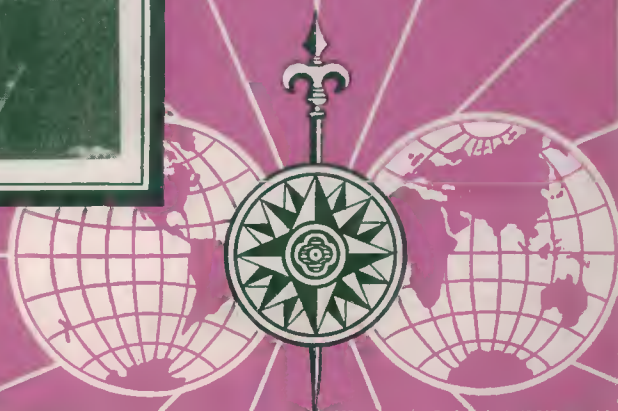


The **AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL** ★ ★ ★ ★



VOL. 14

JANUARY, 1937

No. 1

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■ The above photograph by W. Robert Moore illustrates an ancient custom in Japan. Blazing pitch pine attracts the fish; cormorants do the rest. Throat bands prevent the birds from swallowing their prey. Note the taut line, indicating a diver.

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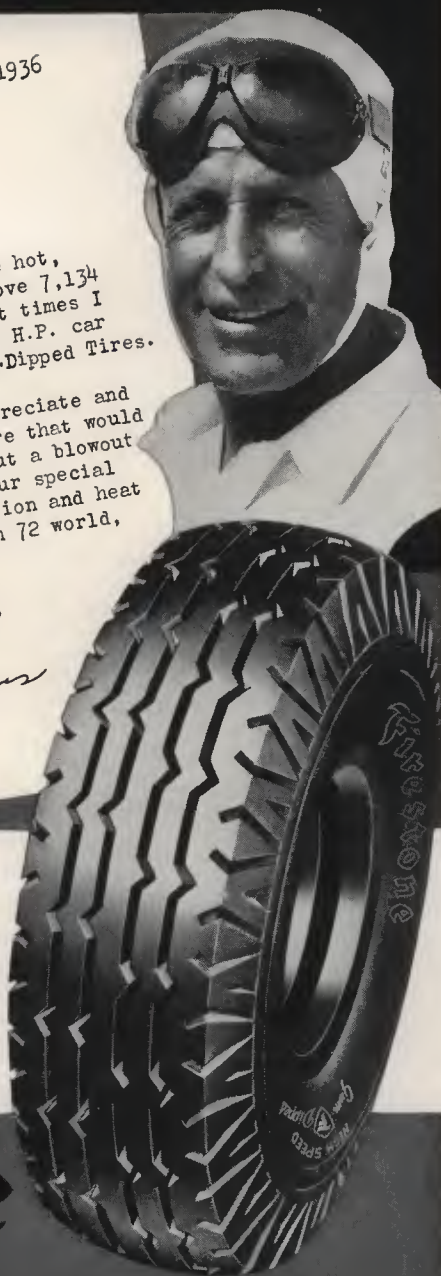
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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JANUARY, 1937



A FARMER OF ARAGON

HE total dead in Spain now number 12,-000." So said the press after two weeks of fighting. Then came other figures — 30,-000 — 60,000 — 100,000 — 200,000! After three

months, the Spanish civil war surpasses the death rate of the French revolution, the Civil War in our own country, assumes the proportions of the Russian revolution, and bids fair to surpass in awful carnage any previous civil strife in history.

Trade papers speculate on the millions in commerce already gone, with more millions to follow. Artists and historians of the whole world mourn the wiping out of priceless pictures, cathedrals and irreplaceable history-hallowed monuments.

Destruction in my old home town, Malaga, has been frightful. Modern Calle Larios with its fine shops—now only a row of burnt out brick shells—scores of the well-known shopkeepers and other

IT HAPPENED IN SPAIN

By ROBERT H. McBRIDE

Drawings by Diego Mullor

prominent people dead—even the old doctor who gave me my last vaccination.

The whole country was modernizing itself so rapidly—new motor roads, new hotels, new telephones, new airports. The tourist world at last discovered perhaps the most interesting country in Europe. New Spain was moving at a rapid rate, yet the picturesque dress of the peasantry was still to be found in many provinces.

In Malaga, Antonio the fish-peddler still came to the door, his wares arranged in two flat baskets about two feet in diameter, each basket with a long rope handle. Antonio and his many confreres suspend the ropes from the forearm and elbow, the



ARCO DE SANTA MARIA, BURGOS



baskets hanging almost to the ground. Arms akimbo to keep the baskets from knocking his legs, Antonio cries his wares—a more amazing variety than you have ever seen anywhere. Farmers come to town in the wide-brimmed high-crowned hats of Cordoba, corduroy trousers, red and blue fajas around their waists, shod in rope-soled white canvas alpargatas.

All through Andalusia, gypsies in colorful costumes still roam the countryside. At Granada, a road parallels the little river Darro just outside the city. Along one side runs a low cliff honeycombed with caves—the homes of the numerous gypsy inhabitants. You look through the door, and the chances are you will be invited inside, to see a clean little interior, mats on the floor, shelves arranged around the walls containing polished pans, trays and vases of brass and copper, and even a telephone! The dark-skinned women in bright colored dresses, a little red silken shawl around their shoulders, and usually a carnation stuck coquettishly in their black hair will offer to dance for you. Not only will they offer: they will insist—and they may be quite disagreeable if you refuse to part with pesetas for this sort of amusement.

But Granada itself is a fine and fairly modern city—its wide Gran Via boasting attractive shops, glistening automobiles, throngs of people. Its new prosperity comes from sugar; the country for miles around is sugar-beet land. During harvest season the roads are filled with huge bullock carts heaped high with beets, making their way at two miles per hour, toward the mills. Motor trucks with the same cargo form processions along the way, and even street cars in the city pull trailers filled with this profitable product.

Off the small tree-shadowed Plaza de Rodriguez Bolivar, there turns a narrow street, ascending sharply, bordered with small shops full of curios, postcards, antiques, and gorgeous Spanish shawls—the famous “mantones-de-manila.” Often, on the sidewalk, are black-haired girls sitting around large frames spread with fine tulle, and weaving the pretty lace mantillas that make such beautiful head-gear for the graceful señoritas.

Will this delightful little touch also disappear? Señoritas emerging from this blood-drenched Spain may care no longer for the graceful mantilla and the high tortoise shell comb.

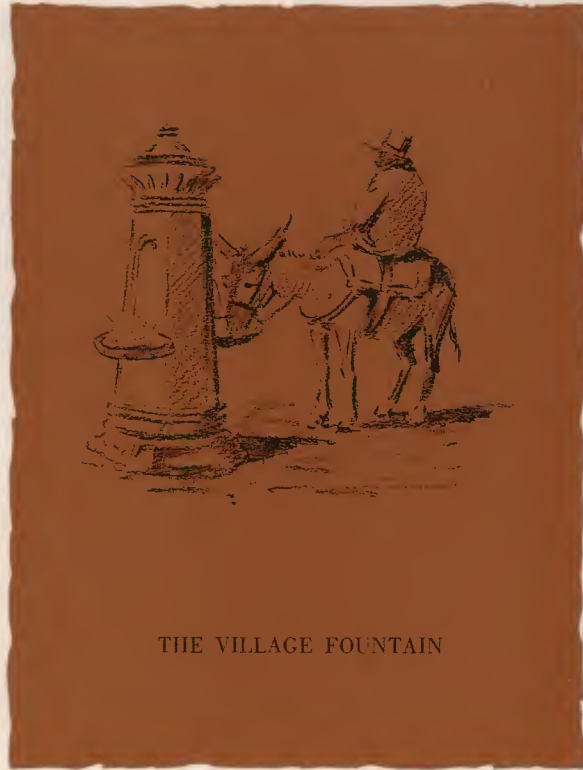
On the crest of this hill is one of the most interesting buildings in the world—the famous Alhambra—an informal and enchanting group of Berber palaces. The guide will show you its splendid Moorish rooms, the mirador of Washington Irving's Lindaraxa, the shaded patios and the underground baths. The Moorish kings lived well. Over the huge marble bathtub are three taps, one

for hot water, one for cold and one for perfume!

Thus far, the Alhambra basks in Andalusian sunshine, unaware of Spain's catastrophe. But on the crest of another hill, overlooking Toledo, forty miles south of Madrid, another incomparable pile will no longer draw admiring tourists from the ends of the world. The Cid lived in the Alcazar. Ferdinand and Isabella made it one of their palaces before America was discovered. In its time it has withstood many sieges. The French burned it in 1810. But histories for generations will recall how its 1,700 rebel defenders, many with their wives and children, held out for ten weeks against modern engines of war—acclaimed heroes even by their enemies—before relief came.

On September 18th came the flash, “Alcazar dynamited—the city trembled, century old houses collapsed, locks were blown from doors and doors from their hinges. A motor truck was split in two and half of it tossed with a terrific crash into the second story of a house a hundred yards away. The three remaining facades of the Alcazar fell like a pack of cards.” But the defenders held out and approaching militiamen were still met with the lively sputter of machine guns. Terribly dramatic and terribly tragic.

No country that I know has more of fame and



THE VILLAGE FOUNTAIN



THE BRAVE BULLS OF ANDALUSIA

interest than Spain, yet it is only a little larger than California with six times its population. Madrid and Barcelona each claim a million inhabitants and both are now shell-torn.

The Battle of Madrid! What a page for future histories. Tons of bombs for days—bombs obliterating seven-story buildings in one horrible roar. A big modern metropolis on stubborn defense—house to house fighting—at times men of one faction in the cellar of a building while opponents occupied the roof. A hundred thousand women and children taxiing out of the city on the one road to safety toward the east.

Seville, nestling on the banks of the Guadalquivir, military headquarters of the insurgents, has suffered much less, its marvelous cathedral, second in size in the world, is still intact as well as its indescribably beautiful Giralda tower. The city is a thriving seaport, yet it is fifty-five miles from the ocean. The river valley is broad and flat—good grazing land where the finest bulls for Spain's arenas are bred. Steamers go up the river for cargoes of olives and cork for the American markets and look weird winding their way back to sea through pasture lands.

Andalusian farmers now take chickens to market in motor trucks. No so with turkeys. They adhere to the old custom of driving a flock of turkeys along the roads and city streets on foot, winding their way in and out among pedestrians and automobiles to the market place. From one of these flocks you select your Christmas turkey. Milk "on the hoof" is still delivered to your door, even in the large cities, the goat being milked in front of your house while the servant waits.

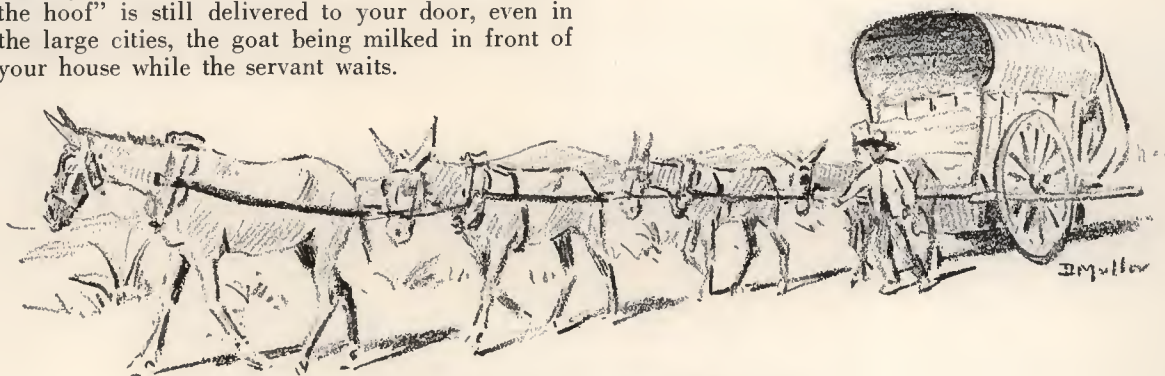
Algeiras, city of flowers and gardens, just across the bay from Gibraltar—shelled from the sea—shells falling too close to British ships in the harbor. Fire rages along the waterfront—burns huge piles of cork. This is one of Spain's important products and the forests of cork oak were familiar territory. It is a small crooked tree, the products being made from the bark only—it conveniently allows itself to be stripped of lower petticoats every six or seven years. The bark slabs weigh little, hence a small cork-laden donkey looks as if he were transporting a house. Here and in Catalonia they turn out corks for bottles by the million; compressed bricks of the material are carried to America by the ship load for hospital floors and refrigerators.

Each region of Spain has a marked individuality. The soft "Andaluz" spoken in the South differs greatly from the clear-cut Castilian of Burgos. The Catalan of Barcelona is almost unrecognizable but when you are with the real Basques of Bilbao, not a single word is remotely similar to Spanish.

Spanish waters produce unlimited quantities of fine fish, yet whole cargoes of dried codfish arrive from Newfoundland and Norway. It goes into one of Spain's famous dishes—bacalao vizcaino—a worthy companion of the Valencian arroz con pollo.

Will the revolution sweep from Spain its romance and color? Will it settle down, after the conflict, to build an entirely modern land, obliterating its splendid monuments of past glories? I

(Continued to page 46)



MALAGA RAISINS COME TO MARKET

The Pyramid

Builders



PYRAMID AND TEMPLE

By THOMAS D. BOWMAN

IT is a curious fact that, so far as common knowledge goes, pyramids are found in only two areas in this world, in Egypt and the southern part of the North American continent. In both instances they were constructed by little known peoples hundreds of centuries ago.

Beginning roughly, with a line drawn from the Valley of Mexico, where Mexico City lies, to the Gulf of Mexico and extending south through Guatemala and Honduras, there is a vast field of ruins in which the pyramid predominates. A few have been explored. Many others have been discovered but not uncovered, for most of them are found covered with vegetation. There is every reason to believe that the jungle conceals the ruins of many other ancient cities that flourished brilliantly during the period when a remarkable civilization existed in this region.

The most thoroughly explored of these ruined cities probably are those of Yucatan, where restoration work has been continued for years by the Carnegie Institute. The most popularly familiar

pyramids, however, are those at Teotihuacan because they are easily accessible by highway, only 38 miles from Mexico City, and provide one of the show places for tourists.

There are several other and less well known pyramids near Mexico City that are as interesting, if less well known, as those of Teotihuacan. Just north of the city at Tenayuca is a pyramid with seven superimpositions, according to one Mexican authority; that is to say, seven distinct pyramids, one built on top of another. For the ancients held to the delusion, still cherished today, that size is a measure of virtue and succeeding authorities, whether priest or chieftain, built larger and, therefore, to their minds, better pyramids upon the base of those already standing.

ORIGIN OF THE PYRAMID BUILDERS

It seems to be agreed that the pyramid builders of America did not originate through the process of evolution on the American continent but that they migrated here. The determination of



HEAD OF A WARRIOR CARVED IN STONE

The eagle beak enclosing his face represents the head-dress worn by Aztec warriors who belonged to the corps of warriors known as Eagles.



their origin therefore sets a problem for the scientist and a pleasant game for the romanticist, like this writer, who takes delight in pursuing the field of conjecture unhampered by the restraints of accuracy that must baffle the conscientious archaeologist.

It is commonly believed that the pyramid builders came from Asia. A widely accepted hypothesis is that the migration proceeded via Siberia and

There is also a very romantic theory, seriously considered by few, that the pyramid builders came from the lost Atlantis.

CIVILIZATION

The quality of a civilization must be judged in the light of its time. A contemplation of the accomplishments of the pyramid builders arouses conflicting emotions in this advanced day. They were cannibals in that they ate human flesh; their social and economic system was decidedly feudalistic, the warriors forming a privileged class, the farmers and laborers being little better than slaves; many if not most of their wars were little better than slave raids scarcely dignified by higher motives, and their religion manifested itself in the sacrifice of these slaves to their gods, a fate more merciful, very probably, than the exhausting labor to which the slaves were sometimes put.

The practice of keeping captured slaves in a cage to fatten them for sacrifice seems inconceivably inhuman until one compares it with some of the tortures of later periods. A comparison of the social and economic system of Europe a thousand years ago with that of the Aztecs is not wholly unfavorable to the latter.

On the other hand, the pyramid builders developed art, architecture and handcraftsmanship to a remarkable degree when one considers their limited resources. They were good mathematicians and attained an advanced knowledge of astronomy as proven by their calendar; and they learned to record events by means of hieroglyphs. The legend of Quetzalcoatl, the fair god, who objected to human sacrifices, indicates that a progressive spirit of greater humanity was germinating in their minds.

These ancient peoples who built the pyramids and other structures in cities of imposing proportions had no draft animals whatever; they had not discovered the wheel and pulley; they lacked a knowledge of metallurgy and had only the soft metals, gold, silver and copper, at their disposal. They relied upon the brittle obsidian for a cutting tool.

When one looks upon the massive Pyramid of the Sun at Teotihuacan and recalls that it was built entirely by human hands and brawn one is inspired by respect for this monument of human achievement, tinged by pity for the thousands of slaves that must literally have worn out their lives at the gruelling labor. At Mitla there is one door lintel estimated to weigh ten tons, that came from a quarry a mile and a half away.



A CRUDE REPRODUCTION OF THE TYPE OF HEAD-DRESS WORN BY THE PYRAMID BUILDERS. THE FEATHERS OF THE QUETZAL BIRD WERE USED

what is now the Bering Straits (frozen over in winter) thence southward. This theory would appear to provide a common origin for all of the Indians of the continent. There are evidences of succeeding waves of migration from the north into Mexico, the last of these tribes being the Aztecs, known to written history by the Spaniards.



THE PYRAMIDS

The pyramids of America are distinguished from those of Egypt by the use of terraces at more or less regular heights and they are truncated. One may only conjecture as to the reason for this just as one may also indulge one's imagination and reasoning faculties to explain the origin of this form of structure and wonder why it was not used elsewhere throughout the world than Egypt.

It is possible that the builders did not know about the plumb line. In most cases they used uncut stone with a lime plaster. Under such circumstances it would not have been practicable to build very high walls. The Tower of Babel might be looked upon as a symbol of the instinctive desire of man to build high. The Indians of Mexico solved this problem by the pyramid. They are built of dirt and rubble, surfaced with stone, truly artificial hills. It is curious to note that our modern architects have resorted to the pyramidal form of structure in the so-called "step-back" system used in skyscrapers. Most of the pyramids are quadrangular although some round ones exist, and their walls usually incline inward slightly.

Among the interesting ruins of Mexico those near Oaxaca deserve mention. The valley of Oaxaca has been a rich source of ancient idols. Monte Alban is a veritable city of pyramids built upon a mountain top. Wide publicity has been given to the discovery in one of the tombs of a valuable collection of ancient jewelry, which is now in display in the National Museum of Mexico. It was recently exhibited at Chicago.

Mitla is distinct from other ruins in that the pyramid does not predominate there. There remain, however, the well preserved perpendicular walls of buildings constructed of accurately cut stone which likewise distinguishes it from most other ruins where uncut stones were used. Not only are the stones shaped uniformly but they are smoothed perfectly. The most distinguishing feature of these buildings is the decorative designs upon the walls formed by inlaying, without cement, small, perfectly cut and smoothed stones. It is a mystery how these stones were cut. Here, too, the form of the True Cross is used in underground rooms although this form is not confined to Mitla.

The American pyramids were temples, or bases for temples, upon which were erected the altars to and images of the various gods worshipped. The characteristic form of worship was the sacrifice of human beings, usually slaves captured in warfare.

Upon the flat top of the pyramid at the head of the stairway that led up one side was a pyramid-shaped stone upon which the victim was held by five men, one for each limb and one for the head. The stone was barely large enough to support the victim's back and was convex on top to force his chest up in an arch. A priest, with a sharp obsidian blade, made a long incision



STONE CARVING OF TOLTECS OR AZTECS, NOW IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, MEXICO CITY

in the victim's breast and tore out the still palpitating heart with his hand. This was placed in a vessel before the particular god to whom the sacrifice was made.

The body was then thrown over the side and later certain portions of the victim were cooked and eaten. It may have been for this reason that slaves were kept in a cage to fatten, as reported by the chronicles of the Conquest, which also report that the priests did not bathe; that their hair was matted with the dried blood of their victims;

(Continued to page 52)

Winter Housekeeping in Rumania

By FRANCESCA D. MILLS

IT IS a moot question as to whether the Foreign Service Officer or his Foreign Service wife gets the more fun out of getting settled at a new post.

The husband is quite ready to share in solving the most pressing problem after arrival—that of finding a house—for he is equally eager to get away from the confinement and monotony of hotel life. In countries such as Rumania where there are only two moving days a year, this matter of getting a roof over your head may be long drawn out. And the husband is equally keen to oil up his language equipment: French for social affairs, German for business men, and the language of the country for domestics.

But after the design for living under the new roof-tree has begun to take definite form, the husband discovers that valuable contacts at the club or on the fairway must be made, and it is for his wife from now on, not only to find her way about among new friends, but to learn the problems of housekeeping which are peculiar to the new post.

In Bucharest, the economical service wife must take a leaf out of the Godey primer on "The Perfect Housewife" and lay in stores for the winter. The kitchen becomes a factory in early June, and with few interruptions until mid-November the cook is the most intimate companion of the mistress of the house.

"Make your jellies and jams this easy way," say the advertisements in the American magazines. "Use this pectin and make your fruit go twice as far." I may be in the midst of the canning season as is the lovely lady in the picture, but in this country it does me no good to read of pectins to simplify the job. I use the good old green apple method as did my mother before such innovations appeared on the market, and my family will be glad enough to get the sweets when those chill blasts come down from the Ukraine this winter, even though part of the pure fruit flavor is boiled away in steam for want of an American pectin.

We have followed the usual custom here and settled ourselves and children in a cottage in the Carpathians each summer, and thus we have had the advantage of buying fresh fruits directly from the local peddlers. Early in June the first cries of "Fragi!" are heard down the roads, and we know that wild strawberries are in. Since the season is very short, it behooves us to keep a

sharp watch for what will probably be the bottom price, and bargaining with the peddlers soon becomes a daily routine.

These peddlers are a picturesque lot. They are gypsies who carry their berries in little weather-beaten wooden steins of "cofiti" lined and covered with green leaves. Each one holds about two cups of berries. A sack on the back of our ragged dark-skinned friend holds many more such steins, and if, at the height of the season, we want to buy them by the kilo instead of by the steinful, he will pull out a pair of rusty and thoroughly unreliable looking scales and sell his entire stock for some such price as four cents a pound. While he juggles his scales and his price, he keeps up a constant monologue about the quality of his fruit, gives advice on the best methods of making fruit brandies, and finally asks for a chunk of bread to seal the bargain. He, or others of his kind, continue to come throughout the summer with succeeding fruits—currants, raspberries, blueberries and finally blackberries—each prepared for sale in the same little steins or in round shallow baskets.

Whether or not one likes the stickier jams or goeey preserves, one must have some on hand for guests, we find, for in this part of the world the usual gesture of hospitality is to present one's visitors with a teaspoon filled with "dulceata," a thick syrupy fruit jam. The spoon with its bit of sweet is balanced on a three-inch glass plate especially made for the purpose, and served on a little tray with a glass of ice water. The procedure is to put the whole spoonful into the mouth at once and wash it down with ice water, not to do as did one dear lady new to the ways of the country,—mix the two into a fruit punch and sip it politely, to the amazement of her hostess.

Upon our return to town, we continue our winter preparations with pickles, though not in the same way as we should if we were in America. Instead of stone crocks, we have five, ten and fifteen kilogram glass jars with an opening in the top large enough for the hand; instead of cider vinegars, we use sour wines; and instead of crisp little cucumbers, we use big ripe ones for dill pickles, the only kind known here, and then concentrate on cabbages and green and red peppers.

For the latter, which we have learned to like,

(Continued to page 54)

Ethiopian New Year

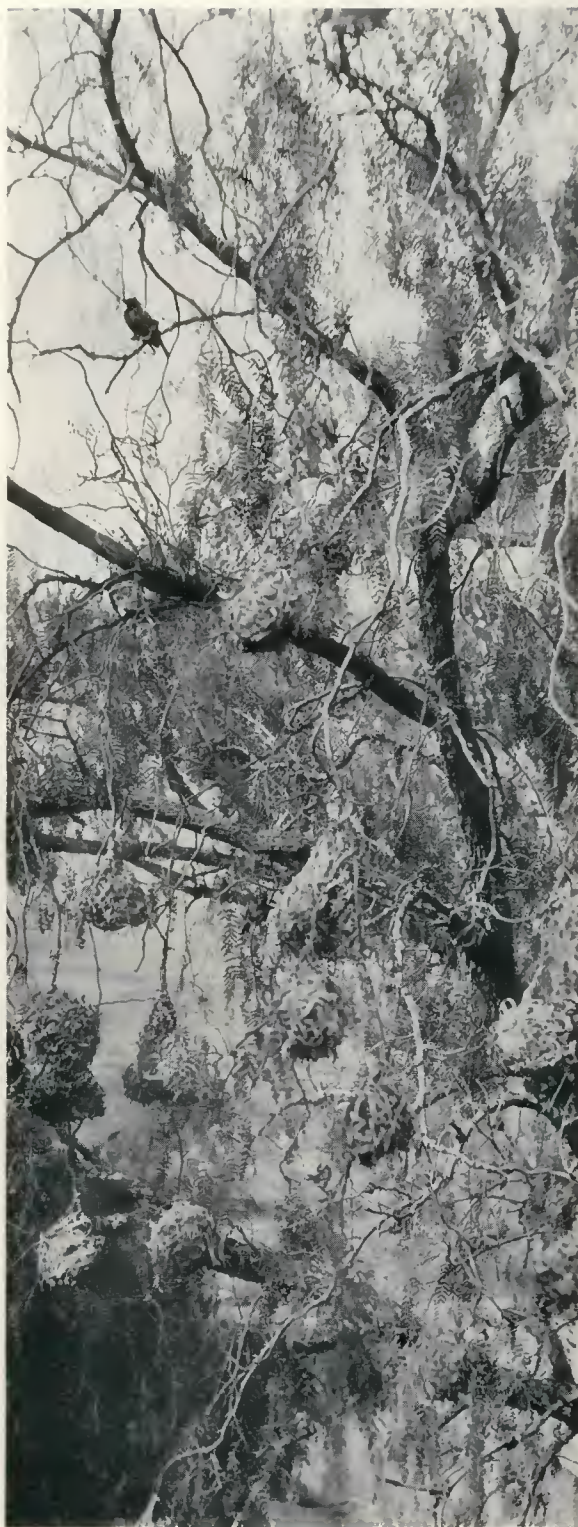
By ALICE RAINE

IT is the Abyssinian New Year's Eve—which is some days later than our own. We are all sitting on the veranda in the dark, cool night. The only noise is that of night birds screaming plaintively around the house, and some crickets shrilling through the air which is full of the scent of flowering eucalyptus trees. And then suddenly the quiet is disturbed. From the stable and the servants' houses a rhythmic song emerges—getting louder and louder. All the servants of the house and of the stable—perhaps thirty—come dancing toward us carrying red-burning torches. As they get nearer we distinguish them coming out of the darkness and the words they are singing. A high voice sings:

Hoyahoye-ho
Yeni geta-ho
Malefa no-ho
Hoyahoye gude zina wod dede

and this last phrase is taken up by all the men, and repeated twice in deep, threatening tones: *hoyahoye gude zina wod dede*. They all throw their enormous torches on a heap before the veranda and dance around its fire. One singer begins praises of the master of the house, sings about his abounding richness, of his kindness and generosity. And everytime he pronounces a virtue the whole chorus answers "ho"—clapping their hands to show their entire agreement with the first singer. When his voice gets scratchy another one sings up about flowers, birds, and the lady of the house, who will certainly offer a holiday while her most honorable and generous husband will surely and gladly give some oxen. And my sister and I are very proud because they also sing about us, thinking that we might offer a pot full of *tala*, and every suggestion and every praise is followed by the low sounding "ho" and clapping of hands. As the time goes on their dance around the fire grows wilder, they begin to praise their own courage, their own achievements, their women and the number of their children. Wild cries pierce the air, the hand clapping and "ho" shouts grow louder and more and more excited. Finally one of the men flings the ends of his shamama over his shoulders and with a high, almost hysterical scream jumps over the fire. Others follow and as the singing goes on quicker, and quicker they whirl around, more and more exaggerated

(Continued to page 58)



Thomas M. Wilson

WEAVER BIRD AND NESTS AT HARRAR

This photograph, remarkable for fineness of detail, was taken from a window of the British Consulate.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

To the Foreign Service:

It is with particular pleasure that I send again my best wishes for the new year to all members of the Foreign Service and their families.

The vote of confidence recently given the administration by the people of the United States is evidence of their approval of its foreign policy, particularly the efforts taken in the interest of world peace and the trade agreements program. I thank the Foreign Service for the effective assistance it has given to the Secretary of State and to me in these matters.

Franklin D. Roosevelt



THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

To the Foreign Service:

We have just ended a year which presented many grave problems. These the Foreign Service has faced resolutely and with the ability expected of it.

I send to all of you from Buenos Aires, where we are cooperating in a great movement looking towards happier years, years of peace and plenty, my greetings and best wishes for 1937.

I have high hopes and confidence for the future and count upon your continued effective support in carrying out our program of international friendship.



THE "LOS ANGELES" IN THE CLOUDS

Airship Reminiscences

By BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, *Vice Consul, Oslo*

FOR a week I had expectantly awaited the notice which would take me to Lakehurst for a flight in the *Los Angeles*, the Navy's training ship for airship officers. The anticipated telegram received, I started off on my 365-mile dash. After an all-night drive, the chilly dawn breaking through the haze of a New Jersey fog found me tearing along the macadam thread that, winding through the masses of ghost-like pines set down amidst a barrenness of sand, is the approach to the Lakehurst Naval Air Station, the home for the Navy's airships. An attempted real estate boom at the expense of the new airships stared at me hideously. A frightened herd of deer stood near the Marine sentry who barred my passage through the gate of the reservation. Rising gigantically from the mist, and topped with a fog-enshrouded beacon light, the massive hangar loomed grotesquely. It was four-thirty and the ship was scheduled to take off at eight. The emptiness of the hangar prompted the question of the whereabouts of the ship. She was at the "snub-mast," having been taken out the night before in preparation for our flight.

While waiting for the station to come to life I explored the cavernous hangar. A small "non-rigid" seemed almost lost in the immensity of its surroundings while an airplane, the first to be

used in the "hooking-on" experiments, appeared as some small insect. Emerging from the dot-like door in the side of the hangar I found the sun stealing silently from behind its foggy veil. By its increasing brightness the ground and nearby buildings became visible. As I looked into the depth of the gradually clearing fog there appeared, phantom-like, first the tail, then middle, and, finally, the bow of the aluminum-colored hull of the subject of my quest, *Los Angeles*—the angels. Resting serenely at the mast the bulk seemed scarcely to move. The tail, resting on a car attached to a circular track moved slightly in the light morning wind.

After breakfast at the Bachelor Officers' quarters I drove down to the "snub-mast" to get acquainted with the ship before taking off. Parking my car a short distance away I was awed by the immensity of the craft before me. Dangling in mid-air was a ship longer than any of our first-class battleships. The aluminum bulk reminded me of the gray hull of a warship. The control car and engine gondolas were the only breaks in the trim lines of the hull—a shortcoming which was remedied in later American airships.

Commander H. V. Wiley, commanding in the absence of Commander Rosendahl, who had gone to Germany to make the Atlantic flight in the



Graf Zeppelin, met me at the parking place. When I recall his subsequent feats and miraculous escapes in the *Akron* and *Macon* crashes I remember very vividly our chat as we stood beneath the enormous bulk of his command. He apologized for the week's delay in making the flight but explained that it was necessary as the Navy could not afford the risk of losing its only ship at a time when the future of lighter-than-air development hung on a frail thread.

After signing an agreement not to hold the government responsible in case of accident, I climbed the short ladder leading to the door in the side of the passenger car. Part of the crew was already on board, having spent the night on watch as was customary when the ship was moored to a mast. The officer-of-the-deck was in the control car with his assistant—a student officer. Operations were in progress to lighten the ship of the fog which had weighted it down during the night, and to trim ship by taking on water ballast. The sun must be relied upon to dry up the moisture which accumulates on the expansive hull during the night or in wet weather.

Word was passed that we were to take off at ten. The remainder of the crew began coming aboard at once in order that the total weight to be carried might be calculated. All weights are limited and every item must be accounted for—food, water, fuel, ballast, and crew. We were able to take fifty-six persons on this trip including regular crew, student officers, and passengers. In addition, we carried three and a half tons of ballast.

When all the passengers were on board—three of us—we received instructions how to behave. We were assigned to cabins—to our “landing stations”—where we were told to remain until “pipe down landing stations” was ordered. Always at the take-off and landing all persons must remain at their assigned

stations so that the load may be evenly distributed and, I suppose, to keep passengers such as myself out of the way of the operating personnel. We were promptly informed where we could go unaccompanied and where we could *not* go.

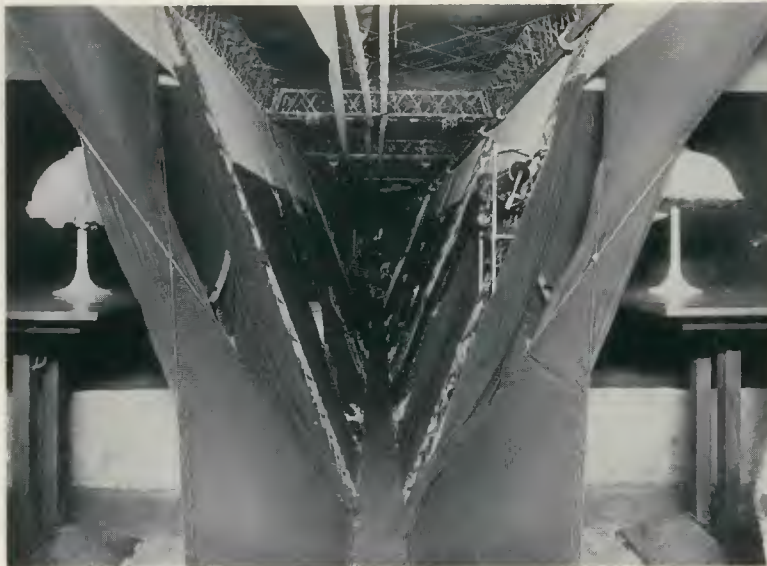
The Flight

With the captain on board and the “stand by” ordered, the ground crew flocked about us, some with long poles to shove the ship clear of the ground when the mast crew should let go. A brief order was passed and water ballast let go, drenching the personnel on the field below. The tail rose almost imperceptibly. At 9:58 A. M. the command “Let go” was given by the skipper. Gradually, smoothly, unconsciously, we rose. The ground mercly seemed to give way beneath us. Without other force than the buoyancy of the helium in the gas bags, the ship rose far above the landing field and clear of the mast to which she had been moored. Sitting alone at the window of my cabin I heard the engine telegraph jingle its order and immediately after one of the five motors ranged about the ship started with a cadenced roar. The ship turned eastward and headed out over the Jersey flats toward the broad Atlantic visible in the distance.

We rode evenly, only a slight ship-like motion being noticeable at times. One was reminded of a European railway compartment—the berths, the windows, even the little sign “Nicht hinaus lehnen”—but there lacked that rattle, the bumps, and the squeaks we have become accustomed to in rail travel. Even the engines were silent, placed as they are behind the passenger car. We merely seemed to glide through the air. I was forced to admit that here was the ideal mode of travel.

With the sole inconvenience of having to stick my head out of the window (disregarding

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CREW'S MESSROOM AND BUNKS ARE IN THE KEEL OF THE "LOS ANGELES"

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

By GEORGE H. BUTLER, *Department of State*

THERE are many evidences of the fact that this Conference has universal significance and that its deliberations and achievements will be of great importance in world affairs. In spite of the exceptional news value of current events in England and Spain, the Conference has been front page news in the press of the United States and of the other American Republics, and it has received extensive news and editorial comment in English, French, German, Italian and other foreign newspapers. There has been a tremendous volume of editorial comment and special articles on the Conference. President Roosevelt made the long voyage to Buenos Aires to address the opening session of the Conference, and his presence had the added significance due to the results of the November elections in the United States. Secretary of State Cordell Hull and ten or twelve Ministers for Foreign Affairs from other American Republics head their respective delegations. The menace of situations in many parts of the world gives this Conference a special importance in the effort to stay the tide of events that threatens to bring about war. There exists the hope that the Conference may furnish a rallying point for those forces which are working for the maintenance of peace, not only in the western hemisphere but throughout the world.

The opening session of the Conference was held on December 1st and was confined to addresses by President Justo of Argentina and by President Roosevelt. The full text of President Roosevelt's address is published in this issue of the JOURNAL. Press accounts have described fully the tremendous enthusiasm aroused by the President's South American visit and by his public addresses during that visit. The space available for this article does not permit of even a summary of those accounts. However, before giving a brief account of the work of the Conference up to December 13th, it will be of interest to note some of the reaction to and comment upon the opening addresses of the two Presidents.

President Justo called attention to the ties between Europe and South America, to the importance of trade between those two continents, to the factor of cooperation with the League of Nations, and to the fact that any peace program decided upon at the Conference must take Europe into

consideration. These observations were commented upon in the press of the United States as representing an important trend of opinion in some of the American Republics. They gave a clear indication of a policy of cooperation with the League and of opposition to the isolationist policies suggested for the Americas by some of the other Latin American countries.

President Roosevelt's speech, which was the subject of unusually extensive, world-wide comment, is generally considered as having been addressed to the world as well as to the Conference. "Can we, the Republics of the New World, help the Old World to avert the catastrophe which impends? Yes, I am confident that we can." That passage was seized upon with the same interest as the one reading: "In the determination to live at peace among ourselves we in the Americas make it at the same time clear that we stand shoulder to shoulder in our final deliberations that others who, driven by war madness or land hunger might seek to commit acts of aggression against us, will find a hemisphere wholly prepared to consult together for our mutual safety and our mutual good." The Department's Radio Bulletin No. 284 of December 2, 1936, contains some extracts from editorial comment on the speech. Very briefly summarized, editorial comment in the United States reflected the following reaction to the President's address:

1. It is an effective plea for the maintenance of peace throughout the world.
2. It gives substantial support to the cause of democratic government and institutions.
3. It indicates that the United States is prepared to transform the Monroe Doctrine into a multilateral policy guaranteed by all of the American Republics.
4. It emphasizes the importance of liberal trade policies as factors in the problem of maintaining peace.

European news and editorial comment reflected the opinion that President Roosevelt's Conference address, and statements made by Secretary Hull, are evidence of support for Great Britain and France as the two great democracies of Europe. The German press pointed out that the President failed to say who is responsible for the situation in Europe. The French press comment was especially extensive and generally very favorable. There was some irritation expressed in the Italian



press over the references to democracies, but the speech received much praise. Some comment in the London press stated that Great Britain is willing to cooperate in freeing international trade from artificial barriers. Opinion in League of Nations circles was reported to be that the President had restated the Monroe Doctrine as a policy of joint action to repel aggression.

The first plenary session of the Conference was held on December 4th. Doctor Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, was elected President of the Conference. The following principal committees were appointed:

1. Organization of Peace. Chairman: Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States. American members: Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Mr. A. A. Berle, Jr., and Professor Charles G. Fenwick.
2. Neutrality. Chairman: Dr. Alberto Ulloa of Peru. American members: Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell, Mrs. Elise F. Musser, Mr. Welles, and Professor Fenwick.
3. Limitation of Armament. Chairman: Dr. Luis Barros Borgoño of Chile. American members: Mr. Michael F. Doyle, Mrs. Alexander F. Whitney, Ambassador Weddell, and Mrs. Musser.
4. Juridical Problems. Chairman: Dr. Harmodio Arias, former President of Panama. American members: Professor Fenwick, Mr. Berle, and Mr. Doyle.
5. Economic Problems. Chairman: Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles of the United States. American members: Mr. Berle, Mr. Whitney, and Mr. Doyle.
6. Intellectual Cooperation. Chairman: Dr. Tulio M. Cestero of the Dominican Republic. American members: Ambassador Weddell, Mrs. Musser, and Mr. Whitney.

Secretary of State Hull did not undertake any committee assignments.

On Saturday, December 5th, Secretary of State Hull delivered his opening address to the Conference. A short digest of the "Eight Pillars of Enduring Peace," as set forth in the Secretary's address, is published in this issue of the JOURNAL. The address should be carefully read and studied by anyone interested in international relations and the foreign policy of the United States. It is published in full in a Departmental Press Release, dated December 4, 1936. The Department's Radio Bulletin No. 288, dated December 7, 1936, contains extracts from some of the extensive editorial comment on the address. The following passages indicate the tenor of the Secretary's speech:

"It is manifest that every country today is faced with a supreme alternative. Each must play its part in determining whether the world will slip backward towards war and savagery; or whether it can maintain and will advance the level of civilization and peace. None can escape its responsibility."

"International agreements have lost their force and re-

liability as a basis of relations between nations. This extremely ominous and fateful development constitutes the most dangerous single phenomenon in the world today; not international law merely, but that which is higher—moral law—and the whole integrity and honor of governments are in danger of being ruthlessly trampled upon. There has been a failure of the spirit. There is no task more urgent than that of remaking the basis of trusted agreement between nations. They must ardently seek the terms of new agreements, and stand behind them with unflinching will. The vitality of international agreements must be restored."

"It would be a frightful commentary on the human race if, with the awful lesson of its disastrous experience, responsible and civilized governments should now fail."

"The nations of this Continent should omit no word or act in their attempt to meet the dangerous conditions which endanger peace. Let our actions here at Buenos Aires constitute the most potent possible appeal to peacemakers and warmakers throughout the world."

Active work on the Conference agenda started on December 7th. A "Proposed Convention Coordinating the Existing Treaties between the American States and Extending Them in Certain Respects" was presented by the United States. A summary of the substance of it was included in the Department's Radio Bulletin No. 288 of December 7. Two points immediately were raised in press comment on the proposal, namely: first, were the provisions of the proposal to be of universal application or restricted to the American continents; and, second, how could the commitment to apply embargoes equally to all belligerents be reconciled with other and prior treaty obligations calling for implied or specific sanctions against an aggressor nation?

Secretary Hull issued a clarifying statement on December 9th, in which he said that the interpretation intended was that the scope of the proposed convention is continental and not world wide; that the American Republics would only be called upon under the proposal to consult through the suggested committee when the peace and safety of one or more of the nations of this hemisphere is involved; that the proposal neither moves in the direction of, or away from, sanctions; and that it does not in any way affect exports from this hemisphere to other countries either in time of peace or in time of war.

The Secretary and the delegation of the United States took the stand that any action by the Conference must have unanimous support, and that effective measures depended upon agreement by all of the twenty-one Republics. News despatches from Buenos Aires reported that Secretary Hull, in his quiet and effective manner, worked to reconcile conflicting views and to secure the agreement of all parties to measures of real value. Since this was the procedure followed, the proposal made

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NEW EDITORS

My tour of service in the Department is about to conclude. Consequently my duties on the JOURNAL cease with the publication of the February issue. The Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association has appointed George H. Butler, Editor, and Edward G. Trueblood, Assistant Editor; they will, with the cooperation of the other members of the JOURNAL's staff, assume their duties beginning with the March, 1937, issue.

In relinquishing my interesting work on the JOURNAL, I desire to record my deep appreciation of the whole-hearted support accorded me by every member of the magazine's staff, by officers and subordinates alike of the Department, and by literally hundreds of career and non-career members of the American Foreign Service as well as members of their families.

I should like to bespeak for my successors the same measure of generous assistance and to express the hope that our Service magazine may in the future improve progressively and become increasingly representative and useful.

HERBERT BURSLEY.

COVER PICTURE

SONG OF THE STAR-SINGERS

A great star has risen
From Israel, clear and bright,
In heaven, high, to glisten
And shine with wondrous light.

See how its rays have lightened
The Darkness near and far;
The whole world now is brightened
By glow of this strange star.

Glance kindly on us, lowly,
Oh, star, so bright and clear
And with thy rays, so holy,
Guide us this coming year.

Dr. Walter G. Nelson.
(From the German).

NOTE: Each year on Sylvester Abend (New Year's Eve) "Die Sternbuben von Oberammergau" or Star-Singers of Oberammergau go through the streets and into the private houses with a great lighted star, on which is a picture of the Christ-child, playing and singing this song and wishing the good folk a happy New Year. The cover picture shows the three star singers in an archway in Oberammergau.



News from the Department

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT BUENOS AIRES

Members of the American family of nations:

On the happy occasion of the convening of this conference I address you thus, because members of a family need no introduction or formalities when, in pursuance of excellent custom, they meet together for their common good.

As a family we appreciate the hospitality of our host, President Justo, and the government and people of Argentina; and all of us are happy that to our friend Dr. Saavedra Lamas has come the well deserved award of the Nobel Prize for great service in the cause of world peace.

Three years ago the American family met in nearby Montevideo, the great capital of the republic of Uruguay. They were dark days. A shattering depression, unparalleled in its intensity, held us together with the rest of the world in its grasp. And on our own continent a tragic war was raging between two of our sister republics.

Yet, at that conference there was born, not only hope for our common future, but a greater measure of mutual trust between the American democracies than had ever existed before. In this Western Hemisphere the night of fear has been dispelled. Many of the intolerable burdens of economic depression have been lightened and, due in no small part to our common efforts, every nation of this hemisphere is today at peace with its neighbors.

This is no conference to form alliances, to divide the spoils of war, to partition countries, to deal with human beings as though they were pawns in a game of chance. Our purpose, under happy auspices, is to assure the continuance of the blessing of peace.

Three years ago, recognizing that a crisis was being thrust upon the New World, with splendid unanimity our twenty-one republics set an example to the whole world by proclaiming a new spirit, a new day in the affairs of this hemisphere.

While the succeeding period has justified in full measure all that was said and done at Montevideo, it has unfortunately emphasized the seriousness of the threat to peace among other nations. Events elsewhere have served only to strengthen our horror of war and all that war means. The men, women and children of the Americas know that warfare in this day and age means more than the mere clash of armies: they see the destruction of cities and of farms—they foresee that children and grand-children, if they survive, will stagger for long years not only under the burden of poverty, but also amid the threat of broken society and the destruction of constitutional government.

I am profoundly convinced that the plain people everywhere in the civilized world today wish to live in peace one with another. And still leaders and governments resort to war. Truly, if the genius of mankind that has invented the weapons of death cannot discover the means of preserving peace, civilization as we know it lives in an evil day.

But we cannot now, especially in view of our common purpose, accept any defeatist attitude. We have learned by hard experience that peace is not to be had for the mere asking; that peace, like other great privileges, can be obtained only by hard and painstaking effort. We are here to dedicate ourselves and our countries to that work.

You who assemble today carry with you in your deliberations the hopes of millions of human beings in other less fortunate lands. Beyond the



ocean we see continents rent asunder by old hatreds and new fanaticism. We hear the demand that injustice and inequality be corrected by resorting to the sword and not by resorting to reason and peaceful justice. We hear the cry that new markets can be achieved only through conquest. We read that the sanctity of treaties between nations is disregarded.

We know, too, that vast armaments are rising on every side and that the work of creating them employs men and women by the millions. It is natural, however, for us to conclude that such employment is false employment, that it builds no permanent structures and creates no consumers goods for the maintenance of a lasting prosperity. We know that nations guilty of these follies inevitably face the day either when their weapons of destruction must be used against their neighbors or when an unsound economy like a house of cards will fall apart.

In either case, even though the Americas become involved in no war, we must suffer too. The madness of a great war in other parts of the world would affect us and threaten our good in a hundred ways. And the economic collapse of any nation or nations must of necessity harm our own prosperity.

Can we, the Republics of the New World, help the Old World to avert the catastrophe which impends? Yes, I am confident that we can.

First, it is our duty by every honorable means to prevent any future war among ourselves. This can best be done through the strengthening of the processes of constitutional democratic government—to make these processes conform to the modern need for unity and efficiency and, at the same time, preserve the individual liberties of our citizens. By so doing, the people of our nations, unlike the people of many nations who live under other forms of government, can and will insist on their intention to live in peace. Thus will democratic government be justified throughout the world.

In the determination to live at peace among ourselves we in the Americas make it at the same time clear that we stand shoulder to shoulder in our final determination that others who, driven by war madness or land hunger might seek to commit acts of aggression against us, will find a hemisphere wholly prepared to consult together for our mutual safety and our mutual good. I repeat what I said in speaking before the Congress and the Supreme Court of Brazil, "Each one of us has learned the glories of independence. Let each one of us learn the glories of interdependence."

Secondly, and in addition to the perfecting of the mechanism of peace, we can strive even more strongly than in the past to prevent the creation of those conditions which give rise to war. Lack of social or political justice within the borders of any nation is always cause for concern. Through democratic processes we can strive to achieve for the Americas the highest possible standard of living conditions for all our people. Men and women blessed with political freedom, willing to work and able to find work, rich enough to maintain their families and to educate their children, contented with their lot in life and on terms of friendship with their neighbors, will defend themselves to the utmost but will never consent to take up arms for a war of conquest.

Interwoven with these problems is the further self-evident fact that the welfare and prosperity of each of our nations depends in large part on the benefits derived from commerce among themselves and with other nations, for our present civilization rests on the basis of an international exchange of commodities. Every nation of the world has felt the evil effects of recent efforts to erect trade barriers of every known kind. Every individual citizen has suffered from them. It is no accident that the nations which have carried this process furthest are those which proclaim most loudly that they require war as an instrument of their policy. It is no accident that attempts to be self-sufficient have led to falling standards for their people and to ever-increasing loss of the democratic ideals in a mad race to pile armament on armament. It is no accident that because of these suicidal policies and the suffering attending them, many of their people have come to believe with despair that the price of war seems less than the price of peace.

This state of affairs we must refuse to accept with every instinct of defense, with every exhortation of enthusiastic hope, with every use of mind and skill.

I cannot refrain here from reiterating my gratification that in this, as in so many other achievements, the American Republics have given a salutary example to the world. The resolution adopted at the Inter-American Conference at Montevideo endorsing the principles of liberal trade policies has shone forth like a beacon in the storm of economic madness which has been sweeping over the entire world during these later years. Truly, if the principles there embodied find still wider applications in your deliberations, it would be a notable contribution to the cause of peace. For my own part I have done all in my power to sustain the consistent



efforts of my Secretary of State in negotiating agreements for reciprocal trade, and even though the individual results may seem small, the total of them is significant. These policies in recent weeks have received the approval of the people of the United States and they have I am sure the sympathy of the other nations here assembled.

There are many other causes for war—among them, long festering feuds, unsettled frontiers, territorial rivalries. But these sources of danger which still exist in the Americas, I am thankful to say, are not only few in number, but already on the way to peaceful adjudication. While the settlement of such controversies may necessarily involve adjustments at home or in our relations with our neighbors which may appear to involve material sacrifice, let no man or woman forget that there is no profit in war. Sacrifices in the cause of peace are infinitely small compared with the holocaust of war.

Peace comes from the spirit, and must be grounded in faith. In seeking peace, perhaps we can best begin by proudly affirming the faith of the Americas; the faith in freedom and its fulfillment which has proved a mighty fortress beyond reach of successful attack in half the world.

That faith arises from a common hope and a common design given us by our fathers in differing form, but with a single aim—freedom and security of the individual, which has become the foundation of our peace.

If then, by making war in our midst impossible, and if within ourselves and among ourselves we can give greater freedom and fulfillment to the individual lives of our citizens, the democratic form of representative government will have justified the high hopes of the liberating fathers. Democracy is still the hope of the world. If we in our generation can continue its successful applications in the Americas, it will spread and supersede other methods by which men are governed and which seem to most of us to run counter to our ideals of human liberty and human progress.

Three centuries of history sowed the seeds which grew into our nations; the fourth century saw those nations become equal and free and brought us to a common system of constitutional government; the fifth century is giving to us a common meeting ground of mutual help and understanding. Our hemisphere has at last come of age. We are here assembled to show it united to the world. We took from our ancestors a great dream. We here offer it back as a great unified reality.

“EIGHT PILLARS OF ENDURING PEACE”

The following is a short digest of the eight points made in Secretary Hull's Buenos Aires address, on the text: “Eight Pillars of Enduring Peace: (1) Peoples must be educated for peace. Each nation must make itself safe for peace. (2) Frequent conferences between representatives of nations, and intercourse between their peoples are essential. (3) The consummation of the five well-known peace agreements will provide adequate peace machinery. (4) In the event of war in this hemisphere, there should be a common policy of neutrality. (5) The nations should adopt commercial policies to bring each that prosperity upon which enduring peace is founded. (6) Practical international cooperation is essential to restore many indispensable relationships between nations, and prevent the demoralization with which national character and conduct are threatened. (7) International law should be reestablished, revitalized and strengthened. Armies and navies are no permanent substitute for its great principles. (8) Faithful observance of undertakings between nations is the foundation of international order, and rests upon moral law, the highest of all law.”

Finally, in expressing our faith of the Western World, let us affirm:

That we maintain and defend the democratic form of constitutional representative government. That through such government we can more greatly provide a wider distribution of culture, of education, of thought and of free expression.

That through it we can obtain a greater security of life for our citizens and a more equal opportunity for them to prosper.

That through it we can best foster commerce and the exchange of art and science between nations; that through it we can avoid the rivalry of armament, avert hatred and encourage good will and true justice.

That through it we offer hope for peace and a more abundant life to the people of the whole world.

But this faith of the Western World will not be complete if we fail to affirm our faith in God. In the whole history of mankind, far back into the dim past before man knew how to record

(Continued to page 27)



News from the Field

JAPAN

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, accompanied by Mrs. Grew, sailed from Yokohama on August 28 for the United States, as it was the Ambassador's intention to attend the tercentennial celebration of his alma mater, Harvard University.

Early on the morning of September 23, an individual on thieving bent entered the bedroom of First Secretary Erle R. Dickover and finding nothing attractive to his predaceous mind, continued into the adjoining apartments of Mrs. Dickover. She was awakened on having a light flashed into her face and beheld the intruder with arm raised and knife in hand. There was a scream from her which awakened Mr. Dickover, who hastened to her room and encountered the burglar. As the latter endeavored to slip by, Mr. Dickover gave him a blow on the neck. The thief then turned and slashed at Mr. Dickover with a knife, which penetrated his left shoulder and ripped a six-inch wound in the upper left arm. Complications arose which made it necessary for Mr. Dickover to be under hospital care for a period of several weeks. He is slowly recovering. At no time, however, was he so incapacitated as not to be able to keep in touch with the affairs of the Embassy as Charge d'Affaires ad interim, which position he assumed upon the recent return to the United States of Counselor Neville.

The temporary assignment to Tsinan of Consul John M. Allison at Dairen was made permanent. Among officers going and returning from leave who recently passed through Tokyo were Counselor Lockhart from Peiping, Vice Consul and Mrs. Merrill Benninghoff returning to Harbin, Vice Consul Merritt Newton Cootes, recently at Hong Kong, on his way to his new assignment at Habana, and Vice Consul Alvin E. Bandy returning to duty at Tientsin after a period of home leave.

After a protracted period of duty at the Department, First Secretary Joseph F. McGurk has taken up his assignment at the Embassy in Tokyo. His genial spirit has readily found him a welcome.

Consul Kenneth C. Krentz sailed from Kobe for the United States on home leave in October.

SHANGHAI

Executive Officer Butrick, being advised that his appendix might not last until he reached the United States, had it removed on the eve of his intended departure on leave, but he and Mrs. Butrick and Gretchen Anne and Dick, Junior, were able to sail a fortnight later on the *President Adams* for New York, via Suez. It is not known whether or not the six weeks' whirl of farewell parties for the Butricks had anything to do with the behavior of the appendix in question.

Consul Gourley, returning from home leave on the *President Hayes*, has had the misfortune to be kept from his work by the shipping strike. To make it sadder still, he is having to spend his time, during the delay, at Honolulu. We trust he is bearing up courageously.

On November twelfth announcement was made of the engagement of Vice Consul Elvin Seibert to Baroness Christina Beck-Friis, only daughter of Baron Johan Beck-Friis, Chargé d'Affaires of Sweden in China and Consul General at Shanghai, and Baroness Beck-Friis. A cocktail party for some two hundred and fifty was given by the fiancée's parents at their Hungjao Road residence on that day. The Beck-Friis family are comparative newcomers to Shanghai, having arrived early this year from Washington, where Baron Beck-Friis was Counselor of Legation for six years.

Vice Consul Engdahl announces that he made a 78 at golf.



NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 25)

thoughts or events, the human race has been distinguished from other forms of life by the existence—the fact—of religion. Periodic attempts to deny God have always come and will always come to naught.

In the constitutions and in the practice of our nations is the right of freedom of religion. But this ideal, these words presuppose a belief and a trust in God.

The faith of the Americas, therefore, lies in the spirit. The system, the sisterhood of the Americas is impregnable so long as her nations maintain that spirit.

In that faith and spirit we will have peace over the Western World. In that faith and spirit we will all watch and guard our hemisphere. In that faith and spirit may we also, with God's help, offer hope to our brethren overseas.

SNOWFALL IN DUBLIN

By W. G. NELSON, U. S. P. H. S.

Though seldom does the fair snow fall
On streets and roofs of Dublin town,
Last eve, like petals of frozen flowers,
The snowflake stars came glittering down.

The Dublin hills are proudly draped
In ermine mantle, fine but light.
The still green grass of Phoenix Park
Is sprinkled o'er with fluffy white.

Like powdered sugar sifted on
The baker's tempting tarts so sweet;
And in the whiteness, should you look,
You'd see the trace of fairy feet.

Small boys and girls, in quest of sport,
Complain because the snow coat's thin;
But the "wee folk" find it deep enough
To frolic and to gambol in.

Snow fell in Dublin, January 11, 1935.



COMMISSIONED STAFF—AMERICAN EMBASSY, ROME

Left to right: Major Norman E. Fiske, Assistant Military Attaché; Capt. Thomas D. White, Assistant Military Attaché and Assistant Military Attaché for Air; Col. George H. Paine, Military Attaché and Military Attaché for Air; Gerhard Gade, Second Secretary; Alexander Kirk, Counselor; Samuel Reber, Second Secretary; The Honorable William Phillips, Ambassador; Randolph Harrison, Jr., Third Secretary; Capt. Thaddeus A. Thomson, Jr., Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air; Malcolm P. Hooper, Assistant Commercial Attaché; Charles A. Livengood, Commercial Attaché; Robert G. McGregor, Jr., Third Secretary; Lt. Col. Pedro Augusto del Valle, Assistant Naval Attaché; Lt. Comm. Emmett P. Forrestel, Assistant Naval Attaché. Picture taken at the Ambassador's residence prior to presentation of Letters of Credence on November 4, 1936.

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

A DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Samuel F. Bemis. (Henry Holt and Co., New York, 1936, pp. xiv, 88, \$4.00.)

Professor Bemis' book presents in one volume a comprehensive account of American diplomatic history and relations from the Revolution down to some of the events of 1936. Without further ado it may be stated that it will occupy at once a leading position in its field.

The book is long, containing over 800 pages of text, but this is explained by the extent of the period covered and by treatment of a number of subjects in detail, summary accounts of which are not easily available elsewhere. Several of the fields are dealt with by Professor Bemis with a special authority, due to his researches and previously published works. Such, for instance, are the diplomacy of the Revolution and the negotiations concerning Jay's and Pinckney's treaties. Approximately two-thirds of the work is devoted to the period prior to the World War.

The book constitutes an exception to the present almost unanimous praise of Jeffersonian policies. Thus in discussing Jefferson's position prior to the Louisiana Purchase Bemis says that "Jefferson's pacifism was reckless in the extreme for the nation," (p. 132) and in connection with the question of neutral rights and impressment, at a crisis a few years later, "Submission to impressment marked the nadir of national disgrace in the history of American diplomacy The CHESAPEAKE affair alone, not properly redressed, justified war" (p. 146).

Professor Bemis regards approvingly the generally isolationist policy featuring American diplomacy from 1815 to the close of the century, and apparently disapproves the change of course marked by the Spanish war and the annexation of the Philippines. Thus the entry on the pathway of imperialism is described under the heading "The Great Aberration of 1898" (p. 463).

On the attitude of the United States toward the World War Professor Bemis' view may be described as an orthodox one. Although emotional, cultural, and economic factors predisposed Americans in favor of the Allies, "Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare it was which forced the United States into the World

War" (p. 609). In his discussion of submarine warfare, Professor Bemis suggests the possibility that the *Lusitania* and other passenger ships like the *Sussex* (on which, incidentally, Dr. Bemis was a passenger on its fateful cross-Channel trip) may have been intentionally exposed to attack by being allowed to make their voyages unconvoyed (p. 610).

Professor Bemis believes that the commanding position occupied by the United States upon its entry into the war was not sufficiently made use of in enforcing the American view of war aims on the Allies. As a possible alternative course of action in 1917 he suggests that "It would have been quite possible, and honorable, for the United States to have restricted itself to the maritime sphere, to defending the freedom of the seas, the violation of which had brought the Republic into the war" (p. 613).

The period since the war is treated topically with due emphasis on the increased importance of Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

Some features of Canadian-American relations could perhaps have been dealt with at greater length. An instance from the past is the Canadian Rebellion of 1837, with its problems of recruiting and arms shipment. The author states that "It is the very calmness of contemporary Canadian-American relations which, notwithstanding their paramount importance in the life of both nations, gives them such a comparatively small place in the contemporary diplomatic history of the United States. If they were more perturbed they would require much more space" (p. 774).

A useful series of maps illuminates the discussion of boundary disputes. The footnotes supply a great deal of bibliographical information, some of it supplementary to the systematic bibliography of the subject recently furnished in Bemis and Griffin's excellent "Guide to the Diplomatic History of the United States, 1775-1921," published by the Library of Congress. Professor Bemis' style is always clear, often arresting, sometimes brilliant.

In his final chapter the author draws a number of conclusions from his survey, several of which will be found debatable. Among them are the following: "The United States made no serious

(Continued to page 52)

International Understanding

By STEPHEN DUGGAN

Authorities in linguistics have sometimes made the statement that unless a person were so familiar with the intricacies of a foreign language as to be able to appreciate delicate shades of meaning, he would be unable to understand the real attitude towards life held by the people using that particular foreign language. That would mean, of course, that in any country those who really understood any foreign nation amounted to but an infinitesimal number. There is a great deal of truth in that position. Certainly no intelligent student will minimize the difficulty of a person understanding the viewpoint of a foreign people if he cannot read and possibly even speak the language of that people. However, does it necessarily follow that if he be familiar with the language he will have a better understanding? Does the average Frenchman have a good comprehension of the mentality of the French Canadian? Do Englishmen and Americans necessarily see things in the same light? In fact, even within a nation itself where all have a common tongue is there not a great deal of misunderstanding of the citizens of one region by those of another? Does the Rhinelander really share the mentality of the Pomeranian Junker? Has the Lombard an adequate understanding of the Sicilian? Does the Vermont Yankee thoroughly appreciate the ways of thinking of the citizen of Louisiana?

When the unity of Italy was finally attained in 1870, the Italian Government transferred the army recruits of Piedmont in the north to Calabria in the south and *vice versa*. That action was based upon a sound psychology, viz., that for an approach to a real and complete knowledge of a people it is necessary to live among them. That is the real justification for student exchanges between different countries. But the possibility of this is vouchsafed to but few. However, if we cannot live for long in another country we can at least visit it. If this be done intelligently, with adequate study of the history and institutions and, if possible, of the literature of the country it would be a poor student who would fail to return from such a visit without a better understanding of the people of the country which he had visited.

This comment is inspired by the growth of super-nationalism everywhere but particularly within our own country. There can be no question that there has been a growth of isolationist sentiment here during the past few years, sometimes made evi-

dent wholly unconsciously. It is entirely right that we should strongly urge our students to visit various parts of our own country during their vacations. Students should certainly know as much as possible about their own country by personal visits to its different parts. But it may be pointed out that in all probability they will always live in their own country and that, once graduated and embarked upon their life work, there is usually little opportunity to visit foreign countries. I do not hesitate to urge our students, therefore, to try to go abroad during the vacations of their college years. Moreover, since the stoppage of immigration, tourist class on the steamships, intended especially for students and teachers, is moderate in price and adequate in accommodations.

I have mentioned above the importance of intelligent preparation for such a visit. I have not emphasized speaking the foreign language, not because I think that unnecessary or unimportant, but because it appears almost hopeless. There are several reasons why the average American college graduate does not speak a foreign language: he is not compelled to study it sufficiently long and intensively, hence the objective seldom goes beyond a reading knowledge; he lives in a country as big as all Europe west of Russia but in which only one language is spoken, hence, unlike in a European country there is neither the need nor the opportunity to speak the foreign language; and despite all our talk about the value of general and cultural education, in the majority of our institutions of higher learning the emphasis is upon the practical aspects of education and that means in foreign languages a reading knowledge to enable one to read literature and engage in research.

Fortunately for Americans, the foreign student does learn to speak English well and a considerable number of the people of most foreign countries know some English. Hence, our student visitor abroad has ample opportunity to converse with natives and though this does not compare in value with a spoken knowledge of the language of the country, it does provide opportunity to gain information. To return to the thesis of this editorial: through personal intercourse one can obtain some basis for understanding a foreign people even if one is unable to grasp the delicate shades of meaning of its national tongue.



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service.

Edward Anderson, Jr., of Jacksonville, Florida, American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, assigned to Mexico City, Mexico, as American Vice Consul.

Frederick S. Barny of New Brunswick, New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Port Said, Egypt, assigned to Lille, France, as American Vice Consul.

William E. Beitz of New York City, American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, assigned to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as American Consul.

Maurice M. Bernbaum of Chicago, Illinois, assigned as American Vice Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Russell M. Brooks of Salem, Oregon, American Consul at Curacao, Netherland West Indies, assigned to Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, as American Consul.

James E. Brown of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, Third Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, Sweden, designated as Third Secretary of Embassy at London, England.

Stephen C. Brown of Herndon, Virginia, assigned as American Vice Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Herbert S. Bursley of Washington, D. C., Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department, transferred to the Embassy at Mexico City, where he will be designated as Second Secretary of Embassy.

John A. Bywater of Boston, Massachusetts, clerk at St. John, New Brunswick, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Robert T. Cowan of El Paso, Texas, American Vice Consul at Lille, France, assigned to Port Said, Egypt, as American Vice Consul.

William M. Cramp of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Consul and Third Secretary at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, assigned to Tegucigalpa, where he will serve in a dual capacity as Consul and Third Secretary.

William E. DeCourcy of Amarillo, Texas, American Consul at Capetown, Union of South Africa, assigned to Naples, Italy, as American Consul.

Edmund J. Dorsz of Detroit, Michigan, Ameri-

can Consul at Warsaw, Poland, assigned as American Consul at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

William C. George of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, assigned to Monrovia, Liberia, as American Vice Consul.

Herve J. L'Heureux of Manchester, New Hampshire, American Consul at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, assigned as American Consul at Stuttgart, Germany.

Knowlton V. Hicks of New York City, American Consul at Budapest, Hungary, assigned to Vancouver, British Columbia, as American Consul.

Lawrence Higgins of Boston, Massachusetts, American Consul at Oslo, Norway, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France.

Morris N. Hughes of Champaign, Illinois, Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, assigned to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, as Consul.

John D. Jernegan of Palo Alto, California, assigned as American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

Hartwell Johnson of Aiken, South Carolina, Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, assigned as American Vice Consul at Montreal.

John D. Johnson of Highgate, Vermont, American Consul at Madrid, Spain, who has been evacuated from that post, assigned temporarily to Marseille, France.

Leslie W. Johnson of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, assigned as American Vice Consul at Gibraltar.

Harvey Lee Milbourne of Charles Town, West Virginia, American Consul at Quebec, Canada, assigned as American Consul at Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Bolard More of Delaware, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain, who has been evacuated from that post, assigned temporarily to Barcelona, Spain.

Brewster H. Morris of Villanova, Pennsylvania, assigned as American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada.

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Service Officer, Unclassified, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France.

J. Graham Parsons of New York City assigned as American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

George W. Renchard of Detroit, Michigan, American Vice Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, assigned to the Department of State.

John S. Richardson of Boston, Massachusetts, American Consul at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, assigned to Capetown, Union of South Africa, as American Consul.

Fred K. Salter of Sandersville, Georgia, Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, assigned as American Vice Consul at Danzig.

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld of Washington, D. C., Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department, designated First Secretary of Legation at Stockholm, Sweden.

William W. Schott of Leavenworth, Kansas, Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, transferred to Budapest, Hungary, where he will serve in a dual capacity as American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation.

Maynard N. Shirven of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, assigned as American Vice Consul at Toronto.

Myles Standish of New York City, Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, assigned as American Vice Consul at Manchester, England.

Leo Toch of Far Rockaway, New York, American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, has resigned from the Foreign Service, effective March 1, 1937.

The assignment of Lloyd D. Yates of Washington, D. C., as American Consul at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, has been canceled and Mr. Yates has now been assigned to Montreal, Canada, as American Consul.

Fletcher Warren of Wolfe City, Texas, Second Secretary of Legation at Managua, Nicaragua, assigned as American Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at Riga, Latvia.

Arthur R. Williams of Golden, Colorado, Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, assigned as American Vice Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

Philip P. Williams of Berkeley, California, assigned as American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

Robert E. Wilson of Holbrook, Arizona, assigned as American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Approval of the Photographic Register of the American Foreign Service, issued as a Supplement to the November JOURNAL, has been general. Copies of the register are still available at a cost of \$1.90 each, postpaid to any address. The bound copies are supplied at \$3.50 each, postpaid.



ASSIGNMENTS TO F. S. SCHOOL

The following officers, American Vice Consuls at their respective posts, have been ordered to report to the Department of State for duty in the Foreign Service School, effective January 12, 1937:

Roswell C. Beverstock of Los Angeles, California, now at Mazatlan, Mexico.

James Espy of Cincinnati, Ohio, now at Mexico City, Mexico.

John Ordway of Washington, D. C., now at Habana, Cuba.

George F. Scherer of New York City, now at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

Elbert G. Mathews of Oakland, California, now at Vancouver, B. C.

Douglas MacArthur, 2d, of Washington, D. C., now at Vancouver, B. C.

Richard D. Gatewood of New York City, now at Zurich, Switzerland.

E. Tomlin Bailey of Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, now at Southampton, England.

Louis W. Wallner, Jr., of New York City, now at Naples, Italy.

William P. Snow of Bangor, Maine, now at Paris, France.

Richard W. Byrd of Norfolk, Virginia, now at Ottawa, Canada.

Andrew B. Foster of Haverford, Pennsylvania, now at Montreal, Canada.

Russell W. Benton of Buffalo, New York, now at Montreal, Canada.

BIRTHS

Born October 23, 1936, to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Weller Benton, at Montreal, a daughter, Sarah Benton.

Born October 30, 1936, to Consul and Mrs. James Byrd Pilcher, at Shanghai, a daughter, Patricia Elsie Pilcher.

Born November 11, 1936, to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowden Stevens, at Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa, a son, Nicholas Bowden Stevens.


MARRIAGES

Minor-Wright. Married at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on November 14, 1936, Mr. George Carleton Minor and Miss Mildred Daniel Wright.

Marsh-Ellsworth. Mr. O. Gaylord Marsh and Mrs. Ruth Ellsworth were married on December 12, 1936, at San Francisco, California.

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MAGICAL CITY

Camera study of the RCA Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City. In the foreground is the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas. Paul J. Woolf Photo, Courtesy Rockefeller Center.

Foreign Marriages

The Department of State on December 1, 1936, made public the text of the following circular instruction to all American Diplomatic and Consular Officers:

To American Diplomatic and Consular Officers.
SIRS:

Those officials in the Department and the Service who are regarded as authoritative sources for an expression of opinion as to the attitude of the Department and the possible effect upon the career of officers who contract marriage with aliens are approached from time to time for advice by those who contemplate taking this step. The simple fact that these questions are asked indicates a widespread, though perhaps not deep, realization that marriages of this sort have been open to question.

The Department has felt loath to take any steps which might be considered drastic and has fully realized the problems of those who by reason of long continued residence away from the land of their birth and separation from former acquaintances often find it increasingly difficult to contract marriages with Americans. These cases have been viewed with sympathy and tolerance has always governed when marriages with aliens in these circumstances have resulted. There has been, moreover, a full appreciation by the Department of the fact that in the past certain men, themselves of unquestioned ability, have reached high position in the Service and have been aided by the valiant, loyal women of foreign birth to whom they were married. In the present condition of world affairs, however, any tendency further to increase the number of marriages of this character must be regarded with concern.

A recent checkup on persons who are married to persons of foreign birth reveals a state of affairs that cannot be regarded with approbation. It may not be generally realized that eighteen per cent of Foreign Service officers of career are married to women not of American birth; while twenty-seven per cent of clerks have taken this same step.

A full realization on the part of all members of the Foreign Service must be had that the Foreign Service offers advantages sufficient certainly to expect of them sacrifices when the good of that Service as a Service is considered and a definite sense of obligation to the Service is expected and must be insisted upon.

Other nations have been faced with this problem of alien marriages and have felt compelled to meet the question by considered instructions of

their own. A failure to realize the importance attached to a marriage with one not of American nationality, has already operated unfavorably in the case of some whose assignments to particularly interesting duty have had to be given up because it was considered impracticable and inadvisable, if not even impossible, to make the assignments, notwithstanding the ability of the officers concerned and the opportunities for advancement such an assignment offered them.

The situation has at last reached such proportions in the Foreign Service that definite action cannot longer be delayed and under date of November 17, 1936, the President issued the following Executive Order:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 1752 of the Revised Statutes (U.S.C., Title 22, Section 132) I hereby prescribe Section XVI-21 of the Instructions to Diplomatic Officers and Section 459 of the Consular Regulations of the United States to read as follows:

"Before contracting marriage with a person of foreign nationality each Foreign Service officer shall request and obtain permission so to do from the Secretary of State under such instructions as may be issued by him, and any officer who shall contract marriage with an alien without obtaining in advance the authorization of the Secretary of State shall be deemed guilty of insubordination and shall be separated from the Service. Each request for permission to marry an alien shall be accompanied by the officer's resignation from the Foreign Service for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

"No person married to an alien shall be designated to take the entrance examinations for the Foreign Service.

"This regulation is based upon the principle that officers of the Foreign Service are expected to be available in the discretion of the President for duty in any country or in any part of the world, and that anything which detracts from the availability of individual officers has an adverse effect upon their usefulness and upon the efficiency of the Service."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. WALTON MOORE,
Acting Secretary of State.

—Press Release of the Department.



OUR FIRST CONSUL AT BORDEAUX



"MAISON FENWICK"

About nine months before George Washington appointed Gouverneur Morris his Minister to Paris, Joseph Fenwick was issued an exequatur by Louis XVI on Thursday, April 7, 1791, and thus became the first American Consul at Bordeaux, France. According to an article recently appearing in the Bordeaux press:

"The representative of the opulent transatlantic nation at Bordeaux might without doubt have found in the city residences suitable for his duties for already fine architects had erected magnificent private hotels. But Joseph Fenwick, superb son of Uncle Sam, was not content with a residence not in keeping with the greatness of his country."

In 1795, therefore, Fenwick employed Jean Baptiste Dufart, an architect who later became famous, to erect what has since been known as the "Maison Fenwick." This house is within a hundred yards of the Garonne and is now occupied by the offices of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. The towers, it is understood, were built to Fenwick's special order so that, of mornings, he could watch down the river to see what American vessels were in. That he had many opportunities to use his observation posts is shown by the first extant Register of Shipping in the Bordeaux ar-

chives wherein are recorded 450 entries of American ships, schooners, brigs and barkentines between February 4, 1795, and May 28, 1797. The wharf just opposite the house still bears the name "Quai Fenwick"; the French Customs Administration retains the name "Fenwick" for one of its divisions; and two sailors' cafés on the quayside still bear the name of the first American Consul at Bordeaux.

The interest of this bit of history is emphasized by the fact that on October 7, 1935, the French Government by ministerial order declared the "Maison Fenwick" to be a "monument historique."

H. D. F.

Washington, 1828

THE seat of Government of the United States is situated between the Potomac River and its eastern branch, about a mile and a half above their junction. It is divided into three distinct parts, which are built about the Navy Yard, the Capitol Hill, and the Pennsylvania Avenue. The Capitol is an immense building with two wings, surrounded by an open piece of ground, terraced in front, and occupying an elevation which renders it a conspicuous object for several miles.

The original plan of the city was very extensive: the principal streets meeting from all points of the compass at the Capitol, and bearing the names of the older states of the Union. Some of the minor streets are known by the names of the letters of the alphabet; and tracts of ground were reserved for public squares. As Washington, however, is chiefly dependent on the Government for its support, the original scheme has been but faintly realized, and many of the streets have not even been opened.

During the sessions of Congress, the place is thronged with strangers from all parts of the country; and the sessions of the Senate and Representatives, the proceedings of the Supreme Court, the Levees at the President's House, the parties at the foreign ministers', &c. afford ample opportunities for amusements of various kinds. At other seasons, however, there is little to interest the stranger except the public buildings and the Navy Yard.

THE CAPITOL

presents specimens of various styles of architecture. On entering the south wing several columns



are seen, where carvings of Indian-corn stalks are substituted for flutings and filletings; while the capitals are made of the ears of corn half stripped, and disposed so as in some degree to resemble the Corinthian or Composite order.

The Representatives' Chamber is a fine semi-circular apartment, with columns of a dark bluish siliceous pudding stone, hard and highly polished. It is lighted from above. The gallery is open during the debates, as well as the Senate Chamber, which is a much smaller apartment.

The Library of Congress is in another part of the building; and the Great Hall contains the four national pictures, painted for the government by Col. Trumbull: the Declaration of Independence, the Surrenders at Saratoga and Yorktown, and Washington resigning his Commission; each 12 feet by 18.

A fine view is enjoyed from the top of the Capitol. You look along the Pennsylvania Avenue westward to the President's House, with Georgetown and the Potomac beyond; the General Post Office, &c. on the right; the Navy Yard towards the south-east; Greenleaf's Point nearly south; and south-west the bridge over the Potomac, with the road to Alexandria and Mount Vernon. The canal begins south of the President's House, and terminates at the East Branch.

(THE WHITE HOUSE)

The President's House is a large building of white marble, with Grecian fronts, about a mile west of the Capitol, and near the public offices. It is surrounded by a wall, but without any other defence. The entrance hall leads into the drawing room, where the President's lady receives visitors at her levees. Two other apartments are thrown open on those occasions; all handsomely furnished, and freely accessible, even to strangers.

THE PATENT OFFICE

The Patent Office is in the same building with the General Post Office, and well worthy of a visit, on account of the numerous curious models which it contains, relating to all branches of the arts.

The Treasury, Navy, War, and Land Offices, are all in the vicinity of the President's House; as are the residences of the Foreign Ministers. The members of Congress, as well as the numerous strangers who resort hither during the sessions, find lodging in the hotels and boarding houses in different parts of the city, or in Georgetown.—(From *The Northern Traveler*, published by C. & C. Carvill, New York, 1828; pages 355 and 356.)

—Submitted by Consul General A. C. Frost.



A REAL

Welcome

AWAITS YOU



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

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

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

**SAVOY
PLAZA**

Overlooking Central Park

FIFTH AVE. • 58th to 59th STS. • N. Y.



Perfection in every detail of appointments, service, and cuisine is a Plaza tradition which leads members of the Diplomatic Service to make this great hotel their New York headquarters . . . Single rooms from \$6.

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

Henry A. Rost, President and Managing Director

The **PLAZA** *New York*

Facing Central Park • FIFTH AVENUE AT 59th STREET





FOREIGN SHIPPING

with safety

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



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Tottenham Court Rd.,
London, W.

PARIS
29 Rue de la Jonquiere

VIENNA
Walfischgasse 15

BERLIN
Wichmannstrasse 7-8



FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

E. K. MORRIS, President

1707 FLORIDA AVENUE

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

To a Young Lady, Upon Hearing That She Has Been Losing Sleep Wondering About the Political Status of Tibet

It gives me joy to ease your mind by telling what I chanced to find
In my most weighty history set about that hybrid land, Tibet.

Behold the throne, where Emperors fat as Sons of Heaven in Pekin sat;
Tibetans gold and silver sent each June to pay the yearly rent.

But one year, runs the record sad, the crop of yaks and gnus went bad;
No cash was in the Lama's till to pay the Son of Heaven's bill.

Each monk poured ashes on his head, and rent his robe, and went to bed;
He knew that, soon or late, would come stout Chinese troops to dun the sum;

That, if their efforts then should fail, they'd drive the monks beyond the pale,
And, ere returning to Pekin, would put some other tenants in.

But Buddha was too kind for that: Ere the Chinese could reach the flat,
Approached a band of Grenadiers, commanded by Sir Horace Beers;

Up the divide of Sigrî Bhat, past high, snow-covered Bhurbu Zhat,
Plodded this Empire-building troop and reached the Lama's mountain coop.

As saviours were they welcomed in, and wined and dined mid joyous din.
Apprised of the much-feared attack, Sir Horace raised the Union Jack.

The Chinese saw that British flag outfurled atop the monkish crag,
Halted their enterprise dismayed, saw hopes of cash-collection fade;
Sadly their leader sighed "Alack," and turned his expedition back.

I scarcely need complete my tale: The British managed to prevail;
Tibet became—Oh, happy fate!—a British high protectorate.

Strict truth requires me to append this postscript to my story's end:
One province spurned the vassal state under far London's Potentate,



Held it would rather pay its due to Suzerain old
than Sovereign new.

And so for many years it stayed within the Chinese
fold and paid,
Whene'er it could, its yearly scot, lived as of old
and liked its lot.

This province lived to see the day of profit from
its yearly pay.
It paid as long as Race of Ching as Emperors
reigned in old Peking;
But, as there is none there at present, its life's
autonomous and pleasant.

W. C. F.

ENCYCLOPEDIA ITEM: ". . . in 1914 China, Tibet and Gr.
Britain created an Inner and Outer Tibet, the former under
Chinese rule and the latter autonomous. Inner Tibet
has become practically independent and Outer Tibet is a
British protectorate."



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, SWATOW
Front, Koh Chap Lam, Interpreter; Chen Huang Jiang,
Clerk; Tan Geck Heng, Chinese writer. Center, F. W.
Hinke, Consul. Back, Mo Mo Tang, Messenger; Wong
A. Ming, Coxswain; Huam Ah Lo, Gigman; Neo Ah
Lak, Messenger.



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

Home Office:

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES
25 BROADWAY - - - NEW YORK

European Headquarters:

VIA GARIBALDI, 3 - - - GENOA, ITALY

Advertising Made Understandable

By J. W. HARDEY, Advertising Manager, Woodward and Lothrop, Washington.

Excerpts from the first of a series of talks in the Advertising Lecture Course by the Advertising Club of Washington.

THE Advertising Club of Washington has considered for a number of years the desirability of attempting to tell something about advertising in such a way that the layman, the student, the person interested in learning more about advertising for its value may get information of such a primary nature that it would really be helpful.

We want to try to make it possible for a greater number of people to have a greater knowledge of advertising because it is our belief that better distribution and selling will result, and greater distribution of goods is the crying need of today. If we could right now distribute and consume about ten per cent more goods, the unemployment problems would nearly cease—the breadlines, the relief administrations and relief and charity agencies would soon find they were not needed, because this added consumption would create jobs and put the jobless back to work.

How can we create greater distribution of goods?

First, by creating a desire for more things—by making people intelligently dissatisfied with the things they now possess, or by building up a real want for things they do not have, and as advertising people and people who want to understand more about advertising and selling, our job should always be to do this sort of thing intelligently. Not to use the rude weapons of force and compulsion but the powers of persuasion and suggestion. You can't tell people to throw away the things they now have, but you can and should compel them to see how much more attractive, modern, convenient, useful, beautiful, and economical these new articles are than the old obsolete ones they now have. That is real advertising—that is creative distribution—that will make people want the goods you have to sell, more than they want to keep the money they cost.

This explanation of what advertising does recently came to my notice, and it seems particularly appropriate here, when we are talking about this subject of larger distribution by using advertising intelligently to create desire:

When someone starts advertising,
Someone starts buying;
When someone starts buying,
Someone starts selling;

When someone starts selling,
Someone starts making;
When someone starts making,
Someone starts working;
When someone starts working,
Someone starts earning;
When someone starts earning,
Someone starts buying.

You see it is the endless chain—or the perpetual motion of commercial life.

Let us for a moment consider some services and products of comparatively recent development. The telephone, for instance, celebrated its 60th anniversary only recently, but look what a selling job it has done. Starting from scratch, with its possibilities unknown, with its entire public need and acceptance to be developed it has in the short space of the span of a person's life grown into a gigantic business utility, employing more than 300,000 people in the United States. The number of telephones in use in the United States is 17 million.

Advertising can be made to perform almost any service in our varied lives. It tells women how long their skirts should be, how much they should weigh, what one should eat for breakfast, how we should clean our teeth and with what, how often we should see our dentists, where to bank our money, what to save, when and where to travel, what to smoke to be lifted up; what to drink not to be let down, and finally puts us to bed each night on a mattress promising both beauty and rest—what a utopian dream come true. Is it any wonder that advertising is such an enticing work!

Know what you are trying to accomplish with advertising and plan your advertising to that end. Be more interested in making customers than in just making sales tomorrow from today's ad. The music of a cash register orchestra is sweet, but if it is gotten only by constant over-stimulation, the business is on a most unstable foundation.

Be consistent in your advertising. As Bruce Barton puts it, "You can't advertise today and quit tomorrow—you are not talking to a mass meeting—you're talking to a parade." Advertising should be continuous—it may be an old story to millions—or your name may be known to millions, but every 24 hours according to statistics there is a fresh group of 6000 people coming into the market—whose business is ready for someone. If you



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

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

GENERAL MOTORS EXPORT COMPANY

1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY





UNDERWOOD UNIVERSAL PORTABLE



For All Who Write

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

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

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

Typewriter Division

UNDERWOOD

ELLIOTT FISHER COMPANY

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

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

Sales and Service Everywhere

don't bid for it, someone else will. Another reason is that everyone is blessed or cursed according to the way we see it, with a short memory so that constant reminding is the one method of keeping our name and our goods constantly before the public.

Don't Get an Exaggerated Idea of the Strength of Advertising—Alone. And the last word used in the preceding sentence—alone—is the most important in the entire sentence. Advertising without proper merchandise—advertising without proper selling methods—advertising that ignores the convenience of the customer to obtain the goods or the service—a retail store that does not take into account displays that are suggestive and attractive and insist upon salespeople that are alert and understanding will find its advertising act only unprofitable—but generally such business cannot survive though the advertising itself may be of the highest order.

To repeat what has been said many times before—advertising will not sell anything that will not sell without advertising. And there is nothing magical about it. It is only as important an aid in the development of business as the product and the plan behind it permit it to be.

Timeliness and correct analysis are important in all advertising—As an instance of far-sighted alertness in advertising, we received on our desk yesterday a prospectus of a new ocean liner. The company was building up sentiment in the name and the drama of a maiden voyage—by the largest liner in the world—giving a long list of important facts and inviting stores to have merchandise shipped on this voyage so that the cartons could be especially marked for display purposes. They also suggested window displays tying up with its arrival in New York. A splendid example of timeliness and build-up on a new article that must be sold in advance if the initial trip is to be a success.

And in preparing all advertising remember these five musts:

- It must be seen*
- It must be read*
- It must be understood*
- It must be believed*
- It must produce action*

PICTORIAL REGISTER

The Pictorial Register has drawn favorable comment in Service circles and in such non-Service quarters as Fine Arts Commissions, shipping companies, and organizations for the study of international affairs. Have you ordered extra copies for friends and relatives?



AIRSHIP REMINISCENCES

(Continued from page 19)

the command of the little sign) in order to admire the scenery below, I watched the Jersey coast pass in review. The coast resorts with their pleasure craft, their seemingly colored paper houses, their beaches dotted with masses of humanity, all passed slowly and plainly beneath us. The green of the shallow water, the clouds merging into sea, the sea melting into sky—blue, gray, shadowy white—were all parts of a gorgeous scene viewed from our vantage point in the skies. As I looked down onto the bottom of the sea beneath us, I remembered the fear which aircraft held for the submarine as, from aloft, every move the under-sea craft makes can be followed easily by the ship high above it.

Well clear of the coast, we were invited to visit the control car—the operating center. Here we found the helmsman who controls the rudder; the elevator man who controls the progress up or down, and the officers of the watch who supervise. Student officers were busy working out the navigation of the huge craft. Ranged about the thin walls of the car were dials which indicate the trim, altitude, and other information concerning the movement and operation of the ship. Pulls make it possible to drop any required portion of the fuel, ballast or drinking water. Riggers wearing soft woolen boots came and went on the ladder connecting with the keel above. We watched, fascinated by the ease with which the massive ship is controlled.

An Aerial Lunch

Just about noon we began to feel the hunger brought on by the cool, clear, invigorating air. Below, people sweltered in the August heat. As we sighted Atlantic City, we were summoned to lunch.

Twenty-five hundred feet above the Mecca of pleasure-seekers, we lunched on hot food prepared in the galley by a flying cook of the Navy. When we had been plentifully served and others took our places at the mess table, we found ourselves facing the ordeal of doing without our after-lunch smoke. Several times I caught myself reaching for my cigarettes forgetful that we were in the air, but in time remembered the edict against smoking. I made a note then, prompted by my plight, which said that "Some day passengers on the future liners of the air are going to be permitted to smoke. Helium gas and heavy oil engines will reduce the possibility of fire."

On up the coast we flew. Rum-runners, barges, and palatial passenger steamers passed beneath

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

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

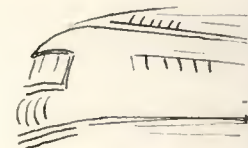
"A Store Worthy of the Nation's Capital"



Are You Being Transferred Soon—

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

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





Outstanding Foreign Banking Facilities

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

THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Hotel Martinique

FIVE BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

SIXTEENTH STREET AT M
WASHINGTON, D. C.

*An Hotel of
Distinction*

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

Write for Booklet
L. R. HAWKINS, *Manager*

us. A topsail schooner crossed through the shadow cast by the ship which carried us across the skies. What a contrast! The green islands along the coast appeared as the parts of a jig-saw puzzle scattered by some child.

Stirred from our reveries we were invited to inspect the keel—the long “cat-walk” which runs the length of the ship. Along the narrow plywood strip we walked single-file. On each side the crew’s quarters are ranged between fuel and water tanks. Above, the great balloons filled with helium swayed slightly with the pressure of the gas inside. The net-work of the duralumin frame seemed a maze. From the observation windows, the sea, two thousand feet below, appeared to be ambling by. The only moment of realization of height came as I looked down from this point. Gazing out of the cabin windows one might think himself on the ground, for no dizziness is felt and there is no sense of altitude. At the observation windows in the keel, however, the mica panes having been destroyed, nothing remained between the rope along the “cat-walk” and the sea far beneath our feet. What an ideal point for the despondent lover, I thought, and prodded my companion ahead into movement.

Up narrow duralumin ladders we passed to the openings from which lead the exposed ladders to the engine gondolas. It is a perilous descent even in good weather for the ship itself creates a sixty-mile breeze. I watched admiringly as a machinist’s mate climbed down to take his watch. We retraced our steps to inspect the “nose.”

Mooring an airship is accomplished by attaching the mooring ring in the nose to the swivel on the mast, the ship thus being permitted to swing with the wind. Except for the possibility of sudden strong down air currents which might force the tail of the ship against the ground, an airship is much safer at a mast than it is on the ground. There have been several instances of ships breaking away from the mooring mast during storms, but in every case they were brought down safely after the storm with but little damage having been done. Mooring masts are, of course, far less expensive than the costly hangars now necessary only for overhaul and similar servicing in much the same way that drydocks are used for seagoing ships.

Dinner Above New York

In touch with the ground at all times by means of radio, we were instructed to calibrate the radio compass station at Sandy Hook. In the course of this operation we circled about this point and, on the last swing, sailed over New York City just as the evening crowds were cluttering the streets



below. Points of interest in New York were easily spotted and we were amused recognizing old haunts from a new angle. The fragrance of cooking ham, however, brought us back to the realization that it was dinner time. We dined above the myriad peaks of New York's skyline which, from the air, remind one of looking down on the vari-colored coral growth from a glass-bottomed boat in West Indian waters.

Leaving the "wicked city" behind (as one of my fellow-passengers called New York—he being from Philadelphia), we flew toward home. Over the well-kept New Jersey gardens brightened by the pinkish sunset sky, we ambled along in the quiet twilight brings as its handmaid. Towns . . . rivers . . . forests . . . meadows . . . a twinkle of light below and the turn of a switch in our control car and my cabin was flooded with light. Could this be reality?

On we flew, each moment bringing us closer to the end of a never-to-be-forgotten experience. In the distance I saw the station beacon and soon the landing crew with its "V" of red lanterns to guide us to the mast. Quietly, smoothly, without fuss, we settled down to earth and, dropping lines to the waiting men, were pulled close to the ground. A few farewells and the passengers jumped to the ground a short distance beneath the car while the crew went about securing the ship to the mast to await another flight the next day.

IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret the JOURNAL records the death of:

Mrs. Clara Comstock Kirk, who died November 22, 1936. Mrs. Kirk was the mother of Mr. Alexander C. Kirk.

Eli Taylor, American Vice Consul, Puerto Cabezas, who died in New Orleans, December 16, 1936.

James Milner, American Consul, retired 1924, who died in Lafayette, Indiana, on November 27.

John Q. Wood, American Consul, retired 1932, who died at St. Petersburg, Florida, December 16, 1936.

GRACE LINE

"SANTA" SHIPS SERVE

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



EUROPE — SOUTH AMERICA via NEW YORK

Through tickets at no extra cost

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

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

GRACE LINE

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



It Happened in Spain

(Continued from page 10)

hope not. What would Spain be without the clatter of castanets in the hands of its graceful dancers and the strumming of the guitars of its Sevillanos?

Imagine Spain without its bullrings! What will we do on Sunday afternoons if there are no longer tickets for sale in "sol" or "sombra"—if the women at the gate no longer sell paper cushions to ease

Sixteen thousand two hundred twenty-three."

On Madrid's streets, Paca, the old lottery woman, sings her tempting song and inveigles you to purchase and then—strange as it seems—every little while you win! Three drawings a month — at Christmas a first prize of 15,000,000 pesetas — plenty of cash in any man's money!

When streets are again free of infantry, cavalry, artillery and ambulances, Paca will surely reappear—lotteries being profitable to whatever government may be in power.

When peace comes, other familiar street cries may again be heard in place of the shriek of sirens warning of air raids.

Pepe will return from bloody scenes in the high Guadarramas where snow in September impeded progress—don his blue "boina" and linen duster.

"El afilado - o - o - o - r!"

He sings his call in a soft unexcited way, then blows upon a wooden whistle with several shrill notes. He pushes along his miniature work shop—a wheel with handles upon which is mounted a little platform supporting a small emery wheel worked by a pedal—the knife grinder. I'm afraid he generally makes good saws of dull knives.

The coal man toddles along behind his tiny donkey, dangling a pair of scales in his hand—he sells little round balls of coal, compressed from coal dust, the size of a tennis ball; two panniers, one on each side of the donkey's back, being heaped with this prime necessity. In the poorer parts of the city, servant girls come down into the street and buy a kilo at a time—about two cents' worth.

At Cordoba you cross the old Moorish bridge, its venerable arches turning, in early morning, from gray to delicate pink. Madrid is only a day's drive over smooth concrete. High up in the sky hundreds of birds were flying, closely packed in triangular formation, like a vast squadron of airplanes. Alas, today, they give place to real planes spreading destruction.

Little villages along the way, with low white-washed buildings and red-tiled roofs. We come to a railroad crossing. The driver honks the horn. A sleepy-eyed woman comes out of the little white hut alongside the track, turns the big crank, lets us through, and then lowers the bars again — thus guarding the trains against the motor cars instead of the other way around!

In Andujar they make plain pottery, and specialize in "botijos"—the clay jugs used all over the South for carrying water. Water is poured in at the top. On the side is a tiny spout. You grasp



FISH PEDDLER AT MALAGA

the hardness of the stone seats of the "tendidos" at this flaming festival? Maybe the very art and cunning of the graceful "banderilleros" will be forgotten, and the popular matador of the moment—more applauded than was ever Babe Ruth or Jack Dempsey—will never again arouse the thousands of spectators to wild frenzy with a perfect thrust. This may be the last generation to admire the torero's costume—bright silks and gold braid—in action! This modern Spanish gladiator may be no more.

"A sixteen thousand! Buy a lucky number!



the jug firmly above your head and a steady stream shoots from the spout. The idea is to be able to hold your mouth open and swallow as fast as the water enters. The peasant does it beautifully but the uninitiated chokes and drenches his shirt front. Anyway, it solves the problem of sanitary drinking cups.

Olive groves to the left and right as far as eye can see. The air is warm and soft, bright sunshine and a deep blue cloudless sky. Peasants, men and women, trudging on their way to pick olives. And here and there a low frame building by the roadside—an oil mill. They have a large stone well in the center into which olives are dumped. A big mule, blindfolded, is being driven round and round the mill in circles, hitched to a pole pulling a stone roller over the olives. The virgin oil of the first pressing runs into a small canal surrounding the well, like the juice runs out of a lemon squeezer.

The crushed olives are then spread in thin layers on round grass mats as big as a chair seat. These were piled twenty to thirty feet high and placed in a hydraulic press. The piston slowly forces the mass upward until tiny rivulets of oil trickle down the side—becoming thicker and thicker as more pressure is applied—the second pressing.

The farmers, once the oil is safely stored in their tanks, are independent about selling it to refiners. No forcing of the market. Why should they worry? Olive oil keeps for two or three years and oil in the cellar is as good as gold in the bank.

Up in the north, near ruined Irun, farmers also plough with the ponderous slow-moving oxen. But the Bay of Biscay's coast and Catalonia are the manufacturing centers — coal mines, iron mines, steel mills, ship yards. Here the sky is not so blue.

News comes that the Government has moved to Valencia. Way back in 138 B. C., this was a flourishing Roman town—famous Pompey nearly destroyed it in 75 B. C. Valencia boasted of Spain's first printing press in 1474. Today a large thriving city with, here and there, a quite Oriental aspect, it is the center of the vast orange district—another Orlando. One of the scenes of the most intense activity in the whole country is its port, El Grao, in orange-shipping time. Ships by the dozen await their golden cargoes for Northern European ports, with special emphasis on Dundee, Scotland, with its marmalade factories. Traffic for miles around becomes almost blocked with the long lines of orange-filled carts—and the din of workmen nailing up the crates for shipment is terrific.

Our Embassy evacuates from Madrid with some 70 Americans, proceeding in motor cars and buses to Valencia, eating a Thanksgiving Day dinner of

sandwiches and Spanish omelettes on the way, to be followed later by other Diplomatic staffs.

Among the orange ships at El Grao now appear



ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS FOR
MODERN CARMENS

grim, gray war vessels flying various flags—the U. S. S. *Raleigh* taking refugees to Marseille and safety.

A three-mile drive westward brings you to one of those little-known spots of great interest—the tiny town of Manises, devoted to the making of pottery. A dozen or more factories employing some 2,000 men and women do a thriving business in the fascinating oddly-shaped bright-colored plates, vases, tiles, cups, pitchers, and candlesticks made of Manises clay. The decoration is all done by hand, the drawings and designs crude but most artistic, with an expert blending of bright yellows, greens, and blues.

Today the pall of burnt gunpowder lies over the whole land, and in this fratricidal conflict the end is not yet in sight—nor conjecture as to what will become of the land I knew so well.



VISITORS

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

		December	
	November		
A. E. Gray, Helsingfors, on leave.....	16	Walter A. Adams, Harbin, on leave.....	11
George L. Brent, Jerusalem, on leave in Maryland and Washington.....	16	Leo Toch, Montreal, on leave.....	11
E. W. Eaton, Durango, on leave.....	16	George W. Renchard, Colombo, assigned to Department.....	14
Albert H. Cousins, Jr., Buenos Aires, on leave.....	17	John W. Dye, Nassau, en route to post.....	14
Henry B. Day, Manila, on leave.....	17	W. W. Butterworth, London, on leave.....	14
Harold H. Tittman, Rome, assigned to Department.....	17	Leland Harrison, Bucharest, on leave.....	14
Robert B. Streeper, Nairobi, on leave.....	17	Dudley G. Dwyre, Panama, en route to post.....	14
Graham Kemper, Rome, on leave.....	17	Jack G. Dwyre, Windsor, Ontario, on leave.....	14
Herschel V. Johnson, London, on leave.....	17	Fletcher Warren, Riga, en route to post.....	14
George C. Arnold, Jr., resigned 1927, Providence, Rhode Island.....	17		
H. D. Finley, Port-au-Prince, on leave.....	18		
J. L. Pinkerton, Port-au-Prince, on leave.....	19		
L. Randolph Higgs, Helsingfors, on leave.....	20		
Edward T. Wailles, Brussels, en route to post.....	20		
Lawrence Higgins, on leave in Washington.....	20		
Walter T. Prendergast, Strasbourg, on leave.....	21		
L. E. Thompson, Geneva, on leave.....	21		
L. S. Armstrong, Tampico, on leave.....	23		
Ann Armstrong, Copenhagen, on leave in Baltimore.....	23		
J. G. Groeninger, Auckland, on leave.....	23		
Philip P. Williams, Ciudad Juárez, on leave.....	24		
Hugh S. Fullerton, Paris, on leave.....	24		
William C. Trimble, Tallinn, on leave.....	25		
Fred Salter, Danzig, on leave.....	25		
Merritt N. Cootes, Habana, en route to post.....	27		
Henry A. W. Beck, Athens, on leave.....	27		
P. C. Hutton, Dublin, on leave.....	27		
C. Porter Kuykendall, Kaunas, on leave in Towanda, Pennsylvania.....	30		
Joseph E. Jacobs, Foreign Service Inspector, on leave.....	30		
Rudolph E. Schoenfeld, Stockholm, en route to post.....	30		
Thomas B. Webber, Mexico City, on leave.....	30		
Francis C. Jordan, Colón, Panama, on leave.....	30		
	December		
Joseph E. Maldonado, Santiago, on leave.....	1		
Ann Hillery, Buenos Aires, on leave.....	1		
Findley Howard, Asunción, on leave.....	3		
Vera Nikol, Naples, on leave.....	3		
Carlos J. Warner, Habana, on leave.....	4		
Philip S. Cheney, Teberan, on leave in Detroit.....	4		
Stephen C. Brown, Rotterdam, on leave in Virginia.....	4		
J. J. Coyle, London, on leave.....	4		
Morris N. Hughes, Addis Ababa, on leave.....	5		
Harry H. Person, Paris, on leave in Pittsburgh.....	5		
George Atcheson, Jr., Nanking, on leave.....	5		
Randolph Harrison, Rio de Janeiro, on leave.....	5		
V. H. Blocker, Fort de France, Martinique, F. W. I., on leave.....	7		
Allan Dawson, Rio de Janeiro, on leave.....	7		
William Christensen, Winnipeg, on leave.....	7		
Theresa C. Welch, Habana, on leave.....	7		
Charles H. Derry, Mazatlan, on leave.....	8		
W. L. Lowrie, Consul General, retired.....	8		
Samuel S. Dickson, Vancouver, on leave.....	8		
Alice Van A. Alexander, Riga, on leave in Baltimore.....	8		
Lincoln C. Reynolds, Tientsin, on leave.....	10		
Charles B. Hosmer, Naples, assigned to Department.....	11		

FOREIGN SERVICE CAREER SYSTEM MODEL FOR U. S. BUREAUS

From the seventh article in a series by Robert C. Albright, in The Washington Post, reciting the history of the merit system for the Federal civil service.

Once derided as a haven for "cookie pushers," the United States Foreign Service today affords this Government's outstanding example of a smoothly functioning "career service," generously rewarding merit, relentlessly weeding out the unfit and sending the cream of the international diplomatic corps to the far flung posts of the earth.

These officers, who handle this country's political, commercial and social relations with every Nation in the world, are picked for the service by high caliber examination, probably more difficult than any other administered for special office.

The few survivors of these rigid tests become the counselors of embassies and legations, the diplomatic secretaries, the consuls general, consuls and vice consuls at capitals of some 57 foreign countries, and in some 259 leading cities of the world. They may, and often do, become ministers and ambassadors.

Strictly limited to the State department foreign service, the system nevertheless offers a working model of what can be done if the "career" principle is more generally applied in civil service.

The foreign service is a "specialty" service, and so for the most part are other career systems now successfully functioning in the Public Health service, the Bureau of Standards, and the many Agriculture department scientific and technical bureaus. There is virtually no interchange of personnel between the foreign office and other Government classifications. The Government's next problem is to apply the career rule to less specialized functions of administration, with well defined steps for advancement and transfer.

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PEACE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 21)

by the United States, as well as several other proposals of a similar nature advanced by other countries, did not come before a plenary session of the Conference in their original form. However, a brief consideration of some of the points raised in editorials and articles which dealt with the proposal submitted by the United States will be of interest.

While some opposition to any modification of the Monroe Doctrine was expressed, the more general view was that it would be of mutual benefit to make it a multilateral declaration of policy. A great deal was written about the neutrality policy of the United States as embodied in recent legislation, and about the possibility and value of extending it into a Pan American policy. The question was raised, in connection with the embargo provisions of the proposal, whether or not the United States can legally refuse to draw any distinction whatever between an aggressor nation and its victim; and whether or not the United States can harmonize its mandatory neutrality action, affecting all belligerents without distinction, with the clear moral obligation to oppose aggression that is implicit in the Kellogg Pact and the Saavedra Lamas Anti-War Treaty. It was pointed out that the policy of impartial embargo has been enacted three separate times by the Congress of the United States and that it is supported by wide groups of public opinion in this country. Press comment emphasized both Argentine opposition to anything connected with the Monroe Doctrine, and Argentine policy of cooperation with the League of Nations. It was noted, on the other hand, that several Latin American Republics favor an American League of Nations with its own procedure and court for settling international disputes; and that there is a growing sentiment in Latin America for joint action for protection against aggression by non-American nations.

The outcome of this first and most important phase of the work of the Conference was the drafting of three conventions unanimously agreed to by all of the delegations on December 12th. These are:

1. Project of a convention for the maintenance, preservation and reestablishment of peace. This is in the nature of a collective security proposal.
2. Project of a convention coordinating the existing treaties between the American States and extending them in certain respects. This is based on the proposal submitted by the United States; it provides for conference and collaboration to coordinate and to implement the five peace agencies established by the Gondra Treaty, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the general

treaty of inter-American arbitration, the general convention of inter-American conciliation, and the Saavedra Lamas anti-war treaty. The policy of common neutrality is proclaimed, but there is no purpose to interfere with the domestic legislation or the international treaties of any nation.

3. Project of additional protocol relative to non-intervention.

In a broadcast address on December 12th, Secretary of State Hull, in referring to the first project, said:

"In my judgment this proposal represents the strongest assurance of peace which this continent has ever had. Should there be menace to the peace of the American Republics from any source, menace to peace on this continent or hemisphere through inter-American war or menace from any war outside the Americas that threatens the peace of this continent, machinery is now at hand for conference, consultation and collaboration of the American Republics. Not only will this be a bulwark to us here but likewise it should afford a valuable example to nations in other continents."

Referring to the second project, he said:

"By coordinating and making more effective the five existing peace agencies this new convention will operate powerfully to insure peace upon this continent. Although these instruments have been in being for some years, hitherto they have not been joined together into a functioning unity.

"The new convention will provide the machinery for this purpose. When to it is added the proposed neutrality promises there will be available for instant employment every necessary and appropriate instrumentality for the preservation of peace on this hemisphere.

"While this proposal envisages the general objective of the common neutrality policy, it is important to note that each signatory nation remains in a position to act under it subject to its domestic legislation and treaties, including its obligations to other peace agencies. This draft convention is significant, too, because it provides a method for determining the time at which hostilities become a state of war, so as to bring neutrality legislation into effect.

"Furthermore, the convention is happily free from vitiating defects. Its primary purpose is to coordinate the five American peace treaties. It binds the governments in no way except to consult. It omits the question of equality of treatment in applying restrictions or embargoes.

"It also omits the question of determining the aggressor in any conflict that breaks out."

The Secretary observed that the third project is a reaffirmation of the non-intervention doctrine adopted at Montevideo three years ago.

Two important economic proposals were introduced on December 12th by the delegation of the United States. The first of these reaffirms the economic program adopted and proclaimed in Montevideo in 1933, and in so doing reiterates the necessity for the rule of equality of treatment in trade and commerce between nations. The second proposal, also referring to the economic resolutions approved at the Montevideo Conference, declares in favor of reducing unreasonable and excessive



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SUPERIMPOSITION OF PYRAMIDS

The lower steps are those of the outer pyramid, superimposed upon the inner. The higher steps extend to the ground within the outer stairway. The walls of the temple at top are partly intact.

trade barriers of all kinds, and advocates the unconditional most-favored-nation principle.

With the completion of the most important work in connection with the organization of peace and concerning neutrality, the Conference can now give its attention to economic problems and to the other items on the agenda as indicated by the principal committees referred to in a previous paragraph. Secretary Hull said in his December 12th broadcast that what already has been accomplished with unanimity "is epoch-making for the Americas and should be heartening to troubled nations in every quarter of the world."

A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 28)

mistake in its diplomacy, and committed few minor errors, from 1775 to 1898. . . Then began the great mistakes of American diplomacy, so conspicuous a contrast to the successes before 1898. Only recently has the Republic been recoiling from these mistakes and their unfortunate results" (p. 802).

And with regard to the results of the World War, "Although not sought deliberately by the United States, the profit of the war came from crushing the only great occidental naval power which was likely to unite with a large oriental naval power to crush the United States between their two jaws biting on both its coasts. All else, save honor, was loss, great loss" (p. 804).

JAMES S. BEDDIE.

PYRAMID BUILDERS

(Continued from page 13)

that they painted their bodies black; that the blood was not cleaned from the altars or steps of the pyramid.

A pyramid just south of Mexico City inspired the following:

*With faith profound in his omnipotence
You built this temple to your ancient god,
For sacrifice to feed his hungry maw
And spare yourselves the chastening of his rod.*

*Daily you dragged reluctant victims to
The blood-soaked altar high upon its crown;
Tore from quivering human breasts their hearts,
Before the hideous image cast them down.*

*To him you made the highest sacrifice,
Free offerings of your own flesh and blood,
But vain these bloody gifts when mountains burst
And fiery death poured o'er you in a flood.*

*Why was it your oblation brought no grace?
Was your god's lust for human blood so great
There were not human hearts enough to give
His appetite for hecatomb to sate?*

*Or was it that your god was but a false
Creation of mentality so base
That ecstasy in human suffering
Became the curse that brought doom to your race?*



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WINTER HOUSEKEEPING

(Continued from page 14)

and which are in great favor with the Rumanians, we take one of our large jars and on the hottom put a layer of shredded raw cabbage. Upon this is fitted a row of green peppers, or "ardei," cleaned carefully and filled with raw cabbage. Next comes a row of big red peppers, or "gogosari," likewise stuffed with shredded cabbage, and then a wide layer of the slaw again. This is repeated until the jar is filled, when long thin needles of horseradish are slipped down the inside, and a cold mixture of vinegar, salt and spices is poured over all. A few thicknesses of brown paper tied over the top are sufficient to keep the pickles from spoiling, and the jar is put into a cool part of the basement, a colorful spot in a dark corner.

After we have finished the trimmings for our winter meals, we have the biggest problems,—the actual foods and their preservation.

The days of root cellars may have gone forever in America where iceberg lettuce and fresh green vegetables may be bought even for Christmas dinner. The housewife who feeds her family by flourishing a can opener to prepare a well-balanced and thoroughly healthful meal may have become the intelligent woman because she has learned that scientifically prepared foods are actually more nutritious than any she can prepare in her own kitchen. But here in Rumania unless one pays a very high price for the limited variety of canned local products, the can opener soon becomes scarcely more useful than the tricky lime squeezer or coeanut grater that were indispensable in our Panama kitchen, and joins the collection of mysterious and seldom-used kitchen hardware. Here, indeed, we must turn back the clock a generation or more and look to our own storehouses for our winter vegetables, not to the cold storage markets nor the tins on the pantry shelves.

When renting a house in Bucharest, one must consider the adequacy of the root cellar or "pivnita," as it is called, as seriously as the required number of bedrooms,—especially if one has children, a large part of whose diets will consist of vegetables even in winter. The "pivnita" should, if possible, have an outside window, a dirt floor, and be at least partly underground. It should have one or more heating pipes running through it to prevent freezing and excessive dampness, and if former tenants have left a set of rough board shelves so that the room may also be used as a wine cellar, so much the better.

The first question is, of course, "What vegetables will keep?"



VEGETABLES COME TO TOWN

After the tomato bouillon is bottled, we must lay in a good supply of potatoes, onions, and the usual root vegetables which will keep most of the winter; winter squash will, if it is well cared for, keep for two or three months; and since we like sauerkraut and whole cabbages put down in brine, we will buy some of them to keep until spring. A load of sand is dumped through our cellar window for the root vegetables, barrels and shelves are set up for the potatoes and squash, and we are ready for the next step.

"How much shall we buy?" is our next problem, and here, truly, we are bewildered. In the first place, we must learn to deal with kilos instead of pounds, and we have no sooner accustomed ourselves to this measurement than we discover, after our first visit to the Piata Mare public market, that the root vegetables are sold by the bunch, or if large, by the piece. With pencil and paper we juggle numbers and weights until, after a hectic half hour, the problem has resolved itself into this: If one person will eat four carrots for dinner, how many kilos will two adults and three children eat for one winter? And so it is with the other root vegetables, though when we come to the potatoes, onions, and sauerkraut, we add "plus two servants and their husbands whom we also feed."

By trial and error, with a small percentage of loss, either through miscalculation or faulty preserving, our winter vegetable list has become like this:

tomatoes for bouillon	150 kilos
potatoes	600 kilos
onions	300 kilos
carrots	30 bunches
parsnips	20 bunches
beets	200 pieces
celery root	20 pieces
winter squash	25 pieces
cabbages	50 pieces

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Had we paid more attention to the stories of our mothers' and grandmothers' days when the storing of winter foods was as much a part of the fall household activities as is the making of jellies and jams nowadays, we should have known the answer to the next question, namely, "When is the best time to buy?"

"It all depends on the season," say our local friends, each year, and we have finally learned that tomatoes for bouillon should be bought late in September, and as for potatoes and onions, late enough to be hard, but early enough to be cheap. Root vegetables are not ready until mid-October or early November, and cabbages and winter squash must not be taken in until after a good frost.

The making of the tomato bouillon is turned over to the peasant cooks, for not only is it a long and messy job, lasting a full two days, but they have their own tricks which surpass any of ours.

Their first move is to call in a gypsy who removes the huge copper wash caldrons from the brick ovens in which they are built, and retins the insides. This done, they set out at the crack of dawn the following day for supplies consisting, in addition to the 150 kilograms of tomatoes and some 50 peppers, of 50 empty champagne bottles, a paper sack of new corks, and a large hunk of black tar such as is used in street repairing. The tomatoes and peppers, with a few onions and some salt, are boiled and boiled in the caldron until they have become like paste, after which they are pressed through a sieve, boiled the second day, bottled and sealed with the black tar. From the 150 kilograms of tomatoes, we get about 50 bottles of sauce, and though I thought it most tasteless when bottled, I discovered that as a base for soups and sauces in the winter it surpasses anything I have tasted at home.

The answer to the question "Where to buy" the other vegetables is not so difficult as the preceding ones, for aside from the big public markets there are peasant's carts, or "caruti," which begin their invasion of the residential sections of Bucharest early in the fall.

By late September the familiar cry of "Carto-ofi!" (potatoes) may be heard in the streets, as a small cart of the covered wagon type with reed mats for the roof bumps over the cobblestones while the owner walks along the sidewalk looking hopefully at doors and windows for customers.

When we buy our ton of potatoes, both of the servants are on hand while the weighing goes on. "It does no harm to watch them," says honest Lena in Rumanian, "because those scales don't look very good." In truth the scales do look as though they



THE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE MILLS FAMILY SAMPLE SOME BERRIES BEFORE GIVING THEIR APPROVAL

might be juggled up or down without much trouble. They consist of a long iron rod, from one end of which hangs the sack of potatoes, filled laboriously again and again until the 50 kilogram limit has been indicated by the top shaped weight in the middle. This rod is held by each end on the shoulders of the two people, and Lena always insists that she hold one end so that she can be sure it is even.

A few weeks later, instead of "cartofi!" we hear "ceapa! ceapa! ceapa!" as the onion vendors come by in similar "caruti." Instead of a cart full of loose dry onions, they have huge braids of them. When the onions are gathered, the long tops are braided together in heavy coils which look like a rough rope some 12 inches thick. Garlic, which is bought by the "rope," is likewise braided, and the two are hung on nails in the driest part of the "pivnita" or in the wood cellar.

Buying the root vegetables from the public market is a good half-day's job, for not only does it take time to select the better ones, but agreement upon price takes fully as long. It is probably true that, in nearly every country in the world except our own, one must expect to bargain, but surely the sliding scale can work no more satisfactorily in any other country than in this one, our temporary home. The usual procedure is to offer the shopkeeper half his asking price, then to compromise a little as he also does, until a happy

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medium is reached. Having decided upon the price, selected the goods and piled them into one of the several carts which haunt the market entrances, we heave a great sigh as the driver shouts the Rumanian equivalent of "giddyap Napoleon" and we're homeward bound.

After the first frosts, when we take in our cabbages and squash, there is great activity in the kitchen for a few days. Each squash must be examined carefully for any soft spots, and then, after being wiped very clean and dry, is waxed with a little clear floor wax rubbed on a cloth. The shiny dark green "dovliaci," as they are called are then put on shelves where they may be reached easily and wiped from time to time, so that no moisture can settle around the hollow at the stem to cause spoiling. (Our grandmothers' method of hanging them by the stems is impossible in this country due to the fact that the stems are cut off close at picking time.)

When the twenty-five kilo barrel is about one-third full of shredded cabbage for kraut, a number of the whole heads are put in, for the Rumanians are very fond of the large leaves and fill them with a ground meat and rice mixture for "sarmale," one of their national dishes. The barrel is then filled with more grated cabbage and salt and the servants beam their approval. How good that will taste when Cousin Ioan or Brother Radu bring those sausages and maybe some newly smoked pork from the village at Christmas

About this time, too, the wine caravans begin their trek to town. In the same sort of "caruti" as bring the potatoes and onions, but minus the reed mat roofs, and carefully bedded in straw, ride enormous casks holding about two thousand kilos of wine. Though there will be just one in each wagon, there will often be as many as ten or fifteen carts in a line. Many of our Rumanian friends buy great demijohns of this for their cellars, for it is not bad for ordinary table use, especially when drunk in the Austrian and Rumanian manner as "spritz"—half wine and half charged water in a tall glass. We, however, content ourselves with that which has been bottled, except on those expansive occasions when we treat ourselves to the carefully guarded small store of French wines imported from Malta.

So when, at Thanksgiving time, we think of our families and friends opening a can of pumpkin for their pies, and at Christmas dream of them eating iceberg lettuce and celery, we may be a little green with envy, but we know that we have our cellars well stocked at least. And we wish them a good appetite. "Pofta buna!"

ETHIOPIAN NEW YEAR

(Continued from page 15)

their self praises get and more daring and lower the jumps over the fire. Then one jumps in the middle of the burning torches, in his frenzy not even feeling the fire on his bare feet and others crowd around him, singing and screaming, clapping and dancing, they stamp on the fire until the place ahead of us is dark and quiet as before. The leader walks up the veranda steps; serene and composed he awaits the orders of my father about the number of oxen to be killed and the jugs of *tala* to be drunk.

After a while all is quiet as before only from the stable the sound of drums come now, announcing that their feast has only just begun—and the hyenas and jackels who usually prey about the compound are quiet in seeming disapproval of man's interference in the darkness of their night.

TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL (January, 1927)

● "Elephant Hunting De Luxe," by R. L. Keiser, portrayed, by interesting text and graphic photographs, various phases of elephant hunting in Ceylon. A picture of a stockade was particularly good.

● Alan T. Hurd contributed a brief article on trade letters.

● A very interesting illustrated article on the history of the United States Patent Office was reprinted from the D. A. R. magazine.

● A brief illustrated article described the Department's exhibition at the Sesqui Centennial International Exhibition in Philadelphia.

NEW EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL

An announcement of the appointment of new editors of the JOURNAL appears on page 22 of this issue.



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The Vice-President of a leading maritime transportation company comments as follows: "I have just had an opportunity to look over the American Foreign Service supplement to your monthly journal, and I want to congratulate you and all concerned on the excellent composition and arrangement of this, to me, very interesting publication."

A distinguished architect says: "I wish to thank you for the copy and to congratulate you on this splendid publication. I am sure it will be highly appreciated both in this country and abroad. Would you please have ten copies of the publication sent to —?"

The following comments are typical of a not inconsiderable number from members of all ranks of the Service:

"I like the Photographic Register and want to order three additional copies."

"There was received this morning the Photographic Register of the American Foreign Service—it is excellent and is a tribute to the efficiency of the editors of the JOURNAL. I like the Register so well that I am asking that there be sent to the address given below a copy of the de luxe edition."

"I cannot resist dropping you a note to say what a swell job you did on the Pictorial Supplement of the JOURNAL. The Supplement is a grand piece of work which is of very real interest to every one of us in the Service."

"I have been wanting to let you know what a fine job you and your associates did in getting out the Photographic Register of the Foreign Service. No doubt you are glad the task is over. It does you a lot of credit."

"My congratulations on the Supplement. You did an excellent job of it."

The members of your JOURNAL's staff are gratified to learn that the Pictorial Supplement has been favorably received by many members and friends of the Service.

Orders for extra copies of the paper-bound edition (at \$1.90 per copy postpaid to any address) and for the de luxe edition at \$3.50 per copy (likewise postpaid) are being received in increasing volume. An adequate supply of both editions is still on hand but no assurance can be given that this will long be the case.

LETTER

HALF AROUND THE WORLD

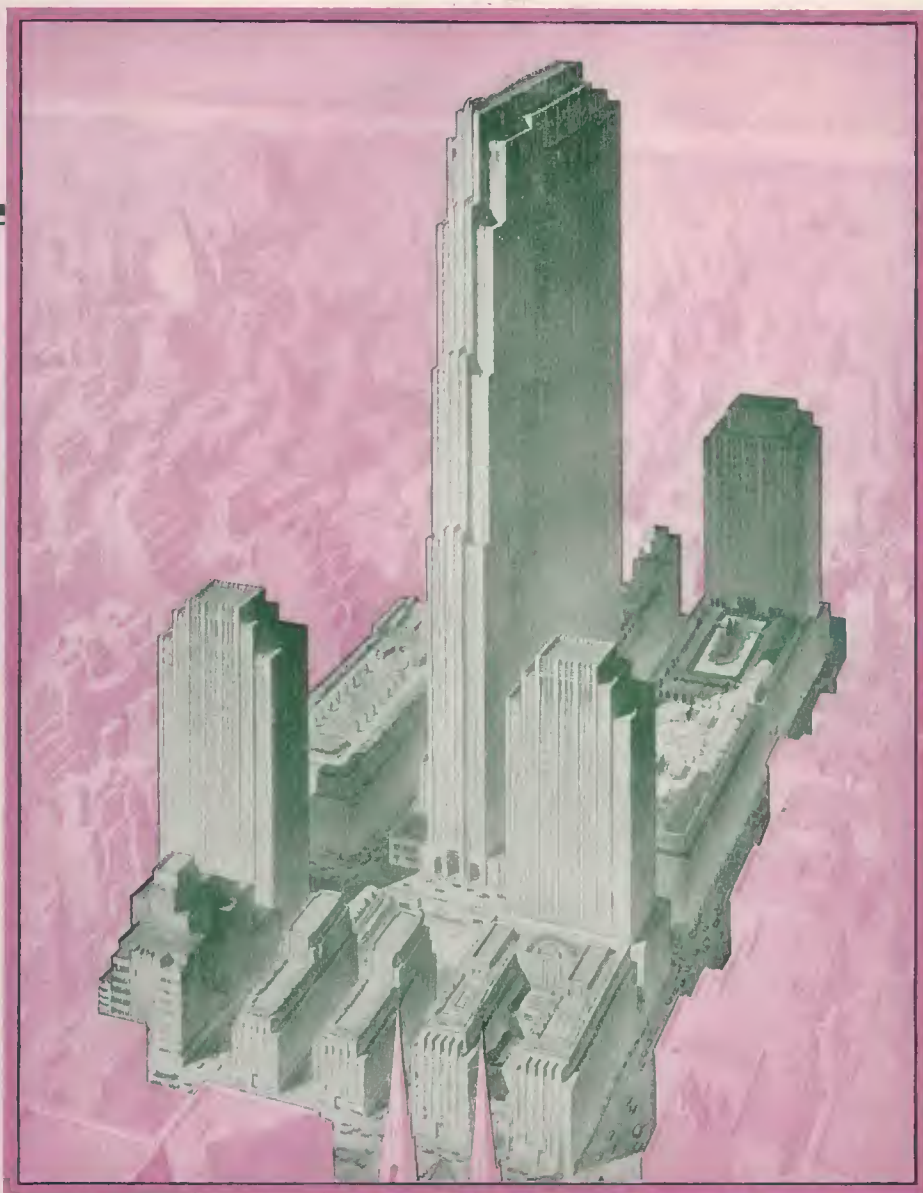
Colombo, Ceylon.

TO THE EDITORS:

The afternoon of November 17th, I had a novel experience which, I believe, will qualify me for first place as the Foreign Service Officer who has telephoned the longest distance, for I carried on a conversation across two continents and the Atlantic Ocean with the Chief Radio Telephone Operator in New York City. At 3.30 p.m. (Ceylon time) the Chief Telegraph Engineer in Colombo informed me that New York wished to test the telephone communications with Colombo and had asked to speak with the American Consul. At 4 p.m. I went to the Central Telegraph Office and there, from the sound-proof booth, I spoke first with the Central Telegraph Exchange at Poona, India, and subsequently had a two minutes' conversation with the Chief Operator in London. At the end of our two minutes' talk, he said: "I will now give you New York," a very generous gift from any Englishman, I thought. Immediately I heard a good American voice saying "This is New York, is that the American Consul," to which I replied "Hello, New York, this is the American Consul speaking from Colombo, Ceylon. Good morning to you." "Good afternoon, Colombo," was his reply. It was 5 a.m. New York time and 4.30 p.m. Ceylon time. We compared weather conditions in our respective cities, I congratulated him and all others responsible for this truly remarkable achievement and then I asked for the latest information on the maritime strike situation and was pleased to hear that he believed it would be ended in one week. After discussing various other subjects, such as the American football season, he asked me if I would like to send a message to any friend in New York. I told him I should be very grateful if he would telephone my brother informing him of our conversation and telling him that I was well and sent him best wishes. This, he assured me, he would be very pleased to do, although it was still too early in the morning to disturb anyone.


The connection was as distinct as an ordinary house to house call in Washington. With the exception of the telephone operators who have checked communications on one or two previous occasions, I was the first person in Ceylon ever to have a direct conversation with anyone in the United States.

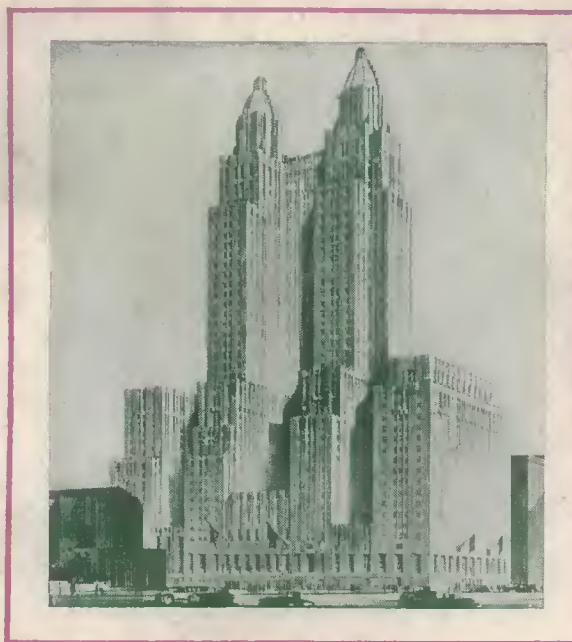
ROBERT L. BUELL.



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