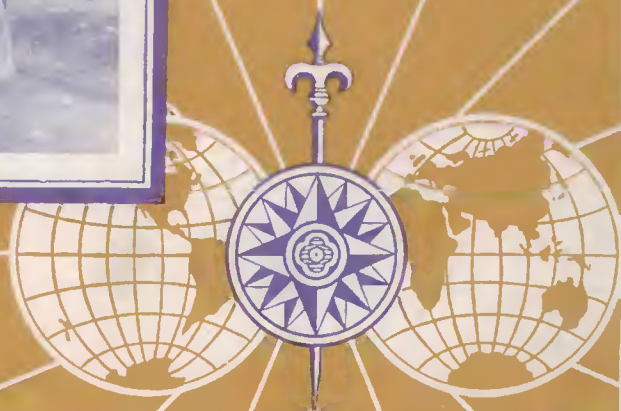


The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
★ ★ **JOURNAL** ★ ★



Vol. 14

APRIL, 1937

No. 4

**"YOU'RE NOT
A Stay-at-Home"**



How about making your next trip to New York a family affair? Your wife would certainly enjoy a few days in New York just at the opening of the new season. New shops, new plays, and new places of interest. And the Hotel New Yorker, all 43 stories of it, just waiting to make your visit a tremendous success.

What a hotel! No wonder it is New York's most popular. Everything that could be asked for...from a location right in the heart of everything: shops, amusements, and business...to surprisingly reasonable rates.

25% Reduction to Diplomatic and Consular Service

Note: The special rate reduction applies only to rooms on which the rate is \$4 a day or more.

ABE LYMAN
and his Californians...

Plays nightly for dinner and supper in the famous Terrace Restaurant, the meeting place of celebrities of the stage and screen.

Four fine restaurants to choose from, each one serving food that thrills the most jaded appetite.



HOTEL NEW YORKER

34TH STREET AT EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Ralph Hitz, President • F. L. Andrews, Manager



CONTENTS

(APRIL, 1937)

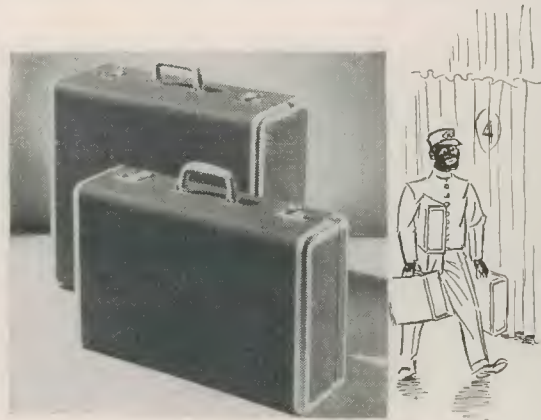
COVER PICTURE <i>Easter in Rumania</i> (See also page 226)	
SERVICE GLIMPSES— <i>Photographs</i>	PAGE 189
GREENBELT <i>By J. S. Lansill</i>	191
INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY <i>By Olga Achtenhagen</i>	193
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE KEEPS FAITH <i>From the Department's Archives</i>	194
TRADE AGREEMENT NOTES <i>By Harvey Klemmer</i>	195
SAN FRANCISCO BRIDGE <i>By Ruth C. Mason</i>	196
GERMANY'S ONE MAN MUSEUM <i>By George Bartlett</i>	198
TREASURY DEPARTMENT ART PROGRAM <i>By Henry LaFarge</i>	203
FUR SEALS OF THE PRIBILOFS <i>By Frank A. Montgomery, Jr.</i>	206
A BLESSING OF CIVILIZATION <i>By Allen Haden</i>	208
WIEN CONSULS SPEAK THEIR MINDS <i>By Dr. Edward Bedloe</i>	209
THE EDITORS' COLUMN	210
NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT	211
NEWS FROM THE FIELD	215
A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF <i>Cyril Wynne, Review Editor</i>	
"World Population" <i>Reviewed by Theodore C. Achilles</i>	216
"Pioneer Padre" <i>Reviewed by M. F. P.</i>	216
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES	218
FOREIGN SERVICE INSURANCE	220
MARRIAGES	221
BIRTHS	221
IN MEMORIAM	224
DESERT CARAVAN DOGS <i>By B. R. Angus</i>	227
YE COMPLEAT DISDANGLER <i>Anonymous</i>	231
RADIO NOTES	239
VISITORS	248
HOW IT'S DONE	249
TRADE LETTER	252
BACHELORES CAVE REGISTRATIONEM	252

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

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

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

"A Store Worthy of the Nation's Capital"



New—Light—Smart

Dark Matched
Luggage

Dark brown or navy blue strikes a bracing new note for travel. In a sturdy duck material—with eggshell leather binding for felicitous contrast. Attractively lined.

SUITCASES, four sizes, \$12

PULLMAN CASES, 26-inch, \$17.50

WARDROBE HAT BOXES, \$25

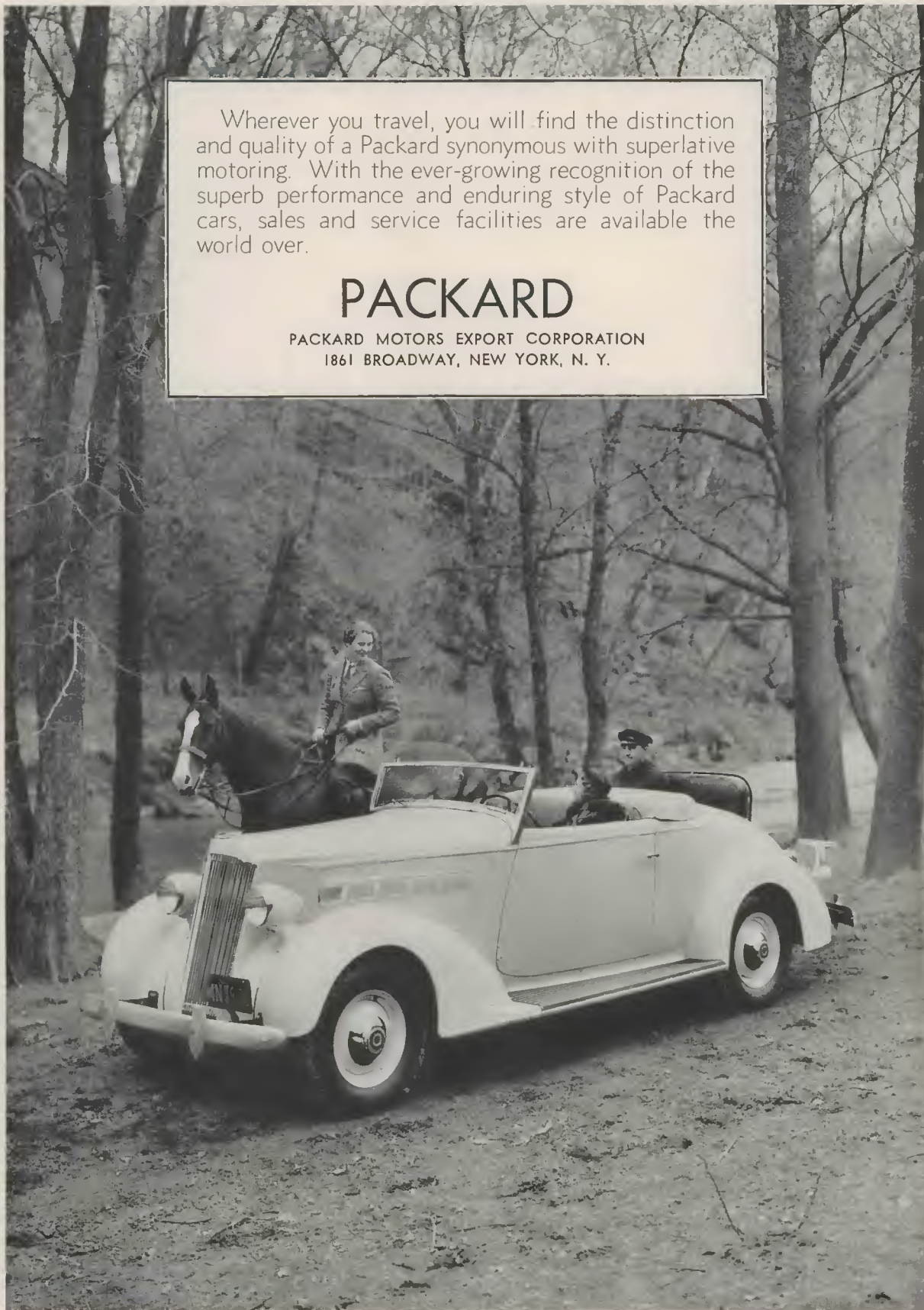
LUGGAGE, FOURTH FLOOR

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

Wherever you travel, you will find the distinction and quality of a Packard synonymous with superlative motoring. With the ever-growing recognition of the superb performance and enduring style of Packard cars, sales and service facilities are available the world over.

PACKARD

PACKARD MOTORS EXPORT CORPORATION
1861 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.



Rock Creek Park, Washington, D. C.



To Patronize Our Advertisers Is
to Insure a Bigger and Better
Journal for Our Service.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

American Export Lines.....	245
American Security and Trust Company.....	219
Bacardi, Santiago de Cuba.....	251
Baltimore Mail Line.....	232
Cathay Hotel—Shanghai.....	251
Chase National Bank.....	242
Crillon, Hotel—Paris.....	251
Diplomatic and Consular Institute.....	246
Dunapalota Hotel—Budapest.....	251
Federal Storage Company.....	226
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.....	190
France et Choiseul Hotel—Paris.....	251
General Motors Export Co.....	231
George V. Hotel—Paris.....	251
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Export Co.....	223
Grace, W. R., and Company.....	233
Gude Bros. Co.....	249
Harris and Ewing.....	249
Harvey Institute.....	248
Hennessy & Co., Jas.—Cognac.....	251
Hungaria Hotel—Budapest.....	251
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	188
Kressmann & Co., Ed.—Bordeaux.....	251
Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co.....	220
Martinique Hotel.....	241
Mayflower Hotel.....	187
Merchants Transfer and Storage Company.....	243
Metropole Hotel—Shanghai.....	251
Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.....	241
Munson S.S. Lines.....	241
National City Bank.....	247
National Geographic Magazine.....	225
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.....	249
New Yorker Hotel.....	II Cover
Packard.....	186
Pagani's Restaurant—London.....	251
Palace-Ambassadeurs Hotel—Rome.....	251
Pan-American Airways, Inc.....	242
Park Hotel—Shanghai.....	251
Plaza Hotel.....	227
Rockefeller Center.....	III Cover
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.....	239
Sapp, Earle W., C.L.U.....	249
Savoy-Plaza Hotel.....	227
Sea Captains' Shop, The—Shanghai.....	251
Security Storage Company of Washington.....	219
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.....	235
Tyner, Miss E. J.....	249
Underwood Elliott Fisher Company.....	229
United Fruit Company.....	220
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.....	246
United States Lines.....	221
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.....	IV Cover
Woodward and Lothrop.....	185

Thoughts of
WASHINGTON

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

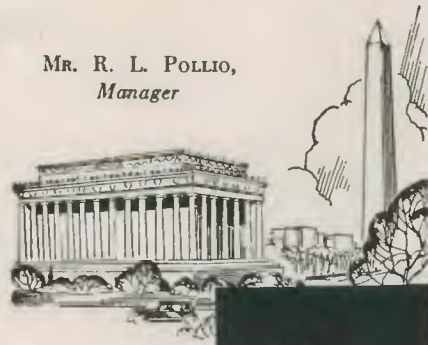
• When next you visit
The Capital, stay at the insti-
tution where international per-
sonages reside and great events
occur.

Single Rooms from \$4

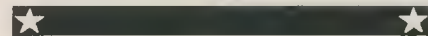
Double Rooms from \$6

Subject to a Diplomatic
Discount

MR. R. L. POLLIO,
Manager



The
MAYFLOWER
WASHINGTON, D.C.





EVERYWHERE?

Never let anyone tell you that there's any place that Postal Telegraph cannot reach. Postal Telegraph not only covers 70,000 cities in the United States and 9,000 in Canada,* but it maintains real *commercial* telegraph offices, attended by a trained *telegraph* personnel in cities between which 95% of all the telegraph traffic of the country flows. There is no place for which Postal Telegraph will not accept

and deliver your message with promptness...with dependability...with accuracy. Postal Telegraph not only offers efficient telegraph service within the borders of this country but through the International System of which it is a part, it offers communication with the entire world through a combination of telegraph, cable and radio under a single management.

**In Canada through the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs*

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Postal Telegraph

Commercial
Cables



All America
Cables

Mackay Radio



Noel Jeanne Beaulac
and her one-year-old
smile.



Keeping cool at Repulse Bay,
Hong Kong, August, 1936.

SERVICE
GLIMPSSES



Mrs. Schoenrich, Dr. Manning, Pauline Manning and
Mrs. Manning at the Schoenrichs' home, Santiago, Cuba.



Ted and Grace Scott landing trout in Chile.



Laura Anne and
"Boy" Gottlieb,
at Trieste.

Betty Beck and a
friend investigate
Norwegian water-
lilies at Bolkesjo.





Ab Jenkins established 72 new American and International speed records on Firestone Tires

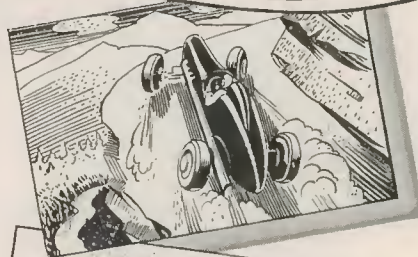
WORLD RECORDS
tell a New Story
of tire SAFETY

FIRESTONE performance records tell the *real* story of tire safety — safety proven in the toughest tire tests in the world.

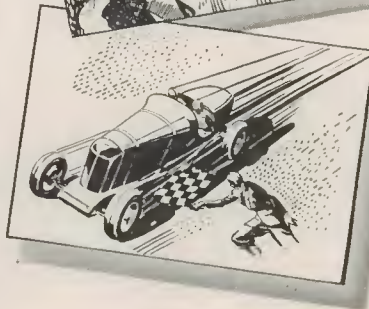
Firestone Tires were on the 650 h. p. car which Ab Jenkins drove for 48 hours at the amazing average speed of 148.6 miles per hour over the hot salt beds of Utah. Firestone Tires have been on the winning cars at the gruelling 500-mile Indianapolis race for 17 consecutive years. And for nine years Firestone-equipped cars have won the annual Pike's Peak Hill Climb—the most dramatic test of non-skid safety ever known.

Back of Firestone world-record performance are exclusive construction features not found in any other tires. Gum-Dipping, a patented Firestone process, counteracts internal friction and heat, giving *greatest blowout protection*. And the scientific Firestone Tread which will stop a car up to 25% quicker, gives *greatest non-skid safety*.

Don't take chances on ordinary tires. Equip your car with Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires and be *SAFE*. See your nearest Firestone Dealer today.



For nine years Firestone Tires have won the Pike's Peak climb over tartuous, treacherous roads where a skid means death.



For 17 consecutive years Firestone Tires have been on the winning cars at the 500-mile Indianapolis speedway race.

Firestone

Copyright, 1937, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 14, No. 4

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1937

Greenbelt

By J. S. LANSILL

Assistant Administrator, Resettlement Administration

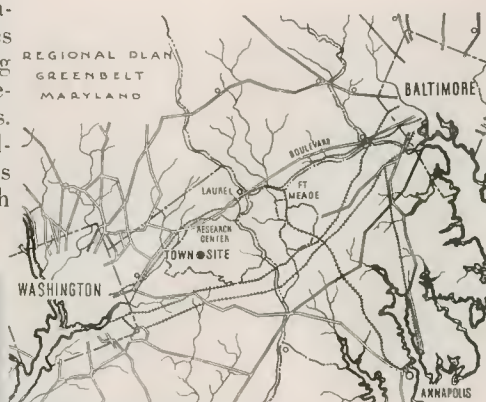
ON a crescent-shaped ridge in Maryland 10 miles northeast of the White House, the first completely planned community in America is rapidly taking form. This town of Greenbelt, built by the Resettlement Administration to house 1,000 low-income families from Washington and the surrounding country, is the largest of President Roosevelt's demonstration suburban towns. Two others are being constructed simultaneously—Greendale, on the outskirts of Milwaukee, and Greenhills, just north of Cincinnati.

The idea for these towns is not a new one, though it has never been successfully used in this country. England has a number of them, called

garden cities, dotting the suburbs of its large cities. The pioneer work was done by a young Englishman, Ebenezer Howard, who built the now famous garden communities of Welwyn and Letchworth around the turn of the century. This open type of development has

had a profound influence on the housing programs of Germany, Holland and Sweden.

In this country, however, we have been way behind Europe both in theory and in practice. In theory we still think of slum clearance as the only type of public housing and of subsidies as something that can and should be avoided. In practice, since the war, we have built with public aid approximately .7 per cent the number of houses as Germany, England, France and Holland



Resettlement Administration Photograph
COMPLETED HOUSES, GREENBELT, MD.



INTERIOR VIEW OF ONE OF THE GREENBELT HOUSES

whose combined populations only slightly exceed ours.

Slum clearance is not the only type of public housing, as the experience of other countries has already ably demonstrated. In fact there are some who believe that slum clearance merely perpetuates one of the basic evils—that of overcrowding the land. Misuse of the land is at the bottom of our present troubles. The first consideration of any housing program is the intelligent planning of land to fulfill a pattern of economic, social and human needs.

Subsidies are often necessary because private industry has never been able to provide adequate shelter for one-half of our population. These are the facts. It is generally agreed that the average family cannot afford to spend more than 20 per cent of its income for rent without skimping on the other necessities of life. A survey by the Brookings Institution showed that even at the height of our prosperity in 1929 less than half our population could afford, on that basis, more than \$300 rent a year. Private industry has not been able to build for less than \$11 rent per room per month. At an average of 3½ rooms per family that has meant a yearly rental of \$462—54 per cent more than these families could afford.

The blame, if there is a blame, cannot be placed on the industry. The conditions have grown out of the decades when we were adding to our population at the rate of more than 25

per cent every ten years. Most of this increase was crowded into our cities so that the supply of housing has never equalled the demand. Under our economy the natural result has been speculation both in land and in shelter. The sufferers have been the great mass of our people who could not afford speculative prices. They have been forced to take buildings abandoned by those who were able to move to better quarters. For generations this process has been going on unimpeded until now our houses constitute as President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership reported in 1931, "the largest mass of obsolete and discredited equipment in the country."

Today we are waking up to the fact that those who are forced to live under these conditions are not the only sufferers. The community at large is footing the bills for this lack of foresight. The toll is exacted not only in crime, disease and fire, but also in falling real estate values both in the blighted and in surrounding areas. City services in Indianapolis cost the taxpayers \$27 for each slum dweller as against \$4 for other persons. A tract in Boston into which 769 families were packed paid \$27,000 in taxes and soaked up \$275,000 in services. Cleveland showed 2½ per cent of the population causing the city a net loss of \$1,700,000 annually. This costly disease is not limited to our slums but has spread through the haphazard and uneconomic suburban developments which circle our large cities. Here speculative activities reached a fever pitch. All America was subdivided, not for living but for profit. Little white stakes and sign posts reading "Floral Avenue" hidden away in the woods miles from any urban center tell the story. Enough lots to house 7,000,000 people were laid out in three of our Southern cities whose combined population was only 25,000.

The Greenbelt Towns are being built by the Suburban Division of the Resettlement Administration as a demonstration of what can be done to correct this situation. The purpose is expressed in the following official statement:

"To obtain a large tract of land, and thus avoid the complications ordinarily due to diverse ownerships; in this tract to create a community, protected by an encircling green belt; the community to be designed primarily for families of modest income, and arranged and managed so as to encourage a family and community life which will be better than they now enjoy, but which will not involve subjecting them to coercion or theoretical and untested discipline; the wellings and the land

(Continued to page 228)

International Diplomacy

By OLGA ACHTENHAGEN

I NEED a new passport. Fifty-three times the old one has been officially stamped. But the violet *entree*, the mauve *einreise*, the purple *grenzbescheinigung*, the black *entrata* and the green *uscita* are no longer encased in trim parallelograms and neat circles. They have run together in a nondescript blur that baffles Fascisti and Freestaters alike.

The dingy, faded document, with its blue streaks and mildewed patches, has put new life into customs officials all the way from the Adriatic to the North Sea. The ritual never varies: up go the eyebrows, down come the spectacles, and there is a polite but firm request for me to open my knapsack.

Perhaps it is the combination of a knapsack and

folk who welcomed me with hospitality, who gave me food when I was hungry, and drink when I was thirsty, who taught me the magic of their forest trails, who shared with me their songs and laughter.

No doubt the customs officials feel an equal amazement, but they have learned control, and their work is action, not speech.

The Austrian major-domo who held up a ferry-boat on the Danube while he paged through one of my notebooks was probably saying to himself, "We shall see. Who knows what these papers may contain—a plot against the government, perhaps." The German officials on the Austrian border in the Bavarian Alps stared, not at my passport alone, but at me. For hours two of us had been



an American passport that causes the trouble. It may be that the customs officials are as surprised as all the other natives who have expressed amazement at my seeing Europe "afoot," as it were.

"American?" the woman of Saxony had said, scornfully. Then she tossed her head and laughed. Americans did not walk in the fields, carrying knapsacks. They rode in big cars that sent the dust swirling to the topmost branches of the cherry trees. They spoke another language.

"American," I insisted.

Her eyes widened, and her hands flew up in a gesture of astonishment. The next few words came almost breathlessly—"God save us!"

So had the peasant of Donegal looked at the two of us, when she said, "Glory be to God!" and crossed herself. So had the workman of Carinthia marveled: "Americans, and you walk!"

In fact, so had the professor's wife in America stared in unbelief when I returned from my fifth summer of gypsying, and told my tales of kindly

climbing in the rain, seeking paths long since washed away by mountain streams. Our hats had long since been left behind. The officers looked at the soaked passport, then at the towel wound round my head. They looked at each other, and shook their heads. Still wondering, no doubt, what a Turk was doing with a faked American passport, they held the knapsack on end, and poured from it the drenched and dripping contents. In Czecho-Slovakia five officers were consulted before we were admitted to the country. They talked knowingly about the scarlet smear on the next page to the last; they differed on the exact date (which was now a smudge) that I had left Italy; one of them grew quite eloquent about a purple stain on the endpapers. Eloquence in Czech is something to be long remembered.

When the cross-questioning ceases to be amusing, I explain in one syllable words, with appropriate gestures, that my passport was once a beau-

(Continued to page 220)

The Department of State Keeps Faith

(From the Department's Archives)

December 18, 1924.

Julius Herbert Tuttle, Esquire,
Librarian, Massachusetts Historical Society,
1154 Boylston Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Sir:

It is said of Republics that they are ungrateful. It has likewise been rumored of them that their official processes are mysterious and long drawn out. But that they are not in the end unworthy of the high hopes entertained of them, let this communication bear modest witness.

A few days ago it befell the undersigned, as Editor of the Department of State and custodian of an important section of its archives, to make certain investigations in a little-frequented vault of the building which houses the premier Department of this Government. During the course of these investigations a certain dusty case was opened, which proved to contain a collection of objects too miscellaneous to be catalogued here. Among these objects, however, were discovered two maps antedating the Revolution. One was "a New Map of the Province of Quebec, according to the Royal Proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, from the French Surveys connected with those made after the War, by Captain Carver, and other Officers, in His MAJESTY'S Service" (London, 1776). The other was "a Map of the British Empire in North America, by Samuel Dunn, Mathematician" (London, 1774). And on the back of each was found the following inscription:

"This map is the property of the Massachusetts Historical Society and is loaned to the United States on the express condition of being safely returned.

"Boston, Nov. 11, 1828—J. N. (?) Davis, Presd. M. H. S.

James Bowdoin, Committee."

Sir, the United States cannot but regret that the members of the Massachusetts Historical Society have for ninety-six years been deprived of the study of these interesting and valuable specimens of the cartographer's art. Yet scarcely can the humble servant of the United States who now pens these lines find it in him to regret that it should remain for the day of Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts,

to honor the terms of a loan made in that of John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts. I therefore hasten—if a word be not denied me which to the ear of the zealous curator might have perhaps a ring of irony—I hasten, Sir, to return to you under separate cover, and through you to their rightful owner the Massachusetts Historical Society, with the compliments, with the apologies, and with the hearty thanks of the Department of State of the United States of America, these two somewhat time-worn testimonials of a faith which after all has not been betrayed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State:

(Signed) HARRISON GRISWOLD DWIGHT,
Chief, Division of Publications.

December 20, 1924.

My dear Mr. President:

You may be interested in giving a glance at the enclosed letter written by the Chief of the Division of Publications in the Department of State and containing appropriate apologies to the Massachusetts Historical Society. We have all learned to have faith in Massachusetts but it is important that Massachusetts should have faith in the United States. This acknowledgment may aid her in this effort.

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 23, 1924.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Your note of December 20th and accompanying papers bring me a reminder of that splendid fidelity for which our Department of State has always been so distinguished. It is, however, even more impressive in its suggestion of the promptness and despatch with which the official duties of your eminent branch of the Government are so uniformly discharged.

In view of the record achieved by the State Department in returning these maps, after a lapse of only ninety-six years, I am moved to make a special

(Continued to page 225)

Trade Agreement Notes

By HARVEY KLEMMER, *Department of State*

THE Trade Agreements Act, which empowers the President to make agreements with other nations for the reciprocal reduction of trade barriers, has been extended for another three-year period. Sixteen agreements have been signed to date, of which fourteen are in effect. Work looking toward the negotiation of additional agreements continues to go forward.

Trade agreements work is becoming increasingly important as a part of the duties of foreign service officers, both in the field and in the Department. Reports sent in from the field have been extremely useful to the negotiators. Three foreign service officers are now attached to the Division of Trade Agreements. They are Carl Fisher, Alan Steyne and Warren Chase. E. Allan Lightner, Jr., American Vice Consul stationed at Buenos Aires, was temporarily assigned to the Department for trade agreement work while on recent home leave. George Fuller resigned from the Foreign Service to join the Division of Trade Agreements in the early days of the program.

A new volume on foreign trade has been brought out by William S. Culbertson. It is titled "Reciprocity; A National Policy for Foreign Trade," and is the first extensive popular discussion, in book form, of the trade agreements approach. Mr. Culbertson, a former member of the Tariff Commission, served as Minister to Rumania and Ambassador to Chile. His latest work will be reviewed in the May issue of the JOURNAL.

Henry F. Grady, former Chief of the Division of Trade Agreements, has been in Geneva, sitting as the American member of the League of Nations committee on raw materials. Mr. Grady left the Division on July 1, 1936, to return to his duties as dean of the College of Commerce at the University of California.

An import surplus of \$18,846,000 is reported by the Department of Commerce for January. Exports totaled \$221,550,000, while imports aggregated \$240,396,000. Both exports and imports were above those for January, 1936, exports being up 12 per cent and imports 28 per cent. Figures for the first seven months of the current fiscal year show an export balance of \$24,822,000.

France's declared export trade with the United

States in 1936, as invoiced at American consulates, registered a 20 per cent gain in value compared with the preceding year. Items showing notable gains were wines and other alcoholic beverages, rabbit skins, precious and semi-precious stones, rags for paper stock, and cigarette paper. The consular districts showing the greatest increases in exports to the United States were Paris, Bordeaux and Lille.

Substantial recovery of the Nation's export trade in chemicals has been achieved, according to a survey made for the American Chemical Society. Figures for 1936 were above those for the 1923-25 period, but still about one-fourth below the high level of 1929. Imports, meanwhile, were less than 60 per cent of their value in 1929.

The White Motor Company has announced its largest single export order since the World War. It is a \$500,000 purchase of trucks by the Iranian Government. The trucks will replace camel trains on the 600-mile run between Teheran and Bandar-shapur.

Exporters report an increasing demand for American pig iron. Some sellers along the Atlantic seaboard state that they are selling more for export than for domestic consumption. Among the nations now buying iron are Greece, Uruguay, Japan, China, Italy and Great Britain. Great Britain formerly exported pig iron to the United States but has now become a buyer. A recent British treasury order abolished the 33 1-3 per cent tariff on pig iron and at the same time reduced the duty on iron and steel products from 20 to 10 per cent.

Concessions granted to Great Britain in the recently-signed Anglo-Cuban trade agreement will be extended to the United States. Rafael Montalvo, Cuban Secretary of State, assured Ambassador Caffery that these concessions would come to the United States automatically as a result of the trade agreement negotiated with Cuba in 1934.

Georges Bonnet, newly-appointed French ambassador to the United States, said at his first press conference that his Government would welcome a broader trade agreement than the one now in force with this country. The Ambassador commended the trade agreements program and said that he agreed

(Continued to page 224)



EVENING VIEW OF THE SPANS ACROSS THE BAY

San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge

Based on material published by the State of California Department of Public Works

FOR eighty-five years San Franciscans dreamed of a great bridge that would bring closer to them the East Bay Empire and the vast and wealthy hinterland which speeded the progress and development of the prosperous cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. Many plans were advanced and received with enthusiasm but lack of finances, objections of the Army and Navy to the bridge as a bar to navigation and a menace to defense, and other obstacles, defeated the plans. Finally, it became apparent that the bridge would have to be built by the State of California, and in 1929 the legislature created the California Toll Bridge Authority. In June 1932, Congressional approval of a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the State was obtained and thirteen months later actual construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge began. On

July 9, 1933, first ground was broken for the bridge. On November 12, 1936, the structure was opened to automobile and truck traffic.

An acetylene torch in the hands of Governor Frank F. Merriam burned asunder a heavy golden chain barrier; an electric button pressed by President Roosevelt in the White House in Washington flashed the green "Go" signal and three columns of whirring automobiles sped from each shore of San Francisco's Bay over six lanes of the world's greatest aerial highway—the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, a half hour after noon on November 12, 1936.

Cannons roared, bombs burst in air, sirens and whistles shrieked and massed thousands of enthusiastic citizens at the east and west approaches to the great structure blasted the air with their cheers. A spectacular air show by fifteen squadrons of navy planes, and roaring salutes from the big guns of the United States battle fleet anchored just south of the bridge were part of the four-



day festival unequalled in the history of the State.

In the Bay, far below the center towers of the bridge, several hundred yachts, fishing boats and other water craft, brilliantly beribboned and with flags flying, were passing in the greatest marine parade San Francisco has ever witnessed.

Immediately following the speeches and the dedication at the Oakland end of the bridge the Governor and his party hastened to their automobiles to speed across the bridge to the San Francisco approach, where another chain barred their way. The Governor again wielded a blow torch, severing this second gold chain.

In front of the crowd which followed, vividly remindful of pioneer California days and slower modes of travel, were an ox-drawn cart from Sacramento, a stage coach from Auburn, a prairie schooner from Woodland, an Indian with squaw and papoose on a drag from Oroville, and prospectors and their burros from Placerville.

With the formal opening of the huge span to automobile truck traffic San Francisco had completed in three and a half years a new type of suspension bridge with the largest and deepest foundations on record, the longest and heaviest cantilever span in the United States, and the world's largest tunnel. The bridge has two west

bay towers of 474 feet and two of 519 feet; six west bay piers of 100 to 240 feet depth, and twenty-two east bay piers of 50 to 242 feet depth. The two center suspension spans are 2,310 feet, and the two side spans in the west bay crossing are 1,160 feet in length. The cantilever span in the east bay crossing is 1,400 feet and the vertical clearances are 200 feet at center span and 216 feet at anchorage.

The San Francisco approach to the bridge is by two roadways, one diagonally to the main roadway from the corner of Fifth and Bryant Streets, and the other completing a triangle from Fifth and Harrison, with Fifth Street as a base. The bridge crosses the Bay to Yerba Buena Island, where the traffic passes through the Yerba Buena Tunnel, which is 76 feet wide by 58 feet high and carries both decks of the bridge. From the island the bridge crosses to Oakland.

During the first 108 hours of its operation as a State highway this record-breaking bridge broke all traffic and safety records by carrying more than 250,000 autos, buses and trucks and approximately one million persons without one serious accident. The only mishaps were bent fenders and bumpers. The setting of this re-

(Continued to page 226)

LOOKING EAST ON THE BRIDGE FROM FIFTH STREET PLAZA, SAN FRANCISCO





Germany's

One Man Museum

By GEORGE BARTLETT

ANCIENT DOORWAY,
ROTHENBURG MUSEUM

SUPPOSE someone gave you \$16,000 and told you to create a museum, having it ready to open to the public inside of six months. Would you undertake the job?

If you did, do you think your museum would be unique enough to take its place among renowned institutions of its kind throughout the world?

Probably not. Creating a museum, besides being a job that staggers the imagination, is one that calls for large sums of money.

Yet one man in Bavaria, working alone and with only very limited capital, was able to open the doors of one of the most fascinating exhibits of historical art objects in Europe in the brief period between February and July, 1936. He is Dr. Albert Rapp, head and creator of the new historical museum at Rothenburg-on-the-Tauber.

To be sure, Dr. Rapp began with a building in which to house his museum, and also a collection of art objects associated with the colorful history of "The Town That Time Forgot." But the building was practically a ruin, having been built prior to the 13th Century as a castle of the Franconian Count of Nordenburg, and later given to the daughters and widows of the Franconian nobility for use as a convent. Its gaunt, silent halls were filled with the dust and mould of ages.

As for the collection, then reposing in one room

of Rothenburg's ancient Rathaus (Town Hall), it became sadly evident when the relics were spread out that they would fill only about one quarter of the convent's sixty rooms. The resulting gaps were appalling.

Confronted with the baffling problem of how to build a museum without money, Dr. Rapp demonstrated that German ingenuity can well challenge the traditional Yankee trait of shrewdness or Scotch thrift. When the museum, officially known as the "Heimat Museum mit Dominikanerinnenkloster" was opened in July, 1936, those who had known of his handicaps gasped at the magnitude of Herr Doktor's accomplishment. Eighteen of the sixty rooms had been authentically furnished to the last detail, and others were rapidly being made ready. A completely equipped 14th Century kitchen, an apothecary shop, nuns' cloisters, summer and winter refectory, convent hall, dormitory, prioress's room, scientist's room and other medieval chambers made up the display. It was unique, even among Germany's notable collections.

How was this miracle performed? It is amusing to hear Herr Doktor tell you himself. Tall, wiry, with thin, sharp features and intense blue eyes, he speaks academic English learned in the German schools, only occasionally pausing to seek an elusive synonym. He points to a statue.



“... and this gentleman needed a face, so I gave him one. It is not very good. I shall have to do it once more. And in this painting there were many bad places. Look closely and you will see where I have retouched it. A fairly good match, *nicht wahr?* The dress on this madonna is authentic. My sister made it out of old silk. The doll's face is modern reconstruction. We shall, of course, make note of things which are restored.”

He talks as if it were nothing. Yet one can imagine Herr Doktor during those trying months, arriving early and staying late, cleaning old pewter and mending old glass, restoring antique peasants' ware, printing his own wall paper from the original dies, giving broken statues new faces and hands, cleaning and retouching badly damaged paintings so well that they defy detection. Finding various unrelated parts of old Nürnberg stoves, he made them fit together, reconstructing several complete units. Where the design was worn, he made a form of glue and moulded the new design in plaster. Surely, here is the picture of a busy man. As a one-man job, Dr. Rapp's can have few equals.

It is difficult perhaps for any American to realize

why such makeshifts should be necessary. But put yourself for a moment in Dr. Rapp's place, when assigned to the task of creating a museum by Dr. J. M. Ritz, Germany's outstanding authority on peasants' art and head of the Institution of Museums.*

“Here are 40,000 marks,” you are told. “This money has been donated by the town, the state and various individuals, including the German Minister of Justice and the Bavarian Minister of the Interior. The town of Rothenburg has purchased the convent and garden from the state for 50,000 marks, paying half down. See what you can do with it.”

Naturally, you investigate. You find the convent a huge structure, with stone walls four feet thick, standing on a lofty promontory on the northwest side of the town, overlooking the valley of the Tauber. 40,000 marks will hardly pay for janitor service. The town's relics, you find, are well worth preserving. They include the original goblet used for “Der Meisterstrunk,” the famous draught of wine by which a gallant burgomaster saved Rothenburg from destruction during the Thirty Years' War.

*A department of the Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, or The Bavarian Office for the Preserving of Monuments.



14th CENTURY KITCHEN—ROTHENBURG MUSEUM



WINDOW SHOWING FRESCOES,
ROTHENBURG MUSEUM.

INSET (ABOVE) SCIENTIST'S ROOM

But after all, one swallow doesn't make a museum, and all the relics will require expert restoration.

The citizens do not understand. The idea of a small town museum is new in Germany. Previously, due to a lack of transportation, such collections were only to be found in the cities. Even though the small towns possess some of the nation's most priceless relics, funds rarely are available to care for them.

"The job's impossible!" you exclaim. And if you are wise, you promptly resign.

But not the Herr Doktor. He had waited too long for just this opportunity. The war had interrupted his early studies at German universities. Invalided home early in the conflict he was so seriously ill for years thereafter that fixed employment was impossible. Lacking funds, he was forced to take any odd

job available. Teaching art. Writing articles. Making an occasional speech. Helping an art dealer at odd hours.

Not until 1928 was Dr. Rapp able to return to school. He attended four universities, majoring in the History of Art at Frieberg, Gottingen, Heidelberg and Munich. In 1932 he graduated from the latter with highest honors. Then, for two years, he worked in the big museums of Munich, the Picture Gallery, the Collection of Engravings, the National Museum, and the Museum of the Bavarian Army.

At the age of 47, therefore, Dr. Rapp saw in the proposed Rothenburg museum the big chance to fulfill a delayed ambition. It did not matter to him that the task was seemingly a hopeless one.

He had, of course, the support of the town's authorities to the limit of their ability. The ruling



burgomaster and the relatives of former burgomasters took a family pride in the collection and donated their most prized possessions. Occasionally, too, whenever the town could afford one, a craftsman was hired. But the sole permanent employees were an elderly couple who act as housekeepers, ticket takers and guides.

Compelled to spend his meager capital warily, Herr Doktor attended sales and haunted the shops of art dealers for bargains. Understanding the ways of shopkeepers and aided by an expert knowledge, he made purchases that would leave an American collector gasping for breath. Dishes, centuries old, for from one to three marks, or \$1.20 apiece. A genuine hand-carved peasant's crucifix of ancient origin for five marks, or \$2.00. A magnificent soup tureen of flowered Fayence pottery for 23 marks, or less than \$10. Old copper kettles, one measuring two feet across, for four marks, \$1.60 each. All authentic. Herr Doktor was interested only in genuine antiques.

Besides being a shrewd buyer, Dr. Rapp proved himself an able detective. The museum itself offered tempting possibilities to the excavator. It was not advisable, however, because of the lack of funds, to rely on guesswork in conducting excavations which might turn out to be futile. Dr. Rapp's accurate deductions were subsequently confirmed by what he uncovered while directing the remodeling, and digging in the ruins of the adjacent church which was demolished in the early 19th Century.

Beneath the plaster on the convent's walls he found various decorative patterns, which he uncovered with infinite patience and skill. Evidences of stormy times were disclosed in the pictures of saints in the frescoes, their faces obliterated by vandals and iconoclasts. In one spot, Dr. Rapp suspected the existence of a walled-up door since the plaque



DR. RAPP POINTING OUT POSSIBLE LOCATION OF CONVENT BURIAL VAULT

above would have no significance otherwise. He tore the wall down and found a beautifully arched door. Conducting a personal excavation in the convent gardens, he uncovered another door which is perhaps the entrance to an old burial vault.

(Continued to page 242)



ROTHENBURG-ON-THE-TAUBER



Top: *Morning Watch*

Center: *Cutting Up, Midday*

Bottom: *Furling Sail, Sunset*

Murals by Thomas La Farge. This is a companion piece to that on page 204



STUDY FOR THOMAS DONNELLY'S LUNETTE: INDIAN COMMUNITY CORNFIELD

Treasury Department Art Program

By HENRY LAFARGE

Special Assistant, Treasury Relief Art Projects

Reproductions through the courtesy of "Mural Designs"

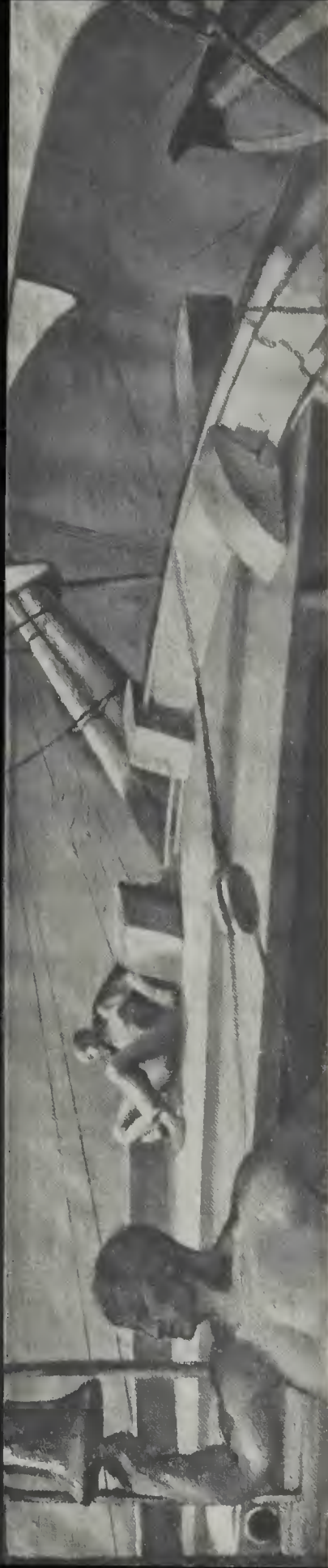
THE Treasury Department, having had as one of its traditional duties the supervision of Federal architecture, has now taken over the educational and aesthetic work of adding distinction to its architecture by means of painting and sculpture. The present Treasury Department Art Program was initiated by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, The Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr., on October 16, 1934. The Treasury had administered successfully the first Federal artist employment agency, the Public Works of Art Project (December, 1933, to June, 1934) which has since been used as a model of organization by other projects, while during past administrations it had given out a number of mural and sculpture commissions on a non-competitive, arbitrary basis. But the present program is the first completely organized to cooperate painting, sculpture and architecture and to appoint artists by a system of competitive selection.

The primary purpose of the Treasury Department Art Program, therefore, is to secure for the Government the best art which this country is capable of producing. It functions as a regular part of the Procurement Division of the Treasury and as such is connected with the building program of the Federal Government since it makes provision for mural painting and sculpture to be

placed in new buildings being constructed under that program.

The basis on which artists are selected is primarily by local or nation-wide, competition. In special cases, however, certain appointments have been made by a jury of qualified persons, invited to submit names of artists. The competition system has spread widely through the country. Except in the cases of murals and sculpture for the Post Office and Justice Department Buildings in Washington, and certain national competitions, the preliminary sketches of these are placed in the hands of a local committee composed of qualified persons, such as museum directors and other people especially interested in art as well as the architect of the building in question. Every competition is anonymous. The names of the artists are not known until the recommendations of the local committee have been studied and the winning design approved by the central office in Washington and by the Supervising Architect. After the design has been accepted by the Director of Procurement a contract is sent to the artist.

With the exception of these new buildings, however, no funds were available for such work in already existing Federal buildings, erected prior to the present building program. Consequently, a request was made to the President by Mr.



Continuations of the Thomas La Farge Murals on page 202



Edward Bruce, Chief of the Treasury Department Art Projects since the beginning, for funds from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935-37, for a project to employ competent unemployed artists in decorating Federal buildings where there was no money available under the building fund. A grant was accordingly allocated to the Treasury by the Works Progress Administration on July 21, 1935, for the decoration of Federal buildings. This fund obeys and operates strictly according to the relief payment rules of the Works Progress

the Government to obtain first rate works of art for many of its buildings, which otherwise have no funds available for such work. The actual administration of this fund was entrusted to Mr. Olin Dows, who, as a member of the staff of the original Public Works of Art Project, already had gained experience and a wide acquaintance of artists throughout the country, and of their work. A large number of the projects are architectural, either mural or sculptural, destined for the various types of Federal buildings, Post



Courtesy of Treasury Department Art Projects

THE COAST GUARD, BY ANDREW WINTER

Administration, under which the "going wage" varies from \$69 to \$103 a month; the average per man being \$89. While strictly a relief project, a certain latitude in the selection of artists was made possible by a twenty-five per cent non-relief exemption which permitted the appointment of master-artists, purely on the basis of quality and talent, for key positions, to direct a great many of the projects.

This immediately broadened the scope of the Treasury Department Art Program. It enabled

Offices, Court Houses, Marine Hospitals, Embassies and Legations abroad, Government offices in Washington, etc. The appointment of some of the artists was made upon the basis of promising sketches submitted in competition or of good work previously done under the Art Program, others by the recommendations of local advisors, such as directors, teachers, etc. This enabled the giving of opportunities to men of talent who are often known only locally and to whom, thus, a larger

(Continued to page 237)



A "BULL" POSES FOR HIS PHOTOGRAPH

The Fur Seals of the Pribilofs

By FRANK A. MONTGOMERY, JR.

UP where the North Pacific merges with the icy waters of the Bering Sea, there stands a group of five lonely islands, the Pribilofs. Along the rocky shores of these barren islets, where they have been breeding since time immemorial, the last great herds of the prized fur seal are responding favorably to a strict policy of government supervision.

In 1786, at the time of their discovery by a Russian navigator, Gerassim Pribilof, the islands were

the home of several million seals, but short-sighted operations on the part of sealers of many different nationalities made great inroads in the herds, until, in 1911, the survivors were estimated to number not more than 124,000. The great herds of the Pribilofs were about to pass the way of other great herds of the South and North. So great was the desire for the soft, glossy pelts of the fur seals that some nations went to great expense to outfit expeditions to



FUR SEALS ON A BEACH IN THE PRIBILOFS



explore regions which seals were thought to inhabit, so that vast sums of easy money could be brought back in the form of the silky skins.

Hunting and slaughtering males and females alike, vessels sailed up and down the Pacific and into the South Atlantic, leaving a bloody wake in their paths, until, in the case of the Pribilof Islands herd, a crisis was reached as early as 1835. Restrictive measures were then put in effect by the Russians, to whom the islands then belonged, and gradually the herds responded to the more favor-

Due to favorable conditions of breeding and various killing restrictions, the Pribilof seals began to increase after 1835, and despite the fact that from 1835 until 1867, when the United States purchased the islands from Russia, over 600,000 pelts were taken, the herd was again numbered in the millions.

In 1870 the United States leased for twenty years the privilege of sealing at the Pribilofs to the Alaska Commercial Company, this company paying an annual rental fee and a tax on each skin taken. This twenty-year lease yielded the government \$6,020,152



CONCRETE NATIVE DWELLINGS IN THE PRIBILOFS

able conditions. But from 1786, when the islands were discovered, until 1835, when a halt was called, it has been estimated that approximately 2,000,000 seals had been killed at that one source alone.

Long before that time the herds occupying the Lobos Islands off the eastern coast of South America, the regions of the Cape of Good Hope, the Falklands, the Galapagos and Guadalupe Island off the coast of Mexico, had almost disappeared. It was realized, therefore, that the salvation of the seals lay along the shores of the five Pribilof Islands in the inhospitable Bering Sea.

in revenue, and 1,977,377 seals were slaughtered. When this lease ran out, in 1890, the government promptly leased the sealing privileges to the North American Commercial Company. This group, because of the vastly depleted ranks of the seals, took only 342,651 skins, paying a resultant revenue to the government of \$3,453,844.

By 1910 the seal herds were again almost wiped out, with, as before stated, fewer than 124,000 left of the millions that had been coming to the islands at the time of their purchase. The government

(Continued to page 240)

A Blessing of Civilization

By ALLEN HADEN



THE greatest thing that the West has given to the East is the bicycle. I'm not joking, it really is. Singapore is full of them, the streets swarm with them and it is only by the grace of sixteen different gods whom I do not know personally that a good many of them don't find a final resting place on my left mudguard.

Some time ago I drove to Kuala Lumpur from Singapore. We had left Malacca behind and on both sides brilliantly green rice fields fled from the road until stopped by old-maidish stands of what I like to think is jungle. As we looked the sun struck; and like a mirror directed at us, sun, water, green rice, all slapped the retina before we could close our eyes. Nonchalantly a Malay is riding a bicycle. He swings one lazy foot in front of him over the bar. He drops his mount in the ditch at the side, unties a *changkol* from the rack behind and goes to work in his own field. Thirty years ago he would have had to walk seven miles to this place and consequently didn't.

As we dawdle along we become aware that with remarkable frequency a car passes in the opposite direction just as a bicycle is proceeding also. And the three of us are abreast for an instant of suspended life. Will the rider wobble the wheel or will he keep straight?

Evening comes and in front a mountain of grass is moving on wheels. Birnam wood travelling is nothing compared to a Chinese with a load of grass. And think how much faster and more mystifying to Maebeth would have been the approach of a forest on wheels. But the wheeled grass is past. Loaded on the rack it holds together apparently by magic, piled high until it scratches the rider's neck.

Car manufacturers have for a long time appreciated the wisdom of contrast in advertising. Look through any smart magazine and there is sure to be a sleek and pomaded car, driven by a sleek and polished lady. Beside the car, likely as not, will

be standing a horse also sleek and polished, a sleek and pomaded gentleman. The car bears precious little resemblance to its two-year-old brother you drive and the horse would make Man-o-War blush a pretty green. In Malaya you have the same contrast but done in a different tempo. A couple of Chinese lassies mince along in bright flowered trousers and tight high-collared blouses, eyes anywhere but front. Bold Lochinvar, collar open, black hair well plastered, wide trousers flapping in the wind, breezes along. Screech of brakes and he almost falls off. Then at a walking pace he accompanies the lassies, so slowly that he must jerk his front wheel back and forth many times, keeping his balance marvelously, showing off. The girls have to look up to see him and he looks down, which is always an advantage with women. Their talk is so swift a syncopation that I wonder it can be understood. I can't even speak English that fast.

Then suddenly he stands up on his pedals and the bike is off like a horse gathering his haunches to break into a gallop. Easily, quite straight, swift as a homing bird, he disappears. And the girls laugh a little self-consciously because they know that he is beautiful. Tomorrow he will be pushing a pen and answer to the name of Tan or Goh or Lim, but tonight he is a lover and his wheel is his steed.

Any night you please go to the Botanical Gardens in Singapore and you will see a Malay family *makan angin*, eating air. Mamma stays at home. Papa, however, is up, pedalling slowly and heavily, wearing his house *sarong*, his good black cap on his head. Beside sits Mat, about twelve. On the handlebars, in a little basket, perhaps, is Minah, aged two. On the bar, astraddle so that any ordinary person would be cloven, sit Din and Wahab, hanging on to their father's arms, alternately peering here and there to see the world of Singapore as it stays where it is and they go careening on.

Mosquito control is fine; drains are a blessing when the tide is out; the Indian coolie is thankful there is someone to determine his minimum wage. But just as cake has always been more relished than bread, just as one can always have the necessities of life so long as one has the luxuries—so for me the bicycle has first place. The white man's burden? No, the bicycle's.

When Consuls Speak Their Minds

*From The New York Sun, January 8, 1937. Submitted by
Carl M. J. von Zielinski.*

Dr. Edward Bedloe of Philadelphia, who wrote the sub-joined letter on the stamp hunters of a previous generation, was appointed Consul at Amoy February 19, 1890, and resigned June 17, 1893. On October 4, 1897, he was appointed Consul at Canton; he resigned December 6, 1899. Dr. Bedloe died July 24, 1915.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AT AMOY,
CHINA, APRIL 17, 1893.

MY DEAR CHARLEY ADAMSON: Your pleasant but imaginative epistle of Jan. 31st ult. is at hand.

You err grievously in believing that your worthy father, my humble self, or any other representative abroad enjoys "being bored by asinine correspondence"! It is a slur upon the corps diplomatique which I resent most heartily. That we grow accustomed to being bored and to hearing from the A. C. I am willing to grant you. I will even go further and admit that I sympathize with those helpless specimens of humanity who find their sole joy in writing dreary letters to overworked and underpaid consuls.

Second: You would like to have some Chinese stamps. This statement has white hair and mold on its whiskers. Everybody wants stamps. The 5,000 people at home I know and the 65,995,000 I don't know all want stamps. Every mail brings in hundreds of applications. If I don't answer and send none, hell hath no fury like a disappointed collector. If I send the best I have, they abuse me for not forwarding better ones, and if I transmit exactly what they ask they do not take the trouble of acknowledging the courtesy.

Then again you abominable philatelists never seem to realize that China is the vastest and oldest civilization extant, that the Chinese people collect stamps with as much zeal and thoroughness as anybody else and that the square chronos you rave over are just as hard to get here, if not harder, than in any city at home.

Of course you don't; on the contrary you all believe that stamps in the East are like leaves in the forest, that every consulate is packed with them and that the American Consul sits up at nights burning the obnoxious things in order to make room for the wealth wherein he is presumed to revel.

Now were you a good business man or ought save a hopeless philatelist, you would have inclosed a lot of hopeless old Americans for me to exchange with local collectors. You didn't. You collectors never do, after you have passed the first stage of the business. That's how I determine how badly a man has the stamp-disease. When he begins, he sends a nice letter and forty or fifty canceled stamps to be swapped. After a year or so he forgets all the principles of common sense and simply yells "Stamps" at a consul, very much as the small boy howls "rats" at a nervous maid. Some day, my dear Adamson, a vindictive consul will rise up and you will lose all interest in subsequent proceedings.

I am exceedingly sorry in your case. You were, when I knew you in dear old Philadelphia, a man of high intelligence, broad culture and great promise. Law, literature and commerce looked on you with approving eyes. Yet you have relinquished all in order to become the owner of a few thousand squares of colored canceled paper, of no value artistic, scientific, historic or mercantile. Then as if to demonstrate the terrible effects of the stamp-disease upon the brain, mind and memory you ask me for old Chinese stamps.

Now I am not a collector. I hate stamps except as a means of conveying words of love from one place to another. I never touched an album and hope and pray I never shall. I have trained the seven dogs in the consulate to bite everybody who asks for stamps.

Nevertheless I know myself that there is no such thing as a Chinese stamp, nor of course as an old Chinese stamp. In this empire are issued Chinese customs stamps, Shanghai local stamps, Formosa local, Formosa local official and local agency stamps. We also use Hongkong and Macao stamps, Consular service stamps and Custom franks. These aggregate, I am informed, some seven hundred and ninety in number, not more than five of which lie around anywhere except in the fat albums of some habitual stampist.

For this reason it is impossible to comply with your request. However, as philately is often marked by aphasia, it is possible that you desire a

(Continued to page 233)



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. 14 APRIL, 1937 No. 4

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

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

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

Copyright, 1937, by the American Foreign Service Association

JOURNAL STAFF

GEORGE H. BUTLER Editor
EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD Assistant Editor
PAUL H. ALLING
HOWARD BUCKNELL, JR.
LOWELL C. PINKERTON Editorial Board
HARRY A. MCBRIDE Business Manager
C. PAUL FLETCHER Treasurer

The American Foreign Service Association

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

Honorary President

CORDELL HULL Secretary of State

Honorary Vice-Presidents

WILBUR J. CARR Assistant Secretary of State
ROBERT WALTON MOORE Assistant Secretary of State
FRANCIS B. SAYRE Assistant Secretary of State
SUMNER WELLES Assistant Secretary of State

COERT DU BOIS President
EDWIN C. WILSON Vice-President
JOHN CARTER VINCENT Secretary-Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

T. M. WILSON, Chairman
EDWARD L. REED, Vice-Chairman; J. F. SIMMONS,
LOWELL C. PINKERTON, GEORGE L. BRANDT.

Alternates

DONALD R. HEATH, JULIUS C. HOLMES

Entertainment Committee: JOHN FARR SIMMONS, Chairman,
JULIUS C. HOLMES and RALEIGH A. GIBSON

THE EDITORS' COLUMN

Starting in the June issue, an effort will be made to publish a series of articles upon subjects of general interest to the Service, written by Foreign Service Officers, Ambassadors, Ministers, or officials of the Department. The JOURNAL cannot afford to pay high rates, but the usual amounts of from five to twenty-five dollars will be paid for any articles published. If the subject lends itself to illustration, the value of contributions will be enhanced by photographs or sketches.

Manuscripts should reach the editors not later than the fifth of the month preceding the month of issue—May 5th for the June issue. The following are suggested as subjects for articles, but all contributions, regardless of subject, will receive the same consideration:

Narrative descriptions of life at your post, including especially material not given in post reports. How may leisure time be spent most interestingly? What are the diversions, sports and local customs? Many good pictures are possible with this one.

Features of special interest in the organization of the foreign services of other countries.

Notable developments in the literature and arts of the country in which you are stationed.

The distinctive architecture of a country.

The influence of modern commercial aviation on the transportation problems and economic life of a country.

The JOURNAL, in response to a number of suggestions, also has decided to inaugurate a series of discussion forums on various subjects of interest to the Service as a whole. Writers' names will not be published unless the JOURNAL is requested to do so, since it is believed that personalities should not enter into these features.

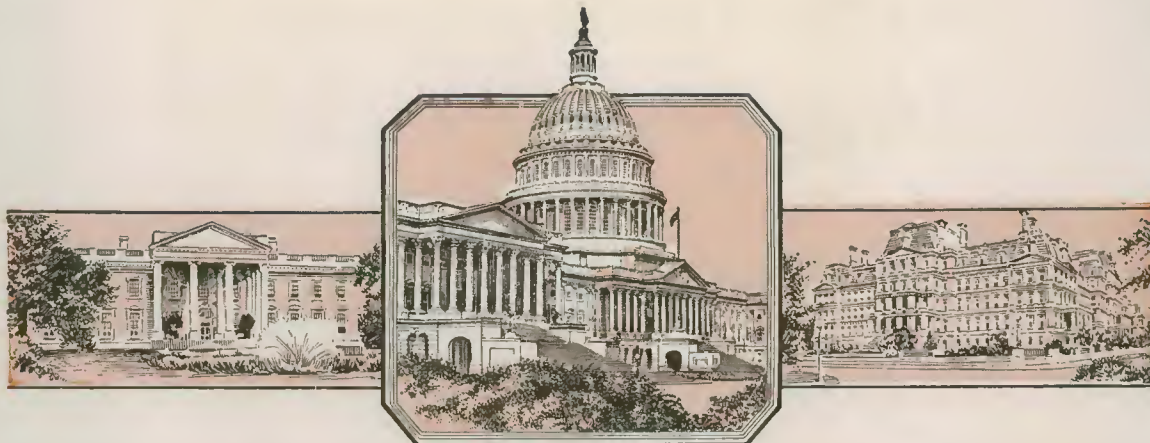
The following subjects are selected for the first series of forums:

Is the importance of a knowledge of languages increasing or decreasing as concerns the work of the Foreign Service? Should language entrance requirements be more or less strict? Should officers be given additional allowances for learning new languages?

How does the length of assignment at a post affect an officer's usefulness? Does he tend to go "stale" after three or four years, or does the experience he has gained make his services at the post more valuable? Any generalization, of course, would not apply to posts classified as unhealthful.

Does the Service, in your opinion, require further specialization on the part of officers, or

(Continued to page 232)



News from the Department

Results of the Buenos Aires Conference

Secretary of State Hull delivered an address on February 24th before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York upon the results and significance of the Inter-American Conference held at Buenos Aires last December. The full text of the address is included in the Department's Radio Bulletin No. 44 of February 24, 1937. The Secretary concluded his address as follows:

"The right of each country to manage its own affairs free from outside interference; the principle of sovereignty and of equality of States, irrespective of size and strength; sincere respect for law and the pledged word as the foundation of an international order; friendly and cooperative effort to promote enduring peace; mutually advantageous economic intercourse based upon the rule of equal treatment; and mutually broadening and uplifting cultural relationships—all these are indispensable if the governments of the world are to fulfill the sacred trust involved in the task of planning and providing for the safety and welfare of their peoples.

"I cannot believe that it is beyond the power of the statesmen of today to check and reverse the drift toward international anarchy, in the direction of which some parts of the world find themselves moving. The work of the recent conference proves, in my judgment, that no part of the world needs to reconcile itself fatalistically to the inevitability of war. Upon the same basic principles that were implemented at Buenos Aires, the entire world can—and, I hope with all my heart, *will*—build a structure of enduring peace."

Washington Birthday Address

Assistant Secretary of State R. Walton Moore delivered an address at the joint celebration of the "Sons of the Revolution," "Daughters of the American Revolution" and the "Children of the

American Revolution" in honor of the two hundred and fifth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, on February 22nd. The following interesting passage from the address is quoted:

"He quietly conferred with his neighbors and brought about at Alexandria on July 18, 1774, what was styled a general meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the County of Fairfax, at which Washington presided. For long hours the day and night before that meeting he was in consultation at Mount Vernon with his Fairfax County friend, George Mason, the Gunston Hall planter, and they decided upon the action which they believed the meeting should take. They agreed upon the Resolutions they thought should be passed. These Resolutions, to which the historians have always referred as the Fairfax Resolves, expressed the views of Washington. They were written by Mason. They were from the pen of the remarkable man who was soon to prepare the Virginia Constitution, prefaced by the Bill of Rights, the first instrument ever written containing a complete constitutional plan of government, whose thoughts run like a golden thread through the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution. The Fairfax Resolves are preserved in the Library of Congress, accompanied by a synopsis in the handwriting of Washington himself. Although they are thus cherished by our Government, and have been frequently printed, it cannot be said that they have received the attention which they deserve as one of the greatest political documents of the pre-Revolutionary period. A year or so ago when one of the ablest scholars and statesmen of this country was in my office, I happened to speak of the Fairfax Resolves. He confessed that he had never heard of them, and being furnished a copy to take away with him, he subsequently wrote me:



THE SECRETARY AND MRS. HULL WITH CAPTAIN MAHADY OF THE S.S. AMERICAN LEGION

“I have read them with amazement, not only because of the stately and impressive literary form given them by Mason, but because of the extraordinary depth and clarity with which they summarize the political philosophy of the day. I suppose the relations between the colonies and Great Britain must have been a very constant subject of discussion among the group of great Virginia youths of whom Mason was one, and no doubt many of the historical facts, and the inference possible to be drawn from them recited in these resolves, had been talked over at dinner tables and over wine and cigars, but even when one concedes that the circumstances of these resolutions were a part of the political atmosphere of the day, I think he must still be amazed that any one person could so authoritatively and compre-

hensively summarize a great subject like that. I do not know anyone now living who could so authoritatively and comprehensively summarize the political philosophy of our day. All of us have taken turns at stating fragments of it, but Mason stated the whole case, and I share your belief that, admirable as the Declaration of Independence is, it is less miraculous if one has read the Fairfax Resolves and the Virginia Bill of Rights.”

Philippine Island Office Established

In accordance with Departmental Order No. 660, issued on December 15, 1936, the Office of Philippine Affairs (PI) has been established in the Department for the purpose of carrying out, under the secretaries (and in conjunction with the Division of Far Eastern Affairs and other interested Divisions), the provisions of the Philippine Independence Act approved March 24, 1934, in so far as they relate to the Department of State.

Mr. Joseph E. Jacobs, Foreign Service Officer of Class II, has been designated Chief of the Office. The present staff of the office consists of Mr. Roy Veatch, who has been transferred from the Economic Adviser's Office and Mr. Arthur Ringwalt, Foreign Service Officer (unclassified), who has been temporarily assigned to the Department.

In addition Mr. Lloyd P. Rice and Mr. George F. Luthringer are temporarily affiliated with the office. Mr. Rice, who was formerly with the U. S. Tariff Commission, where he specialized on Philippine problems, has obtained leave of absence from Dartmouth College, where he is a member of the Department of Economics. Mr. Luthringer is Assistant Professor of Economics at Princeton University. He is the author of the “Gold Exchange Standard in the Philippines.”

Two economists from the Tariff Commission who are experts on the Philippines have been lent temporarily to the new office, Mr. Ben D. Dorfman and Mr. Frank A. Waring. Mr. Dorfman, who was on the staff of the Lytton Commission, and Mr. Waring visited the Philippine Islands in 1934-35. The results of their studies there have been embodied in a United States Tariff Commission report which has just appeared, entitled “United States-Philippine Trade, with special reference to the Philippine Independence Act and other recent legislation.”

Henry P. Day, American Vice Consul, was also on duty in the office for three weeks following its establishment, after which he returned to his post at Manila. It will be recalled that Mr. Day was sent in 1934 to open our first



consular office in Manila, which is limited to the performance of visa duties.

President Quezón of the Philippine Commonwealth, arrived in Washington on February 26, 1937, and began a series of preliminary, informal discussions with officers of the Department and of other interested agencies of the Government in order to pave the way for the joint trade and economic conference which it is planned to hold at some future date. The conference will be devoted to the formulation of recommendations, in line with the general commercial and other policies of the United States, with regard to the future trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands and with regard to various economic and related adjustments which may be called for in connection with the independence program.

Department of State Exhibits

The exposition which played an important part in the Texas Centennial Celebrations in 1936 will reopen at Dallas, Texas, on June 12, 1937, as the "Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition."

The Great Lakes Exposition, dealing with industrial, agricultural, commercial, educational and cultural progress of the eight States bordering upon the Great Lakes, held in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1936, will re-open on May 29, 1937.

The Department of State exhibits which formed an important part of the Government's presentation at Dallas and Cleveland last year, will be continued. The JOURNAL expects to publish in the May issue an illustrated article descriptive of the exhibits.

Foreign Service Retirement System

Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on March 5, 1937:

To extend the Foreign Service retirement and disability system to certain widows of Foreign Service officers or of retired Foreign Service officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 26 (e) of the Act entitled "An Act for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service of the United States, and for other purposes," approved May 24, 1924, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 22, sec. 21), is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "Provided further, That in lieu of such 5 per centum contribution, at the option of any Foreign Service officer married not less than fifteen years prior to the date of his anticipated retirement, 7½ per centum of his basic salary shall be contributed to the Foreign

Service retirement and disability fund, but such option shall be exercised not later than ten years prior to the date of such Foreign Service officer's anticipated retirement, and such 7½ per centum contribution shall continue only during the lifetime of the wife of such Foreign Service officer."

Sec. 2. Section 26 (e) of such Act of May 24, 1924, as amended, is amended by inserting before the word "Annuities" at the beginning thereof "(1)" and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(2) In the event of the death, after the date of his retirement (except retirement for disability) of any Foreign Service officer who has contributed 7½ per centum of his basic salary to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund for a period of not less than 10 years immediately preceding the date of his retirement, his widow shall receive, until her death or remarriage, the same annuity which he was receiving at the time of his death.

"(3) In the event of the death, before the date of his retirement or after his retirement for disability, of any Foreign Service officer who has contributed 7½ per centum of his basic salary to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund for a period of not less than five years immediately preceding the date of his death or retirement for disability, his widow shall receive, until her death or remarriage, the annuity which he would have received if he had been retired for disability on the date of his death or the annuity which he was receiving at the time of his death, as the case may be.

"(4) The provisions of subsection (i) of this section, as amended, shall not be applicable with respect to the contributions of any Foreign Service officer or annuitant whose widow becomes an annuitant under the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection.

"(5) The term 'widow,' as used in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection, shall mean only a widow of a Foreign Service officer or retired Foreign Service officer who married such Foreign Service officer or retired Foreign Service officer not less than fifteen years prior to the date of his anticipated retirement."

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect July 1, 1937.

News from Old Friends

THE JOURNAL presents the following items concerning retired and former Foreign Service Officers which have recently come to its attention. Information concerning the place of residence, occupation (if any), activities, pursuits, and wanderings of such officers and their families will be welcome at all times.



We understand that former Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham has bought a new Packard (Adv.) and is engaged in "seeing America." We hope to persuade Mr. Cunningham to give the JOURNAL from time to time detailed accounts of his peregrinations as we believe he is doing something 99 out of every 100 F. S. O.s would like to do but never find time for until they retire.

The many friends of Former Consul General A. E. Ingram and Mrs. Ingram will be interested to know that they are now living in southern California. Their address is Bryson Apartments, Wilshire Boulevard at Rampart and Lafayette Park, Los Angeles. The JOURNAL hopes that Mr. Ingram will continue his collaboration with the magazine which has been so helpful in the past.

Former Minister Charles C. Eberhardt has spent the winter near Santa Marta, Colombia, with old friends on a coffee plantation. We hear indirectly that don Carlos expects to return to this country sometime in April or May. We are sure that the fact that baseball begins about that time is just a coincidence. . . .

Consul General Claude I. Dawson, who has recently retired, is understood to be taking up his residence in Asheville, North Carolina. The JOURNAL hopes to persuade him to forward at an early date an account of his new life and surroundings.

Roy T. Davis, former Minister to Costa Rica and to Panama, was a recent visitor. He was accompanied by his son, Roy, Jr., who has finished his course at the University of Missouri and now plans to study in Washington with a view to taking the next Foreign Service examination.

Mrs. Gladys Hinckley Werlich is now living in Washington with her young son, Bob.

Clarence (Bussy) B. Hewes, one of America's most indefatigable globe-trotters, is off for a tour of the Mediterranean. Rumor has it that he will visit China next fall.

Word comes that Richard W. Morin, Jr., who left the Service in 1935 to enter the practice of law in Albert Lea, Minnesota, has already built up such a thriving practice that he hasn't enough time for duck shooting and winter sports. Dick ran for Congress last fall on the Democratic ticket for Minnesota's First District, but was beaten in a close race by the Republican incumbent. We hear that he plans to try again in 1938.

John S. Mosher was recently in Washington. His friends will be interested to learn that he is now associated with the Princeton University Press.

Mrs. Pattie Field O'Brien was another recent visitor. She is reported to be interested in going on with radio work. It will be recalled that she arranged a series of broadcasts for the National Broadcasting Company a year ago on the Foreign Service.

Her husband is with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Harry L. Franklin is now on duty in Washington with the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture.

H. Livingston Hartley is now residing in Washington with his family. Rumor has it that he has completed the manuscript of a volume on American foreign policy which has already been accepted by one of the leading publishers. During the past year or so he has contributed a number of articles on foreign affairs to the *Washington Post*.

The JOURNAL has received the following interesting letter from Claude A. Buss, who resigned in 1934 to enter teaching:

"It is a genuine pleasure to comply with your request to let the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL know what I have been doing since I left the Service.

"I spend about half my time reading those despatches from Madrid or Addis Ababa or Nanking which find their way into the newspapers and wishing that I were on the writing end of those fascinating stories. The other half my time I devote to the rather prosaic, but interesting, job of being an Associate Professor of International Relations at the University of Southern California.

"The program which we are developing in Los Angeles has a direct connection with the Foreign Service. We have a four-year undergraduate and a one-year graduate course which is designed primarily for the training of prospective Foreign Service Officers. The young men from the west coast have previously gone to some of the outstanding institutions in the east for a large share of their studies, but we at SC are doing our level best to offer them every facility and opportunity obtainable at Yale, Harvard or Johns Hopkins. I would not be one bit surprised to see some of our students pass the written examinations this September and thus overcome the first obstacle in their progress to your honored ranks.

"I am having no end of fun in talking to women's clubs, Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce and public forums on the Department of State and the men in the field. It has been a revelation to discover the naive conceptions of diplomats and consuls which obtain in the minds of Americans at home, and it is my pleasure to contribute to the process of popular debunking and to assure our fellow-citizens that our Service is capable, energetic and highly-trained. I repeat that it is one of the joys of my life in Southern California to spread the gospel of the Service with all the ardor of an avowed propagandist.

"I also find time to contribute a Chronology of World Affairs to the "World Affairs Interpreter" which is published quarterly on our campus. I have been chosen one of the Associate Editors of this ambitious little undertaking, and if any of your readers are interested in receiving a copy or two for your own information, I shall be glad to forward them with the compliments of the staff.

"The summer vacation is the joy of the college professor and I have made good use of the three summers which have elapsed since I left the Service. In 1934 I was a guest of the American Council of Learned Societies at a Seminar on Oriental Culture which is conducted on the campus at Berkeley; the following summer I spent in Germany and Russia seeking new ideas about their ambitions and interests in the Far East; and last summer I literally roasted at the University of Michigan while attending a session on

(Continued to page 222)



News from the Field

ADDIS ABABA

The Department issued a press release on March 5, 1937, stating that Mr. Cornelius Van H. Engert, American Minister Resident and Consul General at Addis Ababa, was departing from his post on that day on leave of absence; and that upon Mr. Engert's departure Mr. Morris Hughes, American Consul, would assume charge of American interests until the end of March, at which time the office would be closed. The release stated that the Department's action in this respect is in accordance with its usual practice of terminating consular activities in any district where American interests no longer require such services.

PARIS

The Honorable William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, delivered an address in Paris on Washington's birthday in which he said, in part:

"We Americans believe, nevertheless, that the struggle for peace may be won. The problem of uniting the American colonies into the United States once appeared insoluble, but we have today our nation. The problem of establishing genuine friendship and good will between all the nations of the Americas once appeared an idealist's dream; but we have today the spirit of the good neighbor from Alaska to Cape Horn.

"We Americans, blood children of all the divided nations of Europe, spiritual children of the great unity which is European civilization, thankful for Beethoven as we are for Shakespeare, thankful for Leonardo as we are for Molière, believe that beneath the fortresses and the guns lies the truth of the fundamental unity of European civilization."

A bronze bust to perpetuate the memory of former Ambassador Myron T. Herrick was un-

veiled on February 12, in the Place des Etats Unis by M. Raymond-Laurent, President of the Municipal Council of Paris.

STOCKHOLM

The accompanying photograph, reprinted from *Life* (issue of January 4, 1937), shows James E. Brown, Jr., Third Secretary of Legation, receiving from King Gustav V of Sweden the Nobel prize for literature which was awarded to Eugene O'Neill, American dramatist. The prizes were distributed on December 10, 1936, before a distinguished gathering. Mr. Brown accepted the prize for Mr. O'Neill due to the latter's inability to be present.



Courtesy of Wide World

JAMES E. BROWN, JR., THIRD SECRETARY OF LEGATION, RECEIVES NOBEL PRIZE FOR EUGENE O'NEILL FROM THE KING OF SWEDEN

TOKYO

On behalf of the Garden Club of America, Mrs. Joseph C. Grew, wife of the American Ambassador to Japan, presented 4,650 American trees to the Japanese nation during February. Formal

(Continued to page 222)

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

WORLD POPULATION, PAST GROWTH AND PRESENT TRENDS. By A. M. Carr-Saunders, Oxford University Press, 1936. Pp. 331.

Probably no other single factor has had so great an effect upon history as the growth and trends of the world's population. That little has been written, and less read, about it is due to the fact that anything like reliable statistics are of surprisingly recent origin and that its effects, like those of all great natural forces, are visible only over comparatively long periods of time. But as the world gradually fills and under-populated areas become more and more scarce the impacts of population pressure upon the course of history become harder and more frequent. Carr-Saunders' concise study is a valuable contribution and is fascinating reading.

In 1650, when the first rudimentary figures appear, the world's population is estimated to have been some 545 millions. By 1923 it had increased to more than 2,050 millions, a rate of increase which obviously could not have been long in operation before our period begins. For the last three hundred years the world has been undergoing an unprecedented increase in population, marked, moreover, by the disproportionate increase of the white races from 100 millions to more than 720 millions. However, not only are the white peoples outside of Europe spread dangerously thin, but there is ample evidence that the increase of the white race, in most areas, is within a very few years of its close, and the same conditions which led to the increase of European peoples are now operating in various Asiatic areas.

During the latter half of the 18th and most of the 19th century the birth rate in most areas inhabited by Europeans or people of European descent remained fairly constant, while the death rate showed a steady decline from 1750 on. The increase in population therefore was not due to any increase in fertility but to a decline in the potency of the various causes of death, or conversely, to the development of conditions tending to prolong life. These the author classifies as political, social, sanitary and medical.

The birth rate for Europeans overseas and all of Europe except the eastern part shows a drastic decline beginning about 1880 and becoming progressively more rapid. In Eastern Europe the decline began some twenty years later but the rate is not yet falling with anything like the rapidity shown

in Western Europe. The increase of the white race has already been brought almost to a stop by this spectacular decline, which the author attributes almost entirely to the spread of birth control. As proof, he cites the marked drop in the birth rate of various countries shortly after birth control was first widely advocated in each, and other convincing evidence.

Dr. Carr-Saunders explains in a simple manner the apparent paradox that although births may exceed deaths in a given country its population may not be replacing itself. It would seem at first sight that if a group of 1,000 women produced 1,000 female children they would be replacing themselves. They are not. Actuarially speaking, only 800 of these female children reach the child-bearing age and only 550 reach the end of it. This second generation can only be counted upon to produce 705 female children. In this case the gross reproduction rate would be 1 but the net reproduction rate would be only .705. When the net reproduction rate is less than unity a nation is not replacing itself.

The number of countries in which the net reproduction rate has in the last few years fallen below unity is startling. In France the rate dropped below unity before the turn of the century, in Germany and Austria in the early 1920's, in England, Wales and Sweden in the late 20's, and in Scotland, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Australia and New Zealand in the early 30's. The only European countries for which available figures indicate a rate still above unity are Norway, Bulgaria, Poland, European Russia, Italy and Portugal. No wonder the pressure on visa offices from nationals of most European nations has grown negligible, while the pressure from Italians and Eastern Europeans continues unabated. The rate in the United States (white population only) was 1.08 in 1930, the latest figure given. It may be added that within the past month an article in the *New York Times* quoted insurance statisticians as saying that preliminary figures for 1935 indicated the lowest birth rate ever recorded in this country.

Estimates of future population, based upon existing birth rates, indicate that the population of countries where the net reproduction rate falls below unity remains comparatively stable for about forty years and then, owing to the advancing medical age of the population, shows an increasingly



rapid decline. Furthermore, there is as yet no evidence that the decline in fertility in any western country has stopped. On the contrary, the decline appears to be becoming ever more rapid.

Translating these considerations into more concrete terms, Carr-Saunders anticipates no further increase of any importance in the populations of Northern or Western Europe, but rather a decline in most countries of the region by 1950, a decline which is expected to become pronounced by 1960. He sees this situation as of particular importance during the next few years for two reasons:

"First, the prospect of a substantial decline will be common knowledge to all the world, and will (whether for better or worse) affect the view taken of these countries, where it is anticipated, by other nations. Secondly, the course of population has its roots in the behavior of the previous generation. If fertility continues to fall it will be too late to prevent a rapid drop in population if action is delayed until 20 years hence."

So little attention is paid to population problems that much of our thought concerning them is distinctly antiquated. The low birth rate in France is proverbial, but its decline for a number of years has been the smallest of any European country. The net reproduction rate was already below unity in 1900, but in 1933 it was still .82 and in that year was higher than the rate in England, Sweden, Germany or Austria. We think of the Germans as a virile, expanding, ascendent people. Yet the net reproduction rate in Germany has fallen from 1.512 in 1900 to .70 in 1933, a fall of more than 50 per cent. In the latter year the German net reproduction rate was the lowest in any European country except Austria.

In Southern and Eastern Europe different situations prevail. The Italian rate, though falling with a speed calculated to bring it below unity within 20 years, is still sufficient to give expectation that the population will increase by 5 million in the next 25 years. In Eastern Europe the rate is still high. The population of Poland is expected to increase during the next 25 years from 35 to 45 millions. In this connection, political observers in Warsaw have been writing of late of the rapidly rising population wall which Poland is building between Germany and Russia. The rate in Russia is still very high, 1.7, and although there is evidence that it is falling, the population is expected to double its present figure before stabilization is reached.

It is obvious that in any other country, under any given set of conditions, there must be an opti-

imum density of population—that which produces the maximum economic welfare, or, in general, the maximum real income per capita. The factors which govern the optimum are grouped by Carr-Saunders under three heads: (a) the natural resources of the area, (b) the constitutional, natural endowment, and acquired skill, knowledge and habits of the inhabitants, and (c) the opportunities, internal and external, for economic activity. All of these factors are subject to wide change, much of which may be due to forces beyond the control of the state concerned.

In industrialized nations all three groups are subject to such violent change that it is impossible even to guess at the optimum population. Unemployment, which fluctuates violently with no relation to the population curve and is higher in some thinly populated nations than in others with a much greater density, is no indication of over-population. There is no evidence that any of the densely populated industrial nations of Western Europe are over-populated. In predominantly agricultural nations, however, there are certain rough tests of over-population. Thus in a country with very small farms, where the amount of labor applied to an acre is large and the standard of living is low, there is a strong suspicion of over-population. For example, Germany and Italy have approximately the same density of population and approximately the same arable area, yet only a quarter of the population of Germany is engaged in agriculture as against nearly a half in Italy. Clearly more labor is applied to a given amount of land in Italy; due no doubt to the fact that the power and raw materials required for industrial development, and employment, are much scarcer in Italy than in Germany. There is no evidence that Germany is over-populated. There is considerable evidence that Italy is. The same criteria indicate that Poland and the other Eastern European countries, except Russia, are also over-populated. And it is precisely in these regions that a considerable increase in population is to be expected.

In contrast with Europe, with its density of 184 persons to the square mile, the United States has a density of only 41 per square mile, and Canada, Australia and New Zealand only 7.7, 3.8 and 18.1, respectively, per habitable square mile. These countries, due to a combination of natural increase and immigration, have during the last fifty years increased in population at an average rate of 2 per cent per annum. This is regarded as a normal rate of growth for new and only partially developed countries. Carr-Saunders holds that if this

(Continued to page 244)



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 22, 1937:

Erle R. Dickover of Santa Barbara, Calif., First Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, nominated as a Consul General.

Francis H. Styles of Falls Church, Virginia, American Consul at Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada, assigned to Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, as American Consul.

Warren M. Chase of Gary, Ind., American Consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands, assigned to Hamburg, Germany, as American Consul. Mr. Chase's assignment to Piedras Negras, Mexico, has been cancelled.

Claude H. Hall, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., American Consul at Cairo, Egypt, assigned to Trinidad, British West Indies, as American Consul.

Walter F. Boyle, of Atlanta, Ga., American Consul at Guatemala, nominated as a Consul General.

Kenneth C. Krentz of Waterloo, Iowa, American Consul at Kobe, Japan, assigned to Osaka, Japan, as American Vice Consul.

Jay Walker of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Tripoli, Libya, assigned to Cairo, Egypt, as American Consul.

NON-CAREER

Wallace E. Moessner of Oklahoma, American Vice Consul at Trinidad, British West Indies, assigned to Curacao, Netherland West Indies, as American Vice Consul.

Stephen C. Worster of Maine, American Vice Consul at Bogota, Colombia, assigned to Mexico City, Mexico, as American Vice Consul.

Winfield H. Minor of Danville, Ky., American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, assigned to Cartagena, Colombia, as American Vice Consul.

Merlin E. Smith of Ohio, American Vice Consul at Curacao, Netherland West Indies, assigned to Trinidad, British West Indies as American Vice Consul.

Frithjof C. Sigmund of Portland, Oregon, American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, assigned

to Goteborg, Sweden, as American Vice Consul.

Arnlioth G. Helthberg of Oakland, Calif., Clerk in the American Consulate at Bergen, Norway, commissioned as American Vice Consul at that post.

John T. Garvin of Ohio, American Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, assigned as American Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile.

Samuel A. McIlhenny, Jr., of San Antonio, Tex., American Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile, assigned to Valparaiso, Chile, as American Vice Consul.

Jack D. Neal of Houston, Tex., American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, assigned to Tampico, Mexico, as American Vice Consul.

William W. Walker of Asheville, N. C., Clerk in the American Consulate at Surabaya, Java, commissioned as American Vice Consul at that post.

Warren C. Stewart of Baltimore, Md., American Vice Consul at Vigo, Spain, assigned to Malaga, Spain, as American Vice Consul.

Reinhard W. Lamprecht of Chicago, Ill., Clerk in the American Consulate at Havre, France, commissioned as American Vice Consul at that post.

Francis Withey of Michigan, Clerk in the American Consulate at Florence, Italy, commissioned as American Vice Consul at that post.

Harold Granata of New York City, Clerk in the American Consulate General at Naples, Italy, commissioned as American Vice Consul at that post.

The following changes in Foreign Service officers on duty in the Department have occurred since February 1, 1937:

ARRIVALS

Joseph W. Ballantine, recently Consul General at Mukden, has been assigned to the Division of Far Eastern Affairs and has reported to the Department.

J. Rives Childs, Second Secretary at Cairo, is on temporary detail in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.





Security (steel) lift vans are economical because:

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

Security Storage Company of Washington

1140 FIFTEENTH STREET

A Safe Depository for 47 Years

Telegrams "Storage"

European Office:

31 Place du Marché St. Honoré, Paris

Telegrams "Medium"

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

INSURANCE

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

Banking Service for Foreign Service Officers

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

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

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

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY

15TH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAPITAL \$3,400,000

SURPLUS \$3,400,000

*Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*



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

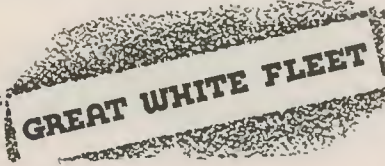
19 DAYS \$190 . . . to JAMAICA, B. W. I., PANAMA CANAL and 3 ports in COLOMBIA, SOUTH AMERICA. 2 visits at Kingston; a day and night in the Canal Zone, opportunity to see Canal and Panama City; historic Cartagena; Puerto Colombia (time to visit Barranquilla); Santa Marta. Every Saturday.

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

Sailings from New York. No passports necessary. Superior accommodations only slightly higher.

Also weekly Guest Cruises from New Orleans.

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



The
Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Company

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

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

SPECIAL SERVICE TO MEET PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS

• Prices Most Reasonable •

ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW PLAN OF INSURANCE BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Effective March 1, 1937, the American Foreign Service Protective Association announces an important liberalization and change in its insurance plan. The changes are as follows:

1. Increase in the amount of insurance for career officers below Class VI to \$5,000; for non-career officers to \$3,000.
2. Reduction in rate for all officers under 41 years of age from \$15.00 to \$10.00 per thousand per annum.

There will be no increase in the rate for officers 41 years of age and over and no change in amounts of insurance previously established for officers of Class VI and upward.

The new plan and contribution is available to all eligible Foreign Service Officers including non-career officers who are not at present members of the Association.

Full details of the new plan are contained in circulars which are now being mailed to members and non-members of the Association.

INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY

(Continued from page 193)

tiful raspberry red, gilded and shining, like the official documents of my compatriots, but that it has known sunstroke on Dartmoor and drowning in Donegal, that it has weathered hail and snow in the Alps.

"The Swiss Alps?" interrupts the Swiss guard.

"The Dolomites?" asks the Italian guard.

"The Bavarian Alps?" suggests the German guard.

"You mean the Tyrol!" says the Austrian guard.

I nod my head. I need say no more. The Swiss goes into reminiscences about his own climbing gashaus, and says he will join us there later, to talk about climbing the Gross Glockner!

We are in complete agreement; in fact, they are surprised the passport is not pulp. So am I . . .

The passport lies on my desk, a spot of color against the black and white of neatly typed essays for English 15. I pick it up, page through it, and reminisce: that British Consular Service stamp was placed there by an old student of mine, who held up a long line of passengers at Southampton,



while we talked—and talked—and talked; the purple *Zollant Zill* was stamped there by a kind soul in Bavaria, who left his breakfast table to “cheek us in” to Germany, and who stayed to tell us what all our Alpine flowers were; that faded blue *Doorlaatpost* was stamped there by a Dutch official, after he had carried me out of the plane that had survived a flight from London to Amsterdam in a raging gale; that blurred brown stamp brings to mind an evening of good companions, good music, good talk—in a sawmill high in the Tyrol, where eight of us were snowed in for three days; that torn page marks the spot where Hans and Fritz, yellow-haired and blue-eyed, tried to spear the passport with their sticks as it swirled along in a mountain stream. . . .

I am fond of that passport. I shall keep it always. The endpapers have come loose from the cover; as I paste them together, I see, on the top of the page, that which I had completely forgotten—“*Present this passport with your application for a new passport.*”

Present this passport—how can I? Every page is filled with memories of adventure in strange lands. It has taken me to far countries; it has brought me home again. It has been a part of all my wanderings. Yet I am afraid it will have to be sacrificed on the altar of wanderlust.

You see, I need a new passport.

MARRIAGES

Engdahl-Lockhart. Mr. F. Russell Engdahl and Miss Elizabeth Cary Lockhart were married on January 4, 1937, at Shanghai.

Dwyer-O'Hale. Mr. Henry T. Dwyer and Miss Kathleen P. O'Hale were married on December 30, 1936, at Brooklyn, New York.

Lord-MacEachran. Mr. W. Frederick Lord and Miss Dorothy MacEachran, daughter of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, were married on February 19, 1937, at Albany, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Lord will live in Cleveland, Ohio.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Helen Louise, was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gray, at Houston, Texas, on February 18, 1937.

A son, Christopher, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Allen, at Chefoo, on January 16, 1937.

A son, William Crusor, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William C. George, at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on January 30, 1937.

A daughter, Lilla Cabot, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil B. Lyon, at Peiping, on January 18, 1937.

True American Comfort
on the High Seas

S. S. WASHINGTON

S. S. MANHATTAN

Largest, Fastest American Ships
in Transatlantic Service



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

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

A Sailing Every Wednesday at Noon

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

United States Lines

Offices in all Principal Cities



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 215)

ceremonies in which Mrs. Grew and the Mayor of Tokyo participated, were held on February 25th.

MOSCOW

American Ambassador Joseph E. Davies is making tours in Russia through the industrial sections of the country in order to study Soviet industry at first hand. He has visited tractor and locomotive factories, hydro-electric stations, and the Donetz coal basin.

NEWS FROM DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 214)

International Law which was sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation. I have hopes of travelling during the approaching vacation and if those hopes are realized I shall certainly be happy to drop in at your offices and say 'hello' some time when your desks are not piled too high with unfinished business.

"Research activities demand most of my so-called 'leisure' hours. I try to keep up with current events (with particular regard to the Orient) and it keeps me stepping to remain at least a yard or two in front of the classes I have. I spend a good many days at my desk in the library and it just may be that some day I shall burst forth with a publication about some phase of International Politics or



Courtesy of the Honorable Bert Fish

FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL OF LEGATION AND CONSULATE IN CAIRO

(Taken at the Legation on Christmas Day, 1936)

Seated: Right to left: G. V. Allen, Third Secretary; James T. Scott, Commercial Attaché; Mrs. Childs; Hon. Bert Fish, American Minister; Mrs. Allen; Rives Childs, Second Secretary; Arthur L. Richards, Vice Consul. Standing: Mohamed, Kawass; Mahgoub, Messenger; Naguib, Interpreter; Miss Louise Whitney, Clerk; Mrs. Helen Winckel, Clerk; Miss Helen Hayes, Clerk; I. Cushman Gray, Clerk; Shehata, Interpreter; Aly, Kawass (who has been with the Legation for more than 40 years).

CIUDAD JUAREZ

Governor James V. Allred, of Texas, paid an official visit to Ciudad Juárez on December 31, 1936. He and his party were met at the international bridge by George P. Shaw, American Consul, who accompanied the party on its official calls on the Commanding Officer of the local garrison and later on the Acting Mayor. Friendly relations between Mexico and the United States were stressed during these calls. The Governor and his party then called at the American Consulate, where the members of the staff were presented to him. (See picture, page 224)

Diplomacy. The only trouble is that the more I study, the less I seem to know, and if this paradox continues to increase in intensity, I am afraid that my projects will die unborn.

"Before I close, I am happy to pay a heartfelt tribute to many of my former associates for the valuable lessons which they taught me. The memory of happy associations with them is a constant source of pleasure and I look forward to the time when my academic endeavors will take me back over the paths which were opened in the China Service.

"Greetings again, everybody, and I would enjoy a line or two, if the spirit ever prompts you to write."

See page 210 for suggested subjects for contributions to the JOURNAL.

*Be carefree, happy
and safe!*



HOLIDAYS are happy days — enjoy them without worry. Be off to the seashore . . . be off to the mountains . . . go where fun and relaxation await you — but go in safety and confidence.

Enjoy the benefits of a change of scenery and a change of air — and enjoy them without worry . . . Go — by all means — but go on tyres of proved safety — tyres that are thick and strong — tyres that are recognized the world over as safe and long wearing.

If you want to be confident and carefree — ride on dependable Goodyear tyres.

GOOD YEAR



GOVERNOR ALLRED (CENTER, FRONT ROW, HOLDING HAT), GEORGE P. SHAW, AMERICAN CONSUL, AT THE GOVERNOR'S RIGHT, AND MEXICAN AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS PHOTOGRAPHED WITH THE CONSULATE STAFF AT CIUDAD JUAREZ

TRADE AGREEMENTS

(Continued from page 195)

with Secretary Hull on the necessity of reopening the channels of international trade as a means of preserving peace.

In the new agreement between Canada and Great Britain, now effective, the number of items on which Canada will maintain preferential margins for Great Britain has been cut from 215 in the 1932 agreement to 91 in the present agreement. This means, according to an Ottawa despatch, that Canada now has about 125 additional items to use in bargaining with the United States.

Great Britain "welcomes" the collaboration of the United States in reducing tariff barriers. Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin said recently in the House of Commons. The possibility of negotiating an agreement between the two countries, meanwhile, continues to receive study.

The first international conference on trade barriers and economic cooperation held since the World Economic Conference of 1933 was convoked recently at The Hague. The conference was re-

stricted to members of the Oslo Convention—the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, and Norway. Experts are exploring the possibility of increasing trade through a simultaneous reduction of trade barriers by members of the Convention.

IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

Alphonse Gaulin, Consul General, retired, who died at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, on March 6, 1937.

Benjamin Thaw, Foreign Service officer, retired, who died at the Medical Center, New York, on March 5, 1937.

Jacob Allen Metzger, Assistant to the Legal Adviser, Department of State, who died at Washington on February 28, 1937.

Charles W. Fairbanks, clerk in the Foreign Service, who died at Athens, Greece, on January 5, 1937.



DEPARTMENT KEEPS FAITH

December 26, 1924.

(Continued from page 194)

My dear Mr. President:

appeal to you, as one obviously expert in the facilitation of public business, for suggestions in regard to another matter. You will recall that in the Annual Message to Congress, I ventured the suggestion that the French Spoliation Claims might properly receive the attention of the Congress. These claims have been awaiting final settlement for now considerably more than a century, and the recent acceleration of performance which your Department has so impressively achieved, leads me to the hope that you may be able to suggest some procedure by which, within say the next two or three centuries, it might be possible to secure a final adjustment of them.

I am greatly pleased to receive your note of the twenty-third and to have your strong commendation of the work of the Department of State in clearing up its arrears and in being able after a lapse of only ninety-six years to effect the return of the maps to which I referred in my previous letter. I beg leave to point out that this extraordinary efficiency is doubtless largely due to the fact that the Department was unhampered by solicitations, interference or budgetary requirements.

Awaiting with the utmost interest any constructive proposals which you may wish to advance, I am,

In the case of the French Spoliation Claims, in which the Department of State is deeply interested, it is compelled to await the cooperation of Congress, and I fear that it may be necessary to allow, as you suggest, two or three centuries for their final adjustment. Possibly they could be taken up after the Isle of Pines Treaty has been approved.

Most sincerely yours,

Faithfully yours,

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.



FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS:

The Editor invites you to submit to THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE narratives and photographs that portray your travel adventures. Millions of readers throughout the world watch the mails each month for their copy of The Magazine. Your experiences as a Foreign Service Officer may contribute in substantial measure to the increase of their geographic knowledge.

Manuscripts should be written as personal narratives, describing your observations in the lands you know, and preferably accompanied with human-interest photographs. Liberal payment is made for all material accepted for publication.

Before preparing manuscripts, it is advisable that you submit a brief outline of your proposed article. Write for our booklet on types of stories and pictures desired.

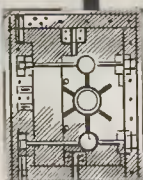
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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

Left: A photograph by Willard Price, showing a group of Egyptian boys enjoying an alfresco geography lesson.



SAFFETY



IN ALL BRANCHES OF OUR COMPLETE SERVICE

- Private Rooms for Furniture
- Cold Storage for Furs
- Rug Cleaning and Storage
- Vault for Silverware
- Home Inspection and Insurance Service
- Fumigation Chambers
- Piano and Art Section
- Local and Long Distance Moving
- Packing and Shipping
- Lift Vans for Foreign Removals
- Shopping Service for Foreign Service Officers under the personal direction of Marian Trumbull

OFFICERS

E. K. MORRIS
President
HAROLD N. MARSH
Vice-Pres. and Counsel
JAMES M. JOHNSTON
Vice-Pres. and Treasurer
H. RANDOLPH BARBEE
Secretary

HENDERSON S. DUNN
Cashier
S. WEBSTER ADAMS
Superintendent
A. RUSSELL BARBEE
Asst. Treasurer
MARIAN TRUMBULL
Asst. Secretary



FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

1707 FLORIDA AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

SAN FRANCISCO BRIDGE

(Continued from page 197)

markable record was attributed to the bridge's six traffic lanes, the segregation of truck and auto traffic on different decks, its unsurpassed night-lighting system and the efficient handling of an unprecedented traffic situation by the California Highway Patrol. The six-lane upper deck is for fast traffic, the lower deck of three lanes is for trucks and two interurban track lines. It is lighted by sodium vapor lamps.

The bridge will have an automobile capacity of 16,000 vehicles an hour without congestion. More than 30,000,000 passenger cars and trucks can pass over it in a year without straining its capacity to handle traffic. It will save the interurban train passengers at least fifteen minutes a trip and automobile passengers a half hour or more. However, the electric railway system and the terminal have yet to be finished. This work will be ready by March, 1938, it is estimated.

Time saving is not the only advantage the commuter will eventually reap from the bridge, however. It will save commuters and motorists hundreds of thousands of dollars in lower fares and tolls. Also, according to estimates, the bridge should pay for itself in about twenty years. After that it will be a free bridge.

The flat rate toll has been fixed at 65 cents per car and five passengers. Passengers in excess will be charged at the rate of five cents each. For commuters there is a rate of \$22.50 for fifty one-way trips in any calendar month. This applies only to passenger cars with not more than five passengers.

Every bridge ticket will admit the car to a large parking area under the bridge structure in San Francisco up to the limit of the area capacity of 2,000 cars daily.

The bridge even has its own highway patrol of forty men who are patrolling it twenty-four hours a day. They will not allow the motorist to loiter along, for in order properly to move the vast number of cars over the structure it is necessary to keep traffic flowing as nearly as possible at a uniform speed. That is another record—for here the motorist gets a ticket, not for speeding, but for loafing!

COVER PICTURE

Easter celebrations in the valley of the Olto, Rumania. The merry-go-rounds are run by manpower. Picture contributed by Mrs. Harold D. Clum.



DESERT CARAVAN DOGS

By B. R. ANGUS

THE outbound caravan with which we are traveling from northern China through Mongolia to Central Asia is about to resume its march. The camels have been loaded and stand in files of *lien*, eighteen to the *lien* from front to rear—five, ten, fifteen or more *lien* ranged alongside one another. The final bowls of strong-boiled tea have been drained, the tent struck and stowed.

The pot head, the first cook, who always marches at the head of the line, leading the first file of camels, raises his voice in a loud high signal, a sort of yodel in two notes, sounding like li-ee. "Lai," he shrills, "lai-la-i-la-i-i-i." He is calling the caravan dogs. Those not already at hand cock their heads and either come trotting at once, or prepare to bring their business to a finish and follow promptly. They have no wish to be left far behind. Getting lost from their caravan means death in the barrens unless they encounter some other caravan and by good luck are able to fight themselves into a place with it against its own pack. They would have to be "some dog" to win a victory against such odds. Soon therefore all the dogs will be padding along beside the camels, or out ahead even of the caravan-master.

The last *la-i-i* sounded, the caravan-master jogs off on his stumpy, shaggy, little pony; after him, holding a cord fast to a peg through the nose of the head camel, the chief cook leads off his string, each nose tied to the camel ahead of it; the next *lien* trails the head-of-the-pot; the other files fall in; the cylinder-shape bells, some as much as two feet long, which swing from the necks of the file-closers, begin to ting-klung, tank-klank; and the caravan has started on the next stage of its long journey—400, 800, 1,600, possibly 2,000 miles. It may stop and camp again after twenty or thirty *li* (thus splitting the advance into a daylight and a night-time stage), or it may "pull big-and-big" and cover 90 or 120 *li*—thirty or forty miles—in one hard stage; and like all of the caravan men except two, the dogs will slog the entire distance on foot.

No such caravan would travel without dogs nor move on from a camp without signaling those which may have left the camp on personal affairs. They are almost as necessary to the safety and business of the caravan as are the camels and the camel-pullers, for at night they are the sole watchers and guards at the rear of the tent, where usually the kneeling camels are parked and the bales of wares and merchandise lie piled. On ridiculously little stools two lookouts sit by a fire before the tent;

(Continued to page 230)



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

members of the Diplomatic Service to make this great hotel their New York headquarters . . . Single rooms from \$6.

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

Henry A. Rost, President and Managing Director

The PLAZA *New York*

Facing Central Park • FIFTH AVENUE AT 59th STREET




A REAL

Welcome

AWAITS YOU

At the Savoy-Plaza you find a charm; decidedly homelike . . . expressed in gracious service, in spaciouly luxurious rooms, in superb cuisine, and in delightful entertainment . . . Single rooms from \$6.

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

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

SAVOY
PLAZA

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



GREENBELT

(Continued from page 192)

upon which they are located to be held in one ownership, preferably a local public agency to which the Federal Government will transfer title, and which agency will rent or lease the dwellings but will not sell them; a municipal government to be set up, in character with such governments now existing or possible in that region; coordination to be established, in relation to the local and State governments, so that there may be provided those public services of educational and other character which the community will require; and, finally, to accomplish these purposes in such a way that the community may be a taxpaying participant in the region, that extravagant outlays from the individual family income will not be a necessity, and that the rents will be suitable to families of modest income.

"To develop a land-use plan for the entire tract; to devise a system of rural economy coordinated with the land-use plan for the rural portions of the tract surrounding the suburban community; and to integrate both the physical plans and the economics of the rural area and the suburban community."

To see how this program is being carried out, let us examine the community now rapidly nearing completion at Greenbelt, Md. The site was chosen because Greenbelt is within half an hour's commuting distance of Washington, D. C., where housing conditions are perhaps worse than in any city in the country. Rentals are 30 per cent higher than in the average city in the country. The influx of New Dealers starting in 1933 did not help conditions.

Ground for Greenbelt was broken October, 1935. Since then an average of 5,000 workers have been at work converting the raw land into a community with streets, stores, sewers, utility lines, houses, a school and a lake. Since practically all of the men employed on the project have been taken from relief rolls, this is one of the largest work-relief projects in the entire country.

The actual town site is ideal, being on one of the highest ridges surrounding the Capital. One of the outstanding features of the town and the one from which it derives its name is the belt of 2,633 acres of farm and forest protecting it from blight and encroachment. The residents of the town will be able to control their environment—something which has hitherto been impossible. Fifty small farms are being laid out on the part of this greenbelt which is best for truck gardening. They will be tilled by workers from

the nearby National Agricultural Research Center and by independent farmers whose produce will be sold to the residents of the town. One of the main purposes of the program, as outlined in the official statement quoted above, is to find a better integration of rural and urban life.

The town itself is laid out on an area of 967 acres which will be used for buildings and recreation facilities. The residential part is divided into super-blocks each containing about 120 houses. This arrangement cuts the mileage for roads to within a fraction of what is necessary under the usual gridiron pattern. In Greenbelt no house fronts on the street. Back yards face back yards, making small service courts. Front yards face each other, making large, grass-covered, interior play areas which will tend to keep children off the streets. As further safety devices, there are no streets with through traffic, no sidewalks along the streets and underpasses have been built where walks cross main roads.

The houses themselves are built to withstand long years of service. The planning group, among the best brains available in this field in America, decided that sturdy construction should be used throughout to slice the costs of repair and replacement to a minimum. For instance, all flashing and piping in the buildings are of copper and the finest of modern insulating materials were used. The tricks of cheap construction resorted to by speculative builders interested only in immediate profits were tabooed.

Savings were effected by arranging the houses in groups of four and six. Monotony was avoided by taking advantage of the contours of the land and prevailing winds by placing the rows in varying relation to one another. Also several different house-types were used—brick veneer, cinder-block, flat and pitched roofs. They are either one story or two stories in height. Variety is also achieved by the use of color. Landscaping was done by building around the original trees and transplanting shrubs and other trees from the lake bottom.

Greenbelt will be a complete community. A school is being erected which will care for the children in the daytime and be converted into a community center at night. Land for churches will be available. The residents will have their own motion picture theatre and ten stores, all within easy walking distance of their homes. The lake and athletic fields will mean free recreation—always a large item in the budget of those with slim pocketbooks. The lake is stocked with 20,000 fish and will have a beach and facilities for bathing and boating. It will fast become the mecca



for Washingtonians who will be charged a small fee. Within a few years it will have paid for itself.

Great care will be exercised in picking the tenants for this demonstration community. There is already a waiting list of several thousand families although no public announcement has been made that applications will be received. Residents will be chosen from those having a steady income of from \$1,200-\$2,000 a year. Rents will vary with the size of the houses, but will not exceed 25 per cent of the tenant's income. Final rent schedules await the completion of the town.

After the families move in and Greenbelt is a going community it will be turned over by the Federal Government to a semi-public body which will collect the rents and run the town. In similar developments it has been found necessary to rent rather than sell the land and houses because if the latter is done speculation is bound to creep in and defeat the original purpose. Local and state taxes will be paid and the town will be governed along the town meeting pattern of the New England village.

Greenbelt will then take its place as a normal community and one of the show places of the nation. The test, however, will not be how many millions of people visit it and express a desire to live there. Already 200,000 have done this. But the true test will be whether those families, for whom the Resettlement Administration has been trying to construct the implements for a fuller living, place their stamp of approval on the results. If this happens, then perhaps President Roosevelt's hope will some day come true. After paying a visit to the town in November, 1936, he said:

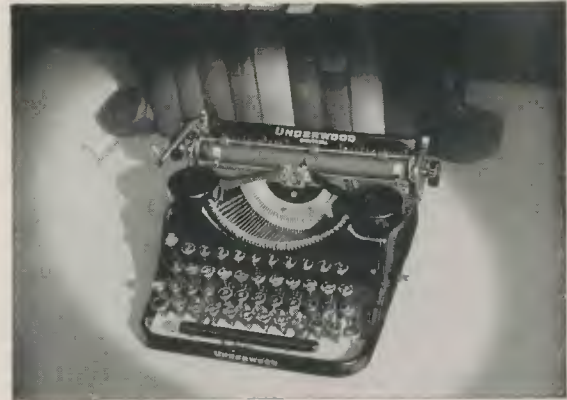
"I have seen the blueprints of this project and have been greatly interested, but the actual sight itself exceeds anything I dreamed of. It is an experiment that ought to be copied by every community in the United States."

THE MEANING OF THE GREENBELT TOWNS

BY REXFORD G. TUGWELL
Reprinted by permission from "The New Republic."

The Greenbelt towns have been widely condemned for their cost. . . . In the first place no one in his senses would attempt to demonstrate the achieving of low costs on any job which uses relief labor. . . . No one can deny that costs, as things are, are high. But these are relief jobs, and only secondarily do they provide useful products. . . . By the test of the

UNDERWOOD UNIVERSAL PORTABLE



For All Who Write

YOU need the Portable that is equipped to do a real typing job . . . that is easy to use, hardy enough to stand up under the toughest of service conditions . . . you need the new Underwood Universal Portable.

From Champion Keyboard (exclusively Underwood and developed by World's Champion Speed Typists) down to its improved vacuum non-skid feet, the Underwood Universal Portable is new. It offers a new quiet carriage return . . . a new and longer line space lever . . . a new and improved carrying case . . . and many other new features. It's a worthy little brother of the famous big Underwood of the business world. Made to perform up to Underwood's typing standards by the largest manufacturer of typewriters in the world.

See the new Universal at your nearest Underwood Dealer's or Underwood Elliott Fisher Branch office.

Typewriter Division

**UNDERWOOD
ELLIOTT FISHER COMPANY**

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

Homer Bldg., 13th & F Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Sales and Service Everywhere



ordinary municipality Greenbelt houses will not only be cheap in spite of the high cost of relief labor but far better and cheaper services will be provided than could be had in any unplanned city. . . . There will never be any really low-cost housing in this country until there is a housing industry—public or private. Nothing is now done as it would be done in permanent large-scale operations. Bathrooms ought to be prefabricated, walls ought to come in sections, etc., etc. And only the old-fashioned materials are readily available. Greenbelt and its sister towns offer almost nothing novel in construction. Innovations would have required the building of a dozen factories for prefabrication and an outlook for permanency which no relief job has. There were being built 3,000 houses. If there were being built 300,000 per year for twenty years real wonders could be worked. But a limit of 3,000 means conformity to going processes. Nothing else is possible. Yet by good organization on the job, and by the elimination of speculative and other profits, costs have been reasonable compared with private work, and Greenbelt houses are sound. Their probable life is perhaps triple that of the ordinary suburban house; and the maintenance costs will be only a fraction of the costs of the usual jerry-built job. . . . There has been some misgiving about building sixty-year houses (which I shared at first), for we are probably at the beginning of great changes not only in home construction but in ways of living in general. But analysis of these likely changes, in so far as they can now be foreseen, seems to leave Greenbelt still a good place to live. Light, air and space are cared for; the community plan protects children's interests by its free courts and unimpeded foot-traffic ways to stores, schools and playgrounds; gardens are accessible; overcrowding is made impossible; common utilities are provided. The materials used may be outmoded; but insulation is good, windows work, heating is automatic, real artists have blended the architecture, the colors and the furniture. The size of units is flexible; trends toward outside eating and recreation have been thought of. Mobility is ensured by rental instead of sale. On the whole, Greenbelt seems more likely to gain than lose value as time passes. . . . Greenbelt refers to land, to the fixing of plan, to the functional uses of area, to the better living to be had by protection from crowding within and encroachment from without. The demonstration is a real one of this sort. It invites comparison not only with other suburban projects but with the whole theory of slum clearance. By taking a large area of cheap land and making the whole development, instead of taking high-priced land nearer the city where utilities were already available, the advantage of hooking-up to existing facilities was lost; but these facilities really cost less because of exact planning. . . . The conception of suburban resettlement came less from the garden city of England than from some studies of our own population movements which showed steady growth in the periphery of cities. This contrasted with less growth or with actual losses both in rural areas and in metropolitan centers. In other words, it accepted a trend instead of trying to reverse it. These peripheral areas offer the best chance we have ever had in this country for affecting our living and working environment favorably. Slum clearance has to fight a good many entrenched interests; its land costs are too high ever to protect the rights of children or ever to provide recreation for adults. Cities will not develop such projects as these; they will probably oppose them. But Resettlement has shown how the federal government can do it. There ought to be three thousand such projects rather than three. They cost the government nothing in the long run, for their liquidation is certain.

DESERT CARAVAN DOGS

(Continued from page 227)

but really it is the dogs' noses, ears, and eyes that must discover the approach of any thieves, raiders, or bandits and give the alarm. Bad luck to the stranger, even if peaceable, who comes without a club in hand. For day or night they will attack him savagely until called off. That is their business, to "guard where they eat," and they attack first and investigate afterward.

The caravan dogs have no recorded pedigrees, but they are fierce, large (sometimes almost huge), powerful, and hardened to endure heat and cold and all the other hardships of their strenuous life. Many of them are of old, proved strains. Chinese caravan men think that especially good dogs come from villages in the mountain districts northerly from Peking, outside the Great Wall and near the borders of Inner Mongolia, especially about Kalgan. Bandits are part of the established order of things there, and big, fearless, go-get-'em dogs are about the best protection that the non-bandit percentage of the population have.

They are valued and cared for accordingly, in sharp contrast with the thousands of masterless, half-starved, slinking dogs of the cities and the similar, virtually wild, dogs of the countryside. It is said that few top-notch dogs are ever bought or sold; so it would seem that the "Kalgan dogs" of the caravans must either have been borrowed without consultation with their owners or be descended from progenitors likewise acquired by "ways that are dark." It is something of a boast with caravan men that they have a dog stolen from the Kalgan district.

But the finest dogs of all are of the Ta Sheng Kuei strain, descendants of a famous line of messenger and caravan dogs formerly bred by a great trading company, famous commercially for two hundred years. This company maintained a noted dog-express long before the pony-express across our Western Plains was thought of. Some of these dogs doubtless deserved distinguished-service medals. They did have the distinction, probably unique, of being given an account all to themselves in the books of the company, and of being credited with ten per cent of the profits of every piece of business in which they had a part.

Rough and hardboiled as the caravan men are, they have a good deal of pride in and affection for their big, ferocious attendants—much more than for their camels. But then camels are among the most stupid and unlovable of creatures, whereas

(Continued to page 238)



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

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

GENERAL MOTORS EXPORT COMPANY

1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY





Cut Travel Costs
Go BALTIMORE MAIL
to **EUROPE**



Rates are amazingly low on this American One Class line, yet you enjoy every ocean travel comfort. Staterooms all outside, 60 per cent have private baths. Fine food, varied menus. Spotless cleanliness. Movies, deck sports, outdoor swimming pool. And sailing from or debarking at Baltimore, you are only an hour from Washington. Special consideration given Foreign Service officials.

\$100 One Way **\$190** Round Trip

Weekly Sailings To and From Europe

BALTIMORE	NORFOLK	LONDON
HAVRE	HAMBURG	BREMEN
	SOUTHAMPTON	

BALTIMORE MAIL LINE

313 N. Charles St., Balto. 743 14th St., N. W., Wash.
 Associated with—United States to Europe; Panama Pacific Line to California. 1 Broadway, New York.

THE EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 210)

should it remain a general service? Except for language officers, if an officer interested in a certain region or a certain type of work could be allowed to specialize, would the Service as a whole benefit? What would be the effect of specialization on the mobility of officers and on the development of officers qualified for the higher grades?

It is suggested that comments be in the form of letters and be as informal and concise as possible. Publication of replies will begin as soon as a sufficient number has been received, and entire letters or only extracts therefrom may be used. Officers are invited to suggest other subjects for discussion.

The extracts which follow are taken from a letter to the editors written by one of the junior officers in the Service. Credit will be given by name in a subsequent issue if the writer so desires. The deadline for going to press is very close. Many of the points raised in the letter have been mentioned and discussed by other officers, and have been considered by members of the JOURNAL staff. They are of general interest and may serve to call forth other constructive suggestions.

"From time to time, various themes have occurred to me in a vague sort of way, as possible subjects for interesting discussion in the JOURNAL. Why wouldn't it be a good idea to pick out various subjects of general interest to all officers, and then request some particular individual of known repute and ability to write about it?

"A subject that impresses me as of vital importance in its effect upon the whole structure of the Foreign Service and its duties is the modernization of transportation and communications. Taking Latin America as the most pointed example, it sometimes strikes me that within a few years all matters of real importance may easily be handled directly from headquarters. Even now, a special envoy or representative of the Department can reach many posts within a matter of less than 48 hours. What will the situation be in 1950? While it becomes less necessary for the United States Government to employ exhibitionists who can typify the pomp and dignity of a great government a long way off, it becomes more necessary to have agents who can be comprehensively informed concerning a multiplying number of international contacts. While this prospect may be discouraging to those officers who glorify the idea of "representing" our government to a distant, uninformed and awed na-



tion, it points the way to this business becoming more and more a many-sided profession demanding the services of keen men. It will mean harder work and more thorough reporting. Chiefs of mission will no longer be able to keep all their information under their hats.

"I suppose that the problem that confronts you is not quantity of material, but quality. The JOURNAL has picked up a lot during the past couple of years, particularly in its attractive appearance. I am not in a position to make any criticism of the material presented because I must confess that I have rarely read a whole article. Now it occurs to me that this in itself may be an interesting admission. I am probably as enthusiastic about my work as the average young officer in the Service. As a matter of fact, I take a definite interest in all scraps of information concerning the personalities in the Service. After looking at the pictures in the JOURNAL, I skim through the notes on personal activities in the Department and my eyes fix on anything that has to do with personalities other than their routine movements. But perhaps I am not at all typical, for I have never had a very active interest in foreign travel as such, and many of the articles are in the nature of travel stories. I came into the Service because it offered me what I considered a good job in an interesting business, and I am all for seeing it put on an efficient basis that will compare with any modern business that depends on good-will from its clients."

Much of the foregoing applies more to the Service as a whole than to the JOURNAL alone. The suggestion about requesting special articles from individuals had occurred to and been acted upon by the editors. Some requests already have gone out. We hope the responses will be generous.

CONSULS SPEAK THEIR MINDS

(Continued from page 209)

few of the postage stamps used in the Far East and these I herewith inclose with my best wishes.

Kindly remember me to your father when you write or see him, also to all our good friends in Philadelphia and especially friends of the newspaper press.

By the way, a home paper is a godsend to a fellow at the antipodes. Think of this when you throw aside the *Times*, *Press*, *Inquirer*, *Telegraph*, *Ledger*, *Bulletin*, *Record*, *North American*, *Star*, *News*, &c.

Very truly your friend,

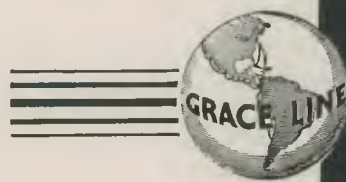
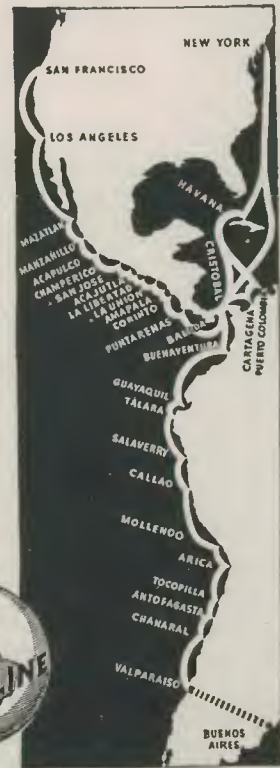
E. BEDLOE.

Charles Adamson, Esq.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

GRACE LINE

"SANTA" SHIPS SERVE

NEW YORK
KINGSTON, JAMAICA
HAVANA, CUBA
PANAMA CANAL ZONE
ECUADOR
PERU
CHILE
COLOMBIA
EL SALVADOR
COSTA RICA
GUATEMALA
MEXICO
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO



EUROPE — SOUTH AMERICA
via NEW YORK

Through tickets at no extra cost

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

Regular service of de luxe, first class, and cabin class ships, meeting every demand of time and purse.

GRACE LINE

New York, Boston, Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and in Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama, Colombia, Havana, all West Coast South American Countries, London, Hamburg and Paris.

Ye Compleat Disdangler

Anonymous

THE Americans at the new post were all most hospitable, and they had two opening conversational gambits which I soon learned to expect:

1. "You'll be all right in this country if you've got a gun."

"A gun?"

"Yes. They shoot here. Everybody shoots."

"They shoot?"

"Yes. You will too. No good living here if you don't go shooting. Marvellous sport. Lots of birds, but not so many as there used to be . . . You get up at four,—no, three now. You drive out only 40 kilometers,—no, sixty now. Then you stand for the sunrise flights. Better take some brand . . . I mean cocoa. Then you beat around till evening. It's cold, of course."

"What do you shoot?"

"Why, doves."

"Doves?"

"Yes. Beautiful little things. And snipes. Sniping and ducking. And when you get home at night you're pleased. You positively must shoot all winter."

To this gambit I had no difficulty in formulating a reply as follows:

"My alarm clock has been altered to eliminate the hours from three to seven inclusive. I like doves when they are alive. I do not like doves when they are merely blood and feathers. As to ducking and sniping. Ahem! At nineteen years of age as tender-foot I once drove a nail into a fence-post with a fo-ty-fo' before astonished hill-billies. I gave up shooting at that moment, and am still resting (oh so easily) on my laurels. As far as being pleased when I get home at night is concerned, I am that every day. Anyhow I haven't got a gun. I earnestly admire your sporting spirit, deeply appreciate your kindly thought and hope our acquaintance will ripen into friendship,—around town."

This reply I never used. I shot a birdie yesterday, however. A two on a three-par hole, where I always get a four. (Down, conscience, down, sir!)

2. The second line of conversation here is the fishing line.

"You're going to be all right in this country if you fish."

"Good fishing, is there?"

"Oh, wonderful. You go 400 miles south, no, 600 miles now. Then you put up at one of these

little hotels. A bit primitive, but you're always up early."

"Early?"

"The fish bite better then; and in the hotels the insects bite freely at that hour, too, so it's as well to get up. Then you sit in the boat and troll. Of course you can east if you want to. But there's no need. The waters are teeming with fish. Or at least they were. Better take some whis . . . cocoa. It's cold, of course. Fred came back yesterday. Wonderful time. He'll be all right in a few days again. Or you can take sleeping-bags and camp out."

"Better fishing away from the towns?"

"Oh, much. A bit rough going, you know. Some of the fellows mind it a good deal. Not I, you understand; but you have to be able to take it. If the bags aren't comfortable on the rocky ground, you can get up in the night and take it. Whis . . . cocoa I mean. The fish are delicious. You take 'em back to your friends in town. We all get plenty of fish all the time. They're delicious, the first twenty or thirty times."

To this line I have also a sincerely thought-out response:

"It is my hest information that fishes are the lowest form of vertebrate life. The aspect and atmosphere of dead fishes fill me with thoughts of the tomb. Fish are low in the scale, and almost as bad when the scale is removed. They are used for human food when the Clergy or the Faculty decide we ought not to use regular food. Two of the Apostles engaged in fishing and were told to abandon it. Moreover, why sit in a boat and troll? At the country club with friends after a beer-and-a-half one can sit in a bar and troll the latest Astaire-Rogers catch. As Oliver Wendell Holmes revised his ode to wine to conform to teetotal ideas, I have revised the classic verse beginning:

'I love to sit and fish and think.'

I render it thus:

'I love to sit ——— and think;
And sit and think ———;
And sit ——— and think and wish
I had another drink.'

This response likewise I have not used. The reasons are various, but I have not time to go into them now. I am hooked on a fishing date.

Yours in dignified

Anonymity.



PETROLEUM ON PARADE



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

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

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

Through the medium of modern photography you step

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

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

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

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

SOCONY-VACUUM  **OIL COMPANY, INC.**



Courtesy of Treasury Department Art Projects

EARLY MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOAT, BY WILLIAM L. BUNN



TREASURY DEPARTMENT ART

(Continued from page 205)

horizon of opportunity is opened up through becoming known nationally. In all cases, however, only artists who can meet Federal buildings mural and sculptural standards are eligible, even though they may be on relief. With about three thousand Federal buildings under the Treasury Department, both old and new, on which there is no money available under the building fund, it has consequently been possible to find a Federal

of these are water colors and small oil paintings, etchings, lithographs and drawings. In general, there is no definite assignment of work; the artist is merely asked to hand in, from time to time, a certain number of paintings as evidence of work produced each month. Complete freedom is thus allowed the individual artist in personal expression and style so that a great variety of subject matter and freshness of point of view result. These pictures are sent in to the central office where the best are held in reserve for exhibitions and future allocation.



Courtesy of Treasury Department Art Projects

LAKESIDE, BY DENNIS BURLINGHAM (Allocated to the State Department)

building suitable for mural decoration or sculpture within a fifteen-mile radius of almost any artist so appointed. Likewise, it has been possible to meet the requests which have come in from various localities for such work.

This collaboration between architectural, mural and sculptural work, has made it feasible to employ at the same time some 150 or 175 artists for smaller, independent, easel work. Such artists come from all parts of the country and are engaged in doing local scenes, landscapes, genre, figure compositions and historical buildings. Most

The Treasury Department Art Program has thus been in a position to supply Federal buildings and offices of the various departments in Washington and throughout the country with a great many works of art for the adornment of institutions, office walls, etc., for which there is a great demand. For the State Department some of the best and most appropriate work has been reserved for our embassies, legations and consular buildings abroad. In assigning these works of art to the various foreign posts, a well-known art critic outside the Department was consulted in order



to make the selections with careful regard for the relationship to the locality in which they were to be placed.

Art works have already been allocated and sent to the following offices abroad:

Embassies: Buenos Aires, London, Paris, Peiping, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago and Tokyo.

Legations: Athens, Helsingfors, Monrovia, Oslo, Ottawa, Panama, Prague, San José, San Salvador, Teheran, Tirana and Vienna.

Consulates: Nagasaki, Penang, Seoul, Seville, Shanghai, Tahiti and Tangier.

Besides these easel paintings and drawings, several screens have also been supplied to the State Department. Other departments and bureaus of the Government supplied with some of these paintings have been the Public Health Service for Marine Hospitals under its jurisdiction throughout the country; the various Government offices in Washington, including House and Senate offices, certain institutions such as the National Training School for Girls in Washington, and the U. S. Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio. A number of water colors also have been allocated to the Government House at the Virgin Islands, where a special group of six artists was sent to make a pictorial record of the region.

A review of the work produced under the Treasury Department Art Program was made by an exhibition at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York City during October, 1936, followed by a more comprehensive exhibition in the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington the following month. This exhibition showed some 40 full-size, complete mural paintings which were shipped to Washington prior to their installation in their respective localities. Over two hundred sketches, studies and designs for these and many other mural projects were also exhibited in order to show the progress and development of all this work. Studies and full-size plaster models of sculptural projects were also shown. Besides these a large number of the best easel paintings, water colors, etchings, etc., produced during the past year were included. This exhibition offered an admirable and unique opportunity to evaluate the ferment of artistic activity which this Program has created.

Together with these two major exhibitions, some twenty groups of traveling exhibitions of water colors have been put in circulation throughout the country at small museums, public libraries and educational institutions. An unusual amount of local interest is aroused by these ex-

hibitions, and consequently, many requests for them are received in Washington.

A record of the mural work under way has been made in a publication called "Art in Federal Buildings," a book dedicated to the Secretary of the Treasury. This publication is available in two editions, of which the regular costs \$6.50 and the limited sells for \$10.00, from Art in Federal Buildings, Inc., 1033 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. It was published privately (with no profit involved) by the members of the Treasury Department Art Program. In 310 pages, it contains half-tone illustrations of approved sketches for mural painting done under the Program to date. In the appendix, line-cuts of architectural drawings show the plan and elevation of each hall or lobby, where mural paintings are to be placed. A preface by Edward Bruce, together with a review of mural painting in America since the 17th Century, by Forhes Watson, makes the book a publication of unusual interest.

DESERT CARAVAN DOGS

(Continued from page 230)

the dogs and the camel-pullers are much alike in character.

Theoretically, the dogs belong to the owners of the caravan, who pay for their food and upkeep—a considerable item in the "overhead." But it is the men who see that they get as fair a deal as is possible considering caravan conditions. Frequently when pups are born the mother is allowed in the tent for a few days. The little fellows themselves, however, are likely to be put out in the cold and snow for some hours, so that any weaklings not equipped to face caravan life shall die immediately. Cruel as this is, it probably is no crueller than to let them live only to perish later in the desert, from lack of stamina to keep up over long distances, or to be killed by stronger dogs in fights in their own pack or with the packs of other caravans. Such inter-pack fights are not as common as one would expect, but even in the Khara Gobi dogs will be dogs. Often, however, when caravans meet or pass, their dogs stalk by alongside their own line of camels, hackles up, muscles tensed, and heads turned, ready for instant trouble but not starting anything themselves.

While the pups are young, the men carry them in the breast of their heavy sheepskin coats, which have the wool inside, and stop from time to time for the mother to suckle them. A little later they are stowed in a nosebag or two, where they keep



one another warm and jolt along all day swinging outboard from a camel's load. Perhaps the kneeding toughens them for the time when they will be set down on their own four feet, to receive their personal and vocational education at the hands of their masters and the teeth of the pack. Should any trick of fate ever subject a caravan dog to an ocean voyage, the days he spent as a pup swinging in the crow's-nest of a wallowing ship-of-the-desert would doubtless prove to have made him immune to sea-sickness.

The dogs with Chinese caravans are usually black with a few tan or, occasionally, white markings. Caravans belonging to the Sin Kiang, or Chinese Turkestan, region often have a fine type of large white dog, but the Chinese men dislike white dogs; the white forms moving about at night frighten the camels, they say. This prejudice probably originated in some old and now forgotten superstition—like the old American Indian and frontier belief that a white wolf is a "spirit" or "hant" and can be slain only with a magic bullet or a pow-wowed arrow. Or it may be because white is the mourning color, or simply that the white forms in the darkness make the men feel uneasy. But camels stampede so easily anyway that even the Chinese caravan dogs are sometimes belled. Anything wearing a bell is safe, seems to be camel reasoning.

RADIO NOTES

It is a strange and weird experience to listen to a radio program which is entering the radio set from East to West at the same time.

Several months ago the Blue Funnel liner "Troilus" was pounding through Pacific seas on the 180th meridian which is on the exact opposite side of the globe to Greenwich, England.

At that moment H. J. Willan, the ship's chief engineer, was listening to a London broadcast, exactly half way around the world.

"I was getting the reception from East and West at the same time," Willan wrote the Philco Radio and Television Corporation. "I was prepared for oddities because Longitude 180 is a confusing spot at best and you can never be quite sure whether you're living today, yesterday or tomorrow.

"It was weird. From one direction the broadcast waves entered the receiver a fraction ahead of the waves flashing around the world from the other direction. The result was an echo or duplication of every word uttered and of every note sung."

ROYAL



AMERICA'S FAVORITE PORTABLE

More people are buying Royal Portables today than ever before in Royal's history! Buying them, because only Royal has the handsome lines they admire — and the writing ease they require! Touch Control*, for example, that sensational improvement which enables anyone to change the key-tension instantly, is exclusive with Royal. So are Finger Comfort Keys and many other features. All were developed and perfected by Royal, the world's largest company devoted exclusively to typewriters.

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, IF DESIRED

It's so easy to own a Royal Portable! First, choose from three models — each complete with carrying case. Then, a small initial deposit — and it is yours! Pay the balance monthly. See your Royal dealer — or use the coupon below for full details.

*Trade-mark for key-tension device.

OWN A ROYAL AND YOU OWN THE BEST!

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INC., Dept. AFS-47
2 Park Avenue, New York City.

() I would like details of the Easy Pay Plan. () Quote liberal trade-in allowance on my _____ Typewriter, Serial Number _____ Name _____ Street _____ City _____ State _____



FUR SEALS

(Continued from page 207)

realized that the seals would be doomed by such wholesale slaughter, consequently no more leases were granted and all sealing operations from 1910 until today have been carried out by government workers, assisted by the few natives of the islands. No others are permitted to hunt the seals except natives, who take a few for food. So strict, in fact, are the regulations surrounding the herds and the islands that not even a vessel is allowed to land there at any time of the year unless forced to do so because of storms. Permission must be obtained from the Secretary of Commerce for landing at any other time.

After the new policy of restricted sealing had been inaugurated, another difficulty immediately arose. For, while the government could restrict the killing of seals on United States territory, it was impossible to enforce any similar regulation while the seals were in the sea. And the time spent at sea is far greater than on shore, or about eight months of the twelve. Consequently, great numbers of the creatures were being slaughtered by sealers who followed the herds up and down the North American coast, killing as they went, in the same manner that a shark follows a school of fish. Large boats were used as the "mother" vessels of the fleet, while small boats were sent out from the main ship stations to do the actual killing. This method of killing, known as pelagic sealing, is particularly wasteful, since many bodies sink to the bottom before they can be reached.

Conditions became so bad that the United States Government finally seized several sealing vessels of this type around the Pribilofs and in the Gulf of Alaska. This step naturally led to complications which in turn brought the final solution to the perplexing problem. This solution lay in a pact formulated by the North Pacific Sealing Convention in 1911. The countries taking part in the convention—the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia—agreed that no more seals would be taken in the North Pacific by pelagic sealing methods and that a regular patrol of the waters would be maintained. This latter duty is entrusted to the United States Coast Guard. Also, a certain percentage of skins taken on the Pribilofs are divided among the contracting nations.

As a result of this agreement, and another restriction that permits the killing only of 3-year-old bulls to the number that will allow a certain ratio of bulls to females, the herd on the Pribilofs has expanded from 124,000 animals in 1912 with 3,200 skins taken, to the present total of 1,318,563, with 54,550 pelts taken.

The fur seal of the North Pacific is an unusual creature, classified as a mammal adapted to an aquatic life. Few people have ever seen a genuine fur seal, for the animals frequent inaccessible spots. Not only is the common hair seal so different from the fur seal as to indicate a separate ancestral origin, but it also carries a worthless pelt. The fur seal was formerly native to many sections of the world, but it is now confined to the colder regions of the North Pacific.

The seal herds of the Pribilofs have their breeding grounds on these islands and never go ashore at any other spot on land. Each year the seals return to the Pribilofs, where the young are born and spend the first few months of their life. The mature males arrive first in spring, take chosen locations on the breeding grounds and await the arrival of the females. These males never desert their positions during the breeding season—a period of about ninety days—and fast the entire period. They begin to arrive at the islands about the first of May, while the mature females begin to straggle in about the first of June. The young, born a few weeks later, remain on shore until about the first of August, when they begin to go into the water and learn to swim by following the example of the bulls of the herd.

The immature males also come to the Pribilof Islands but herd by themselves near the breeding grounds. It is from this class of animals that killings are made. Their habit of segregating themselves makes it possible to drive and kill them without interfering with the breeding animals.

Mature breeding males are called "bulls." Mature females are "cows." Immature males are designated "bachelors." The young of the season are called "pups." The ground occupied by the breeding animals is a "rookery," and the family group is a "harem." The ground occupied by the immature males, or "bachelors," is known as "a hauling ground."

The adult females weigh from seventy-five to one hundred pounds, while it is believed that the males reach a maximum of about 700 pounds. The females give birth to their first "pup" at three years. The male is mature at six or seven years. The Pribilof fur seals are highly polygamous, a male mating with many females, and breeding males are exceedingly pugnacious, with the result that some males are unable to obtain any females at all, while others will take into their "harem" as many as sixty or more.

After the breeding season is over at the Pribilofs the fur seals gradually take to the water. In this long period at sea the seals migrate southward

(Continued to page 243)



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



MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS
AND DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA INC.

WILL H. HAYS, President

28 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

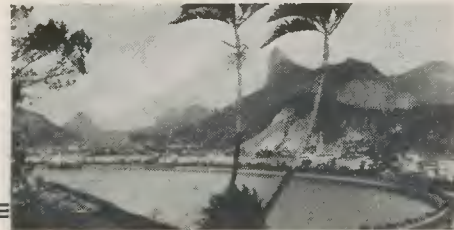
Hotel Martinique

FIVE BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE
SIXTEENTH STREET AT M
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*An Hotel of
Distinction*

SPECIAL RATES
TO ACTIVE AND RETIRED FOREIGN SERVICE
OFFICERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

Write for Booklet
L. R. HAWKINS, Manager



VISIT SOUTH AMERICA

via Munson Line

—and save as much as \$100 by sailing NOW!

Seasonal fare reductions in effect until June 1st. Save as much as 20% on round trip. Visit Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires. North-bound, call at Trinidad.

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

MUNSON S. S. LINES

67 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY



America's MERCHANT MARINE of the AIR

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



Outstanding Foreign Banking Facilities

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

THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

GERMAN MUSEUM

(Continued from page 201)

"Some day, we shall dig in the garden to find the foundation of the old church," he informs you, and his eyes glow with the zeal of the true scientist. "In the city park, too, where the duke's castle once stood. Whatever is hurried there must be in a perfect state of preservation, for when the castle was demolished by an earthquake in 1346, no one was allowed to enter the ruins until 1400. At that time, the land was leveled over. Yes, some day we shall excavate, but for the present there are other things to be done."

Herr Doktor knows his Rothenburg history as probably no one else in the world. Among other jobs, he is supervising, whenever there is money to hire craftsmen, the building of authentic models of the town in its various stages of development: the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 17th centuries, and finally, the "modern" town. He is extremely critical in this, placing accuracy above economy, though he must wait interminably to see some slight error corrected.

The admission fee to see the Rothenburg museum is forty pfennigs, or about 16c. The townspeople scold. Forty pfennigs! Outrageous!

"Our biggest problem is education," Dr. Rapp explains. "It is essential that the power which can only come from tradition be given to the people. Peasant art was lost in Germany 50 years ago as a result of the industrial revolution. One has only to look around today to see that the modern room is not so comfortable as those of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. And when I say comfortable, I mean not only comfortable to the body but comfortable to look at.

"Our first purpose, then, is to bring back the old sense of taste to the people. Secondly, we want to provide a special program of education to link past and future together. And third, our purpose is to encourage the crafts, which are in danger of dying out."

As part of the program to inspire the youth of Germany to adopt a trade and keep alive old traditions, Dr. Rapp intends, when money is available, to reproduce in minute detail in the remaining rooms of the convent, the shops of various crafts—a blacksmith's shop, a pewter maker's shop, a tin plate and tankard shop, and others. The exhibits will not merely consist of the instruments of each craft, but will be set up ready for actual work, with motion pictures to illustrate the technique.

The Rothenburg Museum is indeed a setting to arouse the imagination. In the great kitchen, one can see in fancy's eye the huge caldrons sending their clouds of steam up the vast chimney, a glow-



ing bed of embers beneath, while the scullery boy replaces at intervals the flaming pine splinters that light the chamber and a rosy cheeked prioress dips an investigating finger into the soup kettle. The kitchen, by the way, Dr. Rapp's chef d'oeuvre, he completely equipped with authentic implements for the staggering total of 60 marks, or about \$24.

Today, Dr. Rapp is rewarded by a growing interest in the museum and the realization that as time goes on it will attract visitors from home and abroad in ever increasing numbers.

FUR SEALS

(Continued from page 240)

through the passes of the Aleutian Islands, thence eastward and southeastward along the coast of North America. The females go as far south as the latitude of Southern California, the younger males do not travel quite so far, while the adult males winter in the Gulf of Alaska and south of the Aleutian chain. Once in a while a few of the young males remain about the Pribilof Islands throughout the entire winter.

According to the Department of Commerce, under whose direction the taking of all seals in the American herd is carried out, the seals are killed in a humane manner. The animals chosen for the slaughter are located along some beach and driven inland to the killing grounds. There the ones to be killed are cut out from the rest of the herd and given a chance to rest and cool. Afterward they are quickly stunned by a blow upon the head with a heavy club, and then a sharp knife is used to pierce the brain. The other seals are permitted to escape to the water.

As soon as the killing is finished, the skins are removed from the animals and transported to warehouses on the islands for treatment before shipping to the fur markets of the United States—usually St. Louis.

Uncle Sam's entry into the fur business on these barren islands was the first real luck the natives of these inhospitable shores had ever known. At one time eking out but a bare living, they are at present well taken care of. The government not only pays them a certain amount for each pelt produced, but also has built schools, homes, and a hospital. In the winter blue foxes are trapped by some of the men, and the sale of their fur brings additional cash to the dwellers on the islands. A Naval radio station furnishes a means of communication with the outside world at all times.

*We offer you peace of
mind when you ship
your household effects*

Merchants service is world-wide; our experience goes back many decades; we ship many miles every year. Only expertly trained men will serve you; your household and personal effects will be packed in individually tailored containers, assuring you the maximum of protection and minimum shipping and handling costs.

*Special Government Service
Insurance Available*

FIREPROOF STORAGE

Store your household effects in one of *Merchants* storage rooms. Various sizes to choose from among hundreds, all of reinforced concrete and steel.

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

Merchants TRANSFER

STORAGE COMPANY

920 E Street Northwest
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN L. NEWBOLD, PRESIDENT

Cable Address "Removals"



A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 217)

rate continues, even if these countries remain sparsely populated for several decades, there will be no substance to the charge that their owners occupy territory that they do not need, for there will be reasonable progress toward full exploitation. But if the rate drops the charge will, he believes, be valid; and there is no question but that the rate has already dropped and is continuing to do so. The birth rates are steadily falling and immigration has been more and more restricted.

In South America and South Africa the birth rate continues high and the prospect is that the population of these regions will continue to grow until a fairly high density is reached. Not so Canada, Australia and New Zealand. In these countries the maximum population under existing tendencies will be only 10 or 15 per cent greater than at present. Yet the first two, at least, could support ten times their present population without reaching even the comparatively low density now existing in the United States.

The problem which faces these countries is whether to seek drastic increases of population, either through natural increase or immigration, or whether to trust to such resistance as they and racially kindred nations may be able to provide against an ever increasing incentive for more densely populated countries to take their lands by force. Such forces move slowly, but in the long run almost inexorably. Carr-Saunders is an advocate of birth control and sees strong justification for excluding immigrants not easily assimilable, but that does not prevent him from stressing the acuteness of the dilemma.

Attempts to increase the birth rate in certain European countries have been markedly unsuccessful. The Italian system of taxing bachelors and granting tax reductions and other favors to large families has not prevented a steady decline in the birth rate from 30.8 per thousand in 1922 to 22.2 in 1936.

The German system, adopted in 1933, of granting marriage loans up to 1,000 marks per couple to be repaid at the rate of 1 per cent per month, with one-quarter of the original loan remitted on the birth of each child, caused a considerable increase in marriages and births during 1934 and 1935. One noteworthy effect has been the reduction in Berlin in the proportion of abortions to live births. In 1929 it was 103.4 to 100; in 1935 it was 14.3 to 100. The number of marriages and births has again begun to fall, however, and Carr-Saunders questions whether any real change has been effected in the declining birth rate curve or

whether the measures have not merely resulted in an unusually large number of postponed marriages and births being crowded into a short period. If the families thus founded are no larger than those founded earlier, the trend will remain as before.

The French and Belgium system is that of basing wages upon the number of dependent children a woman has. To prevent discrimination against married workers, employers are required to contribute to equalization pools in proportion to the total number of their employees, regardless of the number of children any one has. The system has not yet been applied to all industry, or to agriculture at all, and, laudable as it may be from the point of view of social justice, it has as yet produced no noticeable change in the birth rate.

The most that can be said of these attempts in France, Belgium and Italy is that they have perhaps prevented an even more rapid fall in the birth rate.

Turning to peoples of non-European origin, we find that the population of Japan showed practically no change from 1720, when the first figures are available, until shortly after Japan resumed contact with the outer world in 1853, when it began to increase rapidly. This stability is attributed by Carr-Saunders, without further explanation, to the wide-spread practice of abortion and infanticide. At no other point in his book is the reader left with such a hunger for further information on the interplay of economics and demography. Why were these practices so extensive during the years of isolation? Why did they stop so suddenly when contact with the outside world was resumed? Surely the influence of the early post-Dewey missionaries was not so potent as all that. Was not the isolation itself, with its relative freezing of the economic and social order, responsible? And was not the impact of Western civilization, with its new opportunities for commercial and industrial employment, responsible for the subsequent increase? Unfortunately, these questions lie outside the scope of Carr-Saunders' present work.

Since 1870 the population of Japan has increased at the rate of between 1.1 and 1.2 per cent per annum, a rate little more than half that of the United States and the British Dominions during the same period. True, immigration played a large part in the growth of the latter group, but even so their rate of natural increase was greater than that in Japan. Yet, although the birth rate in Japan has decreased steadily since 1923, the net reproduction rate is still well above unity and the population should continue to increase for many years.

During the past 60 years the population of



Japan has doubled and so has the average real income per capita. Thus population and the standard of living have gone up together, unquestionably due in large measure to the combination of oriental standards of labor with occidental industry. Japan is still predominantly an agricultural nation, however, and it exhibits the same symptoms of agricultural over-population found in Italy and Poland.

A graph of the birth and death rates in India is very different from that of the rates in any country yet considered. Instead of two roughly parallel lines some distance apart, showing comparatively smooth curves over a period of years, the Indian birth and death lines are very close together, show no long-term trend either up or down, and fluctuate violently across each other from year to year. In years of plenty the birth rate rises and the death rate falls; in famine years the birth rate drops and the death rate shoots above it. As India is almost entirely an agricultural country, these statistics strongly suggest that population has reached the extreme maximum, with terrific pressure upon the means of subsistence. The result is a tragic picture of constant human suffering and recurring waves of death.

While there are no comprehensive figures for China, there is ample evidence that the same situation exists there, probably in an even more severe form. In both countries any increase in the means of subsistence or any gaps left by famine, war or other disasters are immediately met by an increase in births. The only solution is widespread control of births.

In Java, Formosa, the Philippines, Ceylon and Egypt the vital statistics indicate a situation similar to that in Europe in the latter half of the 18th century. The effects of political and social order, sanitation and medicine are seen in falling death rates, while nothing has as yet caused any decline in the birth rates. The result is a very rapid increase in population. These same conditions, be it remembered, caused a seven-fold increase in the white race in less than 300 years. But whereas the life-prolonging agencies of Western civilization developed relatively slowly in the West, they burst with considerable suddenness upon these colonial areas. It is estimated that the population of Java has increased nearly tenfold in slightly more than a century.

In these areas the situation is made more acute by two factors: the already high density of population, and the absence of any opportunity for emigration. Furthermore, the opportunity for industrial development in most of these areas is definitely limited. It is a question whether birth control



THE
 "AMERICAN WAY"
 For Passengers and Freight

TO AND FROM
 THE
 MEDITERRANEAN
 AND
 BLACK SEA



Home Office:

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES
 25 BROADWAY - - - NEW YORK

European Headquarters:

VIA GARIBALDI, 3 - - - GENOA, ITALY



*To the Foreign Service Officers
of the United States*

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

◆
**UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND
GUARANTY COMPANY**

Lee H. Bowen, *Manager*

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

Telephone—National 0913

Write for your copy of the "Insurance Guide."

Preparing exclusively for the
**FOREIGN SERVICE
EXAMINATIONS**

The Diplomatic and Consular Institute

712 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAMPBELL TURNER, *Director*

Have you ordered your extra copies?

**PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER OF THE
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE**

Regular Edition, \$1.90 De Luxe Edition, \$3.50
Post Paid

Send orders to American Foreign Service Journal,
c/o Department of State, Washington, D. C.

will spread rapidly enough to prevent the population approaching the Malthusian limit as it has in India and China.

Over-population, actual, imminent, or fancied, is by no means the only cause of expansionist sentiment. In fact, acute over-population, as in India and China, creates a condition of internal weakness that is in itself a strong curb on both the will and the ability to expand.

France from 1880 to 1900, with no trace of over-population, pursued one of the most vigorous expansionist policies of modern times. That policy may well be explained by the desire for rehabilitation after the humiliation of 1870. During the period preceding industrialization, agricultural Germany showed signs of over-population but no expansionist sentiment. As industrialization became rapid the signs of over-population vanished but expansionist sentiment became strong. Today, fearing depopulation rather than over-population, Germany is again strongly expansionist. Is not her situation definitely similar to that of France 60 years ago?

Carr-Saunders' gives considerable weight to the psychological aspect of population questions:

"A people conscious of rapid growth thinks of itself as unusually vigorous, and believes that it is destined, if not to inherit the earth, at least to inherit the territory of their less dynamic neighbors."

This sense of "destiny," coupled with the fear of over-population, is highly susceptible to expansionist propaganda. For this psychological ailment Carr-Saunders suggests a possible psychological remedy:

"Many expanding countries, though they are mistaken, think themselves over-populated, and therefore a failure to find room for settlement in such colonies as they might obtain would do no harm, whereas the mere possession of the colonies would provide a cure for the psychological troubles which do arise from the population situation."

Alas, we have as yet devised no method of effecting major transfers of territory from one nation to another save one which most effectively reduces the populations of both nations. As a missionary who had spent 30 years in a famine-ridden province of China remarked: "Perhaps God knows more about what He's doing than we do."

T. C. A.

"PIONEER PADRE: The Life and Times of Eusebio Francisco Kino," by Rufus Kay Willys, Ph.D. The Southwest Press, Dallas, Texas, \$3.00; 200 pp.

When, from time to time, our eyes chance to read those very modest initials "V. C.," we



immediately react in curious wonder at what stirring tale their history might tell. So, likewise, we meet Padre Kino, "S. J.," and at once feel confident that we have come into the company of a man of learning, of bravery, and of devotion. How this priest of the Catholic Church and co-empire builder of Spain lived his life is the story told in this new volume.

In the Age of Faith, the only accepted criterion of life in this world was its use as preparation for life in the next. To this end, all values were made subordinate. This was the spirit of both martyrs and martyr-makers; and, only as we grasp the import of this thought, is it worth while to assess the life of a Kino—that persistent pushing forward, day by day, year by year, toward the only goal that gives any meaning or reality to this transient earthly existence.

Born in 1645 in the village of Segno in the Tyrol; educated in the Jesuit University of Ingolstadt. Kino early decided to follow that pious Apostle, San Francisco Xavier, and become a missionary to the Indies. But the cast of a lot determined otherwise; for, on the slip drawn by his own hand, Kino, in disappointment, reads "MEXICO." Landing at Vera Cruz, he enters upon his part in that joint process of Church and State—that joining of hands of the *Conquistadores* and of the missionaries whereby each reinforced the other in the extension of the Kingdom of Spain and of the Kingdom of God.

But our crusader had no mind to exhaust his religious zeal in the construction of a mere worldly state. Settling in the far "Pimeria" of the Northwest, Kino underwent, for a quarter of a century, a life of deprivation, of danger, and of devotion to the Indians of the arid plateau. Well equipped by his studies at Ingolstadt, he explored and mapped, as the years gave occasion, the whole vast area which we now know as Sonora and Arizona; and conclusively determined the burning geographical question of the day—that Lower California was a peninsula, not an island. In short, he laid the foundations of knowledge and of faith.

On March 15, 1711, Kino died as he had lived: "His death bed, as his bed had always been, consisted of two calf skins for a mattress, two blankets such as the Indians used for covers, and a pack saddle for a pillow. Nor did the entreaties of Padre Augustin move him to aught else." A commemorative tablet at Signo still reads:

"Among these walls of the ancient boundary was born on the 10th of August, 1645, Father Eusebius Chini, who, missionary of the Company of Jesus, carried, with the light of



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

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

The National City Bank of New York

Head Office: 55 Wall St., New York

72 Branches in Greater New York

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)



ATTENTION

CANDIDATES FOR THE
CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICE
OF THE UNITED STATES

Harvey Institute

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Offers intensive course of preparation
for the Foreign Service Examination
conducted by the Department of State
September 13, 14, 15.

THE HARVEY INSTITUTE COURSE BEGINS
JUNE 14

Correspondence Invited

Address

RICHARD S. HARVEY
Managing Director
2129 Florida Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

Send them a subscription at our special rate.

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

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

.....SPECIAL OFFER.....

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

Please send the JOURNAL for one year

To

Send bill for \$

To

the Gospel, Latin civilization to the awesome lands of California; and, untiring explorer, committed in learned volumes precious documents of these unexplored lands to future generations."

You have been offered a very fleeting glimpse of Mr. Willys' 200 pages. For the specialist, the book has its own valued niche; but the general reader has, I fear, but scant time for the long and dusty journeys of the good Father. The author has done a painstaking work of love and admiration to give just due to a somewhat unprized man of God; yet, in spite of all this and of scattered pages of color, his pen lacks the magic to lift the daily drudgery of even the life of a saint into that realm where every detail unobtrusively takes its place to form that thing we call "a work of art." This story lacks also the continuing interest of the author's earlier "The French in Sonora," an account of fillibusters.

M. F. P.

VISITORS

The following visitors called at the Department:

	<i>February</i>
James S. Moose, Jr., Teheran.....	8
Howard Elting, Jr., Batavia.....	8
Cyrus B. Follmer, Berlin.....	9
Wade Blackard, Geneva.....	9
John B. Ocheltree, San Jose.....	9
Charles L. De Vault, Paris.....	10
Vera Mikol, Naples.....	12
George Tait, Paris.....	16
John Skelton Williams, Jr., Former Vice Consul.....	16
Charles W. Thayer, Moscow.....	17
Daniel M. Braddock, Caracas.....	19
Andrew W. Edson, Oslo.....	19
T. E. Burke, Quebec.....	19
Joseph F. Burt, Ottawa.....	20
J. Rives Childs, Cairo.....	23
Gladys Wells, Berlin.....	23
Walter F. Boyle, Auckland.....	23
Alfred K. Thomson, Dresden.....	23
C. M. Hathaway, Jr., Munich.....	23
Walter W. Wiley, Antwerp.....	23
J. Butler Wright, Prague.....	24
Edward P. Lawton, Geneva.....	25
	<i>March</i>
Philip Cheney, Teheran.....	1
Maurice Pasquet, Glasgow.....	2
Joseph W. Ballantine, Department.....	2
William P. Cochran, Jr., San Salvador.....	3
A. R. Preston, Kingston.....	4
Carmel Offie, Paris.....	5
William C. Bullit, Paris.....	5
H. E. Stevens, Hankow.....	8
Auriel C. Friedrich, Hong Kong.....	8
W. W. Schott, Budapest.....	8
Halleck L. Rose, Warsaw.....	15
Joel C. Hudson, London.....	15



**HOW IT'S DONE IN THE BALTIC STATES
(Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania)**

In the Baltic States the house owner is held responsible for keeping the sidewalk and half the street in front of his property clear of snow during the winter months. The snow must be removed before traffic commences in the morning and at regular intervals when a snow fall takes place during the daytime. The house owner must likewise sprinkle the sidewalk and street during the summer months. The same responsibility rests on the landowner in the country for the repair and conditioning of the less important roads. Each farmer must keep roads skirting his property in good condition throughout the year.

Students desiring to study the original European language go to Lithuania, since present day Lithuanian is the oldest of the Indo-European languages. The English language, which is much younger than the Lithuanian language, has many words of common origin.

In Latvia two "birthdays" are celebrated. The anniversary of the date of birth is celebrated and also the "namesday," the anniversary of the saint after which the person is named. As a result one receives "birthday" gifts twice each year.

The Red Cross in each of the Baltic States is organized to do much the same kind of relief work as the American Red Cross does in the United States. They do not depend upon contributions or membership fees for their income. Each railway ticket is sold by the state railway companies at a small premium and the funds so collected are turned over to the Red Cross Societies. In addition, the Latvian Society operates a national lottery from which it obtains a large income.

Many cities and other geographical places have three names in the Baltic States; the native name, the Russian name, and the German name. In the United States these places are usually known by their German name. The native name is now the only name in official use. For example, the capital of Estonia is Tallinn in Estonian, Reval in German, and Revel in Russian. The largest river in Latvia is known as the Daugava in Latvian, the Dvina in German, and the Dvina in Russian. An important town in Latvia is known as Jelgava in Latvian, Mitava in Russian, and Mitau in German. The streets in cities likewise have three names and most of the people of these countries can speak three languages.

In the Baltic States railroads are of two gauges: the standard European or American gauge for those roads connecting with western European points, and the Russian or broad gauge for those running to the Soviet Union. The railway sys-

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

IMPORTANT

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

Write for details.

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

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

**Personal Shopping Service
In New York**

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

NO SERVICE CHARGE
REFERENCES FROM SERVICE FAMILIES
Telephone, Caledonia 5-5479

MISS E. J. TYNER
HOTEL PETER COOPER

130 E. 39TH ST. NEW YORK CITY



Around the corner or
around the world
**SAY IT WITH
FLOWERS**

Satisfaction Guaranteed

GUDE BROS. CO.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Phone NAtional 4278

MAIN STORE 1212 F ST. N. W.

Florists to Washington since 1889

FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS

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

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

HARRIS & EWING

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



tems must have two different sets of locomotives and cars and it is necessary for passengers and freight to be changed from one line to another when passing through the different districts. The main railway station at Riga has a separate section for each gauge and a passenger coming from Paris en route to Tallinn or Moscow must change from one train to another. Some railway cars are so equipped that the gauge can be changed to fit either track. In that way it is possible to avoid unloading freight from one gauge car to the other. A complicated operation is necessary to change the distance between the wheels on the car in order that it can be run over tracks of different gauge.

In Latvia, each house must be equipped with a flag pole and fly the national flag on days designated by the authorities. The city is, consequently, gaily hedecked with flags on all national holidays.

Latvian housewives insist on fresh fish. The fishermen in the Baltic Sea and in the rivers and lakes keep their catch alive in barrels and they are sold in the markets from tanks. A housewife will purchase the fish which is the liveliest in the tank and has her fish so fresh that it is still wiggling when she gets it home.

Most employees in Latvia receive an extra month's pay at Easter. Thus numerous classes of employees, particularly those engaged in household and similar services, get 13 months' pay each year instead of 12 months as in the United States.

Easter holiday, rather than the Christmas holiday, is the main holiday of the year in the Baltic States. Perhaps the extra month's pay has something to do with it. The Easter season is celebrated with church services and later with many feasts and parties. The break-up of the ice in the rivers also takes place during this season and permits navigation by ship with the outer world to be resumed without the use of ice breakers. The break-up is usually the occasion for numerous lotteries in which the players pick the month, day, hour, and minute when the ice will pass a certain point on its way out to the sea. The people gather along the banks of the river to watch the ice go out and many impromptu celebrations take place.

The farmers in the Baltic States grow a small patch of tobacco in their gardens for their own consumption. This tobacco is of a very low grade, due to the climate and soil conditions. It is known generally as mahorka, but each farmer and his family cares carefully for the patch, since it provides the men-folks with tobacco, which is a luxury article and very expensive when purchased in the stores. The local tobacco is smoked in pipes or made in cigarettes which have a paper-tube mouthpiece, which prevents any tobacco getting

into the mouth. Such cigarettes are practically the only type smoked since, despite their love of smoking, the Baltic peoples do not like the taste of real tobacco.

Baltic cooking is greatly different from American cooking. For example, soups are used a great deal. Many of them are made with fish rather than meat, and contain large pieces of salmon, pike, and other fish. Such soups are flavored with something sour, as lemon or dill pickles. Americans learn to like these soups quite readily. Griddle cakes are also widely eaten during the spring and winter seasons. They are not eaten with syrup as in the United States, but rather with fish roe, pickled fish and sour cream. These griddle cakes are made from buckwheat flour and eaten at the evening meal instead of at breakfast.

When leaving the dinner table in a Baltic home, the hostess stands by the door of the dining room for the guest to shake her hand and thank her for the dinner. Each guest provides a tip for the servants before leaving the house. The servants in a family which does a great deal of entertaining receive a considerable amount of money from such tips. As a result, servants like to work for families that entertain rather than those that lead a quiet life.

HOW IT'S DONE IN CHILE

The Chileans as a race are naturally fine horsemen. They learn to ride at a very early age. Children as young as five or six years often go out alone on horseback.

The central valley of Chile is one of the pleasantest places in the world to live. The climate is very similar to that of southern California. There are fine swimming, golf, tennis, riding, fishing, hunting, winter sports and good roads.

Chilean hospitality is both cordial and prodigal. It is no mean physical test to do justice to an *asado*, or barbecue, served on a Chilean *fundo* (large farm or ranch). The meal consists of from five to ten courses and sometimes lasts for two or three hours. There is plenty of good wine, chicha and beer, also.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

The February, 1937, issue of *The Architectural Forum*, published a full page of photographs of United States Government buildings abroad, with a short article of comment upon them. Most of the pictures were furnished by the JOURNAL and are the same ones that were used in the Photographic Register.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL
 DIRECTORY OF SELECTIVE
 FIRMS ABROAD



● BRITISH ISLES

PAGANI'S RESTAURANT

Great Portland Street, London, England

WORLD FAMOUS

Five minutes' walk from American Consulate General
 Patronized by American Foreign Service Officers
 for over 40 years.

SPECIAL RATES TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

P
A
R
I
S

HOTEL GEORGE V

AVENUE GEORGE V
 (Champs-Elysées)

Reflects the traditional gaiety of Paris.
 Every modern comfort including apart-
 ments with complete kitchenettes.

Telg. Georgeotel, Paris MAX BLOUET, *Manager*

● CHINA

SHANGHAI'S LEADING HOTELS

CATHAY HOTEL

250 Rooms and Suites
 Amer. & European Plan
 Cable Add.: Cathotel

THE METROPOLE

200 Rooms
 American Plan Only
 Cable Add.: Methotel

Hotel de France et Choiseul

239-241 RUE ST. HONORÉ, PARIS
 Near Place Vendôme-Opéra-Champs Elysées

Every Comfort :-: Large Interior Garden
 Special Rates to Foreign Service Officers

Tel. address: Francheul, Paris. Demellette, Prop.

The Most Modern Hotel in the Orient
PARK HOTEL—SHANGHAI

Opposite the Race Course in the heart of Shanghai

203 rooms and suites, all with bath

GRILL ROOM and SKY TERRACE on 14th Floor
 Cables: PARKHOTEL

PARIS

HOTEL DE CRILLON

Place de la Concorde
 (Opposite the American Embassy)

After having been the Headquarters of the American Expeditionary
 Corps, now the Headquarters of the American Diplomatic Service.

RESTAURANT BAR GRILL-ROOM
 A. E. GOOEN, *Manager*

THE SEA CAPTAINS' SHOP

MRS. W. TORNROTH

49 Nanking Road Shanghai
 Lingerie, Lounge Garments and Pajamas for Women and
 Men. Chinese Suits, Costumes, Old Embroideries, Bags,
 Curios and THINGS CHINESE.
 Mail Orders a Specialty

WINES

**ED. KRESSMANN & CO.
 Bordeaux**

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

● CUBA

BACARDI
 QUALITY SINCE 1862
 SANTIAGO DE CUBA

● HUNGARY

B
U
D
A
P
E
S
T

**HOTELS—DUNAPALOTA
 HUNGARIA**

UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

ON THE CORSO FACING THE DANUBE

● FRANCE

HENNESSY
 the name that made
 Cognac famous

● ITALY

Hotel Palace-Ambassadeurs, Rome

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

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

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



TRADE LETTER

TO THE EDITOR:

RECENTLY a clerk in an American consulate to whom an inquiry from an American firm interested in the purchase and sale of human skeletons was turned over for investigation submitted the following draft for a reply prepared in accordance with well-established routine and venerable tradition:

In response to your letter of (date) inquiring with regard to the market conditions in the skeleton trade I am pleased to give you the following information:

No official information on the production of domestic skeletons or the imports and exports of skeletons is obtainable, as no official record is kept of these items. The following data, therefore, are based entirely on personal observation.

In recent years the production of domestic skeletons has been deplorably low, due, evidently, to the smooth and harmless disposition of the majority of the inhabitants in this country. Anatomical institutions, I am told, have to rely entirely upon countries with more favorable conditions for the production of skeletons for their supply. Due to disturbances and revolutions in well-known parts of the world, however, a pretty regular supply has been obtained, the monthly imports have been quite steady and prices have shown little fluctuation. However, purchasers are always interested in new offers and a list of prospective skeleton agents is inclosed. The first firm in the list is very much interested in receiving offers of skeletons from Chicago. Naturally, this office can assume no responsibility with regard to their integrity, but it is believed that they will take practically any skeleton offered. When you address them, it might be advisable to let your first letter be accompanied by a few sample skeletons, which will be admitted duty free as samples without value. Otherwise, the duty varies, depending upon the amount of gold in the teeth.

It is not quite clear from your letter in just what kinds of skeletons you are interested. Therefore, an encyclopedia has been consulted in order to obtain a proper classification of various kinds of skeletons. From this it is found that there is, for example, the skeleton of the house. In some houses, I am told, these are quite formidable, being many stories high. They are too much for any human being to tackle and will not be considered by local dealers. Then there is the skeleton of an address. These we have

often heard here; they make a lot of noise but are said not to be too dangerous. Many of them are diplomatic; on the face of them they never have any violent expressions; they seldom live long and often die for want of breath. There are also skeleton keys, but the local police does not approve of these, so it is not advisable to be in possession of any, and, therefore, they are not easy to find. Latchkeys are much easier to find under normal conditions. We have also heard that some of the local inhabitants have a skeleton in the cupboard, but although in order to verify this statement I have personally examined practically every cupboard in this city, I have never been able to find any of the skeletons alleged to be there. I regret to say that the only sabretoothed species known are the skeletons of exequators and icdimis, but these are of course only fossils of very large extinct prehistoric carnivore, and the owners of the very rare specimens held here can not be induced to part with them on any terms. Finally, I may tell you that occasionally, especially on important holidays, there is a skeleton staff at this consulate. This is a very morose kind of a skeleton, though all it has to do is grin and bear.

If there is anything more this office can do to assist you, please do not hesitate to call on us. We shall be only too glad to do anything we can, consistent with laws and regulations, of course, to enliven the trade in skeletons.

H. C.


BACHELORES CAVE REGISTRATIONEM

The JOURNAL wishes to remind principal officers in the field that they can not be too careful in the assignment of duties to their subordinates. Little would one suspect that the handling of citizenship would be fraught with danger, but so it has turned out to be and we trust that our bachelor officers will heed this warning and will take the necessary precautions to avoid the pitfall that proved the undoing of F. Russell Engdahl. On June 25, 1936, Engdahl, acting in his official capacity as Vice Consul at Shanghai, took the registration application of one Elizabeth Cary Lockhart, of Muncie, Indiana. Usually such registration applications are approved and then join the rest of the documents that accumulate dust in the Department's files. Such, however, was not the fate of the application executed by Miss Lockhart, for after January 4, 1937, it had to be dug out and dusted off for amendment to include the applicant's married name—Mrs. F. Russell Engdahl. *Bachelores Cave registrationem.* (Latin not guaranteed.)



ROCKEFELLER CENTER

NEW YORK CITY

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



THE SENSE OF HOME

For all of its size and world renown, The Waldorf-Astoria continues to possess a distinctly personal hospitality . . . an instinctive ability to make Waldorf guests feel that within these walls is home. Through more than 45 years, this hotel has been "home headquarters" for members of the American Foreign Service. And today, as always, The Waldorf is waiting to give you a welcome . . . back home.



Diplomatic discount of 25% to members of the American Foreign Service. Facilities of the Information Bureau and Special Interpreters from our Foreign Department are available to all guests.

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York