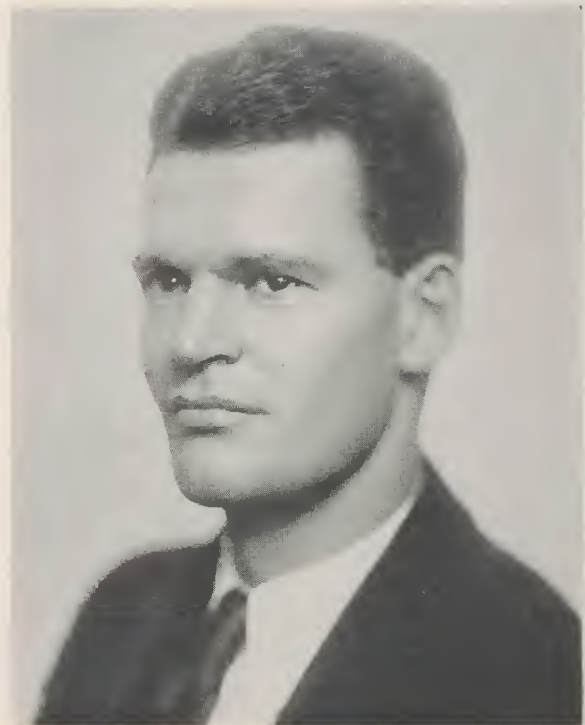
"Neither will the American people rest content with the present reduced income from their long-term foreign investments, many of which are at present paying a diminished or no return. \* \* \*

"The soundest, if not indeed the only sound way of keeping our current accounts in balance, lies through a substantial and healthy increase of imports. In many directions, the United States can afford to increase its import trade to its own profit. A substantial portion of our import trade is non-competitive, and the area of non-competitive commodities can be enlarged. A balanced increase of both imports and exports offers the only practicable and safe pathway along which our country can proceed if it would avoid contributing to further economic and financial dislocations which can bring our economic structures down upon us like a house of cards.

"It is precisely in this direction that the latest figures published by the Department of Commerce indicate we are moving. \* \* \*

"I can readily appreciate the fundamental objection which at once arises in the minds of many American producers with the mention of increased imports. \* \* \* This rests upon the mistaken assumption that every dollar's worth of imports displaces in American markets a corresponding amount of American goods to the injury of American labor and of American producers. \* \* \*

"This assumption runs exactly contrary to the actual figures. Increases of imports have not in fact resulted in decreased domestic employment; neither have decreases in imports resulted in increased domestic employment. The outstanding refutation of the false assumption is our own country's experience during the past ten years. In the latter part of the 1920's we were prosperous beyond our dreams. Wages rose to their highest level; unemployment was at a minimum. Yet during this decade our imports were steadily mounting until in 1929 their value reached the enormous figure of 44 hundred million dollars. Between 1929 and 1932 the value of our annual



Harris & Ewing

LAURENCE DUGGAN

**NEW CHIEF OF LA**

Mr. Laurence Duggan, Assistant Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs, has been designated Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs of the Department of State. He assumed the duties of his new office on October 24, 1935.

imports dropped from 44 hundred million dollars to 13 hundred million,—to less than a third of their former value. At the same time our unemployment figures soared to unprecedented heights. The staggering decrease in imports went hand in hand with, not increased employment of American workers, but staggering unemployment. Since 1932 our imports have begun slowly to rise. This rise in imports has been accompanied by a general rise in American employment. \* \* \*

"The latest figures indicate that at last America is finding it possible to balance her international accounts in a way which will promote and not retard general economic recovery. We cannot reasonably expect a lasting recovery and a stable prosperity in the United States until the forces of economic recovery gain a world wide ascendancy. Indications give promise that unless war again wrecks our efforts and our hopes we are appreciably moving in this direction."



## News from the Field

### ROTTERDAM

Two active members of the Share-the-Wealth movement made an official call at the Consulate at Rotterdam on the 27th of September at or about midnight. They ripped open the back of the safe and abstracted the cash box, which they took into another room and rifled of cash. They were considerate enough not to take any checks or money orders, which would have been of no use to them, but the loss of which would have been very inconvenient to the Consulate. They were careful to use rubber gloves so as to leave no finger prints.

This precaution, however, did not totally defeat the Rotterdam police. When they were informed, about 3 A. M., that a suspicious person had been seen leaving the Consulate they proceeded immediately to the abode of a certain wealth sharer and found in his room 150 guilders and \$41, as well as two old pairs of eyeglasses and a microscope belonging to Consul Brett, the possession of which he could not explain. Unfortunately, he apparently had a companion in the enterprise who took approximately half of the loot and has not yet been apprehended. The total loss, therefore, stands at \$116, which is bad, but like most things, "It might have been worse," as blank passports and fee-stamps, which were in the same safe, were not disturbed.

H. B.

### CHINA NOTES

A number of friends of the American Minister and Mrs. Johnson visited them at their home in Peiping at various periods during the summer. Among them were Judge Milton J. Helmick, who held a session of the United States Court for China from July 1-9, and Mrs. P. R. Josselyn and three children, en route to Peitaho for the summer, where Consul General Josselyn joined her later.

Mr. Lawrence Salisbury was host to Mrs. Cabot Coville, Miss Carol Grosvenor, Miss E. Foote, and Consul Harry Stevens in the course of the summer.

Other visitors to Peiping were Vice Consul Andrew W. Edson, Third Secretary and Mrs. George D. Andrews, Consul and Mrs. George D. LaMont, Vice Consul Walter P. McConaughty, Vice Consul John C. Pool, Consul General Joseph W. Balentine, and Mrs. Ida Florence Helmick. Mrs. Helmick intended to prolong her stay into the autumn before returning to resume residence with her son, Judge Milton J. Helmick, in Shanghai.

Consul Gordon L. Burke passed through Shanghai late in September en route to his post at Foochow. Mrs. Burke and daughter remained in the United States for the Christmas season.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Julius Wadsworth vacationed in Japan, as did Consul General and Mrs. Monnet B. Davis. Consul and Mrs. Clark Vyse spent part of September in Kuling.

R. P. B.

### BELFAST

The U. S. S. *Monaghan*, destroyer, Commander R. R. Thompson commanding, visited Belfast October 4-8, as the first port of call after crossing the Atlantic from Boston on a "shakedown" cruise. Officers and crew received a very cordial welcome from the people of Northern Ireland, who showed them much hospitality. The fact that the vessel is named after a naval hero of Irish extraction was commented upon locally.

Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine, New York, visited Belfast on October 10. He stated that a weekly passenger and freight shipping service from Belfast docks direct to New York in place of the present fortnightly service is in contemplation by the United States Lines. The two steamers at present in operation will, it is stated, soon be supplemented by a third.





**BRISBANE**

Consul and Mrs. Albert M. Doyle, Sydney, New South Wales, spent two days' leave in Brisbane renewing old friendships. They were entertained at dinner by Consul and Mrs. A. R. Preston prior to attending a dance given at the Royal Queensland Golf Club for the visiting British Women's Golf Team. Consuls Doyle and Preston availed themselves of the opportunity of continuing a golfing feud commenced on a Sydney links last year, and the score is now even. As a combination, however, they had a 3 and 2 win over their Australian opponents.

Vice Consul Bernard C. Connelly, Melbourne, was in port one day en route to the United States on leave of absence.

A. R. P.

**SCANDINAVIA**

On September 22nd last North Winship gave a stag-dinner in Copenhagen in celebration of his twenty-fifth anniversary in the Foreign Service, having taken charge of his first post as Consul at Tahiti on September 22, 1910.

Twenty-six colleagues and representatives of leading American interests were present, Addison E. Southard acting as toastmaster.

Cables from the Secretary of State and the Minister to Denmark, now on vacation, were read and a number of short informal speeches of congratulation made.

The menu, which is given herewith, was a chronicle of the eight posts held by Winship, and each course was served in the manner typical of the different countries:

**Menu**

SEPTEMBER 22, 1910. SEPTEMBER 22, 1935.

- CONSULAR COCKTAILS, TAHITI
- POTAGE OWEN SOUND
- HOMARD ST. PETERSBOURG
- FILET DE BOEUF A LA MILANAISE
- BOMBAY DUCK
- SALADE DE FIUME
- PYRAMIDES DE CAIRE
- GATEAUX RAMLEH
- CORBILLE DE FRUITS A LA COPENHAGUE
- CAFE CONSEILLER
- 
- KRUG BRUT 1921
- MARGAUX ROYAL
- ROYAL DOM PEDRO
- LIQUEURS

**PARIS**

**AU CONSULAT DES ÉTATS-UNIS**

(Following a report that a woman was now the dictator of one of the American States.)



Petit Parisien

**"Oh! John—More Visa Applications!"**

As Edwin Plitt says in forwarding this cartoon, it's too bad the visa officers depicted don't resemble more closely Marc Severe and John Fuqua of the Paris Consulate General.

The high-light of the past three months at Oslo has been the arrival of the new Minister, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., and Mrs. Biddle, on September 2nd. It has not taken them long to get into the swing of official life. Mrs. Biddle has been exceptionally brave in venturing a bridge party for two hundred as a benefit for the American Woman's Club when most newcomers would still be getting the odd bit of furniture arranged.

The Minister and Mrs. Biddle have already "done" Bergen, where they spent three days. During their stay they were entertained by the Merchants' Association, the Engineers' Club, and Mr. Bull-Ovrevik, the President of the latter organization. Vice Consul Brigg A. Perkins, who was then in charge at Bergen, introduced the Biddles at an entertainment for the consular corps.

The Minister and Mrs. Steinhardt left Stockholm on September 22nd for a few weeks' stay in the United States and were expected back early in November. The Legation is in charge of Counselor of Legation Addison E. Southard.

Minister Ruth Bryan Owen left Copenhagen September 15th for leave in the United States. She spent part of her time while on board ship writing chapters of her new book on Denmark. Her return for Christmas is expected.

Secretary Cyril L. F. Thiel, leaving Helsingfors  
(Continued to page 729)

## A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

**POLICIES AND OPINIONS AT PARIS, 1919; WILSONIAN DIPLOMACY, THE VERSAILLES PEACE AND FRENCH PUBLIC OPINION.** By George Bernard Noble. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1935, Pp. x, 405. \$3.50.)

The author maintains that the French press (Paris and provincial) played no mean role in influencing the proceedings of the Peace Conference at Paris. He advances some interesting arguments, supported by an abundance of documentation, to prove his case. Professor Noble probably succeeds in proving it, but in doing so he leaves one with the irritating feeling that he might have brought out a little more clearly the extent to which Clemenceau controlled the press and used that control to strengthen the position of France at the Conference. All of which brings up the delightful query as to whether, in the last analysis, it was Clemenceau and not the press, except as it served to sharpen the claws of "Le Tigre," that influenced the Conference in its deliberations.

Professor Noble very wisely does not attempt to give a conclusive answer to the question but he does collect the evidence and presents it to the reader. He also stimulates the interest of the reader by touching (perhaps too lightly) on the connection between the press, the banks, the *Comite des Forges*, the munitions makers and—the press censor. Each one of the chapters or sections of the book giving the history of the more important problems before the Conference contain a discussion of what the diplomats did—or tried to do—in the way of solving them; the statement is then followed by carefully selected comments from the French press. As the author has apparently read every newspaper and periodical that was published in France in 1919 and as he has had access to the relevant official documents in the Hoover War Library, the discussion contains few statements of fact that can be questioned. It may be added that the manner in which Professor Noble has digested the vast amount of newspaper material is remarkable not only because of the extent of the work involved, but also because of his ability to reduce the results of that work to brief selections and concise statements.

In reading over the selections and comments from the French papers one is struck by the fact

that they show either an inability or an unwillingness to comprehend the great ideal involved in the internationalism of Woodrow Wilson. The constant theme of the press is the sufferings of France and the French people and the compensation which should be awarded because of the sufferings in question. Such an attitude may have been justified; certainly it was natural. The great war President, however, saw things with a different vision. Woodrow Wilson was a lonely man in Paris.

C. W.

**JOHN JAY: DEFENDER OF LIBERTY.** By Frank Monaghan. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, New York and Indianapolis. 1935. \$4.00.)

In the spring elections of 1800 the Republicans captured the New York legislature. Since New York would be the deciding state, and since the legislature would choose New York's presidential electors, Jefferson's election seemed assured. But Hamilton, dismayed at the prospect of having "an atheist in Religion and a fanatic in politics" at the helm of state, saw a way out—a way to steal the election. He would have the old Federalist legislature judiciously redistrict the state and provide for the popular election of presidential electors so that New York would choose five or six Federalist electors, instead of a solid block of Republicans, and so keep John Adams in the presidency. The only objection to this plan was that it was dishonest. And the governor of New York, who was an honest man, rejected the plan, thus ensuring the election of his political foe, Thomas Jefferson.

The governor of New York in 1800 was John Jay, one of the finest and most impeccable figures among the founding fathers. Frank Monaghan's excellent biography of Jay teems with examples, like the story of the New York elections of 1800, of Jay's shining virtues, integrity and strength of character. Monaghan admits that Jay, while a student at Columbia, apparently found no difficulty in obeying the many curious college regulations against such offenses as drunkenness, "Lying, Theft, Swearing, Cursing, or any other scandalous immorality." He describes Governor George Clinton's bibulous dinners, the prevalence of gambling at pharaoh and dice, the cock fighting, and other "scandalous and heaven-provoking improprieties"





of old New York, only to show that John Jay was made of finer stuff. As indeed he was. His character was almost beyond reproach—a factor that has no doubt discouraged many a modern biographer. Monaghan, however, has persisted, and has given us what is one of the finest biographies of the decade.

In spite of his resolution to show that “the juice of life ran strong” in Jay’s veins, the author has had to paint that gentlemen as the austere, dignified, Puritanical figure that he actually was. Yet he does show that Jay was not the stuffed shirt so pathetically depicted in the biography of the Chief Justice written by his devoted son William and he does much to restore the lost prestige of a really eminent figure who, as he points out, was often ranked by contemporaries with Washington and Hamilton as “one of the three granite pillars of America’s political greatness.”

The book is scholarly; it is based upon an appallingly exhaustive study of original documents, including the great Iselin Collection of Jay papers, and upon other papers that have never before been used by any biographer of the first Chief Justice who was not a member of the Jay family; it is accurate and informative. Yet it is exceptionally good reading—sprightly, frothy (in the better sense of the word), and full of anecdote. Monaghan has a sense of the dramatic and he writes with spirit. His book is far and away the best life of Jay that has been written and will, in all probability, long remain the definitive biography of the first Acting Secretary of State and the first Chief Justice.

It is perhaps unfortunate that Monaghan is so thoroughly imbued with the sanctity of Federalism. Yet Jay was always vigorously Federalist in his political creed and it is fitting that his biographer should be sympathetic. Jay was occasionally even more nationalistic than the great prophet of the Federalists himself. Hamilton, for instance, had assured his countrymen that the Constitution would not allow an individual to sue a state in the Supreme Court. Yet in *Chisholm v. Georgia*, perhaps Jay’s most famous case while he was Chief Justice. Jay gave it as his opinion that Article III of the Constitution conferred on his court jurisdiction in all cases between a state and citizens of another state. Jay was undoubtedly correct and Hamilton wrong. Jay again showed strong tendencies towards nationalism when, on circuit in Rhode Island in 1792, he delivered a momentous opinion declaring a state law invalid as contrary to the Constitution. In view of Mr. Monaghan’s statement that Jay’s ideas on nationalism and centralized government were somewhat stronger than

John Marshall’s, it is interesting to speculate what the history of the Supreme Court might have been had Jay allowed President Adams to reappoint him, instead of Marshall, to the Court in 1800. Although Jay was probably Marshall’s equal in ability, and his superior in legal learning, he lacked Marshall’s aggressiveness and rabid partisanship, and it is very doubtful whether the court would have had the same colorful history in the early nineteenth century under Jay that it did have under Marshall.

Monaghan feels that Jay as a diplomat was almost above criticism. In negotiating his treaty of 1794 with Great Britain he secured the minimum demands of the Federalist leaders, principally Hamilton, who knew that peace at almost any price was essential to the maintenance of their system. That he did not secure more was due in part to the “amazing indiscretion” of Hamilton himself in exposing the American position to the British Minister at Philadelphia. His mission to Spain during the latter months of the Revolution was, of course, a fruitless one, but his failure was due to Spanish policy and not to diplomatic ineptitude. At least he maintained the dignity of his position in the face of Florida Blanca’s neglect, as when he curtly refused that gentleman’s invitation to his table on the ground that it was addressed to him as a private person and not as minister of the United States. Possibly Jay stood on his dignity too much at times as he did a few months later in Paris in refusing to negotiate with Oswald so long as Oswald’s commission referred to the American states as colonies. Vergennes very aptly pointed out to Mr. Jay that the King of France did not refuse to treat with George III even though the latter styled himself King of France.

Monaghan clearly believes Jay to have been largely responsible for the successful peace negotiations of 1782. John Adams he dismisses with the statement that as an American agent in France he was worse than useless. Franklin, the other commissioner, was “good natured and friendly” but too inclined to see the French point of view. It was Jay who insisted that the envoys disregard the letter of their instructions, “rely on God and ourselves,” and proceed with the negotiations independently of the French. “If those instructions conflict with the fundamental honor and dignity of America, I would break them,” Jay is reported to have told Franklin, and his decision was accepted by the commissioners. Perhaps Jay was in fact what John Adams generously called him, “the Washington of the negotiation.”

E. WILDER SPAULDING.



## Foreign Service Changes

The following changes occurred in the Foreign Service between October 15, 1935, and November 15, 1935:

Alvin E. Bandy of Tennessee, Clerk in the American Embassy at Peiping, China, appointed American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China. He will continue to serve at Peiping.

George H. Barringer, formerly American Vice Consul at Dublin, Irish Free State, who retired from the Service on February 28, 1934, died at the Mt. Alto Hospital, Washington, D. C., on October 22, 1935.

M. Williams Blake of Columbus, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, assigned Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

V. Harwood Blocker, Jr., of Hondo, Texas, American Vice Consul at Casablanca, Morocco, temporarily at Belize, British Honduras, appointed Vice Consul at Martinique.

Lawrence P. Briggs of Manton, Mich., American Consul at Bahia, Brazil, now in the United States, retired from the Foreign Service on October 31, 1935, after thirty years' service.

Joseph F. Burt of Fairfield, Illinois, assigned to the Department of State but now serving temporarily at Montreal, Canada, assigned as American Consul at Ottawa, Canada.

Alfred D. Cameron of Seattle, Wash., American Consul at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, assigned Consul at London, England.

Reed Paige Clark of Londonderry, N. H., American Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, assigned Consul at Vienna, Austria.

John Corrigan of Atlanta, Ga., American Consul at Venice, Italy, assigned Consul at Durban, Union of South Africa.

Lawrence F. Cotie of Boston, Mass., American Vice Consul at Martinique, appointed Vice Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

Thomas D. Davis of McAlester, Oklahoma, American Consul at Bergen, Norway, assigned as American Consul at Valencia, Spain.

Maurice P. Dunlap of St. Paul, Minnesota,

American Consul at Dundee, Scotland, assigned as American Consul at Bergen, Norway.

F. Russell Engdahl of Spokane, Washington, American Vice Consul at Calcutta, India, assigned as American Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

William S. Farrell of Miller Place, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Beirut, Syria, assigned Language Officer at that post.

Frederic C. Fornes of Buffalo, New York, American Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil, assigned as American Consul at Dundee, Scotland.

Robert Jakes, 3d, of Nashville, Tennessee, a clerk in the American Consulate at Yarmouth, Canada, appointed American Vice Consul at that place.

John D. Johnson of Highgate, Vermont, American Consul at Hamilton, Ontario, assigned American Consul at Madrid, Spain.

George F. Kennan of Milwaukee, Wisc., Second Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria, assigned Second Secretary of Embassy at Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Davis B. Levis of Illinois, American Vice Consul at Paris, France, will retire on November 30, 1935.

Robert B. Macatee of Front Royal, Va., American Consul at London, England, assigned Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Ferdinand L. Mayer of Indianapolis, Ind., Counselor of Legation at Bern, Switzerland, designated Counselor of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

Leslie Gordon Mayer of Los Angeles, California, American Vice Consul at Tripoli, Libya, assigned as American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

Don Paul Medalie of Illinois, American Vice Consul at Saigon, French Indo-China, now in the United States, appointed Vice Consul at Edmonton, Canada.

Carl D. Meinhardt of Brockport, New York, American Consul at Shanghai, China, will retire from the Foreign Service April 30, 1936.

Hugh S. Miller of Chicago, Ill., American Consul at Durban, Union of South Africa, assigned Consul at Johannesburg.







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William B. Murray of Davenport, Iowa, American Vice Consul at Habana, appointed Vice Consul at Veracruz, Mexico.

Edwin Schoenrich of Baltimore, Maryland, American Consul at Ottawa, Canada, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Albert W. Scott of Kansas City, Mo., American Consul at Belfast, Ireland, now in the United States, assigned Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine.

Francis R. Stewart of New York City, Consul at Vienna, Austria, assigned Consul at Venice, Italy.

Jay Walker of Washington, D. C., whose previous assignment as American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been cancelled, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Tripoli, Libya.

John Campbell White of Baltimore, Md., Counselor of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, assigned Consul General at Calcutta, India.

The following Foreign Service Officers now stationed at Riga, Latvia, are assigned in dual capacity at that post:

A. Dana Hodgdon of Leonardtown, Md., American Consul, designated Second Secretary of Legation.

William M. Gwynn of Los Angeles, Calif., Second Secretary of Legation, assigned American Consul.

William L. Peck of Washington, Conn., American Consul, designated Second Secretary of Legation.

George M. Abbott of Cleveland, Ohio, Third Secretary of Legation, assigned American Consul.

Edward Page, Jr., of West Newton, Mass., Third Secretary of Legation, assigned American Vice Consul.

The following Foreign Service Officers, recently appointed, have been assigned for duty at the posts indicated:

E. Tomlin Bailey of Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Southampton, England.

Russell W. Benton of Buffalo, New York, American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

Roswell C. Beverstock of Los Angeles, California, American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico.

M. Williams Blake of Columbus, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

William F. Busser of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

Richard W. Byrd of Norfolk, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada.

David K. Caldwell of Washington, D. C., Language Officer in the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

(Continued to page 713)





## AMBASSADOR CHOATE

(Continued from page 675)

banquet given by the American Society in London and saw not only Americans in front of him but a great array of Englishmen as well he leaned forward and asked incredulously: "Can this be the Fourth of July? Is *this* the spirit of 1776?"

There were stories about the ladies too. When on one occasion he had noticed them in the gallery he said that he now understood what the Psalmist meant when he wrote that God made man a little lower than the angels, and on another that he preferred to lift his eyes to the galleries from whence came his strength. And surely the most charming of all compliments was the one he paid to his wife when, asked whom he would like to be if he wasn't himself, he replied instantly, "Mrs. Choate's second husband." In the Embassy too he was always full of fun, calling most of his secretaries "Judge" and giving us many evidences of his legal background.

The important Addresses that he made to the distinguished groups in England are well known, but he was perhaps at his best when he made extempore speeches at working men's clubs, sailors' institutes and other gathering places of the lesser men. He was so honest and sincere and direct, nothing polite or ladylike or stereotyped about what he said, and one had the feeling that he saw through all the shams and facades into the real human being, and had an intense sympathy for him. And this, lit up with flashing gleams of his biting wit, made him loved as one might love a fine opponent, not as one loves a remote saint in a stained glass window. It was not only the British Government and the aristocracy who knew and enjoyed him. The great mass of the English people as well, the common people, whom he could twist round his finger, adored him. Most Ambassadors are visitors, distinguished visitors, who make speeches so carefully edited to please everybody that they actually thrill no one. But Mr. Choate spoke as man to man, and his swift humor, and the liberties he took—liberties that only an understanding friend could take—made him a real Ambassador accredited not only to the government but to the whole English nation.

I only heard him make a speech once and that was when he gave the prizes at Battersea Polytechnic, a school near London which offers courses in every known subject, both day and evening courses. Most of the students were of the struggling ambitious middle class, pathetically trying to scale the ladder of success against almost in-



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superable odds. The "Polly" was everything to them and they firmly believed that what they got there would fit them to almost any position. Mr. Phillips drove down to Battersea with Mr. Choate, and on the way they looked over the catalogue, which was probably about all the preparation that Mr. Choate made. I was among the audience, even more excited than they were, with the vast hall filled to capacity and the American flag well in evidence. Probably there were other speeches, though I have no memory of them, but at last Mr. Choate stepped forward, smiled, and, after the usual applause, began in his vibrant stimulating way, his thick grey hair waving and his fingers caressing his watch chain, to talk to them with that sympathetic understanding so characteristic of him. He knew what they were trying to do. He looked at their earnest faces, and he saw in them the epitome of the struggle for light, and with his broad experience and his knowledge he talked, playing with them as he must have played with many audiences and in many courts of law. He was one of them, one with them. He was no stranger looking on. He knew them. He talked on education. He could have compared national systems and been specific but this time his theme was broader. He had to make a place for this group, to include them as members of the broad educational scheme, and then to point out some of the resultant responsibilities of the educated man, and he did it superbly. And then, after a short interpolation about some of the actual courses offered at the Polytechnic he brought every one of the audience to their feet by saying, slowly, impressively, "Why, I don't call this a Polytechnic. I call it the Battersea University." There was a perfect furor of applause, many people jumped to their feet with excitement, and the boy next to me gave a quick sob.

At the end everyone stood while the organ played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the people began to move from the platform and to leave the seats below. But Mr. Choate stood where he was, waiting, and flurried enquiries elicited the fact that he was waiting for the National Anthem, omitted by some stupid oversight, so the organist was hurried back and the audience returned and the whole place rang with "God Save the King." But even when Mr. Choate finally tore himself away from the handshakings and the shouts and got into his car his audience would not give him up. Dozens of them ran along beside the car for a long distance waving their hats and cheering, and there was a sweetness in the feeling which he had created that did more for Anglo-American friendship than the noblest statement set in the

noblest language on the most official of occasions. This was a triumph of personality, a million times more effective than the written word, and the best sort of diplomacy. I never knew another Ambassador who had such a perfect understanding of the English folk and folk-ways, though others may have had compensating gifts.

Those were quiet years of dignified living. Mr. Choate was no luxurious man. He lived simply but adequately for his great position, and did what he wanted to do without much thought of what other people might demand of an Ambassador. How many times have I watched him and Mr. Phillips eating their lunch in the dairy next door! Mr. Choate liked eating there because, as he put it, it was clean, the food was good, there were plenty of pretty girls to look at, and whatever he ate he couldn't spend a shilling. The two would sit opposite each other at a tiny table set in the passage that led to the large dining room at the back, jostled by waitresses and passing customers, but apparently quite content. Many times too I saw them walking down Victoria Street together, Mr. Choate either talking or deep in thought, and Mr. Phillips, young, tall, with his light step and thoughtful blue eyes beside him touchingly affectionate in his every motion towards his chief.

After lunch Mr. Choate would sometimes fall asleep at his desk, and put his foot by accident on the bell underneath and it would ring and ring until someone was bold enough either to wake him up and ask him to remove his foot or to move it while he slept. But they didn't like him to sleep, for it is not good for an old man to dream his life away, so they usually woke him up and he would then go on with his work refreshed, with no diminution of his interest or zest, but with a joke about the earnest souls who wouldn't let him have his forty winks after lunch, as other animals had.

Talkative visitors did not get much chance to spread themselves. He would listen patiently for a certain length of time, and then suddenly, perhaps actually in the middle of one of their most impressive sentences, he would rise to his feet and holding out his hand say with a smile, "So glad to have seen you" and before the startled caller could collect his wits he would be on his way out.

A parcel came one day that had an ominous rattle. Frank brought it in to the room where Mr. Choate was dictating, holding it at arm's length and rather pale in the gills. "Your Excellency, this may be a bomb. Hadn't you better leave while I open it?" "Nonsense, open it, and we will all go to Heaven together," so we stood



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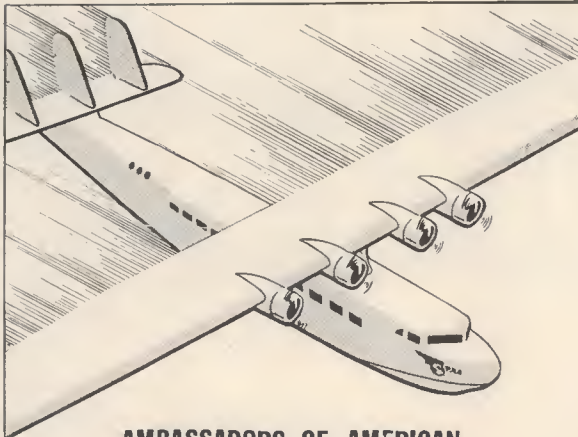
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round while the fatal box was most daintily unwrapped. And all it contained was a replica of Plymouth Rock which some admirer had sent for his desk.

The time came that Mr. Choate was to leave the Embassy and return to America. I typed his last Addresses, the one given before the Bench and Bar of England, and his Farewell, delivered at the Dinner given to him by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House. I also made little cards of the headings for him to hold in his hand. The writing of his Farewell Address was very hard for me, and as I wrote it was difficult to keep the tears out of my eyes:

"I have been asked a thousand times in the last three months, 'Why do you go? Are you sorry to leave England? Are you really glad to go home?'" Well, in truth my mind and heart are torn asunder by conflicting emotions. In the first place, on the one hand, I will tell you a great secret. I am really suffering from home-sickness. Not that I love England less, but that I love America more, and what Englishman will quarrel with me for that? There is no place like home, be it ever so homely. . . . My friends on this side of the water are multiplying every day in numbers and increasing in the ardor of their affections. I am sorry to say that the great host of my friends on the other side are as rapidly diminishing and dwindling away. 'Part of the host have crossed the flood, and part are crossing now,' and I have a great yearning to be with the waning number. . . .

"I have gone to and fro among the English people, coming in close contact with them, studying them at near range for the purpose of discovering the distinctions and differences, if any, that exist between us. I have endeavored to make them better acquainted with my own country, its history, its institutions, its great names, for the purpose of showing them that really the difference between an Englishman and an American is only skin deep, that under different historical forms we pursue with equal success the same great objects of liberty, of justice, of the public welfare, and that our interests are so inextricably interwoven that we would not, if we could, and could not, if we would, escape the necessity of an abiding and perpetual friendship. I have no doubt now, and can have no doubt, about the permanence of peace which now exists between us. War between these two great nations would be an inexplicable impossibility."

And so he went away, and the Embassy world changed as it always changes with the coming of a new Ambassador. And everybody missed him more and more, though we liked the new Ambassador too. And then the next Christmas came a little gift to me with a note from Mrs. Choate asking me please to write to Mr. Choate sometimes and tell him the news, and so I joyfully wrote him from time to time telling him the gossip and the little things that I knew would interest him. And the years passed, during which we only saw him once, on his way to The Hague as American delegate to the Second Hague Conference.

Then came the World War. I lunched with





him and Mrs. Choate in New York early in 1915, and was telling them some of the Embassy changes due to war conditions. "Instead of only me there are about twenty girls there now" I said. He smiled at me and then over at Mrs. Choate. "Caroline, we must go back. I feel as though I had missed something." We talked mostly of the war, of course, and I could see that he was looking at the struggle with his wise old eyes and trying to visualize an England which was so different to the peaceful one he knew.

My last glimpse of him, just after America had declared war on Germany in April, 1917, was when he drove up Fifth Avenue beside Mr. Arthur Balfour the day that the British Mission arrived in the United States to discuss war co-operation. Mr. Balfour was his usual urbane self, though earlier in the drive up Broadway, where he had been welcomed with an overwhelming expression of friendliness, his eyes had been blinded with tears. Mr. Choate too stared out of the carriage, smiling his inscrutable smile, that smile that concealed so much. I wondered what his thoughts must be, this old, old man of 85, mentally as alert as he had ever been, but almost at the end of a life of usefulness, great honor and of great international prestige. He must surely have been conscious, as he rode through the cheering crowds, of a deep sense of fulfilment that the work which he and his predecessors and his successors had done in England to heal the breach of 1776 and bring the two countries together was being so triumphantly vindicated, and have perhaps breathed a prayer that out of the tangled skins of war and horror and death might come a new day in which, united "in the bonds of peace and in righteousness of life," they could build a better world together.

So while Mr. Balfour was still in the United States, in the very midst of the great preparations for America's participation with the Allies in the World War, Mr. Choate passed away on the 14th of May, a great man, and a great patriot, gone forward to whatever may lie beyond the veil, serene, satisfied.

#### MOST STATES REPRESENTED

The October promotion and appointment list included Foreign Service Officers from forty-three States and the District of Columbia.

#### HORYDCZAK PHOTOGRAPHS

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# Our Methods of Giving Effect to International Laws and Treaties

By THE HONORABLE FRED K. NIELSEN  
*Former Solicitor, Department of State*

(Conclusion)

## METHODS OF GIVING EFFECT TO TREATIES

I shall further undertake to make a few observations regarding our methods of enforcing treaties in the United States, although the subject is one that can be treated but inadequately in a meagre discussion.

I will return to Ohio for an interesting precedent. In 1879 President Hayes vetoed an Act of Congress requiring him to give notice to the Government of China of the abrogation of Articles 5 and 6 of the so-called Burlingame Treaty, concluded July 28, 1868. These Articles related to emigration and immigration.

President Hayes declared that "the power of making new treaties or of modifying existing treaties is not lodged by the Constitution in Congress but in the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." This treaty did not provide for a partial abrogation on notice of either party. The same situation exists generally with respect to similar treaties. Elimination of certain stipulations can therefore be effected only by negotiation. The House of Representatives has no part in the negotiation of treaties under our system, and Congress could therefore not force the President to negotiate or to commit an act violative of the treaty and therefore violative of international law. This was in effect the ingenious, and I think sound, reasoning employed by President Hayes with respect to our domestic machinery in relation to international arrangements. Nevertheless, by the so-called Seamen's Act of March 4, 1915, and the so-called Merchant Marine Act of June 5, 1920, Congress adopted the procedure followed in 1879. As is well known, it has also passed Acts directly contravening treaties.

The situation which arises in the United States when Congress passes and the Executive approves an Act resulting in the violation of a treaty, has now been made reasonably clear by judicial decisions, in spite of confusing language occasionally employed in some opinions to explain such decisions. There has been too much use of terms of domestic law in dealing with questions that are governed by international law. The "proper rule of law"—if I may use that term a little loosely—the proper and the only rule of law, which, in my

opinion, governs questions pertaining to the legal effect of a treaty is the rule of international law that asserts the sanctity of a treaty and condemns its violation.

By the Constitution, the courts have said, a treaty and a Federal statute are placed on the same footing, and if the two are inconsistent, the one last in date will control. If the country with which the treaty is made is dissatisfied with the action of the legislative department in causing a violation of the treaty, it may present its case to the Executive Department of the Government and take such other measures, including a resort to war, as it may deem to be essential to the protection of its interests.<sup>7</sup> The treaty cannot be enforced as municipal law of the land—to use another somewhat loose expression—but the international obligations remain.

Our domestic machinery for vindicating through the Judiciary rights secured by treaty stipulations may perhaps be explained in simpler and more accurate language this way: State statutes are not part of the supreme law of the land under the Constitution. They will be declared void when they contravene stipulations of treaties. But when the Legislative Department of the Federal Government, acting with reference to some subject within any of its delegated powers, such as matters pertaining to customs or immigration, contravenes a treaty, the courts will not interfere. I do not quarrel with the ultimate conclusion, but I do think that it is useful to take exception to some expressions that have been employed in reaching it. It has been said that a statute in derogation of a treaty "abrogates" the treaty, or "modifies" or "amends" it. It is difficult to see that a treaty is abrogated or amended, when its obligations as determined by the proper rule of law remain. It has also been said that a "repeal" or an "implied repeal" results. A statute may be repealed in express terms by another statute, and we may have statutory repeals by implication. But I find it difficult to follow the reasoning, speaking again purely in terms of domestic law, to the effect that under our domestic machinery of legislating in a constitutional manner we have either an express or implied "repeal" of treaties by statutes, even though we do have contraventions.

<sup>7</sup> *Head Money Cases*, 112 U. S. 580; *Whitney v. Robertson*, 124 U. S. 190.





I think it might better be said that under our domestic system a treaty may be modified or abrogated in accordance with its terms or by another treaty, and in no other way.

Whatever may have been said in the past, it seems to be clear that the Supreme Court has not always given practical application to the statement underlying some of its decisions to the effect that a treaty and a statute under the Constitution "are placed on the same footing." The court undoubtedly is committed to the legal proposition that by a treaty the Federal Government can accomplish what it is not competent to deal with by legislation. In the interesting case of *Missouri v. Holland*,<sup>8</sup> Mr. Justice Holmes, speaking for the court, observed that the so-called Migratory Bird Treaty, not being in derogation of the Constitution, legislation to carry it into effect must be valid.

I have indicated the results arrived at by the Supreme Court in a number of decisions. There can be no harm in suggesting another possible, seemingly not violent, way of reasoning: The Constitution and Federal statutes made pursuant thereto, and treaties, are the supreme law of the land. The courts will vindicate rights of a person under a statute as against acts of officials of the Government depriving him of such rights, while the statute stands, unrepealed or unmodified by the constitutional method of doing so, which is by another legislative enactment. They will vindicate substantive rights under a treaty, until the treaty has been modified or terminated by the constitutional method, which is in accordance with its terms or by another treaty and not by a statute. However, there are other nations in which the legal situation is the same as with us.<sup>9</sup> A simple remedy for avoiding unfortunate difficulties such as have often occurred is by better cooperation between Congress and the Department of State. The success of such cooperation necessitates, on the one hand, solicitude on the part of Congress in seeking advice, and, on the other hand, understanding and care on the part of officials of the Department of State. In the past there has been fault on both.

Occasionally there has been discussion of what has been termed "unconstitutional treaties." In connection with this subject loose expressions are probably due also to the exclusive employment of terms of domestic law and a failure to take account of what I have termed "the proper law" pertaining to international obligations. Those obligations of course would subsist, even if treaty-making authorities should misconstrue and exceed the extent of their power under our law. The Supreme Court

8. 252 U. S. 416.

9. See *Annual Digest of Public International Law*, McNair and Lauterpacht, Years 1925-1926, p. 346.



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has never found a case in which they have done so. However, it is obviously a matter of serious concern to officials that, from the standpoint of the domestic law of the United States, there are limitations in making treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It seems to be clear that, if substantive rights under a treaty, authorizing something forbidden by the Constitution, should be invoked in judicial proceedings, the courts would not sustain such rights.

The Supreme Court of the United States has often discussed the extent of the treaty power conferred on the Federal Government. The court has never found that the power has been exercised in any case to accomplish, in the language of Mr. Justice Field in *Geofroy v. Riggs*,<sup>10</sup> what the Constitution forbids, or a change in the character of the Government or in that of one of the States."

This declaration in the opinion of the Court in that case, defining broadly unauthorized use of the treaty-making power, is general, but is very useful. It does not in detail define the vast field of subjects embraced within the treaty-making power, as it can be properly exercised by the Executive and the Senate under the domestic law of the United States. But it seems to indicate broadly and comprehensively what is excluded from the treaty-making power, namely what the Constitution forbids, and, a change in the character of the Federal Government or of the government of one of the States.

In addition to such simple, and perhaps crude illustrations as those relating to a change in government, one perhaps a little less obvious might be suggested, such as provisions of a treaty conferring on aliens the right to hold public office in the States of the Union. As an illustration of authorizing something which the Constitution in literal terms once forbade one might suppose a treaty giving foreign ships the right to bring intoxicating liquors into the American harbors, in spite of the fact that such importation was forbidden by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. In the opinion of the Court in *Missouri v. Holland*, there is a very broad definition of the treaty-making power in general terms.

The Supreme Court has said that the framers of the Constitution had in mind treaties of the character in use, when the Constitution was formulated; that is a natural conclusion. But obviously the treaty-making power is not limited to such treaties as has been made up to 1789. Among such treaties were not found any with respect to limitation of naval armament; the protection of fur seals in the waters of the Pacific Ocean; the regulation of aerial navigation and aerial warfare. Many other

varieties of later days could, of course, be mentioned.

Except with respect to subjects expressly or impliedly excluded by the Constitution, the Executive and the Senate can make treaties relating to all those matters with respect to which nations may deem it to be proper to contract. There is evidently nothing in the Constitution to hamper the United States as a sovereign nation from negotiating freely with other nations in accordance with the principle of equality of States. Our Federal Government is a government of delegated powers, but each Department acts with plenary authority with regard to subjects delegated to it. The scope of the treaty-making power vested in Federal authority is not prescribed or limited by explicit rules and principles of local law, but must be defined in the light of international law and practice.

When complaints have been made to the appropriate authorities of our Government with respect to infringement of treaties, or acts that might result in contraventions, it has generally been necessary to advise that remedies with respect to the violation of substantive rights guaranteed by treaty provisions should be sought in our courts. A great number of decisions involving the interpretation of treaties has been rendered by Federal courts and by State courts. These decisions have generally revealed care and a scrupulous sense of fairness. I think that very seldom, if ever, has a foreign government found a final decision objectionable.

But at times foreign representatives have been impatient with this procedure in the courts. There has been a feeling that a powerful and wise Secretary of State, or someone acting in the capacity of a Minister of Justice, should be able to prescribe proper rules of conduct for both Federal and State officials, judicial and administrative, and for legislative authorities. One can appreciate the difficulties they have in mind. For example, if a State legislature enacts a poll tax law which discriminates against aliens, in violation of treaty stipulations, it is a long and expensive journey to the supreme tribunal at Washington for the vindication of rights which, from a material standpoint, are not very great—at least not as regards the exactions from a single alien. In some cases it has been possible for the Department of State, when informed in due time, to make suggestions to the governor of a state to lay the Department's views before members of the legislature, or to veto a bill that has been passed. Representatives of the Department of Justice, at the request of the Department of State, have occasionally obtained permission from Federal courts to intervene in proceeding to present views with respect to the construction of treaty pro-

10. 132 U. S. 258.





visions.<sup>11</sup> Authorities of the Federal Government have been permitted to intervene for such purposes in the proceedings of a State court.<sup>12</sup>

It may be that use could be made of proceedings of injunction by Federal authority to prevent the operation of State statutes which might be considered to contravene treaties, or that, in any event, Federal legislation could be enacted to authorize such proceedings. But I do not think that there is much prospect for the enactment of such measures. The practical remedy for avoiding international difficulties lies in a better understanding of legal principles and in a spirit of useful cooperation between the State and the Federal authorities.

The interpretation and application of treaties pertain to both administrative and judicial authorities. And there may be occasions when something more than a passive attitude of giving advice as to recourse to judicial remedies may be expected from administrative authorities vested with the conduct of a government's foreign relation. As I have indicated to some extent, occasionally judicial remedies are not available.

#### APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW BY INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS

International law has no sanction, such as is enforced through the marshal, the sheriff, and

sometimes the army and the fleet. Nations alone can be called to account for infractions, and on their honor we must rely to guarantee the maintenance of the law. However, in a sense, it may be said that the decisions of international tribunals are sanction back of the law of nations; the only legal sanction. They do purport to give redress for wrongdoing. Cases submitted to arbitration in any form, for the most part, involve important questions. There are preliminary questions with respect to nationality, which is the justification in international law for the intervention of a government of a country to protect persons and property in another country; questions of admiralty law involving issues as to responsibility for faulty navigation of public vessels; questions of military law related to complaints against the acts of soldiers; questions of contract law in litigation based on complaints of breaches of contractual obligations by governmental authorities; questions relating to titles to real property when improper deprivation of such property is alleged; questions of criminal law when charges are made with respect to improper trials of aliens, or failure adequately to prosecute persons who have injured aliens; a great variety of ques-

11. *Sullivan et al. v. Kidd*, 254 U. S. 433; *Cheung Sum Shu et al. v. Nagle*, 268 U. S. 36.

12. *Petersen et al. v. State of Iowa*, 245 U. S. 170.

## To You - - Who Travel Far



A Queensland Gopher

**YOU**, as a Foreign Service Officer, may have an unusual story to tell of adventurous journeys in foreign lands or of observations of their everyday life, that would fascinate your countrymen at home.

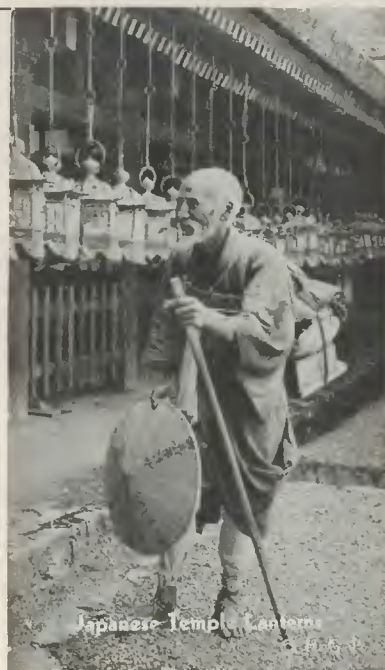
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tions of domestic law, adjective and substantive, in cases involving charges of denials of justice, as the term is understood in international law, applicable to complaints against judicial proceedings. These illustrations could be continued at great length. Finally, of course, ultimately controlling rules or principles of international law or provisions of treaties are determinative of international responsibility. Property interests in international litigation are very often great. Precedents are almost invariably important. From the standpoint both of international relations and of private rights, it is important beyond possibility of over-statement that the proceedings of international tribunals should be guided by the highest standards of efficiency, dignity and honor that characterize the deliberations of the most respected domestic high court. Some proceedings have given reality to that concept; some have made a mockery of it.

Nations have undertaken to abolish war, when, in explicit language, they have declared in some bilateral treaties "there shall be perpetual amity" or "there shall be a perfect, firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship" between the contracting parties. They abolished what has been called private warfare, when without uncertainty of meaning they declared in a multilateral treaty, concluded in 1856 "Privateering is, and remains abolished." They may undertake, in another multilateral treaty, to renounce war "as an instrument of national policy." I find it difficult to conceive that the phenomenon of war, present throughout recorded history, can be abolished by affixing signatures to a sentence or two, without action or thought with respect to a corresponding, adequate development of those processes of civilization which substitute judicial determination for force in domestic law as well as in international law. In 1929, the present Chief Justice of the United States was a delegate to a Pan-American conference to frame an arbitration treaty. During the course of some remarks he said: "It is quite obvious that it is not sufficient to renounce war, unless we are ready to have recourse to the processes of peace."

We have no part as a Government in the activities of the Permanent Court of International Justice. We are a party to the international treaty which made provision for the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. That so-called Court has not been very active for some time or indeed at any time. It was an interesting landmark, and it has rendered valuable services. Our Government has finely evidenced its desire to assist in the judicial determination of international controversies on a high plane by designating on the American panel, in most instances, men of the highest standing on the bench and at the bar. We rely on the tem-

porary tribunals set up from time to time through bilateral agreements. In connection with their activities American lawyers have occasionally rendered excellent service as counsel and in judicial activities. Such tribunals have wide jurisdiction and great powers as courts of first and last resort, so to speak, vested with final, unappealable determination of important issues of law and fact. In this field of arbitration there has been deplorable retrogression in recent years—unconscionable delays, indifference, neglect, at times pitiable lack of qualifications of counsel and of those engaged in judicial activities, and even far more serious evils. Authorities of our own Government have been greatly at fault with respect to such conditions. In a report to the American Bar Association made about a year and a half ago, considerable mention was made of the arbitration of a single case. Nothing was said concerning the pendency of thousands of cases, some very old, arrangements for whose judicial determination were stipulated ten years ago. These courts are temporary judiciaries under laws of our land. I bespeak the interest of members of the bar in this subject. Denunciation of acts of indifference or ignorance or deliberate wrongdoing which result in prostituting the high purposes of the law might stimulate remedial effects.

#### APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Our most important agency for the application and maintenance of the law of nations is our Department of State. It is the Department charged with the conduct of diplomacy, and diplomacy failing, with arrangements for judicial determination of international difficulties. \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

I hazard the broad declaration that no accomplishment could be of more importance to our Government than a properly organized and equipped Department of State. Steps in the right direction are a rational and practical foundation on which to labor for the proper protection of American interests abroad, for the upholding of American honor, and for the promotion of peace among nations. Such an institution will deal with the problems before it in the light of a clear concept that they are to be resolved in accordance with a just application of that law, the purposes of which are the avoidance of sanguinary conflicts and the establishment and vindication of rights among nations, great and small, by peaceful methods, conformably to rules and principles of law; rights which often inure directly to the benefits of nationals. And in giving reality to that concept officials will be guided by the standards of John Marshall at Paris in 1797.





## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 702)

Glion Curtis, Jr., of Webster Groves, Missouri, American Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary.

Perry Ellis of Riverside, California, American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

James Espy of Cincinnati, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Mexico City.

Andrew B. Foster of Haverford, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

Richard D. Gatewood of New York City, American Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

Albert R. Goodman of Peekskill, New York, American Vice Consul at Santiago, Cuba.

Norris S. Haselton of West Orange, New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico.

Beppo R. Johansen of Clearwater, Florida, Language Officer in the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

U. Alexis Johnson of Glendale, California, Language Officer in the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Charles Todd Lee of Rutland, Vermont, American Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Douglas MacArthur, 2d, of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Vancouver, Canada.

Elbert G. Mathews of Oakland, California, American Vice Consul at Vancouver, Canada.

Robert B. Memminger of Charleston, South Carolina, American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada.

Charles S. Millet of Richmond, New Hampshire, Language Officer in the American Embassy at Peiping, China.

John Ordway of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., of Rye, New York, American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

Edward E. Rice of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Language Officer in the American Embassy at Peiping, China.

W. Garland Richardson of Richmond, Virginia, Language Officer in the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Max W. Schmidt of Bettendorf, Iowa, Language Officer in the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Carl W. Strom of Decorah, Iowa, American Vice Consul at Vancouver, Canada.

E. Paul Tenney of Seattle, Washington, American Vice Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

S. Roger Tyler, Jr., of Huntington, West Virginia, American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada.

Louis Woodruff Wallner, Jr., of New York City, American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

T. Eliot Weil of Pleasantville, New York, American Vice Consul at Marseille, France.

Ivan B. White of Salem, Oregon, American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

William E. Yuni of Hoquiam, Washington, Language Officer in the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

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## BIRTHS

A daughter was born November 1, 1935, in London to Mr. and Mrs. William W. Butterworth.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Holmes on October 22, 1935, a daughter, Elsie Jane.

A son, Michael Carrington Hudson, was born May 13, 1935, to Mr. and Mrs. Joel C. Hudson.

Born to Vice Consul and Mrs. William F. Cavanaugh, at Philadelphia, Pa., on October 3, 1935, a son, William Annesley Cavanaugh.

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## MARRIAGES

Jaeckel—Ross. Married at Victoria, B. C., on September 14, 1935, Consul General Theodore Jaeckel and Mrs. Halford Ross.

Goldsborough—Cottman. Married at Peiping, China, on September 25, 1935, Mr. Brice W. Goldsborough and Miss Mary Clare Cottman. Mr. Goldsborough is clerk in the American Embassy at Peiping.

McGinnis—Brunner. Vice Consul Edgar L. McGinnis, Jr., and Miss Mary Cathleen Brunner were married on September 18, 1935.

Blocker—Silliman. Married at San Salvador on October 6, 1935, Vice Consul V. Harwood Blocker and Miss Hazel Agnes Silliman.

Meadows—Ehmann. Married in London, England, on October 22, 1935, Morris R. Meadows and Miss Lee Ehmann. Mr. Meadows is clerk in the Embassy at Berlin.

Williams—O'Brien. Married in Shanghai, China, on September 14, 1935, Samuel Edward Williams and Miss Marie Patricia O'Brien. Mr. Williams is clerk in the Embassy at Peiping.

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## IN MEMORIAM

George H. Barringer, formerly American Vice Consul at Belfast, Campbellton, St. John's, Quebec, Yarmouth and Dublin, died in the Veterans' Hospital, Mt. Alto, Washington, D. C., October 22, 1935, after a lingering illness which had caused his retirement from the Service early in 1934. Sincere sympathy is extended to Mrs. Barringer and their three children.



## AIR NAVIGATION WEEK

(Continued from page 680)

*"The first telegraph message flashed over a wire was sent from Washington to Baltimore on May 24 1844 by Samuel F B Morse Stp The text of the message was quote What hath God wrought unquote stp Today we send greetings to you as a distinguished guest and a welcome neighbor over a Bureau of Air Commerce Radio teletypewriter circuit between these same two cities."*

The radio teletypewriter is a concrete example of social and economic progress by a people interested in social and economic progress by the only means by which it can be achieved—"greater knowledge."

On Monday evening the delegates attended a dinner given in their honor at the Mayflower Hotel by Colonel Robert G. Elbert, Chairman of the Air Commerce Planning Committee. This Committee is composed of business men who devote their time without compensation to planning with governmental officials the trend which government must take in an effort to be helpful to aviation.

Tuesday morning was given over to an inspection of the Aircraft Building of the Smithsonian Institution followed by another visit to the Pan American Union to hear an address by James H. Doolittle, an aviator known to all the Americas.

Following a luncheon given by Colonel Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, a visit was paid to the United States Weather Bureau, where Dr. Willis R. Gregg, Director, gave minute information on the methods followed by the Bureau in gathering and disseminating meteorological information.

The Committee on Arrangements for Air Navigation Week gave a dinner at the Shoreham Hotel at 8 that night. This Committee consisted of representatives of all governmental agencies interested in aeronautics, as well as a representative of each segment of the industry.

On Wednesday morning, the delegates made an inspection of experimental aircraft at the Naval Air Station, and were then flown in Navy Douglas transports to Langley Field, Virginia. The General Headquarters Air Force gave a demonstration of Army equipment. After luncheon, given by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the

Langley Field Laboratories described in the July, 1935, issue of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL were inspected.

A dinner at 8 by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce completed an interesting three days in Washington during which the Government's participation in commercial aviation was thoroughly covered.

Thursday morning Navy Transports carried the party to Glenn L. Martin Flying Field, Baltimore, Maryland, for an inspection of the China Clipper,

### DELEGATES TO AIR NAVIGATION WEEK

- Argentina: Señor Don Francisco Mendes Goncalvez, Director of Civil Aeronautics;
- Bolivia: Señor Don Juan R. Rivero T., Chief of Railways and Air Transport;
- Brazil: Senhor Dr. César S. Grillo, Director of Civil Aeronautics;
- Canada: Mr. J. A. Wilson, Controller of Civil Aviation;
- Chile: Comandante Horacio Olivares, Director of Aeronautics;
- Costa Rica: His Excellency Raul Gurdíán, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
- Cuba: Señor Don Agustín Parlá, Chief Airport Inspector;
- Dominican Republic: Major A. Félix Miranda, Corps of Aides of the National Army;
- El Salvador: Captain Juan Ramón Munés, Chief of the Army Air Corps, also Chief, Civil Aviation Department;
- Haiti: Engineer Charles Féquière, Public Works Service;
- Mexico: Lieutenant Colonel Luis Farrel Cubillas, Assistant Chief, Aeronautics Department of the Ministry of War;
- Peru: Commander Federico Recavarren, Director of Aviation;
- Uruguay: Señor Don Luis Felipe Marques, Provisional Director of Civil Aviation.





# PEGASUS FLIES AGAIN



*How the Winged Horse of Ancient Greece  
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So swift that his speed was matched only by that of the imagination—so powerful that no deed of man or the gods was beyond him, Pegasus stood alone, unexampled and unrivalled, in the mythology of the ancient Greeks.

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thence to Philadelphia, where, after a luncheon by the Air Defense League, a visit was paid to various points of interest in Philadelphia, followed by demonstration of radio communications at the R. C. A. Hangar at the Camden, New Jersey, Airport. Shortly before taking off for New York, Jim Ray gave a demonstration of standing still in an autogiro. Another example of social and economic progress possible when one's mind is free to think.

Arriving at New York's Floyd Bennett Airport, we were met by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia and other city officials.

That night social progress was made possible by Pan American Airways at a dinner given by President Juan T. Trippe at the Union Club.

Friday, after a luncheon given at the Advertising Club by Mayor LaGuardia, the guests were flown from the 31st Street ramp in amphibian planes to Roosevelt Field, where the progress of the industry was viewed in the form of airplanes of all types.

Following a dinner in the Director's Rooms of the Radio Corporation of America given by General James C. Harbord, we proceeded to Floyd Bennett Airport, where a T. W. A. Airliner transported us on an all night flight over the New York-Chicago Airway. Ear phones were provided each guest which permitted learning firsthand of the communications aid provided by the Bureau of Air Commerce as well as that provided privately by the air lines themselves. Each guest was given a half hour in the cockpit with the pilot to see the rotating lights, the lighted intermediate fields, as well as the automatic operation of a giant airliner by means of a robot pilot.

Following a luncheon at the Union League Club by Mayor Kelly, the entire party witnessed a foot-

ball game between Chicago and Purdue Universities.

Such of the party as did not proceed immediately toward their homes were returned by air to New York City.

That each delegate was convinced of the value of such meetings is evidenced by the fact that without exception expression was given to a desire to perpetuate these helpful meetings at least once each year through some organization either formal or informal.

A study is now being made to determine the most logical means to do this.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR AIR NAVIGATION WEEK

- The Honorable J. E. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Eugene L. Vidal, Director of Air Commerce, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. David L. Behncke, President, Air Line Pilots' Association, 3145 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.
- The Honorable Harlee Branch, Second Assistant Postmaster General, in charge of air mail, Washington, D. C.
- Captain L. T. Chalker, Chief, Aviation Division, U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Paul Goldsborough, President, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Willis R. Gregg, Chief, U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Norman B. Haley, Director, Bureau of Air Mail, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.
- Rear Admiral E. J. King, Chief, Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
- Dr. George W. Lewis, Director of Research, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
- Senator W. C. McAdoo, President, National Aeronautic Association, Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Thomas A. Morgan, President, Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Richard Southgate, Chief, Division of Protocol and Conferences, Department of State, Washington, D. C.
- Brigadier General Oscar Westover, Acting Chief of Army Air Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.
- Colonel Samuel P. Wetherill, President, Air Defense League, 310 Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Penna.





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WHAT'S NEW IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 689)

well as beauty. A legal library here contains 75,000 volumes for the use of their own lawyers and in cooperation with other Departments. Here, too, is the world's most elaborate messenger-saving conveyor system. By compressed air, bulky files may be shot all over the building within 58 seconds, through passageways leading to a central

where Uncle Sam, after talking about it for 125 years, has at last got around to providing a permanent depository for the country's important records.

In this still unfinished storehouse (the end of the Triangle, at least till the proposed Apex structure is started) every precaution is being taken



PART OF THE MASSIVE ALUMINUM ENTRANCE, TWENTY-FIVE FEET HIGH, WHICH STANDS AT THE PORTALS OF THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



AN ENTRANCE TO THE CONNECTING WING BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Photos by Horyuzen

distribution station and thence to floor units. "This," said our guide, "is how we regulate heat." He removed a small cap at one end of his glorified radiator and turned a dial. Then he adjusted a similar device on the other end. "This little gadget," he added, "keeps us as cool as we like it in summer."

THE NATION'S BIOGRAPHY

Nowhere is exact regulation of air condition more important than in the Archives Building,

against the enemies of paper, from fire and water to light and insects. Air-conditioning throughout the building will be in effect 24 hours a day, not only moderating temperatures but purifying air to an extraordinary degree. Every document applying for admittance must pass a hoard of health. Fumigated, cleaned, and mended by a delicate process adding centuries to life, many valuable papers long neglected in miserable quarters will learn what it means to have attention and luxury.



Photo by Horydeczak

A GRACEFUL  
SPAN OF THE  
NEW ARLING-  
TON MEMO-  
RIAL BRIDGE

expanding its accommodations has arisen, requiring some of the extra space of a large inside court to have been held in reserve for the future. "Stupendous, gigantic, super-colossal production" of the Government though this structure may be, with its Corinthian columns 60 feet high, its great porticos and heroic statues, it is still not too much building for the biography it must hold.

"TURN ON THE  
HEAT, PLEASE"

"Archives is the 72nd building on our list for heat," said an engineer at the Government's Central Heating

For months, in government files, libraries, store-rooms, trained men have been collecting and sorting the mass of trivial as well as priceless material scattered through official Washington, from which to make selection of documentary evidence of American history in the making.

Just what Archives will contain, no one knows yet. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, considered our most important documents, are now in the Congressional Library, and it would take an act of Congress to transfer them. To overcome various objections to changes; to separate wheat from the chaff, with an eye not only to relative importance in the light of the past, but with due regard to the future, present almost insurmountable problems. Already the question of

Plant. "That means next winter we will warm a total gross floor area of nearly 17,000,000 square feet from this one spot."

But they don't stop all the boilers here even in summer. On a hot day in August, at its high-walled Southwest home a mile from Archives, we peered through dark glass into a giant furnace whose red leaping flames scorched our faces.

"You ought to see it in winter," they told us. "The inside of that furnace looks like a snowstorm, with white-hot flames instead of these mild red ones."

Merely for warm-weather use in heating spigot water, or for processed steam to make money, and for other activities of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, this plant manufactures and sends steam





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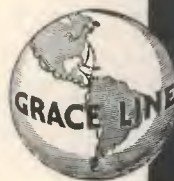
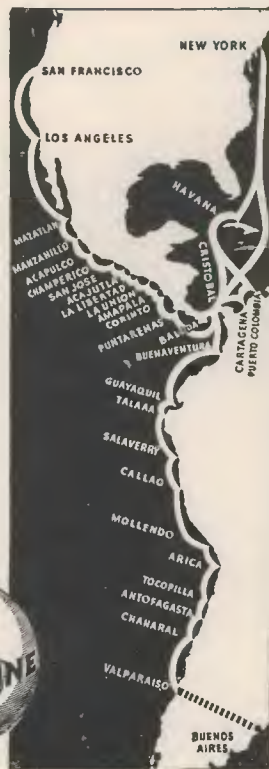
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*H. P. Somerville, Managing Director*

along miles of underground pipes throughout most of official Washington at the rate of 70,000 pounds an hour. In winter this speed is stepped up some ten times.

You can see these pipes for yourself, and walk beside them, without stooping, at from eight to 35 feet below the surface, and at temperatures which go to 168 degrees F.

"Let's look at the coal coming in," we said, after sampling heat waves of 125 degrees near the exit.

Mountains of coal are piled up in a court (they keep 13,000 tons on hand so that, in case supplies are cut off, the plant can run at least 10 days). On a conveyor belt, after being lifted by skip hoists, this black stream moves endlessly along toward its final destination in the boilers, a man watching to pick out any stray bits of trash.

But you see few men and much machinery in this building. It has a complete chemical laboratory, floors of machines, and intricate electrical equipment, while but one office suffices for administrative work.

"They say here," smiled the engineer, "that it takes one man to do the Government's heating, and the other 64 to take care of our apparatus."

## NINE ROBED MEN

Not all of the new buildings are on pipe lines of the Central Heating Plant, comprehensive as it is. The new U. S. Supreme Court structure, next to the Congressional Library receives winter warmth from Garfield Plant (which also heats other structures on Capitol Hill), and sets its own summer temperature with its own air-conditioning equipment.

Approach this monumental building on a sunny day and you are dazzled by its expanse of white Vermont marble—no less than by the scale and dignity of its architecture.

"We didn't want the Supreme Court to be dwarfed by the Capitol Group and the Library," you hear. It is the visitor who feels dwarfed, as he walks across a glittering balustrated plaza, through an entrance portico with massive Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment of giant figures. A guard slides back three tons of highly decorated bronze doors as easily as you used to open up the old-fashioned "parlor." And you are inside an entrance hall leading to the Main Hall, whose actual size cannot be as great as it seems. Proportion and simplicity are still the most satisfying of architects' devices.

Behind this hall, on the main axis of the building, is the Supreme Court Room. In nine luxurious suites, the nine famous men will at last





have a place to work in privacy. They even have "robing" and assembly rooms, connected by a "secret" panel which opens at the touch. Each Justice has his own shower. There are dining rooms for the important, and a cafeteria for the public. Rooms are also assigned to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, the Solicitor General, and one for the Bar and another for visitors.

Downstairs is a group of what seem to be telephone booths without telephones. These are where reporters will receive news releases shot down from the Supreme Court Room by a compressed-air conveyor system.

Law books already here, and planned for the building, reach astronomical figures. Yet, remembering various official collections, you hardly blink when you learn that the second floor has a law library accommodating 108,000 volumes; that the third floor expects a mere 90,000 more, while a future stack room on the fourth floor may store some 150,000 volumes.

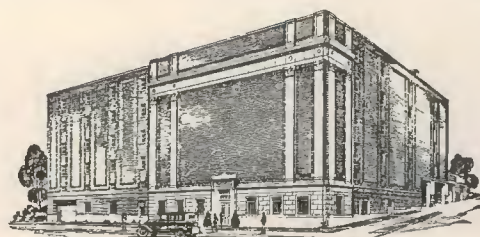
Inspired, perhaps, by the smell and sight and thought of so many books, the hardy tourist usually hurries from the Supreme Court to the opposite corner, where the Folger Shakespeare Library adds its share of interest—if not to Government Washington, at least to public Washington.

#### A LIBRARY FOR EXPERTS

It may surprise you at first that in the three years of its existence, only 165 people have used the rare manuscripts and other material in this, the world's most complete Shakespeare collection. But consider that most of these 165 spent days, even months, in the concentrated analysis of the specialist, and you realize what the Folger Library's service means to students. Not everybody knows that here are valuable works of Dryden. Pope, Ben Jonson, Bacon, Browning, even Shaw; for the founder, Henry Clay Folger, intended it to include, not merely the works of Shakespeare but a human interpretation of the Elizabethan Age, as well as a study of the influence of the poet and playwright on his predecessors, contemporaries, and successors.

And if few use the collection to its utmost, at least some 500 visitors a day come to the museum to enjoy the sight of manuscripts, relics, original paintings, figurines, and furniture—even Elizabethan musical instruments—that recall details of a vanished day.

They crowd, too, the small auditorium containing a reproduction of a typical Elizabethan theater, with outer, inner and upper stage.



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An harassed mother, clinging to two small boys and many bundles, read aloud to the children from some words painted there on bright-colored ceiling. "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players." . . . "I guess that's right," she added, half to herself, as she turned to go.

If you've still strength for sightseeing after leaving this pure-white marble temple with its Shakespeare treasures, there is more that's new in Washington. Besides "corrections and additions" to the White House, and other older Federal structures—besides new homes for private and semi-official organizations—a new Arlington Memorial Bridge spans the river down by the Lincoln Memorial, and wide Mount Vernon Highway now speeds the traveler toward George Washington's old mansion. Still another new building, within sight of the Lincoln Memorial, is headquarters for the nation's health.

The telephone rang as we sat, one day last Summer, in a new office of the Public Health Service.

"Infantile paralysis?" asked the doctor. "No, I wouldn't advise taking the child to New York to play in the streets. An average of 50 new cases a day reported there." He hung up and turned to us.

"Since the epidemic," he said, "we get 75 to 80 such calls every day." . . . But of course that's only local and incidental. The real work of the Service extends from the Canal Zone to the Canadian border, from Alaska to the Philippines, and abroad to every spot, however remote, where Uncle Sam sends representatives."

He pointed to a wall map thickly dotted with red pins. "Every pin is a consulate," he said, "responsible for mailing to Washington a routine weekly report on health conditions in that district, and for cabling immediately in case of sudden outbreak of typhus, plague, cholera or yellow fever.

"At home, telegraphed reports from health officers of 47 States keep the Public Health Service advised on current disease statistics, while weekly figures are mailed in from 570 U. S. cities. This in addition, of course, to cooperation with other general world-health agencies."

In their gleaming white, Georgia-marble building—a striking contrast to florid yellow marble of the lobby—all these facts are correlated for publication in numerous reports. And this vital work, including lectures, exhibits, distributing health pamphlets, is only one of the old and far-flung activities of the Service carried on in all our ports, in Marine hospitals, in Federal prisons, in institutions for drug addicts and lepers, and for cases of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.

#### PLAYFUL SCIENCE

Would you like to see your own voice pictured on a chart as you speak? In the National Academy of Sciences down the street from Public Health, that is only one of the scientific tricks which instructs and entertains.

While the Academy Building itself is not brand new, many of its exhibits are; and a steady stream of young and old (especially boys) find delight in pressing the buttons and turning switches that set machinery whirring and lights glowing to illustrate the habits of natural laws. Here you can see the operation of fundamental principles on which our major industries rest. There is a model of a wind tunnel like those in which airplanes are tested before flight; a practical demonstration of the carbon telephone transmitter; a radio tube in action, illustrating by varying degrees of luminosity changes in voice intensity as the visitor speaks into telephone. For the public, exhibit rooms full of intricate apparatus present fascinating details of our physical universe—from a swinging pendulum to demonstrate the rotation of the earth to the largest and smallest X-ray tubes ever attempted. But the main work of the Academy, as scientific adviser to the Government, is more important. In war or peace, the management of a nation's scientific resources is the key to its success.

Drive away from the Academy Building at closing time. Traffic is dense; Constitution Avenue is a mass of cars, eight abreast, as official Washington shuts up shop and goes home.

"Police here are broadminded," wrote a visitor last year in a book on the capital. "You can park anywhere." But don't believe it. *No Parking from 4 to 6* means what it says, we found out. Maybe that's something else that's new in Washington.

#### VISITING HOURS IN WASHINGTON'S PUBLIC BUILDINGS

For all the new buildings, regular office hours, from 9 to 4:30.

The Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice has special sightseeing trips for visitors at 10:30 and 2:30.

At the Supreme Court Building, when the Court is in session, the visiting hours are from 9 to 4:30. When the Court is not sitting, hours are from 9 to 4.

It is advisable, of course, to plan to complete a visit to a given building not later than 4:30 o'clock.





SANDS OF DEE

(Continued from page 677)

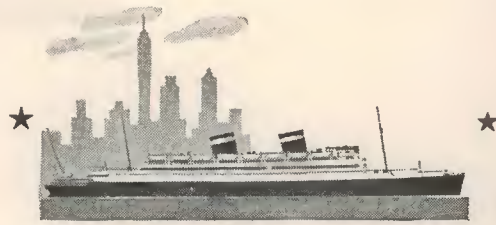
Weller's "collection of fabulous animals," those Golden Lions and White Harts and Blue Boars, knew us not. These we passed by for those modest legends in cottage windows which notified us of private hostelrys. The institution known as "Bed and Breakfast" kept us solvent and gave us, moreover, some priceless human contacts.

The woman to whom we first applied, while explaining that her own rooms were full, recommended the home of her neighbor, Miss Griffiths, who, she declared, was "spotlessly clean." Indeed, she gave us no chance to demur, for as she talked she was leading the way to the cottage of her friend, and we could only follow. During the two-minute walk she took occasion to refer once or twice more to her friend's cleanliness.

Accustomed as we were to simple accommodations, this tiny *menage*, three rooms, one above the other, in a house made from an old brewery, would hardly have been our choice; but when Miss Griffiths looked up from her ironing there was that in her flushed, eager face that told us how sorely she needed the four shillings we would give her for bed and breakfast. So we followed her up a tiny dark stairway, where mop and pail and a fresh-washed smell attested a recent scrubbing, to a really pleasant chamber with a sunny wide window.

As a prelude to our acquaintance, Miss Griffiths burst forth in praise of cleanliness, for which the neighbor had furnished the keynote. She admired it in the abstract and in the concrete; she admitted with a candor amounting to charm that she had, from earliest years, been on the best terms with this virtue. And the room gave ample proof of her passion. The counterpane was snowy, as was the light wool blanket beneath it and the sturdy twilled sheets beneath that. The steady chirp of her voice went on as Miss Griffiths whisked gleaming towels out of bureau drawers and settled the tie-backs of the crisp curtains. So well-disciplined was that room that all its appointments seemed to be saying in unison: "We are clean." One felt almost constrained to join the chorus, pull the bureau away from the wall, and say with a flourish, "See? No dust there, either." We agreed to stay one night; we stayed four nights and four days, and always, after our walks in and about the village, we gravitated to the chairs our hostess had offered us on either side of her kitchen fireplace.

She was something of a spell-binder, Miss Griffiths. Her theme, of course, was her personal history, commonplace enough in its details, but the



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tones of her voice, sometimes lilting, sometimes rich and vibrant, together with her impassioned utterance, gave her some fleeting kinship with the lesser queens of tragedy. Within the year she had lost her aged father and her epileptic brother, to whom she had devoted the strength of her youth. She spared us none of the details of their tragic deaths; the brother had fallen in one of his fits from the face of the cliff across the valley; a bad fall from some steps had hastened the death of her father, although "he had already broke his heart grieving for his boy." She numbered the blood-soaked bandages, the stitches taken by the doctor; she told of her sleepless nights devoted to nursing; of the great void left by the going of these two who had been her constant care. Rapturously she kissed a little locket picture of her father—"Father, who was always serious . . . who thought it a sin to laugh." The sheets Joe had helped her mangle the day before he fell from the cliff—these she cannot bear to look at now. A deacon of the chapel has become abhorrent to her because it was he who enticed father to go down to the village with him that icy day. Such extravagance did not seem a fault in Miss Griffiths. She must make drama, and sometimes melodrama, of course, of everything she told us.

Naturally she had had offers of marriage, and these lost nothing in the telling. One could picture the stalwart train guard pleading with her in the days when she looked the blooming girl whose enlarged photograph hung in our bed room. "He wanted me to marry him and go to London to live, but I told him 'twas no use. I couldn't leave Father and Joe." She has no regrets; but now, at fifty-four, she admits that an offer of marriage from the right man might not be disdained. One park-bench romance, begun a few weeks before, might have flowered if Miss Griffiths had not grown faint-hearted and failed her rendezvous.

She told us something of the past glories of Llangollen, these, to be sure, from an inn-keeping point of view. In the old days of universal prosperity such crowds as had come to the Valley! And how generous were the tourists who patronized the hotel where "Griffiths" was then employed. Now and then it was a gold sovereign that she found under the wash bowl. Even in those days, it seemed, she had ridden her hobby; her fine reputation for "spotlessness" had flowered there. How she hated the practice of mangling the sheets instead of washing them! "Please," she would beg the wife of mine host, "Let me have a clean pair for that nice-looking gentleman." But the woman was adamant. "Haven't got them," she would say. "Put them under the mangle;" and Griffiths did so with sorrow. The sheets of pastry,

sampled by rats overnight, were rolled up next day into respectable looking pies. "Ah-h-h!" cried Miss Griffiths, in shivering remembrance, "I could hardly look the guests in the face when I knew those things."

Of course, we asked her about "the ladies of Llangollen," that curious pair of Irish noblewomen whose ascetic existence in their charming Welsh retreat was once a nine days' wonder. We had been to see Plas Newyd, the handsome house where "the ladies," now dust for over a hundred years, had lived and died, and which the town, with just pride, preserves as a memorial to those leal hearts and true. "Oh," said Miss Griffiths, "you've been to the old maids' house. Yes, it's pretty there, but the Americans have carried off the best of the furnishings." She had no gift for parroting the sort of information found in guide books. She probably neither knew nor cared that Scott and Wordsworth had visited the ladies at Plas Newyd. Nor did she rehearse any legends of Dinas Bran. Instead she told us about her contemporary, Gussie Evans, whose history is bound up with that of the ruin.

This would belong with the hero sagas were not the lustre dimmed somewhat by Gussie's love of the "gudc red gowd." All the same it makes a good story, for Gussie is lame and the mountain is high and the season is long, from March to October; yet for forty years she has toiled up to the summit to tend the shop at the castle-ruin. "The shop" is her life, and although every spring she asks Miss Griffiths, "What shall I do this year?" she never heeds her friend's advice, "Give up the shop." She cannot resist the lure of the shillings which accumulate from her petty sales, tuppence for this and for that—a cup of tea, a chocolate bar, a look through the camera obscura. So every day she puts on her old cloak and wide black hat, takes her stout stick and starts for the mountain. With her left leg in its heavy brace, her progress is slow and uneven. We gave her an hour's handicap, but we had not gone far until we saw her toiling, toiling, not very far ahead, her gray-green cloak scarcely distinguishable from the bracken. Protective coloring for Gussie was a whim I could not resist. She needs some real protection, though, for the boy who follows behind, bringing her supplies in the saddle paniers of his tiny donkey, soon goes back again with a load of empty bottles. And Gussie stays up there with the mountain sheep and the birds, sometimes until ten o'clock at night when she plods down again with her day's earnings in her wallet. It is a lonely life when trade is dull. Recently she has had a tussle with a bounder who tried to rob her cash till. No wonder her friends





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worry about her. We found Gussie more historically minded than her friend, but the "facts" about Dinas Bran (Crow Castle) are soon told. It is certain that in the eighth century it was a powerful stronghold. The less one knows the freer the fancy to reconstruct the life of that shadowy time. Did tales of Arthur and the Round Table penetrate to that castle in wild Wales where some family was living in a savage sort of grandeur? Who were their friends, or had they only enemies? It is impossible not to plague oneself with questions while wandering through a roofless stone corridor, where mountain sheep, settled down for a nap in the shade, scuttle away at one's approach. Do they, perhaps, know the answer to these questions, they and the birds which nest in the window-slits of this skeleton castle? In a stable community like theirs the eighth century may be as yesterday.

From Llangollen, which we learned to pronounce "thlangothlin," we followed the Dee for a few miles until we came to a spot with a name yet more musical—Llantisilio. The center of interest here is a country church, a gem of Norman architecture, set half way down a hillside but commanding a view of tidy farms with small acreages of grain where men are binding sheaves by hand. Near by are Llantisilio Hall, now closed, as are so many manors, and one or two handsome country houses. To one of these, Bryntisilio, there came in the 'eighties, one Mr. Robert Browning, to visit his friends, Lady Helena and Sir Theodore Martin. In the church is a tablet recording his visit and stating that he worshiped there in the Martin pew. The Great Queen herself once visited in this home, doubtless to pleasure Sir Theodore, who was her biographer. A wealthy bookie, so they told us, now owns the place.

It seemed a novelty to find so exquisite a building as this tiny church separated by nothing but a low parapet from the domain of grazing flocks; yet in another way it seemed most fitting, for here all about us were ancient symbols of abiding peace—green pastures, running water, feeding sheep. The little sanctuary with its mouldering tombstones in the churchyard crowned all with its serenity. But as evening drew on the stillness was broken by the plaintive note of lambs that had strayed from their mothers, and presently all the air was quivering with the sound. The poignant note added one more note of beauty to the experience. Perhaps the poets are right—there is no perfect beauty without a touch of melancholy. And when travelers returning from the Welsh countryside talk in glowing terms of mountains, rivers, and castles, I shall probably ask: "And did you 'listen to de lambs, all a-crying?'"





NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 697)

for a visit in the United States and accompanied by his sister, visited in Stockholm and Copenhagen on the way.

Secretary Jefferson Patterson arrived at his new post, Oslo, early in September after a brief visit at Copenhagen.

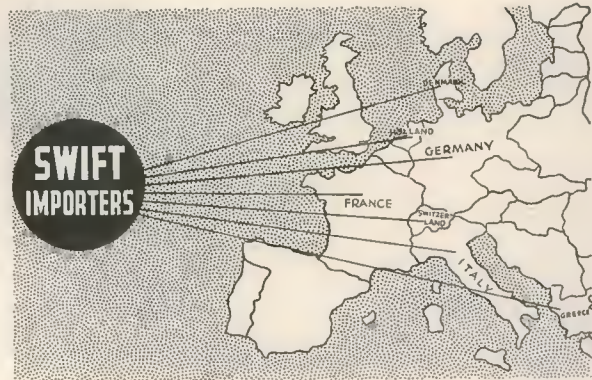
Other visits included those of Consul General Bevan in Stockholm for golf; Lieutenant and Mrs. Harry A. Guthrie, Assistant Naval Attaché in Stockholm for official calls; Vice Consul and Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., in Stockholm on leave; Mrs. Elizabeth Heisler, wife of Consul C. H. Heisler, in Stockholm to visit relatives; Consul Lawrence Higgins in Stockholm and Copenhagen on leave, accompanied by his mother, who returned to the United States in October; Consul John L. Bouchal, retired, and his wife in Copenhagen on the way to Czechoslovakia.

Transatlantic steamship companies will include in their statistics for August, September and October trips to the United States for Anna Ostergaard, clerk at the Legation in Copenhagen; Aagot Samuelsen, clerk at the Consulate General in Oslo; Technical Advisor and Mrs. Mancill, Dr. Bush, and Mrs. Walter Dowling—all at Oslo; and trips from the United States for Vice Consul Brockholst Livingston at Oslo, and Mrs. Erland Gjessing, wife of Vice Consul Gjessing at Copenhagen.

Vice Consul Edwards, of Copenhagen, managed to bask in the sun in Venice during October.

Commercial Attaché and Mrs. T. O. Klath arrived in Copenhagen with their two children in time for Mr. Klath to take over, on September 16th, the office recently vacated by Commercial Attaché James T. Scott. Mr. Scott was transferred to Washington. Mr. Klath arrived from Washington, but was formerly at Stockholm.

The Big News of the Quarter at Stockholm is the arrival in October of a group of experts from the Treasury Department. The late Match King's affairs continue to make Sweden an experts' paradise where may be found Assistant General Counsel Jackson, Assistant Attorney Dawson, Assistant United States Attorney Stone, Technical Adviser Commissioner Reed and Messrs. Miller, Wallerstedt, Rosenthal and Sternberg, whose titles are nearly as formidable. Each gentleman is accom-



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panied by his wife and some have completed the picture with children. How far that little match has thrown its beams in this naughty world!

Someone wrote once that "all farewells are sad," and Consul General Bevan's orders to Warsaw after seven years at Oslo have been the cause of innumerable expressions of regret from all sections of the community. His departure on home leave before turning over to his successor, Consul General William H. Beck, now at Ottawa, who is expected to arrive some time in January, will be a gradual breaking in to the new atmosphere which always surrounds a transfer of "chiefs," but especially when the one has been in our midst for so long. Mr. Bevan left Oslo for the United States on October 22nd.

Mr. Bevan managed to get in a short shooting trip before his departure, but the "bag" was poor as, in fact, all found it this year. Mrs. Biddle's son and several others accompanied Mr. Bevan, but, the story is that Mr. Bevan was the only one whose aim was true enough to catch the elusive Ryper.

During the summer Mr. Bevan made his long-planned-for trip to Svalbard. The visit of a consular officer in that region must certainly rank in interest with that of Minister Owen's Greenland voyage. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bevan will soon contribute an account of his travels for the edification of the JOURNAL's readers.

Two days after the departure of Consul General Bevan on home leave of absence, the staff of the Consulate General at Oslo was shocked by the sudden death of his son-in-law, Mr. Conrad Gogstad. Mr. Gogstad had been at the ship to see Mr. Bevan off on October 22nd, attended a reception at the Legation the following day and the next morning was on his way to his office when he became ill and was rushed to the hospital. He died about an hour later. Funeral services were held in Oslo on October 28th.

Mr. Gogstad on May 30, 1934, married Corilla Bevan, the only daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Bevan. The very deepest sympathy is extended to Mr. Gogstad's widow and the other members of his family.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Brigg A. Perkins journeyed from Oslo to Bergen when Mr. Perkins was temporarily in charge.

The official family at Copenhagen feasted on what grew behind a fine pair of antlers that since October have adorned Consul General Maynard's study. The second pair he gave away at the end





of a perfect day for hunting on one of the large Danish estates.

The opening of the season for the American Women's Club was in the form of a tea given by Mrs. North Winship on October 1st, in her home on the outskirts of Copenhagen.

#### DRESDEN

Consul General Arminius T. Haeberle, who is soon to retire from the American Foreign Service after thirty years in the Service, the last ten years of which have been spent in Dresden, has been the object of extensive and unusual entertainment during the past several weeks.

Outstanding among the events of this kind was the luncheon given in his honor by Reichsstatthalter Martin Mutschmann, Governor of Saxony and Federal Representative, at the Bellevue Hotel, Dresden, on October 18, 1935. In addition to the Federal and Municipal authorities, there were present at this luncheon all the members of the Consular Corps in Dresden.

At the termination of his speech, the Reichsstatthalter presented Consul General Haeberle with an exquisite hand-painted mocca service of Meissen porcelain, manufactured in the State Porcelain Works at Meissen, founded in 1710 by "August der Starke" (August the Strong), King of Saxony. The service is of exceptional beauty, each cup and saucer in the set being painted in a different famous design of this world-renowned manufactory.

Numerous dinners, luncheons and teas were given in honor of Consul General and Mrs. Haeberle by members of the Consular Corps, by members of the staff of the Consulate General and by other friends.

A large oil painting depicting a view on the Elbe, of which Consul General Haeberle was particularly fond, inasmuch as he saw it daily on his ride to the Consulate, was presented to him by Oberbürgermeister (Lord Mayor) Ernest Zoerner of Dresden. The painting bears a brass plaque with the following inscription:

"To Consul General A. T. Haeberle in grateful appreciation of his meritorious service in Dresden during the years 1925-1935.

Dedicated by Oberbürgermeister Zoerner"  
September 30, 1935.

"As a token of devotion from the clerks of the American Consulate," a handsome piece of silver was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Haeberle, and, among other gifts from friends and admirers, one from Dr. Robert McBride, Dean of the American colony in Dresden, accompanied by a letter of appreciation for Consul General Haeberle's services to the Americans in Dresden.

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The Dresden Consular Corps also presented to Consul General and Mrs. Haerberle an album containing a collection of photographs of the members of the Consular Corps together with their autographs.

Consul General and Mrs. Haerberle sailed for the United States on the S. S. *Washington* on November 6, 1935.

Consul General Alfred R. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, coming from Manchester, England, have received a most cordial welcome in Dresden, where Mr. Thomson takes up the duties laid down by Mr. Haerberle. Masters David and Malcolm Thomson are remaining in a boarding school in England until the Christmas holidays, when Mrs. Thomson will go to England to fetch them.

Consul General and Mrs. Thomson entertained at dinner at Hotel Bellevue for Consul General and Mrs. Haerberle on the evening of October 26, 1935. Other guests included Consul General André Boisier of France, Mr. Henri Choleva, General Secretary of the International Elbe Commission, Consul Vollmann of Belgium, Mrs. Marguerite Kratina, nee Pressly, Consul and Mrs. J. F. Huddleston and Vice Consul Bernard Heiler.

Mrs. Ruth Shipley, Chief of the Passport Division of the Department of State, accompanied by her niece, Miss Jane Bielaski, recently spent a Sunday in Dresden. Mrs. Shipley and Miss Bielaski were entertained at luncheon by Consul General and Mrs. Thomson, who motored in the afternoon, with their guests, to Meissen to see the famous fourteenth century Albrechtsburg castle and cathedral there.

Consul and Mrs. John F. Huddleston returned from leave in the United States on October 2, 1935. Mr. Huddleston enjoyed very successful sea-fishing in Florida, as well as a 5,000 mile motor tour undertaken for the education of the junior Huddlestons. Miss Mary Huddleston remained in the United States to attend the "Glynlea" School, near Jacksonville, Florida.

Consul General and Mrs. Ralph C. Busser and their son William spent an afternoon in Dresden and were guests at luncheon, with Consul General and Mrs. Thomson, of Consul and Mrs. Huddleston. Mr. William Busser is receiving congratulations upon his appointment as Vice Consul in Warsaw.

## SAN SALVADOR

V. H. Blocker, Vice Consul at Belize, British Honduras, was married to Miss Hazel Agnes Silliman of El Paso, Texas, at San Salvador, on October 6. The marriage was performed by General José Trabanino, Governor of the Department of San Salvador, and took place in the unusual setting of the hangar at the Ilopango Airport. Miss

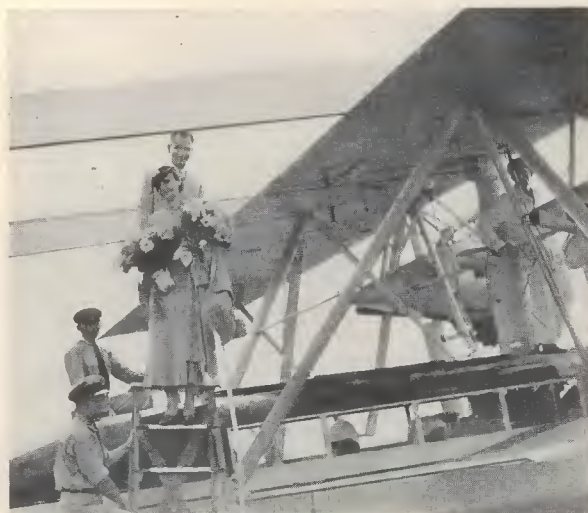


Photo Salazar, San Salvador

VICE CONSUL HARWOOD BLOCKER AND MISS HAZEL AGNES SILLIMAN WERE MARRIED AT THE SAN SALVADOR AIRPORT

Silliman had been visiting her brother, Elton Ross Silliman, manager of the Pan-American Airways System for Central America, and Mr. Blocker was to have arrived by plane from Belize on the afternoon of October 5, and it was planned to have the wedding at the Legation that evening. Very unfavorable weather conditions, however, held the plane in Guatemala City. It reached San Salvador early the next morning, only an hour and a half before the take-off of the plane that was to carry the honeymooning Blockers home to Belize, and it was necessary to hold the ceremony at the airport instead of the Legation, some miles away in the capital. Minister Frank P. Corrigan was one of the official witnesses, and Mrs. Corrigan and the Legation staff were also present.

With the cooperation of the officials of the Salvadoran Government, who made it possible to arrange all the necessary papers and legal preliminaries in advance, it is thought that Vice Consul Blocker broke all records for length of residence in El Salvador before getting married in the country, landing at 7, being married by 7:30, and taking off for Belize with his bride (see picture) at 8:45 A. M.!

Foreign Service visitors in San Salvador recently have been Minister and Mrs. Arthur Bliss Lane, who were guests at the Legation overnight on October 15 when flying from Managua to Washington, and Third Secretary Walter W. Hoffmann, who arrived by ship from New Zealand and California on October 26, and left by plane two days later for his new post in Tegucigalpa.

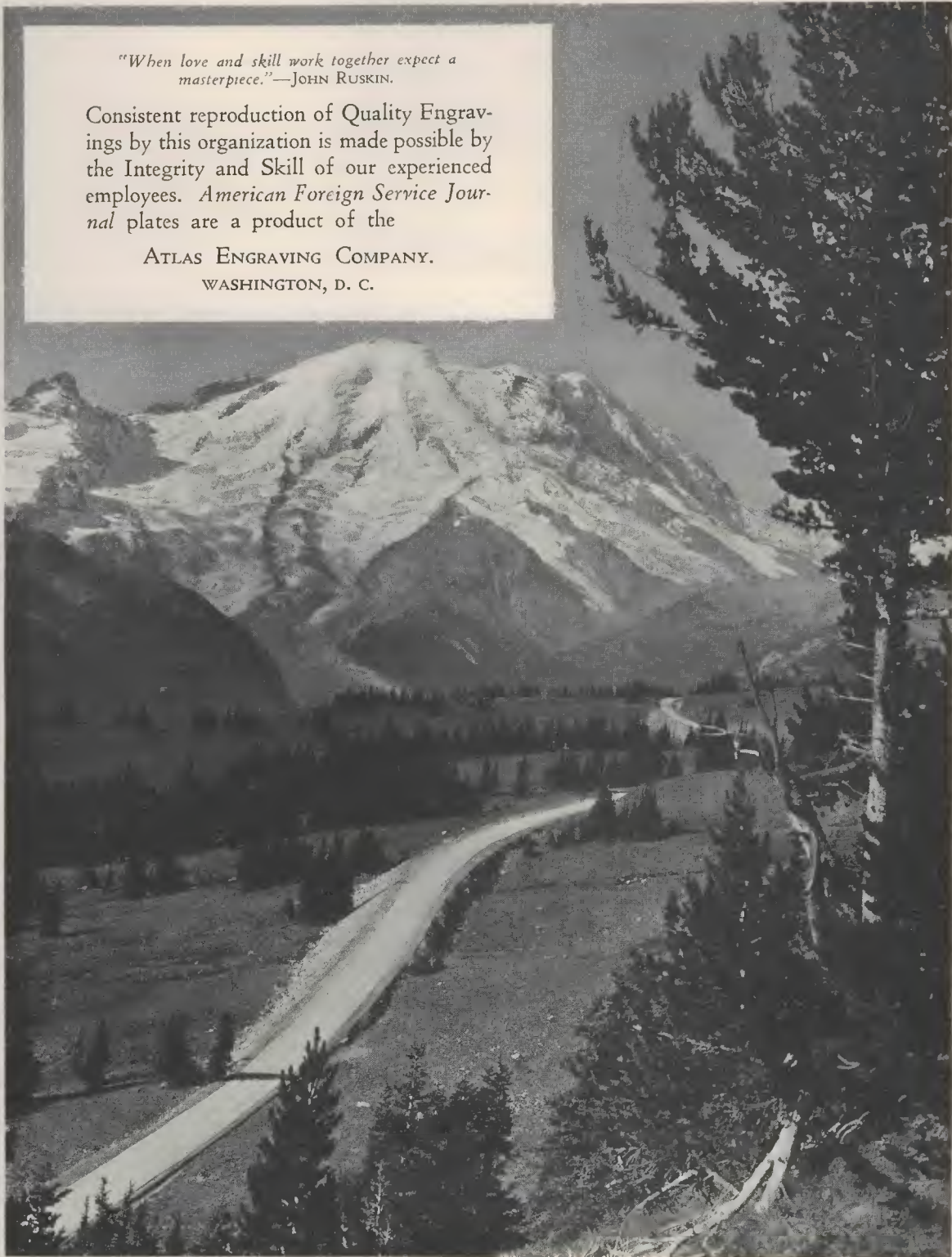




*"When love and skill work together expect a masterpiece."*—JOHN RUSKIN.

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Minister Corrigan, the only member of the Service who combines the professions of medicine and diplomacy, has gone to San Francisco to attend the annual meeting of the American College of Surgeons.

VIENNA

FIFTY YEARS IN THE LEGATION



FRANZ ZARUBA

Congratulations to Franz Zaruba, messenger at the Legation at Vienna, who will complete his fiftieth year of uninterrupted service at the Legation on December 31, 1935. He was first employed in 1886 by James Fenner Lee, and since that time has served more than thirty Ministers and Chargés. During the first years of his service he had many duties, including riding as a liveried footman on the box of the Chargé's coach, which duty, he complains, used to keep him up so long when accompanying the Chargé to the Vienna balls, that he often had to go directly to the chancery to open the office for the new day. He was the only messenger and footman for a twenty-year period but more recently he has had assistance.

The Secretary of State has sent to Mr. Zaruba a letter of congratulation and appreciation.

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

On the evening of October 30th, Consul Francis H. Styles, Mrs. Styles, and their three children arrived in Sydney, Nova Scotia, after a 1,400 mile trip by automobile from their home in Virginia.

MONTREAL

Consul General and Mrs. Wesley Frost, with their two younger daughters, Phyllis Priscilla and Sophie Jeanne, recently left for Mr. Frost's new post at Rio de Janeiro, where he has been assigned as Counselor of the Embassy. Their eldest daughter, Miss Nuala Allison Frost, returned to Oberlin College to complete her senior year before joining her parents in South America.

The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Frost was genuinely regretted by everyone. They left a host of friends at Montreal, and were the recipients of much official and private entertainment before their departure. At a tea, given at the home of Consul and Mrs. James H. Keeley, Jr., the staff at Montreal presented them with a hand-wrought silver fruit bowl as a testimonial of the esteem and affection in which they were held.

Consul General Homer M. Byington, recently at Antwerp, has taken up his duties as Consul General at Montreal.

Upon the departure of Consul and Mrs. Samuel J. Fletcher for their new post at Canton, China, the consular staff at Montreal gave them an engraved silver cigarette box which was presented by Consul General Frost at a reception given in the home of Consul and Mrs. James H. Keeley, Jr.

Consul Joseph I. Touchette from Algiers and Vice Consul Leo Toch from Lorenzo Marques are expected toward the middle of December.

To the regret of all, Vice Consul George Bliss Lane has just left Montreal for his new post at Wellington, New Zealand. With him went the best wishes of his colleagues and a cigarette lighter bearing their initials.

Among the recent visitors to Montreal who were entertained by Consul and Mrs. Keeley were the American Minister to Canada and Mrs. Norman Armour, the Consul General at Ottawa and Mrs. William H. Beck, the Consul at Quebec and Mrs. John Randolph, and the new President of St. Lawrence University and Mrs. Laurens Seelye. Mrs. Mildred Core, who has recently been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Consul and Mrs. Richard Ford, has now returned to her home in the United States. One of Mrs. Ford's sisters, Miss Natalie Core, is spending the winter with her while attending McGill University. Vice Consul Edward Anderson, Jr., recently entertained his mother, Mrs. Edward Anderson, from Jacksonville, Florida, and his brother, Mr. E. R. Anderson, from Baton Rouge, Louisiana.





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## SERVICE VISITORS

The following visitors called at the Department during the past month, their names having been taken from the Register in Room 115:

	DATE OF REGISTRATION
	<i>October</i>
Livingston Satterthwaite, San Jose, on leave.....	8
Leonard G. Bradford, Budapest.....	9
James O. Denby, Dublin, on leave.....	9
H. Freeman Matthews, Habana, on leave.....	9
Gregor C. Merrill, Yokohama, on leave.....	10
Hugh Corby Fox, Berlin, on leave in New York.....	10
Charles S. Miller, Peiping, en route to post.....	11
Harold D. Clum, Lima, on leave in Sangerties.....	14
Carroll C. Parry, Prague.....	14
S. Reid Thompson, Cardiff, on leave.....	14
Frank A. Henry, Nassau, returning to post.....	15
Frances Maher, Riga, on leave in Washington.....	15
John K. Davis, Vancouver, en route to post.....	15
Erik W. Magnuson, Barranquilla, on leave.....	16
Max W. Schmidt, Tokyo, en route to post.....	16
Franklin B. Atwood, Santo Domingo, on leave.....	16
Russell W. Benton, Montreal, en route to post.....	18
George M. Abbott, Riga, on leave in Cleveland.....	19
E. N. Gunsaulus, St. Pierre-Miquelon, on leave.....	21
Beppo R. Johansen, Tokyo, en route to post.....	21
Glion Curtis, Jr., Budapest, sailing October 23.....	21
William E. Yuni, Tokyo, sailing November 9.....	21
Homer M. Byington, Antwerp, en route to new post.....	21
Marc L. Severe, Paris, on leave.....	21
George Bliss Lane, Montreal, en route to Wellington.....	22
Taylor W. Gannett, Guayaquil, on leave in Omaha.....	22
H. Merle Cochran, Paris, sailing October 31.....	22
Andrew E. Donovan, Mexico City, on leave.....	22
Edward E. Rice, Peiping, sailing November 1.....	23
George Hunkill, Genoa, on leave.....	23
Laurence A. Steinhardt, Stockholm, on leave.....	23
Wafes W. Signor, Nassau, on leave in Ypsilanti.....	24
J. Webb Benton, Prague, on leave.....	24
Dorothy D. Dunham, Madrid, on leave in Florida.....	24
John Willard Carrigan, Managua, en route to post.....	24
Albert W. Scott, Belfast, en route to post.....	24
Woodruff Wallner, Naples, sailing October 29.....	25
David C. Berger, Tientsin, on leave.....	25
R. Allen Haden, Singapore, on leave in Chicago.....	25
David K. Caldwell, Tokyo, sailing November 1.....	25
W. Garland Richardson, Tokyo.....	25
John Randolph, Quebec, en route to post.....	26
Cabot Coville, Tokyo, on leave in Washington.....	26
M. L. Stafford, Cherbourg, on leave in Windsor, Mo.....	28
Frederick E. Farnsworth, Istanbul, on leave.....	29
W. McG. Harlow, Ottawa, on leave.....	29
J. Forrest Ingle, Prague, on leave.....	31
	<i>November</i>
Winthrop S. Greene, Bogota, on leave.....	1
Edwin Schoenrich, reporting for duty at Department.....	1
Orray Taft, Jr., Warsaw, on leave in Santa Barbara, Calif.....	1
W. Quincy Stanton, Casablanca, on leave.....	1
Robert J. Clarke, Victoria, Brazil, on leave.....	2
Arthur Bliss Lane, Managua, on leave.....	2
H. Claremont Moses, Saltillo, on leave.....	4

Hugh Corby Fox, Berlin, on leave in New York City.....	4
Dudley G. Dwyre, London, on leave.....	4
Walter H. Sholes, Brussels, on leave.....	4
Edward B. Rand, Tahiti, on leave.....	4
James E. Brown, Jr., Stockholm, on leave.....	5
George T. Summerlin, Panama, on leave.....	5
Charles S. Reed, Shanghai, on leave in Cleveland.....	5
J. F. Burt, Ottawa, on leave.....	5
J. Klahr Huddle, reporting for duty at Department.....	5
Jerry S. Kralieck, Prague, on leave.....	6
William C. Burdett, Buenos Aires, on leave.....	6
Morris R. Meadows, Berlin, on leave.....	6
Robert Newbegin, 2d, Mexico City, on leave.....	6
Francis L. Spalding, Zurich, on leave in Boston.....	6
Harry L. Troutman, Alexandria, on leave.....	6
R. Austin Aclay, Tegucigalpa, en route to post.....	7
Thomas H. Bevan, Oslo, on leave.....	7
Julian L. Pinkerton, Rio de Janeiro.....	8
Cyril L. F. Thiel, Helsingfors, sailing November 13.....	8
Calvin Hawley Oakes, Kingston, Jamaica.....	9
Sheridan Talbott, Habana, on leave.....	9
T. Eliot Weil, Marseille, sailing November 12.....	11
John S. Littell, Shanghai, on leave in New York.....	12
Charles H. Heisler, Hamilton, Bermuda, on leave.....	12
Jack Wade Dunaway, Managua.....	12

## TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL

- "Turkish Delight" by Edwin Plitt, then Consul at Constantinople, was the feature story.
- "The Department and American Enterprise Abroad" was contributed by Arthur N. Young, at that time Economic Adviser of the Department.
- James Orr Denby contributed "Greece," an interesting account of the facilities for archaeological study and travel.
- "Cuenca of the Cliff Dwellers," accompanied by striking photographs, was written by Augustin W. Ferrin.
- The issuance of "bilfelths" (bills of health) in the early hours of the morning at Port Said, was the cause of the complaint of Coert du Bois, whose article, "Night Shift" concluded:
 


"The first hard work every new consul does after he has been in Port Said a month is to sit down and write a good long report to the Department on the shocking situation. I know; there are three such reports and there have been three new consuls, and I was one of them. The Department doubtless thinks it does you good, and now my trick is over, I'm sure it does."
- Charles W. Holman wrote in light vein on "The International Clothes Problem—Trials and Tribulations of American Farm Delegation—Importance of Clothes in International Diplomacy."





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