

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



VOL. 14

SEPTEMBER, 1937

No. 9

WHEN
*Business calls you
to New York*



On a business visit your hotel is doubly important. You then want the utmost in comfort and convenience, to turn you out each morning 100% efficient and "raring to go." You also demand a local address in every way worthy of your own prestige and standing. The Hotel New Yorker meets these two needs—and meets them so completely that it is chosen by men of affairs. Make it your headquarters. You'll say that it is the most thoroughly satisfactory hotel you have ever known.

25% Reduction to Diplomatic and Consular Service

Note: The special rate reduction applies only to rooms on which the rate is \$5 a day or more.

Every
CONVENIENCE
for your
COMFORT AND PLEASURE

Yet extremely reasonable. Each of the 2500 rooms has bath, radio, Servidor, and circulating ice water. Rates begin at \$3.50 a day. Direct tunnel connection to Pennsylvania Station.



HOTEL NEW YORKER

34TH STREET AT EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Ralph Hitz, President • George V. Riley, Manager



CONTENTS
(SEPTEMBER, 1937)

Cover Picture <i>Casablanca, Morocco</i> (See also page 545)	Page
Service Glimpses	509
Is There a Yellow Metal Peril? <i>By Alvin H. Hanson</i>	511
Venus and La Carrière <i>By Edwin A. Plitt</i>	513
Flying Fishing <i>By Harold Sims</i>	514
International Economic Program of the U. S. . .	517
I Have Fifty Scouts <i>By "Lector Fidelis"</i>	519
The Roosevelts in Ond Vossemeer <i>By John M. Cabot</i>	520
Morocean Contrasts <i>By George D. Hopper</i>	522
Causerie on Sweden <i>By Harold Carlson</i>	524
The Jewish Community of Saloniki <i>By Sidney E. O'Donoghue</i>	525
Income Tax Returns <i>By Robert D. Murphy</i>	527
Newspaper Comment About the Service.....	529
The Editors' Column.....	530
News from the Department.....	531
Trade Agreements Notes <i>By Edward Mullins</i>	534
Letter	534
News from the Field.....	535
A Political Bookshelf <i>Cyril Wynne, Review Editor</i>	
Style Manual of the Department of State <i>Reviewed by Cyril Wynne</i>	536
The Hundred Years <i>Reviewed by George Verne Blue</i>	537
Foreign Service Changes.....	538
Visitors	542
Lessons in Diplomatic Correspondence <i>By Constant Southworth</i>	544
Foreign Service Association Scholarships.....	544
Staff Photograph, Bogota.....	550
Stairway in Department—Photograph.....	556
The Journal Coupon.....	557
Staff Photograph, Hankow.....	564
Public Health Service Changes.....	569
Department of Commerce Changes.....	571
In Memoriam	572

Issued monthly by American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter August 20, 1934, at the Post Office, in Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

10th, 11th, F and G Streets
WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

"A Store Worthy of the Nation's Capital"



You Can
Shop Here
from There

When duty calls you away from familiar faces, places, and shopping centers, remember you can always do your "shopping" at Woodward & Lothrop. We will ship to any spot you happen to be.

Address your communication to Mrs. Marian Tolson, Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C., United States of America. She will personally shop for you, and send your order according to your instructions.



HERE'S WHY FIRESTONE GIVES YOU

A Safer Tire



HOW CAN Firestone give you so many *extra safety* features and so much *extra value* at *no extra cost*?

The answer is this! Fifteen years ago, Firestone foresaw the necessity of developing its own independent rubber supply. Today from the Firestone plantations in Liberia there comes an ever-increasing supply of the world's finest rubber. Thus, Firestone saves money on raw materials. Further savings are made by more efficient factory methods and by selling in such large volume that distribution costs are lower.

These savings make it possible for Firestone to build a tire that's *triple-safe* against highway accidents and sell it at *no extra*

cost. It gives *extra* protection against blowouts because Gum-Dipping makes these tires run up to 28° cooler. By this patented process, every fiber of every cord in every ply is saturated with liquid rubber which counteracts internal friction and heat that ordinarily destroy tire life. It gives *extra* protection against punctures because there are two *extra* layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread. It gives *extra* protection against skidding, because the scientifically designed tread will stop your car up to 25% quicker.

Join the Firestone SAVE A LIFE Campaign by equipping your car with a set of new Firestone Triple-Safe Tires—the safest tires that money can buy!

Listen to the Voice of Firestone Monday evenings at 8:30 E.S.T. from the United States over Short Wave W2XAF - - - 9530 k.c.

JOIN THE

Firestone

Save a Life
CAMPAIGN TODAY!



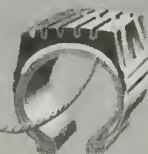
THE
TRIPLE-SAFE
TIRE

DO YOU KNOW

THAT last year highway accidents cost the lives of more than 38,000 men, women and children?

THAT a million more were injured?

THAT more than 40,000 of these deaths and injuries were caused directly by punctures, blowouts and skidding due to unsafe tires?



Section of new Firestone Tire. Note protection against skidding, punctures and blowouts



Section of smooth, worn tire which is always susceptible to punctures, blowouts and skidding



INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

American Export Lines	552
American Security and Trust Company.....	539
Bacardi, Santiago de Cuba	570
Boissy D'Anglas, Le—Paris	571
Brewood	568
Calvert School	569
Cathay Hotel—Shanghai	570
Chase National Bank	562
Chrysler Corporation	508
Continental Hotel—Paris	570
Crillon, Hotel—Paris	570
Dunapalota Hotel—Budapest	571
Federal Storage Company	546
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.....	506
France et Choiseul Hotel—Paris	570
General Motors Export Co.....	551
George V, Hotel—Paris	570
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Export Co.....	543
Grace, W. R., and Company	553
Grand Hotel—Paris	571
Harris and Ewing	566
Hennessy & Co., Jas.—Cognac	570
Hungaria Hotel—Budapest	571
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	565
Kressmann & Co., Ed.—Bordeaux	571
Le Boissy D'Anglas—Paris	571
Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co.....	540
Martiniqne Hotel	566
Mayflower Hotel	507
Merchants Transfer and Storage Company.....	559
Metropole Hotel—Shanghai	570
Meurice Hotel—Paris	570
Montgomery Ward	558
Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of Amer- ica, Inc.	561
Munson S.S. Lines	563
National City Bank	567
National Geographic Magazine.....	545
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.....	566
New Yorker Hotel	II COVER
Pagani's Restaurant—London	570
Palace-Ambassadeurs Hotel—Rome	571
Pan-American Airways, Inc.	562
Park Hotel—Shanghai	570
Philco Radio Company	510
Plaza Hotel	547
Powhatan Hotel	568
Prince de Galles Hotel—Paris	570
Rockefeller Center	III COVER
Sapp, Earle W., C.L.U.	566
Savoy-Plaza Hotel	547
Sea Captains' Shop, The—Shanghai	570
Security Storage Company of Washington	539
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	554
Tyner, Miss E. J.	568
Underwood Elliott Fisher Company.....	549
United Fruit Company	540
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.....	563
United States Lines	541
United States Steel Products Company.....	561
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	IV COVER
Woodward and Lothrop	505

Thoughts of
WASHINGTON

FOREIGN Service Officers Have A Particular Interest In The Many Activities of Government.

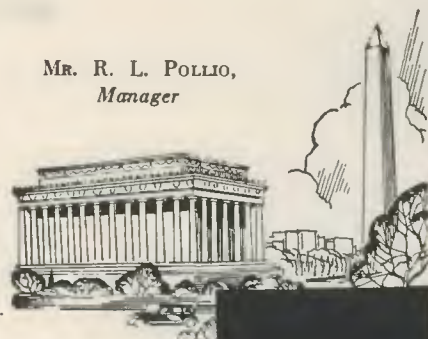
● When next you visit The Capital, stay at the institution where international personages reside and great events occur.

Single Rooms from \$4

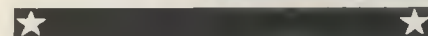
Double Rooms from \$6

Subject to a Diplomatic Discount

MR. R. L. POLLIO,
Manager



The
MAYFLOWER
WASHINGTON, D.C.





SALUTE TO SMARTNESS

Inside and out, you will find the Chrysler far ahead in distinction and in style. Ask for a demonstration . . . It will give you a taste of Chrysler performance and after that . . . no other motor car will satisfy you as much.

Chrysler
6-8





The bride, the groom, some of the guests and the cake at the Turner-Green wedding.



Mrs. Winslow with her daughters, Alice and Cynthia, who were bridesmaids at the wedding of a British naval officer and the daughter of the Consul of the Netherlands at Plymouth.

SERVICE GLIMPSES



O. Gaylord Marsh (Consul General Seoul) opening game between Alameda (Calif.) and Seoul baseball teams.



Ahmed Hussein, Chief Cavass, Consulate General, Jerusalem. The picture was taken on the portico of the new Latin Church in the garden of Gethsemane, Jerusalem.



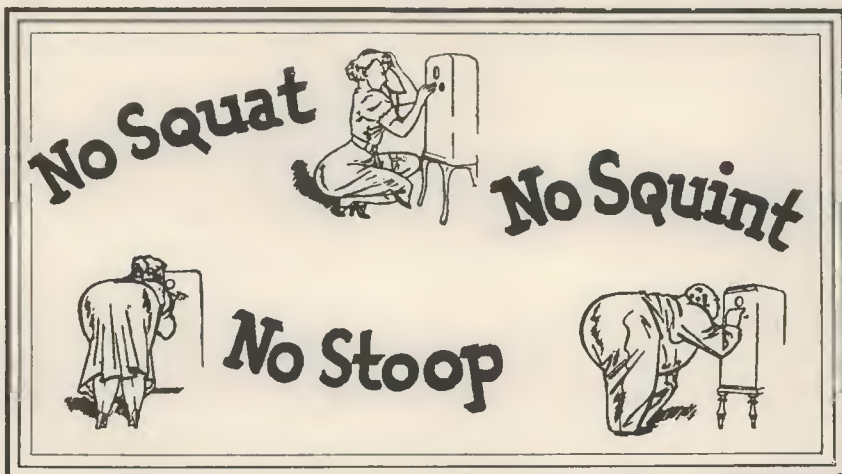
Francis L. Armstrong, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Armstrong.

A group photographed by Consul General James B. Stewart in the garden of Consul General Lelaad B. Morris at Alexandria. Left to right: Consul William M. Craap, Miss de Zaba (Mrs. Morris' sister), Consul Harry Troutman, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Morris and Consul General Morris.





Now!



*With the PHILCO
Inclined Control Panel*

For 1938 Philco announces an entirely new radio that makes every existing set a back number. Philco presents the *Inclined Control Panel* . . . and the first radios designed with the comfort and convenience of the listener given paramount consideration.

No longer need the listener Squat, Stoop and Squint to tune in a station. The *Inclined Control Panel* is inclined for "No Squat, No Stoop, No Squint" operation whether you're standing or sitting. . .

And the 116XX is complete. It gives you all the latest Philco developments . . . everything you could wish for in a radio. For instance:

Philco Automatic Tuning . . . tune your station with a simple turn of the dial . . . *Philco High Fidelity* . . . double the tonal range of ordinary radios.

Be the first in your community to own one of these new modern Philcos. Any Philco dealer will be glad to give you a free Home Demonstration and liberal trade-in allowance.

PHILCO—a musical instrument of quality

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 14, No. 9

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER, 1937

Is There a Yellow Metal Peril?

A discussion of current monetary problems by ALVIN H. HANSEN, formerly Economic Analyst, Division of Trade Agreements.

NEARLY \$4,500,000,000 of gold have come to the United States since the establishment of the new price of gold at \$35 an ounce, in January, 1934. The United States now has a total of \$12,000,000,000 of gold which slightly exceeds a half of the total gold in reserves of central banks and government treasuries throughout the world. This inflow of gold either continually adds to the surplus bank reserves, thereby creating a dangerous monetary basis for inflation, or else, under the gold-sterilization plan, becomes an idle and therefore expensive asset of the American Treasury.

It is widely asserted that the current dilemma is wholly a consequence of the fixation of the price of gold at \$35 an ounce. It appears to be largely forgotten, particularly by extreme monetary conservatives, and the overwhelming demand of the financial community in January, 1934, was for a definite fixation of the price of gold. This was regarded as the all-important matter, the question of the exact price fixed upon being relegated to a position of secondary importance. It is now argued in many quarters that the United States should have followed the example of England in establishing a free and flexible gold market. While this suggestion (which is in line with Mr. Keynes' recommendation to the President in his open letter of December, 1933), has merit from a theoretical standpoint, it is more than doubtful whether such a procedure would really have been desirable for the United States. Public opinion and general business confidence at the time were in a state of nervousness that required fixity. It may be that the progress made in the intervening years in business recovery could not have occurred had the

dollar been allowed to wobble about under the play of the highly explosive forces inherent in American political conditions. The off-hand solutions now glibly offered would not have sounded so well in the disturbed atmosphere of late 1933.

An examination of the balance of international payments of the United States is revealing. Let it first be noted that in the decade prior to the American abandonment of the gold standard in 1933, the average credit balance on commodity and service account was \$400,000,000 a year. That is to say, year in and year out, foreigners owed on balance to Americans \$400,000,000, which had to be settled either by an import of gold into the United States or an export of capital from the United States. During this decade, therefore, while the price of gold was \$20.67 an ounce, the United States was out of balance with the outside world on current account to a degree which in the absence of foreign lending would require an inflow of gold of \$400,000,000 a year.

This lack of balance on current account was reduced by 1935 to \$200,000,000, and by 1936 a credit of \$130,000,000 was available to foreigners on total current transactions (including goods, services, and interest and dividend payments). For the first time in the entire after-war period the United States stood in debt to foreigners on current account. So far as current transactions in trade and services were concerned, therefore, one might have expected in 1936 an export of gold from the United States of \$130,000,000. The drought and the consequent decline in agricultural exports and increase in agricultural imports account, in part, for the 1936 foreign credit. But a still more im-



portant cause, probably, must be sought in the revival of American prosperity, with its attendant increase in tourist travel abroad, and in imports of raw materials needed for our expanding production.

Plainly, the imports of gold are a result not of a lack of balance in international trade and service transactions, but of an enormous inflow of foreign capital into the United States. What are the causes of this inflow?

It has been argued that the inflow of foreign capital is a consequence of an excessive devaluation of the dollar. While there is general agreement that the dollar was indeed under-valued in 1934, subsequent price adjustments and changes in the dollar-pound, and later the dollar-franc exchange ratios, leave one in doubt as to whether or not there remains any substantial disequilibrium in the international cost-price structure of the three leading financial countries.

Let us assume for the moment that the dollar is not undervalued. Can one still find adequate explanations for the huge inflow of capital and the consequent inflow of gold?

One major explanation for the large inflow of foreign capital in recent years is the extraordinary depth of the American depression. This resulted in a tremendous collapse of property values in the United States. Starting from this extremely low point, the recovery brought prospects for a very sharp advance in security prices and real estate values. Even if the dollar had never been undervalued, recovery from the extraordinary bottom to which we fell would have made this country a very favorable place in which to buy securities and real estate. Thus the capital and gold inflow is in large measure a function of the unprecedented collapse of security and property values in the United States in 1932 and early 1933.

A second important cause is the general political uncertainty in Europe and the belief that the United States is, in contrast, a relatively safe place in which to make investments.

The high prevailing world price of gold (in effect established by the fixed price of \$35 an ounce in the United States) has increased gold production to 35,000,000 ounces a year, from some 20,000,000 ounces. It has, moreover, stimulated the disgorging of gold hoardings in India. And, finally, it has furnished a strong inducement for Russia, after building up her own gold reserve, to sell her surplus gold at the current extremely favorable world price.

Yet if the United States should prove more successful than England and France in checking price inflation, disequilibrium levels would develop. Already British prices have risen (since September)

nearly twice as far as American prices. Thus our gold-sterilization policy, our increased reserve requirements, and other restrictive measures, may (in the absence of similar policies in England and France) cause an acceleration of the gold inflows.

Finally, the policy of gold sterilization adopted by the Treasury in December, 1935, has been a factor stimulating the inflow of foreign funds. Foreigners, not unnaturally, were led to speculate on the probability that the United States would not indefinitely go to the expense of borrowing funds with which to sterilize an unearning asset. The belief that the flood of gold imports into the United States must eventually force a reduction in the price of gold has itself stimulated the gold inflow.

In considering methods of dealing with this situation, it becomes of utmost importance to determine whether the causes of the gold inflow are of an essentially temporary character or whether they are rooted in deep-seated fundamental conditions that are likely to last. If the former is the case, the policy of gold sterilization can be more easily defended. If, on the other hand, it is true that the causes are of a fundamental long-term character, the sterilization policy clearly becomes unworkable.

But why worry about the price of gold? Should one not simply change the foreign-exchange value of the dollar in terms of sterling and the franc?

It was believed by some that a revaluation of the dollar-franc exchange ratio would minimize, if not stop, the inflow of gold into the United States. The collapse of the gold bloc and the lower value of the franc in relation to the dollar has had no such effect, however. It may be argued that this is due to the fact that French prices have risen in proportion to the fall in the exchange value of the franc, and that the disequilibrium has not been removed.

SOME SOLUTIONS

Those who believe that there still exists a serious disequilibrium in the international cost-price structure, particularly with respect to France and the United States, may logically propose as a remedy for the gold situation the further fall in the franc with perhaps some partial corresponding readjustment of the sterling-dollar rate. Such action would, of course, not necessitate any change in the dollar-gold ratio. Whether any disequilibrium does or does not in fact exist, it is nevertheless true that a rise in the foreign-exchange value of the dollar would tend to increase the credit balance of foreigners in our international balance of payments in goods and services, and thereby minimize the gold inflow.

(Continued to page 546)

Venus and



Venus de Milo

La Carrière

By EDWIN A. PLITT
Consul, Paris

“. . . and, what has brought you to Paris this time, *mon vieux?*” de Payzac inquired, after we had found a table in the crowded tea-room of the hotel where I had unexpectedly met him as I was registering.

“Oh, I am one of the unimportant members of our delegation,” I replied. “And you? I thought you were engaged in dusting the archives of the *Quai d’Orsay*. You are still au *Ministère?*”

“But not this late in the day, *mon cher!*” he reproached. “In fact, I missed a charming appointment here, and hope that a chat with you might help me forget her.”

“Aha! so you do not confine your activities here to the classification of official documents?” I teased him good-naturedly. “But what about your marriage?”

“*Tombé à l’eau*. Upon my return here I found a successful rival, but I have consoled myself with the theory that a combination of marriage and *la carrière* will never agree with me. I would make a worse husband than a diplomat. But tell me about yourself,” he changed the subject.

I was glad to have encountered, so soon after my arrival, the one person in Paris on whose friendship and gay society I could depend to help me over the irksomeness of my present assignment, which was delaying my return to Washington on home leave.

An animated exchange of news about each other followed, until de Payzac suddenly interrupted me and directed my attention to a young couple that had just come in.

“*Voilà!* There is one of your country-women, *mon ami*. *Comme elle est belle!*”

“How do you know that she is an American?” I asked.

“Very simple, *mon vieux*,” he explained. “There are, in my opinion, only two types who are outstanding in all that is chic. Your country-women, and mine. And she evidently is not French.”

“And which type do you prefer?” I asked.

“In this instance: *Vive l’Amérique*.” But before he could add any more they had come within earshot, and a closer view made me not only share my friend’s impression, but startled me as well, when I saw who they were.

Phil Burritt, whom I had expected to see in Washington, recognized me almost at the same time, and immediately led his companion toward our table. But another surprise was in store for me, when I learned that he had come to Paris with a bride.

I invited them to join us, and during the ensuing conversation, learned that they, too, were stopping at my hotel, and had just come in somewhat tired out from sight seeing. Phil spoke of the latest happenings departmental, which apparently was as yet an uninteresting subject for his charming wife, and I at length decided to draw her into our conversation from which she had, so far, remained somewhat aloof.

“I am afraid this will be of little interest to your wife, Phil, and perhaps even less to my friend, de Payzac,” I offered to change the subject.

(Continued to page 547)



Flying Fishing

By HAROLD SIMS, *Vice Consul, Bogotá*



AT THE outset it did not occur to me to regard this "flying-hunt" with the Badian flying fishermen as an adventure. I am not referring to present day aerial travel, or an expedition similar to the one Astolpho is supposed to have made to Ethiopia with a "Hippogriff." But what I do allude to is the Flying-fish Fleet of Barbados and the sturdy, ebony, Yoruba fishermen who risk life and limb to hook that elusive aero-aquatic animal known in the Lesser Antilles as the "blue-jacket" flying fish.

It was early morning and the sea was tearing and lashing itself on the Tent Bay bar with such fury as to make its crossing a threatening prospect. As I sat on a coral boulder, of a rather tenuous formation, watching the fishermen dive for the *Sam Lord's* pig iron ballast, I gave nebulous thought to our likelihood of successfully weathering the cascading waves that guarded the channel with such angry contempt.

Turning my eyes in search of more scenic wonders, the forever curving coastline of Bathsheba presented perhaps the most potent allure of all the tropical beauty that swung around me. It was the color of Demerara crystals, gleaming tremulously in the early morning sunlight like a fillet of gold, that spiraled to the north and softly faded into an undulating mist of brightness. As far as the eye could see the turbulent Atlantic savagely and grimly tossed long bolts of sheeny white lacc along this luminous mantle of multi-colored coral and sand.

As the fleecy clouds—the harbingers of the "steady trade winds"—scudded hurriedly before the onslaught of the whorling ball of red fire rapidly leaving its berth on the flaming horizon, deep bronzed fishermen clad only in scanty and incredible one piece jute sacks, surged back and forth from their pitch pine huts nestled clockwise on the "Spanish needle" hillside: chattering relentlessly,

flaying nets, wands and lines in a manner suggestive of a rop-throwing contest at a Tri-State rodeo. Suddenly a brown, patched and shredded jib sail shot skyward on the *Sam Lord* and I was hailed to swim out and board her.

Climbing aboard the little mahogany boat was not an easy task in unruly waters, and since the fishermen were too busily engaged in preparation for sailing, I was forced to haul my surf drenched body over the side with my own assistance. The *Sam Lord* was sea battered, bruised and gnawed by time. While its construction was of a rude but effective fashion, the crudity of it displayed austerity and strength. Gazing on the workmanship of this boat, one entertains the impression that here are a people who, for generations, possessed within themselves no adaptability to survive the progress of a modern world. It would seem they are slaves to an inexorable environment, and if the famous Dominican Peré Labat should visit Barbados today he would still see the same style of fishing boat that welcomed him in 1700.

Vernacularly the *Sam Lord* is known as a "Jib Boat," but in reality it is a twenty foot open sloop, with a gunter rigged mainsail, a loose footed jib sail, set flying on a how spirit with considerable downward rake and it sports a portable mast stepped about midships, and carries approximately one ton of pig iron ballast in her middle.

Without the usual "give 'er the mainsheet," the tattered sail raced up the mast to make friends with the aged and dwarfed jib and immediately we got under way, slipping gracefully through the dead surf of the inner bay out to the treacherous reef and narrow channel. A definite finesse in seamanship is required when piloting a boat through this





“Gorgeous Shafts of Fading Sunlight”

rock-ribbed passage; to capsize would leave one at the mercy of the pounding waves and jagged coral and death would be almost inevitable, since escape has rarely proven possible in this mad churning of sea on rock.

A sudden silence seemed to envelop the fishermen as we neared the channel. There was a grim and determined look in the jet black eyes of the “captain,” his eyelids twitched occasionally and the fleshy-fold of his thick upper lip quivered. The “jib man” crouched low in the bow, firmly gripping the fore-stay; like a cannibal chief defiantly leading his war canoe into a tribal fray. The “ballast-heaver” perched himself as securely as possible on the worn edges of the pig iron clogs, he was compelled to plunge and sway with the unsteady motion of the boat, but quickly he would straighten himself and take his post again like a puppet ready for the next movement. This spectacle in people habitually so lethargic was indeed inspiring.

We entered the channel and the “captain” steered straight for the angry breakers. The little boat veered, heeled and swooped, suddenly a solid white wall of raging foam engulfed us and the *Sam Lord* plowed its way through in flapping and crunching confusion. The little boat battled the rebellious surf; sometimes we were on the crest and sometimes in the trough of the mighty waves, never knowing if we were to remain afloat or not, but

sitting tight in our partially submerged boat we secretly prayed for a safe crossing. Suddenly it seemed as though the God of the sea had allayed the angry waves as we emerged safely onto a bed of white caps. The earthy loam sails came to life and bore us before the “trades” and out upon the open sea. The ballast heaver shifted several stones to the starboard, the *Sam Lord* tilted obediently and proudly swept on toward the unbroken emptiness of the sea.

There was now clearly definable in the dusky countenance of the fishermen a sense of security restored by the commendable performance of the little “jib boat,” and as the view of the vast escarpment of Hackleton’s cliff, the bald plate of Chalky-Mount, and the jagged summit of Pico Teneriffe slowly faded this sense of assurance was heightened by the evident fact that the channel had been victoriously conquered and Los Barbados now lay safely anchored behind us.

Like the work of a true artist the “jib man” shows no sign of effort at all as he examines every hook, line and net, neatly arranging them in systematic order to insure speed and disentanglement when the “blue jackets” start their flights. The “squealer” was made fast to a tow line and dropped into the boat’s wake to trail us at about forty yards distance. This is a crude hand made “T” square of Cordia wood strapped with ripe sugar cane leaves which, when floating, serves as a sargasso camou-



flage for the prey, which with martial boldness engage it in sham battle, soaring over it, nose diving under it, and doing barrel rolls alongside of it. Suddenly a "blue-jacket" rode forth on glittering dihedrals to greet us. Volplaning at top speed he fell into a beautiful yaw, side-slipping across our bow. This sight gave a certain elevation

to the spirit of the fishermen; they were immediately arrested by the challenge of this flying sportsman. Through the torn holes of the mainsheet there floated the eadences of an old Badian fishing song. The song increased in volume and tempo until at last there were revealed in sparkling detail the shiny-blue forms of countless "blue-jackets" flit-



Tacking to Run Parallel to the Coast

ting away like startled sparrows, only to return again with the nimble Bonito and Dolphin close on their empenage.

The sun was high now, almost directly above us, and the velvety dark skin of the fishermen fairly glistened. There was none of the usual lassitude of the tropics noticeable in these fishermen as they hauled down their sails

and mast, neatly lashing them to the starboard rail. They stole fore-and-aft with incredible speed, never interfering or colliding with one another.

It is now that the beauty of real sea fishing starts with the rough touches and irregularities that come from home made tackle, as compared with the dull

(Continued to page 549)



The Sea Was Tearing and Lashing Itself

The International Economic Program of the United States

Observations Set Forth in a Recent Circular Instruction Sent to the Field

IN the Department's diplomatic serial No. 2807, dated July 6, 1937, the Secretary brought to the attention of American diplomatic and consular officers some observations upon the attitude and anticipations of the Department of State in regard to the international economic program of the Government of the United States.

Many officers returning from the field have asked what they might do to further our international economic program in countries with which negotiations for a Trade Agreement have not been initiated or where preliminary studies on the subject have not been undertaken. The instruction referred to is an answer to that question, approved by the Secretary.

In view of the importance of the subject and of the desire of a large number of officers, including the editors, to use the JOURNAL as a forum for discussion of Service problems and interests, the instruction is reprinted in full:

I wish to convey to you the present attitude and anticipations of the Department in regard to the international economic program of our Government, and to suggest that you use opportunities, as they may arise, to see that it is clearly understood, and to endeavor to impress the responsible officials of the governments of the countries to which you are assigned, as well as other interested and influential persons, with the soundness, importance and desirability of all countries embracing similar programs to bring about economic rehabilitation and thus lay a firm foundation for durable peace.

The program developed around the central idea that many of the economic difficulties of every country have arisen as a result of the great decline of international commerce, and the growth of restrictions upon that commerce. Upon a flourishing world commerce the livelihood of many sections of the population in every country is directly dependent; when that commerce greatly declined, the economic condition of these groups correspondingly grew worse. The reduction in the income of these groups, and the resultant direct unemployment created many other economic troubles in other branches of production in every country. The general result was vastly lowered production, un-

employment, and greatly increased budget deficits despite taxation growing ever more burdensome. Furthermore, even as the decline in trade in those commodities which customarily move in large volume into world markets brought about a great fall in their prices and in the income of their producers, the indirect effects within each country likewise depressed prices, thereby in turn causing general depression.

In attempts to deal with these difficulties, country after country resorted to further measures of trade and monetary restriction which while perhaps easing the situation in some particular direction, accentuated it in others. Furthermore, as a result of the character of some of the new trade-control measures, trade itself has been diverted from the lines of natural economic benefit to forced bilateral lines; it does not therefore to the same extent contribute to the improvement of economic conditions.

Despite some recent progress in the lowering of trade restrictions and a very extensive growth in production throughout the world, the improvement in international trade has lagged and remained unsatisfactory. It is essential that the effort to bring about a lowering of trade restrictions be carried on with greater vigor than ever before, also that the restrictive type of exclusive and artificial bilateral arrangement be gradually modified so that trade can again freely develop along lines of economic benefit. If this can be achieved, the increase in trade will create an expansion in the economic life of all countries corresponding to the great destruction which resulted from the interruption of trade. It will restore employment, and lead to improved and better-balanced prices, to more stable world markets, and to improved public finances.

This can be accomplished, I am convinced, without seriously disturbing any economically important branches of production in any country. It must be done gradually and with due care at every stage. Naturally all countries will wish to retain reasonable and moderate restrictions; but many of the present restrictions are excessive and unreasonable. Further, it must be remembered



that the longer national economies shape themselves up behind the vast and intricate series of restrictions, and the greater the dependence of the economic structure in each country upon these restrictions, the more difficult does the task of reducing these restrictions become. Hence while in the execution of the program patience and moderation is essential, to begin to make real headway everywhere at once seems to be imperative.

The methods by which this course can be successfully applied as a world program are several. Up to the present I believe I am safe in saying that the method which the Government of the United States has been using, and the principles which have guided its policy have proven as practical as any available, and the record of their use shows substantial achievement. That method is the negotiation of agreements between countries embodying reductions of specific restrictions, exchanging mutual pledges to the effect that specified rates and other types of restrictions shall be the maximum applied, exchanging pledges of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, and furthermore, in accordance with the principle of equality of treatment, generalizing to third countries concessions granted under the agreements. Such agreements and the generalization of their benefits to third countries which do not pursue discriminatory trade policies result not only in the reduction of obstacles facing the direct trade between pairs of countries but also in a widening circle of lowered trade restrictions. If the important trading countries of the world would concurrently develop their policy along these or similar lines, it would speedily come about that the whole system of restriction would be substantially modified.

Furthermore, if this policy obtains headway, it will in its course enable many countries to give up completely types of restrictions that arise primarily from anxiety regarding their ability to meet their payments for foreign goods, or which seem necessary because of exchange controls existing elsewhere, or for similar reasons. I refer to such controls and systems of trade arrangements as quotas, regulation of foreign exchanges, clearing and compensation agreements. Furthermore enlarging volume of world trade under improving price conditions may change the disposition of countries, based on necessity or otherwise, to supervise their trade on closely restrictive lines of bilateral balancing.

I realize that the obstacles to the achievement of this program are not solely economic. In a substantial number of countries today, trade policies are being dominated by political considera-

tions. Calculations of economic welfare are being definitely subordinated in some instances (a) to assure the execution of armament programs, (b) to direct trade in a way that it is hoped will cement political relations, (c) to divert trade from those who are potential enemies. In the trade policy of the country to which you are assigned you may recognize some or all of these tendencies. I do not believe that the existence of these difficulties should be permitted to slow up or discourage the attempt to develop this economic program. Growing appreciation of the economic possibilities may induce governments to modify political policies which frustrate economic improvement. It may stimulate the wish to find the terms of political agreement. It may happen that economic counterweights can be used to bring about adjustments in the political field that otherwise would be impossible.

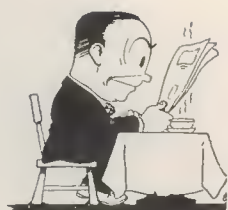
Furthermore, it will not have escaped you that an enlarged proportion of even the reduced volume of international trade today is in materials of war or raw materials important in the development of armaments or for the conduct of war. This is of course the least desirable form of international trade, not only because of its ultimate import but also because of the fact that in its very nature it cannot be permanent, and its diminution will in turn create economic problems. The rate at which many countries are diverting their man power and their productive energy into the armament field, and the consequent problems of public finance that result, indicate that the current rise in armaments cannot be indefinitely carried on.

Through every source of persuasion and in every act of policy, within the limits of our established independent foreign policy, this Government is exerting itself in the effort to safeguard against having the armament race eventuate into catastrophic war. Barring such a calamitous event, the constant increase in armament must be halted either by agreement or merely by exhaustion and mutual consent. I think that the maintenance of the most zealous insistence and emphasis upon economic questions may serve to bring nearer the time when the armament race can be halted. It should serve to awaken and to strengthen all of those in every country who are aware of the terrible sacrifices being required for armament. When and if a promising opportunity comes to bring about a halt thereon by agreement, I hope this Government will be able to share in the leadership of that move. The development of international trade of a more normal character

(Continued to page 550)

I Have Fifty Scouts

By "LECTOR FIDELIS"



I HAVE fifty of the cleverest men in this capital, mostly youngish, reporting to me daily on all phases of the economic and political life here. They are nationals of the country, and as a rule are well-educated. I am happy to note

that they work with immense zeal. Each of them seems to feel that his future depends upon his success in getting the full story on any development. Their work is reviewed and given interpretative comment by a special staff of a dozen or more highly experienced and qualified gentlemen, who possess a practical interest in seeing that every possible fact (which safely can be) shall be fully explained. They have recourse to broad hints, readily comprehensible, when the subject matter is "hot." The Department very kindly pays for the reports, which reach me several times a day.

You have of course guessed the riddle. The investigators are the crack newspaper reporters of the metropolis; and their supervisors are the wise veteran editors who handle their stuff and write editorials anent it.

I have long been an earnest advocate of systematic and intelligent perusal by Foreign Service officers of the daily press, and also the weekly publications, issued in the cities in which they work. I

happened early in my own service to learn of instances in which some of the most distinguished diplomats which our country has produced devoted themselves quietly each day for from one to three hours to a patient and perspicuous study of the journals, great and small, at their posts. I remember the nomination some two decades ago as Counselor in the Department at Washington of an unknown gentleman who had no political, legal or any other public record behind him. Within a month after his assumption of duties every career official in the Department was filled with a surprised admiration for his grasp of our interna-

tional affairs. The explanation was simple. Always a newspaper reader, he had two or three years previously retired from business, traveled abroad and read the New York or London thunderers thoroughly every day. Today he is still one of the greatest assets of the country in its foreign affairs and is serving with conspicuous usefulness and honor.

It is quite true that an undue reliance upon newspapers, especially if it precludes the constant maintenance of personal contacts, can be extremely dangerous. Every newspaper has its bias; and a blind acceptance of partisan information will of course mislead the confiding diplomatist. It is essential that the precise aims and affiliations of each journal shall be carefully ascertained. Personal data as to the owners are also sometimes helpful; but these are not so essential as a knowledge of the aims sought, usually sincerely, by the political groups for which the respective organs speak. As a matter of fact you will find it impossible, with even a modicum of discernment, to follow the leading news articles and the more significant editorials of any daily for even a few weeks without reaching quite accurate deductions as to

the designs and prejudices which inspire it.

A prime advantage which a humble student of the press enjoys, over his colleagues who pride themselves on ability to secure oral information by personal contacts, is a breadth

of perspective. I have known officers painstakingly to establish genuine friendships with chairmen of parliamentary committees and to base reports and opinions on statements made privately in good faith by these legislators, only to fall into errors which their office messengers (who do read the papers!) could have pointed out. Foreign statesmen and functionaries are only individual units in the general political forces of their countries, and no one person can possess more than a partial and wishful point of view. Our officers who move about from personal interview to personal interview are

(Continued to page 550)



An Early Metropolitan Masthead

The Roosevelts in Oud Vossemeer



Pear Trees Trained for Best Exposure,
Oud Vossemeer

By JOHN M. CABOT, *Second Secretary, The Hague*

OUD VOSSEMEER is like a thousand other small Dutch towns,—which is to say, it is perfectly delightful. It is Sunday afternoon and the whole town is out taking a constitutional. Evidently the sexes may not mingle on Sunday in this Calvinistic section of the country, for young men and young women form separate groups as they walk through the streets and wander over the surrounding countryside. In front of each tiny house is a neat garden; the whole town reminds one of a little boy whose face has been well scrubbed for visitors.

The oldest building in the city is the Parish church, which contains various relics of the Roosevelt family, including notably a silver baptismal font given by a

Madame Roosevelt. Our arrival at the church created something of a stir in the Sunday-school class which was then going on, and we found it somewhat difficult to explain our mission in halting Dutch; the schoolmistress evidently gathered the object of our visit, however, and permitted us to examine the quaint old church while she went on with her class.

A simple Gothic building built of bricks, probably five centuries ago. Beneath the pulpit the quaint pews of the church elders with two rows of formidable Bibles. The church, as most Dutch churches, was virtually devoid of ornament, but the warm red bricks, the natural wood color of the vault and the excellence of proportion made ornamentation unnecessary. Under the pulpit lies the tomb



Stadhuis in Which Minister Emmet Spoke



of one of the Roosevelt family.

By the time we emerged, we found that our visit had aroused a certain amount of curiosity among the townspeople. Not a prying or unfriendly curiosity, but I was somewhat embarrassingly reminded of a remark of a Zeeland friend that the latest diversion there on market days was to go to see the English tourists who had come to see the Dutch costumes!

Our progress to the Stadhuis and picture taking proclivities were watched with marked interest by several groups. It was with some relief that we heard "Roosevelt" mentioned as we passed one group and judged that our mission had been correctly interpreted. In some Dutch towns it is still a Mortal Sin to do anything so



Entrance to Churchyard, Oud Vossemeer

worldly as to be photographed on Sunday; we were consequently glad that it was realized we had come to photograph the town rather than the people. Of course there might also have been other dangerous assumptions: only a fortnight before the Dutch Nazis had started a minor riot in this very town, and there's no telling who will next be accused as a Communist agent. Perhaps it was a lurking suspicion of this which made the town constable ask what the red C D (Corps Diplomatique) tag on our car meant. He looked very relieved by our explanation.

It was from the Stadhuis that the Minister, Mr. Grenville Emmet, broadcast a speech to America on the occasion of President Roosevelt's second inaugu-

(Continued to page 557)



Main Residential Street of Oud Vossemeer

Moroccan

Contrasts

By

GEORGE D. HOPPER,
Consul, Casablanca



A Plowing "Combination" in Morocco

ONLY nine days from New York, via Gibraltar, and the traveler finds himself in the midst of the most remarkable assortment of contrasts between the ancient and modern—the 20th century living alongside the 17th, the 15th, and even the 12th century. In almost any country one can look upon an ancient monument, and in the same glance admire a modern building not far distant, but it is rare that we can enjoy the sight of animate life, manners, customs, methods of work, earning of the daily bread—one part living in the latest fashion, the other part living as their ancestors of 500 years ago, and all in the same country, the same city or village, and at the same time. In fact Morocco may be compared to a four speed automobile, where one can shift at pleasure in very short distance, and without discomfort.

It is not necessary to leave the modern city of Casablanca in order to find ancient life, although not so picturesque as in its more natural environment in the interior regions. The changing manners of dress in older countries such as Turkey, have not been adopted in Morocco, where

the native still wears his fez or turban and his flowing robes, and his women still are veiled. (A common question from the visiting firemen is, "I wonder what's under all them clothes?") Along the rough beach at Casablanca the same washerwomen, who can expertly manage an electric washer in a city home, are seen beating their own garments against the rocks and stamping them with bare feet to the tune of a reed flute played by a lazy husband sitting nearby.

We start on a short tour of Morocco (20 Centuries in 20 days, says the tourist circular), and just outside the busy city along an excellent highway are native farmers tilling the soil. One is riding on a farm tractor, or a huge combine, while others follow "combines" such as, (1) donkey and horse, (2) donkey and cow, (3) donkey and camel, (4) horse and ox, (5) camel and cow, (6) camel and horse, (7) camel and farmer's wife. In the last combine, fortunately for the wife, she is hitched on the longer side of the beam, provided she is in good standing at home.

A few miles farther on, an Arab farmer is standing by a



Goats Climb the Trees in Search of Food



Rabat, Capital of French Morocco



Natives Use Their Feet to Operate Wooden Lathes

Diesel pump watching the water flow into his irrigation canals, while across the road his poorer neighbor draws water from the ancient well or shouts to his camel that turns the old wooden wheel in 12th century style. Arriving at Rabat, the capital of French Morocco, the visitor at first sight thinks that it is another modern seat of government—beautiful buildings, wide streets, lovely gardens and parks—in fact, a small Washington. In reply to my question as to why the capital was not at Casablanca, my companion said, “We could not be wiser than the founders of your own country, who wanted to be removed from the distractions of a great commercial metropolis.” Could one imagine an ancient wall around the main section of Washington City (where taxi fares are cheap) or Mayan ruins in

sight of the White House, or a five-acre 14th century walled garden in the Mall, with numerous old towers, well preserved, and each a home for a family of storks? This is Rabat.

We continue on to Fez—the magnificent—and most difficult to describe save in a whole book, yet affording even more striking examples of the old and the new ways of living side by side in perfect peace and harmony. The first glimpse of the plain of Fez shows two cities, one the smaller French city built within the last 20 years, and the larger native city two miles distant. This separation of the French from the native sections was carefully planned by Marshal Lyautey throughout Morocco in order not to disturb the ancient customs and manners of the Moors, and better to preserve the older civilization and its unusual charm. As Fez is the center of the well known Moorish arts and crafts, one may spend days strolling through the narrow winding streets where thousands of native craftsmen are engaged in the making of all manner of beautiful objects such as leather goods, carpets, native jewelry, silverware, woodwork, embroideries, etc. Very

(Continued to page 564)

Causerie on Sweden

By HAROLD CARLSON, *Vice Consul, Stockholm*

SWEDEN, too, has its May flower, but here it is not a ship. It really is a flower. It is called May flower because originally it was sold on the 1st of May. Now the sale begins several days in advance, so that by the 1st of May the supply of flowers is usually exhausted.

Each year, the May flower has a different color. Last year it was pink, this year it is blue. At a distance it might be mistaken for

the Anemone Hepatica which opens its blue eyes on the grassy slopes in the surroundings of Stockholm like a reflection of the blue sky on this glorious Spring day. In Sweden, the country of Carl von Linné, the subject of botany occupies a strangely important position in the curriculum of the government-operated better-class elementary schools. In the lower grades, at the ages of about 9-13 years, all pupils are required to gather and press hundreds of wild flowers and to attach to each sheet a label giving

both the Latin and the Swedish names as well as their classification according to Linné's flora. Therefore, numerous children in this country have

a prematurely extensive knowledge of botany, and if I were to ask the little boys and girls selling the May flower this day, whether it is the Anemone Hepatica, most of them, I am sure, would understand me.

But it can not be the blue Anemone

that is being so generally worn today, because it is forbidden to pick flowers in the surrounding district and it is not likely that the thousands of persons with blue flowers on their lapels have

returned from an outing to more distant regions where no such restrictions exist. No, it surely is the May flower—a little imitation made of blue celluloid with a brass pin—a dead object—but a joy-bringer and lifegiver to thousands.

Thirty years ago Mrs. Beda Hallberg, of Göteborg, conceived the idea

(Continued to page 558)



Students Don White Caps on the Steps of the Dramatic Theatre at 3 p.m., April 30, as Official Recognition of the Victory of Spring Over Winter.



A Valborg Mass Fire on a Hill Near Stockholm

The Jewish Community of Saloniki

By SIDNEY E. O'DONOGHUE, *Department of State*

Note: From a report under the same title prepared December 6, 1923, by Mr. O'Donoghue while he was Vice Consul in charge at Saloniki.

INTRODUCTION

THE history of the Jewish people from the time of the Kings, Saul, David and Solomon, whose reigns were notable not only for the successful wars they waged with neighboring countries and the extension of commerce, but also for the development of the constitution of Israel, shows that through all their glory and misery they have developed a literature, which has been largely responsible for perpetuating to future generations of the race a quality which throughout the ages has enabled them to withstand all manner of persecutions even death itself for the faith of their fathers. It is, perhaps, this sublime faith in their destiny as the chosen people of God which has kept them united under all conditions and which has driven them in all countries of the world to flock to themselves in communities.

Bedarride in his book "Les Juifs en France, en Italie et en Espagne" calls attention to the fact that even before the Birth of Christ a great number of Jews had migrated to Egypt, Greece, Persia and even China. Alexandre the Great when he founded his city of Alexandria introduced a colony of Jews. They were to be found in Rome enjoying certain privileges, permitted to worship in their own synagogue, and under Augustus Caesar, they were allowed to establish a Beth-Din, or Council, to try cases affected by Jewish Law.

It is not quite clear when the first Jews arrived in Spain. During the early part of the nineteenth century excavations were made which tended to show that Spain was not unknown to the Jewish people even during the time of Solomon. In proof of this it is recorded by Barthol in his "Bibliotheca Rabbinnica" that in the year 1480 a tomb was uncovered at Sagonte in Spain on which the following was inscribed in Hebraic characters "Here is the tomb of Adoniram, servant of King Solomon. . . ."

However, we find that as far back as the 5th century there were many Jewish communities scattered throughout the villages and cities of Spain actively engaged in commerce and enjoying the privilege of religious worship. But it was shortly after this period that the Spanish people passed through a

period of religious exaltation which, in the nature of things, was bound to affect the Jews adversely. They were oppressed, forbidden the right to worship in their synagogues and were in many cases forced to adopt Christianity and outwardly profess it although it is easy to believe that they continued in secret to practice the rites of their ancient faith. Conditions continued along this line until towards the end of the seventh century when the Arab leader, Tarik, at the head of a victory-flushed and enthusiastic army arrived from Africa and invaded Andalusia. Those Jews remaining in the Peninsula quietly joined forces with the invaders and did all in their power to assist them. Tarik employed the principle of capturing cities, disarming and murdering the Christian inhabitants and then leaving only a small garrison while he and his army pushed on to further conquests. Thus we find that the Jews who only a short time previous had been the despised people were regaining their lost power and resting in virtual control of the larger cities of Southern Spain. For more than two centuries this state of affairs continued and throughout the Kingdom the Jews were rising to positions of importance in the world of politics and art. They were rapidly becoming the leaders in education, in the sciences, in medicine, in banking and other forms of endeavor.

EXPULSION FROM SPAIN

November 30, 1215, may be set down as the date when the power of the Jews commenced to wane. This date marked the issuance of an order by the Pope, Innocent III, to all Christian princes to see that all Jews holding public offices were removed from them. From this date on until the ever memorable year 1492, the Jewish people were forced to see their power being taken from them; deprived of the right to follow their own faith and persecuted for not adopting Christianity, and it was in 1492 that Ferdinand and Isabella issued a royal decree expelling all the Jews from the Kingdom. Then it was that these poor unfortunates embarked on a period of wandering to strange lands. As it has previously been pointed out the Jews had been forced by circumstances to congregate in communities and now it was as communities that they travelled to Italy, France, Northern Central Europe and the New World. By far the greater number, however, journeyed to countries controlled by Turkey. Rizal in "La Ville Convoitée" says that



they were attracted to Turkey because of "the clemency of the Turks and their great tolerance in matters of religion." The new refugees, therefore, addressed a petition to the Sultan Bayazid requesting him to grant them permission to come and live under his rule. This was granted by the Sultan and it is recorded that he caused orders to be issued to all the Governors of his provinces instructing them to receive the new emigrants with all courtesy and to accord them all facilities. Bayazid is quoted as having said "While Ferdinand is impoverishing his country he is working to enrich Turkey." The result was that soon ships began to arrive with thousands of Jews anxious to commence their lives anew in the Turkish cities of Saloniki, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Broussa, Damascus, Safed and other places in the ever growing Empire.

THE JEWS IN TURKEY

It must not be supposed that there were already no Jews in Turkey.

Quite the contrary; for, during the early days of Turkish conquests the different Sultans discovered, wherever they penetrated, that there were to be found Jews peacefully carrying on their various trades and living in placidity and contentment. Perhaps it was the recollection of this fact or again it may have been with the idea of populating the new capital with certain elements he felt could be trusted which influenced the Sultan, Mohammed II, to send invitations to the Jews of Asia-Minor to come to Constantinople and take up residence. Young, in his "Corps de Droit Ottoman," assures us that in response to the invitation a large number of Hebrews, led by their religious advisors, arrived in Constantinople bringing with them all their worldly possessions.

In the new Government then in process of formation the office of Minister of Finances was entrusted

to a Jew and the Grand-Rabbi himself became a close friend and advisor of the Sultan.

It can be seen from the foregoing that the Jews arriving from Spain thus encountered such favorable conditions that it was not long before the new communities embarked on a period of prosperity never before encountered in their history.

Other immigrants from Portugal, Provence and Sicily now began to make their appearance and it was at about this time, 1525, that Saloniki first began to be noticed as a Jewish city in the center of the Balkans.



Ruins of One of the Largest Synagogues Destroyed by the Great Fire of 1917

JEWISH INFLUENCE AT THE CAPITAL

It may be interesting here to note that while the Jews were developing Saloniki as one of the foremost commercial cities of the Near-East, they were also rising in power in Constantinople. Practically all of the Sultans employed the services

of a Jew as a physician and personal advisor and many others were appointed to high offices in the government. As long as this state of affairs prevailed the Jewish people were bound to enjoy all sorts of rights and privileges not accorded the Greek and Armenian residents of the city.

The Jews were in reality a separate "Nation" enjoying an unheard and undreamed of prosperity under the protection of the Turkish flag.

DECADENCE OF THE NATION

As always, however, in the history of the Jewish people signs began to appear that they were not long to continue in their prosperous career. About the year 1700 laws and ordinances were promulgated which seemed to indicate the Jews were in a slightly less enviable position than formerly.

(Continued to page 560)

Income Tax Returns

By ROBERT D. MURPHY, *First Secretary, Paris*

THE following letter has been received by the editor from Robert D. Murphy, First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Paris:

At this time of year when the question of tax returns is of general interest a reference in the JOURNAL to two deductible items may be worth while.

1. *Ambassadorial Expenses:* In his Federal income tax return for 1934 the expenses incurred by Ambassador X in the performance of his duties as Ambassador and which exceeded his salary as such were deducted. According to a statement of the Ambassador's lawyers, upon examination of the return, the Internal Revenue Agent-in-charge in New York in March, 1936, recommended disallowance of the total amount of these expenses on the basis of an old Treasury Department Ruling (O.D. 1020; C.B. Dec. 1921, p. 172) which held that:

"Expenditures for furnishing and maintaining the residential portion of a United States Embassy and for entertainment by a United States ambassador are personal expenses."

On behalf of the Ambassador, in April, 1936, his attorney filed a protest against the recommendations of the Revenue Agent and contended that the entire amount of these expenses was deductible, particularly in view of the fact that section 23 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1934 provides that taxpayers may deduct "all the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business" etc., and section 48 (d) which was added anew in the Revenue Act of 1934 provided that "the term 'trade or business' includes the performance of the functions of a public office.

At the hearing on that protest held before the Revenue Agent in New York in June, 1936, the Revenue Agent contended that although under the definition in section 48 (d) the performance of the functions of a public office is a trade or business, nevertheless, ambassadorial expenses were not deductible for the reason that an ambassador does not accept that office for gain or profit inasmuch as it is commonly known that the expenses usually are largely in excess of the salary. He contended further that in any event a certain portion of the expenses was attributable to the personal living ex-

penses of the ambassador and his wife, as distinguished from expenses incurred in the performance of his duties, and that even if expenses of the latter class were deductible, those attributable to personal living expenses of the ambassador and his wife would not be deductible. He contended further that in any event even expenses incurred strictly in the performance of an ambassador's duty could not be deducted in an amount in excess of the salary received as ambassador.

The Conferee suggested that if the taxpayer could furnish an allocation of the total amount of the expenses showing those which were incurred strictly in the performance of the ambassadorial duties such as entertainment, traveling expenses and other identifiable items, and those which were attributable to the personal living expenses of the ambassador and his wife, he would recommend allowance of those incurred strictly in the performance of the ambassadorial duties, but not in excess of the amount of the salary received.

The attorneys recognized the difficulty of making such apportionment of the expenses such as apportioning food costs, salaries of servants, expenses of maintenance of the residence, etc., as between those attributable to their personal living expenses and those which could be attributed to the performance of the ambassadorial duties.

After considerable argument at that hearing the Government Conferee finally stated that as a compromise he would recommend that, without such apportionment, the expenses be allowed as a deduction up to the amount of the ambassadorial salary received and be disallowed in excess thereof.

After taking the matter up with the ambassador, the attorneys filed with the Internal Revenue Agent in New York a consent to assessment of additional tax on that basis and the ambassador paid the additional tax.

In July, 1936, the papers, including the Revenue Agent's revised report recommending allowance of the expenses to the extent of the salary received, were forwarded by the Revenue Agent to the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C.

To date the attorneys have had no word from the Bureau at Washington as to its action thereon. Under the Revenue Act of 1934, the Commissioner



of Internal Revenue has until March 15, 1938, within which to make an additional assessment of tax on the basis of disallowing the total amount of the expenses. Accordingly, until that time has expired and unless the attorneys hear from the Bureau in the meantime, they cannot be certain that the Bureau will finally allow deduction of any part of the expenses.

However, in the light of the attorneys' experience in other matters, they would have expected that if the Bureau in Washington did not intend to allow deduction of any part of the expenses they would have heard from the Bureau by now. Accordingly, the fact that the Bureau has not taken any further action may indicate that it will follow the recommendations of the Revenue Agent in New York. Nevertheless, it is possible that the Bureau may reverse the Revenue Agent before the time for making additional assessment expires.

In view of the foregoing, the matter has not been presented to the Board of Tax Appeals.

The Revenue Agent in New York has not as yet submitted his report on the ambassador's return for 1935 in which the total amount of his expenses as ambassador was also deducted.

In the ambassador's return for 1933, such expenses were not deducted; but in December, 1936, the attorneys filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue in New York a claim for refund based on allowance of deduction for the total amount of the expenses incurred by him as ambassador during that year. To date the attorneys have had no word thereon either from the Collector or from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Even if ambassadorial expenses for 1934 and subsequent years should be ultimately allowed, a different decision may be reached with respect to years prior to 1934 inasmuch as those years are governed by the Revenue Act of 1932 and prior acts, none of which contained the provision defining the performance of the functions of a public office as a trade or business.

2. In his Federal income tax return for the fiscal year 1932, an officer claimed the following deduction:

"Under date of June 4th, the Treasury Department Internal Revenue Service, Baltimore, Md., wrote the taxpayer as follows: "\$... for depreciation on upkeep of automobile has also been disallowed as same is practically a personal expense." In reply the officer wrote in part as follows:

"As regards your disallowance of \$... which you state is for "depreciation on upkeep of automobile," this claim was made, not only for 2/3rds of the cost of depreciation but also for the

same proportion of maintenance, upkeep and operation of automobile used almost exclusively for official business. This claim was based upon the fact that whereas other Government services, such as certain officers of the Military and Naval Attaché's offices are given automobile allowances in connection with their official duties, no such allowance is given an officer of the Commercial Attaché's office, nor is an officer of this service allowed taxi fare for making the numerous calls on official business. It is true that allowances for street car, subway or bus are made, but generally such calls are not susceptible to the use of such means of transportation, as they are inadequate for the places visited and would require such an additional loss of time that it is preferable to employ an automobile owned by the officer for such purposes, thereby effecting savings for the Government which more than offset the moderate charges claimed in this return.

"It is the writer's understanding that such claims have heretofore been allowed and it was upon this basis and for the reasons outlined above that the present claim was made."

Under date of July 11, 1934, the same Bureau replying to the officer's explanations, stated: "In view of the explanations given in your letter (June 25th), your return has been accepted as filed and letter of this office, dated June 4th, cancelled."

Income Tax Note

The following note has been received from the Foreign Service Officer concerned:

Article 23 (a)—2 (b) of the Income Tax Regulations provides that "if an individual receives a salary and is also repaid for his actual traveling expenses, he shall include in gross income the amount so repaid and may deduct such expenses." Pursuant thereto a Foreign Service Officer reported in his gross income for 1935 reimbursements made to him for expenses incurred in transferring under official orders, and then deducted those expenses. The Collector of Internal Revenue approved the deduction of the officer's actual traveling expenses, but disallowed the deductions for the transportation of the officer's dependents and household goods on the grounds that "such expenses are considered personal and not deductible for Income Tax purposes."

The Department requested the Treasury Department to review and reconsider this decision. Under date of May 6, 1937, the Secretary of the Treasury held that "the cost of transporting officers, their families and household effects to, from or between foreign posts of duty, is primarily for the benefit

(Continued to page 566)

Newspaper Comment About the Service

FOREIGN SERVICE PROGRESS

Credit must be given Mr. Hull, secretary of state, for the step taken recently in completing the reorganization of department personnel. In these days, when the spoils system is so rampant in Washington, it is both encouraging and refreshing to know that one part of the administration, at least, is filling its key positions with men who have grown up in the service, and is not putting in deserving partisans from all over the country.

We made a late start in developing our foreign service into one of career. By that we mean, of course, a branch of the government made up of men who have chosen this work as their life's vocation. There was a time when every ambassador, every minister and many of the higher consular officials as well were in office because their political strength was more influential toward obtaining their appointment than real diplomatic ability.

That is true to some extent, even today, as is attested by several recent ministerial appointments of prominent Democrats with no experience as diplomats. But it is true, as well, that, since the foreign service was formed a few years after the war through combining the diplomatic corps and the consular service, more and more career men have been appointed to high positions.

The fact that men are being brought in from abroad to fill important posts in the department points clearly to the success of this system. George S. Messersmith, minister to Austria, has been called back to an assistant secretaryship, Wilbur J. Carr goes from that position to take charge of our Czechoslovakian legation. Hugh Wilson, minister to Switzerland, returns to be another assistant secretary. J. Butler Wright, now minister to Czechoslovakia, goes to our embassy in Cuba. They are career men, like Sumner Welles, only recently appointed under-secretary in the Department of State.

The foreign service of most other nations, even among the smallest, has long been one of career and not of political appointment. But, even though the United States had to be shown by the war just how important a well trained foreign service is, we are now well on the way toward just that. The recent appointments in the Department of State, made exclusively on merit, indicate that the administration is impressed with the necessity for trained men there. (*News, Newport, R. I.*)

AMERICAN DIPLOMAT

There was more than customary Viennese courtesy in the spontaneous ceremony held in that city Sunday, when George L. Messersmith left the Austrian capital and his post as American Minister there. The presence of Chancellor Schuschnigg and other governmental officials at the railroad station, the flowers showered upon Mrs. Messersmith, the note of deep regret in the Vienna press comment, all attest the great success with which this brilliant career diplomat has filled a most difficult and delicate post.

Mr. Messersmith returns to this country to become an Assistant Secretary of State. The promotion is richly deserved, but congratulations must be tempered by regret over his departure from a key position where he has shown such exceptional skill. Better than anyone else the Austrians know how much he has done for their country, both in making its heavy problems better known here and in tactfully assisting Austria's efforts to preserve her spiritual and cultural values in behalf of world civilization.

It was early in 1934 that Mr. Messersmith went to Vienna, having spent the four previous years as Consul-General in Berlin. Thus he was in Germany when the Weimar republic was overthrown by the Nazis and in Austria when Chancellor Dollfuss was assassinated in the attempt to establish the swastika by coup d'etat there. In both countries his tenure of service has coincided with the flare-up of problems of great danger and complexity. In both he has more than fulfilled his duties, showing always a diplomatic skill which is frequently said to have been an important factor in the preservation of European peace.

There need be no anxiety over the thorough competence of our Department of State as long as it is staffed by men as able and tactful as this former superintendent of schools in Delaware. And while George Messersmith is one who always places his work first it may be hoped that he will be able to utilize the relative tranquillity of Washington to put his notes in order. For if he will sometime write his autobiography for the last seven years it will reveal much of the stuff of which history is made. (*Washington Post*)

AMERICAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

Once again, President Roosevelt and his secretary of state have demonstrated their desire to strengthen the diplomatic service.

(Continued to page 566)



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. 14 SEPTEMBER, 1937 No. 9

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

The American Foreign Service Journal is open to subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy, payable to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

This publication is not official and material appearing herein represents only the personal opinions of its authors, or of individuals quoted, unless otherwise specifically indicated.

Copyright, 1937, by the American Foreign Service Association

JOURNAL STAFF

GEORGE H. BUTLER	Editor
EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD	Assistant Editor
PAUL H. ALLING	} Editorial Board
HOWARD BUCKNELL, JR.	
LOWELL C. PINKERTON	
HARRY A. McBRIDE	Business Manager
CHARLES B. HOSMER	Treasurer

The American Foreign Service Association

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

Honorary President

CORDELL HULL Secretary of State

Honorary Vice-Presidents

SUMNER WELLES	Under Secretary of State
ROBERT WALTON MOORE	Counselor
FRANCIS B. SAYRE	Assistant Secretary of State
HUGH R. WILSON	Assistant Secretary of State
GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH	Assistant Secretary of State

RAY ATHERTON	President
JAMES B. STEWART	Vice-President
JOHN CARTER VINCENT	Secretary-Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. HOWLAND SHAW, *Chairman*
HARRY A. McBRIDE, *Vice-Chairman*; CHARLES B. HOSMER,
ORSEN N. NIELSEN, JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE.

Alternates

JAY PIERREPONT MOFFAT, JOHN CARTER VINCENT

Entertainment Committee: RALEIGH A. GIBSON, *Chairman*,
SIDNEY E. O'DONOHUE and SELDEN CHAPIN

THE EDITORS' COLUMN

The August and September issues of the JOURNAL have included much information about reorganization and changes in personnel in the Department. This material, of course, was sent to the field in the Radio Bulletins, but the editors thought that the interest in the subject and the exceptionally large number of changes warranted duplication of the news in the JOURNAL. According to Secretary Hull's press statement, the major part of the program of reorganization now has been completed.

* * *

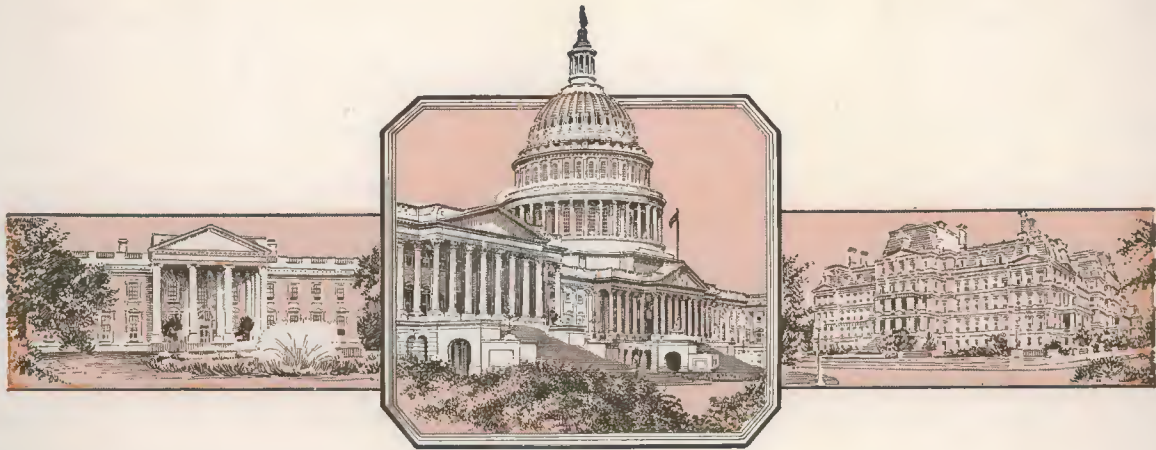
It is planned to publish a paragraph about contributors to each issue, as was done in the August number, whenever some such introduction seems necessary. The names appearing in this issue, however, probably are familiar enough to make any comment unnecessary. Most of the contents this month comes from the Service itself, a very encouraging fact for the editors. Naturally, it is not desirable to restrict the columns of the JOURNAL to contributions from officers only. An outside point of view is wanted and needed. When an article can be done as well, or better, by some one in the Service, however, we prefer to use those contributions.

* * *

Some fifty or so replies have been received from the questionnaire regarding the JOURNAL that was printed in the July issue. A tabulation of these and any others that may be received will be published in the October number, together with some of the accompanying comment. At a recent party given by the Edwin Schoenrichs, there was a performance by an amateur string quartette of officers assigned at the Department. They borrowed the music of familiar songs, but collaborated in writing new lyrics for the tunes. A line in one verse devoted to the JOURNAL contained the general sentiment of "It's still the good old JOURNAL just the same," regardless of what might be done to or about it. That could be adopted as a slogan, although some harsher critics may prefer the shorter biblical reference of "Hebrews, XIII, 8."

APOLOGY TO MR. CHRISTIE

The editors very much regret that the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Christie's entertaining article, "A World Language?", published in the August issue, were shuffled around in making up the magazine. In the second column on page 490, the last three paragraphs should follow the paragraph that begins at the bottom of the first column. The final paragraphs of the article as written are the four paragraphs in the second column beginning "The sentimental reason —" and ending "— open top and bottom." Our humble apologies.



News from the Department

On Mr. Carr's Departure

At a ceremony in the Department on July 26th, Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, Minister to Czechoslovakia, was presented with a silver cigar box from the personnel of the State Department and two silver cigarette cases from the Foreign Service. On this occasion Secretary Hull made the following remarks:

"It is a great pleasure, Mr. Carr, on the eve of your taking up new and important duties in the service of our government, to present you with memorials from the staff of the Department of State and from the American Foreign Service, which are symbolic of their deep affection for you and of their appreciation and realization of the valuable services you have rendered to the Department and to the Foreign Service during the last forty-five years.

"In serving the Department of State your responsibilities have constantly increased with the years and you have made valuable contributions toward the building up of an effective permanent organization to handle our foreign relations.

"It is unique and inspiring that you are about to represent this Government as the head of an important foreign mission and to take your place in the American Foreign Service, to the establishment and development of which you have unreservedly devoted your talents and energy with such excellent results. Few persons indeed are privileged to take their place actively as a distinguished member of so important an organization as our Foreign Service when, as in your case, one has played so important a part in the creation and development of that Service.

"We all share with you the great satisfaction you must deservedly feel in this achievement and

we wish you continued success and happiness in your new field."

Departmental Order No. 702, July 26 1937

Mr. George S. Messersmith has been appointed this date Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Messersmith is hereby designated a member of the Board of Foreign Service Personnel, the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service and the Foreign Service Officers' Training School Board and he will perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State.

The symbol designation of this Office is A-M.

Assistant Secretary George S. Messersmith

Following is the text of Departmental Order No. 703 of July 29, 1937:

The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. George S. Messersmith, is hereby charged with the administration of the Department of State and the Foreign Service and with supervision of matters relating to personnel and management, appropriations of the Department and its several activities, consular affairs, passports, visas, Foreign Service buildings, international conferences, and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Messersmith is hereby designated Fiscal and Budget Officer of the Department, Chairman of the Board of Foreign Service Personnel, the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, the Foreign Service Officers' Training School Board, and the Board of Appeals and Review of the Department.

The designation of the Consular Commercial Office is changed to A-M/C.

This Order amends the provisions of all existing Departmental Orders in conflict therewith.



Confirmations

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service: George A. Gordon to be Minister to the Netherlands; Leo J. Keena to be Minister to the Union of South Africa; Franklin Mott Gunther to be Minister to Rumania; George T. Summerlin to be a Foreign Service Officer of Class One, a consul general, and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service; Clinton E. MacEachran to be a consul general; Horatio Mooers to be a secretary in the Diplomatic Service; John H. Morgan to be a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Carl A. Fisher to be a consul.

Adviser on Political Relations

Departmental Order No. 699 of July 17, 1937, reads as follows:

Mr. James Clement Dunn has been appointed Adviser on Political Relations, effective July 17, 1937. In this capacity, he is charged, under the Secretary of State, the Under Secretary, and an Assistant Secretary, with the supervision of the divisions having general charge of relations with foreign states and with giving advice on special questions and performing other duties of a supervisory or advisory nature.

The designation of the Office of Adviser on Political Relations, now created, is PA/D.

Departmental Order No. 691 of June 15, 1937, is amended accordingly.

New Chief of Division of European Affairs

Departmental Order No. 700, dated July 17, 1937, reads as follows:

Mr. Jay Pierrepont Moffat, a Foreign Service officer of Class I, is hereby designated Chief of the Division of European Affairs, effective July 17, 1937. Mr. Moffat is, under this designation, authorized to perform all the duties and functions incident to the position of Chief of the Division of European Affairs.

Office of Philippine Affairs

Departmental Order No. 701, dated July 19, 1937, reads as follows:

Mr. Erle R. Dickover, a Foreign Service officer of Class II, is hereby designated Acting Chief of the Office of Philippine Affairs during the absence of Mr. Joseph E. Jacobs while serving as Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee of American and Philippine Experts.

This order is effective as of July 17, 1937.

Division of Protocol and Conferences

It has become increasingly apparent within the

past year or so that the growth of the protocol work of the Department and work in connection with international conferences and congresses makes it essential that the Division of Protocol and Conferences be divided into two divisions, one to have charge of the protocol work and the other the work in connection with international conferences and congresses, thus returning to an arrangement previously in force for a number of years.

In due course two Departmental Orders will be issued assigning Mr. Richard Southgate, the present Chief of the Division of Protocol and Conferences, as Chief of a new Division of International Conferences and Mr. George Thomas Summerlin, at present Minister of the United States to Panama, as Chief of the new Division of Protocol. The orders will also deal with the Departmental personnel at present assigned to the Division of Protocol and Conferences.

Therefore, Mr. George Thomas Summerlin, Minister of the United States to Panama, has been requested by the Secretary of State to relinquish his post as Minister, return to the classified Foreign Service and accept an assignment in the Department as Chief of the Division of Protocol. Accordingly, the President has issued an Executive Order reinstating Mr. Summerlin in the Classified Foreign Service as a Foreign Service Officer of Class I and has transmitted to the Senate his nomination for appointment to that office. (*Press release*)

Division of International Conferences

Departmental Order No. 704, July 29, 1937, reads as follows:

It is hereby ordered that there shall be established in the Department of State a Division of International Conferences which shall be charged with arrangements for international conferences, congresses, expositions, and conventions in which the United States is to participate at home or abroad and in cooperation with other branches of the Government and interested persons and organizations; determining the extent and character of that participation; supervision of the fulfillment of the international obligations of the United States with respect to membership in and expenditures for international treaty commissions, committees, bureaus, and other organizations. The Division of International Conferences will be charged with the duties heretofore devolving upon the Division of Protocol and Conferences in connection with the Interdepartmental Committee on Civil International Aviation and with international aviation in general.

The Division shall have a chief and such as-



sistant chiefs and other officers as may from time to time be provided.

Mr. Richard Southgate has been appointed Chief and Mr. Julius C. Holmes has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Division.

The symbol designation will be IC.

The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant of the Department will provide room for the new Division and will assign such clerks as the work of the Division may require.

This order shall become effective on July 29, 1937.

Departmental Orders No. 550 of May 22, 1933, No. 572 of February 1, 1934, and No. 610-A of April 11, 1935, are hereby revoked.

Division of Protocol

Departmental Order No. 705, July 29, 1937, reads as follows:

It is hereby ordered that there shall be established in the Department of State a Division of Protocol which shall be charged with presentation to the President of Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to this Government; correspondence concerning their acceptability to this Government and correspondence concerning the acceptability to foreign governments of like officers of the United States; questions regarding rights and immunities in the United States of representatives of foreign governments; arrangements for all ceremonials of a national or international character in the United States or participated in by the United States abroad; entertainment and protection of distinguished foreign visitors; questions concerning customs and other courtesies to foreign officials and distinguished visitors to the United States as well as to American officials abroad; making arrangements for the visits of foreign naval vessels, foreign military organizations to the United States, and with the visits of American naval vessels and military organizations abroad, and other matters of ceremonial in connection with the White House and the Department of State; preparation of the Diplomatic List; questions concerning the medals and decorations conferred by foreign governments upon officers of the United States; and preparation of communications from the President to the heads of foreign states.

The Division shall have a chief and such assistant chiefs and other officers as may from time to time be provided.

Mr. George T. Summerlin, lately Minister to Panama and now a Foreign Service officer of Class 1, has been designated Chief of the Division. Mr. Henry Charles Spruks has been designated as Ceremonial Officer.

The symbol designation will be PR.

The Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant of the Department will provide room for the new Division and will assign such clerks as the work of the Division may require.

This order shall become effective July 29, 1937.

Departmental Orders No. 550 of May 22, 1933, No. 572 of February 1, 1934, and No. 610-A of April 11, 1935, are hereby revoked.

New Chief of Personnel

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 7 and 11 of the Executive Order of June 8, 1931, Mr. G. Howland Shaw, Foreign Service Officer, Class I, was designated Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, effective August 23, 1937.

F.S.O. Training School

Departmental Order No. 710, August 3, 1937, provides that Mr. J. Klahr Huddle, Foreign Service Officer of Class I, is designated to succeed Mr. Lowell C. Pinkerton as Director of the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, effective September 2, 1937.

New Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant

The Secretary of State appointed Mr. Edward Yardley, of Montana, Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant in the Department of State, effective August 9, 1937. Mr. Yardley took the oath of office on August 9, the oath being administered by the retiring Chief Clerk, Mr. Clinton E. MacEachran. Mr. MacEachran has been appointed Consul General at Halifax.

Edward Yardley was born in Coldwater, Kansas. He is 43 years of age; LL.B. Georgetown 1913; did post graduate work at Georgetown and American Universities; appointed clerk in the State Department, September 12, 1914; resigned March 11, 1921; had three years court reporting in Washington; was an attorney with the firm of Lansing and Woolsey seven years and member of that firm two years; has been attorney in the American Agency, General Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, since 1934.

Foreign Service Buildings Office

Departmental Order No. 709, August 3, 1937, provides:

Mr. Frederick Larkin has been appointed Chief of the Foreign Service Buildings Office and Mrs. Irene de Bruyn Robbins has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Office, effective this date.

Mr. Robert J. Phillips, Assistant Chief, is hereby designated to assume charge of the Office in the absence of the Chief.

(Continued to page 542)



TRADE AGREEMENTS NOTES

By EDWARD MULLINS

The personnel of the Trade Agreements Division has been increased recently. The new members coming directly or indirectly from the Foreign Service are:

Everett B. Ansley — Last assignment in the Foreign Service was as Vice Consul at Vladivostok (1916-19); Assistant Trade Commissioner, Athens, Berne and Riga (1930-33); came to the Division from the Department of Labor.

William P. Cochran — In the Foreign Service since 1928. His last assignment was as Third Secretary of Legation at San Salvador, 1935.

Hugh Corby Fox — In the Foreign Service since 1930; last assignment was as Consul, Berlin, 1932.

John H. Fuqua — Served as Vice Consul at various posts; last assignment was at Paris, 1934; resigned June, 1937.

Harvey Klemmer — formerly in Trade Agreements and contributor of *Trade Agreements Notes* is now employed by the Maritime Commission.

An analysis of foreign trade by countries for the first five months of 1937 gives the following results:

	Increase over 1936	
	Exports	Imports
Trade Agreement countries	39.4%	30.6%
Non-Agreement countries	26.6%	47.1%

It is seen that the imports from Non-Agreement countries have increased by a greater percentage than those from the Agreement countries. This is largely accounted for by the fact that suppliers of important raw materials, which have been in demand in response to increased economic activity in the United States have come from Non-agreement countries.

The increased importance of the trade agreements program is indicated by the fact that the American University is giving a Summer Course solely on Trade Agreements.

LETTER

"I was very much interested in some of the points mentioned in your editor's column, and particularly in the questions raised concerning specialization, language training, length of assignment, et cetera. I wonder whether it would not be worth while for someone to make a particular study of these questions in the light of the changes to which our Foreign Service procedure must be subjected as a result of the establishment of the so-called

'totalitarian regimes!' These problems have naturally arisen in a particularly acute form here, and consequently interest me particularly.

"In a number of countries where regimes of a more or less totalitarian character have been established, the independence and initiative of local officials have been severely restricted. In some cases they are no longer even allowed to correspond with consular officers. The same applies to the population itself, which is unable—in one degree or another—to carry on commercial or other relations with foreign countries except through the channels of the Central Government. At the same time the Central Government gradually takes over a monopoly of the issuance of information concerning the public affairs of the country and the imparting of information of this sort by private individuals or local officials becomes prohibited and—in some cases—even classed as economic espionage. Vested American interests in countries of this sort are apt to be driven out, as are all American residents except those who visit the country for the purpose of spending their own money.

"All these facts naturally influence Foreign Service procedure and require an adaptation to new conditions. The major problems of trade promotion, protection of interests, et cetera, become the subjects of agreements between the Central Governments, in which Foreign Service officers can usually play only a mechanical, or at best advisory role. On the other hand, it seems to me that under these conditions the responsibility of the Service in the line of reporting and information—information for the use of both our Government and our citizens—becomes greatly increased.

"The assembling of information in many States is no longer a question of translating convenient ready-made material from local publications and chatting with 'contacts.' A great deal of information is deliberately withheld from the public by the State; still more is issued in a misleading and distorted form, for propaganda purposes. It is rarely possible for representatives of the American press to cope with tactics of this sort. Few journalists have either the time, the staff or the records to collect, compare, and analyze the flood of official propaganda which is poured forth day by day in countries of this sort. This makes it all the more imperative that there should be at least one place to which the Government and the people at home can turn for accurate, unbiased, and undramaticized information with regard to foreign countries. If the Foreign Service is to fill this place, does it not mean that its officers will have to have a deeper, more systematic and more scholarly approach to the countries in which they

(Continued to page 571)



News from the Field

LEIPZIG

American Professors Speak on the Foreign Relations and Policy of the United States

As the guest of the University of Leipzig, Dr. Leonid Strakhovsky, Professor at the Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., delivered on June 22, 1937, before a large audience in Leipzig, a very interesting lecture on "The Foreign Policy of the United States in Recent Years." Professor Strakhovsky, who was introduced by Professor Knick, Rector of the Leipzig University, spoke in German. He stressed the point that the chief guiding principle in American foreign policy has been in recent years, and still is, the desire for peace. For that reason the United States withdrew from active participation in European affairs, believing that by political isolation and the enactment of stricter neutrality laws participation in any future European war could be avoided. However, the speaker went on to say, such American isolation or aloofness is only of a *political* character, as the United States believes that a general policy of international negotiation and cooperation in economic and cultural affairs tend, by the promotion of foreign trade, mutual understanding, and friendlier relations throughout the world, to minimize the danger of war. In its relations with Latin America the United States, under the leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, had adopted the "good neighbor" policy, which, being reciprocated, has resulted in greatly improving political and economic relations between the countries of the Western hemisphere. In its foreign relations the main policy of the American Government is to live on terms of good neighborliness with all nations and by example and action to strive for the general adoption of that policy, without which the establishment and maintenance of world peace is hardly possible.

As guest of the German and Foreign Students Club at Leipzig, Dr. F. K. Krueger, Professor of

(Continued to page 572)

FOOCHOW

Mr. Hsun-chung Yen, clerk in the Consulate, was chosen recently to represent his country because of exceptional shorthand writing skill evidenced in a contest among members of the Order of Gregg Artists.

YOKOHAMA



Fireworks in Yokohama Harbor, sponsored by the American Association, as seen from the roof of the consulate.

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

STYLE MANUAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. By Margaret M. Hanna and Alice M. Ball (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1937). Pp. xvi, 375. \$1.75.

Alvey A. Adee would have given this book his hearty endorsement not only because one of the authors was his valuable assistant, but also because it would have saved him a great deal of pain. He used to suffer when an instruction to the field or other official communication came before him for signature and it was not drafted in the proper style. Others suffered with him because it was the Adee custom to write in the margin of the offending document suggestions for improving the author's style which were singularly impressive. Several of our distinguished ambassadors and ministers who sat at Mr. Adee's feet in the days of their diplomatic youth have been the recipients of these suggestions. The style of their despatches reveals that the lessons of the old master are not forgotten.

As the authors state, the "manual is not only a publication dealing with office procedure and general style, but it is also a compilation of information of a varied nature which is included to meet the daily needs of drafting officers and others who are primarily interested in correct form" (p. vii). This statement is a very modest way of saying that the Manual contains those various details about style, proper form, and correct drafting which should have been collected and compiled in a publication for use of officials of the Department and officers of the Foreign Service many years ago. Aside from the obvious advantages of having such information available in a book with an admirable table of contents and an excellent index, there is the further advantage that the book will settle many differences of opinion on the subject of the preparation of official correspondence and official forms. Anybody who has served in the Department or in the field under several chiefs with a penchant for proper style and form (it is surprising how many chiefs have this penchant) can testify to these differences of opinion. It would be *lèse-majesté* to tell a chief who has said rude things about the form of a communication submitted for his signature that the communication in question is drafted in the manner approved by his esteemed colleague who, inci-

dentally, ranks him by a class or two. One may, however, with due deference and tact, cite the relevant pages of the Style Manual and, if the situation permits (soft music at this point), quote the provisions of Departmental Order No. 625 of September 3, 1935 (p. iii) which stresses the word "uniformity" as follows:

"In order to insure the maintenance of uniformity in papers emanating from the Department of State, the style and forms set forth in this *Style Manual* are to be followed in the preparation of all correspondence, reports, memoranda, et cetera.

"Copies of the manual will be supplied, as needed, to the officers and clerks of the Department and the Foreign Service."

The Manual is divided into seven parts, namely, "Office Procedure" (pages 3-19), "Forms of Address, Salutation, and Complimentary Close" (pages 23-86), "Typographic Style" (pages 89-227), "Rhetorical Style" (pages 231-263), "General Information" (pages 267-287), "Sample Forms" (pages 291-346), and "References and Authorities" (pages 349-352). There is such a mine of information under each one of these headings and so much to praise in this valuable book that the reviewer hesitates to say that one part of the Manual is more valuable than another. It may be observed, however, that the "Sample Forms" compiled in Part VI should prove to be of great practical value. Perhaps we all know how to address a United States Senator if the addressee is a man, but suppose the one who graces the toga is a lady? See form no. 18 "To a United States Senator (Woman) (Informal) (Written on blue-seal paper 8 x 10½ inches)". The form of a letter to an official serving with the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice, or the Permanent Court of Arbitration may be quite simple, but when the communication is addressed to the League or to either of the Courts mentioned, just how does the document begin and end? See form no. 37 "Note to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague (Formal) (Transmitted direct) (Written on white-seal blue-embossed paper 8 x 12½ inches)"; form no. 38 "To the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague (Transmitted direct; original initialed, not signed) (Written on white-seal paper 8 x 12½



inches)"; form no. 39 "To the League of Nations (Formal) (Usually third-person and transmitted through the American Legation at Bern) (Written on white-seal paper 8 x 12½ inches)". Part II of the Manual also contains much practical information. Not only are there "American Forms" of address, salutation, and complimentary close to "American Officials and Individuals" (pages 25-40), but there are "British Forms" (pages 49-61), "French Forms" (pages 62-66), "German Forms" (pages 67-70), "Italian Forms" (pages 71-74), "Spanish Forms" (pages 75-77), and a very valuable compilation of "Ecclesiastical Forms" (pages 78-86).

The sections on "Expressions to be Avoided" (page 242), "Faulty Omissions" (page 242), and "Common Errors, Confusions, and Faulty Idioms" (pages 243-259) will be read with appreciation and a few twinges of conscience—because some pet phrases will be found in these sections as, for example "As you of course know", "Ambassador Gibson", and "Your letter of even date". In fact, the Manual is so replete with kindly data about leaving undone the things we ought to have done and doing the things we ought not to have done that a careful study of its various chapters will save many an error in the preparation of correspondence, reports, memoranda, and routine papers.

The Manual is strongly recommended to Department officials and Foreign Service officers. The authors are not only to be congratulated but to be thanked for the splendid service they have rendered the Department and our diplomatic missions and consular offices in preparing such a work.

C. W.

THE HUNDRED YEARS. By Philip Guedalla. (Doubleday, Doran and Company, New York, 1937. Pp. xiii, 400. \$3.00).

At this season of the year when people are going on vacations instead of pilgrimages and desire to take a book along which will not tax their energy while it holds their attention, "The Hundred Years" is recommended. This latest Guedallagraph of history portrays rather than analyzes the century 1837-1936. The suave phrases of Mr. Guedalla carry the reader along delighting him with scenic effects, seldom if ever wearying him with a troublesome idea. The seductive thing about this sort of history is that somewhere en route it catches up with all of us, even the youngest, and there is a faint nostalgic pleasure in reading of events which are a part, either mediate or actual, of our own experience.

The book opens with the dawn of a virginal June morning coming through the trees at Kensington as a peer and an archbishop are on their way to inform a girl barely turned eighteen that she has become Queen of England. As the reign thus begun falls gently across three-fourths of the period covered by the book, it is not surprising that the queen appears again and again though never in an unexpected place.

The reader is told that he is only going to see the high spots of history, the "leading moments" in the record of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, the United States. The author does not miss many of these moments; in ever urbane manner, never getting his hands soiled, he tells, among other high points, of the panic of 1837, the capture of Fort Sumter, the occupation of Paris by the Germans in 1871, the downfall of imperial Russia in 1917.

It would be unfair to Mr. Guedalla, however, to leave the implication that his history is purely episodic. On the contrary he endeavors with some success to weave a consistent pattern linking background with foreground and showing effects from causes. He has attempted to apply one of Talleyrand's phrases (it is printed on the title page) "Je ne blâme ni n'approuve; je raconte." Unfortunately he does not stick strictly to his recounting, and when he puts forth an interpretation it is apt to be striking for its inadequacy. The tragic story of the Russian revolution can not be treated in the manner suitable to a description, let us say, of the "Pirates of Penzance."

Delicate subjects such as love he treats delicately, tinting them with gentle humor, as in the following comment on two of his personages: "Whilst his charms had won her love, his memoranda earned her gratitude." It is no dispraise to say that the best parts of the book are its epigrams, its witty, ironic phrasemaking. Consider, for example, the following: "Dictatorship is only a device by which an air of permanence is lent to temporary retrogression."

GEORGE VERNE BLUE.

OF POSSIBLE INTEREST

EDWARDS, E. E., compiler. *A list of American economic histories*. Bibliog. contrihs. No. 27. (Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agric. 1935. Pp. 25, mimeographed.)

References on economic history as a field of research and study. Bibliog. contrihs. No. 31. (Washington: U. S. Dept. of Agric. 1936. Pp. 83, mimeographed.)



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes in the Foreign Service were announced on July 17, 1937:

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments as Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified; Vice Consuls of Career; and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States; and they have been assigned as Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., of Carlinville, Ill., assigned to Havre, France.

William Barnes, 3d, of Belmont, Mass., assigned to Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Aaron S. Brown of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., assigned to Mexico City, Mexico.

Harlan B. Clark of Brookfield, Ohio, assigned to Zurich, Switzerland.

William E. Cole, Jr., of Fort Totten, New York, assigned to Vancouver, British Columbia.

J. Dixon Edwards of Corvallis, Oregon, assigned to Naples, Italy.

Herbert P. Fales of Pasadena, Calif., assigned to Berlin, Germany.

Jule L. Goetzmann of Moline, Ill., assigned to Habana, Cuba.

Edmund A. Gullion of New Castle, Ky., assigned to Marseille, France.

Kingsley W. Hamilton of Wooster, Ohio, assigned to Budapest, Hungary.

Fred Harvey Harrington of Elsmere, N. Y., assigned to Toronto, Canada.

G. Wallace LaRue of Columbia, Mo., assigned to Ottawa, Canada.

Perry Laukhuff of Mount Vernon, Ohio, assigned to Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Gordon H. Mattison of Wooster, Ohio, assigned to Naples, Italy.

Roy M. Melbourne of Ocean View, Va., assigned to Montreal, Canada.

John F. Melby of Bloomington, Ill., assigned to Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

Herbert V. Olds of Lynn, Mass., assigned to Habana, Cuba.

Elim O'Shaughnessy of New York City, assigned to Warsaw, Poland.

Paul Paddock of Manhattan, Iowa, assigned to Mexico City, Mexico.

Henry V. Poor of New York City, assigned to Montreal, Canada.

G. Frederick Reinhardt of Oakland, Calif., assigned to Vienna, Austria.

Milton C. Rewinkel of Minneapolis, Minn., assigned to Vancouver, Canada.

Walter Smith of Oak Park, Ill., assigned to Monterey, Mexico.

Ray L. Thurston of Madison, Wis., assigned to Toronto, Canada.

Evan M. Wilson of Haverford, Pa., assigned to Guadalajara, Mexico.

* * * *

Eric C. Wendelin of Quincy, Mass., Third Secretary of Embassy at Madrid, Spain, assigned to the Department of State.

Herschel V. Johnson of Charlotte, N. C., First Secretary at London, England, assigned as Counselor of

Embassy at that post.

Edward Page, Jr., of West Newton, Mass., Third Secretary of Legation at Riga, Latvia, assigned to the Department of State.

Austin R. Preston of Buffalo, N. Y., American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, assigned to Oslo, Norway, as American Consul.

E. Allan Lightner, Jr., of Mountain Lakes, N. J., American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, assigned to San Salvador as American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation.

Edward P. Maffitt of St. Louis, Mo., American Vice Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil, assigned to Buenos Aires, Argentina, as Third Secretary of Embassy.

John C. Wiley of Indianapolis, Ind., American Consul General at Antwerp, Belgium, assigned to Vienna, Austria, as American Consul General and Counselor of Legation.

Louis Sussdorff, Jr., of New York City, Counselor





Security Steel Vans in Paris

Security (steel) lift vans are economical because:

- they save packing costs
furniture does not have to be boxed or crated.
- they save freight charges
in one van at 900 cu. ft. goods may be loaded which if boxed would take 1200 to 1400 cu. ft.
- they save insurance costs
because the risks of theft, loss, breakage are greatly reduced.
- they save hotel expense
because the time of packing and unpacking are shortened.
- they save something else
more important, the time and nervous strain of the owner and his family.

Security Storage Company of Washington

1140 FIFTEENTH STREET

A Safe Depository for 47 Years

Telegrams "Storage"

European Office:

31 Place du Marché St. Honore, Paris

Telegrams "Medium"

PLEASE NOTE: Address the European Office about removals, packing, shipping from Europe, and adjacent territory. Address Main Office otherwise, and also about

INSURANCE

The special annual policies covering the risks of fire, theft, transportation hazards (cyclone, earthquake, war, riot, etc., also if desired) on household goods, baggage taken during traveling, silverware, jewelry, etc.

Banking Service for Foreign Service Officers

Among the banking and trust clients of the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, D. C., are many Foreign Service Officers.

The Company is pleased to make its modern facilities available to those in the Service wherever they may be located.

Correspondence relative to any phase of our financial service is invited.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY

15TH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAPITAL \$3,400,000

SURPLUS \$3,400,000

*Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*



MADE to your personal order. Staterooms that all face the sea . . . orchestras, talking pictures . . . wide choice of fascinating ports.

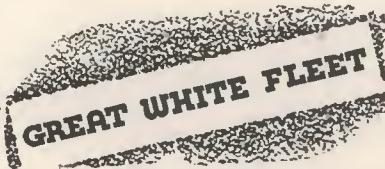
18 DAYS \$190 . . . to JAMAICA, B. W. I., PANAMA CANAL and 3 ports in COLOMBIA, SOUTH AMERICA. 2 visits at Kingston; a day and night in the Canal Zone. opportunity to see Canal and Panama City; historic Cartagena; Puerto Colombia (time to visit Barranquilla); Santa Marta. Every Saturday.

17 DAYS . . . \$190 to Havana, Jamaica, B.W.I., Panama Canal and Costa Rica. Time to visit Panama and Costa Rica's mountain capital. Every Thursday.

Sailings from New York. Superior accommodations only slightly higher.

Also weekly Guest Cruises from New Orleans.

Apply any Authorized Travel Agent or UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, Pier 3, N.R., New York City.



The
Manhattan Storage &
Warehouse Company

52nd Street and Seventh Avenue
80th Street and Third Avenue
New York City

◆ ◆
SUPERIOR FACILITIES FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS, PACKING, MOVING, SHIPPING AND LIFT VANS

◆ ◆
SPECIAL SERVICE TO MEET PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS

◆ ◆
• Prices Most Reasonable •

of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, assigned to Antwerp, Belgium, as American Consul General.

S. Pinkney Tuck of New Brighton, N. Y., First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France, assigned to Brussels, Belgium, as Counselor of Embassy. He will also serve as Counselor at Luxemburg.

H. Freeman Matthews of Baltimore, Md., First Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, assigned to Paris, France, as First Secretary of Embassy.

William C. Affeld, Jr., of Minneapolis, Minn., American Vice Consul at Bremen, Germany, assigned to Kobe, Japan, as American Vice Consul.

Sidney A. Belovsky of Hornell, N. Y., American Consul at Dublin, Irish Free State, assigned to Bremen, Germany, as American Vice Consul.

Charles E. Bohlen of Ipswich, Mass., who has been serving in the Department, assigned to Moscow, U.S.S.R., as Second Secretary of Embassy.

Carl A. Fisher of Salt Lake City, Utah, who has been serving in the Department, assigned to Toronto, Canada, as a Foreign Service Officer. Upon the confirmation of his nomination as a Consul he will be assigned to Toronto as American Consul.

Bertel E. Kuniholm of Gardner, Mass., who has been serving in the Department, assigned to Riga, Latvia, as American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation.

John H. Morgan of Watertown, Mass., who has been serving in the Department, assigned to Vienna, Austria, as American Consul. Upon confirmation of his nomination as a Diplomatic Secretary he will be designated Second Secretary of Legation at Vienna and will serve in a dual capacity.

Hugh H. Watson of Montpelier, Vt., American Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia, assigned to Kingston, Jamaica, as American Consul General.

The assignment of Avra M. Warren of Ellicott City, Md., to Vienna, Austria, as First Secretary of Legation and Consul General has been cancelled and he will remain as a Foreign Service Inspector until further orders are issued to him.

Stephen E. C. Kendrick of Providence, R. I., American Consul at Montreal, Canada, assigned to Dublin, Irish Free State, as American Consul.

Ralph A. Boernstein of Washington, D. C., who has been serving in the Department, assigned to Montreal, Canada, as American Consul.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Miss Margaret M. Hanna of Kansas as a Foreign Service Officer of Class Five, a Consul, and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service. Miss Hanna has been serving in the Department as Chief of the Division of Coordination and Review.

The following changes in the Foreign Service were announced on July 24, 1937:

The assignment of Carlos J. Warner of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, as American Consul and Second Secre-



tary of Legation at Vienna, Austria, has been canceled.

Hugh S. Fullerton of Springfield, Ohio, American Consul at Paris, France, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at Paris and will serve in a dual capacity.

Horatio Mooers of Skowhegan, Maine, American Consul at Toronto, Canada, has been assigned to San Jose, Costa Rica, where he will serve in the dual capacity of American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation.

George A. Bucklin of Norman, Oklahoma, American Foreign Service Officer, lately assigned as American Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand, will retire from the Foreign Service on December 31, 1937.

The resignation of Brockholst Livingston of Westport, New York, American Vice Consul at Oslo, Norway, has been accepted to be effective upon the expiration of authorized leave of absence.

Prentiss B. Gilbert of Rochester, New York, American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

George Gregg Fuller of Pebble Beach, California, who has been appointed an American Foreign Service Officer, American Consul and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, has been assigned as American Consul at Winnipeg, Canada.

Henry S. Villard of New York, New York, Second Secretary of Legation at Caracas, Venezuela, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

J. Kenly Bacon of Newton, Massachusetts, American Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Caracas, Venezuela.

Miss Margaret M. Hanna, American Foreign Service Officer, now assigned to the Department of State, has been assigned as American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Non Career

Harold D. Pease of Sacramento, California, a clerk in the American Consulate General at Shanghai, China, has been appointed American Vice Consul at that place.

George P. Wilson of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Lyon, France, will retire on August 31, 1937.

Charles J. Brennan of Springfield, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Chefoo, China, died at his post on July 8, 1937.

The following changes in the Foreign Service were announced on July 31, 1937:

David Williamson of Colorado Springs, Colorado, American Foreign Service Officer on duty in the Department of State, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at London, England.

Ernest de W. Mayer of Flushing, Long Island, American Vice Consul at Paris, France, has also

(Continued to page 553)



*True American Comfort
on the High Seas*

S. S. **WASHINGTON**

S. S. **MANHATTAN**

*Largest, Fastest American Ships
in Transatlantic Service*



Whether you are sailing for a foreign post in Europe, or a post reached via European ports, or whether you are homeward bound across the Atlantic, you will find the American living standards you like on the ships of the United States Lines.

Huge decks, spacious public rooms and large cabins with real beds and private baths contribute to your comfort — so do fine meals served in air-conditioned dining rooms.

A Sailing Every Wednesday at Noon

to Ireland, England, France and Germany. Also "American One Class" ships fortnightly to Cobh and Liverpool; and a sailing every Friday direct to London.

United States Lines

Offices in all Principal Cities



NEWS FROM DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 533)

Confirmations. The Senate on August 5th confirmed the following nomination: Robert Frazer to be Minister to El Salvador, Frederick Sterling to be Minister to Estonia and Latvia, Frank P. Corrigan to be Minister to Panama, Arthur Bliss Lane to be Minister to Yugoslavia and George D. Hopper to be a Consul General.

Marriage of William T. Turner

William T. Turner, Foreign Service Officer now assigned for duty at the Department (Division of Far Eastern Affairs), and Florence Bell Green of New York were married on June 26, 1937, at the



Mrs. and Mr. William T. Turner

home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. D. C. Sands, at Middleburg, Virginia.

Following the wedding there was a reception and "supper" on the lawn. Among the two hundred friends of the bride and groom who attended the reception were Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the Ambassador of Japan and Mrs. Saito, Mr. and Mrs. Wil-

liam R. Castle, Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. John Carter Vincent, Mr. John Lord, and Mr. Arthur Ringwalt.

VISITORS

The following visitors called at the Department during the past month:

	<i>July</i>
C. O. Spamer	13
Gordon H. Mattison, Naples	13
W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., Havre	13
Horace H. Smith, Tsinan	14
David Thomasson, Helingsfors	14
Virginia Brown, Stuttgart	14
Harrison Lewis, Leipzig	14
Bartley P. Gordon, Moscow	15
Donald C. Dunham, Athens	15
Allan Dawson, Hamburg	16
Walworth Barbour, Baghdad	16
Horace Remillard, Port Said	16
Kingsley W. Hamilton, Budapest	16
Edwin L. Neville, Bangkok	16
Camden L. McLain, Santiago	19
Hallett Johnson, Warsaw	19
Hartwell Johnson, Montreal	19
Sheldon T. Mills, Bucharest	19
Richard D. Gatewood, Rio de Janeiro	19
Gilson G. Blake, Rome	20
Edward W. Blatchford, Jerusalem	20
Gordon P. Merriam, Teheran	20
Frank C. Lee, Berlin	22
Stephen C. Worster, Mexico City	23
H. A. Boucher, Geneva	23
Parker W. Buhman, Sydney, Nova Scotia	23
Ethel A. Wragg, Lima	24
Carl A. Fisher, Toronto	24
Alexander K. Sloan, Mexico, D.F.	26
Robert L. Hunter, Tirana	26
Edgar L. McGinnis, Jr., Ceiba	26
Leland B. Morris, Alexandria	26
Frances H. Langlais, Paris	26
Julian L. Pinkerton, Port-au-Prince	27
Brockholst Livingston	28
Richard S. Huestis, Rotterdam	28
George A. Gordon, The Hague	28
J. K. Huddle	28
Edna M. Frank, London	29
Leslie Gordon Mayer, Kobe	29
G. Howland Shaw	29
Paul J. Reveley, Palermo	30
Robert D. Coe, Moscow	30
	<i>August</i>
Lco J. Keen, Pretoria	2
Samuel H. Wiley, Havre	2
Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., Pernambuco	3
Donald D. Edgar, Geneva	4
Harold Sims, Bogotá	5
C. Burke Elbriek, Port-au-Prince	5
James G. Byington, Torreon	5
Herman G. Lepley	5
Charles W. Lewis, Jr., Izmir	6
George G. Fuller, Winnipeg	6
Fred K. Salter, Danzig	9
Harry Aspelin, Stockholm	9
Charles H. Stephan, Nagoya	9



*Happy
Journey*

WHAT a sense of joy and exhilaration to travel safely and securely on dependable Goodyear tyres.

Relax and enjoy your trip—
have the satisfaction of knowing your family is safe
with Goodyears underneath.

GOOD  **YEAR**



LESSONS IN DIPLOMATIC
CORRESPONDENCE

*Submitted by Constant Southworth, Department
of State*

There is reproduced below a note transmitted some years ago, during what was termed the prohibition era in the United States, by certain American citizens resident at 2315 Tracy Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., to John Balfour (nephew of the Earl of Balfour) and Sir Adrian M. Baillie, Bart., British Attachés resident at 2314 Tracy Place, N. W., of the same city, on the day following what appeared to be, or sounded like, an international conference at the latter address, involving a substantial amount of merriment.

"Try this on your piano (preferably before midnight). Words by A. Leit Slipeper. Tune: Son of a Gambolier.

"Territoriality,—
The 'extra' sort you know,—
Spurs on conviviality,
Prevents things getting slow.
There can be no banality
For loyal British peers
When they face the actuality
Of British ales and beers.

"We love to hear your singing,
Oh Mr. Baillie, Bart.
We love to feel it ringing,
Vibrating in our heart.
And with your music flinging
All through the long night hours
Our slaughtered sleep goes winging
Out mid the trees and flowers.

"Now Lord Balfour's relation
Was born a British peer,
He'd not forget his station
If death and hell were near.
But his friends of this new nation
Sometimes let down the bars
When after bibulation
They board their motor cars.

"They issue forth acrasing
From twenty-three fourteen
Their Fords and Packards thrashing
With fury seldom seen.
The neighbors loud are gnashing
Their teeth with moans and groans,
As Britannia's friends go dashing
On onward toward their homes."

The next day the following reply was received:

"Alas that I was snoring
At peace in Baltimore,
When Baillie Bart. adoring
The Muse of Terpsichore
His vocal powers rehearsing
Until the break of dawn
Left sleepless neighbours cursing
The day that they were born!

"And yet it were untruthful
To say I don't offend,
My voice untrained and youthful
Is also heard to rend
The night with accents hideous
When, roused by wassail's bowl,
Old Albion perfidious
Unburdeneth her soul.

"Therefore. O friendly scion
Of injured Uncle Sam,
The rampant Scottish lion
Whose cub I truly am,
Will strive henceforth to temper
His lungs' excessive range;
If not—then come distemper
The rickets and the Mange!"

The foregoing may contain practical suggestions for newer members of the Foreign Service in framing their conversations with representatives of foreign powers.

FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION
SCHOLARSHIPS

The following proposal was submitted to the Executive Committee of the Association on May 5, 1937:

"The Association has \$10,000 in United States bonds which yield an interest of approximately \$356 annually. The Association has in its savings account \$4,186.35 on which interest at a very low rate is paid.

"The Scholarship Fund of the Association is comprised of United States bonds with a face value of \$5,000. These bonds yield approximately \$160 annually. Also in the Scholarship Fund savings account there is deposited \$1,263.

"It is suggested (1) that the Association's savings account be used to purchase \$4,000 worth of United States bonds (the interest on these bonds is appreciably higher than the interest on the savings account); (2) that the \$1,263 in the Scholarship Fund savings account be used to purchase \$1,000 worth of United



States bonds; (3) that the present Scholarship of \$150 be increased to \$200; and (4) that another \$200 Scholarship be established.

"With the purchase of bonds recommended above the Association would have \$20,000 invested in this manner, the annual interest from which should approximate \$600. Of this annual income from interest, \$400 would be allocated to the two Scholarships."

Upon receiving the approval of the Executive Committee, the proposal was submitted to the members of the Association assigned to the Department, in accordance with Section 4 of the Articles of Association which states that:

"No funds of the Association shall be expended without the approval of a majority of the total active membership of the Association or a two-thirds majority of those members of the Association assigned to the Department of State."

Thirty-one of the thirty-three active members of the Association assigned to the Department voted affirmatively on the proposal.

Steps have been taken to transfer part of the bonds held by the Association to the Scholarship Fund and to purchase additional bonds required to establish the new \$200 Scholarship and to increase the old Scholarship to \$200. The two

Scholarships will be awarded for the scholastic year 1937-38 in accordance with the rules governing the awards.

RETORT COURTEOUS

A few years ago at a small house dance in England, an American lady married to an Englishman said to one of our Foreign Service officers:

"Come on, let's show how to do a real old fashioned cakewalk."

He said:

"You're far too young to remember the cakewalk," to which she replied:

"I'm much older than I look." Insisting on being polite, the F. S. O. rejoined:

"Oh, no you're not." After which tactful reply followed a dead silence and then the big laugh.

Our correspondent writes that during the intervening years he has been trying unsuccessfully to think of any answer he could have made other than "Oh, yeah?"

Have our readers anything to suggest? (H. S. W.)

COVER PICTURE

Casablanca, Morocco. The editors "borrowed" this picture from a Christmas card sent by Mr. and Mrs. George D. Hopper.



Why Not Write It For The GEOGRAPHIC?

The Editor invites you to submit to THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE narratives and photographs that portray your travel adventures. Millions of readers throughout the world watch the mails each month for their copy of The Magazine. Your experiences as a Foreign Service Officer may contribute in substantial measure to the increase of their geographic knowledge. • Manuscripts should be written as personal narratives, describing your observations in lands you know, and preferably accompanied with human-interest photographs. Liberal payment is made for material accepted for publication. • Before preparing manuscripts, it is advisable that you submit a brief outline of your proposed article.

*Left: On a sun porch in Spain.
Photograph by J. Ortiz Echagüe.*

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor

WASHINGTON, D. C.



FOREIGN SHIPPING

with safety

The world over everyone likes the internationally known Bowling Green lift vans for foreign shipment of household effects and art objects. Carefully prepared and loaded by expert packers, all articles are safe from point of origin to destination in these sealed steel vans. The Federal Storage Company is the Exclusive Agent in Washington.



EUROPEAN OFFICES

LONDON
Tottenham Court Rd.,
London, W.

PARIS
29 Rue de la Jonquiere

VIENNA
Walfischgasse 15

BERLIN
Wichmannstrasse 7-8



FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

E. K. MORRIS, President

1707 FLORIDA AVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

YELLOW METAL PERIL

(Continued from page 512)

A more fundamental solution—but one which operates in the same general direction—would be a more drastic reduction in the American tariff rates than has hitherto been achieved in the trade agreements program. Bold action by the United States could well be offered to leading countries on the condition that they take broadly similar steps to reduce tariff rates or loosen quantitative restrictions. Such action not only would have the merit of facilitating a general expansion of world trade but would furnish in particular an enlarged market for countries having inadequate gold reserves. Moreover, in our own market, such a measure would serve as a useful check to price inflation.

What would be the effect of a reduction in the price of gold, and ought such a policy to be recommended? Let it be noted that a lower price of gold would not of necessity entail any change in the foreign exchange value of the dollar. This is quite a separate and independent matter having no necessary relation to the price of gold so long as sterling and the franc are not tied to any definite gold content. The main significance of the high price of gold is its effect upon gold production. As we have noted, gold production has increased to 35,000,000 ounces a year, from 20,000,000 ounces. (It may be noted in passing that this increase corresponds precisely to the increase in the American price of gold.) The current and the prospective volume of gold production is clearly in excess of the normal needs of the world currencies. Such excess production must indeed be accounted a pure economic waste in a rational, economic world; but the world is not rational. Gold production does give employment to resources that otherwise might remain idle and, moreover, it may under proper management facilitate a moderate rise of purchasing power and prices sufficient to ease the pressure for higher money rewards of the agents of production, notably labor. Thus capitalistic production may be saved through an irrational gold output, from secular stagnation.

The various measures which have just been suggested would each be designed to check the inflow of gold. A less fundamental approach to the problem is to find suitable ways of handling the gold inflows, assuming that they will continue. The goldsterilization policy by the Treasury is too expensive for the Government to continue indefinitely. Two possible substitute measures are available. In the first place, an amendment might be made to the Federal Reserve Act empowering the Board of Governors to raise reserve requirements indefinitely at their discretion. It was the lack of such powers



that forced the Treasury to undertake this current sterilization policy. Gold inflows could then be sterilized by the device of raising still further the legal-reserve requirements, thereby throwing upon the banking system the burden of holding that part of their assets in non-earning form which arises from the inflow of foreign capital and gold.

Another device would be to throw the burden of gold hoarding upon the general public by reintroducing gold into general circulation. It is problematical how successful this policy would be under existing conditions. Viewing the problem from the standpoint of future crises when an excessive hoarding psychology might again develop, it is not clear that such a policy, even though at the moment desirable, could be justified.

The conclusions to be drawn from the above comments are therefore: It would seem unwise to adopt at this time so drastic and uncertain a measure as a reduction in the American price of gold. But it may well be that the time will come when, through international study and consultation, such a measure may prove in the end not only desirable but necessary.

Two measures seem definitely justifiable at present on the basis of known current conditions.

First, as a fundamental approach to the problem, a more drastic reduction of American tariff barriers deserves prior consideration. Second, an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act, making possible sterilization of gold influx by means of further increase in reserve requirements, should be passed without delay.

Reprinted by courtesy of Barron's (issue of May 17, 1937)

VENUS AND LA CARRIERE

(Continued from page 513)

"Never mind. I shall be delighted to try to entertain Madame Burritt," de Payzac volunteered.

"Oh! please do," she begged him "And teach my husband a lesson. He has neglected me all afternoon."

"But, my dear, I devoted several hours to you in showing you the Louvre," Phil protested.

"To be sure," she conceded, "and most of the time you spent admiring other women—"

"But they were of marble, dearest, and you admitted yourself that the Venus de Milo, alone, was worth a visit to the museum."

"Madame," de Payzac came to Phil's assistance, "surely your husband's admiration for the classical is inspired solely by the charming example of the modern he has so recently acquired."

"I wonder if he looks at it that way," she smilingly challenged Phil.



Perfection in every detail of appointments, service, and cuisine is a Plaza tradition which leads

members of the Diplomatic Service to make this great hotel their New York headquarters . . .

A 25% discount from room charges is allowed members of the Foreign Service

Henry A. Rost, President and Managing Director

The **PLAZA** *New York*

Facing Central Park • FIFTH AVENUE AT 59TH STREET



A REAL
Welcome
AWAITS YOU

At the Savoy-Plaza you find a charm decidedly homelike . . . expressed in gracious service, in spaciouly luxurious rooms, in superb cuisine, and in delightful entertainment . . .

A 25% discount from room charges is allowed members of the Foreign Service.

Henry A. Rost, Managing Director
George Suter, Resident Manager

**SAVOY
PLAZA**

Overlooking Central Park
FIFTH AVE. • 58th to 59th STS. • N. Y.





"Whether he does or not, we must commend him for his good taste at any rate, don't you agree?" he asked turning to me.

She graciously acknowledged the compliment, and then with a mischievous twinkle in her eyes added: "My arms, at least, are in better shape. I wonder what happened to hers, poor thing?"

"She was no doubt the victim of some classical conference on limitations," Phil suggested humorously.

"A clash of arms, rather, to be exact," de Payzac corrected. "But, what actually became of hers is merely a conjecture. The only two persons who might have thrown some light thereon, in their despatches to our Foreign Office, have failed to make it clear."

"Then your Government had something to do with the acquisition of this statue?" Phil asked, very much interested.

"Not exactly, but one of its agents did," de Payzac admitted with a smile. "The occasional finding of papers like those I just referred to has reconciled me to some extent to my assignment here."

"Oh! do tell us the story," she begged.

"Eh bien," de Payzac complied. "Not long after the Parthenon's frieze was taken to the British Museum, we added the Venus de Milo to our own collection." It was paid for, of course. From the documents I found, it appears that the statue was discovered by a Greek peasant on the island of Milos when he was uncovering some hurried masonry on his property. According to an official report of our Embassy at Constantinople in 1820, one of our naval vessels stationed in Greek waters, happened to have anchored off the island at the time, and the peasant showed the statue to one of its officers, explaining that he had already shown it to the French Consul. The naval officer, realizing its probable value, reported it to his captain and subsequently to the French Ambassador to Turkey who despatched a secretary to effect its purchase and ship it here. However, when he arrived there somewhat later, another of our naval vessels had preceded him with the French Consul from Athens, who claimed to have a prior right to the statue, and, in fact, had already arranged for its shipment."

"I can very well picture the scene," Phil interposed. "and I am curious to know the outcome of the dispute that must have arisen between the two representatives of 'la carrière' and 'l'autre carrière' as it were."

"According to the Consul's report," de Payzac continued, "it came to blows between the rival boat crews, as the statue was being rowed toward his vessel. And in the fight that ensued it was

damaged."

"Oh! what a pity!" Mrs. Burritt exclaimed. "Is that how the arms were lost?"

"So it is believed," de Payzac declared. "The records do not mention it, but a descendant of the peasant claims that he had heard it mentioned by his grandfather."

"Has that ever been substantiated?" I asked.

"Not so far" de Payzac replied. "Last year another attempt was made to drag the bottom of the bay near Milos but nothing was found."

"Your most entertaining story, Mr. de Payzac has made me appreciate so much more my visit to the museum this afternoon," Mrs. Burritt observed. "I am sure you would make an interesting guide to the Louvre."

"Then I hope Madame will command my services very soon. I shall try not to disappoint her."

"Oh! thank you so much. But now we must go, if you will excuse us."

"Most assuredly," de Payzac hastened to reply, as he bent over her hand, "I, too, must leave."

We accompanied the Burritts to the elevator, and then I followed de Payzac to the vestiary.

"Décidément, elle est ravissante, your compatriote," he remarked, as I waited for him, and then he added with a smile: "It would be a pleasure to have one like her help me change my decision."

"Then, why not get transferred to Washington?" I suggested. "Burritt's example appears to have shaken your belief in the incompatibility of marriage and diplomacy."

"Ah, my friend, every charming woman is a potential threat to that belief, but ——" I was rather startled when de Payzac interrupted his sentence and left me unceremoniously. I turned, and noticed two smartly dressed young women, who seemed very much disappointed about something, toward whom de Payzac was hurrying. His appearance immediately dispelled their vexation, and I could not help envying him a little. They were exchanging animated greetings in French.

"My dear, I only found your note, saying that you probably would not be able to get away from your other engagement, after I returned to my hotel late this afternoon." Without interrupting his explanation, he beckoned me to join them. "My friend, here, will bear me out that I was disconsolate, it was only a few moments ago that we gave up the hope that you might yet come. His disappointment, I suspect, was almost as keen as my own."

That disappointment, in which I myself now firmly believed, was charmingly acknowledged in the introductions that followed. We made our



way again through the crowded room to a table. Two more potential threats? At least, my present assignment took on a more interesting aspect. After all, what did a delay of a few weeks in home leave amount to? A thought of the Burritts on their honeymoon flashed through my mind, vaguely connected with de Payzac's matrimony-versus-career theory. As we seated ourselves, I made a mental note to remind de Payzac that Venus, with or without arms, is a study in the fundamental conflict between man's monogamous principles and his polygamous instincts.

FLYING FISHING

(Continued from page 516)

mechanical assistance of reel, patent harness and motor driven launches. Here is the charm of fishing in the simple, almost primitive manner, livelier far than the reel fishing from a comfortable chair on a sun shaded deck of some palatial yacht. A marlin deep sea line was made fast to the "shark-stump" at the bow and two six inch "vagabond" lines were cast off the stern baited for barracuda. The "jib man" vigorously pounds the odoriferous bait in the hamper—a hand woven bamboo basket—until it is crushed into a sloppish goulash. He then swings it in cart-wheel fashion out over the surface of the water extracting all of the fine filament; this done the hamper is then attached to the bait stump on the port side and allowed just to skim the water. It is this unsavory receptacle that has magnetic power over the "blue-jackets," they swarm around it in countless numbers, some are brave enough to venture up and take a nimble, while others stand off and view it as a deceptive stratagem.

All was set now and we "turned to," the four of us strung along the port side. The "jib man" and "ballast-heaver" swooped simultaneously with hoop-nets, while the "captain" and myself threw a thin sea island cotton line in angling fashion. Hooking and bringing in a flying-fish is a zig-zag tote and your first thrill not only comes the first time you land one, but every time thereafter. For to hook a fish and have him leap out of the water is exciting, but to have one soar around your head tilting, warping and whirling in a continual series of vertical and horizontal loops and then nose dive into the sea, is something entirely different, no sooner are his pectoral fins saturated—and before you have fully regained your equilibrium—than he takes off again and another barnstorming performance is repeated, only when he stalls in mid-air are you able to "hilge" him.

(Continued to page 554)

CHAMPION



UNDERWOOD

● Place championship speed at the finger-tips of *your* typists for better examples of fine typemanship. Championship Speed and Championship Stamina are yours in the Underwood. Get the same outstanding qualities that have made the Underwood victor in 26 World's Typewriter Championships. Know why Underwood produces and sells more typewriters than any other manufacturer in the world.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Speeds the World's Business

Typewriter Division

**UNDERWOOD
ELLIOTT FISHER COMPANY**

Typewriters . . . Accounting Machines . . . Adding Machines . . . Carbon Paper, Ribbons and other Supplies

Homer Bldg., 13th & F Streets, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Sales and Service Everywhere



U. S. ECONOMIC PROGRAM

(Continued from page 518)

will serve to replace the ominous trade in war materials that has been growing in importance.

The horrible destructiveness of modern warfare is another reason why the world must not be permitted further to habituate itself to the thought that war is inevitable. We can avoid such habituation by recalling both by word and action the possibilities of the advancement of both individuals and nations through peaceful economic interchange. Governments which really desire peace can find in this program an instrument for greatly improving the chances of assurance. This they can do without at any time weakening unwisely their power to defend themselves against any who may threaten. Certainly, today in a world which appears so largely to have resigned itself to the

idea that there is no basis of trust between nations, it is extremely urgent that some program be advanced with the utmost of energy that will bring nations together for their mutual benefit.

Each of you can contribute to the success of the program I have outlined by interpreting to influential persons with whom you come in contact and who desire information upon the subject the considerations set forth above.

FIFTY SCOUTS

(Continued from page 519)

often taking a hard and costly way to handpick small fruit when the newspaper market is offering esculent and nourishing supplies at bargain prices. I have known a chief of mission to emerge triumphant



STAFF OF THE LEGATION AND CONSULATE AT BOGOTA

Center row, sitting, left to right: Lt. Col. Joseph B. Pate, U. S. Army, Military Attaché; Winthrop S. Greene, Secretary of Legation and Consul; William Dawson, Minister; Clarence C. Brooks, Commercial Attaché; Captain Clayton C. Jerome, U. S. Marine Corps, Naval Attaché, and Naval Attaché for Air. Rear row, standing, left to right: Helen L. Wills, clerk Legation; Arturo de Plaza, clerk Commercial Attaché; Alfred Pedersen, chief clerk Legation; Lester Sockwell, Vice Consul; Robert F. Woodward, Third Secretary and Vice Consul; Thomas J. Malcady, Third Secretary and Consul; First Sergeant Lester D. Cox, clerk, Naval Attaché; Jack Neathery, Assistant Trade Commissioner; Staff Sergeant Donald W. Houston, aviation mechanic Naval Attaché; Harold Sims, Vice Consul; Julie L. Martinez, clerk Commercial Attaché. Front row, left to right: Luis Carlos Gutiérrez, messenger; Eusebio Navarro, chauffeur Naval Attaché; Juan E. Barricero, messenger; Avelino Nieto, messenger; Vincente Murcia, messenger Commercial Attaché; José Antonio Gutiérrez, janitor; Luis Antonio Castellanos, doorboy.



Through its world-wide organization of assembly plants, sales offices, distributors and dealers, General Motors is in a unique position to facilitate delivery and subsequent service on its products in any part of the world.

CHEVROLET • CHEVROLET TRUCKS • PONTIAC
OLDSMOBILE • BUICK
LA SALLE • G. M. C. TRUCKS • CADILLAC

GENERAL MOTORS EXPORT COMPANY

1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY





THE
 "AMERICAN WAY"
 For Passengers and Freight
 TO AND FROM
 THE
 MEDITERRANEAN
 AND
 BLACK SEA

Home Office:

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES
25 BROADWAY - - - NEW YORK

European Headquarters:

VIA GARIBALDI, 3 - - - GENOA, ITALY

phantly from a \$200 dinner with a bit of information previously known to his staff through the inadvertences of a 2-cent evening *feuille de chou*.

Many high-grade newspapers are mouthpieces of the governments in power, or are so conservative as to be distressingly reserved; but even in such instances the native curiosity and pride which characterize professional journalists the world over often flash revealing light through rifts in the damp clouds of discretion. Any editor who withholds interesting facts is doing violence to his own deepest instincts; and he is rendering his newspaper less readable and less saleable than its financial backers would as a rule be glad to have it. The opposition press, of course, is of incalculable value. It has no reticences. It lives and breathes by agitation, disclosure and criticism. In liberal countries it is pungent, trenchant and all-daring. Even in censorship countries it sometimes displays a malicious ingenuity which the astute reader cannot but find edifying. The sardonic weeklies which abound wherever they are not incessantly suppressed furnish the cocktails and digestive liqueurs needed by our devourers of heavy press-articles.

Not for one second would I minimize the indispensability of cordial and abundant personal relationships with foreign office and other governmental officials, and, if possible, with influential political and economic leaders. This is a phase of work, however, which has been frequently and fully stressed; and there are several qualifying factors (which would require a separate article) which restrict the value of the "personal fascination" element in diplomacy. There is said to be an instance of a charm school diplomatist who was unsuccessful in a country where his predecessor had for years played a commanding role. The predecessor had lived in a resort which required him to take long daily train trips, and had read the press industriously during them. Foreign diplomats in Washington, we know, would err if they neglected our newspapers and relied primarily upon lunches and personal interviews.

At all events my present point is that a thorough knowledge of what is being said, thought and done around town is a paramount prerequisite to the proper utilization of even the best of personal contacts. The wonderful organization of the press exists in every country in which we labor. It operates with varying degrees of efficiency, but it is ours to profit by. The gentlemen of the Fourth Estate are rarely stupid, and what they have to impart is frequently pure beef juice. To coin a neat simile, novel to all, I am sure, the Press is the Archimedean lever which can move the world, and wherever it is in action I want to be on hand to watch the results.



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 541)

been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Paris.

The assignment of Edward Page, Jr., of West Newton, Massachusetts, as Second Secretary of Embassy at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been cancelled. Mr. Page has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

John Peabody Palmer of Scattle, Washington, American Vice Consul at Penang, Straits Settlements, assigned American Vice Consul at Saigon, French Indochina.

Robert B. Streeper of Columbus, Ohio, American Consul at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa, assigned American Consul at Penang, Straits Settlements.

John D. Johnson of Highgate, Vermont, American Consul at Madrid, Spain, and now temporarily detailed as Consul at Marseille, France, has been assigned American Consul at Lyon, France.

Arthur R. Williams of Golden, Colorado, American Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, assigned American Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

Lewis Clark of Montgomery, Alabama, Second Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Edwin C. Kemp of St. Petersburg, Florida, American Consul General at Winnipeg, Canada, assigned American Consul General at Bremen, Germany.

J. Webb Benton of Pen Ryn, Cornwell Heights, Pennsylvania, American Consul at Bremen, Germany, designated First Secretary of Legation at The Hague, Netherlands.

George D. Hopper of Danville, Kentucky, American Consul at Casablanca, Morocco, assigned to Winnipeg, Canada, where he will serve as American Consul General.

Non Career

John Belfort Keogh of New York City, American Vice Consul at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa, appointed American Vice Consul at Bradford, England.

George L. Fleming of Missouri, American Vice Consul at Bradford, England, appointed American Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

The following changes in Foreign Service officers on duty in the Department have occurred since July 1:

Arrivals

Walworth Barbour, Vice Consul at Baghdad, has been detailed temporarily to the Passport Division.

Robert D. Coe, Consul at Calcutta, has been detailed temporarily to the Division of European Affairs.

Nathaniel P. Davis, Consul General recently serving as an Inspector, has been assigned as Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

Erle R. Dickover, who has been serving as First Secretary at Tokyo, has been detailed temporarily to the Philippine Office, where he is Acting Chief.

J. Pierrepont Moffat, until recently Consul General at Sydney, Australia, has been assigned as Chief of the Division of European Affairs.

(Continued to page 572)

The Routes of the
GRACE LINE

Between
NEW YORK
and
CALIFORNIA
MEXICO
CENTRAL AMERICA
CANAL ZONE
SOUTH AMERICA

Regular service of deluxe, first class, and cabin class ships, meeting every demand of time and purse.
Europe—South America via New York
at no extra cost

Shortest, fastest route between New York and Buenos Aires, via Valparaiso and across the Andes by train or Pan American-GRACE Airways.

GRACE LINE

10 Hanover Square and 628 Fifth Ave. (Rockefeller Center) New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle. Agents throughout South America and in all principal cities of the world.



FLYING FISHING

(Continued from page 549)

Here is magnificent sport, practically unknown to the fishing world, and the best part of it is the manner in which these people work so devotedly, with such zeal, for in this contest between man and the "blue-jackets" the latter enjoy more than a sporting chance, and when they escape, as they so often do, there is no futile snarling among the fishermen, but rather will they be found halting to exchange signs of encouragement with one another.

A lull ensued, but not for long, for shortly the thin pitched swish of the ceaseless waves was suddenly pierced with a sharp cry of "vagabonds." Nets and lines were quickly drawn in and stronger ones put out to take their place, the whole scene in the little boat was bristling like the deck of a battleship ready for action, for lurking in the distance were the dark forms of two barracudas. These fellows appeal to the fishermen, they delight in hooking them, then bashing their heads on the pig iron ballast. This murderous procedure they believe, serves as a penance to win for them unlimited merit from their Maker. An animated conversation broke out and was only interrupted at brief intervals by the arrival of more barracudas. Suddenly a salvo of oaths rent the thick salty air and in less than five minutes a four foot "vagabond" was gaffed at the stern, hauled inside the boat and brutally decapitated on the blunt edges of the ballast. Even through the mask of black skin one could see the anger welling up, the blind rage of the fishermen against the hated Barracuda. The murderous gleam in the fishermen's eyes blazed more fiercely as the head of each "vagabond" was unmercifully disfigured.

When one's attention is absorbed by grave circumstances such as wrestling with live barracudas, it is not a bad thing to get a little relaxation and this is exactly what we did. Fat stalks of sugar cane were passed around by the "captain" and we fell hungrily to chewing these succulent morsels.

Within an hour the "vagabond" ordeal was forgotten by the fishermen, but it left an indelible impression on me. As I sat rocking next to the tiller, swaying in harmony with it, there sounded the splash of water near the hamper. This sound engrossed the attention of the entire *Sam Lord's* company. We silently rose to our feet, fearful of making the slightest noise, and there again were the flying "blue-jackets" hankering after the hamper. There was a complete transformation in the fishermen now, the impression of anger was quickly effaced. I could not help envying and admiring at the same time this sudden change, this defiant

heart, this regaining of their former selves, as they immediately fell into the stride of matching wits with the "blue-jackets." The handiness and dexterity of the fishermen seemed to flourish more easily now and the "blue-jackets" seemed to yield more freely to the nets and lines. A calculating consultation was held and it was agreed that our catch for the day was somewhere in the neighborhood of two hundred, and it would not have ended with this except for the quickly fading sun in the west and the fast approaching greyness of night in the east, which forbade our remaining on the high seas any longer. The mast was swung into place and half clothed with ragged sails, the "captain" shoved the tiller to a north-by-west angle and we set out to catch the "green ray."

It was not long before the saw-teeth cliffs along the windward coast loomed up to greet us. Occasionally an avenue of stately palms would spring up to slash the gorgeous shafts of fading sunlight, and, as we drew nearer and nearer to land, the twisting beaches of shell-pink sand could be seen disappearing into the seething surf. Considerable ballast was shifted to starboard, a tack was made and we sailed horizontally with the lay of the land. As we approached the channel, we could see the breakers still flinging themselves headlong on the reef. We hove to and the "captain" stood up to count them off. The "big fellows" were pouring in on the seventh count. Never before had I seen such a passion of excited waters; creating the sound of deep thunder. It was like the roar of the cataract of the mighty Kaieteur, a gigantic and tumbling crash.

We stripped down to give ourselves more freedom for swimming in case our boat should split, and the "captain" entrusted the little ship and its unclothed occupants to the fate of this seventh rhythm. Bravely we made a run for the channel during the lull that follows the last wave and, unlike the fate of Jericho brought about by the number seven—seven priests with seven trumpets of rams horns compassing the city for seven days—the *Sam Lord* repeated its feat of the early morning and ran safely to its mooring in the inner bay.

The far vista of salt water where we had bobbed about all day, now lay cradled in gold and purple. The great channel waves were of a fiery tint, leaping into the air like billows of smoke on which a blazing tropical sunset was shining. Here was the climax of a day's flying-fish drama, and as I watched the steady rhythm of the calabashes with which the fishermen were bailing the murky water from the *Sam Lord*, I was now fully aware of a vitality of soul and a sharp savour of living among these fishermen. Their life is a solvent of virtue and vigour.



PETROLEUM ON PARADE



A NEW exposition at Rockefeller Center, New York City, brilliantly presents the spectacle of mechanized industry's progress—the drama of transportation by land, sea and air—and Socony-Vacuum's 71-year share in that progress.

Here is revealed the part played by the makers of Gargoyle Lubricants in the up-building of American industry. Edison, Dr. Diesel, Selden, the Wright Brothers step out of the past across a miniature stage.

A huge electrified map brings the world's leading transportation systems to life. Press a button and trace the routes of great airlines. Press another, and see the Normandie and the Europa cover their routes before your very eyes.

Through the medium of modern photography you step

right into the great plants—alongside the gigantic modern machines used to manufacture textiles and paper, to mine coal, to generate electric power and light.

Movies explain the new Socony-Vacuum Clearosol Process and how it improves Mobiloil. See an automobile engine run on Mobiloil—the world's largest selling motor oil—in desert heat one minute—and winter cold the next.

You are cordially invited to visit this modern industrial exposition the next time you are in New York.

The dramatic achievements of Socony-Vacuum products—the 71 years of experience behind them—their acceptance in 63 countries of the world . . . will give you a new appreciation of products branded with the Red Gargoyle or the Flying Red Horse.

SOCONY-VACUUM



OIL COMPANY, INC.



Modernistic Photography by John Farr Simmons

Stairway in Department of State



View of Town of Oud Vossemeer

OUD VOSSEMEER

(Continued from page 521)

ral. The building dates only from 1771, but it contains in its council chamber the coat of arms of the Roosevelt family, together with that of the other patrician families of the town. In his address, Mr. Emmet mentioned the many existing relics of the ancient importance of the Roosevelt family in this community, but pointed out that unfortunately no definite record has yet been found to connect Claes Martenszen van Rosevelt, the founder of the family

in America, with the Roosevelts of Oud Vossemeer. At Mr. Emmet's request, the Minister of Education has instructed the keepers of the public records to institute a search for the purpose of throwing light on the origin of Claes and his bride, Jannetje Samuel. The best evidence now available points to Oud Vossemeer or its vicinity as their original home. From their landing in New Amsterdam, probably in the year 1650, the family record is unbroken, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the connecting tie between the old world and the new will some day be found.

THE JOURNAL COUPON

(A digest of coupons received will be published in an early issue)

The Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Department of State.
SIRS:

I am returning the coupon from the last number of the JOURNAL.

In my opinion the JOURNAL is improving constantly. My principal recommendation would be that it be made as practical as possible, avoiding as far as possible the purpose of filling the role of the ordinary magazine for entertainment, and that it seek primarily to fill the needs of Foreign Service Officers and their work.

To that end the following suggestions are made:

1. Briefer and more reviews of books likely to be of assistance to F. S. O.'s.

2. If we must have travel articles let them be practical ones, giving itineraries of vacation trips, both abroad and in the United States, including costs of gasoline or rail, hotel accommodations and so forth. There is a real need for a comprehensive article with suggestions for vacations in the United States and relative costs.

3. Cut out materials otherwise available such as promotions, transfers and so forth and substitute reprints of articles and editorials on the Service.

4. Give us more topical articles on the general activities of the Government, particularly the innovations which are being made in the fields of Social Security, Housing and so forth.

Sincerely yours,

F. S. O.



A WORLD-WIDE SELLING ORGANIZATION

Wards Products are in steady demand the world over. And no wonder!

Advanced engineering and painstaking research insure products of unusual quality. Mass production and mass distribution assure the maintenance of prices that are highly competitive.

Hence Wards leadership in the automotive, electrical and mechanical specialty fields. Users of Wards Airline Radios are now running into the second million. Sales of Wards Riverside Tires have now exceeded the 25,000,000 mark. The demand for Wards refrigerators, washers, vacuum cleaners, power plants, paints, tools and automotive equipment is steady and consistent.

Distributors interested in securing exclusive franchise for the distribution of Wards Products should write immediately to the Factory Export Division. Franchises are still available in a number of territories.

*Wards Specialties are sold abroad
through Distributors and
Dealers ONLY*

MONTGOMERY WARD

Established 1872

FACTORY EXPORT DIVISION

618 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

Cables — Thornward



Visitors from abroad cordially invited to Chicago Headquarters

CAUSERIE ON SWEDEN

(Continued from page 524)

of selling a little artificial flower on the 1st of May in order to collect funds for fighting against tuberculosis, Sweden's public enemy number one. The price has remained unchanged at ten öre (about 2½ cents) for each little flower worn on the lapel and 50 öre for large ones placed on automobile radiators, but the amount obtained from the sale of it in Sweden during the thirty years of its existence has grown to a net total of about 8,500,000 kronor (\$2,125,000). At present there are some 1,350 local committees in Sweden for the sale of May flowers, headed by a National First-of-May Flower Association. The idea has also been adopted by eighteen other countries in Europe and elsewhere.

The funds obtained are used chiefly to provide treatment in sanatoriums for tuberculosis patients without means of their own and summer resorts for weak children, to furnish meals at school to children, and, lately, to some extent, to finance prophylactic activities.

Why was the 1st of May chosen for the sale of this flower? Evidently because it possesses certain very suitable qualities. Chief among these is its character of a public holiday celebrated by large groups of the population. Hence, on the 1st of May, the streets of Swedish cities are thronged by people in a holiday mood, willing and prepared to spend. (Not as in poor, ill-reputed Scotland, where, if we may believe the fanciful cartoonist, the streets are empty on days of outdoor collections and crowded on days of house-to-house calls for contributions.)

For decades at least the 1st of May has been a day of festivity among Swedish students. Here, the expression "Swedish student" requires an interpretation. A Swedish student is not necessarily a student at a Swedish university or college. He or she is merely a graduate from a Swedish high school. Such graduates have the right to matriculate at one of the universities without an entrance examination. As, in olden times, practically all graduates continued their studies, it became practice to call them students, and nowadays they still have this title, although the majority take up some other activity immediately after graduation. On the 1st of May, however, or rather, on the evening preceding the 1st of May, all these students or so-called students don their white-crowned black-bordered blue-and-yellow-cockaded summer caps, discarding the hats of no prescribed form or color worn from Oct. 1 to April 30. Naturally, this official recognition by studentdom of the victory of Spring over His Hibernial Majesty requires some celebration, and on the eve of the 1st of May



thousands of students gather in their white caps and march to a meeting place (in Stockholm, Skansen—an open-air museum of old Swedish rural houses, implements, and churches, combined with a zoo containing specimens of Swedish wild animal life) where student songs are sung and fires burned. These fires on high hills are probably a remnant of heathen customs, although the day—or the eve—has a name reminiscent of medievalism. It is called The Valborg Mass Eve. Valborg, the encyclopedia says, was an English saint worshipped for her power of protection against witchcraft; the fires are symbolical of the victory of the season of light over the darkness of winter. One of the several examples encountered in Sweden of intertwined heathendom and early Christianity remaining through all the centuries elapsed since the days of compromising conversion.

On the Valborg Mass Eve just passed the students were favored by the most glorious weather experienced for the last twenty-eight years, with 64 degrees in the shade and a cloudless sky. About 2,000 students marched through the city of Stockholm, and Skansen was thronged by 35,000 visitors. In all, it was estimated, some 100,000 persons took part in the celebrations, which extended well into the 1st of May, aided by the modern strains of American jazz music.

But the 1st of May is not only a student day. It is also the day of the workers. Practically all establishments close early and the workers gather and march through the city carrying red banners and playing or singing revolutionary songs. The workers, too, sell a flower—a red one—and often a combination of the revolutionary red and the patriotic blue one can be seen on the same lapel. This year, it is said, all records were beaten, 571 labor meetings having been held in various parts of Sweden. In Stockholm, it is estimated, between twenty and thirty thousand men and women marched in procession through the city to the usual meeting place in a field on the outskirts, where speeches were delivered by old and well-known leaders now occupying responsible positions in the national or city government. This year several newspapers suggested that the workers in Sweden have nothing more to demonstrate for, since their own party is in power, and the sight of this procession of well-fed men and women in new clothes and hats walking behind red banners with more or less violent inscriptions cannot but create a smile on the face of an onlooker. The finest order is observed, and nothing ever happens, except when the police take away a banner considered to have a somewhat too vio-

From Northern Lights To Southern Cross . . .

Merchants will pack and route your household effects to the remotest frontiers of civilization. Tailor-made, individually fitted containers guarantee you maximum safety and minimum shipping and handling costs.

Special Government Service

Insurance Available

FIREPROOF STORAGE

We offer you choice of hundreds of storage rooms in fireproof warehouses to store your household effects. For a week or a year, from one piece of furniture to an entire household. Your storage room is locked.

OUR FOREIGN AGENTS: PITT & SCOTT, LTD.
LONDON LIVERPOOL GLASGOW HAVRE PARIS

Merchants TRANSFER STORAGE COMPANY

920 E Street Northwest
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN L. NEWBOLD, PRESIDENT

Cable Address "Removals"



lent or offensive inscription, which is usually done without any serious resistance.

In the Swedish calendar each day has a human name, and the name of the 1st of May is Valborg, preceded by the Valborg Mass Eve just as Christmas Day is preceded by Christmas Eve. It is the custom in this country to call on friends having the name of the day in order to congratulate them on their name's day and, incidentally, to be treated to coffee and cakes in return. In this connection a Swedish comic paper once contained the following anecdote:

A woman of the people called on a lady friend in order to present her with a flower in a pot and congratulate her on her name's day, which was, let us say, that of Maria. The lady friend, who opened in response to the bell, thanked her heartily for the flower and expressed her regret that she could not treat her to coffee and cakes, as her supply of coffee had become exhausted. But the congratulatrix, who was out for what she could get, did not permit herself to be abashed by this, and, picking up her flower-pot, immediately answered: "Well, then I'll just take my little flower and go to another Maria."

In Sweden, this custom tremendously increases the volume of personal congratulations, since many persons have several Christian names and it does not relieve friends from the obligation of congratulating on birth-days as well. It all depends on whether or not the name is in the calendar. (The arrangement in Sweden with separate name's days and birth-days is not so practical as that which existed in pre-revolutionary Russia, where children when baptized were given the name of the day on which they were born, thus combining name's day and birth-day. Furthermore, Russian orthodox children never received more than one Christian name.)

In leap-years, of course, there is an extra day, and it might be imagined that this would carry an extra name, so that the name's day of persons bearing that name would occur only once in four years. Such, however, is not the case. In 1936, for example, the 24th of February was made a nameless leap-day and the names ordinarily belonging to February 24-28 were moved forward one day. So, if you know any lady in Sweden named Maria, remember to congratulate her with a flower on the 28th of February in ordinary years and on the 29th in leap-years. The chances are that she will treat you to coffee and cakes.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF SALONIKI

(Continued from page 526)

This may be accounted for by the fact that in the early days of the Turkish Empire the Sultans were accustomed to ruling their country and peoples themselves. But little by little they began to abandon the reins of power and government to subordinate officials, numbering among the latter a great many Greeks and Armenians who were not long in enacting laws which tended to rob the Jewish people of a large portion of their power.

As early as the year 1706 Jews, in large number, who had recognized the signs of the time decided to be warned by the experiences of their ancestors, as handed down to them from time immemorial, and emigrate to Vienna and the surrounding country, where they were protected by the treaties of Passarovitch and Belgrade and where they also enjoyed the protection of an Imperial Turkish Commission.

Those Jews who had decided to remain in Turkey found themselves overtaxed and oppressed by the Janissaries and their positions in the world of commerce and finance were not only menaced by the Greeks and Armenians but, in many cases taken from them.

FALSE MESSIAH

In Saloniki, towards the latter part of the 17th century, with the greatly changed economic map and trade routes of the world, the Jews were forced to witness the decline of their city as the commercial center of the Near-East and the growth in wealth and population of Smyrna in Asia-Minor.

The year 1666 marked the beginning of an era of internal dissensions in the affairs of the Saloniki community. It can safely be said that the cause of all the trouble was a Rabbi from Smyrna, one Sabbath Sevy, a mystic practicing various and rigorous forms of ascetism.

It is related of Sevy that he believed himself to be the Messiah expected at that time by the whole of Israel and for whom preparations had been made by all the Jewish people. Naturally after Sevy had performed a few alleged miracles, none of which were apparently more wonderful than those performed by faith healers or clever magicians, he obtained an enormous following not only in Asia-Minor but also in Saloniki and many European cities. In fact it is related that wherever there was a Jewish community, no matter of what size, there could be found the followers of Sevy, who were preparing for the Deliverance of the Jews and the coming Restoration of the House of David.

In Saloniki the self-styled Messiah was acclaimed by a great many of the population as their God and



STEEL

- Steel Structural Shapes; Fabricated Structural Steelwork: Bridges, Buildings, Airplane Hangars, Towers, Turntables, Barges; Heroult Electric Furnaces.
- Steel Sheet Piling and Accessories.
- "Sil-Ten", "Man-Ten" and "Cor-Ten" High Tensile Steels.
- "USS" Chrome and Chrome-Nickel Stainless and Heat-Resisting Alloy Steels, in Shapes, Plates, Bars, Sheets, Pipe and Wire.
- Wire Ropes and Strands; Aerial Wire Rope Tramways (specially designed).
- Bare and Insulated Copper Wires; Electrical Wires and Cables; Copper Rail Bonds.
- Oil Country Tubular Goods: Line Pipe, Drive Pipe, Drill Pipe, Rotary Pipe, Casing and Tubing.
- Black and Galvanized Pipe, for Steam, Gas and Water.
- Seamless Steel Boiler Tubes; Seamless Steel Mechanical Tubing and Oil Well Tubing.

OUR ENGINEERS and technical personnel will carefully attend to inquiries, and will be pleased to make recommendations with regard to the use of any of the above materials for a particular job.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK — Cable Address: "Steelmaker, New York"

DISTRIBUTORS FOR EXPORT OF THE PRODUCTS OF:

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY
CARNEGIE-ILLINOIS STEEL CORPORATION

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
COLUMBIA STEEL COMPANY

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY

Behind this symbol are the motion picture producers of America joined in the conviction that entertainment knows no boundaries, that the minds and hearts of peoples are drawn together by the humanity of the screen.



MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA INC.

WILL H. HAYS, President

28 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY



America's MERCHANT MARINE of the AIR

On duty or on leave, Pan American will take you there three times faster, and more comfortably. Service to 41 countries and colonies of Central and South America, Alaska, the Pacific, and China . . . Connecting service to all parts of the world.



Outstanding Foreign Banking Facilities

The foreign banking organization of The Chase National Bank includes branches and representatives on three continents supplemented by thousands of correspondents. Branches are located in London, Havana, Panama, Cristobal, and San Juan. In addition, the bank maintains offices for its representatives in Rome, Berlin and Mexico City. Through an affiliate, The Chase Bank, branches are operated in Paris, Shanghai, Hongkong and Tientsin.

THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Deliverer and the Historian Rizal writes in his book, "La Ville Convoitée," that during the stay of Sevy in this city there were for weeks on end "many disgusting scenes of debauchery and fanaticism." However, when Sevy, in addition to his other titles, called himself the "King of Kings," the Turkish authorities, evidently thinking that the time had arrived to put an end to such foolishness, decided to imprison him and the more prominent of his followers. This was done in the year 1666 and great was the outcry which arose from the Jewish community. This, however, availed them nothing and after several months of imprisonment the Sultan "magnanimously" offered the "Messiah" and his disciples the choice of becoming Mohammedans or being beheaded. The latter prospect did not appeal to any of the imprisoned ones and Sevy therefore, set the example by becoming a follower of Mohammed. The majority of his followers still believing in him followed Sevy's footsteps and adopted the fez and were thus converted to Islamism.

THE DEUNMEHS

The descendants of many of these people are living today in the city of Saloniki and are known by the name "Deunmehs," meaning Converts. However, they call themselves "true believers," for although outwardly professing Mohammedanism they observe in secret the Jewish rites as prescribed by Sabbatay Sevy.

The Deunmehs have gradually abandoned the use of the Spanish language and have adopted Turkish as their tongue. Very little can be learned about the Deunmehs since they live in and among themselves and do not mingle a great deal with the other peoples of the city.

FURTHER DISSENSION

In the early years of the 19th century renewed evidence of internal discord in the majority of Jewish communities was noticed. In Constantinople particularly the Grand Rahbi was in disagreement with members of the clergy and the clergy were at swords point with members of the various non-clerical committees. Conditions finally became so bad that the Turkish Grand-Vizir called a Rabbini-council, composed of the Grand Rabbis of Constantinople, Smyrna, Adrianople and Seres, to meet at Constantinople. At this Council different questions were taken up and an effort was made to reach an agreement on the various points which had previously been contended. As a result of the meeting the Emperor ordered a set of laws, governing the relations between Church and State, to be drawn up. These laws which govern the methods of appointing committees and define their powers existed throughout the Turkish Empire until 1908.

JEWISH DEVELOPMENT AT SALONIKI.

The Spanish Jews, it has already been seen, were



on the whole rich, or accustomed to wealth, educated and possessed of a wide circle of friends and relatives who were desirous of seeing them develop the new country of their adoption.

By the middle of the 16th century the Spanish Jews constituted the majority of the population of this city; so much so that Spanish became the language of the people almost completely wiping out the Italian and Greek which had been spoken, to a large extent, before.

Numbering more than 25,000 these Jews became the advance agents of a great economic prosperity which was to enrich them as well as their Turkish governors. They were accustomed to long voyages, were shrewd and industrious and it was not long before they commenced to make Saloniki a commercial center, busy and prosperous.

In 1521, following the signing of a treaty by the Sultan Suleyman with the Ragousians, by which the latter were allowed to purchase cereals in all parts of the Empire and to export their purchases from Turkish ports without the payment of duty, and the secret agreement entered into by the Sultan with the Venetian Council of Ten, the Jews of Saloniki profited greatly by engaging in commerce with these peoples, buying and selling wheat and other grains, importing silks, satins and piece goods from Venice and distributing them throughout the Near-East.

COMMUNITY SETTLEMENT IN SALONIKI

It is said that the love of Spain was so strong in the new arrivals, even in exile, that it crystallized in songs and poems, extolling the beauties of Spain. So strong was it also that the Jews organized in Saloniki in small communities, each having a separate synagogue, bearing the name of the place of origin, and having its peculiar customs and rites, customs which were a copy of those current in Spain. Even at this day, the names of the synagogue of Cataluna, of Saragosse, etc., are heard.

CHANGE OF REGIME

Following the successful conclusion of the Balkan War in 1912 by the Greeks, Saloniki was taken from the Turks and came under Hellenic dominion.

Under the rule of the Turks Saloniki was estimated as being 75 to 80 per cent Jewish, whereas today the percentage is but little over 50 per cent.

Seemingly the Jewish residents preferred existence under the Turk than under the Greek. In fact many of them left the city in 1913 and 1914 and took up residence in Constantinople, Egypt and cities in Europe.

The Treaty of Athens, signed in 1913, provided that a commission should meet at the Hague to draw up laws for the treatment of the Jewish Community. Unfortunately, the opening of the World

(Continued to page 566)



It's the PLEASURE way to go to

SOUTH AMERICA

Visit Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires. Northbound, call at Trinidad.

Munson liners are large and modern. Assure you true travel pleasure. All have outdoor pool, broad decks, movies, delicious food, fine service. Every cabin is outside. The S. S. *Pan America* has new built-in-deck pool, enlarged sports deck, air-conditioned dining salon.

Full details from your travel agent or

MUNSON S. S. LINES

67 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY

*To the Foreign Service Officers
of the United States*



THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY puts at your disposal its service in writing your bond. Special attention is given to the requirements of Foreign Service Officers. Our Washington office specializes in this service.



UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

Lee H. Bowen, Manager

1415 K ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Telephone—National 0913

Write for your copy of the "Insurance Guide."



MOROCCAN CONTRASTS

(Continued from page 523)

rarely do we find an artisan using a modern tool, or a power driven machine—he prefers the same homemade equipment used by his ancestors, and can work faster sitting down so that his feet may be used to operate the wooden lathe, or to do other odd jobs.

Although many of the wealthier natives of Fez have modern plumbing in their homes, yet most of them prefer to use the streams that run throughout the native city in small canals. In the lower part near the small river there is water power sufficient to turn all sorts of hand made machinery, including the old stone grist mills. So it goes, in the same city, on the same street, the same work—one chooses this modern, the other prefers the ancient, yet to gaze upon the latter is always more beautiful and more arresting.

Out in the open spaces, returning through the foothills of the Grand Atlas, the traveler may come across a huge modern hydraulic plant that provides power for numerous industries, and

water for irrigation, unless the users prefer their older methods, yet both systems flourish together. Even the stock raiser who builds a modern barn, sheds and silo, may finally look with envy upon the simpler and cheaper method, handed down through the ages, of allowing nature to take its course, although such a course may lead the goats up into the trees in search of food (see cut)!

And Marrakech The Rouge—surrounded by its high red mud walls, and numerous gates—lying among the palms in the plain at the foot of the Grand Atlas. High above the city is the tower of the Koutoubia, built by the same Moorish architect of the 13th century who built the tower of Hassan in Rabat, and the Giralda in Seville. Just inside the city wall is a beautiful modern hotel, The Mamounia, known to many Foreign Service travelers. One stands on the sunny balcony in mid-winter and in one glance admires the spacious tropical garden below, the modern homes of resident foreigners, the even more attractive Moorish villas, and beyond it all the majestic Atlas mountains, under a blanket of snow shining in the warm Moroccan sun.



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, HANKOW, CHINA (APRIL, 1937)

Seated, left to right: Vice Consul V. G. Staten, Vice Consul R. M. Taylor, Consul R. Y. Jarvis, Consul General P. R. Josselyn, Vice Consul E. F. Drumright (on detail from Shanghai), Clerk Elizabeth Barnes. Standing, left to right: Chinese Writers Su Chung-fang and Tuan Tai-sen, Messenger Hsieh Chih-wu, Clerk W. C. Yang, Messenger Peng An-wu, Clerk M. Y. Hsia, Chief Messenger Lee Pao-shan, Clerk C. F. Shung, Messenger Chang Kwang-fu, Clerk K. K. Yuen, Writer Y. C. Chu, Clerk K. G. Yuen.



For fast, accurate
and reliable telegraph
service to Central
and South America
and to the West Indies,
send your messages via

All America Cables

Commercial
Cables



Postal
Telegraph

Mackay Radio

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

*Cablegrams "Via All America" may be
sent from any Postal Telegraph Office*



Hotel Martinique

FIVE BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

SIXTEENTH STREET AT M
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*An Hotel of
Distinction*

SPECIAL RATES

TO ACTIVE AND RETIRED FOREIGN SERVICE
OFFICERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

Write for Booklet

L. R. HAWKINS, Manager

FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS

we have photographed the majority of our diplomatic and consular officers, and can supply photographs of practically every "National Notable."

*When in Washington, let us add
your negative to our collection.*

HARRIS & EWING

1313 F STREET N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone National 8700

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

IMPORTANT

DO YOU REALIZE that the plan our office has in effect for Foreign Service Officers connected with the State Department, dealing as we are with the group as a whole, provides life insurance on special forms at Standard Rates?

Write for details.

Earle W. Sapp, C.L.U., General Agent

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
403 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
Phone NAtional 3211

SALONIKI

(Continued from page 563)

War the following August stopped any such measures and it was not until August 2, 1920, that King Alexander of Greece issued a Royal Decree outlining and describing the rights and privileges of the Jewish Communities of his kingdom.

INCOME TAX

(Continued from page 528)

or convenience of the Government and is not compensatory in character." Therefore, he concluded, the cost of transporting the officer's family and household goods should be excluded from his gross income, in view of which the question whether such amount is deductible does not arise. Also, the reimbursement of the amount expended by the officer for his own transportation "should also be considered as not a part of the gross income of the taxpayer, and no deduction therefor is required or permitted."

NEWSPAPER COMMENT

(Continued from page 529)

Disregarding partisan politics, ignoring claims not based on career service, they have announced a number of promotions which cannot fail to find favor at the hands of the general public. Hugh S. Gibson, a Republican in politics and a life-long intimate of Herbert Hoover, is advanced from Rio de Janeiro to Brussels. Hugh R. Wilson, who owes his two most important previous appointments to Calvin Coolidge, leaves Berne to become assistant secretary of state. Jefferson Caffery, J. Butler Wright, Leland Harrison and George S. Messersmith are other career diplomats who receive promotions. In the face of these facts, it seems inconceivable that the forces which are blind and bitter in their hostility to the President will criticize him adversely on these choices.

No previous President of the United States has done as much to make our foreign service worthy of the name as has Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Perhaps the fact that his own half-brother was for years a career diplomat is responsible for this attitude on the part of the chief executive.

Perhaps it is due to his long-standing association with professional diplomats, and his intimate knowledge of foreign affairs.

More probable, however, is the likelihood that Mr. Roosevelt has at heart, more than any of his predecessors in the White House, the importance of adequate responsibility abroad.

Hats off to President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull as they take another step in the right direction.
(Journal-Gazette, Fort Wayne, Ind.)



THE "CAREER" DIPLOMATS

It is pleasing to note that, in the changes which have just been announced in the diplomatic service, President Roosevelt has again taken career men into account. The transfer of Ambassador Hugh Gibson from Brazil to Belgium is perhaps the most notable shift, and it is not only a merited one but one that may prove very beneficial to America. He has intimate knowledge of the European scene. For a long time he served in the Belgium post and rendered valuable service in the post war years. His service dates from 1908 when he became secretary of the American legation in Honduras. Later he was minister to Switzerland and Poland. It is generally recognized that he has maintained a high place in the service.

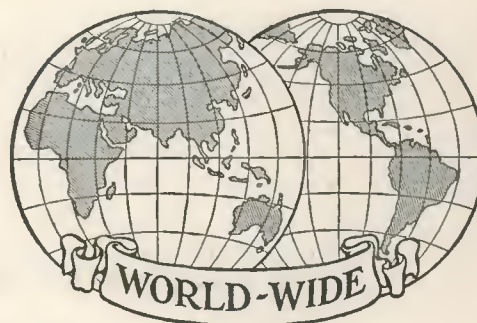
Other career appointments include that of Jefferson Caffery from Cuba to Brazil; Leland Harrison from Rumania to Switzerland as minister; J. Butler Wright, who has served as minister to Czechoslovakia, Uruguay and Hungary at various times, to Cuba; Ferdinand Meyer, who has filled many secretarial positions with the service, is made minister to Haiti; Wilbur J. Carr, who has long been assistant secretary of state, takes over at Prague, and George S. Messersmith, minister to Austria, takes Mr. Carr's place in Washington.

Mr. Roosevelt has always given fine consideration to the career men. Their training is worth much to the country, and the practice of recognizing them encourages men to enter and to stay in the service. It builds morale. (*Morning Forum, Fargo, N. D.*)

Staunch Republican organ and severe critic of President Roosevelt, the *New York Herald-Tribune* praises the executive for his consistent appointment of a large number of diplomatic career men to top posts. Jefferson Caffery of Louisiana, Hugh Gibson, J. Butler Wright, Leland Harrison, Ferdinand Meyer and other recent appointees are among those cited in the newspaper's editorial comment. Alone among the great nations, we believe, the United States often has resorted to the practice of selecting diplomats for political reasons rather than proven efficiency, and our foreign relations have suffered as a result. (*Times-Picayune, New Orleans*)

New Book by Ambassador Gibson

Among the reviews of "Rio," by Hugh Gibson (Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, L. I., \$3.50), was one by George Currie in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. In commenting upon Mr. Gibson's description of the tempo of life in Brazil, Mr. Currie observes: "If the magnate of Rio does not hustle an interview through six telephones, twelve



ESTABLISHED as a commercial bank in 1812, The National City Bank of New York has continued serving many of the largest businesses, families and individuals through its international system of overseas branches and affiliates in twenty-three countries and its close working arrangement with thousands of correspondent banks in leading cities throughout the world.

Branches in Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, England, India, Italy, Japan, Manchuria, Mexico, Peru, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, Republic of Panama, Straits Settlements, Uruguay and Venezuela. Offices of affiliated banking institutions in France and Spain.

The National City Bank of New York

Head Office: 55 Wall St., New York

72 Branches in Greater New York

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)



The most convenient
and comfortable
Headquarters for you . . .
when in Washington!

**HOTEL
POWHATAN**
18TH & PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

*One Block from State, War
and Navy Building*

Large rooms with bath . . . **\$3**

. . . 15% Discount allowed Diplo-
matic and Consular Service!

A ROGER SMITH HOTEL

**PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE
IN NEW YORK CITY**

NO SERVICE CHARGE

For you when you are at your post abroad, with you when you are in the city, thus saving your time and showing you the most economical way to buy. References from Service Families. You may have all the American things you need and are accustomed to have at home.

LENOX CHINA SERVICE PLATES,
\$50 PER DOZ.

MISS E. J. TYNER

Hotel Peter Cooper, 130 E. 39th St., New York City
TELEPHONE, CALEDONIA 5-5479



Members of the American Foreign Service
can depend upon this firm promptly to
fill orders for Engraved cards, Invitations,
Stationery, etc.

BREWOD
ENGRAVERS

to Washington's Most Distinguished Residents
Reasonable Prices

1217 G STREET : WASHINGTON, D. C.

secretaries and an efficiency expert, stop-watch in hand, somehow he gets as much done in a day as any big shot in Wall Street. Maybe we, too, will learn to take things more easily in order to get as much done." That pious hope is most appealing, especially in the midst of a Washington summer.

Mr. Currie finds the book good reading, and concludes: "For all his rigorously simple English and often sketchy description, Mr. Gibson has managed to convey the idea that Rio is a pretty elegant place to go to."

ANOTHER ARTICLE ON THE SERVICE

"Diplomacy as Uncle Sam Sees It" was published in the July 4th and July 11th issues of the *Los Angeles Times Sunday Magazine*. The author is Paul Bowerman, who entered the Service in 1923 and who, after more than ten years' service at Berlin, Ottawa, Zagreb and Saloniki resigned in 1933.

A sub-title reads: "America's Foreign Service—and our ministers and consuls: what do they do? How do they live? What is there about the career that keeps them wandering the world in self-imposed exile?" Mr. Bowerman describes his own entrance into the Service—the examination, the training at the Department, the excitement of the first assignment. He then gives a brief account of the work at his first post, the Consulate General at Berlin. The time was during the post-war period of inflation. In commenting upon the uncertainty of living conditions of such a period, Mr. Bowerman observes:

"That was all part of the game. The consul learns to adjust himself to all kinds of living conditions, to accept a transfer from the Arctic Circle to the tropics as a matter of course, to slip into the way of life in any part of the world with as little fuss as possible."

The second installment of the article carries a sub-title as follows: "He wouldn't have missed it for anything—but because he had no private income the author was forced to drop a career, one that he would have liked to continue." There is an account of the work of the Service at Berlin, Ottawa, Zagreb; of conversations with other officers regarding the future of the Service; of increasing financial demands arising from the proper performance of official duties. Mr. Bowerman writes, in commenting upon diplomatic and consular work:

"There is one broad distinction between diplomatic and consular work. The diplomat takes care of the interests of his country as a whole, while the consul safeguards the interests of the individual."



The last section of the article is devoted to a brief consideration of what the Service offers as a career, the advantages and disadvantages, the unfortunate conditions which make it impossible for so many competent officers to achieve the logical culmination of their service by promotion to the ranks of minister and ambassador. As concerns his own case, Mr. Bowerman concludes:

"A span of twenty-five years before I would be eligible for retirement. Twenty-five more years of wandering. Six or seven more posts, some better and more interesting, no doubt, than my present one, but a gamble always. No roots anywhere.

"Eventually I would return to spend a few declining years in a country which would have become as alien as any I had lived in. I would be able to talk about no one but myself. I had found that out already, during short leaves spent at home.

"With all the loyalty I could muster, there seemed very little ahead that had not already been done. The full, crowded years of learning the job were over.

"Then it was that I realized that Sidney Jackson had the right idea. (Note: To get out before it was too late to start over, no matter how much that hurt.)

"And, like Jackson, I wouldn't have missed it for anything."

Augustus E. Ingram, Consul General, retired, who brought the article to the attention of the editors, was unable to furnish any information concerning Mr. Bowerman's present activities.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE CHANGES

Passed Assistant Surgeon Erwin W. Blatter. Relieved from duty at the U. S. Immigration Station, Ellis Island, N. Y., on or about August 10, 1937; proceed to Oslo, Norway, for duty in the Office of the American Consulate in connection with the medical examination of aliens. July 19, 1937.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Harold L. Lawrence. Relieved from duty at Oslo, Norway, upon arrival of Passed Assistant Surgeon Erwin W. Blatter; proceed to Berlin, Germany, for duty in the Office of the American Consulate for the examination of aliens under the immigration laws of February 5, 1917, and the enforcement of quarantine procedures under the act of February 15, 1893, as amended. July 19, 1937.

Surgeon Walter G. Nelson. Relieved from duty at Berlin, Germany, upon arrival of Passed Assistant Surgeon Harold L. Lawrence; proceed to Paris, France, for duty as relief officer in connection with the examination of aliens under the Immigration Laws of February 5, 1917, and the enforcement of quarantine procedures under the act of February 15, 1893. July 19, 1937.

PARENTS . . .



In the Foreign Service, and others residing abroad ENDORSE CALVERT SCHOOL HOME STUDY COURSES FOR CHILDREN

Calvert School will give your child a superior elementary education . . . by mail, regardless of where you may live. Modern, approved courses from this famous school are being used by parents all over the world with outstanding success. Interesting lessons, carefully chosen books, and attractive materials. Instruction is under the personal guidance of teachers in Calvert's prominent and successful private day school in Baltimore. Write today for booklet of complete information. Costs are low.

CALVERT SCHOOL 130 E. TUSCANY RDAD BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Your relatives and friends will welcome this intimate news about the Service, the people in it and its work.

Send them a subscription at our special rate.

THE JOURNAL offers to each active and associate member of the American Foreign Service Association the privilege of subscribing for the JOURNAL for or on behalf of relatives and friends at the rate of \$2 per year.

Each member may use up to five of these special subscriptions. Please use the coupon below.

SPECIAL OFFER

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,
Care Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Please send the JOURNAL for one year

To _____

Send bill for \$ _____

To _____



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL
 DIRECTORY OF SELECTIVE
 FIRMS ABROAD



● BRITISH ISLES

PAGANI'S RESTAURANT
 Great Portland Street, London, England
 WORLD FAMOUS
 Five minutes' walk from American Consulate General
 Patronized by American Foreign Service Officers
 for over 40 years.
 SPECIAL RATES TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

P A R I S **HOTEL GEORGE V**
 AVENUE GEORGE V
 (Champs-Elysées)
 Reflects the traditional gaiety of Paris.
 Every modern comfort including apart-
 ments with complete kitchenettes.
 Telg. Georgeotel, Paris MAX BLOUET, Manager

● CHINA

SHANGHAI'S LEADING HOTELS
CATHAY HOTEL
 Cable Add.: Cathotel
THE METROPOLE **CATHAY MANSIONS**
 Cable Add.: Methotel Cable Add.: Cathman

HOTEL CONTINENTAL
 Dominating Tuileries Gardens
 3 RUE CASTIGLIONE, PARIS
 S. PLANTADE, General Manager
 Reductions are accorded to Officers of the
 American Foreign Service

The Most Modern Hotel in the Orient
PARK HOTEL—SHANGHAI
 Opposite the Race Course in the heart of Shanghai
 203 rooms and suites, all with bath
 GRILL ROOM and SKY TERRACE on 14th Floor
 Cables: PARKHOTEL

Hotel de France et Choiseul
 239-241 RUE ST. HONORÉ, PARIS
 Near Place Vendôme-Opéra-Champs Elysées
 Every Comfort --- Large Interior Garden
 Special Rates to Foreign Service Officers
 Tel. address: Francheul, Paris. Demellette, Prop.

THE SEA CAPTAINS' SHOP
 MRS. W. TORNROTH
 119 Nanking Road Shanghai
 Lingerie, Lounge Garments and Pajamas for Women and
 Men. Chinese Suits, Costumes, Old Embroideries, Bags,
 Curios and THINGS CHINESE.
 Mail Orders a Specialty

PARIS HOTEL DE CRILLON
 Place de la Concorde
 (Opposite the American Embassy)
RESTAURANT BAR GRILL-ROOM
 Cable Address: Crilonotel-Paris A. COLAS, Manager

● CUBA

RED LIGHT FOR TOURISTS!
 Our uncompetitive sales policy: Same prices for tourists
 as for residents. Investigate!
B A C A R D I

HOTEL MEURICE—PARIS
 228 Rue de Rivoli
 Facing the Tuileries Gardens
 The most distinguished clientele of any hotel in the
 world.
 Restaurant Famous for Over a Century

● FRANCE

HENNESSY
 the name that made
 Cognac famous

HOTEL PRINCE DE GALLES — PARIS
 33, Avenue George V
 Luxurious, Comfortable, Exclusive.
 Beautifully Fitted Apartments
 VISIT ITS NEW BAR



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL
 DIRECTORY OF SELECTIVE
 FIRMS ABROAD



In the Very Heart of PARIS
THE GRAND HOTEL

Place de l'Opera
Renowned Restaurant and Bar
 Meet your friends there! From the Grand you do not need a taxi, it is so central!
 Telegraph Address: Granotel Paris

RESTAURANT
LE BOISSY D'ANGLAS

TANTE LOUISE (Cordon Bleu Franc-Comtois)
Does the Cooking Herself
 41, RUE BOISSY-D'ANGLAS (Near Madeleine)
 Near American Government Building, Paris

WINES
ED. KRESSMANN & CO.
 Bordeaux

Would be glad to supply your needs of wines and spirits. All best known brands obtainable together with their finest Bordeaux wines and Armagnac brandies at the reduced prices of their special list for the Diplomatic and Consular Services.

● HUNGARY

B
U
D
A
P
E
S
T
**HOTELS—DUNAPALOTA
 HUNGARIA**

UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT
 ON THE CORSO FACING THE DANUBE

● ITALY

Hotel Palace-Ambassadeurs, Rome

(OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN EMBASSY)
 (Special Reduced Rates for Diplomats)

This hotel is unrivalled for its Palatial Beauty, located in the exclusive section of Rome, and near the Pincio Gardens
 RENOWNED FOR ITS FINE CUISINE

RESTAURANT :: AMERICAN BAR :: GRILL ROOM
 C. F. ROTA, Gen. Manager



LETTER

(Continued from page 534)

serve—a more thorough background and keener powers of observation than have been required of them in the past?

“I do not feel that this necessarily implies specialization, language training, and long assignments. As in all other questions involving the Foreign Service, a great deal depends on the individual. The importance of a knowledge of the language, history, customs, et cetera, has indeed increased. Nevertheless, in countries where the language does not present too formidable a barrier, where customs and manner of thought are not too strange, there is no reason why a man who has the proper general background and education should not feel his way fast enough without special training.

“It does mean, however, that it will be impossible in the future for officers serving in countries of this sort to move unconcernedly from one

post to another, as some of us have done in the past, confident that the new problems will be much like the old and that a general knowledge of diplomatic and consular procedure will be sufficient to carry them through all difficulties. If the Service is going to keep up with the problems which current developments have placed before it and retain the full measure of its importance for the American Government, its officers must indeed be able to claim something more than a casual resident's knowledge of the areas in which they serve.”

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Mr. Sam E. Woods, formerly Commercial Attaché at Prague, has been appointed Commercial Attaché at Large, with headquarters at Berlin, Germany.

Mrs. Loretto P. Camus, Clerk to Commercial Attaché, sailed recently for her post at Caracas, Venezuela.

Mr. Barry T. Benson, who has been assigned as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, will leave Washington for his post about the middle of August.



NEWS FROM FIELD

(Continued from page 535)

Political Science at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, delivered in German on the evening of June 21 in the "House of Nations," before the students and invited guests, a very informative lecture on "American Policy from Theodore to Franklin D. Roosevelt," which was followed by an interesting open discussion during which the lecturer replied to numerous questions put by persons in the audience. One of these questions concerned the attitude of German-Americans in foreign relations of a political character; in reply to which Professor Krueger emphasized the fact that, as a general rule, Germans naturalized in the United States became American citizens at heart as well as in name, so that American ideas, institutions and interests exert a much stronger influence upon their opinions and loyalty than the sentimental attachments to the country of their birth.

Both American lecturers had most attentive and appreciative audiences, which included not only many professors and students, but also members of the Supreme Court of Germany, Consul General and Mrs. Ralph C. Busser, local officials, lawyers, and others.

DUNDEE

E. Talbot Smith, American Consul, writes as follows of the accompanying picture which was taken by a friend who had spent a vacation in Wales: "The name on the sign is that of a parish on the Anglesea side of Menai Bridge, which is its only name and is in everyday use, without a break or pause. The natives call the place 'Llanfair,' but as there are other 'Llanfairs' in Wales, some description has to be added in postal addresses, that of Llanfair being 'Pwllgwyn-gyll.' More commonly it is written 'Llanfair, P. G.' A literal translation of the name is 'The Church of St. Mary in the hollow of white hazel near to the rapid whirlpool and to St. Tysilio's Church near to a red cave.'"

The American Consul at Dundee recently received a postcard carefully ruled into halves on the reverse side, and on one half was a request from one Louise Hiltzik for stamps, coins, etc., while C. Silver used the other half for a similar request. E. Talbot Smith, the Consul at Dundee, observes that this use of one postcard for two requests appears to him in the district containing Aberdeen to out-Aberdeen the Aberdonians.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 553)

Robert Newbegin, 2nd, Third Secretary at Mexico City, has been detailed temporarily to the Secretary's Office.

G. Howland Shaw, who has been serving as Counselor of Embassy at Istanbul, is now in the Department. Mr. Shaw will be Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, upon the departure of Mr. Wilson.

Departures

Ralph A. Boernstein, formerly in the Passport Division, has been assigned as Consul at Montreal.

J. Rives Childs, temporarily detailed

to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, is now on leave.

Carl A. Fisher, assigned to the Division of Trade Agreements, has been assigned to Toronto, and is now on leave.

C. Paul Fletcher, assigned to the Visa Division, has been assigned as Consul at Alexandria.

Richard D. Gatewood, who was temporarily detailed to the Passport Division, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro.

Robert F. Kelley, formerly Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs, has been assigned as First Secretary at Istanbul.

Robert Mills McClintock, temporarily detailed to the Division of the American Republics, has been assigned as 3rd Secretary at Ciudad Trujillo.

IN MEMORIAM

With sincere regret, the JOURNAL records the death, in Paris, on June 10th, of Mrs. Parker Hopper, wife of George D. Hopper, American Consul General, now stationed at Winnipeg.




Is this your station?



ROCKEFELLER CENTER

NEW YORK CITY

 FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS are cordially invited to visit Rockefeller Center. Mr. Wallace Benjamin of our organization will be pleased to escort you through the development and explain the facilities of our Bonded Warehouse and Special Exhibition Act, which offer exceptional opportunities for foreign manufacturers contemplating the United States market. Dept. E; 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.



Home—to America

Why is it that so many members of the American Foreign Service choose The Waldorf-Astoria for their New York home? Perhaps it is Waldorf rooms . . . serene, comfortable, faultlessly appointed.

Or Waldorf restaurants . . . with their gay music and spirited entertainment . . . with menus which include so many favorite dishes.

Or Waldorf convenience . . . with the smart world of New York, the shops,

clubs, theatres, within easy strolling distance.

Or perhaps it is simply that The Waldorf, one of the truly great hotels of the world . . . cosmopolitan, urbane . . . is still able to bestow hospitality in the American way . . . the *home* way.

Whatever the reason, The Waldorf is proud to extend special courtesies and a Diplomatic Discount of 25% to members of the American Foreign Service.

*Services of the Information Bureau and Special Interpreters
from our Foreign Department are available to all guests.*

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

