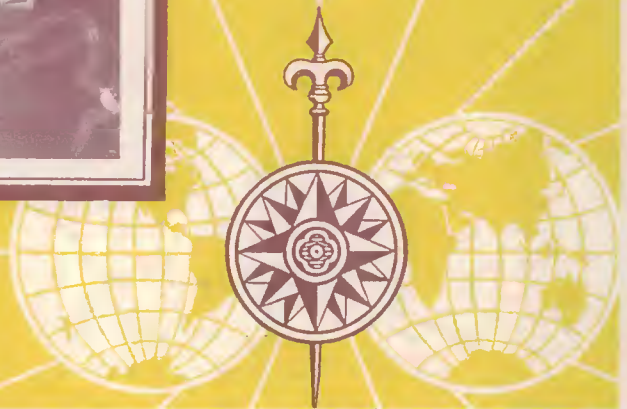


The **AMERICAN
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VOL. XII

MAY, 1935

No. 5

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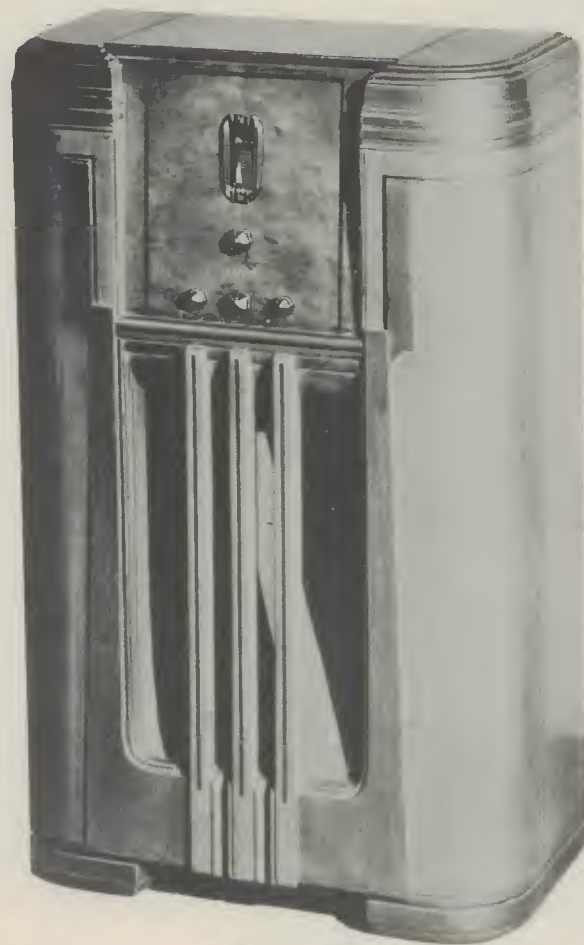
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MAY, 1935

Through the Greek Countryside

By THE HONORABLE LINCOLN MACVEAGH
American Minister to Greece

I SHOULD like to take you, in my car if you will, on a journey through the Greek countryside, to a place which of all places in Greece I love the most. Like so many others, it is not simply reminiscent of history but the very scene of events about which every schoolboy has read, and the road we must take to reach it is crowded with legends and stories which form a common element in all our memories of youth.

The most striking thing about this country of Greece is its freshness. Its antiquity is "all antiquity and no decay." England and France, new countries in comparison, are covered by the mould of the Middle Age. But this is not true of Greece, though the Romans, the Gauls, the Franks, the Venetians and the Turks have all in turn possessed the land and left their traces here. Here the graveyard gloom, the donjon chill, and the general atmosphere of mortality, are all noticeably absent. I would say that the sun is responsible for this fact, were it not that many other sunny lands do not share in the ever-youthful agelessness of this corner of the world. The ancient Greeks ascribed the phenomenon to the favour of the Gods, to Hermes and to Aphrodite:



Harris & Ewing

HONORABLE LINCOLN MACVEAGH
American Minister to Greece

*"Aphrodite beautiful,
Fresh as the foam,"*
and perhaps we, too, had better let it go at that.

But, as I said, I should like to take you on a journey. It is a journey common enough to those of us who live here, but inexhaustible, as I believe, in its richness of scenic beauty and human association. We have all read about the man who ran from Marathon to Athens with the news of victory. Legend says that this man was Pheidippides. Herodotus, the historian of Marathon, does not say so, but he tells us that Pheidippides ran an even greater race against time, a race from Athens to Sparta and back again. Nowadays this trip from Athens to Sparta can be done easily in one day, by car. Pheidippides made it in less than two, on foot. As one drives now over

the relatively smooth modern road, through gorges, under cliffs, across the Isthmus and over mountain passes, one cannot help but think of him who had no road at all. One wonders what he saw and thought of as he plodded along. The story goes that he met the Great God Pan high on the slopes of Mount Parthenion, where now the narrow-gauge Peloponnesian Railway winds up and up interminably. There are plenty of goats in



that region yet, and Pan, we know, had goat-feet. Perhaps weariness induced a waking dream in Pheidippides. At any rate, there is no record of his meeting anyone but the god on that famous journey, and this silence on the part of legend speaks eloquently of an emptiness, save for natural form and color, which is characteristic of Greek landscape still.

Let us follow Pheidippides for a while on his race toward Sparta, leaving picturesque Athens behind—its little whitewashed houses, clustered about the flat-topped, marble-crowned Acropolis, its pointed, chapel-capped hill of Lycabettus rising skyward from a ring of scrubby pines. First we must turn down an avenue which follows, and still hears the name of the ancient "Sacred Way." Our turning—right from Piraeus Street as one goes south from busy Omonia Square—coincides precisely with the spot where the ancient road debouches from the partly-cleared ruins of the

Potters' Field. Here Greek antiquity lifts up its fine white stones in unabashed cheerfulness amid the din and dust of the sprawling modern city which now fills half the plain. There is nothing dead about the Potters' Field. This ancient cemetery is the sweetest spot in Athens for the scholar or the poet, with its monumental beauties half sunk in a carpet of wildflowers and grasses. It is a choice place, too, for the photographer. But we cannot linger or Pheidippides will be out of sight.

So across the plain, with the houses dwindling on both sides, we drive fast on the fine pavement, headed for the pass of Daphne. We have Plato's Academy, or the site of it, on the right, and cross the ditch which once was the sacred stream Kephissos. There are ghosts at this crossing, ghosts of countless pilgrims to the Mysteries, purifying themselves here, offering cheap gifts at the brookside shrines, and buying torches and cakes, and (who knows?) resinated wine. They cast no shadows in Greece's morning sun. Now we are halfway up the slope of Mount Aigaleos ("seaside mountain"), and now we are at the top of the pass and in the region of myth. For the charming Byzantine church which we see here on our left, the repository of priceless mosaics of Christian art, commemorates—believe it or not—the romantic love-affair of a heathen god. Here the nymph Daphne was changed to a mountain laurel as she fled Apollo's arms. From this high saddle we get our first glimpse of the bay of Eleusis, deep blue between the wooded hills. Beyond it rises the peak of Gerancia, also blue but with that ethereal, hazy blue characteristic of Greek distance, an enchanted blue, as if "the light that never was on sea or land" were just beyond it, shining through. Now we skirt the full circle of the Eleusinian bay, driving where for a thousand years the pilgrims, each October, walked to join that great army of initiates whose secret doctrines of sin, sacrament and salvation fed the soul of ancient faith. The broad plain that here borders the sea, and is itself enclosed on north and west by the Parnes and Cithaeron ranges, is the famous Thriasian plain of earliest legend. Here Demeter, the Earth-Mother, wandering the world in search of her lost daughter, Persephone, and kindly treated by the local king, taught the young prince the secrets of agriculture and blessed mankind with cereals and fruits.

Here on a rock by the seashore stood, and still stands, Eleusis. She has changed her marble halls for cement and alcohol factories. But the great blue sky of Greece is hospitable even to their smoke, which blends finally with the haze and the

THE FAMOUS CORINTH CANAL





misty green of the olive trees that fill the plain and foothills round about. Here in Eleusis the God of the Underworld came up through a cleft to snatch away Persephone to the realms below. What



"ON THE THRESHOLD OF PRE-HISTORY"—AGAMEMNON'S TOMB
Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, in the entrance, made the journey described in this article.

matter that he is supposed to have done the same thing elsewhere, notably in Sicily? Local legends have their own claims to be believed, and here you can see the very place, within a shallow cave. But the place is not savage. Demon lovers play no part in Greek mythology, and Hades was blood-brother to Olympian Zeus. Here

"OUT COME OUR HOSTS TO GREET US"

Left to right: Orestes, the grandmother, the baby, Coula, Costa, and Agamemnon . . . Marco, the waiter, has joined the group between the baby and Coula.

there is only light and marble, and in springtime the odor of many flowers.

We stop a moment to see the ruins of the Hall of the Mysteries—mysteries indeed, even in the modern sense, since no initiate ever told what happened here, and our best archaeologists are baffled to find out—its rock-cut steps, and its distant view of the road we have just come by, down which from Daphne the great torch-lit processions unwound their long approach. Then on we must go in the footsteps of our flying friend. Only one glimpse we must have of the white marbles, tossed here and there in an abandon of secular wreckage, and the blue sky, and Salamis across it, and the

(Continued to page 286)

Robert E. Lee

*A Review by THE HONORABLE R. WALTON MOORE
Assistant Secretary of State*

R. E. LEE, a Biography. By Douglas Southall Freeman. (New York, London, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934-35. 4 volumes. Volume I, 1934, pp. xviii, 647; Volume II, 1934, pp. xi, 621; Volume III, 1935, pp. xi, 559; Volume IV, 1935, pp. viii, 594. \$3.75 per volume.)

LOOKED at from any point of view, it is certain there cannot be found in our literature a more completely satisfactory biographical work than Dr. Douglas S. Freeman's recently published *Life of General Robert E. Lee*. It deserves to be read by the old and the young, by Americans at home and Americans abroad, by anyone who seeks to understand the character and career of one of the most notable men of the last century, and to obtain an accurate perception of the events in which he participated. It is the story of a great Virginian by a fellow Virginian, a highly accomplished scholar and writer who made use of all possible sources of information during the nearly twenty years while he was engaged in its preparation. In these four volumes, every phase of Lee's life is depicted, from his birth at Stratford, the home of his father, Light Horse Harry Lee, one of the famous soldiers of the Revolution, until his death while serving as President of Washington and Lee University.

The reader will find in the narrative no exaggerated praise of Lee, and no evidence that the author is influenced by any vestige of sectional prejudice. Throughout it is as unbiassed and judicial as if the author were a citizen of some other country or state.

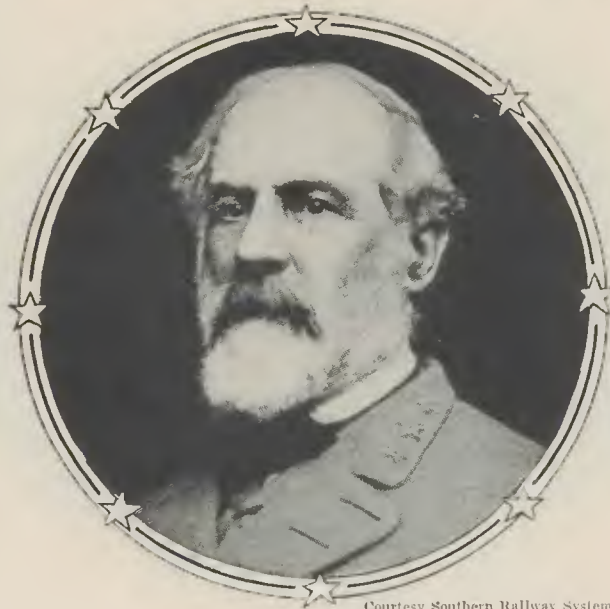
The conduct and leaders of the war between the states are fully discussed and there is a vivid description of the personal qualities and conduct

of Lee which have led someone, in considering his extraordinary physical, intellectual and moral impressiveness and his undeviating conformity to the highest standards and ideals, to speak of him as a perfect pattern of the finest American life.

His career has been dealt with by many writers on both sides of the ocean, but here is a work marked by a fine literary style, that sets forth so strikingly all that can be known of the man as to make it safe to predict that from now on it will be regarded as the final authoritative Lee biography. It omits nothing which any reader might wish to know with reference to Lee's ancestry; his childhood and academic and professional training; his relations to his family and friends; his valuable service as an army engineer; his service as a soldier in Mexico, where his skill and efficiency so impressed his Commander that General Scott later declared that if this country should face a battle decisive of its fate, he would unhesitatingly recommend the selection of Lee to lead its forces; his military

activities following the Mexican war; his conscientious and self-sacrificing decision to identify himself with Virginia when the war was coming on; his victories and defeats as the foremost Confederate commander in that struggle; the wisdom of his course in determining to surrender, believing that to the best interest of his people; the devotion of the remainder of his life to the education of the young men of the south, rejecting offers of employment that would have enriched him.

The military career of General Lee has been closely examined by Europeans and Americans, but never so closely as by Dr. Freeman. When Colonel Henderson of the British Army was pre-



Courtesy Southern Railway System
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE



paring his Life of Stonewall Jackson, he spent months in Virginia and Maryland, to become familiar with the country in which Jackson made his campaigns, but Dr. Freeman spent years in familiarizing himself with the far-flung localities in which Lee conducted his offensive and defensive operations, and in various other ways acquiring an unacqualed knowledge of the facts and the ability to present them accurately. He of course represents Lee as a remarkable soldier, one of the outstanding soldiers of our race, and in this does not differ from highly competent foreign and American commentators, but he does not hesitate to attribute to him the commission of mistakes when he believes that conclusion is warranted. Important episodes of the war are freshly discussed by Dr. Freeman in the light of all the exhaustive evidence that was within his reach, as for example the question as to whether Lee was offered or would have been offered, except for his resignation from the army of the United States, the command of the Federal forces; the question as to whether Lee, or his brilliant lieutenant, Jackson, devised the successful movement against Hooker's right at Chancellorsville; the questions pertaining to the expediency and failure of Lee's first invasion of the country north of the Potomac that resulted in the exceptionally bloody battle on Antietam; and the controversy respecting the responsibility

for the defeat of Gettysburg. Necessarily there is reference to the great obstacles he encountered and the disadvantages to which he was subjected, not only because of comparative inferiority of equipment and supplies, but because of internal political dissensions that affected the power of the Confederate Government in every direction at critical stages of its existence.

Lord Charnwood, in his Life of Lincoln, as he approaches the story of the war, has this to say: "The main conditions of the war—the vast space, the difficulty in all parts of moving troops, the generally low level of military knowledge—were all such as greatly enhanced the opportunities of the most gifted commanders. Lee and Stonewall Jackson thus became, the former throughout the war, the latter until he was killed in the summer of 1863, factors of primary importance in the struggle." More than a generation ago a remarkable biography of Jackson came from the pen of Colonel Henderson of the British Army, and now a really great biography of Lee has come from the pen of Dr. Freeman. Both of these works fulfill the hope of General Grant, when he wrote: "I would like to see a truthful history written. Such a history will do full credit to the courage, endurance

and ability of the American citizen, no matter what section he hailed from, or in what ranks he fought."



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ROBERT WALTON MOORE

Index to Volume XI (1934) of The Journal

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mailed to each library on the mailing list, whether or not request has been made.

A limited supply of the Index and Title Page of Volume XI still remains on hand.

Until this supply is exhausted a copy will be furnished gratis to any subscriber making request. Requests will be filled in the order received.

An Arab Wedding in Tunisia

By MRS. JAY WALKER, Tunis

PRACTICALLY everyone is endowed with curiosity. Who of us does not enjoy delving into secret places? The Ladies of the Harem, with their veiled faces, the mysterious lives they live behind locked doors and high garden walls, have always been subjects of great speculation. Having been so fortunate as to pass these barriers, I shall endeavor to describe an Arab bride's wedding ceremony—where women only are admitted, while husbands, even as Foreign Service officers, must wait without, wondering what is taking place.

As you may or may not know, it is the custom at a Tunisian Arab wedding for the bride and groom to hold separate ceremonies. The groom may never have seen his bride. When he decides to "take unto himself a wife," he goes to the village match-maker. Each village has one—a woman who visits all the families (and is highly honored and welcomed); who tells the prospective bridegroom what the girls look like, their ages, and what sort of dispositions they have. When he has made his selection from the descriptions of her numerous clients, she makes the business and financial arrangements between the girl's family and the man, including the amount of money expected from the husband-to-be.

This is followed by the "Fathah" or formal engagement. The prospective groom goes to the father of the girl (her male relatives are also present) and they talk over the man's financial standing; his work and how much he earns; if he has a home; in fact, the general conditions of his affairs. If satisfied, they then pour rose water or water of orange blossoms over each man's hands. These are held palm upward while the first chapter of the Koran is read as an expression of fealty. General conversation follows, and the couple are formally engaged.

The case of the couple I am describing was unusual because he, being the family doctor, had seen the woman-of-his-choice. She was eighteen years of age and he, thirty-seven. The price was 3,000 francs, or, at that time, about \$320. There had been days and days of preparation for the actual event, but this was the final ceremony.

I had received the invitation to the wedding through an American lady who has studied the Arabs and has made friends with many of them. As we entered the house of the bride, we were greeted by her father, who stood guard in the entrance-way lest any man enter, after which we en-

tered the room of the festivities and were profusely welcomed by the mother.

Although conscious of a room full of Arab women, my eyes were instantly drawn to the bride herself, who was most certainly the center of attraction. At first, I thought the girl must be a waxen image, so still did she sit. Dressed in white, with raven black hair, and seated on a raised platform against a vivid orange-red curtain with a peacock-blue pillow behind her head—what a picture she made!

Her dress was of heavy white satin, embroidered lavishly with silver sequins and beads, with a tiny round flat hat to match. The "dress" consisted of a bodice silk under-shirt, a white silk blouse with long sleeves, a bolero brassiere (very tight and very decoletté) and immense bloomer-pantaloon which, by the way, were made of from six to seven yards of material. The tiny pointed slippers, embroidered also, matched the costume.

Her face was snow white—with powder or something like paint, and I am inclined to think "with fatigue also"—her lips, cherry red; and her eyebrows, eyelashes, and hair a coal black. By the way, the hair, eyelashes and eyebrows had been dyed—a function which is part of the marriage ceremony. The tips of her fingers were also deeply hennaed, in a very intricate design. She never puts henna on her hands until her marriage. Afterward, she may henna them as often as she pleases.

That part of the wedding ceremony which I saw lasts three days. On the first day, the groom comes to see the bride for the first time, as she sits in all her finery. He is to decide whether or not he approves. If he does, he embraces her, leaves his wedding ring on the table, and departs.

There she sat, from ten o'clock in the morning until seven o'clock that night—motionless while receiving visitors, and with downcast eyes—with little or nothing to eat or drink.

The women relatives sat around her in circles, each dressed in a similar heavy satin embroidered outfit, every dress a different color—rose, blue, yellow, green, lavender, and many others. Their faces were heavily made up with powder, rouge and lip stick. Arab women pay a great deal of attention to making up their eyes, the obvious reason being that it is the only feature visible to the outside world.

The mother and sisters of the bride were dressed in simple work-a-day clothes because they were supposed to be sad at losing the girl. The traditional



house costume of an Arab woman includes the following: next to the skin, a long vest-like garment; a very short chemise; a "bras-siere" or chemisette; an embroidered coatee or bolero. In place of the full bloomers, they wear a "foutah"—a large rectangular piece of striped material which is wrapped around the lower part of the body and tucked in at the waist. The stripes run up and down, never around.

None were veiled because no men were there. Oh, yes! a Hebraic orchestra—the instrumentation of which consisted of a tiny portable organ, guitar, violin, and a steel string instrument slightly resembling a zither. They played and sang, much to the amusement of the guests. I noticed snickers and smiles on most of the faces and, upon inquiring, was told that the songs were more than risqué.

We remained about half an hour, partaking of a kind of ice cream and sweet sticky cakes. From the time we arrived until our departure, not once did the bride move or raise her eyes. I rather imagine those nine hours were extremely long ones to her.

We then went to the home of the groom. He, with an uncle and a few friends, was patiently awaiting his bride, who would arrive at seven o'clock that night.

He was courtesy itself, offering us tea and cakes, and showing us the wedding gifts. Cosmetics seemed to be much in favor. A table was literally covered



From a Painted Design by Abdallah ibn al Jabal, an American-born artist, temporarily resident in Tunis.

A TUNISIAN ARAB BRIDE

I had not expected to see modern furniture in an Arab home, but there, in the salon, was a table, two chairs, a small divan, and an electric fan. The presence of such furniture was probably due to the fact that this Arab had been educated as a doctor. There was no dining room furniture, however, because I am told the Arabs always sit on the floor when eating. The Arab bride is not allowed to eat with her husband until he offers her food. Then, and then only, may she dine with him.

Such queer customs, to western eyes! With modern civilization all about him, the Arab's life goes on unchanged, generation after generation.

SUMMER NIGHT

*The minaret is a grey shadow against the rising moon.
The muthern's quavering call floats down through the gathering shadows of the night.
Then comes from the mosque the muffled cry of a great company, mounting, mounting—
Then slowly dying away.*

*I hear the rhythmic thumping of a darabouka.
The shrilling of happy women and the wailing of an Arab song,
Come to me faintly from a distant wedding feast.*

E. C. KEMP.

with soap, eau de cologne, and perfume—each article, no matter how small, tied with a large bow of pink ribbon.

Two days before, the bride's trousseau had been brought to her future home. She had dozens of everything, because Arab girls begin at the age of eight to prepare for marriage.

The groom showed us the bride's seven new dresses. For a week following the wedding, she wears a new dress each day and is attended like a princess. After that, she must put away the finery (except for festivals) and don the usual house costume. She is never allowed out of the house, is never seen on the street except to go to the baths once a week and for a few other special occasions—and then her face is veiled.

Proposed Codification of Our Chaotic Nationality Laws

By RICHARD W. FLOURNOY,* *Department of State*

“NATIONALITY” may be defined as the relationship of a person to the state to which he owes permanent allegiance; and the corresponding term, “national” is applicable to either a citizen or a subject. “Citizenship” is frequently used as a synonym for “nationality.”

Nationality involves important legal rights, and reciprocal obligations to the state, under whose laws these rights are conferred. The laws governing nationality, or citizenship, are basic in character, and upon them depend various subsidiary rights. Thus in all of the States of the Union, citizenship is the first prerequisite for voting, and in some of the States the right to hold real property is denied, wholly or in part, to those who are not citizens. Nationality is also a necessary condition to the right to diplomatic protection, and it is for this reason that questions concerning nationality are of constant concern to the Department of State of the United States and the foreign offices of other states. It is because of the basic character and peculiar importance of nationality laws that they are usually found, wholly or to a considerable extent, embodied in the constitutions of states.

Stability, consistency and clearness should, no doubt, characterize all written laws, but it is especially important that these qualities should be found in the laws governing nationality. Strange to say, in the United States the opposite is true. Probably no branch of the law in this country is more open to criticism upon the grounds of instability, inconsistency and ambiguity than that governing nationality, or citizenship. It is true that some very important provisions concerning citizenship are found in the Constitution of the United States. Reference is made to the provision of Article I, Section 8, conferring upon the Congress power to “establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization,” and the provision of Article XIV of the Amendments that “all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.” But the greater part of the written law governing nationality in the United States is composed of scattered statutes, some old, dating back

to the first Congress, and some new, passed at the last session of the Seventy-third Congress. Some of these statutes, including the oldest, have for years been the subject of discussion and divergent decisions of courts; and their meaning is still uncertain. Not the least ambiguous of them all is one of the more recent, that is, the Act of May 24, 1934 (Public—No. 250-73d Congress).

Our legislation concerning the acquisition of nationality at birth in cases of children born abroad of American parents has had a most peculiar history. The First Congress, in an Act of March 26, 1790 (1 Stat. 103), adopted a simple and reasonably clear provision, declaring children born of American parents “beyond sea, or out of the limits of the United States” to be “natural born citizens.” This provision was not limited to children previously born abroad, but was prospective, as well as retrospective. In an Act of January 29, 1795 (1 Stat. 566), the principal object of which seems to have been to increase the period of residence in the United States required for naturalization from two to five years, Congress repealed the Act of March 26, 1790, and changed slightly the language of the section relating to children born abroad of American parents. In an Act of April 14, 1802 (2 Stat. 153), Congress repealed the Act of 1795 and adopted a provision so worded that it was retrospective, applying only to children previously born. This may have been unintentional—merely the result of careless drafting. It was not until sixty years later that Congress, its attention having been called to the defect through an article by Horace Binney, published in *The American Law Register*, rectified the law (Act of February 10, 1855; 10 Stat. 604) (Van Dyne on Citizenship, p. 33). The latter provision was embodied in Section 1993 of the Revised Statutes. Strange to say, the old defective provision of the Act of 1802 was never repealed, and may still be found, in a dormant state, in Section 2172 of the Revised Statutes and Title 8, Section 6 of the United States Code.

Under the provision of the Act of February 10, 1855, just mentioned, citizenship was acquired only through the father. This discrimination was not pleasing to the women’s organizations which in recent years have been striving (and with much

*The views contained herein are to be regarded as personal, not official.



success) to have all discriminations based on sex in the laws governing nationality eliminated, and as a result of their activities, Congress passed the Act of May 24, 1934. It is not the intention of the writer to question the chief objective of this Act, the removal of discriminations against women in the law of nationality. The principle of equality between the sexes in the law of nationality appears to have been definitely adopted by this Government. But it seems desirable to call attention to certain provisions of this Act which need clarification.

By Section I of the Act, Section 1993 of the Revised Statutes was amended to place fathers and mothers on an equal basis in the transmission of nationality at birth to children born abroad. The first sentence seems to say that American citizenship is acquired at birth by a child born abroad to an American father and an alien mother, and by a child born abroad to an American mother and an alien father, as well as by a child born abroad to parents both of whom are American citizens. The second sentence, however, appears on its face to place a limitation upon the first by declaring that, "in cases where one of the parents is an alien, the right of citizenship shall not descend unless the child comes to the United States and resides therein at least five years continuously immediately previous to his eighteenth birthday, and unless, within six months after the child's twenty-first birthday, he or she shall take an oath of allegiance to the United States of America as prescribed by the Bureau of Naturalization."

The Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives, in presenting the bill which became the Act in question,¹ said that the provision just mentioned meant that a child having one alien and one citizen parent would not become a citizen until he should have fulfilled the two conditions prescribed in the last sentence of Section 1, and Senator Copeland, who had charge of the bill in the Senate, made a similar statement.² But the Attorney General, in an opinion of July 21, 1934, holds that the first sentence prevails, so that citizenship is acquired at the moment of birth in all three classes of cases, although, in cases of children having one alien parent, it is subject to defeasance upon failure to comply with either of the two conditions stated in the last sentence.

Another provision in the Act of April 14, 1802, has had a peculiar history. I refer to the pro-

vision, now found in Section 2172 of the Revised Statutes, and Title 8, Section 7 of the United States Code, that foreign born children under twenty-one years of age whose parents obtain naturalization in the United States "shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof." Incidentally this does not mean what it appears to mean. The phrase, "if dwelling in the United States," relates to the time when naturalization is acquired and not the period during which citizenship is retained. It seems to have been the rule, rather than the exception, that nationality laws fail to state in plain, unmistakable terms what is intended. Questions were raised as to the meaning of the provision last mentioned, especially (1) whether it applies to a child who is physically dwelling in the United States but has not acquired a permanent residence therein, and (2) whether it applies to a child who begins to dwell in the United States after the naturalization of his parent or parents, as well as to one who is dwelling in the country at the time of such naturalization.

It was deemed desirable to make it clear by new legislation (1) that the law does require a permanent residence in the United States on the part of the child, but (2) that such residence might be acquired after the naturalization of the parent. By Section 5 of the Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1228), Congress sought to clarify the law. But the law has not been clarified. The courts seem to agree that R. S. 2172 has remained in effect, notwithstanding the adoption of Section 5 of the Act of March 2, 1907. But just what classes of cases each covers and what is their relationship, are questions which have not yet been definitely settled. The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit seems to have held in *U. S. ex rel. Rienzo v. Rodgers*, 185 Fed. 334, that Section 5 of the Act of March 2, 1907 was merely intended to clarify R. S. 2172 in some particulars and must be read with it, while the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held later in *U. S. ex rel. Patton v. Tod*, 297 F. 385, that the two statutes apply to different situations, R. S. 2172 to cases of children who are dwelling in the United States when their parents obtain naturalization, and Section 5 of the Act of 1907 to children who acquire a residence in the United States after the naturalization of their parents. The language of Section 5 seems to uphold the latter theory, but the history of its adoption seems to support the view, expressed by Mr. Van Dyne in his book on Naturalization, that the later act was intended merely to clarify the earlier act in

1. Cong. Record, April 25, 1934, pp. 7495-7496.

2. Cong. Record, May 10, 1934, p. 8712.



certain respects, so that the two must be read together. In *Kaplan v. Tod*, (1925) 267 U. S. 228, the Supreme Court seems to have assumed that both statutes were in effect, but did not undertake to define the scope of each or their relationship. The court merely held that the person whose citizenship was in question, not having been legally admitted to the United States as a resident, could not have been naturalized under either statute.

Section 2 of the Act of May 24, 1934 amends Section 5 of the Act of March 2, 1907, to provide for the naturalization of a minor through the naturalization of "the father or the mother." Section 5 provides expressly for the repeal of certain acts and parts of acts, but no mention is made of R. S. 2172. Thus the provision in R. S. 2172 concerning the naturalization of minors seems still to be in effect, although its precise meaning and sphere of operation are difficult to apprehend, even more so than when the decisions mentioned were rendered. Also the amendment applies expressly to a child born abroad to parents both of whom are *aliens*, making no mention of one born abroad to parents of whom one is a citizen and the other an alien. The executive authorities will find it necessary for administrative purposes to place a construction upon Section 2 of the Act of May 24, 1934, which seems to them to carry out the intent of Congress, but it remains to be seen how it will be construed by the courts.

It would seem that the only satisfactory way to clear up this situation will lie in the adoption of a single provision to govern the naturalization of minors through the naturalization of their parents, and the repeal of the two existing statutes on the subject.

It would take too long to cover in this paper all of the points in which the nationality laws need amendment, but there are two very important classes of cases which especially need attention. I refer to cases of naturalized citizens who resume a residence of a permanent character in their native lands and persons born in the United States of alien parents or born in foreign countries of American parents, who acquire dual nationality at birth and reside in the foreign states of which they are nationals.

In Section 2 of the Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1228), Congress adopted a provision governing the status and right to protection of naturalized citizens residing abroad. It provides that "when any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign state from which he

came, or for five years in any other foreign state, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen." It further provides, however, "that such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe."

The meaning and effect of the presumption provided for in this statute was for some years in doubt. In *Anderson v. Howe*, 231 Fed. 546, decided in 1916 by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, it was held that the statutory presumption meant actual loss of citizenship, although in a well reasoned opinion rendered in 1910 Attorney General Wickersham had construed the presumption as merely providing a rule for withdrawal of diplomatic protection and as not causing a loss of citizenship itself (28 Op. Atty. 504). It seems fairly clear that an opposite opinion would have meant that the statute was unconstitutional, since it would have involved the delegation by Congress to the Department of State of the power to legislate, by prescribing rules and regulations governing the very important subject of loss of nationality. Mr. Wickersham's construction has been followed by the courts in more recent decisions, including *Camardo v. Tillinghast*, 29 F. (2d) 527, decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in 1928, in which other decisions are cited.

While it is true that the opinion and decisions last mentioned have definitely settled the meaning of this statute, it is also true that they serve to reveal its inadequacy and the need of new legislation. There are hundreds of naturalized citizens who, for one reason or another have returned to their native lands and have resided there for years. Many of them have wives and children who have never been in the United States, and the children born after the naturalization of their fathers are born citizens of the United States. It does not seem fair either to the United States or to the countries from which these naturalized citizens came, and to which they have returned, for residence of a permanent character, that they should be allowed to retain the status of citizens of the United States indefinitely. It is believed that the law should be amended to provide for the definite termination of their American nationality. Probably the most practicable measure would be found in a simple statutory rule under which nationality would terminate, *ipso facto*, as the result of residence for a prescribed period in



the country of origin. Some exceptions might be included, to cover specified classes, such as persons sent abroad to represent the Government of the United States, or commercial or other interests of the United States, but the rule should be as clear and simple as possible. Under such a rule neither the Department of State nor any other branch of the Government would, by an executive act or decision, deprive any person of citizenship. The law would be automatic, and the function of executive officials would be limited to finding the facts and applying the statutory rule in cases presented to them for action of some sort.

It has been suggested that a statutory rule of the kind suggested would be unconstitutional, because it would make a distinction between naturalized citizens and native citizens with regard to loss of nationality. This contention is believed to have no validity. No doubt, under the Constitution, naturalized citizens are to enjoy in the United States rights equal to those enjoyed by native citizens, except with regard to eligibility to the Presidency, but it does not follow that loss of nationality in cases of naturalized citizens on the one hand and native citizens on the other must be governed by the same rules.

Naturalization is a privilege conferred by the Government upon aliens who comply with certain conditions, one of which is that they intend to reside in the United States and perform the duties of citizenship. The power conferred upon the Congress by the Constitution (Art. 1, Sec. 8) "to prescribe an uniform Rule of Naturalization," surely connotes the power to prescribe rules under which the status acquired through naturalization is forfeited by the act of the person naturalized. The provision of the Fourteenth Amendment that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States" was intended to settle questions concerning the citizenship of certain classes of persons in the United States. It does not lay down, either expressly or by implication, a rule concerning loss of nationality in cases of persons residing abroad. In particular, it does not say or imply that loss of nationality in cases of naturalized citizens who have returned to reside in the foreign states from which they came must be governed by precisely the same rules which govern loss of nationality in cases of native citizens of the United States who do not possess and have never possessed the nationality of a foreign state. The Constitution is to be regarded as a reasonable chart of govern-

ment, which takes into account the multiform situations and conditions to which laws are to be applied. It may be observed that the treaty making power has assumed authority to prescribe rules in treaties whereunder resumption of residence of a permanent character by a naturalized citizen of the United States in his native land results in loss of his American nationality. (See in particular the multipartite Pan American Treaty, signed at Rio de Janeiro, August 13, 1906.) If the treaty-making power has this authority, through implication, surely Congress has equal authority, to say the least, especially in view of the express provision in Article I of the Constitution concerning naturalization.³

While the Constitution does not require that the same rules should govern loss of nationality in cases of native and naturalized citizens, it is believed that, as to certain classes of native citizens there should be a statutory rule under which citizenship would be forfeited through the fact of foreign residence. Reference is made to persons born with the nationality of another state as well as that of the United States, including persons born to American parents in certain foreign states having *jus soli* in their law and persons born in the United States to parents who are nationals of certain foreign states having *jus sanguinis*. If such persons after attainment of majority choose to reside in the foreign states whose nationality they have, it would seem not only reasonable but very desirable that, under conditions to be prescribed by statute, their American nationality should be made to terminate automatically, so that thereafter they would not be in a position to harass the Government by appeals for diplomatic protection and reclamations against the governments of the foreign states of which they are also nationals and in which they live.

There was surely ample justification for the Order of the President of April 25, 1933 designating the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General a Committee to "review the nationality laws of the United States,

3. In *Mackenzie v. Hare*, 1915, 239 U. S. 299, plaintiff contended that Congress had no power, under the Constitution, to prescribe a rule under which an American woman would expatriate herself by the mere fact of marrying an alien, that is, she denied the validity of Section 3 of the Act of March 2, 1907. The Supreme Court, however, upheld the Statute as constitutional, Mr. Justice Sutherland, rendering the opinion, said:

"Plaintiff contends, as we have seen, that it has not, and bases her contention upon the absence of an express gift of power. But there may be powers implied, necessary or incidental to the expressed powers. As a government the United States is invested with all the attributes of sovereignty. As it has the character of nationality it has the powers of nationality, especially those which concern its relations and intercourse with other countries. We should hesitate long before limiting or embarrassing such powers." (p. 311)



to recommend revision, particularly with reference to the removal of certain existing discriminations, and to codify those laws into one comprehensive nationality law for submission to the Congress at the next session." Under this Order an Advisory Committee composed of officials of the three Departments was organized. Much preliminary work has been done by this Committee and some substantive proposals have been formulated. It is expected that the recommendations of the principal Committee may be completed in time for the submission of the final report to the present Congress. It was hoped and expected that the report would have been completed before the adjournment of the last Congress, but as the field covered by a comprehensive report is very wide and involves many extremely difficult problems, and as the changes proposed are quite extensive, involving questions of international law and policy, as well as questions of domestic law and policy, the preparation of the report has taken more time than was expected.

It may be observed that this is not the first time that the Executive has initiated an extensive review of the nationality laws, with a view to their clarification and possible amendment. On August 6, 1873, President Grant addressed letters to the members of his Cabinet asking for their views upon seven questions relating to citizenship and protection abroad. Their replies, which are printed in Part 2 of the Foreign Relations of the United States for 1873, are interesting and illuminating, especially that of Mr. Richardson, the Secretary of the Treasury, which includes a review of the decisions of the courts relating to the question of the right of expatriation. In the same volume are printed other documents concerning citizenship and diplomatic protection, including the report of the distinguished British Commission of 1868, appointed by the Queen, "for enquiring into the laws of naturalization and allegiance" etc. This volume also contains the nationality laws of various states, diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Great Britain and other states, and Attorney General Cushing's noted opinion of October 31, 1856 concerning expatriation, the whole covering 266 pages. This review undoubtedly served to clarify the then existing law and practice, but it did not result in codification.

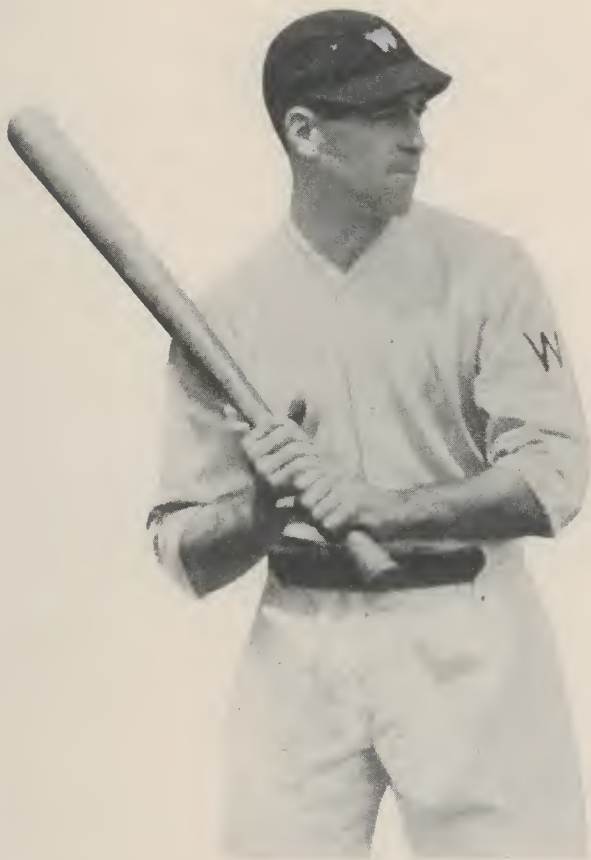
On April 13, 1906 the Senate passed a Joint Resolution providing for a commission to examine into the subjects of citizenship of the United States, expatriation, and protection abroad and to make a report and recommendations there-

on, to be transmitted to Congress for its consideration. The Resolution carried an appropriation of \$100,000 for the expenses of the Commission (S. Res. No. 50, 59th Cong. 1st sess.). However, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs did not consider the creation of such a Commission necessary for carrying out this work, and, in a report of June 6, 1906, recommended that the Secretary of State, "select some of the gentlemen connected with the State Department who have given special attention to these subjects, have them prepare a report and propose legislation that could be considered by Congress at the next session." Accordingly the Secretary of State directed Mr. James Brown Scott, Solicitor for the Department of State, Mr. David Jayne Hill, Minister of the United States to the Netherlands, and Mr. Gaillard Hunt, Chief of the Passport Bureau, to make the inquiry and prepare a report for consideration by the Senate and House Committees. Their report, which is printed in a volume of 538 pages (House Doc. No. 326, 59th Cong. 2d Sess.), contained certain recommendations, which were instrumental in bringing about the passage of the Expatriation Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1228). The appendix, including a collection of nationality laws of foreign states and a discussion of the decisions of courts in the United States, has been, and still is, in constant use as a reference book.

The statute just mentioned has been very useful in some respects, but it is now largely out of date. The provision of Section 2 concerning the presumption of expatriation in cases of naturalized citizens residing abroad has been discussed above. Sections 3 and 4, concerning the acquisition and loss of citizenship by women through marriage, were repealed by the Cable Act of September 22, 1922. Section 5, relating to the naturalization of minors, has also been discussed. Section 6, requiring children born abroad of American parents to make a declaration upon reaching the age of eighteen and to take the oath of allegiance upon attaining their majority, "in order to receive the protection of this Government," was not sufficiently far reaching, definite or decisive to be of much practical value. This provision should have included persons born in the United States of alien parents and taken during childhood to their parents' countries to reside. Also, it is believed that it should have provided for loss of nationality itself and not for mere loss of the right to protection.

In his brief survey it has been impossible to

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Washington Post Photo

BUCKY HARRIS

THE formidable task has been assigned to me of naming the order in which the baseball clubs of the major leagues will finish the current season. There are 40,320 possible combinations of eight teams, and to make a correct list for each would pose a Cagliostro. But here goes!

This miracle is undertaken every year by the members of the Baseball Writers Association of America. In their forecasts for 1934, only one club in each league was placed exactly. The unexpected débâcle of the Washington team upset all calculations for the junior league. Washington was a stake-horse that ran up an alley.

The Baseball Writers' book for 1935 will be shown below. Box scores of the pre-season exhibition games up to March 25 are also available. This screed goes to press before the season's opening.

The clubs have a hard preliminary program this year, with more games than usual and more of them between major league clubs. This will help those with the best staying power and may make those that can't "take it" curl up near the end of the championship races.

The Major League Baseball Races

By PAUL W. EATON, *Department (Retired)*

In the earlier exhibition games, the St. Louis Browns, who finished sixth in the American League, and Brooklyn, which finished sixth in the National League, have led their respective organizations in games won, while the champion St. Louis Cardinals have been losing. Oh, very well!

The American League race promises to be hotly contested, with five, six, or even seven contenders. In the National League it looks like another battle between St. Louis and New York. Of the 194 Baseball Writers forecasting, 126 have picked the Cards and 47 the Giants to win.

Assuming that the Washington team interests more Foreign Service Officers than any other, it is selected for the only detailed consideration that space allows. In most of the others, comment must be confined mostly to pitchers, whose work will tell the tale. Pitching is more than half of winning strength. There will also be trades and other changes. Some are pending.

Washington has a new manager, Stanley (Bucky) Harris, who brought the "Griffs" their first two pennants and their only World's Championship. He left Washington for Detroit, not by reason of any dissatisfaction on his part or the club's. There he built up the team, with the important exception of Mickey Cochrane, which won the pennant last year. The Detroit club let Harris go to Boston, where he could better himself. After one year there he was succeeded by manager Joe Cronin of Washington.

Boston gave for Cronin the unprecedented sum of \$250,000, and a valuable player. It seems to have been a case of exchanging one good manager for another and paying extra for Cronin's great batting and shortstopping. Harris brought Boston in fourth, which was good, as the team was weak at first base and three of its four best pitchers were out of the game all or most of the season. And how-the-how could he win without pitchers?

Cronin also had his troubles in Washington, which finished seventh, after an unparalleled series of accidents to players and the coincidence of all but two of its regular pitchers having an "off year." A team must have good breaks to

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Pan American Day

IT IS a real privilege to say a few words on this day dedicated to Pan Americanism;— a day which has come to have a vital meaning to all the republics of the Western World. I find true inspiration in the thought that tonight my words are carried by short wave to the uttermost confines of the American Continent and I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to send a warm word of greeting to my friends and listeners through the Americas.

It is a happy circumstance that this year's celebration of Pan American Day comes at a time when the spirit of Pan American cooperation gives evidence of unusual strength. The recent Conference at Montevideo gave to the world the inspiring spectacle of the assembled delegates of the American Republics endeavoring to bring to an end an unhappy conflict between two sister nations. Although it was not possible to secure an agreement between the contending parties, the spirit of continental responsibility for the maintenance of peace which was demonstrated by these efforts must be a source of unending satisfaction to every one interested in the Pan American movcmest.

It is a notable fact and one which means much to the future of Pan Americanism that the nations of this Continent have come to realize that the maintenance of peace calls for national readjustments and even sacrifices quite as significant and oftentimes more difficult to accept than those

Remarks of the chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, The Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, at the ceremonies in celebration of Pan American Day held at the Pan American Union on the evening of Monday, April 15, 1935.

AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT ON THE EUROPEAN SITUATION, MARCH 18, 1935



AP Wirephoto

(Left to right): Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the Honorable Norman Davis are interviewed by Lloyd Lehrbas of the AP and Elliott L. Thurston of the *Washington Post*.

called for by war. We have heretofore regarded peace as something essentially negative, merely the absence of conflict. The American republics are now beginning to see that to guarantee peace, nations must be willing to meet international differences in a spirit of compromise and even at times to make positive sacrifices. We have a striking instance of this fact in the recent negotiations between Colombia and Peru for the settlement of the difficulties that arose between them. Both nations have shown not only a desire but a determination to reestablish close and friendly relations, worthy of the best traditions of America. Furthermore, it has been heartening to observe the statesmanship shown by Haiti and the Dominican Republic in recently adjusting their long standing boundary question.

And finally, may I refer further to a third principle which the American nations are gradually bringing to fruition, namely, the elimination of artificial barriers to inter-American trade. The standards set by the Montevideo Conference, the regional trade treaties negotiated between various American states, the reciprocal trade treaties now being negotiated by this Government with a number of other American countries, all point not only toward a freer movement of goods between the American republics, but to the gradual elimination of the international irritation that inevitably accompanies artificial trade

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The Legion of Honor

By FRANCIS DICKIE

ONE of the many examples of the traditional Franco-American friendship, for all that it has gone almost unmentioned upon in the journals of the day, is that little group of Americans who gave most of the funds by which was erected in France a beautiful museum to house all those things pertaining to the historic Legion of Honor.

Despite the fact that these people gave the not inconsiderable sum of six million francs making possible this museum which now holds everything relating to the Legion of Honor, and also an "American Room" where is one of the finest busts of Abraham Lincoln, and a large and unique collection of paintings illustrating all the different types of warriors who served in the Allied Armies—despite all these things, the Palace of the Legion of Honor is apparently the least known, and certainly the

least visited by Americans of all the interesting spots of Paris.

In the year 1921, so neglected had been all matters dealing with the highest symbol of France, that

an appeal was sent out to all Legionnaires for money to rebuild part of the Palace in a museum to preserve the collected relics of 128 years, and house the huge tomes in which were inscribed the particulars of the 125,000 who had to that date received the honor. Unfortunately the French members had not the money to respond. At that time the Legion of Honor numbered some 16,000 Americans. Of these, eight subscribed the six million francs which made

possible the museum as it is today. William Nelson Cromwell was the chief subscriber with a million francs. The other large contributors were Mrs. A. de B. Spreckles, Mr. A. C. Burnee, Eugene



© Francis Dickie

NAPOLEON ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE, INAUGURATION OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AT THE INVALIDES, JULY 15, 1804.



© Francis Dickie

THE SPIRIT OF THE DECORATION

A dying soldier hands his Legion Cross and his sword to a passing comrade to prevent an enemy obtaining them.

Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, and Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal. The doors of this "youngest" French museum were opened in March, 1925, and since then various acquisitions have been made until today it houses the world's richest and most varied collection of objects having a direct bearing upon an order which has remained a high outward symbol of merit.

The entire Napoleonic period was vividly romantic, a spectacular and dramatic procession of magnificent military and industrial triumphs, during which time scores of obscure men and women rose to prestige—and the Legion of Honor is the outcome of that era.

It was because Napoleon had seen his soldiers outdo one another in heroism merely to gain a gold stripe on their sleeves or a gay-colored plume in their hats, that the idea slowly took shape in his mind which eventually resulted in the Legion of Honor. Naturally this was only evolved after much experience of strenuous warfare on his part. It was when Napoleon took up his residence at Malmaison (perhaps the happiest and most tranquil period of his life) that he fully worked out his idea. In discussing the Legion of Honor project with Berlier, one of the members of the Council who disapproved of it as being un-republican in spirit, Napoleon sagely replied:

"I defy you to show me a republic ancient or modern in which such distinctions have not existed. You call ribbons and medals baubles; well, *it is with such baubles that men are led!* I would not say this in public, but in an assembly of wise statesmen it should be said."

Thus it was that one night in April, 1802, he placed the completed idea before Monge, Duroc, Arnault, and a number of the other State Coun-

cilors. It was officially presented to the entire Council of State on May 4th, 1802, but was met with such vigorous opposition that four sittings were required before it was passed by a vote of 166 to 110.

Napoleon was no narrow-minded militarist. At the outset he planned the honor should be conferable upon all ranks of men. So he vigorously combated the measure advanced by some of the Councilors that it be exclusively a reward for military valor. Addressing the Council in reply, he said:

"Soldiers are but the sons of citizens. The army is the whole nation. If we were to distinguish between soldiers and citizens we would be establishing two orders, whereas there is but one nation."

So, upon May 19th, 1802, the Legion of Honor was established by law. At first there were four grades: Knight, or Chevalier, Officer, Commandant, Grand Officer. In 1805, Napoleon created a fifth and highest grade, The Grand Cross. The original idea was that the honor should only be given Frenchmen. But within a year this was changed by the Grand Council passing a vote admitting distinguished foreigners who directly or indirectly had merited consideration of France. They were, however, exempted from taking the oath of service to France. Another exception in the history of the order lasted from October 20th, 1870, until July 25th, 1873, when, during the Third Republic, the Legion was made exclusively a medal reserved as a reward for military acts of bravery when facing an enemy. After that date this ruling was returned to its original basis. The Chevaliers or Knights wear a ribbon of red moiré silk on the left breast. Officers wear a red rosette superimposed upon the ribbon. Commanders wear the decoration around the neck. Grand officers carry upon the right side a star with five double rays, studded with diamonds, upon a ground of silver three and one-half inches in diameter. Bearers of the Grand Cross wear a wide red moiré sash crossing the chest from the right shoulder. Today, and since 1927, a knight cannot be promoted to the next grade until 8 years after his decoration. After 5 years as an officer he can be promoted to Commander. After three years as Commander he can become a Grand Officer, and after three years as such rise to the grade of Grand Cross. This rule does not apply to foreigners who are often promoted more rapidly, or given the highest honors at once as in the case of General Pershing. In the entire history of the United States only nine persons have been awarded

the Grand Cross. These were Admiral W. S. Benson, General Tasker H. Bliss, Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, General J. J. Peishing, Horace Porter, William Graves Sharp, Robert MacCormick, Ambassador Hugh Wallace, and Edward Tuck. Of these Edward Tuck, now in his nineties, is the oldest remaining alive.

It was Napoleon's idea, when the order was formed, to limit membership to 6,000, but with the passing of time this limit was continually raised until, with the arrival of the World War, legislation was passed making unlimited the number of crosses that could be issued. Thus in March, 1925, when the museum first opened its doors, no less than 131,334 persons had been awarded the decoration. There were only 49,000 crosses given up until 1913. The enormous increase was due solely to the war.

This huge total of crosses issued tends these days to increase in numbers at a rate that would have astounded the founder of the order. Yet to the great public at large the distinction still is undimmed, haloed as it is by a history of so much grandeur.

At the present writing the official list gives the total number of crosses issued as 141,386. Of this number, 22,000 are worn by foreigners. Subjects of Great Britain lead with 3,174. Italy comes next with 3,157; Russia, 2,866; Belgium, 2,682; Spain, 1,821. Members of 38 other countries have received the decoration. The United States heads the latter, and probably would lead all countries, but for the fact that men holding official positions in the United States cannot accept such honors without special permission of the Government, in keeping with the true spirit of democracy. Undoubtedly this fact in the past has prevented many distinguished Americans accepting the decoration. Today, 1,900 Americans are on the Legion's role. Even the two smallest republics in the world, San Marino with only 12,000 inhabitants, and Andorra, with 5,200, boast 23 and two Legionnaires, respectively.

Due to certain portions of the earlier files of the Legion having been destroyed during the Commune of 1871 there is some doubt as to who was the first American to be distinguished. The present available reports show this to have been Charles Goodyear in 1855 for his discoveries in aiding the process of the manufacture of rubber goods. In the following year, S. B. Morse, the telegrapher, was honored.

As the years passed, that amity between the



© Francis Dickte

OBERKAMPF, A MANUFACTURER, THE FIRST CIVILIAN TO RECEIVE THE LEGION OF HONOR CROSS

United States and France, first fathered by Lafayette and Rochambeau, grew stronger, and was cemented more firmly by America's entrance into the World War. It was during the war years that the greatest number of decorations were conferred upon Americans, a goodly proportion being given to women for hospital and other services.

Napoleon's opinion of women, one shared by most Frenchmen of his day, was not a high one. In laying down the rules for a school for daughters of Legionnaires he wrote:

"The feebleness of the female brain, the instability of their ideas, the necessity on their part of constant resignation." He stated further: "Women should be good for everything in the home; but outside of it good for nothing."

The modern efficient business women, the self-reliant young girls, many of whom served so successfully during the war in munition factories, hospitals, as drivers of automobiles and a score of important occupations were actualities never dreamed of even in the wide vision of the great Corsican. Certainly, in planning the Legion of Honor, Napoleon did not think of women as members, and in the official records there is nothing definite to be found of any woman ever having been so rewarded by him. Of course some of the files were destroyed in 1871. But there are unofficial accounts, which seem reasonably worthy of acceptance, that two women were decorated for distinguished war service. In the year 1806 Virginie Chesquiere, in order to help her delicate brother, disguised herself as a man and substituted herself for him for his period of conscription. At the battle of Wagram she was in the thick of the fight when she saw her captain struck down. Springing to his side she felled with her sword an Austrian soldier as he was about to dispatch the cap-

(Continued to page 292)



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COVER PICTURE

Photograph from John B. Sawyer
SUNGKIANG — LOOKING OUTWARD FROM THE WEST GATE OF THE WALLED CITY OF SUNGKIANG.

TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL

Plans for the Department's first Foreign Service School, William Dawson, Chief Instructor, were outlined in the leading article of the May, 1925, issue of the JOURNAL.

George Washington's only trip abroad, to Barbados in 1751, was described by J. J. C. Watson, a consular officer who died in 1932, in an account based largely on Washington's diary as published by Joel Munsell, Albany, New York, under the title: "The Daily Journal of Major George Washington."

A quaking candidate for the Foreign Service was seen before the Examining Board in a cartoon, "The Oral Examination," by M. C. Perts, who had just published a book of cartoons entitled "The Career of a Diplomat."

"Historical Archives of the Department" by Gerhard Gade described a number of the more interesting of the documents filed in the Department. A photograph showed Mr. Tyler Dennett before a cabinet of treaties.

The death of the Honorable John Jacob Rogers was reported in an article dealing with his achievements on behalf of the Department and the Foreign Service and other accomplishments in his long career of devoted public service.

Featured articles included also "The Wrangell Island Eskimos" by C. H. Stephan and "The Ashura at Damascus" by Mathilde Vossler Keeley.

PLEASE PAY YOUR DUES

Members of the American Foreign Service Association are reminded that their annual dues of Five Dollars are payable July 1, 1935. Remittances by check on New York or Washington should be made payable to the "Secretary-Treasurer, American Foreign Service Association" and should be mailed to the Secretary-Treasurer, Room 113, Department of State.

FOREIGN SERVICE LUNCHEONS

The Foreign Service Association had its first luncheon of the season on March 14 at the Hay-Adams House, and the second luncheon on April 4 at the same place. If future functions go off as well as these two have done, it is certain that they will prove an occasion to meet colleagues in a friendly and informal way that all members of the Foreign Service Association will welcome. The next luncheon, the last of this season, will be held May 2.



News from the Department

The Secretary of State on March 23 delivered an address over the National Broadcasting Company network concerning the vital concern to every individual among us of the international exchange of goods, pointing out that trade stimulates productivity at both ends of the transaction and that, in addition to the production of goods, work is created in the transportation of the export, and in the transportation, distribution, and marketing of the import. He said that we are seeking, by the trade agreements program, to persuade other countries to join us in breaking down excessive barriers to trade so that its movements may be less hampered and its volume increased. The Secretary stated that exports increased during the past year and that they unquestionably contributed to the measure of recovery of business and employment thus far achieved, but warned that we are confronting a crisis in our foreign trade and that the recent expansion does not yet rest on a secure foundation. He declared that the United States stands at the cross roads. Of all countries in the world it is in the freest position to assume a world leadership in the adoption of saner commercial policies and the Secretary concluded with the statement that it would be inexcusable if we did not make a vigorous effort to ameliorate the frictions and animosities which tend to produce wars and impede the progress of civilization by attempting to remove one of the first causes. He said that, in these days, no nation can live wholly to itself without imposing upon its own people and the peoples of other countries unjustifiable deprivations and hardships. Therefore, despite all difficulties and despite the artful propaganda of selfish interests, we intend to continue to strive for an economic cooperation among nations that will make the vast nations of the world more readily accessible to all, remove as far as possible the causes of envy and aggression, and

so take a determined first step in the direction of great economic well-being and universal peace.

Mr. Henry F. Grady, Chief of the Trade Agreements Section of the Department of State, recently delivered an address before a banquet under the auspices of several Detroit organizations and with the sponsorship of the Governor of Michigan and the Mayor of Detroit. His subject was "Breaking the Log Jam of Commerce." Mr. Grady said, among other things, that the United States had overplayed the value of protection in industry and agriculture, and that consequently a reasonable reduction of such protection still brought up "fears that have little justification" and added that a "relatively few selfish interests are particular aggressive in attempting to defeat the Government's program of reciprocity and are unwilling to contemplate reasonable adjustments of the tariff on their own products in the interest of the country as a whole."

On March 27 the Department released particulars of a trade agreement signed with Haiti on March 28. This agreement, the fourth concluded by the President under the authority conferred by Congress in the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934, the first agreement being with Cuba, the second with Brazil, and the third with Belgium on February 27. The agreement with Haiti, like those with Brazil and Belgium, is based on the principle of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment and gives further practical expression to the principles enunciated at the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo in 1933. It is designed, not only to promote trade between the United States and Haiti, but also to stimulate triangular or polyangular trade between the two signatory countries and other countries. In short, its object is trade expansion rather than trade diversion.



At the Secretary's press conference March 29, in commenting upon the devaluation of the Belga, he said that so far as can be seen at present, the reductions in the Belgian agreement are moderate enough not to endanger the competitive situation under devaluation. He added that if at any stage later on, as the agreement provides, there should be such a close margin as to permit any unreasonable amount of imports against any of our competitive industries, we shall take such remedial steps as the agreement impowers us to take. In answer to a question the Secretary stated that the remedial steps mentioned would mean that we would maintain such a margin of advantage as would not permit any unreasonable or excessive amount of imports against any competitive domestic industry.

In a statement accompanying the proclamation of the Belgian treaty by the President on April 1, the Secretary declared the commercial policy of the United States was designed to accomplish two objectives: (1) mutual and reciprocal reduction in trade barriers, and (2) the removal or prevention of discriminations against American commerce. The first objective, it is hoped, will be accomplished by means of trade agreements, the second by the following means: equality of treatment is the keynote of the commercial foreign policy of this Government and the United States neither seeks nor accords preferential discriminatory treatment, it asks only that a foreign country treat American commerce no worse than it treats the commerce of any third country and in turn accords equality of treatment to the commerce of foreign countries. In conformity with this policy, reductions in duty proclaimed under trade agreements with foreign countries will be extended immediately to the like articles of all countries in return for non-discriminatory treatment of American commerce. Such proclaimed duties may be characterized as minimum duties and will be withheld only from those countries which discriminate substantially against American trade with due regard to trade agreement negotiations now in progress and in scrupulous observance of our obligations under existing treaties or agreements to accord most-favored-nation treatment as long as such obligations remain in force. Withdrawal of benefits, however, will not be made where this country has treaties forbidding such a course. With regard to the control of exchange the statement announced that this must be practiced in a manner to insure fair and equitable treatment for the nationals and commerce of the United States in order to be considered nondiscriminatory.

The following statement which makes clear the

unconditional most-favored-nation principle upon which is based the Administration's efforts to revive foreign trade was issued by Secretary Hull on April 5, 1935:

THE UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION PRINCIPLE

It appears that in various quarters certain misconceptions have arisen concerning the policy of this Government as expressed in the press release of April 1 regarding the generalization of the tariff concessions made in the Belgian agreement. It has been inferred by some that the statements contained in that press release indicate a departure from the unconditional most-favored-nation principle. Nothing could be farther removed from fact.

The Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934, provides that the duties proclaimed in consequence of the trade agreements entered into with foreign countries shall be extended to all countries but provides that they may be confined to such countries as do not discriminate against American commerce or pursue policies which tend to defeat the purposes of the Act. This provision is wholly in accord with the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, the very essence of which is non-discriminatory treatment in commercial relations.

This country stands ready to extend unconditionally the concessions granted in our trade agreements to all other countries which give this country non-discriminatory treatment. Naturally no nation which favors and practices a policy of trade discrimination—a policy diametrically opposed to the most-favored-nation principle—would expect, or be disposed to accept, the benefits of most-favored-nation treatment.

This policy is the opposite of retaliation. It is a policy of respectful and friendly approach to all countries to join us in establishing equality of trade treatment throughout the world. This policy implements the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, which is the most effective means of bringing about more rapidly a general reduction of trade barriers, of giving elasticity to trade arrangements, and of expanding foreign trade.

The reciprocal trade agreements program recently inaugurated by this Government places us in a position where we have something positive to offer other countries in return for most-favored nation treatment. In point of fact, most of the nations of the world have and do accord us unconditional most-favored-nation treatment on customs duties. Whenever these countries make trade agreements with other countries, we get the benefit of the lower rates. This is the usual rule. If, however, a country, as in some instances is the case, refuses to give us the benefits of the rates which it grants to other



countries, such a country cannot expect to enjoy the benefits of the concessions which we make in our trade agreements. The unconditional most-favored-nation principle requires only that we grant the lower rates emerging from our trade agreements to those countries which extend us non-discriminatory treatment.

More recently, however, new forms of trade discrimination have arisen. Reference is made to the various types of quantitative restrictions such as import quotas and the allocation of exchange. While tariff discriminations against American commerce are, in the case of most countries, relatively unimportant, these new forms of discrimination are far more widespread through the world at the present moment. In the case of these newer forms of control, this Government requires only that foreign countries shall accord our nationals fair and equitable treatment; that quota allocation shall give us such a fair share of the trade as may be indicated by a representative period prior to the institution of the control; and that the exchange allotted to this country shall similarly represent our fair share of the total provided as nearly as may be judged by a previous representative period.

Some countries with which we now have most-favored-nation agreements do in fact substantially discriminate against American commerce. The discriminatory practices of these countries do not justify us in continuing to extend to them the benefits of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. Under these circumstances, there is no course open except to terminate these obligations, particularly in view of the fact that in many cases these treaties are old and obsolete and do not provide as explicitly for equality of treatment with respect to the newer forms of trade restriction, as might be desired.

In all cases this Government is ready at all times to enter into unconditional most-favored-nation arrangements with any and all countries, and to grant the benefit of equality of treatment to all countries which in practice accord us non-discriminatory treatment. Far from departing from the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, the steps recently taken strongly implement and reinforce it.

On April 10th the Department of State Club held its first meeting of the present year in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hull and the Under Secretary and Mrs. Phillips. The members were privileged to hear Mr. Samuel Dushkin, a distinguished American violinist, at a recital in the United States Chamber of Commerce Building.

Mr. Dushkin was a pupil of Auer, that superlative instructor of Elman, Zimbalist, Kathleen Parlow and many others in the first rank. He appeared recently with Igor Stravinsky in a point recital in



SAMUEL DUSHKIN

Washington, in a program of Stravinsky's works, receiving most favorable notice from the critics.

Mr. Dushkin's program was nicely calculated to give real pleasure to music lovers and to hold as well the interest of those not musically minded. His opening number was Boccherini's concerto in D major, a favorite refuge of those distraught by the superficial brilliancies of later composers, but not frequently heard on the concert stage.

He followed with Cesar Franck's Sonata for violin and piano, played for the most part with the reserve which this austere work requires. The last movement was carried forward at an unfamiliar pace, but without loss of clarity of phrasing and emphasis. The program was concluded with two selections from Stravinsky—the familiar Berceuse from "Fire Bird" and the Russian Dance from "Petrouchka," in which there was required—and displayed—an amazing degree of technical proficiency. Mr. Dushkin was warmly applauded, and gave as an encore the Scherzo from "Fire Bird."

This was not Mr. Dushkin's first appearance before the Club. He played in 1932, and on the present occasion as a compliment to the Club and its distinguished guests, a courtesy deeply appreciated by the Club.

After the program an informal reception was held followed by dancing to the music of the United States Marine Band Orchestra.

Mr. William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, is in the Homeopathic Hospital, Washington, D. C., recovering from an operation for appendicitis.



News from the Field

JAPAN

Personnel changes during the last several months furnish the only news in connection with Foreign Service offices in Japan.

Consul John B. Ketcham, formerly at Taihoku, at the expiration of his home leave will take up his new duties at Tientsin. His successor, Vice Consul Edward S. Maney, is now en route to Taihoku.

Vice Consul Robert M. McClintock, formerly at the Kobe Consulate, recently passed through Tokyo en route to his new post as Third Secretary at the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile. His successor, Vice Consul Alvin T. Rowe, Jr., reported for duty at Kobe on February 9.

Consul and Mrs. Cabot Coville, after two years at the Consulate General at Harbin, have returned to Tokyo, Mr. Coville having been assigned as Third Secretary at the Embassy.

Third Secretary William T. Turner of the Embassy at Tokyo was definitely assigned to the Department upon his arrival at Washington on home leave.

The general shortage of officers in the Service and the need for clerical assistance have indeed compelled all Foreign Service officers in Japan to put in at their desks the eight to ten hours which Congressman Bacon of New York alluded to on the floor of the House—and then some.

A Service wedding in the offing is that of Vice Consul Charles A. Hutchinson of the Consulate General at Tokyo, who is to be married to Miss Ruth Murphy of New York City after her arrival at Yokohama on April 20.

Consul Donovan at Kobe and Vice Consul Newton at Nagoya are contemplating home leave during the ensuing summer, which may be of interest to those of their friends who are likewise planning leave.

On their way to Dairen, where Consul Grummon assumed charge of the Consulate in February, he and Mrs. Grummon stopped at Tokyo for a few days in order that he might familiarize himself with the interesting work that is before him in the Kwantung Leased Territory.

Vice Consul and Mrs. John M. Allison proceeded on home leave on February 6 via Siberia and Europe.

The recent unfortunate death of Consul Leroy Webber at Madras gave a sad echo to the pleasant memories that Consul General and Mrs. Arthur Garrels had of their last meeting with him, when he together with Judge Purdy and Consul General and Mrs. Monnett B. Davis were their guests at the New Year's ball at the Cathay Hotel, Shanghai.

Events are in prospect which will strengthen the cultural, economic and athletic ties between the United States and Japan:

The season of cherry blossoms and the coming floral months will see delegations from the United States. The American Ladies' Garden Club expects to come about two hundred strong to view Japanese gardens. A delegation of American business leaders headed by former Ambassador Cameron W. Forbes is scheduled to arrive in April to study trade conditions. An American collegiate football team which is expected in Tokyo about the middle of March will give the first of American football exhibition games. There is every indication that American football will grow in popularity to the same extent that baseball has with the youth and adult people of Japan.

The first professional Japanese baseball team obtained their visas for the United States at the Consulate General about the middle of February, and have already begun a series of games on the Pacific Coast.

A. G.



BUDAPEST

In order that members of the Foreign Service may get in on the ground floor of a good thing there is transmitted herewith a letter recently received from a local inventor. Any individual or group having the twelve billion dollars which the inventor estimates would cover the expenses of his plan may communicate with this office. The Consulate General guarantees to keep such communications strictly secret and to use its best efforts to prevent speculators from buying up options on the sub-soil rights along the proposed route. The letter reads:

"The undersigned inventor comes to you with a proposition which I beg you to take into consid-

eration because, if this plan could be carried out, this would mean a great advantage to all the European countries and to the United States.

"I have invented two things: a train with such a motor (locomotive) which can run about 1,000 kilometers an hour, and a procedure how to build a tunnel under the ocean by which Europe and America could be reached in a few hours. From London one could travel to the United States within about six hours. Trips could be taken from Turkey through Europe up to the southern part of Ireland and from there to America. In Europe the tunnel would be built underground and from Ireland a double tunnel would be built to America under water. In one tunnel the vehicles

(Continued to page 305)



Bruner Dvorak, Prague

STAFF OF AMERICAN LEGATION, PRAGUE

Seated (left to right): Sam E. Woods, Commercial Attaché; J. Webb Benton, Secretary of the Legation; The Honorable J. Butler Wright, Minister; Col. Albert Gilmor, Military, Attaché; Col. Jacob W. S. Whest, Assistant Military Attaché for Air. Standing (left to right): Francis J. Hejno, Interpreter, Legation; James Kosta, Porter, Legation; Theodore J. Hadraba, Clerk, Office of Commercial Attaché; Carroll C. Parry, Clerk, Legation; Pinckney G. Daves, Supervisor of Construction, Department of State; Miss Margaret Crowley, Clerk, Legation; Jaroslav T. Jindrak, Clerk, Office of Commercial Attaché; Mrs. Gerta Preuss, Clerk, Office of Commercial Attaché; Edwin L. Preuss, Clerk, Office of Commercial Attaché; Michael Uroda, Clerk, Office of Commercial Attaché; John W. Brusil, Messenger, Legation; Frank Novotny, Interpreter, Legation.

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.
By Manley O. Hudson (The Macmillan Company,
1934, pp. XVIII, 731, Index—\$5.00).

Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law in the Harvard Law School, is particularly well qualified to write what, in the author's own words is "a systematic and detailed study of the Court's entire procedure": Dr. Hudson was attached to the United States Government inquiry into terms of peace and subsequently to the Law Division of the American Commission to negotiate peace; he was a member of the Legal Section of the League of Nations from 1919-1922, during the formative period of the Court, and he has continued to keep closely in touch with the development of the Court through his continued membership in the Legal Section of the League during the summers of 1922 to 1933. His unflagging interest in the activities of the Court, is evidenced by his previous works on the subject, the more important of which are: "Les Avis Consultatifs de la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale"; "The World Court, 1921-1934"; "Progress in International Organization."

In his hand-book on "The World Court, 1921-1934." Dr. Hudson has presented in convenient form summaries of the judgments, orders and advisory opinions of the Court. Moreover, once a year in the American Journal of International Law he reviews the activities of the Court for the preceding year. The present volume does not attempt, however, as the author points out, "to digest the Court's application of principles of substantive law"; it is a treatise on the Court itself—its precursors, its creation, its organization and administration, its procedure and practice, the law of which it applies. A summary of the table of contents will perhaps indicate as accurately as any other method the scope of this very thorough and minute study of the Court as an institution: Precursors of the Permanent Court of International Justice; Creation of the Permanent Court of International Justice; the Organization of the Permanent Court of International Justice; the Jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The appendices include instruments relating to the constitution of the Court, instruments not in force relating to the constitution of the Court, and instruments governing the Court's procedure and administration.

In the first part of the work the author passes in review the precursors of the Court: The Permanent Court of Arbitration, founded at The Hague in 1907; Mr. Hudson is one of the four American members of this tribunal which, as he points out, is neither permanent nor a court (page 10); the International Commission of Inquiry, also established at The Hague in 1899 and 1907; the Central American Court of Justice, which was established in 1902 and closed in 1918; the Proposed International Prize Court, and finally, the Proposed Court of Arbitral Justice, which was discussed at the Second Peace Conference in 1907, but which never materialized owing to the failure to reach an agreement on the procedure for the election of judges.

Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations directed the Council of the League to formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption, plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. Consequently, in 1920 the Council entrusted to a committee of ten jurists the task of drafting a plan for the Court. It was fitting that Mr. Elihu Root should be a member of this committee for, as the author points out (page 107), as Secretary of State of the United States he "had been responsible for the policy of the American delegation at The Hague Conference of 1907; his adviser, Dr. James Brown Scott, who played an important part in the work of the Committee, had been a technical adviser at the Second Peace Conference at The Hague, and had been actively engaged in the effort to establish the proposed Court of Arbitral Justice." Incidentally, the author dedicates his work "To Elihu Root and James Brown Scott, who by a generation of effort contributed to the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice."

On December 13, 1920, the Assembly of the League unanimously approved the draft statute which had been prepared by the Committee of Jurists and amended by committees of the Assembly and the Assembly itself. During the course of the discussion in the Assembly, Mr. Bourgeois declared the Court's "relations with the League of Nations can be easily defined, it will be for the League to establish the Court and to draft its Statute. But from that moment, and so long as the League of Nations has not by its sovereign power



altered those relations, the court is independent." (Page 112.)

Chapter 8, entitled "The Drafting of the Statute," 59 pages in length, gives the text of each of the 64 articles of the statute and traces their genesis and development. It is interesting to note that although life tenure is the usual rule in national high courts, Article 13 of the statute provides that the members of the Court shall be elected for 9 years, and that they may be reelected. According to the author the 9-year term was selected as a convenient compromise. "The Committee pointed out in its report that this term assured a 'continuity of jurisprudence' and made possible an elimination of judges who had forfeited confidence." (Page 140.)

In Chapter 10, "Participation of States Not Members of the League of Nations," discussing the proposed membership of the United States in the Court, Dr. Hudson expresses the belief that "the desire of the signatory states for American participation was probably based in part upon the hope that it would lead the United States to play a larger role in international cooperation." He then goes on to say, "it is equally true on the other hand, that the course followed by the United States has been largely dictated by exaggerations . . . Membership in the court' appeared as a substitute for membership in the League, or as leading necessarily toward the latter; in spite of the American Government's past record in urging the establishment of a court, the step was looked upon in some quarters as one of involvement." (Page 231.)

Dr. Hudson is never dull and in his latest work he again demonstrates that thorough scholarship can be vital. For a detailed and historical analysis of the World Court lawyers, statesmen, diplomats and educators will find Dr. Hudson's treatise indispensable—and what is more, they will find it good reading.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.

THE QUEEN AND MR. GLADSTONE. By Philip Guedalla (Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Doran and Company, Incorporated, 1934, Pp. vi, 793. \$5.00).

The title of this interesting book is not quite complete. It might have read "The Queen and Mr. Gladstone and also Mr. Disraeli." There are triangles in politics as well as in other spheres of human activity. In accord with his usual practice in preparing a book of this nature, Mr. Guedalla has made an intensive study of the relevant documents and source material. The study in

question involved an examination of the papers in the possession of the Gladstone Trustees consisting of some 1,700 letters or telegrams from the Queen or her private secretaries to Gladstone and copies or drafts of approximately 4,500 from him to them.

The author shows that the view that the Queen never appreciated Mr. Gladstone is not correct. As Mr. Guedalla points out, the Gladstone who followed Peel and later became a Liberal (he was a young Tory M. P. in the 1830's) was highly regarded by Queen Victoria; and the feeling was reciprocated. In 1870, however, the coolness between them began to be evident. Gladstone confides to his diary when he resigned as Prime Minister in 1874 that he had received a letter of "scant kindness" from her.

The Disraeli government followed and according to Mr. Guedalla there is some justification for the opinion Lord Gladstone expressed in his biographical sketch of his father that Disraeli "poisoned" the Queen's mind against William E. Gladstone. Possibly because of this influence or because of a combination of various factors, the Queen wrote in a private letter towards the close of the Disraeli Ministry that she could never have Mr. Gladstone as her Minister again "after his violent, mischievous and dangerous conduct for the last three years."

The conduct in question largely involved Gladstone's bitter opposition to Disraeli's Near Eastern policy. Such opposition was considered unpatriotic and even disloyal by Queen Victoria who, as Guedalla makes clear, had gone out of her way to identify herself with Disraeli's government to an extent, it may be added, which was surprising in a sovereign who reigned but did not rule.

The reign of the Queen who had written that she could never have Mr. Gladstone as her Prime Minister again was distinguished by three more Gladstone administrations. It was not pleasant. The "Grand Old Man" had moved far (in Victoria's opinion) towards the Left while the Queen, who "retained for life the fixed impression of Disraeli's teaching" had "inclined towards the Right." The result was that the Queen "with her mind firmly set in the safe principles of Disraelian Conservatism, surveyed his popular vagaries with deepening and elderly disapproval."

The book is recommended not only because of the keen insight it gives into the characters of the principal figures, but also because in giving this insight it makes an interesting contribution to the study of Parliamentary Government in England.

C. W.



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since March 15, 1935, and up to April 15, 1935:

Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., of Hackensack, N. J., now American Vice Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary.

Hector C. Adam, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., clerk in the American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Philip Adams of Cambridge, Mass., American Consul at St. John, New Brunswick, assigned Consul at London, England.

John W. Bailey, Jr., of Austin, Texas, a Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State, resigned from the service effective March 31, 1935, to accept appointment as Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

John K. Caldwell of Berea, Ky., American Consul General at Sydney, Australia, assigned Consul General at Tientsin, China.

Reginald S. Carey of Baltimore, Md., American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, assigned to the Department of State.

William M. Cramp of Philadelphia, American Vice Consul at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, designated Third Secretary in addition to his consular duties at that post.

Carl F. Deichman of St. Louis, Mo., American Consul General at Lishon, Portugal, now in this country, will retire from the service on December 31, 1935.

Robert English of Hancock, N. H., now Third Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France.

Samuel J. Fletcher of Kittery Point, Me., American Consul at Montreal, Canada, assigned Consul at Canton, China.

The assignment of Richard Ford of Oklahoma City, Okla., formerly American Consul at Seville, Spain, to be Consul at Canton, China, has been canceled. He has been assigned Consul at Montreal, Canada.

Elias C. Garza of Eagle Pass, Tex., clerk in the American Consulate at Ensenada, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Cecil Wayne Gray of Bristol, Tenn., Third Secretary of Legation at Vienna, Austria, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Julian F. Harrington of Framington, Mass., American Consul at

Ottawa, Ontario, assigned Consul at Mexico City.

P. Stewart Heintzleman of Fayetteville, Pennsylvania, American Consul General at Winnipeg, Canada, will retire from the service on June 30, 1935.

Robertson Honey of Scarsdale, N. Y., American Consul at Calgary, Canada, will retire from the Service on August 31, 1935.

John P. Hurley of Brooklyn, N. Y., American Consul at Marseille, France, having been confirmed by the Senate on March 20 as Consul General, assigned Consul General at Marseille.

Gerald Keith of Evanston, Ill., American Consul at Calcutta, India, now in the United States, assigned Consul at Bern, Switzerland.

Samuel T. Lee of Ann Arbor, Mich., American Consul general at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, will retire from the service on March 31, 1936.

John S. Littell of Yonkers, N. Y., American Consul at Mexico City, assigned Consul at Shanghai, China.

Frank P. Lockhart of Pittsburg, Texas, Foreign Service Officer, American Legation, Peiping, China, designated Counselor of Legation at Peiping.

David B. Macgowan of Knoxville, Tenn., American Consul at Bern, Switzerland, having been confirmed by the Senate on March 20 as Consul General, assigned Consul General at Bern.

George A. Makinson of San Anselmo, Calif., American Consul at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, having been confirmed by the Senate on March 21 as Consul General, assigned Consul General at Frankfort on the Main.

The services of Ben C. Matthews of South Carolina, appointed Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, will terminate on April 30, 1935.

Jay Pierrepont Moffat of Hancock, New Hampshire, now on duty in the Department of State, assigned to Sydney, Australia, where he will serve as American Consul General.

William B. Murray of Davenport, Iowa, American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, temporarily at Matanzas, has been appointed permanently to Matanzas.

James B. Pilcher of Dothan, Ala., American Vice Consul at Harbin, China, assigned Vice Consul at Shanghai.

Coke S. Rice of Dallas, Tex., American Vice Consul transferred from Malta to Barranquilla, Colombia, and now in the United States, resigned from the Service effective May 5, 1935.





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George F. Scherer of El Paso, Texas, clerk in the American Consulate at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Frank A. Schuler, Jr., of North Muskegon, Mich., Language Officer at the Embassy, Tokyo, and now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

Charles H. Stephan of Staten Island, New York, American Vice Consul at Seoul, Chosen, appointed Vice Consul at Nagoya, Japan.

Oscar Thomason of New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa, will retire from the Service on June 30, 1935.

Henry S. Villard of New York City, now on duty in the Department of State, assigned as American Consul at Rio de Janeiro.

Egmont V. von Tresckow of Camden, S. C., American Consul at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, assigned Consul at St. John, N. B.

The following officers have been assigned to Kabul, Afghanistan, in addition to their present assignments: Williamson S. Howell, Jr., of San Antonio, Tex., Consul General at Calcutta; Edward M. Groth of New Rochelle, N. Y., Consul at Calcutta; Joseph G. Groening of Baltimore, Md., Consul at Karachi; Lloyd E. Riggs of Illinois, Vice Consul at Karachi (non career).

MARRIAGES

Linthicum-Muehlbacher. Vice Consul Walter J. Linthicum and Mrs. Hedwig Pollitzer Muehlbacher were married in Vienna on March 2, 1935.

Allen-Smith. Married in Peiping on April 13, 1935, Vice Consul Stuart Allen and Miss Betty Smith.

BIRTHS

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Meyer, a son, John Cogswell, on February 14, at Peiping.

A son, William Cattell Trimble, Jr., was born to Vice Consul and Mrs. William C. Trimble, at Buenos Aires, February 7, 1935.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dabell (Frances M. Nufer) on December 29, 1934, at Cairo, Egypt, a daughter, Virginia Nancy Dabell.

Born to Vice Consul and Mrs. F. Willard Calder, on March 9, 1935, at Southampton, England, a daughter, Anna Rosemary.



VISITING OFFICERS

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

	Date of Registration
	March
Orlando H. Massie, Halifax, en route to post.....	13
William Dawson, Bogota, sailing April 13.....	13
Frank O. Henry, Nassau, sailing March 22.....	14
Alfred Ray Thomson, Manchester, on leave in Washington.....	14
Charles J. Brennan, Chefoo, on leave in Washington.....	14
Waldo E. Bailey, Lyon, sailing March 19.....	15
George Alexander Armstrong, Kingston, sailing March 21.....	16
James Loder Park, Colon, on leave.....	18
Hallett Johnson, Madrid, on leave.....	21
Carl F. Deichman, Lisbon, en route to post.....	22
Elvin Seibert, Southampton, on leave in Boulder, Colo.....	22
Margaret Crowley, Prague, on leave.....	23
John Tuck Sherman, Bern, sailing April 10.....	23
Helen A. Lobdell, Cairo, on leave.....	23
Julius G. Lay, Tegucigalpa, on leave.....	25
Walton C. Ferris, Sheffield, sailing March 27.....	26
William E. Beitz, Vancouver, on leave.....	26
Russel B. Jordan, Ottawa, on leave.....	28
R. Y. Jarvis, Antofagasta, on leave.....	29
W. Leonard Parker, Lyon, on leave in Binghamton, N. Y.....	30
	April
Allan Dawson, Department.....	1
David H. Slawson, Paris, on leave in Greenville, Mich.....	1
John Campbell White, Berlin, on leave.....	1
Albion W. Johnson, Halifax, on leave.....	5
North Winship, Copenhagen, on leave, Breezy Hill, Macon, Ga.....	5
G. W. Messersmith, Vienna, on leave.....	8
Norman Armour, Port au Prince, on leave.....	10
B. F. Steiner, Prague, on leave.....	10
Vivian Borgstrom, Stockholm, on leave in Washington.....	12
Donald C. Dunham, Hong Kong, on leave in New York.....	12

CHIEF, DIVISION OF WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Mr. James C. Dunn, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, has been designated Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs of the Department of State, effective July 1, 1935, relieving Mr. Pierrepont Moffat, Foreign Service Officer of Class II, whose term of four years in the Department of State will expire on that date. Mr. Dunn, will, for the present, continue to carry on his duties as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State. Mr. Moffat has been appointed Consul General at Sydney.

Thoughts of
WASHINGTON

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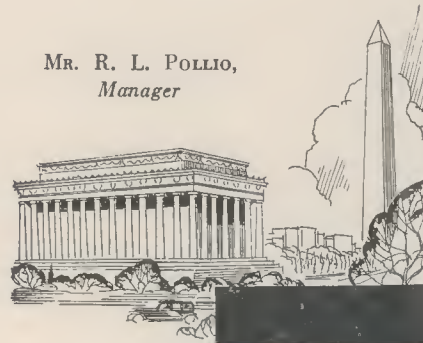
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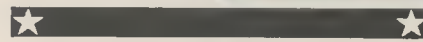
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IN MEMORIAM



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WARREN DELANO ROBBINS

The death of Warren Delano Robbins has taken away from the Foreign Service one of its best beloved members. After a short illness, he died in New York City of pneumonia early on the morning of Sunday, April 7th. The tragic news of his passing was received with the greatest distress by all members of the Department for Warren Robbins' friends were not limited to any one group. From the field there came numerous messages indicating how general was the sorrow among his colleagues. The expressions of regret from the officials of the Canadian Government were phrased in language which indicated a real sense of personal loss. At the funeral services, which were held in New York on April 9th, and which were attended by the President and by the Undersecretary of State, the large number present showed that among the private citizens of his home community he was likewise held in esteem and affection.

To those of us who have been in the Foreign Service, the successive stages of his successful career are familiar. But only to those who had the privilege of knowing him personally, or perhaps working with him, were the qualities apparent which won for him so much affection.

The charm of his personality, his unflinching consideration for all sorts and classes of people and his bright, optimistic nature formed the foundations of his success. As an exponent of the "good-neighbor" policy no one could have better or more sincerely represented our government across our Northern border. And in the other and numerous duties which he had previously fulfilled for the Government he left always the impression of cheerful accomplishment. The Service has lost a distinguished officer and a great gentleman.

The news of the passing of Consul Charles E. Allen at Gibraltar on April 8, 1935, came sadly to his many friends in the Service and particularly to those who had served with him in the Near East and who know that he was a good friend and a good colleague. A son of Kentucky, he had all the strength of character, courage, straightforwardness and honesty, rightly claimed for the people of that State. He was one of the few members of the old Turkish Interpreter Corps remaining in the Service, having been appointed Student Interpreter at Constantinople in 1914. As an officer of only forty-four years of age and of long experience in the Near East, his loss will be greatly felt.

His reports from Istanbul were for many years a source of delight to the officers in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs and his shrewd comments were invariably helpful and enlightening. On more than one occasion his exact knowledge of the Turkish language proved of inestimable value to the Department and to the Embassy at Istanbul. American interests in Damascus could likewise testify to the assistance he rendered them during the period he was assigned at that post. Few officers in the Service had the complete understanding of the countries in which they have served that he had of Turkey.

To Mrs. Allen and the two children and other relatives, Charlie Allen's colleagues extend their deepest sympathy. May the thought of his long and faithful service help to comfort them.

The JOURNAL extends deep sympathy to Mr. Wallace Murray, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, whose mother, Mrs. Maude Murray Miller, died at Columbus, Ohio, March 28, 1935.

(Continued to page 284)

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IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 282)

The JOURNAL regrets to report that on February 24, 1935, Leroy Webber, Consul at Madras, was killed in a motor accident. One might say that the manner of his death typified the spirit of his life; for energy and enterprise reinforced each other in Webber's career. His years of service were something over twenty—fairly evenly divided between Europe and the Orient; Glasgow, Nottingham, Palermo; then Hongkong, Amoy, Chefoo, and—his last post.

The longest assignment was Chefoo, where he twice served for an approximate total of eight years, attaining in due course to the rank of Senior Consul, a position signifying, in China, not merely a perfunctory protocol, but also the active leadership of the Consular Body in the many matters common to all alien residents possessed of extraterritorial rights. Here Webber made an enduring record. Without a knowledge of Chinese, he succeeded in maintaining the most cordial relations with both the Chinese officials of the port of Chefoo and with the higher officials of the Provincial Government of Shantung. In those critical years, full of anxiety for the Consul charged with the protection of numerous missionaries throughout the interior, such relations stood him and his government in good stead. And this friendly man was not less to be valued as the American Government's tactful agent on this bit of the China coast in his added duties arising from its selection as the base of the summer maneuvers of the United States Asiatic Fleet. In this sort of thing, his personal, daily relations with officials both of China and of his own and other governments, Webber was outstanding. In his death, at the age of 44, the Foreign Service loses a colorful character—and an officer of initiative and vigor.

CALLE DWIGHT W. MORROW

On March 24, 1935, at a simple but impressive ceremony attended by the Mexican Minister of the Interior, the Chief of the Department of Political Affairs of the Foreign Office, the Governor of Morelos, the Mayor of Cuernavaca (who made the dedicatory address), the American Ambassador to Mexico and members of his staff, and in the presence of Mrs. Morrow, the street in Cuernavaca, on which is situated the house of the late Ambassador Morrow, was renamed in his honor, Calle Dwight W. Morrow, by the unveiling of the street name plaques.



NATIONALITY LAWS

(Continued from page 264)

discuss all of the phases of the law of nationality in which there appear to be deficiencies or ambiguities. However, mention may be made of the fact that we have no statutory provisions defining the nationality status of persons born in the Canal Zone, Guam or Samoa. It may also be noted that, while a person born in the Virgin Islands of parents having the nationality of a foreign state, is born a citizen of the United States (Sec. 3, Act of February 25, 1927, 44 Stat. 1234), this does not seem to be true of a person born in Puerto Rico of such parents. (Act of June 27, 1934, Public—No. 477—73d Congress.)

It is to be hoped that, when a code of nationality is adopted, it will be comprehensive, repealing all pre-existing statutes on the subject, and re-enacting only those provisions which require no change in substance or phraseology. Also it is to be hoped that those who are responsible for the final product will profit by past experience, and, bearing in mind the endless administrative difficulties and expensive litigation which have resulted from the defects in nationality laws heretofore enacted, will see to it that the code is not only adequate in substance to meet existing conditions but logically arranged, consistent, definite and clear in form. Care and accuracy in drafting are nowhere more needed than in laws relating to nationality, since it is of the greatest importance that those who are called upon to administer these laws should be able to say with some degree of confidence what they mean, and that those whose status and vital interests are affected should know where they stand.

It is believed that the support of the American Bar Association, which in recent years has shown a special interest in law making, and particularly in legislative drafting, would be of much assistance in bringing to a successful conclusion the movement already begun to revise and codify the nationality laws of the United States.

Reprinted from the American Bar Association Journal.

NOTE—The report for Congress is practically complete except for one chapter concerning which additional material is awaited from another Department.

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SENATOR McADOO AND MINISTER MacVEAGH VISIT THE ACROPOLIS IN THE EVENING

GREECE

(Continued from page 255)

eypresses, and the mountains behind. And we can spare a thought for the men who have stood here before us, the greatest of the ancient world, Theseus and Pericles, Virgil and Cicero, Caesar and Marcus Aurelius, Alexander and Demosthenes—and who knows how many more? The agelessness of Greece telescopes time. These men seem here to be our contemporaries; one feels of their company.

The road now winds southwest, keeping along the shore, round the foot of the Kerata, the two-horned mountain which divides Eleusis from the Megarid. We are by now familiar with Pheidippides' companions. They went and came with him, and are doing the same by us: the sea—sapphire shot with gold in sunlight and swathed in distance with light mists that give to ships and islands a mirage-like quality as of creatures of the air; the mountains, blue and brown and green; and then the roadside friends, the twisted, vivid pines, the darker cypresses dotted here and there, olive trees in banks and level ranges on hill or

plain, and heather and holly close-set among the stones. For sound, we have sheep-bells and the whistle or flute-notes of an unseen shepherd; for movement, the waves of the sea, and an occasional hillside of browsing goats and kids. (Incidentally, these animals are so characteristic of Greece that I firmly believe there are kids here at all seasons. But of course that may be only more mythology—like the moon in California, which a certain lady once swore to me shines every night!)

Ancient Megara was the city, *par excellence*, of beautiful women. It was Virgil's last port of call on his earthly voyage. "Something to see, by Bacchus!" it was, and something to say one had seen. Well-placed on its hill above the plain, guarded by Mounts Geraneia and Cithaeron, linked by long walls to its port, which was in turn shielded by seaborne Salamis, it defied Athens for generations. Now it defies time. The Long Walls are gone, and the port too. The village street is thick with butcher-shops and flies. But on one day of the year, at the Spring Festival, when the whole population turns out for the fair in costumes not to be rivalled in all the rest of Greece, and when all that is, and always has been, most jealously guarded in Ionian lands is free to be gazed upon by the passing stranger,



one can still, I assure you, quite well believe in Megara, the City of Beautiful Women.

Once through the town, which on other days of the year presents more dangers to axles and springs than beautiful women to the gaze, we begin to climb into the cliffs. Pheidippides is just ahead of us, scrambling between precipice and sea, along a narrow pathway later widened by Hadrian to form a Roman road. For us, heirs of all the ages as we are, there is what the French call a "corniche." Indeed one thinks inevitably of the Riviera at this point in our journey. But nowhere on the whole long drive from San Rafael to Spezzia have I marked so sweet a scene as here unfolds. We have now passed the last point of Salamis, guardian island of Athens and Megara. Miles out beyond it, Aegina with its distinctive peak stands out clearly on the farther edge of the Saronic Gulf, while from behind it the mountains wheel westward in a majestic march to give us our first glimpse of the famous Morea, the Peloponnesus of old days. Between us and those mountains a boat is sailing, an old steam freighter headed for the Isthmus and the Corinth Canal. But the mirage-like effect of the light, which seems to come as much from the sea as from the sun, has lifted her till she appears to float without contact with the water. Meanwhile our road winds, climbs, descends, and rises again, clinging by a narrow shoulder to every jut and crevice, while sometimes above, sometimes below us, the single-track railway line hangs as if by hope

alone to the sheer mountain wall. This is Sciron's Cliff. Here Theseus, finding in those earliest days, before the Aegean itself was named, that there was no path along the sea, hurled the highway robber Sciron from the cliff-top to the jaws of the tortoise below. And now the Aegean breeds great tortoises still, and Sciron has his name on modern maps. But we are glad enough to pass the sheer austerities of this famous spot without heroics of our own. Even the Spartans did not march along this way when they made their yearly forays into the Megarid and Attica, but slid around behind Geraneaia, with difficulty but without fear of vertigo and a watery grave.

Luckily the cliff part of our road is short, and we soon descend, close on the heels of our guide, along the lower slopes of friendly foothills and race between rocky stands of heather and stony half-cleared wheat-fields and olive groves toward a more benignant land. And here it is that the sudden sight of a domed hill straight ahead reminds us of how far we have come, in thought if not in miles. For the city of Minerva and Wisdom now lies definitely behind us, while what Time has left standing of the city of Venus and sensation lies ahead. That domed hill is indeed the rock of Acrocorinth, rising from behind the Isthmus. Around it, on a plateau too low for us to see as yet, grew and was destroyed and grew again, and faded like a dream, the most luxurious city of ancient Greece, once throning it here over her two gulfs in the power of her million in-



"LITTLE WHITEWASHED HOUSES CLUSTERED ROUND THE MARBLE-CROWNED ACROPOLIS . . . THE PAINTED HILL OF LYCABETTUS RISING FROM A RING OF PINES."



habitants and the fame of her hundred thousand daughters of joy. On our left the Peloponnesian mountains draw in and sink, and Acrocorinth stands out ever more boldly as we race along. On the right, Gerancia's foothills end abruptly. Ahead is the low-lying Isthmus at last. In the angle where it joins the Peloponnesian shore lies the abandoned port of Kenchreea, where, forgotten among the forgotten men of his time, St. Paul landed nearly nineteen hundred years ago. But we must turn inland before we reach it, and here the little town at the mouth of the canal, which bars our passage at this point, is Isthmia. Here they held famous games in honor of Neptune, and here Flaminius, the Roman conqueror of Macedon, announced to a hundred thousand cheering Greeks the independence that was not to come for over two thousand years. Today the huge Stadium is hardly to be traced in the circle of smoothed hills to the southward. Indeed, the countryside hardly boasts a ruin, not to say a tree. The little settlement at Isthmia is practically deserted. The place would seem almost dismal were it not for the primal magnificence of the sunlit sea and the stark beauty of the barren mountains. Such sights as these, seen in the extraordinarily clear air of this country, make one understand, as it is impossible to do from books, the meaning of the Greek cult of the goddess of beauty. Her Greek name means "born of the sea-foam," and while other nations have always bedecked and bedizened her after their several fashions, her image in classic Greece was characteristically bare as the Grecian hills and naked as the sea and air.

But Pheidippides is now far ahead of us. In his day there was no canal here, and we must cross by the bridge four kilometers to the west while he makes straight for Argos to the south. In ancient times a rude railway spanned the Isthmus, on which the small ships of those days were dragged from sea to sea. Now only a vestige of this remains, and the canal, the dream of Periander, the project of Caesar, the folly of Nero, and the reality of today, slices through the sandstone isthmus with the precision of a cut in cheese. A few hairpin turns and we are running westward along its northern edge. We catch a momentary last glimpse of the Saronic Gulf before we leave it for good, and then race straight for the now westering sun and the Gulf of Corinth, which now stretches out ahead of us without end, like a huge river between high banks, where the names are the names of famous mountains, Parnassus and Helicon, Cyllene, Chelmos and Erymanthus, rising six, seven and even eight thou-

sand feet from the water's edge. Here the scenery is breath-taking, not because of its sublimity—it is too lovely to be sublime—but because of a certain warmth and glory, as if the soul of glamorous poetry were to reveal itself in landscape.

But now suddenly we turn to the left and slow down to take the bridge. We cross the canal at a snail's pace, and a striking glimpse we get of it, clear from gulf to gulf and foreshortened to a shining brevity,—a deep, sharp chasm with a reflecting floor. A Lloyd Triestino liner on her way to Istanbul from Venice seems lost in it, her mast-head reaching vainly upward to our view. And now we are in the Peloponnesus at last, free again to follow our fleet runner southward to Argos and Arcadia. Like him we shall not turn aside to ancient Corinth, which lay huge and white on the now empty terraces at the foot of her Gibraltar-like rock. We shall only pass swiftly through where modern Corinth, more near at hand, raises her scattered houses of reinforced concrete from the ruins of her latest earthquake, and plunge like Pheidippides into the southern hills.

Our road is now not so good—only "tsi-ketsi" as the Greeks say. The mountains are tumbled and irregular. The railway winds painfully from valley to valley, stepping up a little with each one, often using two engines to a light train. We lose it and find it, and lose it again, till finally, with the long probation finished for us both, we come to grips with it at Nemea and its narrow pass. Here Hercules slew the lion; here the vines that drank the blood from the hero's wounds still yield the reddest wine of all the world. Here too the modern Greeks caught the Turks at the bay in the narrow pass and spilt more blood to mingle with the sacred soil. Pheidippides is out of sight, and indeed, for the moment he is out of mind as well. For here, when the rocks draw in so narrowly, we are in the shadow of recent suffering and catch the echoes of modern heroism. We even cannot tell if Pheidippides has passed this way at all, since we look in vain for a glimpse of him ahead of us, where the road winds down close to the dry stream-bed filled with oleanders and agnus eastus. Nor is he on the mountain-side above, colored blue with flower of thyme. We are in a country now which is criss-crossed with ancient roads. No doubt he has taken some short cut across the mountains, and will join our path again in Argolis.

So we follow the stream-bed tortuously as the valley slowly widens, and think of pre-history and all that lies ahead of us. For now we are on the threshold of a remoter past. Soon we shall see



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Mycenae and the home of Agamemnon, the Argive plain, Argos itself, and Tiryns, which the Cyclops built, the mountain walls of Arcadia, the peaks of Artemision, Parthenion and Parnon, the Palamidi, first of lighthouses, and the lake-like circle of the Gulf of Nauplia. Will they hurst upon us all at once, or, shy to reveal themselves, will these elements of epic story steal upon us one by one through the oleanders, from among the rocks tumbled by nature from the hills like building-blocks of giants? It takes a bright sun to rob this entrance to the Argolid of awe. It is haunted by strange memories of hecatombs and bulls, of beehive tombs and rock-hewn sepulchres, of Lion Gates and shaft-graves, and "great-black-bearded kings with wolfish eyes." And it is with a strange thrill that we see upon the left the crests of those two peaks of Mount Euboea between which Mycenae lies, for they have the curl and flare, as seen from here, of great bull's horns that decked the altars of the Cretan Kings.

Suddenly the valley opens out. The plain of Argos lies ahead, slanting in a huge triangle to its base along the Nauplian gulf, bordered on both sides with mountains and ringed beyond the gulf itself with still more mountains, faintly blue. A lovely plain, fertile and smiling! Gone now are the wolfish kings; here is a portion of Paradise, as fair a scene as ever eye beheld. And here we turn again. For here is the place of all places that I have had in mind to bring you. Smoothly, and without hesitation, as if it shared in the desire for rest where rest is good, the car wheels leftward on to a soft dirt road that leads straight for the foothills of Mount Euboca. In thinking that this Plain of Argos is a place not to be passed lightly through, we have the satisfaction of knowing that other men have thought the same ever since mankind has thought at all. And we stop the car with more than a suggestion of finality at the doorway of an inn, where through a row of pepper-trees we can just make out the name, in bright-blue letters and a language as old as Homer, "The Beautiful Helen of Menelaus."

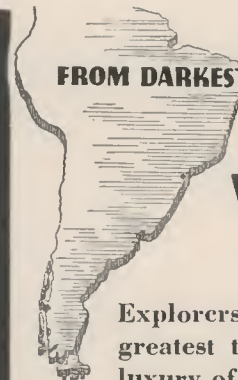
Out come our hosts to greet us. They act as if we had come home,—and home it is, for all who know the "Belle Hélène." But where is Pheidippides? No doubt half-way to Argos by this time, Argos which we can see distinctly, nine kilometers away, at the foot of its acropolis and its Aspis, its serpent-headed rock. Opposite to it on the left is Nauplia, below the crag of Palamidi, and between them stretches the green well-watered plain. Tiryns is there, but we can hardly see its low mound. And there too, to the left



again, the pointed citadel of that other Mycenaean town, Midea. We stand and gaze, as who would not? The place is as full of the witchery of the past as of the beauty of the present. Further to the left, on that spur of Mount Euboea which trespasses furthest upon the plain, is the Argive Heraeum, excavated, like Corinth and the Market Place of Athens, by countrymen of our own. There was worshipped that Earth-goddess who married the foreign sky-god, Father Zeus, and who every year renewed her virginity in the spring at Nauplia. We shall see that spring perhaps tomorrow. Meanwhile how much there is to see!

"We will go no more a-roving." Let Pheidippides pass beyond; let him scale Parthenion, and traverse Arcadia, and descend on hollow Lacedaemon, lovely on the banks of its Eurotas below the five peaks of Taëgetos. His business is pressing, and he will be famous. But as for us, we have followed his tireless running a long way. We will stay at the Inn of the Beautiful Helen. We will dwell for a while in the shadow of Mount Euboea, near Agamemnon's palace and his tomb. We will explore and rest, and look on at the simple life of this little village piled up behind our inn. learn to know the priest and the tinker and the tinker's donkey, the young scamp, Mitzi, who fetches water from the well and dances like a demon, the flocks of turkeys and their herdsmen, and, best of all, become familiar with this immemorial plain in all its moods under sun and stars. Here we shall be made at home by people we shall be glad to call our friends,—Orestes and Agamemnon, Costa and Coula his wife, their tiny baby, and the beautiful old woman, or lady rather, who is mother and grandmother of them all. Comfortable we shall be, if our tastes are simple. Let Belloc keep his Sussex Weald, for all its homely beauty. "I will gather and carefully make my friends of the men of the Argive plain." Among the poor of this earth, they are yet among the kings of it. I have shared in their festivals, I have attended their weddings, I have helped in their daily tasks, and I have danced with them all night on their mountain-tops, and I know that the beauty of the land of Greece has entered in some way into their soul's inheritance, making them no common folk.

You and I have taken a brief journey through the Greek countryside and we have arrived at the haven the most unspoiled of all in a land that is still as simple as it is divine in beauty and in legend. To follow Pheidippides farther would be a vain quest surely. "O rest ye, brother travelers, we will not wander more!"



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LEGION OF HONOR

(Continued from page 269)

tain. She held off two others until aid came, and then dragged the wounded man to safety. Later in a battle in Portugal she saved the life of her Colonel and at the same time captured two enemy officers. In doing this she was severely wounded. Only then, after three years of continual campaigning, was her true sex revealed in the hospital. While convalescing she was decorated by Napoleon.

Josephine Trinquart was a camp follower in the disastrous Russian campaign. She killed a Cossack as he was about to shoot down at close range her battalion chief.

The first record officially authenticated revealed by the files today of a woman being decorated for



HISTORIC CROSSES OF THE LEGION OF HONOR
Left, Republic, 1848; center, Second Empire; right, Republic, 1870.

heroism is that of Angelique Duchemin in 1851. She was a warrior indeed, serving through seven campaigns, and carrying on though wounded three times. Even her valor was not rewarded till she was 79 years old, nearly two decades after her last campaign. One of the rare possessions in the museum is an old engraving of this quaint warrior who might almost be mistaken for a man.

In realms other than military, Rosa Bonheur received the first decoration on June 15, 1865, in recognition of her talents. But the decoration was given very sparingly up until recent years. The best known American women Legionnaires are: Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. Edith Wharton, Miss Mary Garden, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. H. O. Havenmeyer, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

In the great bookcase in the museum several hundred volumes tell the complete story of this famous order, some of the high lights of which are here set down, and the most important one we now come to:

Napoleon had a keen sense of the importance of showmanship in connection with the furthering of his career. And, like many great leaders of men, though professing the most republican sentiments, he was keenly aware of the important effect pomp and vastly ceremonious inaugurations in gorgeous settings had upon his fellows. So the first presentation of the decoration to himself as founder of the order was one of the most colorful events in an epoch marked by a long series of tremendous spectacles.

In the Church of the Invalides, splendidly fitting stage (and almost where his tomb now stands), he had set up a throne of imperial grandeur on July 15, 1804, the fifteenth anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, a significantly chosen day.* All the greatest men of the time were there, the highest dignitaries of State, Church, Army and Court in the finest vestments of their various offices, and the ladies of the already budding court. Fortunately this scene has been preserved for us in various drawings and paintings of the time. Napoleon, placing upon his head the historic cocked hat, dramatically advanced a step from the throne and voiced the oath demanding allegiance: "You swear to devote yourself to the service of the Empire?" A collection of the first crosses rested at the foot of the throne upon golden salvers. Following the response of the assembly, the Grand Master of Ceremonies, Monsieur de Ségur chose the one for Napoleon and handed it to the Grand Chamberlain, M. de Talleyrand who presented it to Napoleon. Napoleon then placed it in the hand of his brother, Louis, who performed the office of pinning it upon the order's founder, while cannon boomed without, and from the organ loft pealed out a deep triumphant melody.

A few moments later Napoleon began decorating those who had been chosen to receive the honor, generals and drummer boys. Because the honor was so democratic, among other things, it took a hold upon the imagination of the people, a hold which it still retains today in spite of the present wideness of its distribution, sometimes in quarters where one wonders if Napoleon would approve.

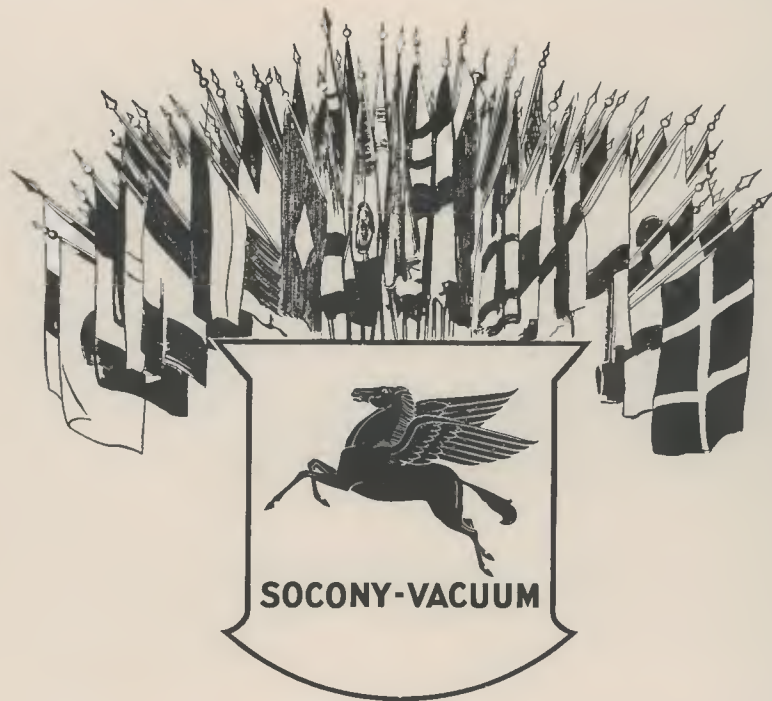
M. Henri Torre, Conservator of the Museum, extended invaluable assistance to the writer.

*The Bastille was surrendered July 14, 1789, and its destruction began the following day.—Ed.



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BASEBALL RACES

(Continued from page 265)

win a pennant. Washington got innumerable breaks, but most of them were fractures. Cronin himself had an arm broken, and went right on playing until the trainer discovered it. He is now hitting terrifically in exhibition games, and showing his old preference for triples.

President Clark Griffith says his Washington team will beat Boston out, and will have better pitching than theirs unless the great "Lefty" Grove, whose arm went back on him last year, makes a comeback, which Griffith would consider a miracle. He sees the race as a battle with Detroit, New York, Cleveland, and Boston, and thinks New York will be in the first division. He and Harris don't consider their own team a very dark horse; just a dark white.

The Washington players who won the pennant in 1933 are again in battle array. Cronin cannot be fully replaced at short. It was expected that Lary or Bluege would play there; but Ralph ("Red") Kress, substitute infielder, one of those "phenoms" who hurned up the league in his first season in the "big time," has returned to form, and he may be the answer.

Cecil Travis, a "natural" at bat, is hitting better than ever and will play third base. Kuhel at first and Myer at second have recovered from the depression. Manush is in left field. "Rocky" Stone, traded to Washington by Detroit for Goose Goslin, whom he outhit and outfielded, will guard right. In centre will be Alvin ("Jake") Powell, a new comer.

Powell was the most sought outfielder in the minor leagues. He hit .356 in the International League and scored and drove in many runs. He is a sensational fielder, as fast as a taxi coming out of an alley or around a corner. He and Fred Sington, an outfielder of power-house type, were obtained from Albany. With Schulte and Sington in reserve, Washington will have substitutes good enough for regulars and its outfield will be the best in the league.

Washington is depending upon a young first string backstop, Clif Bolton, a chronic and insatiable batter, whose catching and throwing last season improved to the point of excellence. It picked up two recruits so good that one or both may equal Bolton. They are James Holbrook and Jack Redmond. If only two are carried, the other will be placed where he can be recalled.

Washington's starting pitchers are Whitehill, Weaver, Burke, Hadley, and Stewart. Russell is chief relief hurler. Thomas and Linke will gravi-

tate between relief and once-in-a-while starts. Cohen, Pettit, and Coppola are recruits not yet "farmed." Two of them will be carried.

In Detroit, Manager Cochrane's pitching is great at the top, with Rowe, Bridges, Auker. Then come Marberry, Hogsett, Sorrell. Crowder will help a lot if he regains form. In Hatter, the Tigers seem to have a "find."

Cochrane says his team is the only one with a three-man outfield. How about Washington having a five-man outfield?

The New York Yankees have a patched up team. Experimenting at third base. With Selkirk in right and Hill in left, and uncertain about Comb's recovery (more power to him!). They will find hard sledding if pitchers Allen and Van Atta don't return to form. Gomez and Ruffing, great pitchers, and Murphy, a fine youngster, can't do it all. Some think highly of Broaca. While this was being written, the Yankees bought pitcher Perce Malone from the St. Louis Cardinals. He can pitch well and should partly fill the gap.

Cleveland has good pitching. Harder, Pearson, Hildebrand, Hudlin, Clint Brown, Lloyd Brown, and others. Catching probably good. Great infield and outfield. Shortstop Knickerbocker out, with appendicitis. Hughes, good fielder, light hitter, can tide over.

Boston Red Sox. Principal pitchers, Grove, W. Ferrell, Pipgras, Rhodes, Ostermueller, Johnson, Welch, Walberg: Quantity and quality. Chief catcher, Rick Ferrell, a star. Dahlgren, recruit first baseman, hitting light but excellent fielder. If he and Grove come through for them they may finish 1-2-3; otherwise, doubtful.

Philadelphia Athletics. They, too, have a recruit first baseman, Hooks. He is batting and fielding like a Paladin in exhibition games. Change of Foss to catcher a wise move and improves the pitchers, who are much better than a year ago. Marcum, Dietrich, Cain, Cascarella, now considered best starters. Lieber, a new comer, doing fine work. Al Benton will prove a winner. Vernon Wilshere their only regular left-hander.

The St. Louis Browns are a most interesting team and may surprise the prophets. Strong in pitching. Newsome, Blaeholder, Knott, Coffman. Weiland is their ranking left-hander. Eldon Walcup, a newcomer, is walking up. Fay Thomas is the league's most conspicuous recruit, because he won 28 games and lost only four in the Pacific Coast League. So far, he has looked good.

Better batting is this team's need. Alan Strange, shortstop, is always making astonishing plays. He hit well in the minors but not in the "big time." Looks as if he doesn't "make 'em pitch



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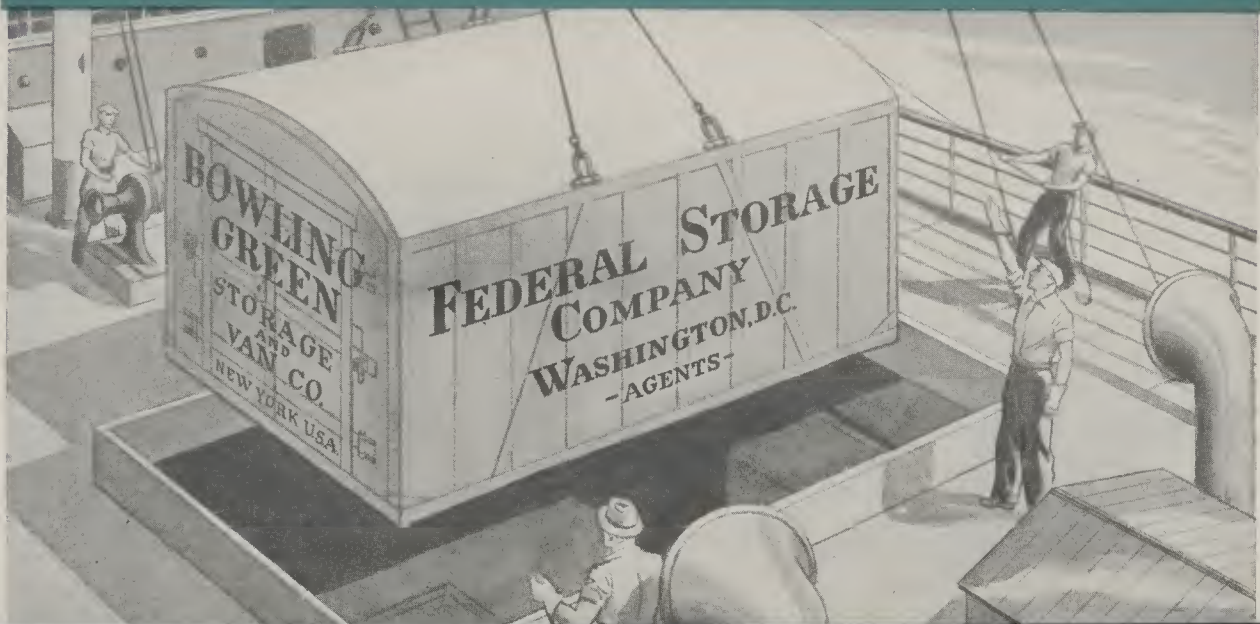
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to him." Is not a big man, but Hugh Duffy, .433, and Willie Keeler, .432, the record holders, were not. Strange will bat. Roy ("Beau") Bell, leading Texas League hitter, is now with the Browns, but is slow getting started. Manager Hornsby, the only man who hit over .400 in three seasons, may resume playing. He still packs a tremendous wallop. This team may go anywhere but back.

The unlucky Chicago White Sox have a good manager in Jimmy Dykes and a pretty good team, but lack pitching. Their highest "earned run" moundman was Number 27 among the 49 who worked in over 100 innings last year.

Now, just a sketch of the National League, as space is lacking. That league's two big shots have both been strengthened, New York more than St. Louis. St. Louis has added Terry Moore in center field. Terry has what it takes. Some call him a star. Their main slabbists are the Deans, Bill Walker, Hallahan, Haines, and Tinning. Extremely strong in catching, without a weak spot, and with fine replacements, this team need fear only the Giants.

Boston Braves. Transfer of Babe Ruth to this team is the chief point of interest. He will draw 300,000 more fans to its games and many to other parks. He hopes to play in 100 games. The team has good pitching and a second base problem. Frankhouse, Brandt, Cantwell, Brown, Rhem, Mangum are its principal pitchers.

Pittsburgh has a very powerful team and may move up.

The Brooklyn club is getting hot. It was in the doldrums until it got Charles D. ("Casey") Stengel for manager, a year ago. Through last September it was playing the winningest ball in the league except the Cards'. When Stengel was a player with the New York Giants he was the hero of the 1923 World Series. He is a smart manager and is popular with his players and public. He has inoculated his men with "inside stuff" and team work. His pitching corps is twice as strong as in last March, and even better if Watson Clark, who is attempting a comeback, comes all the way.

Other leading pitchers are Mungo, Leonard, Bengé, Zachary, Babich. Recruit Frank Lamske looks good. Gomez, top catcher, is a star. Gordon Phelps, another backstop, is one of the league's best hitters. Infield and outfield well balanced. This team has just won four straight hard-fought exhibition games from the American League champion Detroit. When asked where his team would finish, Stengel said, "First or second," and added, when the enquirer demurred, "First or second division."

(Continued to page 302)



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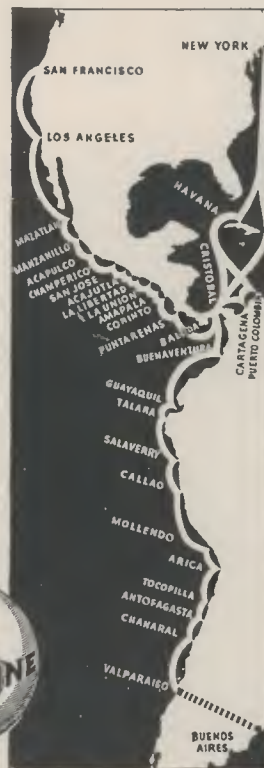
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Detouring on the Atlantic

(An account of the rescue of the passengers of the S. S. Havana by Margaret Denchfield, Clerk at the American Consulate General, Mexico, D. F.)

FOR the last fifteen minutes the ship had been banging and thudding along. It was impossible to sleep, so I lay awake wondering what was happening. All of a sudden there came a still louder bang, followed by a dull thud and the ship stopped. I knew then that sleep was impossible and, as I dressed, a friend knocked at my door and announced we were stuck on a reef off the Florida shore. It was then three thirty in the morning. On deck the passengers were leaning over the rail gazing at the water below or peering through the darkness at what they were told was the Florida shore.

We had grounded on the famous and dangerous Matanilla Shoal, off the Bahamas and about sixty miles off from Florida.

After an hour of aimless conjecturing, coffee was served in the bar. It was a most animated reunion. The victrola played while a birthday cake, left over from a celebration the night before, was served accompanied by jokes and bright sallies back and forth.

At five o'clock we were told to go down to our cabins and dress ourselves, pack our bags, take our valuables out of the purser's office and put on our life preservers.

From five to seven o'clock, the passengers sat or walked around with life preservers on. Then breakfast was served. It was a comical sight to see the waiters wearing their life preservers while they carried huge trays of coffee and grapefruit. The passengers sitting at the tables amused themselves by resting their coffee cups on the wide cork rims of their life preservers.

At eight o'clock the first life boat was lowered. It was a motor boat and carried members of the crew. The motor failed to function and as the huge swells tossed the boat farther and farther away,

we were presented with an idea of what awaited us. A half hour later, the second lifeboat was lowered full of passengers and crew. There were no ships in sight but they had been told an oil freighter, *El Oceano*, was coming our way. This second lifeboat had not gone more than fifteen yards when an enormous wave swamped the boat, throwing nine of the passengers into the water. We stood by and a universal gasp of horror went up all along the deck. For twenty minutes we watched in tense excitement and finally the last passenger was pulled up over the side of the lifeboat and they rowed away as best they could. At nine o'clock *El Oceano* appeared on the horizon and we watched her approach, a tiny speck on the water. A Coast Guard airplane appeared ten minutes later and flying low over the water discovered the lifeboat. As the oil freighter circled the coral reef which extended some distance out, the airplane would swoop low over the heads of the passengers in the life boat to indicate to the freighter just where they were. At intervals of a half hour, two more lifeboats were lowered with passengers. They followed the general direction of the other lifeboats, rowing toward where the oil freighter had stopped beyond the coral reef.

From nine o'clock until our boat was lowered at noon we kept our spirits by singing and dancing in the lounge. No end of musical talent was discovered and, as we waited for we knew not what, oilers, pantry boys, engineers, officers and passengers were united in a common bond of camaraderie.

The intermittent swells would shake the boat and, it was during the breaking of one of these waves against the ship, that the piano seat went over backwards, crashing into pieces and the piano player sat on the floor as the sheets of



THE S. S. HAVANA ON MATANILLA SHOAL



To You - - Who Travel Far Around the World



Photograph by W. Robert Moore
Street Scene, Hong Kong

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GILBERT GROSVENOR
LIT.T.D., LL.D.,
Editor



Photograph by Merl La Voy
High Climbers, Solomon Islands

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

music came sliding over almost covering him.

At a quarter to twelve we were the last passengers lowered into our lifeboat. There were four women passengers, six men passengers, the stewardess, second assistant purser, the quartermaster, who was at the wheel of the *Havana* when she went on the reef, and five sailors. We left behind a cheering group on deck of crew and officers; on the bridge (not cheering), was the Captain, whom we hadn't seen since that evening at dinner.

We hadn't gone fifteen minutes from the side of the boat when the largest wave I have ever seen hurled itself at us, causing our boat to turn over twice and throwing all but four of us into the water yards apart from each other. I was sitting at the bottom of the boat with my arm around Mrs. D——, and when I came up she was twenty yards away floating between two oars. The water was a mass of coats, hats, oranges, bread, letters, oars and people. I swam for a rope that I saw floating from the lifeboat. As I drew near I saw Mr. D—— looking frantically for his wife. He had lost his glasses and couldn't distinguish her very well. Mrs. D—— floating between the two oars, her face streaked with grease from the oil that had been put on the water, cheerily called out to him, whereupon he threw himself into the water and swam toward

her, pulling her in with him. I was pulled over the side of the boat, but somehow the weight of my sodden, woolen clothes and, I hesitate to add, the extra pounds acquired on my trip up from South America, was too much for one man and I remained straddling the edge of the boat. With the help of Mr. L——, who also had lost his glasses, I was finally pulled over, but my leg was scraped badly by the rough wooden edge of the lifeboat. Looking around I saw two sailors far from us floating around in the water. Everyone else was being gradually pulled in, but they were too far away for us to reach. At a short distance floated Mr. R——, face down in the water. In the meantime, a lifeboat had been lowered with seven of the crew who tried to come to our aid. They picked up the two sailors and called across to us to see how we were. Our lifeboat was almost flush with the water, only an inch and a half of wood showed. Frantically we looked for something to bail out the water. We were all occupied in bracing ourselves for the oncoming enormous waves that threw themselves at us with a deafening roar and our only prayer was that we might pass over them safely.

The quartermaster took immediate charge. The two young husbands, Mr. D—— and Mr. L——, took the oars and with the help of two



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of the sailors began to row, with might and main.

"Throw us something to bail with," we cried to the other lifeboat. We were up to our waists in water. Through the air a small tin utensil similar to a frying pan came and I remember shouting in my rage:

"Why not throw us a teaspoon."

We slowly began going in the direction of the oil freighter. It seemed at the other end of the world. The quartermaster yelled his commands at the two young husbands—who had never before had an oar in their hands. Two of the sailors became sea-sick, the second assistant purser had also lost his glasses, but pulled now and then at the oars. Three of the other men just looked on. The waves would come towards us, thirty feet in height, massive walls of water. Somehow we managed to ride up them and perch on a crest and then we were carried deep down again. It was a veritable Coney Island without its raucousness.

We rowed for an hour and a half. None of us mentioned the sharks, but later on, when we compared notes in Havana, we found that sharks had been each one's main dread. Suddenly on the horizon we saw a white ship. A cry of absolute joy went up and instead of rowing toward *El Oceano*, we rowed straight ahead as best we could, for we knew that already the oil freighter had taken on thirty-seven passengers and there would be very little room for sixteen of us and the crew that followed in the other lifeboat. The quartermaster shouted his orders of "stern" and "port" amid our cries of "Come on, boys, we've only got twenty yards to go to make a goal." Why the football spirit should have entered our heads remains a mystery, but we put all our alma mater spirit into our yells.

After two and a half hours which seemed interminable, we realized the white ship had stopped and was waiting for us beyond the coral reef. Overhead a Coast Guard airplane zoomed and swooped, zoomed and swooped and I remember being tremendously annoyed that they were so safe above us.

After three hours of rowing the white ship seemed a dream never to be realized. The stewardess broke into song, choosing for no good reason, "Merrily we row along." It was contagious and I found myself heartily singing the words.

The distance between the white boat and ours seemed to lessen little by little. Someone remembered that they had heard the *S. S. Peten* was bound for Havana, and we reasoned it must be she. With a few more strokes we crossed the coral reef, which was bounded by a circle of yellowish weeds, three feet wide. Before us lay



dark blue water and light blue behind; before us comparative safety and behind us shark infested reefs; before us a sure haven of refuge and behind us furiously crashing waves that were thundering against the helpless *Havana*.

The *S. S. Peten's* deck was jammed with tourists being thrilled to death by a rescue at sea. The ladder was lowered and, as the waves hit against the side of the ship, the motor boat danced up and down and the ladder swung sideways. Ropes were finally tied around our waists and we were hauled up the side of the ship. Once on deck we were asked our names, taken immediately to a cabin reserved for us and the doctor attended to us at once. The tourists lent us dry clothes and hung on every word of our story. Needless to say the hospitality and kindness of the tourists and officers on board the *S. S. Peten* was only equalled by our joy at being on board such a beautiful ship.

After an hour or so we were told that a radio message had come from both the *Havana* and *El Oceano* that all the lifeboats had arrived safely except for the one death in ours. *El Oceano* proceeded immediately to Miami and we steamed on to Havana. We learned later that the *Havana* had radiographed the *Peten* to continue its course as we would be picked up by *El Oceano*. Thirty-seven passengers already being too much for *El Oceano*, we grimly imagined what would have awaited us if the *Peten* had continued her course without us.

We were in Havana eight days before we could proceed to Veracruz. In the meantime the passengers from *El Oceano* came on from Miami to Havana. What a reunion!

It has been several months since the adventure happened, but I don't think a close acquaintance-ship of five years could have brought us more intimately together. There is a bond of friendship fashioned of a nearness to death, shared by us all, a realization of terrible fear and a joy beyond expression when at last one knows that one is safe, that is not easily broken.

VAIN WISHES

I wish I were beneath a tree
A-sleepin' in the shade;
With all the bills I've got to pay—
PAID!

I wish I were on yonder hill
A-baskin' in the sun;
With all the work I've got to do—
DONE!

I wish I were besides the sea
Or sailin' in a boat!
With all the things I've got to write—
"WROTE"!

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PAN AMERICAN DAY

(Continued from page 266)

barriers. The nations of the Western World are beginning to appreciate the injury which these barriers are inflicting on national progress and prosperity. Where other sections of the world have failed, America must and will succeed. The recent progress in eliminating the obstacles to commerce is but an indication of the larger results that we must accomplish in the immediate future. With the new spirit now prevailing no one can entertain doubts as to the ultimate success of our efforts.

The economic discussions between representatives of the American Governments will be continued in May next, when the Pan American Commercial Conference meets at Buenos Aires pursuant to a resolution adopted at Montevideo. The organizing committee appointed by the Government of Argentina, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Saavedra Lamas, has been actively engaged in making preparations for the Conference, and it is confidently expected that the discussions will give added impetus to the removal of existing barriers and will stimulate commerce between the Republics of America.

Movements for international cooperation necessarily advance slowly, but if we look back upon the period that has elapsed since the founding of the Pan American Union we begin to realize not only the important accomplishment of the past but also the larger promise of the future. We are moving in the right direction.

May I here venture the opinion that perhaps all of the statesmen and civic leaders of this hemisphere have not yet fully realized the far-reaching nature and effects of the accomplishments of the twenty-one American republics at the Seventh Inter-American Conference of Montevideo.

At the very moment when skeptics in other parts of the world were proclaiming the entire futility of international conferences, the American nations at Montevideo were demonstrating the complete success of the international conference as a means of settling vital questions and of international cooperation in countless ways to their vast mutual benefit. After international conferences at London and Geneva have failed to function at all effectively in the face of the chaotic economic world conditions which obtained, and under the existing threat to the peace of the world, the historic conference at Montevideo with singular unanimity proclaimed the one existing

comprehensive program for business recovery, and with the same unanimity agreed to ratify five treaties and conventions to promote and maintain peace in the western hemisphere.

Many a nation is today continuing to plunge headlong in the direction of extreme nationalism, mindless of its disastrous effects upon economic rehabilitation and the promotion of conditions of peace. Under this spell of wild and mad extremism, nations in many parts of the globe are arming to the teeth and are thus more securely blocking business recovery in the world at large.

Facing these suicidal movements and conditions, the nations of this hemisphere have a solemn duty and a marvelous opportunity for service to themselves and the world by preaching and practicing the simple principles necessary to insure the restoration of mutual comprehension, friendship, practical economic cooperation, and above all, the spirit that must underlie these desirable and necessary international relationships. Let us proclaim anew these Montevideo proposals for international cooperation, political commercial, and cultural. Let us appeal to all nations to join and to march forward together under the banner of peace, commerce and honest friendship.

Let those who repudiate these righteous principles and seek to retard human progress and to foment strife and to provoke war be characterized by all enlightened nations as enemies of civilization and as world outlaws.

BASEBALL RACES

(Continued from page 296)

Cincinnati and Philadelphia figure about as before. With Charley Dressen's very able direction and the financial support of Powel Crosley, Jr., Cincinnati will go places, but perhaps not this year. When this wealthy club gets discouraged, it just opens another barrel of money.

PREDICTIONS

By "Baseball Writers"		By This Writer	
American	National	American	National
Detroit	St. Louis	Cleveland	St. Louis
Cleveland	New York	Detroit	New York
New York	Chicago	Boston	Pittsburgh
Boston	Pittsburgh	Philadelphia	Brooklyn
Philadelphia	Brooklyn	New York	Chicago
Washington	Boston	Washington	Boston
St. Louis	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Philadelphia
Chicago	Cincinnati	Chicago	Cincinnati



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**PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL
CONFERENCE**

The following delegation will represent the
United States at the Pan American Commercial
Conference to convene in Buenos Aires on May 26:

Delegates:

The Honorable Alexander W. Weddell
American Ambassador to Argentina, Chair-
man;

The Honorable Spruille Braden;

The Honorable Julius G. Lay,

American Minister to Uruguay.

Advisers:

Department of State:

Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief, Division of
Foreign Service Administration, Department
of State.

Avra M. Warren, American Consul General,
Buenos Aires;

Raymond D. Cox, First Secretary, American
Embassy, Buenos Aires;

Warren Kelchner, Division of Latin American
Affairs, Department of State.

Department of Commerce:

Rex Martin, Assistant Director, Bureau of Air
Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Alexander V. Dye, Commercial Attaché, Amer-
ican Embassy, Buenos Aires;

Ralph H. Ackerman, Commercial Attaché,
American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

Department of Agriculture:

Paul C. Nyhus, Agricultural Attaché, Ameri-
can Embassy, Buenos Aires.

Secretary of Delegation:

J. C. Holmes, Assistant Chief, Division of Pro-
tocol and Conferences, Department of State.

Assistant Secretary:

Hayward G. Hill, American Vice Consul,
Buenos Aires.

The agenda of the Conference includes the fol-
lowing subjects:

- (a) Port facilities for the arrival, loading, un-
loading, and departure of ships and aircraft;
- (b) Reduction in dues to be paid for customs
services;
- (c) Improvement of land, maritime, fluvial, and
aerial communications;
- (d) Clearance facilities;
- (e) Animal and vegetable sanitary police regu-
lations;
- (f) Repression of smuggling;
- (g) Simplification of customs procedure;
- (h) Tourist facilities;
- (i) Uniform classification of merchandise, in
continuation of the labor begun at the First
Pan American Conference on Uniformity of
Specifications.



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 275)

would go on and in the other they would come.

"It would not be necessary to purchase real property on the main land through which to run the tunnel because the tunnel could be built under any large building. The way I figure it, for 12 milliard dollars a completely equipped tunnel could be built from Turkey to America.

"If you think my plan is good, I respectfully beg you to support, not me, but my invention.

"Repeating my request, etc."

It must be admitted that our Minister, Mr. Montgomery, appears slightly skeptical regarding the merits of the plan, for when shown the letter he quite irrelevantly launched into his mosquito story.

An "inventor" informed a banker that he had discovered the formula for a paste which would exterminate mosquitos and requested his financial assistance in order to put it on the market. The banker asked him how his scheme worked. "All you do," said the inventor, "is to hold the mosquito with your fingers and touch it ever so lightly with my deadly product, whereupon the mosquito instantly dies!" "Why not just crush it?" said the banker. "Well," replied the inventor, "that is a good way, too."

BRUSSELS

The engagement has been announced of former Vice Consul Donald Tuck Sherman, son of Vice Consul (retired) Harry Tuck Sherman and Mrs. Sherman, to Miss Genevieve Lannoy, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Lannoy. The wedding will take place in June.

BOMBAY

Recent visitors to Bombay included Dr. John O. La Gorce, Vice President of the National Geographic Society, who was accompanied by his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Gene Tunney. This party will travel in India for about six weeks, during which time Dr. La Gorce will be interested in collecting material for the *National Geographic Magazine*. Also visiting India recently were Dr. and Mrs. Harry A. Garfield. Dr. Garfield is a son of the former President and recently retired as President of Williams College.

Several hundred Americans visited Bombay during February from the round the world cruise boats, the *Empress of Britain* and the *Resolute*. Several optional trips to points of interest in India were offered to the tourists, the shorter trips

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permitting the passengers to embark at Bombay, while the longer trips were arranged allowing for their departure from Madras or Colombo.

Service visitors have included Consul Charles W. Lewis, Jr., en route from Madras to his new post at Izmir, and Vice Consul Andrew G. Lynch, who was transferred from Bangkok to Jerusalem. Vice Consuls Harrison A. Lewis and Donald C. Dunham, on leave from Singapore and Hong Kong, respectively, stopped over for short periods of time at Bombay.

N. L., JR.

MEMORIAL TO CONSUL PRENTIS



This Memorial to former Consul Thomas T. Prentis, who died in the 1902 eruption of Mt. Pelée, Martinique, was recently erected by Mr. Frank A. Perret, Director of the Volcanological Museum, St. Pierre, Martinique, in the grounds of the Museum. The Memorial Tablet to Foreign Service Officers at the entrance to the Department of State, Washington, includes Consul Prentis in its Roll of Honor.

MEXICO CITY

After inspecting the offices of Ensenada, Mexicali, Piedras Negras, and Monterrey, Foreign Service Inspector Nathaniel P. Davis, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, arrived in Mexico City at the end of March. Mr. Davis compared the plateau's bright sunshine favorably with the sleet which he had left behind him in the United States.

The "turn-over" at the Embassy and Consulate General has lately been quite heavy. Second Secretary and Mrs. John H. MacVeagh and Consul and Mrs. Julian C. Dorr have arrived from Monrovia and Washington, respectively; while Consul and Mrs. John S. Littell and Vice Consul and Mrs. William P. Cochran, Jr., are on the point of departing for Shanghai and San Salvador.

Among recent prominent visitors to Mexico City have been Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, and Col. Julian C. Schley, Governor of the Canal Zone, and Mrs. Schley.

J. S. L.

LEIPZIG

The Leipzig Consular Corps, consisting of fifty-five members, held on Wednesday night, February 20th, in the rooms of the Harmonie Club in Leipzig the first meeting and dinner since the reorganization of the Corps, of which the American Consul, Ralph C. Busser, is now Doyen. The latter, in his after-dinner speech expressed, on behalf of the Corps, great regret over the approaching departure of the Polish Consul, Dr. Brzezinski, and welcomed his successor, Dr. Czudowski. The Doyen also welcomed the other new members of the Corps, namely: Mr. Hartmann, Consul of Portugal; Mr. Angermeyer, Consul of Panama; and Mr. David H. Buffum, American Vice Consul, who recently arrived here from his last post at Palermo.

OTTAWA

Memorial services in honor of the Honorable Warren Delano Robbins, American Minister to Canada, held in Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, April 16, 1935, were practically identical with the funeral services in New York a week earlier, the same hymns and psalms being used. There was no funeral oration but, as an Ottawa newspaper said, "A deep sense of the grave loss caused by the late Minister's death pervaded the Cathedral."

Arranged by the deans of the diplomatic and consular corps of Ottawa, the memorial services were attended by many prominent local and foreign officials and private citizens.



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LETTERS

SZEKELY GULYAS

TO THE EDITOR:

At the suggestion of Consul Edwin C. Kemp there is submitted for Foreign Service housewives the recipe for Transylvania Goulash, generally known in Budapest as "Székely Gulyas."*

The recipe is from Edward, the proprietor of a small Budapest restaurant (a Söröző), who for eighteen years was employed in the Old Waldorf-Astoria. Edward, who was one of the assistants to the famous Oscar, knew many of the patrons of the hotel, including Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, Secretary Knox and hundreds of other prominent persons, including for instance Mark Hanna. He could not recall the latter's name, so he said: "You know—the man with the dollar marks."

Edward was a great admirer of Secretary Knox, and the other day after we had finished our "Eggs à la Waldorf" he stood by our table and reminisced a bit. Secretary and Mrs. Knox had been patrons of the Waldorf for years. There came along one of those off days when everything went wrong insofar as service for the Secretary was concerned, and so when the cocktails failed to appear within a reasonable time Mr. Knox called for his bill; stated that he and Mrs. Knox were going to another hotel which had just been opened and that they would never return to the Waldorf. Knowing that the Secretary was partial to Edward, he was delegated to pour oil on the troubled waters. His efforts failed, so he rushed to the hotel's florist shop and selected a large beautiful bunch of double violets. He then hurriedly wrote on a card "Say au revoir but not good-bye," and reached the carriage of the departing guests just in time to hand the violets to Mrs. Knox. They drove off, but it seems that soon the coachman's orders were changed because he drove the carriage around the block a

*SZEKELY GULYAS (for 6 persons)

2 tablespoonfuls of fat, 1 good-sized onion, 2 lbs. of pork (leg and ribs), 1 teaspoonful of sweet paprika, 1 tomato (or 1 tablespoonful of tomato puree), 1 green pepper, 2 lbs. of sauerkraut, 2 cups of sour cream, 1 tablespoonful of flour, 1 glass white wine.

Peel onion and chop into small pieces. Put into hot fat, stir until light brown in color, then add the meat cut in cubes about 1½ inches square and stir in order to brown evenly. When the meat is light brown, add the paprika, a dash of salt, the tomato from which the seeds have been removed (or the puree) and the green pepper, if obtainable, cut in strips. Cook covered until the meat is tender. In another covered pan cook the sauerkraut (which should be washed twice to remove excess salt) in 1 glass of water and 1 glass of white wine. Thoroughly mix ¾ of the sour cream and flour and when the meat and sauerkraut are tender stir them all together and cook the whole for about a minute. Serve in a hot porcelain dish and pour the remaining sour cream over it.

couple of times and returned to the Waldorf. Edward was on hand to greet the returning guests. The Secretary again lambasted the hotel and at the same time assured Edward that it was only because of him that they had returned. It seems that Mrs. Knox smiled but said nothing.

J. B. S.

POE

TO THE EDITOR:

That the five-hour day is not entirely a new idea is apparent from the following letter written by a Washington friend to Edgar Allan Poe on May 20, 1841:

"My dear Poe:

How would you like to be an office holder here at \$1,500 per year payable monthly by Uncle Sam, who, however slack he may be to his general creditors, pays his officials with due punctuality. How would you like it? You stroll to your office a little after nine in the morning leisurely, and you stroll from it a littl eafter two in the afternoon homeward to dinner and return no more that day. If, during office hours, you have anything to do, it is an agreeable relaxation from the monotonous laziness of the day. You have on your desk everything in the writing line in apple-pie order, and if you choose to lubricate in a literary way, why you can lubricate . . ."

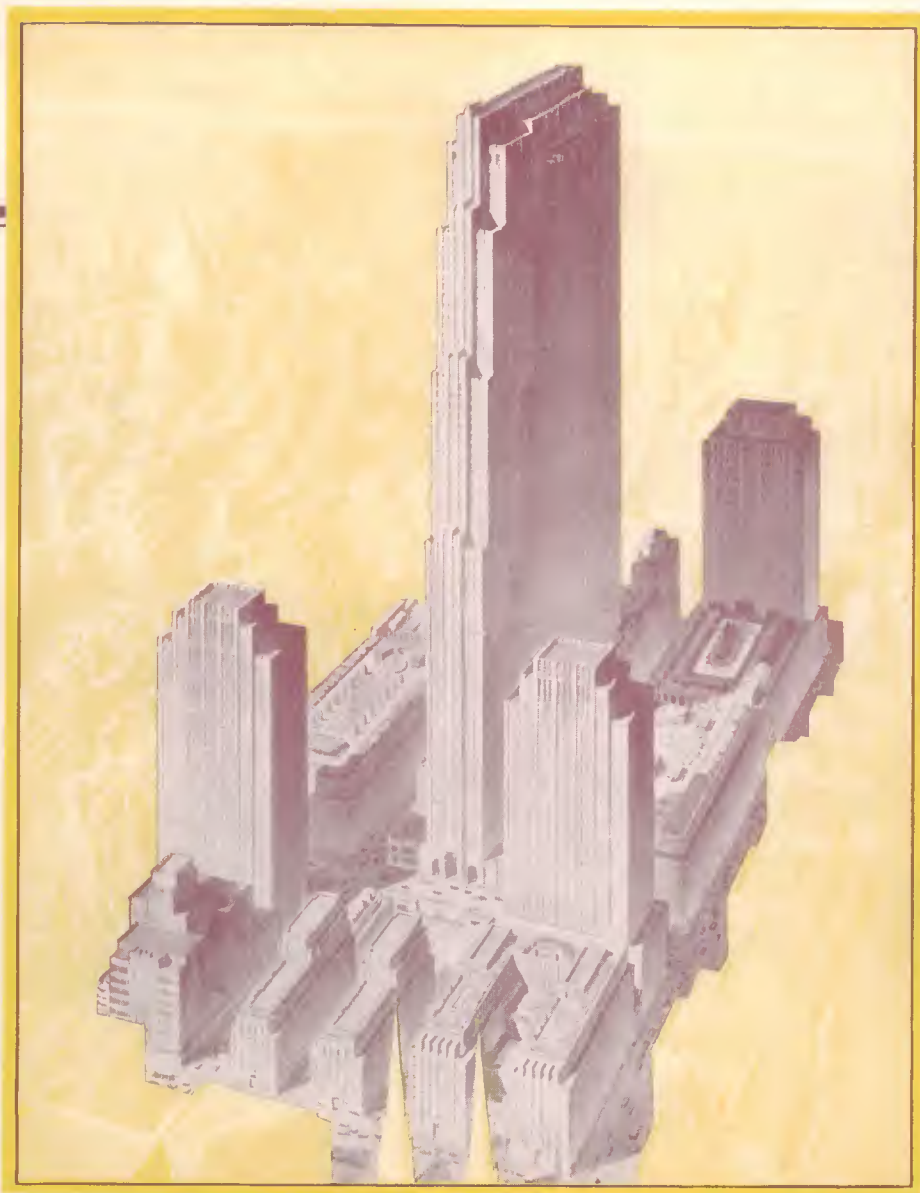
The picture of life in the Departments almost a century ago is not without interest.

Poe's reply to this suggestion of a government job is likewise interesting:

"I wish to God I could visit Washington, but—the old story you know—I have no money; not enough to take me there, to say nothing of getting back. It is hard to be poor, but as I am kept so by an honest motive I dare not complain . . . I would be glad to get almost any appointment, even a \$500.00 one, so that I have something independent of letters for a subsistence. To coin one's brain into silver, at the nod of a master, is, to my thinking, the hardest task in the world . . ." (Pages 395 and 396 of Hervey Allen's "Israfel," The Life and Times of Edgar Allan Poe, Farrar and Rinehart.)


Unfortunately Poe never acquired sufficient influence to land a Government position, and one cannot help speculating on its effect on American literature had he been able to do so. Possibly he would have filled a niche in the Code Section of the Department, and found ample scope for coordination and review, perhaps even a gruesome tale of Murder in the Rue 17th.

A. C. FROST.



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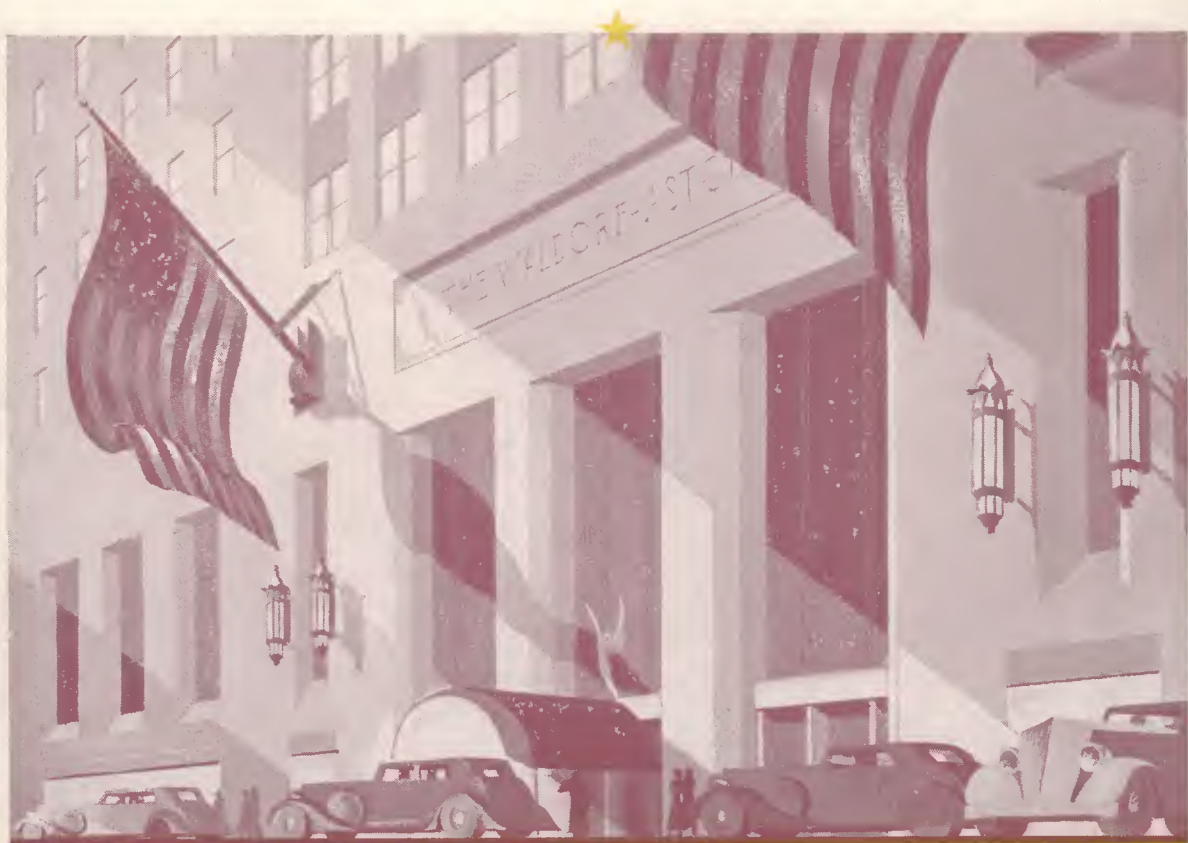


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