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★ ★ **JOURNAL** ★ ★

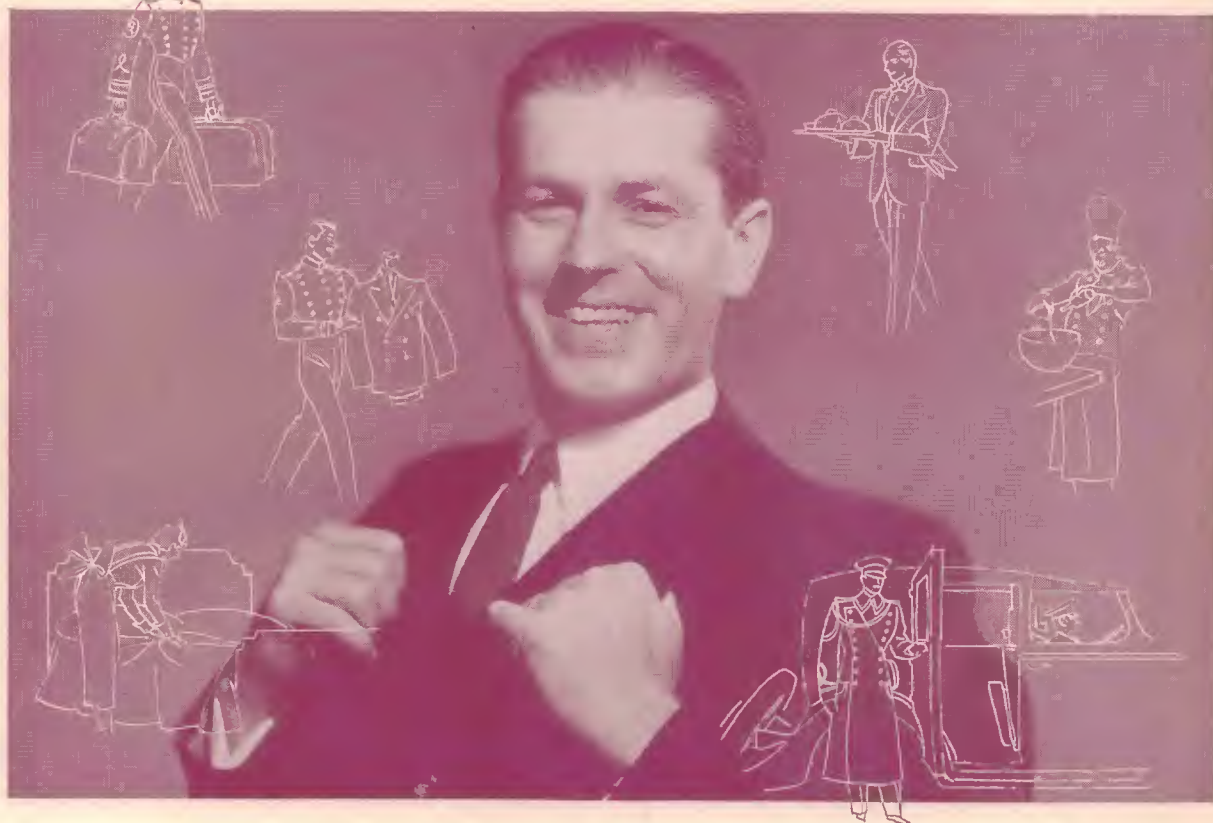


Vol. XI

DECEMBER, 1934

No. 12

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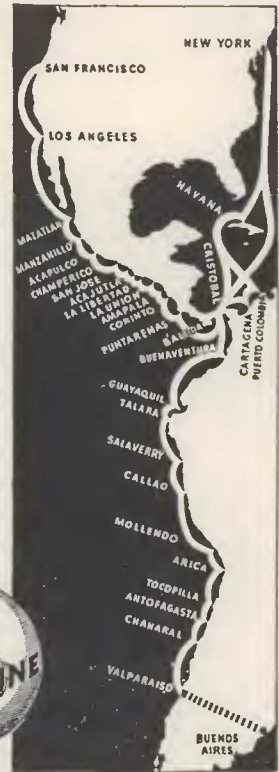
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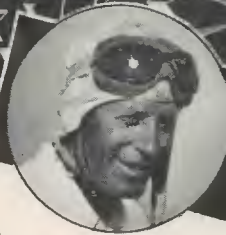


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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1934

## The National Foreign Trade Convention

By JAMES J. MURPHY, JR., *Department of State*

THE National Foreign Trade Convention met for its twenty-first Annual Session at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on October 31, 1934. The convention lasted for three days and during the deliberations a decided change in sentiment and atmosphere was evident. A new spirit of optimism was present, reflecting the belief of the delegates that our foreign trade has definitely turned the corner and is on the way to a future that holds promise of improvement upon a sound basis. The factors responsible for the improved tone of the meeting are believed to be the confidence inspired in the foreign trade fraternity by the trade agreements program of Secretary Hull, the favorable results that have already attended the successful negotiation of a trade agreement with Cuba on August 24, 1934, and the marked increase in exports that has occurred during the first eight months of the present year, our sales abroad in that period having increased 45 per cent over the sales during the same period for the preceding year. It is significant that this entire increase is not to be attributed to the depreciation of the dollar. The average unit value of all domestic exports averaged 14 per cent higher, while the actual volume of goods shipped abroad was about 15 per cent greater than in August, 1933.

In addition to the foregoing concrete evidences of an improvement in our foreign trade position, the psychological factor is of great importance. Much has taken place in the past year and a half, since the National Foreign Trade Convention met at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to change the views of many foreign traders. It is now generally admitted that international trade cannot be a one-way street and that if we must sell we must also buy. Unquestionably the United States has become more foreign trade minded due to a clearer

perception by its people of the part our international trade plays in the maintenance of our standard of living. This sentiment was ably expressed by Mr. James A. Farrell, the Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, in his opening address to the assembly, when he stated:

"It is gratifying to know that American business men no longer think of this trade in terms of exports only. If during the pioneering years of the development of our overseas commerce we seemed to place too much emphasis on exports and the balance of trade, that attitude has given place to the sounder economic theory that we cannot sell unless we buy."

### CONVENTION PROGRAM

The convention program was extremely broad in scope both as to regional considerations and the technical aspects of foreign trade problems. The European Luncheon Session on the first day considered the general question of trade barriers, the finance and exchange problems of Germany, European trade agreements and the fallacy of the theory of self-sufficiency in America.

At the Merchandising Session on October 31 addresses were delivered on various phases of practical exporting, foreign trade and protection and the recovery of foreign trade.

The second general session of the convention was devoted to the American Merchant Marine and its place in our foreign trade development as well as its importance as an adequate auxiliary to the Navy.

Trade relations between the United States and Japan were discussed in detail at a morning session under the auspices of the American-Japanese Trade Council. The presiding officer at this meeting was Mr. Renzo Sawada, Consul General of Japan.

A comprehensive discussion of trade problems in Latin America took place at a special Latin-American session in which the keynote was sounded by Mr. James S. Carson, Chairman of the Council on



Inter-American Relations in his address, "Looking Southwards—The Coming of a New Day in Inter-American Trade." At this meeting an extremely able and scholarly address was delivered on the topic "Equal Treatment for Foreign Interests Under International Law and Practice," by the Honorable William S. Culbertson, former Ambassador to Chile.

American-Chinese problems were thoroughly considered in a special session under the auspices of the American-Chinese Trade Council. The Chairman of this meeting was Mr. James A. Thomas, former director of the British-American Tobacco Company.

The Banking Session on Friday, November 2, was of extreme importance to the delegates at the convention since on the agenda of the meeting were topics relating to credit for exporters, the commercial bank's relation to foreign trade financing, and foreign dollar bonds as a factor in our foreign trade. At this meeting an address was delivered by the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade, Mr. George N. Peek. His observations may be summarized by the statement that recognition must be given to the fact that foreign trade has become a definite and direct concern of the Government. Mr. Peek spoke of the coordination of all present Governmental activities in foreign trade under a unified direction, the maintenance of accurate records of our commercial and financial relations with each foreign country and the pursuance of a policy of selective exports and imports. He also mentioned governmental cooperation and direct action to clean up our exchange problems.

## ADMINISTRATION POLICY TOWARD FOREIGN TRADE

The keynote of the Administration's policy toward foreign trade was stated by President Roosevelt in his telegram addressed to Mr. Farrell, which was read at the World Trade Dinner by Assistant Secretary Francis B. Sayre. The policy enunciated in that telegram was discussed in detail in Secretary Hull's address, which was the subject of a nation-wide broadcast during the course of the dinner. After reviewing the enormous shrinkage that has taken place in world trade and in our foreign trade since 1929, Mr. Hull said:

"The appalling repercussions of the 1930 Tariff Act upon our own domestic prosperity brings home the lesson that in this day and age the tariff is no longer a purely domestic issue. We learned that a prohibitive protective tariff is a gun that recoils upon ourselves. The time was when we could fix the tariff to suit ourselves without serious injury to our exports, then consisting largely of raw materials of which we were the chief source of supply. That day is gone. We now face vigorous world competition in both our agricultural and our industrial products. Slamming the door shut against foreign products, we have found the door shut against our own products. Other countries

were forced to raise their tariffs as a means of protection in retaliation for our own exclusive attitude. At last, with most countries frantically building barriers or tariffs, quotas, import licenses, and exchange restrictions against their neighbors, international trade has been choked down to a fraction of what it was. With a cessation of our foreign lending, we have found that we cannot continue to export without importing goods. The blocked balances which our exporters are now facing in various parts of the world are the conclusive proof that exports cannot continue indefinitely without an expansion of imports. Foreign countries do not have the purchasing power with which to pay for our goods. They cannot borrow indefinitely. They cannot send us any appreciable additional quantity of gold. We have reached the end of the road. The frail stage of our play-acting has collapsed and our dream world dissolved."

Continuing his address, Secretary Hull indicated the purposes of the Administration with regard to foreign trade as follows:

"The objective of the United States which we are all vitally concerned to reach is full, stable, and permanent business recovery, and experience teaches that this requires both a domestic and international program. The purpose is to promote the maximum amount of production that can be consumed at home and sold abroad, thereby giving the fullest employment to labor. In the foreign field, this calls for a liberal commercial policy of fair trade methods and practices and friendly relations; and to attain the desired end, we hope to enlist the simultaneous cooperation of other important nations in the work of effectively abolishing existing destructive trade barriers which the experience of the past few years has demonstrated are discredited relics of the mediaeval mercantile period."

The Secretary of Commerce, the Honorable Daniel C. Roper, in his address to the convention, emphasized the need for a comprehensive study of all foreign trade factors. Mr. Roper said:

"Our great need today is an intelligent and comprehensive foreign trade perspective which includes the various and often complex elements that go to make up the foreign trade system. The continuation of a 100 per cent nationalistic program would certainly result in a serious condition in the standard of living and disruption in the economic process. \* \* \* International commerce must be put on a sound basis and not allowed to continue in a haphazard manner under the influence of man made barriers, such as import tariffs, trade restrictions and quotas."

## REACTIONS TO THE TRADE AGREEMENT PROGRAM

The program of the Administration embodied in the Act of June 12, 1934, relating to the negotiation of trade agreements received the enthusiastic endorsement of the convention. Speaking at a luncheon under the auspices of the National Federation of Foreign Trade Associations, Mr. Robert C. Graham, Vice President, Graham-Paige Motors, and Chairman of the Export Committee of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, said:

"The fundamentals underlying the President's Reciprocal Tariff Act are so obviously sound that it is hard for us to reconcile our views with those of critics who seem to have forgotten the country's situation two years ago and who have ignored the truly astonishing progress that has been made since then. And I might add here that I am





a Republican—and have been a Republican since boyhood.

"For years our industry has protested in Washington against rising tariffs at least to selfish interests and, as you know, our pleas certainly fell upon deaf ears, for there was little disposition to listen to any suggestion whatever, for the improvement of trade relations with our foreign neighbors. It was all right to try to sell, but the way was surely hard for those who tried to buy from abroad."

Continuing, Mr. Graham said:

"The Automobile Manufacturers Association is supporting the Trade Agreements Act, first of all, because it will greatly increase employment, both in the United States and throughout the World, and, secondly, because we believe that foreign trade is a two-way process. If there is selling there must be buying—a reciprocity of trade and understanding."

At the final general session of the convention, speaking on the topic "Cuba and Reciprocal Trade Agreements," Mr. Charles William Taussig, President, American Molasses Company, New York, said in part, as follows:

"The trade agreement between the United States of America and Cuba, which was signed at Washington on August 24, 1934, is perhaps the most carefully and intelligently prepared document of its kind in the annals of American foreign relations. It was drawn by leaders who had fundamental economic principles, political sagacity, and what is of almost equal importance, plain ordinary horse sense. It is encouraging, indeed, to know that such men have been entrusted with carrying out the foreign policy of the United States."

It was regrettable that Secretary Hull was unable to be present at the World Trade Dinner to deliver his address in person, since it would have been a fitting recognition of his labors in the cause of foreign trade for him to have heard the sentiments of the convention so ably expressed by Mr. Farrell, who, when speaking at the World Trade Dinner, after delivery of Secretary Hull's address by Assistant Secretary Sayre, stated:

"We shall hear tonight from the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, the views of the Government on this vital question of our foreign trade, which affect so directly the prosperity of the nation. We all deplore the temporary illness which has driven him to his native South for recuperation. A lifetime of study of our trade problems has equipped him for the task upon which he has entered, of negotiating bilateral trade treaties as a means of making our bargaining powers instrumental to the removal of the excessive barriers which restrict our trade opportunity in the markets of the world. To Secretary Hull we already owe the favorable change of atmosphere in Central and South American republics. It may be said of Secretary Hull's statesmanlike achievements at Montevideo, as it was said of Disraeli after the Berlin Conference, that he brought back peace with honor. His interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine in the light of modern thought has removed from the minds of Latin American statesmen and people misunderstandings regarding the future relations between the United States and other republics on this Western hemisphere. He left behind at Montevideo vivid impressions of a United States foreign policy which is that of the good neighbor, and of a

Secretary of State whose frankness as the spokesman for his country and whose skill as a statesman brought harmony and accord where some had anticipated disagreement and failure. There is nothing more conducive to the establishment of lasting reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations than the policy of the good neighbor in all our foreign relations."

## FINAL DECLARATION

The following extracts from the Final Declaration of the Convention are of interest to the Foreign Service.

The Final Declaration of the Convention endorsed the principle that two-way foreign trade always has been and still is essential to our national economy. It was added that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act not only provides opportunities to reduce or remove trade obstructions but also to provide in advance for the adjustment of such currency depreciation, exchange manipulation, or other elements which later might tend to make the provisions agreed upon less effective or inoperative.

The Convention declared that American ships for the carrying of our exports and imports are an indispensable part of our foreign trade. Without them there would be no security for our commerce in times of peace or war.

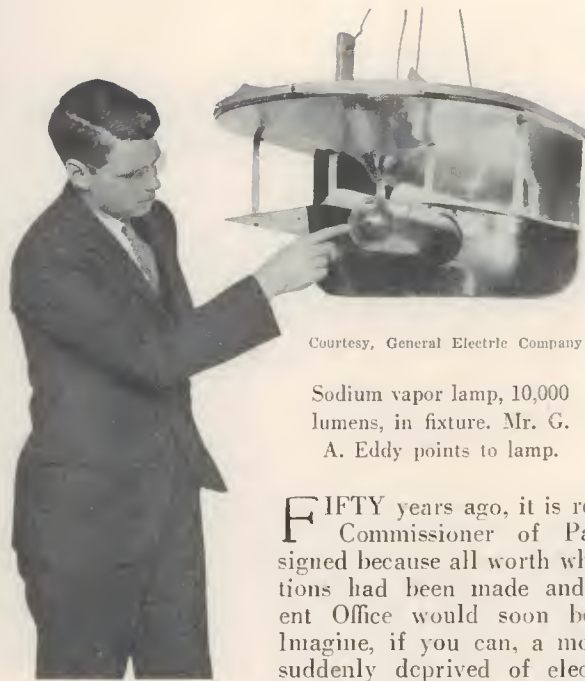
As to currency and exchange the Final Declaration pointed out that exchanges are a part of the whole monetary problem. Stabilization of exchanges is essential to the revival of foreign trade. The depreciation of our currency can not permanently assist exports and retard imports. There can, however, be no exchange stability until the currencies in the principal countries of the world are stabilized.

The Convention commended the establishment of the Export-Import Banks pursuant to the proposals initiated by the National Foreign Trade Council and as to the American capital market stated that foreign lending is recognized as an essential function to further foreign trade; the fact that some of the loans made during post-war years proved to have been injudicious does not justify exaggeration of probable loss nor the failure to point out the benefits obtained through the sale of our surplus production and the subsequent maintenance of employment.

Of particular importance is the declaration of the Convention to the effect that the Convention believes that the Government's activities designed to rebuild our foreign trade will fail of full accomplishment unless adequate personnel is provided in the State Department and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to meet the increased demands arising from larger overseas business, the necessary negotiations and investigations preliminary to the new reciprocal trade agreements and their continuous and proper administration.

## Progress of Science in the United States

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*



Courtesy, General Electric Company

Sodium vapor lamp, 10,000 lumens, in fixture. Mr. G. A. Eddy points to lamp.

FIFTY years ago, it is reported, a Commissioner of Patents resigned because all worth while inventions had been made and the Patent Office would soon be useless. Imagine, if you can, a modern city suddenly deprived of electric light and power, of trolley and motor transportation, of radios and telephones, of airplane connection with the outside world; and a slight idea may be gained as to the shortsightedness of that particular Commissioner. Science marches on at a pace which may not always be spectacular but which seems to have covered an enormous amount of ground when one looks back; and the multiplicity of inventions today show that the advance is accelerating if anything. In the United States a number of developments have taken place lately which have been almost unnoticed but which are probably destined to be of considerable importance in the future scheme of things.

To single out an outstanding example of progress, take the improvement in highway illumination by means of the sodium vapor lamp. Motorists driving at night through Jerome Avenue between 233rd Street and Youkers in the metropolitan area of New York could not have been more pleased than they were surprised recently to find this stretch of highway bathed in a strong golden glow which threw into sharp relief the smallest detail and which made the use of headlights entirely unnecessary. The high luminous efficiency of the lamps, their softly diffused light of essentially one color, and the welcome freedom from glare which they feature make this modern form of highway illumination the night motorist's dream of paradise, where he can switch off his own lights, forget about being blinded by approaching cars, and drive as

safely and with the comfort of broad daylight.

Sodium vapor lamps are the very latest word in the field of highway lighting. While apparently unsuitable, in their present stage, for indoor lighting, they have already demonstrated that they are at least two and a half times as efficient for a given current consumption as the familiar tungsten lamp units heretofore in use and that their orange-yellow color yields a higher proportion of visible light than other known means of artificial illumination. Small objects become easily visible, where before the eye has strained to see them; a printed page becomes so clear cut and sharp that the letters seem to sparkle; and on the blackest night one can, with the greatest of ease, read a newspaper at a distance of fifty feet from the source of lighting. The secret of sodium light—and one wonders of course why it was never discovered until now—seems to be that it radiates about 95 per cent in the yellow part of the spectrum and thus becomes known as a monochromatic, or one-color, light. It is explained that the strain of trying to see details under ordinary light is in part the result of the effort of the eye to bring all colors into focus at the same time; while it is not possible for the lens of the eye to accomplish this, it never stops trying and this of course leads to eye fatigue. With monochromatic light such wasted effort does not occur; and anything so easy on the eyes is naturally greeted with cheers by those who travel after dark.

To become technical for a moment, the standard sodium lamp of 10,000 lumens as put out by the General Electric Company consists of a long bulb of special glass capable of resisting successfully the attack of sodium vapor, and enclosing at each end a coiled oxide-coated filament to serve as a cathode and an open-ended box of molybdenum to serve as an anode. A small quantity of sodium and some neon gas are in the bulb, the neon being used to start operations. The application of starting voltage strikes an arc in the neon gas and the lamp then glows brilliantly with the characteristic red color of neon. Sufficient heat is soon stored up to vaporize the sodium, and the lamp gradually acquires the orange-yellow color of the sodium arc. About 30 minutes are required to build up the





sodium light to its maximum output, and a double-walled evacuation flask is used with the lamp to retain the heat, which is essential for proper vaporization of the sodium.

A factor in the success of the sodium lamp is a new type of aluminum reflector, treated by a process which hardens the surface, greatly increases the reflecting power, prevents oxidation, makes the surface weather-resistant, and enables it to be cleaned readily with soap and water. The new reflector, now used for the first time commercially, was made possible by the development of what is known as the Alray process, an electrolytic brightening method devised in the research laboratories of the Aluminum Company of America, and under ordinary conditions no permanent deterioration can be detected in the polished surfaces subjected to weathering tests.

In addition to the installation mentioned above for New York, sodium lighting equipment has so far been introduced in four other motoring localities in the United States. At a tricky cloverleaf intersection of the Salem Turnpike and Revere Beach Parkway, near Revere, Massachusetts, it has been demonstrated that with the new type lighting units, curves can be driven—if not on two wheels

—at least easily and without headlights. A section of the Boston-Worcester Turnpike near Newton, which has a traffic flow of 3,000,000 vehicles per year, has been favored with similar equipment; other installations are at Schenectady, N. Y., home of the lamp's manufacturers, and at Wallingford, Connecticut, between New Haven and Hartford. In addition, the new General Electric Building in New York boasts of the first application of the sodium lamp for floodlighting, four of the units suffusing the surrounding street area with a golden glow at night; its further extension will no doubt be governed only by the comparatively heavy expense involved.

It's a long jump from motoring at night to the bottom of the sea, but a few months ago science bridged another gap which resulted in a new all-time low for divers. Dr. William Beebe's record descent of 3,028 feet off Bermuda last August in his famous bathysphere was made possible by the invention of a new type of glass which has a compressive strength about six times that of ordinary glass and which at the same time has a much higher transparency. The major problem in constructing the round metal chamber which lowered Beebe

*(Continued to page 667)*



Courtesy, General Electric Company

## BOSTON-WORCESTER TURNPIKE, NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Night view of 10,000 lumen A-C sodium lamps—sodium luminaire mounted on 8 foot bracket at 22 feet to light center. Average spacing is 142 feet, staggered.



Photographed by courtesy of Frank Cundall, Esq., Director of Institute of Jamaica

#### SIR HENRY MORGAN

*Facsimile of an old print in the Institute of Jamaica probably not heretofore published. In this print Morgan is seen as a pirate. Usually, he is pictured as the Governor of Jamaica.*

*Morgan, known as the "baddest, boldest buccaneer," subsequently became Governor of Jamaica. He is credited with violating all laws and customs, even the "honor among pirates," when he deserted his fellow bandits after a foray into Panama and escaped home with the spoils.*



# Pirates' Doom

By WILLIAM W. CORCORAN, *American Consul, Kingston*

HISTORY is calling for an encore at the "naughtiest place on earth." This "Babylon of the seventeenth century," Port Royal, "Port of Orgies," Caribbean lair of the Buccaneers, — "the most hideously ruthless miscreants that ever disgraced earth and sea," wrote Andrew Lang— bids fair to emerge from lethargy and become once more—in a

modified sense, at least—the stage of bacchanalian revelry and midnight frolic. Until now, practically inaccessible, except by sea, the vestige of "the most wicked city in the world"—this was another of its questionable titles—is soon to be connected with the mainland by an automobile road, which when completed within a few months will bring the historic old haunt of the pirates within a short hour's ride by car of Kingston, Jamaica's capital and tourist mecca of a Southern Sea.

Over this same ground, on these same palm-lined shores where, some two centuries and a half ago, bearded ruffians, their clothes still drenched in blood, squandered in repellant drunkenness and lechery myriad "pieces of eight" wrung from victims of their torture, murder and rape, will soon strut another type of pirate, effete, armed with the weapons of persuasive cosmopolitan manners—the modern "pleasure pirates," and pseudo "love pirates" and "news pirates" from points north of the Tropic of Cancer.

Seen in the glaring rays of the torrid sun, the motley and insignificant group of ruins and modern buildings which now make up the town of Port Royal recall but the sordidness of its notorious past. Legend has it that the old town, lowered to coral depths, as if by some magic elevator during the extraordinary seismic upheaval of 1692, can still be seen on a clear calm day, its spires and steeples still erect, as if destiny had chosen the distant Caribbean as a crystal mausoleum, that the world might moralize on the fate of the wicked.

Imagine a long wraith-like peninsula going out into the sea from the left of the City of Kingston;



TOWN AND HARBOR OF PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA

a stretch of land, which like a skeleton left arm clutches a clear glass bowl, and you will have a precise idea of how this bent promontory makes one of the greatest land-locked harbors in the world. What remains of the old buccaneer port is situated at the extremity of the peninsula, as if it were lying in the palm of the skeleton arm. It is along this narrow strip of

land, thrown out into the Caribbean like a lasso, the end of which is returning to the cowboy, that the new road, which is destined to open up the old pirates' haunt, is being built; it is some eight miles in length.

It is in the stillness of the night, the stillness broken only by the gentle rhythm of the sounding sea, when the historic spot is bathed in the sensuous light of the tropic moon; when its only beauty, nature's gift—lovely palms silhouetted like black ink sketches against a diamond sky, their ebony trunks sinking like graceful columnus into the molten silver of the moonlit sea,—it is in this atmosphere, entranced by the beauty of this scene that the contemplative faculties of the mind fully awaken and that the visitor begins to understand why this place and its destruction has evoked so much of the sublime in English poetry and legend.

In 1668 when New York had only 500 houses, Port Royal was a city of 800 habitations. On the conservative estimate of ten persons to the house, including negro slaves, made by W. Adolph Roberts in his recently published life of Sir Henry Morgan, one of the "baddest, boldest buccaneers," this meant a population of some 8,000 souls. Richard Blome in "A Description of the Island of Jamaica," published in 1672 at London, states that the buildings of Port Royal were "as dear-rented as if they stood in the well-traded streets of London." In the streets of the historic old town strutted and reeled in drunken revelry most of the noted pirate chiefs who operated in the Western Atlantic during the 16th century. Here came Francis L'Ollonnois, who would hack a man to pieces,



tear out his heart and "gnaw it with his teeth like a ravenous wolf, saying to the rest 'I will serve you all alike if you show me not another way.'" Here lived and swayed with an iron hand that arch-murderer of the high seas, Sir Henry Morgan, whose iniquitous valor did much to break Spanish influence and probably changed the map of the Western Hemisphere. Among its long calling list of notorious sea-robbers were those other gentle souls Roche Brasilliano and Bartolomew Portugas.

Esquemeling, himself a buccancer, has described the conduct and exploits of his companions in plain prose warning eager youths that "pieces of eight do not grow on trees." Esquemeling's work originally written in Dutch (1645-1707) was published in Amsterdam in 1678 under the title "De Americanische Zeerovers." He gives a fairly good picture of "street scenes" in Port Royal, when he describes the indulgences of his fellow pirates ashore: "Their gains they spend with great liberality," he wrote, "giving themselves freely to all manner of vices and debauchery, among which the first is that of drunkenness, which they exercise for the most part with

brandy; this they drink as liberally as the Spaniards do clear fountain-water. Sometimes they buy together a pipe of wine (an old measure of 110 gallons); this they stave at the one end, and never cease drinking till they have made an end of it. Thus they celebrate the festivals of Bacchus so long as they have any money left." Again in writing of the pirates' conduct ashore Esquemeling says:

"All these prizes they carried into Jamaica, where they safely arrived, and, according to their custom, wasted in a few days in taverns and stews

all they had gotten, by giving themselves to all manner of debauchery. \* \* \* \* \* Such of these pirates are found who spend 2 or 3 thousand pieces of eight in one night, not leaving themselves peradventure a good shirt to wear on their backs in the morning. My own master would buy, on like occasions, a whole pipe of wine, and, placing it in the street, would force every one that passed by to drink with him, threatening also to pistol them, in case they would not do it. At other

times he would do the same with barrels of ale or beer. And, very often, with both his hands, he would throw these liquors about the streets, and wet the clothes of such as walked by, without regarding whether he spoiled their apparel or not, were they men or women."

So much for her sordid past; now for her awful end around which has been woven so much of the lofty in poetry and prose, so many "thoughts that breathe and words that burn."

At twenty minutes to midday on June 7, 1692,—descriptions of the cataclysm by eyewitnesses have been preserved—a noise resembling thunder was heard in the mountains beyond the harbor.

Three distinct shocks followed, the last more terrible than the first, splitting Port Royal open in a dozen places. These shocks were felt in all parts of the island. A tidal wave ensued. W. J. Gardner, the historian, summarizing two fellow historians, Edward Long and George W. Bridges, writes of the destruction as follows:

"Not only did the earth tremble, and in some parts open beneath the feet of the terror-stricken inhabitants, but the horrors of the event were intensified by the mysterious, awful sounds, that one moment appeared to be in the air and then in the



Bartolomew Portugas, known as "him who had committed innumerable excessive insolences upon these coasts, not only infinite murders and robberies but also lamentable incendiums."



L'Ollonois, who "would hack a Spaniard to pieces, tear out his heart and gnaw it with his teeth."



Roche Brasilliano, who had an inveterate hatred of Spaniards and "roasted several of them alive."

*Facsimiles of original engravings in Esquemeling's Book, published in 1678.*  
© Duncan Keith Cornallid, Kingston, Jamaica.





A True and Perfect Relation of that most Sad and Terrible  
**EARTHQUAKE, at Port-Royal in JAMAICA**

Which happened on Tuesday the 7th. of June, 1692.

Where, in Two Minutes time the Town was Sunk under Ground, and Two Thousand Souls Perished: With the manner of it at Large, in a Letter from  
 thence. Written by Captain Croket: As also of the Earthquake which happen'd in England, Holland, Flanders, France, Germany, Zealand, &c. And in most Parts of Europe: On Thursday the 5th of September. Being a Dreadful Warning to the Sleepy World: Or, God's heavy Judgments shewed on a Sinful People, as a Fore-runner of the Terrible Day of the Lord.



THE EXPLANATION.

A. The Houses Falling. B. The Churches. C. The Sugar-Works. D. The Mills. E. The Bridges in the whole Country. F. The Rock and Mountains. G. Captain Ruden's House Sunk first into the Earth, with his Wife and Family. H. The Ground rolling under the Minister's feet. I. The great Church and Tower falling. K. The Earth Opening and Swallowing Multitudes of People in Morgan's Fort. L. The Minister Kneeling down in a Ring with the People in the Street at Prayers. M. The Wharf covered with the Sea. N. Dr. Heath going from Ship to Ship to Visit the bruised People, and do his last Office to the dead Corpses that lay Floating from the Point. O. Thieves Robbing and Breaking open both Dwelling Houses and Ware-Houses during the Earthquake. P. Dr. Trapham, a Doctor of Physic, hanging by the Hands on a Rack of the Chimney and one of his Children hanging about his neck seeing his Wife and the rest of his Children A-sinking. Q. A Boat coming to save them. R. The Minister Preaching in a Tent to the People. S. The dead Bodies of some Hundreds floating about the Harbour. T. The Sea washing the dead Carcasses out of their Graves and Tombs, and dashed to pieces by the Earthquake. V. People swallow'd up in the Earth, several as high as their Necks with their Heads above Ground. W. The Dogs eating of Dead Men's Heads. X. Several Ships Cast away and driven into the very Town. Y. A Woman and her two Daughters beat to pieces one against the other. Z. Mr. Beckford his Digging out of the Ground.

Facsimile of part of the front page of a London newspaper containing an eye-witness' account of the Port Royal Earthquake, written June 30, 1692. Photographed by courtesy of Frank Cundall, Esq., Director of Institute of Jamaica.

LEGEND (REPRODUCED VERBATIM)

A. The Houses Falling. B. The Churches. C. The Sugar-Works. D. The Mills. E. The Bridges in the whole Country. F. The Rock and Mountains. G. Captain Ruden's House Sunk first into the Earth, with his Wife and Family. H. The Ground rolling under the Minister's feet. I. The great Church and Tower falling. K. The Earth Opening and Swallowing Multitudes of People in Morgan's Fort. L. The Minister Kneeling down in a Ring with the People in the Street at Prayers. M. The Wharf covered with the Sea. N. Dr. Heath going from Ship to Ship to Visit the bruised People, and do his last Office to the dead Corpses that lay Floating from the Point. O. Thieves Robbing and Breaking open both Dwelling Houses and Ware-Houses during the Earthquake. P. Dr. Trapham, a Doctor of Physic, hanging by the Hands on a Rack of the Chimney and one of his Children hanging about his neck seeing his Wife and the rest of his Children A-sinking. Q. A Boat coming to save them. R. The Minister Preaching in a Tent to the People. S. The dead Bodies of some Hundreds floating about the Harbour. T. The Sea washing the dead Carcasses out of their Graves and Tombs, and dashed to pieces by the Earthquake. V. People swallow'd up in the Earth, several as high as their Necks with their Heads above Ground. W. The Dogs eating of Dead Men's Heads. X. Several Ships Cast away and driven into the very Town. Y. A Woman and her two Daughters beat to pieces one against the other. Z. Mr. Beckford his Digging out of the Ground.





ground. . . . The wharfs loaded with merchandise, and most of the fortifications, together with all the streets near the shore, sunk into the harbour and were completely overwhelmed. . . . Though there was no breeze the sea rose in mighty waves, tearing ships from their anchorage, and sweeping them over the sunken ruins of the town. Some of these were utterly destroyed, while others were saved, and proved the means of saving many that were struggling in the waves. In places the earth opened, swallowing up many helpless creatures; but in some cases persons were soon only partially covered, with dogs feasting on the parts left exposed. Not two hundred houses were left, and in all it was computed that nearly two thousand persons had perished."

Bridges notes: "On the road to Sixteen-mile Walk, two mountains fell and met. The riven hills were closed with colossal masses of disjointed rock, which stopped up the bed of the river, and which in some places still remain—the eternal witness of the day's dreadful convulsion. The water, thus confined, rose to an overwhelming height; and then, bursting its adamant barrier, bore all before it. . . .

"There was scarcely a mountain in the Island that did not change its outline; or a rock which was not split. . . . The tremendous convulsions were repeated with little intermission, though with decreasing violence, for the space of three weeks; and every fissure in the rocks, every cleft in the cracked and parched earth, was steaming with sulphurous fumes. The air reeked with noxious miasmata; and the sea exhaled an offensive putrid vapour. . . .

"The insupportable heat of a tropical midsummer was not for many weeks refreshed even by a partial breath of air; the sky blazed with irresistible fierceness; swarms of mosquitoes clouded the atmosphere, while the lively beauty of the mountain forests suddenly vanished, and the fresh verdure of the lowland scenery was changed to the russet grey of a Northern winter. The canefields were disfigured by masses of fallen rock, and presented to the wearied eye a barren wilderness, parched and furrowed. . . .

"The ruins (of Port Royal) are even yet visible in clear weather from the surface of the waters under which they lie."

It remained for the immortal genius of Thomas de Quincey to put the most exquisite touch to the structure of poetry and illusion built up around the destruction of "the most wicked place in Christendom" and "the Richest Spot in the Universe." De Quincey's sublime imagination, coupled with the truth that the mind of man always attaches greater importance, greater glamour at least to

the past than to the present, saw the catastrophe from a distance of time and space sufficient to lend enchantment. His brilliant pen, like some magic wand anointed the sunken city, transmitted to her his own immortality and made her, with Atlantis, one of the great monuments of Tropicalia. What a pleasant surprise to find such beautifully fervent lines within the cover of a book entitled: "Confessions of an English Opium Eater":

"God smote Savannah-la-Mar (a mythical name for Port Royal), and in one night, by earthquake, removed her, with all her towers standing and population sleeping, from the steadfast foundations of the shore to the coral floors of ocean. And God said—"Pompeii did I bury, and conceal from men through seventeen centuries: this city I will bury, but not conceal. She shall be a monument to men of My mysterious anger, set in azure light through generations to come; for I will enshrine her in a crystal dome of My tropic seas."

"This city, therefore, like a mighty galleon with all her apparel mounted, streamers flying, and tackling perfect, seems floating along the noiseless depths of ocean; and oftentimes in glassy calms, through the translucent atmosphere of water that

now stretches like an air-woven awning above the silent encampment, mariners from every clime look down into her courts and terraces, count her gates and number the spires of her churches. She is one ample cemetery, and has been for many a year; but in the mighty calms that breed for weeks over tropic latitudes, she fascinates the eye with a Fata-Morgana revelation, as of human life still subsisting in submarine asylums sacred from



© Duncan Keith Corinaldi, Kingston, Jamaica

Port Royal—This old watch tower, built of molasses mixed with mortar and stone, survived the great earthquake of 1692, which swallowed up half the town, but acquired a decided list.

the storms that torment our upper air.

"Thither, lured by the loveliness of cerulean depths, by the peace of human dwellings privileged from molestation, by the gleam of marble altars sleeping in everlasting sanctity, oftentimes in dreams did I and the Dark Interpreter cleave the watery veil that divided us from her streets.

(Continued to page 675)



# Embassy Days

## My Recollections of John Ridgely Carter

By EMILY BAX

(Concluded from November Issue)

THERE was the Harvard Memorial Chapel, too, that engaged our attention for a long time. It was Mr. Phillips' idea when he was Mr. Choate's secretary. Being a Harvard man, as was Mr. Choate, he thought it would be appropriate to have a memorial to John Harvard at the Cathedral at Southwark, where Harvard was baptized. A disused vestry was turned over, and the Harvard Chapel was planned. Mr. Choate gave a handsome window, made by John LaFarge, the glass for which was sent to him from England, and Mr. Phillips not only gave very generously himself but was about to embark on a campaign among other Harvard men to raise the rest of the money when he was suddenly appointed to Peking. As Mr. Choate was leaving, too, the whole matter naturally devolved upon you and me and the appeals were sent out as Mr. Phillips had arranged. But the money didn't come in fast enough, so I sent additional appeals to a few non-Harvard men who had close connections with London. Mr. Carnegie was one of these, and promised to give the last \$500, which he did with a twinkle in his eye, for he knew the Embassy very well indeed. It was that promise that spurred us on to a triumphant end, for we were afraid Mr. Carnegie might get out of paying it by dying before we could qualify.

I did the Harvard Memorial bookkeeping in a method all my own, which again an efficiency expert might have disliked intensely. I entered the subscriptions as they came in, in dollars on one side with the corresponding amount in pounds on the other—\$5 to the pound—so there was always a bit of uncertainty as to how much we actually had, which disturbed nobody, as the Bank had to do the delicate translation of dollars into pounds. In due time the Chapel was completed, and then time passed in the hope that Mr. Choate or Mr. Phillips might come for the dedication. But in the end neither came and Mr. Reid officiated instead. We sent out invitations broadcast. I shall never forget—and probably you won't either—that dedication, the dreary journey across London Bridge, the long service at Southwark with its endless procession of



MISS EMILY BAX

clergy and banners, and the host of important persons uncomfortably crowded into the tiny Chapel. The service went on and on until everybody was fagged out and Mr. Reid looked ready to drop, although he always managed to maintain his dignified manner, however much he might be suffering inside.

When Mr. and Mrs. Reid arrived in the middle of the London season of 1906—they passed Mr. and Mrs. Choate on the Atlantic—the Spanish Royalties were visiting King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and the last two Courts were scheduled for a few days later. So while Mr. White arranged for the reception of Mr. and Mrs. Reid by the King and the Foreign Minister without the usual waiting so that they could take part in the festivities, you finished up, as far as you could, the Court lists, leaving the new Ambassador a chance to add the names of one or two of his own friends, and handled most of the correspondence with other Ambassadors and English people inviting Mr. and Mrs. Reid to do many and various pleasant things. Mr. DeLancey Jay came with Mr. Reid to be his Secretary and became a great favorite. Mr. Reid was soon swamped with requests for speeches and it was not long before he entered upon the usual course of "Hands across the sea" utterances. I don't remember whether he addressed the Pilgrims that Fourth of July, but if he didn't he did every year after that.

In Mr. Choate's time you occasionally held a presentation at Court rehearsal in the office. "Don't curtsey so low to a Foreign Sovereign. Remember you are an American!" But when Mr. Reid came these were transferred to Dorchester House, and it seemed to me that you spent half your time there in the hectic weeks before the Courts, helping Mrs. Reid with many social problems, seating guests in their proper places at dinner parties, and soothing the irritations that are apt to occur occasionally in even the best run establishment. Mr. Reid, while usually very placid, would sometimes get ruffled and then things happened. A newspaper man had offended him and orders went forth that he was not to be invited again. But through some slip there



he was! The resulting storm was terrific. Of course you were telephoned for to go and make the peace, and you did. Everybody loved you and shamelessly called on you in every sort of difficulty. I used to be annoyed when the government business waited while the question whether a Russian Vice-Admiral took precedence of a Rumanian General was decided, and places were found in an international gathering for visiting Americans with no language but English so that they would know what was going on.

The question of correctly seating a dinner-party leads naturally to the place of women in the diplomatic scene. Diplomacy, as you know so well, is honeycombed with sex, social ambition, jealousies and all the other weaknesses that surround the relations of men and women.

I suppose it is mean of me to remind you of the day when, all dressed up in a grey frock coat, light grey tall hat, buttonhole, spats and light gloves, on your way to Ascot, you stopped in to the office to be sure that everything was right, and carrying—the only discordant note in the utter perfection of your attire—a most disreputable old umbrella! And in answer to my horrified question you said, "Last year at Ascot someone took my new one and left me this. So I am taking it back and if I am lucky will get my own again—or maybe a better one."

Soon after Mr. Reid came Mr. White was made Ambassador to Rome and you succeeded him as Counselor of the Embassy. I was afraid then that you would either move into Mr. White's old room, leaving me where I was, or move me into his. But you made no change, leaving Mr. White's room to the new Second Secretary. So your little office remained the office of the Counselor until the Embassy was moved into its new quarters after the beginning of the World War. Neither Mr. Phillips nor Mr. Laughlin, who succeeded you, dispensed with my presence, and my work was therefore much more interesting than it would have been had I been in a separate office. You were all so kind and good to me, far more than I ever deserved, and you specially, for you put up with me when I knew nothing, and if I was useful to your successors afterwards it was only because of your teachings.

Do you remember when Mark Twain came over, and arrived in London the very day the Ascot Gold Cup was stolen? The papers announced "Mark Twain arrives—Ascot gold cup stolen," and of course the great man began every speech by announcing that he had stolen it. The Ambassador gave a dinner party for him, and assuming that he would be called upon for a speech, he not only prepared it but thriftily sold it in advance to a news

agency for a good round sum. Judge then of his chagrin when he found no speech was expected. The speech duly appeared in the American papers, though it was never delivered.

There were many changes in the junior positions during those years. Mr. Wadsworth was promoted to Persia. His successor was a very amusing gentleman of the Oppenheim school, always on the look-out for spies. He seemed to feel that mysterious forces were continually weaving evil spells to get hold of the Embassy secrets. The code was his special hobby. In the care-free days before his arrival cables were coded by the two Hodsons sitting opposite to each other in front of a large open window with a splendid view from the neighboring windows. If newspaper men poked their noses in their door Frank would yell "cipher" and they would retire hastily. Frank and his father guarded the safe and the code, and were very conscientious about the trust reposed in them. But the new Secretary in lieu of a better audience gradually imbued me with such a morbid respect for the code that I became his ally in complicating the former easy-going methods of safeguarding its secrecy. He showed me how a spy could post himself at one of the windows opposite and take a photograph of a page of the code and enlarge it and from that work out the whole code. An apt pupil, I came to believe that diplomacy was rather a sinister business, but when I passed on all this scary material to you, as I presume I was supposed to do, you were not as concerned as I had expected. You told me that it was well known that a certain Power had a copy of the code, for they had openly demonstrated it in an exchange of conversations not so very long before, and that if they had it was likely that many other nations had it also. You reminded me that other Embassies occasionally telephoned a warning that agents were trying to sell it to them for their Governments, and that it could not in any sense be considered a private code. You were entirely satisfied with the present methods, you said, but if and when a new and secret code was issued things would be changed—and so they were!

Mr. DeLancey Jay went back, and Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse came in his stead, and later went into the service as a "career" man. Mr. Arthur Orr then succeeded the guardian of secrets. Mr. Orr was entirely different, quiet, gentle, rather a reflective mind and full of interest in his work. It was he who educated me to use the eard index and made other suggestions about conditions in general which we were only too glad to adopt because he was so diffident that no one resented them.

Then came Mr. Hugh Gihson, old friend of Mr.





Orr, to be Second Secretary. He amazed me by doing his own typewriting, and would have swept the floor if it had needed it. Mr. Orr used to tell the story on him that when he was at the School of Diplomacy in Paris he had hosts of friends in every grade of society, and apparently saw no difference between them. Just as he was about to leave Paris he determined to pay off all his social debts at once with a large party to which he invited everybody from the Ambassador and Ambassadors down to the most insignificant art student. With most people such an occasion would have been a flop, but so engaging was his personality, and his hospitality so genuinely unstudied that everybody had a grand time.

Perhaps the best time of the year was when you were Chargé d'Affaires, which was for about two months every year, as Mr. Reid went to America each Christmas and often did not return for many weeks. While the early winter was a quiet time socially, there was always plenty of official business, and many callers. Diplomats came and went all the time, a veritable puss in the corner game, going from Dan to Beersheba and back again, up and down the world seemingly for no special reason or to advance anything in particular. London was always a good central meeting place for them, and they always contrived to stop over a few days whether on their way to Stockholm, Petrograd, Peking or South America. Many of these gentlemen bought their clothes in London, were members of the various Clubs, especially of the St. James Club, the diplomatic club, and had many friends in England. Some of them were members of the Bachelors' Club, joining when they were bachelors and then grumbling when they were called upon to pay the big fine demanded for their continued membership as married men. It was not to be wondered at that whenever possible all these and many other old friends made it a practice to happen along. And in the season, there were always enough diplomats "en route" to ensure a good attendance at any Court function even if there were no more Americans to be accommodated. With most of the diplomats who had been in London I kept up a brisk correspondence, had money to pay their bills and often did their shopping. I got bellybands for one, fountain pens for another, flowers and candy for many, and assisted the course of true love in one case by seeing that a lady returning to America was furnished with flowers every morning on the voyage. When she arrived I am glad to say that the gentleman got his reward, for she married him.

I often wondered how the Embassy would have

got on without the Hodsons, for they met most of the diplomats and other important people, arranged their hotel accommodations and assisted them in many ways. They were perfect mines of information, and with no effort at all could surround an American gentleman with a police escort and even a brass band if they thought he would like it. They were grand proponents of the psychology of inflating the ego of the near-great. It was they who often escorted American gentlemen with a flair for gambling and horse-racing to the various English race-courses, and when they did they saw to it that the representatives of Scotland Yard who were always on watch to see that foreigners were protected against the professional gamblers were aware of their presence. With the aid of Scotland Yard they also came to the rescue of eminent gentlemen who had somehow contrived to find themselves in gaol, or had been found in places where they had no business to be. Much of their time was spent in this sort of unofficial welfare work on behalf of the traveling American, and they seemed to enjoy it thoroughly. Their office in the Embassy was also the headquarters of the various police officials who came over to take back American criminals. These inspectors, together with many newspaper men, could be found almost any afternoon, lounging in the Hodsons' office, and there was an amount of activity always going forward that had little to do with the furtherance of strictly diplomatic negotiations.

I noticed that you held all these gentlemen strictly at arm's length, but if the Hodsons were alone there was no one who liked better to go in and have a chat than you did. I always suspected that much went on in that department that I knew nothing about, for the peals of laughter that emanated from it and the comings and goings indicated that the weather was not the topic of conversation. But on one ever told me anything about that. In fact, I regretfully acknowledge that I was far too carefully guarded from gossip.

Frank was always good-tempered whatever happened, and I never saw him ruffled. All his sins of omission he covered with the comforting phrase that the man who never made a mistake never made anything. His speech was interlarded with the phrases that run in and out of diplomatic correspondence. "Modus vivendi," "laissez faire," "laissez aller" and many others rolled off his tongue, though I doubt whether he knew the meaning of them. You were always his greatest favorite, and I know that old Mr. Hodson thought the world of you. In fact, you were liked by everybody. It

*(Continued to page 676)*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE:

At this season in particular my thoughts turn to our Foreign Service with pride and with appreciation of the loyal and efficient manner in which our country is represented abroad. To the members of the Foreign Service I send my sincere greetings for Christmas and the New Year.

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*





THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE:

The year which is drawing to a close has seen the restoration to the Foreign Service of a number of justly merited benefits. I like to think of the return of these benefits as the well deserved reward for un-failing loyalty and efficient performance of duty during trying times. I wish to extend to all members of the Foreign Service my warmest Christmas greetings and best wishes for the year to come.



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MAHLON F. PERKINS, RUDOLF E. SCHOENFELD

Entertainment Committee: JOHN FARR SIMMONS, Chairman; JULIUS C. HOLMES and GEORGE R. MERRELL, JR.

COVER PICTURE

Photograph from Consul Franklin C. Gowen

The Joseph Conrad, said to be the smallest full-rigged ship afloat and the only full-rigged ship flying the British flag. The Joseph Conrad, which is of 203 tons, with a length of 100 feet and a beam of 25 feet, is now on a cruise round the world. (See page 596 of the October, 1934, issue of the JOURNAL.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

The Secretary-Treasurer of the American Foreign Service Association advises that further voluntary contributions to the Association's Scholarship Fund have been received from several offices. A detailed report will be published in the January, 1935, issue of the JOURNAL.

ARTICLES REPRINTED FROM THE JOURNAL

The Editors plan to prepare a file of quotations appearing in other publications of articles or parts thereof originally published in the JOURNAL.

Readers are requested to clip quotations and reprints and mail them to the Editorial Board.

ASSISTANT CHIEFS OF THE DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Mr. Paul H. Alling has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs as of November 19, 1934.

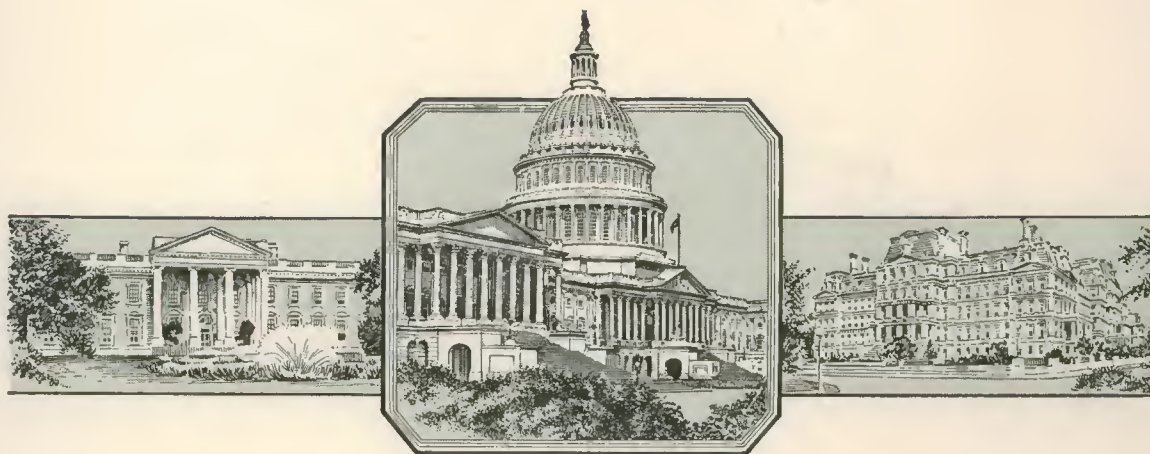
Mr. Maynard B. Barnes, a Foreign Service officer of Class IV on detail in the Department, was designated an Assistant Chief of that Division, effective November 22, 1934.

JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AS GIFTS

Active and Associate members of the American Foreign Service Association are reminded that they may subscribe to the JOURNAL on behalf of relatives or friends at the rate of \$2 per year.

A subscription to your Service magazine should prove a welcome gift, furnishing intimate news of you, your colleagues and your interesting work.





## News from the Department

A slight attack of laryngitis required the Secretary to absent himself from Washington for three weeks, which he spent at Pinehurst, North Carolina. However, the Secretary was able to maintain uninterrupted contact with the Department and has now returned to Washington, fully restored in health.

According to newspaper reports from Norway, Secretary of State Cordell Hull is spoken of as a candidate for the Nobel Prize in recognition of his efforts to promote peace.

Mrs. Ruth Shipley, Chief of the Passport Division, has made a personal and enthusiastic tour of practically the entire United States. Her experiences ranged from first hand inspection of the situation at Hollywood to riding a day with the Border Patrol on the Florida Coast. By invitation of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Mrs. Shipley accompanied her while she made her speech to the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor. Among the many personalities Mrs. Shipley met on her tour were William Jennings Bryan, Junior, and a number of Federal Judges and Clerks of Court. While in San Francisco and New Orleans she attended passport fraud hearings.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, who is in the United States on leave, was presented with a Danish flag and plaque by the Danish-American Women's Association in New York,

November 21. The presentation was made at the Tavern on the Green in Central Park.

The JOURNAL has received a copy of the Final Report of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

The volume is filled with valuable historical material so well presented that only another volume would be adequate properly to review the Final Report, prepared by the Honorable Sol Bloom, House of Representatives.

Among the subjects covered are "The Bicentennial Anniversary, February 22, 1932," "Definitive Writings of George Washington," "Genealogical Division," "Foreign Language Societies" (celebrations), "The Planting of Memorial Trees," "George Washington Masonic National Memorial," "Field Mass at Catholic University of America," and "Foreign Participation." There are hundreds of other fields covered by the report which contains more than two hundred excellent illustrations.

If one might venture to offer any slight criticism of the work it would be to express regret that there is no index to its wealth of information.

Three Presidents of the United States served as Chairmen of the Commission whose distinguished personnel included many prominent officials and private citizens, of whom one was the Honorable R. Walton Moore, now Assistant Secretary of State.

Those who followed the work of Bloom in connection with the Bicentennial will feel that he merited the President's letter of appreciation and congratulation, reproduced in facsimile in the report.

## I Return for Two Months

By ELMA P. LAURVIK, Clerk, Budapest

CAN you realize, dear reader, what it means to return to the United States for home leave for the first time after nine years of service in a small European country? Those who are in the same boots might have a sympathetic understanding.

The thought alone of such a trip suggests the feeling of exuberation and stimulus. How much more suggestive is the execution of the wonderful plan!

Yes, I really *have* been in the United States for two entire months which at the same time seem short and long as do so many things in this world of ours.

Relatives, friends and especially impressions were rushing up on me. I had to crowd into those two months so many plans and impressions that they could easily fill two years.

As soon as I had stepped on to the vessel which was to carry me to America I was in my dear old and new world. Right then and there even the air was different and I began to notice some of the changes which happened during the nine years of my absence.

There I saw for the first time two ancient American ladies smoking cigarettes and I thought to myself:

"You didn't do this my dear girls when last I saw you!"

It was "acquired taste" with them. I could plainly see, and somehow those long, thin, sophisticated cigarette-holders didn't suit their ages and personalities. But they were brave about it. I must say. I was no longer surprised when I saw certain American women drinking and smoking in public, a sight which was new to my eye.

But I had different impressions too on that first day: American efficiency and politeness surrounded me at last, smiling faces and courteous manners set my spirit right, and a double portion of the long craved for sweet potato set right my less spiritual side.

The crowd on the boat was, as usual, international and the spirit, to my great satisfaction, was so democratic that even the dogs—forming a second international crowd—were admitted into our circle. My favorite chum was a French bully.

But I mustn't dwell so long on the ocean as it is really our dear land which showered me with new and pleasurable surprises.

I had heard and read so much about the

American depression and had seen around me during the nine years' stay in a poor European country, so much misery that I imagined, with fear in my heart, America as the same picture of distress. I looked for the bread-lines, for the people spending nights on the side walks, for the crowds frantically withdrawing their savings from the banks. But what the streets depicted to me was just as good as nine years ago. Indeed, they seemed even better than before by comparison to my European surroundings.

So I at once realized that those times when there were such things as bread-lines and attacks on banks in America were luckily over now, that the time of reconstruction has begun, indeed reconstruction was well under way, and my soul immediately became lighter by a hundred pounds.

This feeling of lightness didn't leave me for a minute during my stay at home. I realized though that many of our countrymen had suffered great losses, that many had lost their positions or their jobs and had to start life anew again. But the American spirit hadn't lost any of its force or of its vitality and of its vigor. It was like discovering again, with untold satisfaction, that Americans will never be downtrodden by the hardships of life. Their spirit will always emerge from the battle victorious.

The aim of my trip was California and so this gave me a chance to take a train via Washington. For a clerk, working in the field, to go to the Department of State is like a schoolgirl stepping before the board of directors. One is impressed and awed by the idea. Well, I may say to all of my fellow-clerks who expect to take this dive that I never have met a more cordial and kind board than the one to which I was introduced at the Department. It was ever a satisfaction to me to be, even in a tiny way, a part of the United States Governmental machinery. But now that I have met face to face some of the members of the "General Staff," this feeling of satisfaction has increased and I invite all the clerks who go on home-leave not to miss a visit to this real home of all of us.

It was a happy feeling to board an American train again, to enjoy comforts which are luxury in Europe but which are the every-day possession of every American. Some of the comforts, however, were exaggerated. I found the "air-conditioned" diner so airy that I and my fellow-pas-





sengers were shivering during our meals while on the outside the sun was shining brightly.

But I didn't take the clean table linen, the shiny glassware and silver, and the spotless linen coats of the waiters for granted! It was all too good to be true, being in such contrast to what we find in most European trains.

So, it is true that there are American husbands who are afraid of their wives. Didn't I have a good laugh in my berth when I heard a woman make her hubby stop drinking.

The comforts of my apartment in San Francisco surpassed even those on the train. Oh, how I enjoyed the hot running water in the kitchen and the bathroom, the cooler, the icebox. How good it was never to have to lock up anything, to leave the wash out on the lawn without fear that it might be stolen, to have parcels left at the door and find them there without fail. To order everything by telephone, to have everything delivered a few minutes later!

What a joy it was to ride on the smooth roads of the United States. The roads are as clean and shiny as a waxed floor, the cars just glide over them. Nobody walks and the roads are jammed with cars. Lovely, cosy little houses, open lawns, a profusion of flowers in the gardens.

The stores of the small villages are as clean and sanitary as those in the big cities and you see the same standard goods everywhere. And everywhere healthy, good-natured, well-fed and well-mannered crowds.

The friendly care of our driver was in itself an experience. How watchful, how fatherly he was to all of us, calling us "folks" in a jovial, cordial manner.

We passed colleges and saw healthy, lovely, young people playing games on the campus or walking, chatting quietly. Their clothes were neat and crisp, their eyes frank and clear, their smile genuine. We passed horse and pony farms, fancy-fish breeding places, public and private airplane fields, many cat and dog hospitals, pruned and peach ranches which were being kept as well as any garden. Wealth, even luxury were to be seen everywhere and what is even better there were contented smiles on the faces and the eyes reflected good nature.

My hostess, who drove the car, stopped at a filling station to get some oil. She was offered two different brands—a cheaper one and a more expensive one. She took some of the latter and told me her reason for doing so. The cheaper grade was just as good as the more expensive one

yet, she explained, she wouldn't buy it, as, if it could be sold at such a low rate, it was because the company must have underpaid its employees. She wouldn't encourage such exploitation of human labor! The other lady in the party assured me that she had for the same reason refrained from buying a lovely but a very cheap gown. She was tempted to buy it, but she thought that a dress like that could only be sold so cheaply because of underpaid labor, had prevented her from making the purchase.

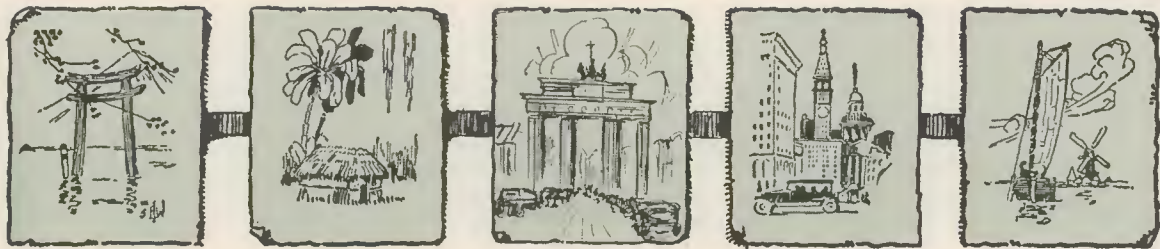
Nowhere else in the world did I find this attitude, nowhere would they give up a personal advantage for the sake of a conviction.

I have returned to my place of work with renewed spirit and strength. But it is not to the rest I obtained and to the joy of having seen my country, my relatives and friends that I attribute this alone. It is chiefly due to the spirit of cheerful friendliness and good will, to the candid frankness, to the civil attitude of our compatriots.

I regained my belief in humanity again (a feeling so easily shattered in Europe) by finding everyone at home, poor and rich alike, imbued by the conviction of human pride and self respect.



Two sailfish caught off Pearl Islands by William C. Burdett, First Secretary at Panama, and friends. Mr. Burdett's catch was 10 feet long and weighed 107 pounds.



## News from the Field

### SCANDINAVIAN POSTS

Bergen maintains its customary silence, which, contrasted with the volubility of the other five Scandinavian posts, gives it an air of E. Philips Oppenheim mystery. What dark plots are hatching there, that they are so coy about their goings on? (Can any reader supply the rest of that superb verse on the death of an eastern potentate which begins with, "What, what, what—what's the news from Swat?" and ends with "the Ahkoon of Swat is not"?)

Göteborg's turnip yielded just enough juice to escape the newsgatherer's further attempts at ribaldry. That post appears in the news this quarter due to the fact that Consul General Bevan, of Oslo, played a great—but not great enough—game of golf there on October 7th, and Consul Knowlton V. Hicks left Göteborg for his new post, Budapest, in September. They also opened the new State Theatre there on September 29th, "the most modern theatre in Europe."

Stockholm's news is heavy with departures. The Minister will go to Washington about the first of November, but leaves his family behind as hostages for an early return. The Consul General and Mrs. Davis (The Colorado Davises) started for Shanghai via Washington on September 9th. Vice Consul and Mrs. Maffit will leave for home on October 27th. The quarter's visitors included Consul Shantz and Vice Consul Waller, of Moscow; Mr. Bernard Paulson, Disbursing Officer at Istanbul; Mr. Axel Oxholm, Chief Forest Products Division, and Mr. Carrington Gill, of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. A study of the map and other data indicates that the new Consul General, Mr. Addison E. Southard, may or may not reach Stockholm in time to enjoy a Swedish Christmas.

Among callers at the Legation at Stockholm this

quarter were Mrs. Bingham, Congressman Tinkham, Mr. and Mrs. MacMurray and Mr. Albright.

Copenhagen sends a good budget of news:

The officers and cadets of the *Annapolis* were entertained by Counselor of Legation Winship and Consul General Maynard while they were in Copenhagen, August 13 to 18.

Vice Consul J. Stanford Edwards left September 15, on home leave. He will spend most of the time with his family in New York.

Consul General and Mrs. Maynard spent the month of July motoring in Germany, Holland and Belgium en route to France. On their return to Copenhagen they brought with them their two children, who had been visiting with their grandparents.

Vice Consul Julius C. Jensen spent a few days in Copenhagen visiting his wife's family, on the way from Oslo to Stuttgart, to which post he has been transferred.

Consul General Maynard was host to an "old timer" gathering at his home on October 17th. First Secretary of Embassy, George C. Hanson, whose hospitality he shared in Swatow, China, twenty-two years ago, was there. Consul General Marion Letcher, retired, late of Antwerp, who shared an office with him in the Department 16 years ago, was also present. Counselor of Legation North Winship, whose acquaintance he made in Paris ten years ago, was at the party. Consul Harold Shantz, who served with him in Singapore in 1930, was one of the younger old timers.

Secretary Hanson stopped in Copenhagen en route to the United States from his post in Moscow, and Consul Shantz was on leave.

Consul General Samuel W. Honaker passed through Copenhagen on his way from Scotland, where he has been stationed, to his new post at Stuttgart.

Mr. and Mrs. Letcher were home guests of Consul General and Mrs. Maynard while on visit to their





old post at Copenhagen. The Maynards were hosts to the Letcher's old friends at a tea at which eighty people were present.

Mr. Garret G. Ackerson, Sr., father of Vice Consul Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., spent several weeks in Copenhagen visiting his son and family. Mrs. Ackerson and the two children returned with her father-in-law to the United States for a short visit.

Vice Consul Laurence W. Taylor spent his leave visiting Norway and Sweden by automobile with Mrs. Taylor and his father, John L. Taylor, of San Francisco.

Miss Harts, who has been a member of the Consulate General seven years, was married October 21st to Mr. Carl Mogenses, who is the General Agent of the Cunard White Star Line in Copenhagen.

Oslo's contribution this quarter follows:

Evidence of Norway's increasing popularity with American travelers is shown in a recent press release which states that more than 100,000 tourists visited Norway this summer. While the majority were English, Americans were in second place. Most of the ships cruising to the North Cape put in at Oslo for short visits, and members of the American colony were to be seen showing the sights of the city to friends from the "home town."

The Westminster Choir visited Oslo from September 14 to 17 and gave a series of three concerts, which were enthusiastically received. The choir was entertained at tea on September 14 by the American Minister and Mrs. Philip.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Letcher arrived in Oslo to visit old friends. Mr. Letcher was stationed in Oslo in 1918-19, and was welcomed at the Consulate General by members of the staff who had served under him.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Julius C. Jensen left Oslo by motor for Copenhagen, where they will visit Mrs. Jensen's parents before proceeding to their new post, Stuttgart.

Helsingfors, bragging as usual about being the largest or farthest or smallest something, sends in the following items:

The outstanding event of August and for 1934 in Finnish-American social relations was the visit of the U. S. S. *Minneapolis* to Helsingfors. This brand-new American cruiser spent five days in the most Northern capital of the world, during which time there was a continual round of social activities too numerous to report here. The cruiser, its officers and men made a splendid impression in Helsingfors and its visit to this city will long be remembered.

There has been a continual series of comings and goings at the Legation-Consulate. Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Latimer are in the United States on leave. Consul General and Mrs. Gould and their family arrived in Helsingfors the latter part of September, and are now busy looking for a home. Mr. Fullerton, Second Secretary, left on October 1 for Paris, his new post. Minister Al-

bright departed for the United States on home leave October 15. Mr. Thomasson, clerk of Legation at Addis Ababa, has been appointed to Helsingfors and is expected to arrive the end of October.

Among visitors to Helsingfors during recent months, who called at the Legation-Consulate were: Will Rogers, Vice Consuls Murray, Kock, Cherp and Waller, all of the Moscow Consulate General; Mr. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State; Congressman Tinkham, of Massachusetts, and Consul Ward, from Moscow.

(Three hands being raised at the back of the room, The Helsingfors *Monitor* also acknowledges the presence of Consul Bower and Vice Consul Sigmond from Stockholm for a day, and Consul Shantz, en route back to Moscow.)



CHRISTMAS IN SCANDINAVIA

BY WALTER G. NELSON, U.S.P.H.S.,  
Oslo

**R**ULETIDE finds me overseas.  
In this north land of Christmas trees,  
Where spruce and fir and lofty pine,  
Present the eye a picture fine;  
For each and every graceful bough  
Is draped with snowy ermine now,  
And all the world that comes to sight,  
Is blanketed with downy white.

When Christmas nears, all those who roam,  
Are eager to be turning home,  
To be with friends and loved-ones dear,  
And join with them in Christmas cheer.  
But since 'tis so that I must stay  
In distant lands on Christmas Day,  
What second choice could better please  
Than this fair land of Christmas Trees?



MEXICO CITY

The Consulate General has recently had the pleasure of welcoming Consul Alexander K. Sloan, who has been assigned to this post, and who was later joined by his sister, Mrs. Jamison. Assistant Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Robert H. Henry have also recently arrived in Mexico City, where Mr. Henry will assist Commercial Attaché Thomas H. Lockett.



### BELFAST

Congressman George Holden Tinkham, of Massachusetts, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a "flying" visit to Belfast in the latter part of October. He arrived here by Commercial Airways plane from London, then proceeded to Dublin by railroad, and returning here two days later, took off for London by air, to complete the final stage of an extensive trip through Europe which began last July and has been made almost entirely by Commercial Airways services of various countries.

Mr. Larry Rue, journalist and aviator, author of "Flying for News," who has been visiting Ireland as representative of the New York *Daily News*, spent a short time in Belfast lately visiting points of interest.

The international team of the "Oxford Group Movement," which spent about a fortnight in Northern Ireland in October, comprised a number of Americans.

Consul General Memminger, who is a keen golfer, is working hard to get down to scratch and bids fair to emulate his well-known tennis and badminton exploits.

F. C. G.

### BILBAO

Consul William E. Chapman, accompanied by Mrs. Chapman, passed a very enjoyable holiday during September and October on simple leave of absence in Central Europe. Among the countries they visited were France, Switzerland, Germany, Hungary and Italy.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Gaines returned to Bilbao during September from a leave of absence in the United States, dividing their time between Georgia and California.

### BUDAPEST

Commercial Attaché and Mrs. Alexander Dye, Professor Graham H. Stuart, of Stanford University, and Consul and Mrs. Robert Longyear, being recent visitors to Budapest, were the picnic guests of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Stewart on September 30th. Other guests were Vice Consul and Mrs. Overton G. Ellis and Vice Consul Ernest V. Polutnik. The party motored to Mezkovesd for the quaint wine harvest festival and en route stopped in the hills for a weenie roast, each person, with a forked branch, doing his own roasting.

Consul and Mrs. William E. Chapman, from Bilbao, and Vice Consul Leslie Gordon Mayer, from Riga, were in Budapest recently.

### ALICANTE

Former Minister Charles C. Eberhardt, who has been visiting Spain, passed through Alicante on his way from Malaga to Barcelona. Traveling on a Spanish coastwise steamer, he arrived on the morning of July 19th, visited the Consulate and various points of interest in the city, and left the same day for his destination.

### BARCELONA

Consul Lynn W. Franklin and his family reached Barcelona on September 21 and were soon afterward presented to the Anglo-American colony at a delightful reception given by Consul General and Mrs. Dawson.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Braddock and infant son "Danito," returned the early part of October from home leave.

Together with his family, Consul Cross is spending a month of local leave in a comprehensive motor tour of Spain.

Philip Raine, of the Legation at Asunción, is visiting Barcelona for several weeks before returning to his post.

During the course of the revolutionary disturbances of early October, the Consulate General was in the center of sniping activities. A bullet passed through the seal outside the Consul General's office. Fortunately, the Consul General was momentarily outside of his office when the bullet passed through, for his desk was directly on the line of its trajectory. The staff of the office remained on duty during the several days' disturbances and manifested exemplary calmness and devotion to duty throughout, giving preferred attention to telephone and other inquiries from alarmed tourists and other Americans in Barcelona.

The American Club of Barcelona recently inaugurated its monthly series of luncheons at the Ritz, the Consul General and other officers of the Consulate assisting.

### CHERBOURG

Consul and Mrs. Lawrence S. Armstrong and their young son, of Tunis, arrived in Cherbourg October 15th en route to their post after leave of absence in the United States. They were able to visit the consular office and to see something of Cherbourg before continuing their journey.

Consul and Mrs. C. Porter Kuykendall returned to Cherbourg on the S. S. *Bremen*, arriving early in the morning of October 25th. It was possible for Mr. Kuykendall to resume charge of the Cherbourg Consulate promptly at the opening for business that day.





**PEIPING**

As usual, during the summer months few Foreign Service visitors were entertained at Legation City. In September, however, the pilgrims began to arrive. Among those present were Admiral Upham and his staff, Mrs. Cabot Coville, Vice Consul Robert M. Taylor, Consul and Mrs. Richard P. Butrick and Consul and Mrs. David C. Berger. The Butrick and Berger daughters, whose births occurred not so long ago, were also on hand.

**ISTANBUL**

Ambassador and Mrs. Robert P. Skinner have returned to Istanbul from a vacation in Paris.

Ambassador Skinner and Diplomatic Secretary Robert D. Coe went to Ankara for the annual celebrations on October 29 commemorating the founding of the Turkish Republic. They joined Counselor G. Howland Shaw, who is at Ankara for the winter months.

Miss Lucille L. Race, Secretary to the Ambassador, and Miss Marie E. Johnson, of the Embassy staff, paid a visit to Brusa. Their journey took them up the Sea of Marmora by boat to Yalova, thence up the mountain to Brusa, by bus.

The members of the Turkish-American Claims Commission departed for the United States around the first of November.

Mrs. John A. Crane, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Crane, Military Attaché, has departed for the United States.

**SHANGHAI**

Outstanding among the events of the summer and early autumn at Shanghai were the announcement of Vice Consul Julius Wadsworth's engagement to Miss Cleome Carroll and the subsequent

departure of the affianced couple for Connecticut in opposite directions. After assignments at pleasant posts in Europe and South America, it was not until after a series of houseboat excursions on the muddy Whangpoo, that Julius finally decided it was time for him to settle down. Consul Muccio and Vice Consul Cooke have had a similar variety of assignments and gone on similar excursions; but it is apparently for Africa or Australia to produce a post with the necessary conditions for analogous reaction.

**CANTON**

Consul J. Hall Paxton reports that the summer at Canton was a story of leaves and ladies; of leaves falling (due) and expiring; of ladies departing and returning; of separation and reunion.

Ann Paxton was heard to complain after returning from home leave, that she had hoped for a pleasure tour and got instead a consular inspection trip. Hall called at 17 consular offices during the course of their tour.

**NAPLES**

October 1, 1934, was the official opening date

of the Mostra di Arte Coloniale at the Castello Maschio Angioino. The Mostra was officially opened by His Majesty the King of Italy, and attended by His Royal Highness the Prince of Piedmont, the Officers of the Court, the Knights of Malta and Holy Sepulchre, and many other dignitaries. Consul General du Bois attended as representative of the United States.

The Exhibition stretches all round and inside the Castle, in which there is a collection of paintings on Italian Colonial subjects. Of particular interest is the Castle itself which has been restored to the fine Gothic lines which it had when it was origi-

*(Continued to page 680)*



AMERICAN EMBASSY, ISTANBUL



## Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 15, 1934, and up to November 15, 1934:

Knox Alexander of Independence, Mo., American Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba, assigned Consul at Moncton, Canada.

Charles E. Allen of Maysville, Ky., American Consul at Istanbul, Turkey, assigned American Consul at Gibraltar.

George Alexander Armstrong of New York City, Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, assigned American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

George Atcheson, Jr., of Berkeley, California, American Consul at Tientsin, China, assigned Consul at Nanking, China.

George Atcheson, Jr., of Berkeley, California, who has been assigned as American Consul at Nanking, China, has also been designated Second Secretary of Legation.

David C. Berger of Gretna, Va., American Consul at Tsingtao, China, assigned Consul at Tientsin, China.

Earl Brenman of Westmoreland, N. H., American Vice Consul at Winnipeg, Canada, assigned Vice Consul at Regina.

Carl Breuer of Locust Valley, Long Island, American Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Port-au-Prince to serve in a dual capacity.

John H. Bruins of Voorheesville, New York, American Consul at Hamburg, Germany, assigned as American Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Selden Chapin of Erie, Pennsylvania, Third Secretary of Legation at Quito, Ecuador, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. (Assignment to San Salvador as Third Secretary of Legation, previously reported, canceled.)

Thomas J. Cole of Cincinnati, Ohio, now a clerk in the American Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey, appointed American Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Ralph Cory of Tacoma, Washington, a clerk in

the American Consulate General, Seoul, Chosen, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Robert C. Coudray of Newport, Rhode Island, American Vice Consul at Swatow, China, appointed American Vice Consul at Canton, China.

Nathaniel P. Davis of Princeton, New Jersey, now temporarily detailed to the Department of State, appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States and American Consul General and detailed for duty as Foreign Service Inspector.

Allan Dawson of Des Moines, Iowa, Second Secretary of Legation at Bogota, Colombia, temporarily detailed at the Legation at Managua, Nicaragua, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

C. Burke Elbrick of Louisville, Kentucky, Third Secretary of Legation at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, assigned as American Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince to serve in a dual capacity.

Willard Galbraith of Los Angeles, California, American Vice Consul at São Paulo, Brazil, now in the United States, designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Charles M. Gerrity of Scranton, Pa., American Vice Consul at Regina, Canada, appointed Vice Consul at Bombay, India.

Stanley Hawks of Port Washington, N. Y., Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

Joseph E. Jacobs of Johnston, South Carolina, who has been detailed for duty as Foreign Service Inspector, has been appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States and American Consul General.

Frank C. Lee of Salida, Colorado, American Consul General at Prague, Czechoslovakia, assigned to the American Embassy at Berlin, Germany, where he will serve as First Secretary of Embassy.

Andrew G. Lynch of Utica, N. Y., Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Bangkok, Siam, assigned Vice Consul at Jerusalem.

Dayle C. McDonough of Kansas City, Mo.,





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b. On your goods in your residence (and also during shipment) and personal baggage taken on journeys, our unique Government Service Policy covers fire, theft and other risks at 2 per cent per year.

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American Consul at Bombay, India, assigned American Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

John H. MacVeagh of New York City, Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Monrovia, Liberia, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City.

H. Gordon Minnegerode of Washington, D. C., Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, designated Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Bangkok, Siam.

Maxwell K. Moorhead of Pittsburgh, Pa., American Consul General at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, assigned as American Consul General at Istanbul, Turkey.

Frank T. Reuter of Pennsylvania, Acting Consular Agent at Cruz Grande, Chile, appointed American Consular Agent at that post.

William P. Snow of Washington, D. C., a clerk in the District Accounting and Disbursing Office at Paris, France, appointed American Vice Consul at that post to continue to serve in the District Accounting and Disbursing Office.

Richard L. Sprague of Massachusetts, American Consul at Gibraltar, died at his post October 16, 1934.

Francis Bowden Stevens of Schenectady, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland, assigned Vice Consul and Language Officer at Paris, France.

Sheridan Talbott of Bardstown, Ky., American Consul at Prague, Czechoslovakia, assigned as American Consul at Santiago, Cuba.

Girvan Teall of New York, American Vice Consul at Edmonton, Canada, appointed Vice Consul at Winnipeg.

John Carter Vincent of Macon, Georgia, American Consul at Dairen, Manchuria, assigned as American Consul at Nanking, China.

Hernan C. Vogenitz of Newcomerstown, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Moncton, Canada, appointed Vice Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Henry S. Waterman of Seattle, Washington, American Consul at Sheffield, England, assigned Consul at Bombay, India.

Eric C. Wendelin of Quincy, Mass., American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Madrid, Spain.

David Williamson of Colorado Springs, Colorado, Second Secretary of Legation at Bern, Switzerland, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Orme Wilson of New York City, First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, assigned to the Consulate General at Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he will serve as American Consul General.





VISITING OFFICERS

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

DATE OF REGISTRATION  
*October*

J. Stanford Edwards, Copenhagen, on leave in Laurel, Md.	15
Rudolph W. Hefti, Kaunas, on leave in Plainfield, N. J.	16
Parker W. Buhrman, Cologne, on leave in Covington, Va.	17
H. Merle Cochran, Paris, sailing November 7	19
Mary Coffey, Habana, on leave in San Francisco	20
George Orr, Caracas, on leave in Atlantic City	22
Clay Merrell, Hamilton, Bermuda, on leave in Elk City, Oklahoma	23
Nathaniel P. Davis, reporting for duty	23
Ernest L. Eslinger, Paris, on leave in Knoxville, Tenn.	23
Norris Rediker, Bombay, on leave in Minneapolis	25
Charles A. Bay, Rome, on leave in Columbus, Ohio	25
Homer M. Byington, Inspector, on leave in Norwalk, Conn.	25
Walter A. Foote, Department, sailing November 15 for Batavia	26
Joseph Flack, Berlin, sailing November 7	26
Mildred Tiderman, Bern, on leave in Wilmette, Ill.	26
J. E. Jacobs, Inspector, on leave in Florence, S. C.	26
Margaret Denchfield, Mexico City, on leave	26
Fletcher Warren, Managua, on leave in Wolfe City, Texas	26
John W. Bailey, Jr., Buenos Aires, on leave in Austin, Texas	29
Malcolm C. Burke, Hamburg, on leave in University, Alabama	29
Renwick S. McNiece, Vigo, on leave in Pasadena	29
Gerald A. Mokma, Antwerp, sailing November 2	30
Will L. Lowrie, Consul General, Retired, Alexandria, Va.	30
Julius Wadsworth, Shanghai, returning to post	30
Edmund J. Dorsz, Kobe, on leave in Detroit	31

*November*

Edward Anderson, Jr., Montreal, on leave in New York	1
Nelson Trusler Johnson, Peiping, on leave in Washington	1
Edward Albright, Helsingfors, on leave in Gallatin, Tenn.	2
William P. Cochran, Jr., Mexico City, on leave in Wayne, Pa.	2
J. H. Keeley, Montreal, on leave in Washington	3
Hernan C. Vogenitz, Cienfuegos, Cuba, en route to post	5
Earl Brennan, Regina, Canada, en route to post	5
Charles B. Perkins, Havre, on leave in Wakefield, R. I.	6
W. P. Shockley, Jr., Leghorn, on leave in Tenaffly, N. J.	6
Ralph J. Totten, Pretoria, on leave in Washington	7
William W. Corcoran, Kingston, Jamaica, on leave	7
Robert P. Joyce, Panama, on leave in Washington	8
W. T. Turner, Tokyo, on leave	8
Paul Dean Thompson, Milan, sailing November 16	9
John B. Ketcham, Taihoku, on leave in Washington	9
Ralph Miller, Montevideo, on leave in New York	10
E. L. Brist, St. Stephen, N. B., on leave	12
Hyman Goldstein, Mexico City, on leave	12

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Indian Carnival Dancers at a Bolivian Festival

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The National Geographic Magazine

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

Washington, D. C.

## On the Course of Events

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

THE first of a new series of Supreme Court verdicts on questions arising out of the current readjustment of social institutions in the United States appeared in the form of a decision delivered early in November by Justice Cardozo, in which the New York State milk-control law was upheld a second time. A New York milk wholesaler had contended that the minimum prices officially set had become in fact maximum prices under which he could not make money, so that he was deprived of his property without due process of law. The court in its decision, while refusing to pass judgment upon the merits of the particular price-fixing methods adopted, holding this to be a matter with which the courts are not concerned, and stating that if the price fixing orders "are not arbitrary fiats, the court will stand aloof," established the important principle that prices so fixed do not have to be set at a level which will assure profits to all concerned.



"True of course it is," the decision states, "that the weaker members of the group (the marginal operators or even others above the margin) may find themselves unable to keep pace with the stronger, but it is their comparative inefficiency, not tyrannical compulsion, that makes them laggard in the race."

Thus the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution is not held to insure a business against the hazards of competition, nor is official price-fixing required to set such prices as will be sure to keep even the least efficient in business. If, as seems not unlikely, official price-fixing is destined to play an increasing part in those activities in which the system of laissez-faire has been conspicuously inadequate, the foregoing decision should prove to be of considerable significance.

Problems of industrial relations have been less prominent in recent weeks, few of the current disputes receiving front-page attention. An exception was a controversy over unionization of employees in the Cleveland stores of one of the principal nation-wide grocery chains; developing as a matter of local import, this dispute suddenly flared into prominence when the company closed its three hundred stores in that city on October 27 on the ground that it was being prevented by pickets from

shipping goods from warehouses to stores. Twenty-two hundred employees with a weekly payroll of \$60,000 were thus thrown out of work. While the company's stocks were being shipped from the city, and the president of the company declared that it would never return, the National Industrial Labor Board was called in to mediate, and achieved a swift success when on November 3 reopening of the stores was assured by the acceptance by both parties of an agreement involving immediate calling off of the strike which precipitated the closing of the stores, immediate reopening of the latter and reinstatement of all employees without discrimination, affirmation by the company of its willingness to meet with committees of the unions concerned for purposes of collective bargaining and notification by the company to all its Cleveland employees "that the company has no objection to their affiliating with any union and will in no manner discriminate against them for joining a union or any other union activity," and stipulations against union coercion or intimidation to compel any man to join a union, and against strike or lockout in the event of differences over the agreement, which are to be submitted to arbitration. As the company had claimed that the unions were seeking to intimidate its employees into joining against their will, and the unions had been claiming discrimination by the company against employees for joining in union activity, the agreement seems designed to clarify the actual facts in dispute and to deal with them in fair and orderly manner.


An important step in adjustment to current trends was taken by the American Federation of Labor at its national convention in San Francisco, when on October 2 it voted to encourage unions of industrial or vertical type in the mass production industries such as automobile, cement and aluminum manufacturing where the line of demarcation between crafts is thin or non-existent. While the form and structure of the existing A. F. of L. unions organized along the traditional craft lines is not affected, the federation by this decision,



(Continued to page 663)



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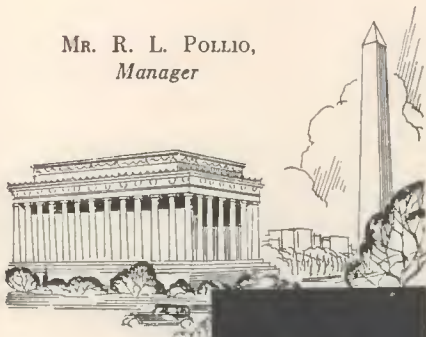
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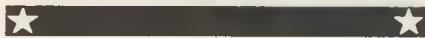
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### MARRIAGES

Stone-Whelchel. Married on September 19, 1934, John F. Stone and Miss Mary Garland Whelchel. Mr. Stone is American Vice Consul at Warsaw.

Kuniholm-Robellet. Mr. Bertel E. Kuniholm and Miss Berthe E. Robellet were married at Leningrad, U. S. S. R., on August 27, 1934. Mr. Kuniholm is Third Secretary of Embassy at Moscow.

Corcoran-Parsons. Married at Kingston, Jamaica, on October 26, 1934, Consul William Warwick Corcoran and Miss Dulcie Guildford Parsons.

### BIRTHS

Born at Bucharest on November 3, 1934, twin daughters, Linda Dekum and Mary Francesca, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Sheldon T. Mills.

A son, Philip Woodhull Ernst, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ernst on August 1, 1934, at Teheran, where Mr. Ernst is attached to the American Legation.

Born at Marseille on July 28, 1934, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Tyler Thompson, a son, Tyler Hunt Thompson.

Thomas Craig Fox, a son, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Fox on October 24, 1934, at Olney, Maryland. Mr. Fox is American Consul at Habana.

A son, Richard Harold Tewell, was born at Habana on October 8, 1934, to Consul and Mrs. Harold S. Tewell.

### IN MEMORIAM

The JOURNAL announces, with deep regret, the death of Mr. J. Coleman Drayton, father of Mrs. William Phillips, at Newport, Rhode Island, on November 11, 1934. Undersecretary and Mrs. Phillips attended the funeral service at Newport on November 13, 1934.

The JOURNAL deeply regrets to report the death of Vice Consul Alfredo L. Demorest, who passed away on November 15, at Trinidad, where he has served since 1921.

The following telegram has been received by the Department from the Governor of Trinidad:

"I desire to express to you on behalf of myself and people of this Colony our deep regret at death of Vice Consul Captain Demorest, who had gained affection and respect of entire community."

During the World War, Mr. Demorest served as a First Lieutenant in the United States Army from 1918 to 1919. He also served as Assistant Military Attaché at Rio de Janeiro.





ON THE COURSE OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 660)

in the words of John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers,

"adapts itself to the changed requirements of modern industry and undertakes in a practical way the definite task of bringing into the federation some millions of workers hitherto unorganized."

The NRA code for the automobile industry was again renewed for three months to February 1, the President ordering at the same time an inquiry looking toward improvements in the condition of labor in the industry with a view to deciding whether the public hearing desired by the unions but not by the managements will be necessary. As this point, as well as the so-called "merit clause" which in this code is attached to the declaration of the right to organize for collective bargaining (as specified by section 7a of the act), are matters of contention in the industry, and as the peak of the next period of high production is anticipated to include the first of February next, the question of renewal of the code at that date may present a critical situation. An endeavor to smooth out the peaks and dips of automotive production, with a view to correcting the anomaly of wage rates of as much as ten dollars a day and average annual earnings below \$900 is understood to be favored by the President as a remedy in this industry and others similarly situated, as in the building industry where high hourly rates keep labor costs high and low activity keeps annual labor incomes low.

Prospects for the expected moderate revival of industrial activity over the winter remain somewhat indefinite. The Federal Reserve Board data on factory activity, particularly employment and payrolls, show a more pronounced decline from August to September than from July to August, as the following tabulation of the indices shows:

	July	Aug.	Sept.
Production of manufactures .....	74	72	69
Factory employment .....	79	79	74
Factory payrolls (not seas. adj.) .....	60	62	58

Examination of the indices of production for individual industries shows that the decline was largely concentrated in the textile industry, which was affected by the textile strike of the first three weeks of September, and in the automobile industry, in which the peak of production is well over for the year. For the eight groups of industries for which September data are available, the seasonally adjusted indices of production show:

Durable Goods Industries	July	August	September
Iron and Steel .....	47	38	37
Lumber Cut .....	29	36	32
Automobiles .....	78	61	51
Cement .....	53	48	50

Consumer Goods Industries

Textiles .....	77	81	64
Food products .....	102	106	120
Leather and shoes .....	98	96	88
Tobacco Manufactures .....	128	126	125

The more detailed data for industrial employment show that while the seasonally adjusted index of employment in the wearing apparel industry rose from 92 in August to 93 in September, that for textile fabrics (affected by the strike) fell from 89 to 63.

Among the elements in the more recent period reported in the weekly issues of the Department of Commerce's Survey of Current Business are a revival of textile activity following the strike settlement, a moderate but fairly well sustained rise in steel mill activity, and a sustained level of retail sales. In the most recent issue (November 8) it is remarked that

"Current statistics show mixed trends, with apparently little change in the aggregate volume of business activity. As October usually marks the high point of the fall rise in production and primary distribution, the movement over the next few weeks will be particularly significant. The delayed start in the fall improvement, the reduction in stocks, and the favorable state of retail sales are factors militating against any marked change in a downward direction at this time."

The sustained level of retail sales in the third quarter of 1934 is indicated in the following tabulation of the Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index of department store sales for July, August and September in comparison with the same months in 1933, with the adjusted index of production added in parentheses by way of contrast:

	1933		1934	
	Index	(Prod. Index)	Index	(Prod. Index)
July .....	70	(101)	73	(74)
August .....	77	(91)	79	(72)
September .....	70	(84)	76	(69)

A strong factor in the maintenance of this retail sales activity is probably to be looked for in the increase in farmers' income from marketings and AAA payments, which are estimated by the Department of Agriculture to have amounted to the following totals for the same months of 1933 and 1934 (AAA payments, which are included, are also separately shown in parentheses):

Farmers' Income from Marketings and the AAA (Millions of Dollars)

	1933		1934	
July .....	480	(0)	494	(31)
August .....	413	(1)	581	(73)
September .....	554	(75)	662	(76)
Jan. to Sept. ....	3,479	(76)	4,313	(329)

The Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index of construction contracts awarded remained at 27 in September as in August, the index for residential contracts likewise remaining at 10 in both



months. On November 12, however, the Federal Housing Administration reported that in the first eleven weeks of its campaign to encourage housing rehabilitation by means of private loans under federal guarantee the total borrowed had risen from \$56,939 (in 117 loans) in the initial week to \$2,350,000 (in 5,600 loans) in the first week of November; it is reported that the campaign has also stimulated a considerable additional amount of rehabilitation financed by other means. A start has now been made on the second part of the program by the publication of the regulations governing the insurance of long-term mortgages, with a basic maximum interest rate of 5 per cent and one half of one per cent insurance fee on new construction. The maximum rate for refinancing existing property is slightly higher.

All in all, the situation in mid-November seems to warrant, though not yet to assure, the continued expectation of moderate improvement in activity over the winter, with several possible influences which seem likely to lead to strong and sustained recovery at a later period. Notable among these influences are the prospects for residential construction, for railway rehabilitation and improvement (including the removal of highway level crossings with Federal aid and the possible development of the new high-speed light trains now being experimented with), for rejuvenation of the street railways with improved equipment owing to the crowded condition of urban automobile traffic, and foreign trade revival. (Exports for the first nine months of the year totalled 1,536 millions of dollars in 1934 as compared with 1,085 in 1933, and imports 1,221 and 1,031 in the same periods.) There is also talk of the authorization of further public works, including expanded federal activity in low-cost housing construction which private enterprise has not adequately supplied.

When these factors come into full operation the reforms in banking and investment regulation and in taxation, the measures for improvement of agricultural income and the wages, hours and employment of industrial workers, and the measures of social insurance, which are the objects of recent and anticipated future legislation, may be expected to take hold with fuller effect. These are matters, however, of months rather too far ahead to influence greatly the immediate future, and for the present the Federal Treasury will continue to have to face a heavy burden of emergency relief.

Treasury expenditures in the first four months of the fiscal year 1935 have been considerably greater than in the corresponding period last year: expenditures between July and October, 1934, reached 2,254 millions as compared with 1,410 millions in

the same months of 1933. General expenditures increased from 1,010 to 1,142 millions, but the remainders of 400 and 1,122 millions are not fully representative of the growth in emergency expenditures owing to the change in position of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Between July 1 and October 31, 1933, the RFC was charged with net expenditures of 136 millions, but in the same period of 1934 RFC receipts exceeded expenditures by 125 millions. A more significant indication of the trend of emergency expenditures is to be had by comparing only the expenditures of the two principal classes, public works and emergency relief, as follows:

*Principal Emergency Expenditures, July to October (Millions of Dollars)*

	1933	1934
Public Works .....	95	480
Emergency Relief .....	93	653
<hr/>		
Fed. Em. Relief Admin.....		456
Civil Works Adminstr. ....		9
Emergency Conserv. Work* ..	93	133
Drought Relief .....		55

\* (i. e., C.C.C. camps)

Even this comparison is not strictly accurate, since some of the RFC disbursements in 1933 were probably attributable to relief of destitution through the FERA, but the comparison is as close as can be made from the daily Treasury statements and certainly indicates the predominant part which relief of unemployment plays in the increase in emergency expenditures.

Agricultural Adjustment expenditures (other than expenditures of drought relief appropriations as shown above) constitute a third important class of emergency expenditure, but as certain general expenditures are also attributed to the AAA, and the income from processing taxes is levied to meet the expense of the benefit and rental payments, the AAA account can best be shown as follows:

*Agricultural Adjustment Account, July to October (Millions of Dollars)*

	1933	1934
General Expenditure .....	117	137
Emergency Expenditure .....	21	84
<hr/>		
Total .....	138	221
Processing tax revenue .....	58	174
<hr/>		
Excess of Expenditure .....	80	47
Farm Credit Administration (not included in AAA) .....	64	27

While the Treasury's total revenues increased from 928 millions between July 1 and October 31, 1933, to 1,214 millions in the corresponding months of 1934, this increase of 286 millions only partly offset the 845 million dollar increase in total expenditures. The excess of expenditures was met in each period in the manner shown below:





*Financing of Treasury excess expenditures, July to October*  
(Millions of Dollars)

	1933		1934
Excess of expend. over receipts	482		1,040
Less: Pub. Debt retirement	<i>negligible</i>	89	
Net gold increment and trust fund receipts, etc.	17	17	46
	17	46	135
Net excess expenditures	465		905
General fund balance	(incr.) 50	(decr.) 770	
	512		135

In the first third of the current fiscal year the difference between current revenues and expenditures has been principally paid out of the large general fund balance previously accumulated in the Treasury; this balance, which includes the remaining 811 millions increment from gold revaluation after deduction of the two billion dollar exchange stabilization fund, fell from 2,582 millions on June 30, 1934, to 1,811 millions on October 31. It seems probable that, since relief expenditures are more likely to increase than to decrease over the winter, and current revenues cannot possibly increase sufficiently to reduce the gap appreciably in the immediate future, further increases will soon be made in the public debt, which on October 31, 1934, stood at 27,188 millions as compared with 23,050 millions on October 31, 1933, and 27,053 millions on June 30, 1934.

Major Treasury financing in recent months consisted of the conversion of 515 millions of certificates of indebtedness, out of a total of 525 millions maturing on September 15, into two-year, one and a half per cent notes, and conversion of 1,020 millions out of 1,200 millions of four and a quarter per cent Fourth Liberty bonds which had been called on April 15 for payment October 15, into 596 millions of four-year two and a half per cent notes and 424 millions of new three and a quarter per cent ten- to twenty-year bonds. On October 15 a further billion dollars in Fourth Liberty bonds outstanding was called for payment on April 15, 1935.

From time to time it is reported that plans are being considered to reduce the net cost of relief and improve its long-run effect by introducing a greater measure of work relief, particularly by expanding the program of establishing destitute families in new rural communities where they can become self-supporting. While in the course of time some such readjustment will probably prove, if not essential, at least highly desirable for a large proportion of the millions now subsisting on unemployment relief, the difficulty is that rehabilitation of this nature requires considerably larger immediate expenditures than does simple direct relief.

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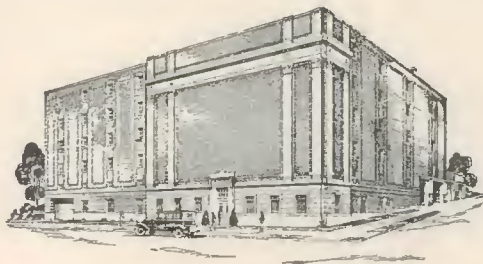
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### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Surgeon F. V. Meriweather. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., on October 24, and assigned to duty at Oslo, Norway, for duty in the office of the American Consul, for the examination of aliens.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Ralph Gregg. Relieved from duty at Dublin, Irish Free State, about November 6, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y.

Surgeon W. G. Nelson. Relieved from duty at Oslo, Norway, about November 3, and assigned to duty at Dublin, Irish Free State, for duty in the office of the American Consul General, in connection with the examination of aliens.

### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY DINNER

The largest get-together dinner party of the American Section of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, took place on Friday evening, October 5, 1934, at Zaragoza, Chihuahua, across the Rio Grande from Ysleta, Texas.

The guests began to arrive at a quarter of seven and when a total of 143 had assembled, were seated at a large table in the form of a horseshoe. Those were disappointed who thought the shape of the table indicated a convenient arrangement for hearing speeches, since one of the features of the gathering was a complete absence of speech making. However, the primary purpose of renewing and increasing acquaintanceships was amply fulfilled.

The larger part of the guests consisted of the El Paso office staff and engineers from the field at work on the Rio Grande Rectification Project. It was not difficult to distinguish between the field and office forces as the healthy, sun-burned faces of the field men showed the advisability of installing sun lamps in the El Paso office.

### TEN YEARS AGO

Stuart E. Grummon and H. Dorsey Newson contributed "Horseback Rides About Mexico City," accompanied by noteworthy photographs.

"The American traveler who wants mediaeval romance combined with modern comfort can find it nowhere better than in Madrid." Thus Augustin W. Ferrin opened his article "Madrid—Where the Centuries Meet."

"Batik in Java," by Rollin R. Winslow, gave the history of this characteristic Javanese industry, explained the production processes, and described the various articles made in batik. According to the writer, the word "batik" may be used as a verb, noun or adjective.





PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

(Continued from page 637)

into the sea was not the sphere itself but rather the windows through which alone the necessary observations could be carried on. Ordinary glass of sufficient thickness to withstand the enormous pressure would be far from sufficiently transparent, so the Thomson Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company produced three "blanks" of fused quartz eight inches in diameter and three inches thick which, in the form of discs, were polished and ground and sealed into cannon-like projections of the bathysphere. The process by which the quartz discs were developed followed years of experiment by an American scientist, Professor Elihu Thomson, and must have already existed in Jules Verne's imagination when he wrote about his submarine windows in "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

A few facts about the bathysphere might be of interest at this point. It was invented by Dr. Otis Barton, Beebe's constant associate on underwater explorations, and whichever goes down in the sphere must feel as if he were being put away in a modern form of solitary confinement. He must crawl through a manhole only twenty inches in diameter, which is then hammered and bolted tight from the outside, and he must sit doubled up in order to leave room for cameras and other equipment. He is lowered through the water by means of a hooking device at the top of the sphere, to which steel cables are attached, and the whole outfit is provided with a wooden base, resembling a pair of sled runners, so that it will stand firm upon the ocean floor. What happens if the cables break has not been stated.

There are three windows, the middle one for visual observations and for the focusing of the camera, and two side windows for transmitting into the depths the light of powerful electric lamps. The rays of these lamps, by reason of the angle at which the windows are placed, meet in front of the middle window and throw into brilliant illumination all objects within that region. The flora and fauna of more than half a mile under the sea have been reported by Dr. Beebe as something fantastic and hitherto beyond the conjecture of man, and the department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society, sponsor of the expeditions, has in consequence got plenty to think about these days.

In the field of radio, the latest event is the wholesale adoption of "all-wave" reception, but the industry seems to be on the verge of even more revolutionary developments. "All-wave" reception

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means of course that in addition to getting local stations operators are able to listen with the same set to practically everything on the air, including police orders, airplane signals, transatlantic telephone gossip, ship radios, and foreign programs from almost anywhere. The new models therefore show much bigger dials, on which the wave-lengths are indicated by a large double-ended needle, and one manufacturer is marketing a "pre-selector" gadget which, with the aid of an electric clock, allows the radio set to be set in advance for various programs at different hours during the day. This device turns on the radio automatically at a given time and turns it off when the desired program is over, so that one can be awakened in the morning by the first strains of the setting-up exercises or lulled to sleep at the midnight music hour without ever getting out of bed. But the public is awaiting with particular interest the first commercial production of "facsimile," a close relative of television but considered more practical. Facsimile reproduction is already feasible for sending pictures or printed matter by radio, and its further improvement is expected to place it in the home several laps ahead of its more complicated cousin, television. Successful tests have been carried out of a facsimile apparatus called the "radio pen," the receiving equipment of which had been attached to an ordinary small radio, and the concentrated study which is being given to this brand of entertainment is expected to make it a practical commercial matter before very long.

A final triumph of science which may presage the day when telephones, as well as radios, will be standard equipment in automobiles, was demonstrated for the Boston police force a short time ago. A two-way radio system was installed in a "prowl" car which enables officers to converse freely with precincts and headquarters while actually cruising their districts. A French-type telephone is placed in a convenient position on the instrument panel, where it can be used by the driver or his companion at will, and when the phone is lifted from the hook, the transmitter—on a different wave length from the one at headquarters—begins to function immediately. Although the use of transmitters having a medium-high frequency in police car work is an old story in the United States, the some 200 of these systems now in operation do not lend themselves well to two-way communication, which most police officials consider desirable. The present transmitter is, therefore, operated on the ultra-high frequency corresponding to a wave length of eight meters, which is said to eliminate





most of the difficulties encountered in this form of radio communication.

The communication range of ultra-high frequency equipment, such as that with which the Boston police cars are being supplied, is normally limited to a few miles, because the signal has to be sent somewhat as a beam of light and, as a result of the earth's curvature, is projected off into space not long after it leaves the transmitter. However, by means of a special pick-up receiver connected with a telephone line those precincts which are remotely located can be hooked up and complete coverage of the territory assured. While it may be far-fetched to suppose that any of the streamlined automobiles now scooting around our highways will soon be equipped with facilities for two-way telephone conversations, in view of the rapidity with which we have become accustomed to other modern miracles it would be rash to affirm that such an achievement is beyond the range of possibility.

#### EPICURUS REDIVIVUS

##### *Arroz Con Pollo.*

Slowly fry a chicken in three-fourths of a cup of olive oil with chopped onions, two sliced tomatoes, a few pieces of chopped canned pimento, a half of green pepper, chopped, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, one clove of garlic, salt and pepper. Cover the casserole.

Stew the neck and wings of the chicken in four or five cups of water for 25 or 30 minutes. Season with salt and pepper.

In a separate sauce pan boil for 15 minutes six clams in as many cups of boiling water. Cool. Remove shells and chop clams fine. Save the broth.

In a large casserole, preferably of earthen ware, heat three tablespoonfuls of lard and in it fry a clove of garlic, and two cups of rice, which has been washed previously in cold water (to remove starch) and dried. Fry until the rice begins slightly to brown. Immediately add the six cups of clam broth and three of chicken broth, two chopped tomatoes, one chopped onion, a cup of tender fresh peas, one teaspoonful of parsley chopped, salt and pepper. Cook until the rice is soft and the broth has partially evaporated. Add the chopped clams. Thereafter heat very gently for an hour or more to intensify the flavors.

Serve in a large dish, placing the rice first, then the chicken and decorate with circles of fresh peas, shrimp, pimento, hearts of artichoke or any other colorful combination of vegetables and fish.

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## Abraham Lincoln Sanmarinese

Abraham Lincoln in a letter of May 7, 1861, to the Regent Captains of the Republic of San Marino, thanked the Council of that State for conferring citizenship upon him.

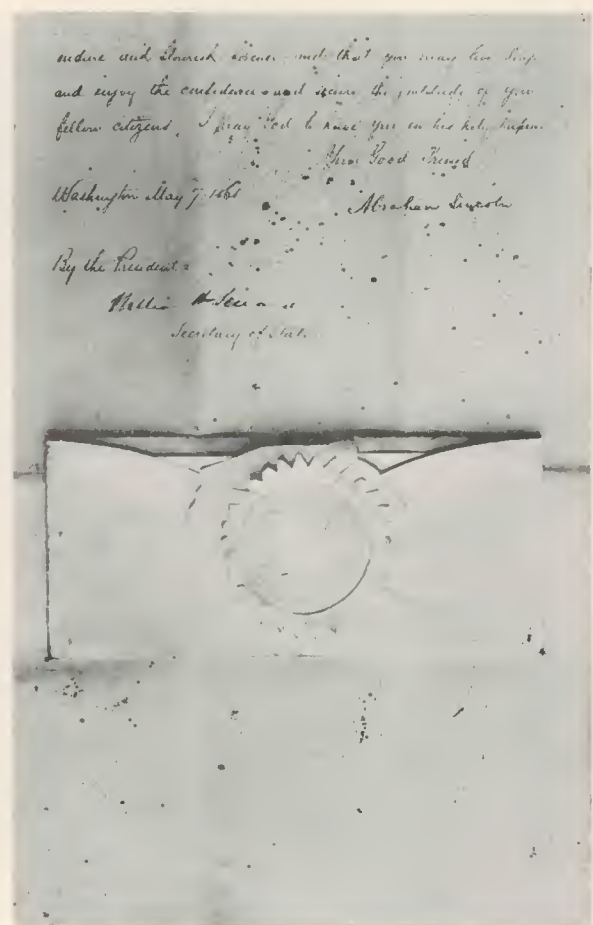
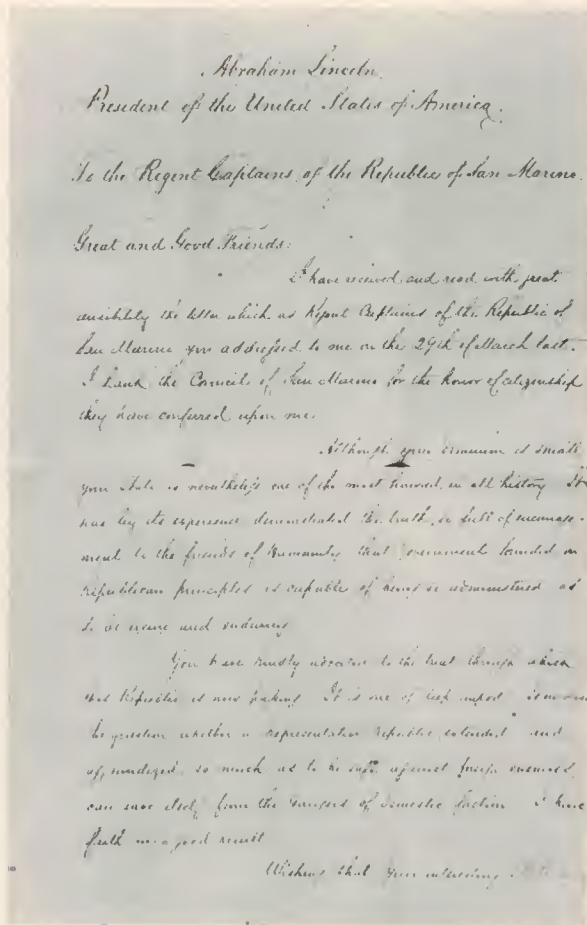
Consul Charles Bridgman Hosmer, Naples, during a recent visit to San Marino was shown the original by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and presented with a photograph of the letter, which is reproduced below.

San Marino is a short distance from the Adriatic Sea, ten miles southwest of the Italian Adriatic port of Rimini. The Republic has an area of 38 square miles and a total present population of 13,900 inhabitants.

The colony which developed into the Republic

of San Marino was established about the middle of the 4th century, A.D., by Marino, a stone-worker who came there from Dalmatia, with a group of other stone-workers and quarry-workers, and established a Christian colony. Throughout the ensuing turbulent centuries and down to the present date, there has been complete continuity in the autonomy of San Marino, although naturally its present system of Republican Government has been a matter of gradual development.

The text of the letter was furnished in an article by Consul Joseph E. Haven, Florence, in the January, 1928, issue of the JOURNAL. Another article regarding San Marino was published in the August, 1932, JOURNAL.







## THOUGHTS ON DIPLOMACY

"It would be better were the student of international affairs to concentrate less upon comparative ethics and more upon the problem of human behavior at periods when humanity is strained. Highmindedness, once it becomes involved in the machines of human necessity, is not strong enough. Other reinforcements, when it comes to peacemaking, are also required. The elder statesman will need foresight, planning, rigid programs, time, obduracy, independence, method, and a faculty for insisting upon the most inconvenient precisions. He will also require a trained and numerous staff of expert assistants. What qualities should these experts possess? They should possess the following qualities: health, rapidity of understanding, patience, comparative sanity, great physical endurance, charm, no class-prejudice, either up or down, immense curiosity, a neat manner with maps and papers, industry, accuracy, the power to ask inconvenient questions at the wrong moment, no very outstanding physical disadvantages, intimacy with Private Secretaries of their own Plenipotentiaries, the good taste to disguise that intimacy, some acquaintance with the more obscure press correspondents (N. B. The less obscure press correspondents will tend to reject that acquaintance), the habit of looking upwards and not downwards when they don't know the answer, courtesy, being able to type and affix carbon papers, a slight but not obtrusive acquaintance with economics, cleanliness, sobriety on all fitting occasions, cheerfulness, statistics derived from sources even more recondite and anonymous than those possessed by their foreign colleagues, some proficiency in the literature or architecture of at least one very oppressed nationality, a capacity for enduring long dinner parties, honesty, a faculty of speaking rapidly and well such languages as their foreign colleagues do not speak rapidly or well, no consummate belief in the immediate wisdom of the People or the Press, a good memory, truthfulness, and above all, a complete sterilization of all human vanity. Only if he possess all the above qualities can a young man hope to be of real assistance to his superiors in the negotiation of a peace of justice, equity, and duration."

"The essential to good diplomacy is precision. The main enemy of good diplomacy is imprecision.

"It is for this reason that I have endeavored in this book to convey an impression of the horrors of vagueness. The old diplomacy may have pos-

(Continued to page 684)




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## WHAT TO DO?

Once upon a time a little girl from Georgia came to Europe with a tourist group. She was very sweet and pretty with a winning smile and appealing drawl. So her path was strewn with roses—i. e., life was rosy—until one August day she up and lost her passport! She won her way over one border and landed in the lap of a countryman—her Consul! “What to do? What to do?” was the general refrain. The “group” must march relentlessly on—on through Europe or bust and the little Georgian had no passport and very little gold! “Where had she lost her passport?” Somewhere between the last stop and the present one. But the group was to leave in the early morn! “What to do? What to do?” A cable to the Department! But before it was sent the Consul at the last stop was called on the phone to see if by any chance the police had turned in this now very precious document. Inquiry had already been made at the last hotel by the group leader and it was not there, but just the same the name of the hotel was given to the neighboring Consul. In five minutes our good neighbor called back in this fashion: “The police have not the desired document, but the hotel garbage man has! He will deliver it at the rear of the hotel tomorrow morning and I shall send it—or what is left of it—post haste.” No need to describe in detail the emotions of the “holder” of passport No. —. Tears of joy came to her big brown eyes. No cable to the Department or new passport—or new visas to pay for! The group moved methodically on. We could not leave our by-this-time-friend all alone in a big hotel, so Mrs. Consul took charge. Good-byes were said to her fellow travelers; her suitcase was taken home from the hotel and a pleasant evening was had by all. Then at midnight, as a fitting climax to a crowded day, the catch of the suitcase

would not respond to the constant turning of the key which just went round and round. “What to do? What to do?” Finally, after all the keys in the house had been tried, resourceful Mrs. C. pulled out a trusty hairpin and put it to work. Presto—and snap went the catch. Our little guest then slept peacefully until noon the next day (Wednesday) while her fellow travelers had been turned out of *their* beds at 5 A. M. The passport was on its way but would not be delivered until 8.30 A. M. Thursday. In order to rejoin her fellows, our guest must leave at 7.15 A. M.! “What to do? What to do?” To make a long story short, the Consul spent three hours in the General post-office and at midnight got hold of the all important registered letter. There was the precious document without a blemish—thanks to a fastidious garbage man. So all was over but the shouting! That took place the next morning (Thursday) at 5 A. M. when all hands were routed out to speed the parting guest on the 7.15 train! Incidentally, the Consul was at his desk that morning at 7.25 A. M.!

## SUGGESTION FOR THE BIG LEAGUES

Matamoros, November 8—The Rotary Club of Matamoros has arranged an amusing baseball game in which its honorable members, belonging to the leading businesses and the worthy society of the place, will be mounted on burros to give pleasure and diversion to those who are present. This original idea came from our friends of Allende el Bravo who have agreed to meet our Rotarians to raise funds for the benefit of the hospital. It is assured that this game will have interesting features since each player will be obliged to mount a philosophical donkey whence the bases will be rim and balls caught and thrown. Balls which are not thrown and caught burroback will not count. Only the pitchers and catchers will be on foot.—*Excelsior, Mexico City.*



## PHILIPPINE TYPHOON

October 15, 1934

Six vessels were driven aground along or near the Manila water front and two in the Pasig River.

*Photo from  
Vice Consul Henry B. Day*





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MOONLIGHT ON THE COAST NEAR PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA





## PIRATES' DOOM

(Continued from page 642)

We looked into the belfries, where the pendulous bells were waiting in vain for the summons which should awaken their marriage peals; together we touched the mighty organ-keys that sang no jubilate for the ear of Heaven, that sang no requiems for the ear of human sorrow; together we searched the silent nurseries, where the children were all asleep, and had been asleep through five generations. "They are waiting for the heavenly dawn," whispered the Interpreter to himself: "and when that comes, the bells and the organs will utter a jubilate repeated by the echoes of Paradise."

NOTE: "Naughtiest" is used in the Seventeenth Century sense, meaning archaic or euphemistic.

## COURSE ON HISPANIC-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

An interesting course of lectures on current Hispanic-American Affairs is being given this winter in Corcoran Hall, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Center of Inter-American Studies.

Among the speakers are Assistant Secretary Wilbur J. Carr and Assistant Secretary Welles.

Lectures given and to be given include:

November 5—Dr. William Manger, Counselor, Pan American Union, "The Pan American Union and Latin America."

November 12—Mr. Erwin D. Canham, Bureau Chief, The Christian Science *Monitor*, Washington, "The League of Nations and Latin America."

November 19—Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, "Diplomats and Their Place in International Affairs."

November 26—Senator Luis Munoz Marine, Puerto Rico, "The Puerto Rican Problem."

December 3—Dr. Arthur D. Call, Editor, *World Affairs*, "The Economic and Cultural Importance of Peace."

December 10—Hon. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, "Inter-American Relationships."

NOTE: Other lectures will be announced later.

Officers visiting Washington will be able to arrange to attend the remaining lectures, if they care to do so.

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## EMBASSY DAYS

(Continued from page 645)

remained for the newspaper men to make me realize your cleverness, however. Before that I had associated cleverness with gloom, and anyone as full of fun as you were didn't fit into my picture at all. The newspaper men we knew best were Mr. Denny of the Associated Press, who had cuff links given him by the King of Siam for bear-leading two of his sons round the world; Mr. Allen of the A. P., tall and rangy; Mr. Moore, handsome, dark-haired, known to his lady friends as the "Virginian"; Mr. Lambert of the New York *Herald*; Mr. Kaufman Spears, poetic and dreary, and many others. These men called you "Handsome Jack" and liked and trusted you, for they knew you would give them news if you had it and answer any questions if you could. I used to admire your technique when they pressed you hard: the slight stammer that you had cultivated to give you a breathing-space and even the expedient of lighting a cigarette, since adopted by the movies. To people who didn't know you well there was a simplicity about you that might seem innocuous, you had a most captivating but alert manner, and on the surface were not one to inspire caution. But they knew better. They realized your astuteness, but they felt they could rely on you and so they liked you and did what they could to further your interests.

It was not until you had been Counselor for two years that the realization came to me that some day not so very far off you would probably leave London; for the "career" men were no longer left in peaceful occupancy of a niche for long periods as they had been, but were liable to be moved on at any moment. London was such a popular Capital, also, that there must be many who would have wished to spend some time there. This menace spoiled that last year, for I felt that if you went things would never be the same again. I knew also what a hard thing it would be for you to leave your work and your friends, and go away, somewhere, to begin all over again in a new country.

The blow fell at last. You were appointed Minister to Rumania. It was a promotion—Counselor to Minister—but from the point of view of prestige or work it was no promotion. I could see no reason why you should be sent to a country where nothing of importance to the United States was ever likely to happen and where a political appointee and glad-hander would have done just as well and probably better. It was one of those appointments which seem so utterly senseless, so lacking in discrimination that your colleagues,

looking on and seeing your transfer to a place where your knowledge was absolutely wasted, would soon realize that they could count on nothing better, and that the Service had therefore little to offer in the way of a definite career.

But if the Government is blind business is not. You know better than I how often offers are made to diplomats to change their profession, to become bankers, foreign agents and representatives and the like, with increased prestige, permanency of tenure and handsome salaries. Knowing this, it is a mystery why so many men stay in the service as long as they do, dangling on the end of a string held in Washington, expecting every day to be sent somewhere else, unable to establish anything permanent for themselves and their families, forced to educate their children in foreign countries or send them home to be brought up away from them, and at the end of a long and adventurous life passed in dull and unhealthy capitals, thrown out to make room for those subscribers to the campaign funds at home who desire to be called "Your Excellency" and wear knee breeches.

Those young Americans, pleasant, unsophisticated, gullible products of maternal solicitude, who go into the service armed with a fine line of wishy-washy ideals about world peace, the splendour of America versus the rest of the world, and imbued with the national itch to reform something, what use are they diplomatically in a world of scheming selfishness? They are no use. They are a distinct liability until they have been trained in the hard school of reality, and that takes years to accomplish. The percentage of these that will develop into able diplomats will then become subject to the lure which business exerts to get the sort of representatives it needs. It is a hard position for them, for they feel that for their own future protection they ought to accept, but in many cases they remain in the service because they realize, even more than is realized at home, that with America's ever increasing responsibilities in the world she must have able diplomats to help her steer a safe course.

Your appointment to Rumania was another case of shelving a trained man. But you were always a good sport and made your arrangements to leave without delay. The days flew by with many final things to be done, and all too soon you were coming in the familiar front door for the last time. The only ray of sunshine in the whole tragic picture for me was that Mr. Phillips was coming back in your place, Mr. Phillips who knew us all and whom we all liked immensely.

And so you went, and the world was dark for a





while. I missed you in so many little ways and everybody else missed you too and found the Embassy a prosaic place without your cheery presence. I was rather surprised that you went, for I knew that you had many times been offered something so different and so important that I could not see how you could refuse. But you loved the service, like so many other men, and wanted to stay. But in the end you were allowed to resign, and while the world of international finance gained a wise, far-sighted and experienced man with an exceptional background for dealing with the many important questions that indirectly concern diplomacy, America lost a diplomat whose usefulness in the years that were to come could ill be spared.

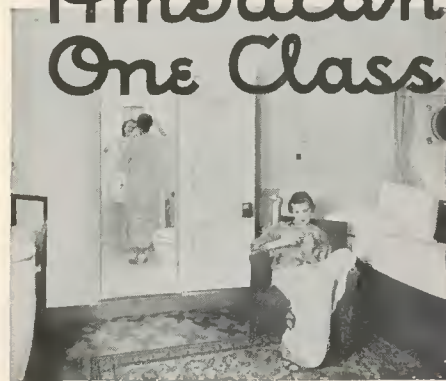
Since then I have seen very little of you. Only at your daughter's wedding in London and at the Coronation of King George, when we were both guests of Mr. John Hays Hammond, the Special Ambassador for the occasion, and a few times since in Paris and New York. But although the years and the miles have intervened, those years when I helped you in the London Embassy will remain among the happiest days of my life. When, young and inexperienced, I first went to the Embassy and you taught me the rudiments of diplomacy, you changed my entire life, for out of my years there came the chance to visit America with all that has happened since. To please you I read American history, wrote post-its and hangers to improve my outrageous hand-writing, and learned something of international law. From the very first day I admired you and sought to please you, but it was not until later that I gradually came to appreciate your fineness of character, your kindly generous instincts about everything, your loyalty, and those high qualities of idealism that made you what you are. And because you expected much of me I did my best and got such happiness and fulfillment in my work as falls to the lot of very few.

I have always wanted to thank you, and meant to do it long ago, but the difficulty of putting emotions into appropriate words has made me delay until now. But now that time, with its mellowing mists, has gathered those years into a very beautiful memory, I have tried to translate into words some incidents and backgrounds in the hope that they will illuminate that elusive person who is you, as you passed in and out of the Embassy long ago. I can never really thank you, so I shall not try, but shall send you instead, as my testimonial to a great gentleman and generous employer, this little group of memories in the hope that they may serve to fill a dull evening and be a fragrant reminder of the days that are no more.

*Conclusion.*

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It will be noted that Price List No. 65 covers publications concerning Foreign Relations.

All correspondence with regard to these lists and publications should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., to whom likewise remittances should be made payable.

### PRICE LISTS OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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- 15 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Covers geology, and water supply.
- 13 ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING. Leveling, tides, magnetism, triangulation.
- 19 ARMY AND MILITIA. Manuals, aviation, ordnance pamphlets, pensions.
- 20 PUBLIC DOMAIN. Public lands, conservation, naval oil leases.
- 21 FISHES. Includes oysters, salmon, mussels, and propagation.
- 24 INDIANS. Publications pertaining to Indian antiquities.
- 25 TRANSPORTATION AND PANAMA CANAL. Railroad and shipping problems, postal service, telegraphs and telephones, Panama Canal.
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## SPORT AT RIO

By THE HONORABLE HUGH GIBSON, *Rio de Janeiro*

The Gavea Golf and Country Club has a good amount of land, reaching from the sea back into the mountains, just half an hour from the front door of the Embassy. The club is lodged in an old colonial farm-house, which has been subjected to a minimum of change, and is just what is needed for this climate. There is an unusually big swimming-pool adjoining the locker-rooms, and plenty of room for the sun-bathing which members do not seem to indulge in.

In front of the club-house is a full-sized polo field with an excellent turf, which is kept in perfect surface by a swarm of workmen. The club has a series of duffer teams who play among themselves, and one a good deal better which plays against the Brazilian Army and visiting teams from other countries.



LOOKING ACROSS THE COURSE FROM THE 7TH TEE

Incidentally, the polo field serves as a gathering place for the American colony on the Fourth of July, eleven or twelve hundred people having assembled there to celebrate the Fourth this year.

The first nine holes of the course are distinctly mountainous and call for careful, straight shots. By that same token, the penalties of slicing or pulling are so terrifying as to have a sobering effect on the player and make him careful, with the result that nearly everybody does a better score on the first nine than on the second, which are on almost completely flat ground adjoining the sea. Here you can go in for any reasonable amount of erratic play with relatively small penalty.

Golf has taken so well here that another nine holes are being added for players whose scores run into the higher brackets, and a new club is opening up a course about ten minutes farther out of town, where they add to the sports we have, fishing and sailing. By next year we will probably have a third course in the hills at Tijuca, about a half hour from town.

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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 655)

nally built and which were later completely covered with a mass of Baroque, due to the Spanish influence.

During the month of October, 1934, quite a number of foreign service officers have passed through or visited Naples. Among them were: Vice Consul and Mrs. Brockholst Livingston en route from Colombo to their new post at Oslo; Consul and Mrs. J. J. Meily on leave from Hamburg; Second Secretary G. P. Waller with his mother and sister on leave from Luxemburg where Mr. Waller is chargé d'affaires; Vice Consul and Mrs. Easton Kelsey en route to Cairo; and Second Secretary and Mrs. H. A. Doolittle proceeding to Tangier.

Also two former American Ambassadors, Mr. Willys and Mr. Belin, called at the Consulate General during the month.

An interesting visit was paid here by Dr. Graham H. Stuart, professor at Stanford University, and author of a number of well known books on the foreign policy of the United States. His broad background of acquaintance with the foreign service and its work made him an interesting observer, able to contribute ideas as well as to learn.

H. M. B., JR.

## BOMBAY

Professor James Harvey Rogers, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and three of his assistants, who have recently completed a study of the silver situation in China, were visitors in Bombay for the last half of August.

Vice Consul Norris Rediker departed on the S. S. *President Garfield* August 24th for home leave.

Among recent visitors to Bombay were Consul General Kenneth S. Patton and Mrs. Patton, en route from Batavia to Amsterdam, their new post. Mr. George C. Howard, American Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, passed through Bombay en route to Calcutta after home leave and Mr. Carl E. Christopherson, American Trade Commissioner at Calcutta, stopped off prior to sailing on home leave.

Playing baseball in India might sound like a "Believe It or Not" item, but a league of four teams has recently been organized in Bombay, two teams each from the American and Japanese communities. Although the brand of baseball played is like the sandlot variety at home, some amusement is afforded the players and more is offered the spectators. Games are played each Sunday morning, the monsoon permitting, and at present one of the American teams is leading.

N. L., JR.

## TIENTSIN

Vice Consul Perkins reports that a press release at the Consulate General announcing Treasury Decision 47060 inspired the nameless conductor of a "colyum" in the "Peiping Chronicle" to the following lyric outburst:

### AMBITION

When we have made our little pile—  
Although we know we won't—  
We'll open up a store to sell  
Some things that others don't.

We'll handle almonds, aconite and  
Arrow root and bortz,  
Blood (or blood meal) and cocoanuts  
And chillies of all sorts.

We'll stock carnauba wax and dates  
And cherries (with the pits).  
Our cycas leaves and camomile  
Are good for colds and fits.

But copal, fluorspar and chrome  
With diamonds and fludust.  
Gum Mastic (natural) and hops  
We'll keep because we must.

Rosemary leaves and manganese and  
Garlic and gentian root,  
Plus lapulin and maple sap,  
Will help to sell our jute.

Pissava fibre, saffron, silex,  
Shingles, sand and travertine  
Are well displayed near slimes and thyme,  
Though we have no single bean.

Valonia (crude) and tagua nuts  
With tsingle canes as well  
Make gum tragacanth, kapok too,  
A bit too slow to sell.

Some istle fibre, ivory nuts,  
Grain hulls and wattle bark,  
You're sure to want with tungsten ores.  
Stick lac's beside the mark.

And why, you ask, should we choose these—  
With horehound and dragon's blood,  
Flint pebbles, ferns and ginger (dry)?

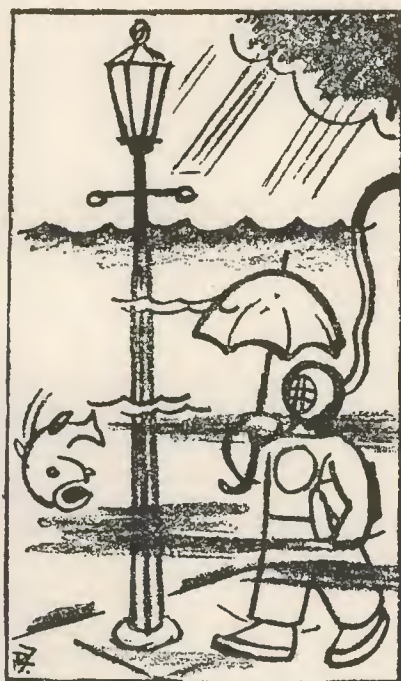
It's just because, you see the American Consulate General at Tientsin is in receipt of an instruction listing the above commodities exported to the United States as being those for which consular invoices are not required.





**STOP PRESS**

Apologies to Bergen. Too late for inclusion in our quarterly causerie we have received the news from that diocese. It appears that there is plenty of news, but it just hasn't happened yet. When the news breaks the text for the day will be Genesis 8:2, "and the windows of heaven were stopped." The moment it quits raining, there will be an outbreak of quaint old Norwegian customs such as wassail, the citizens will plant another tree (their famous new belt of trees is like the building of Notre Dame, one new unit per decade) and the consul in his ecstasy will sign a three-year lease on his flat. Stand by for news of his transfer.



**507.2  
millimeter.**

P.S.—Consul Davis of Bergen sends the enclosed cartoon. They've had an all-time record of rainy weather. Officers are ordering submarines. Stockholm, with 107.7 mm. is complaining bitterly, 46.6 being the average. In Bergen they've had 507.2 in October. R. B.

(Continued to page 683)

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 681)

**CAPETOWN**

In the early part of July, Vice Consul Converse left Capetown to proceed to his new post in London. Among the many who saw him off on the boat were a number of representatives of the local baseball league who presented him with a suitable gift in token of his fine efforts to promote baseball in Capetown, both as a player and organizer.

Vice Consul Taylor arrived from Port Elizabeth to replace Vice Consul Converse.

On September 13, Consul General Irving N. Linnell proceeded to Pretoria where he will act as Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of Minister Ralph J. Totten. Minister Totten and his mother, Mrs. James B. Totten, arrived in Capetown a few days later, sailing on the day of arrival for England, whence they will proceed to the United States for home leave.

A week later Consul Edward M. Groth departed for his new post in Calcutta. Despite his short stay in South Africa Consul Groth had managed to see a great part of the country and to add many interesting items to his already large collection of films and photographs.

**NAIROBI**

For residents and visitors, East Africa abounds in thrills which, if not always active, are always potential. One does not need to hunt for them;

they often seek one out. Unexpected incidents are the ones that create the thrills and African thrills are so different from thrills in other parts of the world. The thrill producers are different and more numerous; they vary in size from an ant to an elephant.

One of the latest thrills was experienced by one of the members of the Nairobi Consular staff during the first week end in August. A road leading out of Nairobi runs 60 miles south through a wonderful game area where, during the day, may be seen rhino, giraffe, eland, baboons and buffalo. During the night one can hear lions, leopards, hyena, wild dogs and wild cats. It is against the night prowlers that a camper needs to take the greatest precautions. On the second night of an encampment near Lake Magadi, a leopard visited our camp and took a fox terrier which was sleeping between one of the beds and the car. The leopard jumped a distance of ten feet over a fire and a bed, caught the dog, broke his chain and was away again before the sleepers in camp could get a gun to have a shot at the marauder. The leopard came up against the wind, otherwise the dog would have scented his captor and barked an alarm.

On August 16, an American tourist ship, S. S. *Resolute*, came into Mombasa harbor with 400 passengers on board. Over a hundred of the passengers made a trip to Nairobi where they were met by about 30 touring cars and taken 25 miles south of the city to see the herds of game of various kinds, giraffe and ostriches.



LETTERS

(This column will be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the Editor from members of the Association on topics of general interest. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing merely the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL, or of the Association.)

Subscribers are invited to submit comment on matters of interest to the Service. The names of correspondents will not be published or otherwise divulged when request to that effect is made.

Communications intended for this column should be addressed: "To the Editor, Foreign Service Journal, Care of the Department of State, Washington, D. C."

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Thomas I. Parkinson, President, 393 Seventh Ave., New York

Washington, D. C.

November 21, 1934.

Mr. Donald R. Heath, Secretary-Treasurer, A. F. S. Protective Association, Dept. of State, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Heath:

In view of the limitations of the present investment field and the increasing longevity of annuitants, the Equitable, along with other leading life insurance companies, will make certain changes in its present Retirement Annuity Contract which is now offered to the members of your Association. These changes will become effective January 1st, 1935, on all applications received in Washington, D. C., after that date.

A new schedule of surrender values, death benefit amounts and income payments will apply and will generally be on a lower basis than is available in our present contract. Just as soon as details of the new contract are available, material will be prepared for distribution to your members.

In view of the impending change it is suggested that publicity be given this letter in the December issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL in order that those members who may wish to apply for the old contract may do so prior to the first of the year.

The change, of course, will not affect any contracts now owned by the members of your Association.

Cordially yours,

J. ALAN MAPHIS,

Special Agent in Charge of Foreign Service Group.

THOUGHTS ON DIPLOMACY

(Continued from page 671)

sessed grave faults. Yet they were venal in comparison to the menaces which confront the new diplomacy. These menaces can be defined under two separate headings. The first is open versus secret diplomacy. In other words a democratic versus an expert conduct of international affairs. Amateurishness, in all such matters, leads to improvisation. Openness, in all such matters, leads to imprecision. No statesman is prepared in advance and in the open to bind himself to a precise policy. An imprecise policy means no policy at all. It means aspiration only. We all have our expectations.

"Diplomacy is the art of negotiating documents in a ratifiable and therefore dependable form. It is by no means the art of conversation.

"Diplomacy, if it is ever to be effective, should be a disagreeable business. And one recorded in hard print."

"Have a long talk with Crowe. He is realistic: wants facts, not ideas, however beautiful."

*Harold Nicholson in "Peacemaking, 1919," Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, 1933.*

LONDON

The Editor,  
Dear Sir:

I desire to express my interest in the excellent article entitled "Where Do We Go From Here," by Consul John M. Savage, Retired, in the October number of the JOURNAL.

A series of articles on the same subject by other retired officers should prove of great practical interest to a large number of their colleagues who are within measurable distance of retiring themselves, as well, perhaps, as to some officers, already retired, who might discover more pleasant surroundings and economical living conditions through the experience of others.

Might it not be a good idea to invite contributions of this kind from all of our retired officers (except, perhaps, those residing in Washington and other eastern cities, where living conditions are already well known) and publish one in each issue of the JOURNAL?

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT FRAZER.


Retired officers are cordially invited to submit articles, accompanied by photographs, on this subject, and others.—Ed.





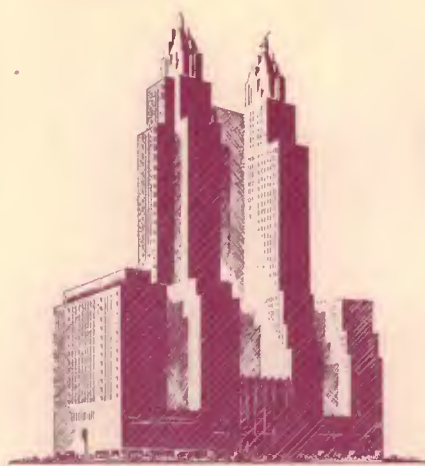
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