

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



VOL. XI

JULY, 1934

No. 7

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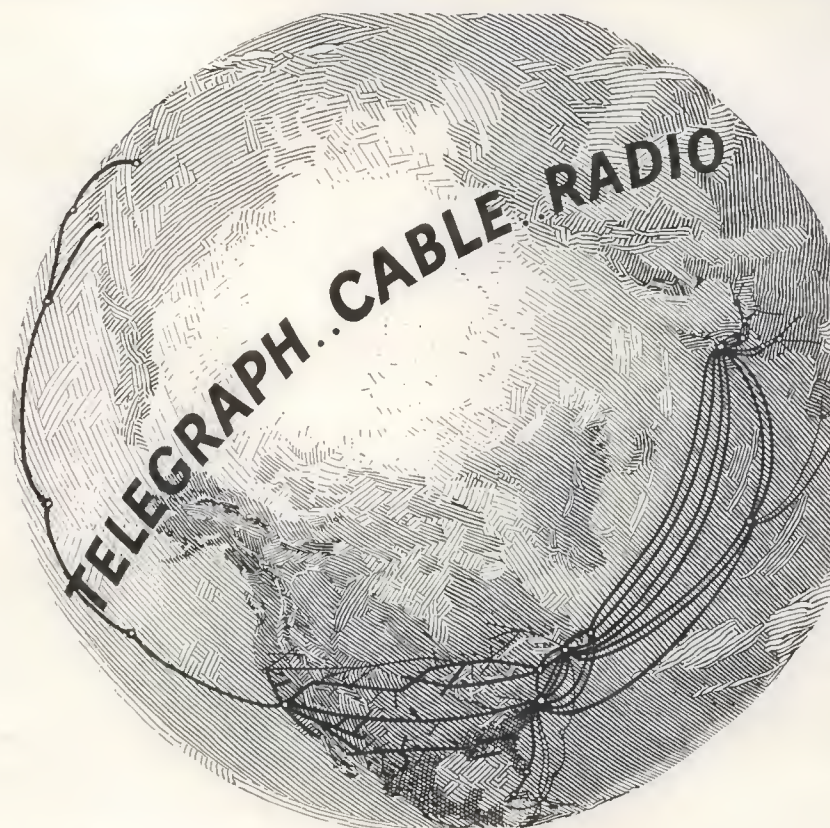
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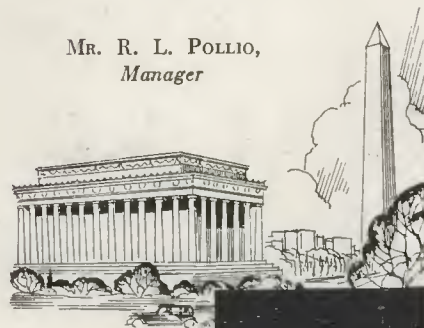
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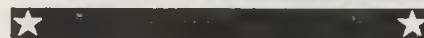
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. XI, No. 7

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1934

Ten Years Under the Rogers Act

JUST ten years ago, sponsored by the late John Jacob Rogers, member of Congress from Massachusetts, the most far-reaching single step up to that time was taken to provide the United States a carefully selected, thoroughly trained Foreign Service organization competent to meet the excessive demands created by the intricacy of international relations and of foreign trade. Prior to that time, important steps had been taken and as early as 1906 in the Consular Service and 1909 in the Diplomatic Service young men entering the Services were offered careers with an assurance of progress based upon merit and reasonable freedom from political influence as this phase is generally understood. Previous progress in the direction of eliminating the foreign services from the spoils system had been only temporary. Subsequent to these initial permanent foundation movements, forward steps were taken, among them being the Act of February 5, 1915, which provided a corps of diplomatic and consular officers who could be assigned to posts and transferred from one post to another by order of the President.

In all of these forward movements the guiding hand was that of the Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, whose vision and strength of character not only created the Service, but saved it from disintegration in time of stress.

The importance of maintaining efficient representation abroad has been recognized by both major political parties and each has contributed largely to the development without effort to acquire political advantage from that development. The need for permanence and advancement upon merit to achieve proper representation has been regarded generally as a prerequisite for improvement and in the progress of the Service party politics have been laid aside. Each administration has made its own contribution to this forward move-

ment. The Act of February 5, 1915, was not a party measure, nor was the Act of May 24, 1924. In the enactment of this legislation party and sectional interests were disregarded in the desire to benefit the country.

Up to the effective date of the Rogers Act, two separate and distinct services had been maintained, viz., the Diplomatic Service and the Consular Service. Transfer from one to the other was not possible. Secretary of State Lansing saw clearly that the two services should be brought closer together and given an interchangeable character, and strongly recommended legislation to effect it in 1920. The broad distinction which had been made in the interests of the two could no longer be maintained. No one could say where political interests stopped and economic interests began. In meeting this problem the present basic form of the Service was evolved.

On January 1, 1924, the Diplomatic Service consisted of 128 officers and the Consular Service 518 officers, the combined services 646. On January 1, 1934, the Service consisted of 702 officers, an increase of only 56 or about 8.6 per cent. Of the 702 in the Service January 1, 1934, 298 or 42.3 per cent held commissions as both diplomatic and consular officers, 49 or 6.9 per cent held commissions only as diplomatic secretaries and 355 or 50.8 per cent were commissioned only consular officers. By April 1, 1934, the number holding dual commissions had increased to 308 and the total Service had decreased to 697, so almost one-half of all Foreign Service officers now hold dual commissions. In other words, almost one-half of the Service may be interchanged freely from one branch to the other by simple administrative action. In this manner interchangeability has become possible and, in spite of the administrative difficulties foreseen when the Act first became effective, it has become an



integral part of the Foreign Service administration.

The implied duty imposed upon the Department of State by the Rogers Act to develop officers who are readily available for assignment to either branch and to any post commensurate with their rank is being taken seriously. The time is not far distant when an officer who is proficient in only one branch of the Service cannot hope to reach the highest ranks. Officers are being interchanged freely, not only for the good of the Service, but also for the development of the men. It is no longer regarded as a reward to be assigned to the Diplomatic branch, nor a punishment to be assigned to the Consular branch. These transfers are recognized as requirements under the law.

On January 1, 1934, there were 135 officers serving in diplomatic capacity and 30 serving in a dual capacity. The only source of officers for these positions now is the Consular branch where all officers begin their service. Unless fairly frequent changes are made, there will not be opportunity for all officers to receive training in the Diplomatic branch and it is apparent that the Congress and the Department of State intended that all officers should have that training.

Another important provision of the Rogers Act was the establishment of a retirement system for the Foreign Service. The system so established has

been used as a basis upon which a slightly changed and enlarged retirement system has grown and under which eighty-nine officers have been retired since 1924, 67 for age, 8 for thirty years' service, 11 for disability and 3 under section 33 of the Act of February 23, 1931. In spite of these retirements, the average age of the officers in the Service has

shown only a very slight decline, from 40.280 years on January 1, 1924, to 40.025 January 1, 1934. The theoretical advantages of a retirement system are obvious and, in practice, the advantages accruing to the Service have been even greater, both to the Service itself and to the officers. Before the enactment of the Rogers Act, the eight men retired for disability on an annuity sufficient to enable them to live would have been forced to leave the Service with no income to show for their long records or to remain on active duty for which they were not physically qualified. In some cases of-



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THE LATE JOHN JACOB ROGERS

ficers have been retired for age who had not exhausted their usefulness to the Service, but generally the retirement for age has resulted beneficially to the Service.

The Rogers Act made provision for granting "Representation Allowances" to diplomatic missions and to consular offices at capitals of countries where there is no diplomatic mission. This provision was not made effective until 1931 when



the Congress appropriated \$92,000 for this purpose. The purpose of these allowances was for the assistance in the establishment and maintenance of official contacts, the upholding of the prestige of the United States in the communities in which its representatives are stationed and the furthering of its interests abroad in the ways recognized as customary in various parts of the world. There was an appropriation of \$125,000 for 1932, and then the policy of economy in government expenditures brought to an abrupt end the provision of law which had become effective only two years previously. From these appropriations, which were scarcely sufficient for their purposes, allotments were made to those offices contemplated in the law in amounts up to \$5,000 at the largest missions.

Representation allowances were designed to augment the inadequate salaries paid to diplomatic representatives to enable the President to select chiefs of mission solely upon the basis of their merits rather than having to take into account their private incomes. It was a step toward the democratization of the diplomatic branch of the Foreign Service, just as reclassification of the diplomatic secretaries was intended to raise the salaries of those officers to the point where private fortunes would not be necessary. Without the reclassification

of secretaries the interchangeable feature of the act would hardly have been possible because many men of ability in the Consular Branch did not have sufficient incomes to enable them to serve in the other branch on the salaries paid.

To carry out the administration of the Foreign Service as constituted by the Rogers Act, the

President directed the establishment in the Department of State of a Foreign Service Personnel Board composed of the Under Secretary of State, two Assistant Secretaries of State and the members of the Executive Committee which was also established by the same Executive Order. The duties of the Board were outlined and covered practically every phase of the administration of the Service, including promotions, assignments, discipline, etc. The Personnel Board, as established by Executive Order in 1924, has been continued by law but its constitution



HONORABLE WILBUR J. CARR

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tion was changed by the Act of February 23, 1931, to "not more than three Assistant Secretaries of State, one of whom shall be the Assistant Secretary of State having supervision over the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, who shall be Chairman," and its duties remain practically the same as originally designed. To assist the Personnel Board, the Act of February 23, 1931, provided for

(Continued to page 390)

Finland

By the HONORABLE EDWARD ALBRIGHT, *Helsingfors*



RAILWAY STATION, HELSINGFORS, DESIGNED BY ELIEL SAARINEN

THE oft-repeated designation "Little Finland" lacks in accuracy. This new and progressive Republic is the sixth largest country in Europe, having an area of 149,600 square miles with a population of 3,500,000, equal to that of Denmark and half a million greater than that of Norway.

Finland had a civilization at least three hundred years old when Columbus discovered America. The country came under the dominion of King Eric, of Sweden, in 1157, and was made a province of Sweden a century later, remaining in that status for 552 years.

Following a war between Sweden and Russia and by the terms of the Peace of Fredrikshamn, in 1809, the whole of Finland was ceded to Russia, becoming an autonomous Grand Duchy of the Russian Empire. The Czar of Russia was the Grand Duke of Finland, but exercised his powers in Finland only through the Finnish authorities.

As a result of the Russian revolution in March, 1917, the Diet declared Finland a sovereign state on December 6, 1917, and a short time thereafter a constitution granting a democratic form of gov-



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HONORABLE EDWARD ALBRIGHT
American Minister to Finland

ernment was adopted. The President of Finland is elected for a term of six years. The legislative body, called the Diet, is composed of two hundred members elected for a term of three years.

For the purpose of the administration of justice, Finland is divided into sixty-three Judicial Districts, each having its own District Judge. The President of the Republic appoints members of the Supreme Court, and this body in turn appoints the District Judges. In the trial of cases the District Judge is assisted by a jury of at least seven and not more than twelve members. These jurors are elected for a term of three years from the male inhabitants of the District over twenty-five years of age and eligible to

hold office. No person in Government employment may serve as a juror. An interesting feature of the Finnish court trial system is that the decision rests with the judge, but the jurors may, by unanimous vote, overrule the judge not only on issues of fact but also on issues of law, both in civil and criminal cases.

Agriculture is the leading industry in Finland,



employing sixty-five per centum of the population, while manufacturing industries and manual labor provide a means of livelihood for fifteen per centum of the people. There are various other occupations, including those connected with the important shipping industry and fisheries.

The principal exports to the United States consist of timber and articles of wood, paper, pulp and pulp products, hides, furs and leather goods. The vast forest areas of the Republic are being replenished by reforestation as rapidly as the timber is cut away. Improved agricultural methods much like those prevailing in the United States are now employed in Finland. Dairying is an important and profitable industry. The country with its numerous waterfalls has an estimated three million hydro-electric horsepower, of which only a small part has been developed.

There are thirty thousand automobiles in use in Finland, and of this number nineteen thousand are passenger cars.

The public school system is excellent, illiteracy in Finland amounting to less than one per centum of the population. Three universities have 4,500 students, and there are about 42,500 in secondary schools. Fifteen men now prominent in public

life in Finland formerly were students of the Rockefeller Foundation in the United States.

Johan Ludwig Runeberg, the great Swedish-Finnish poet, author of the Finnish national anthem, was born at Jakobstad, Finland, on February 5, 1804. For his verse romance of Finnish life he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Swedish Academy. His writings have been published in six volumes. A statue in memory of Runeberg, who died in 1877, stands in the Esplanade in Helsingfors.

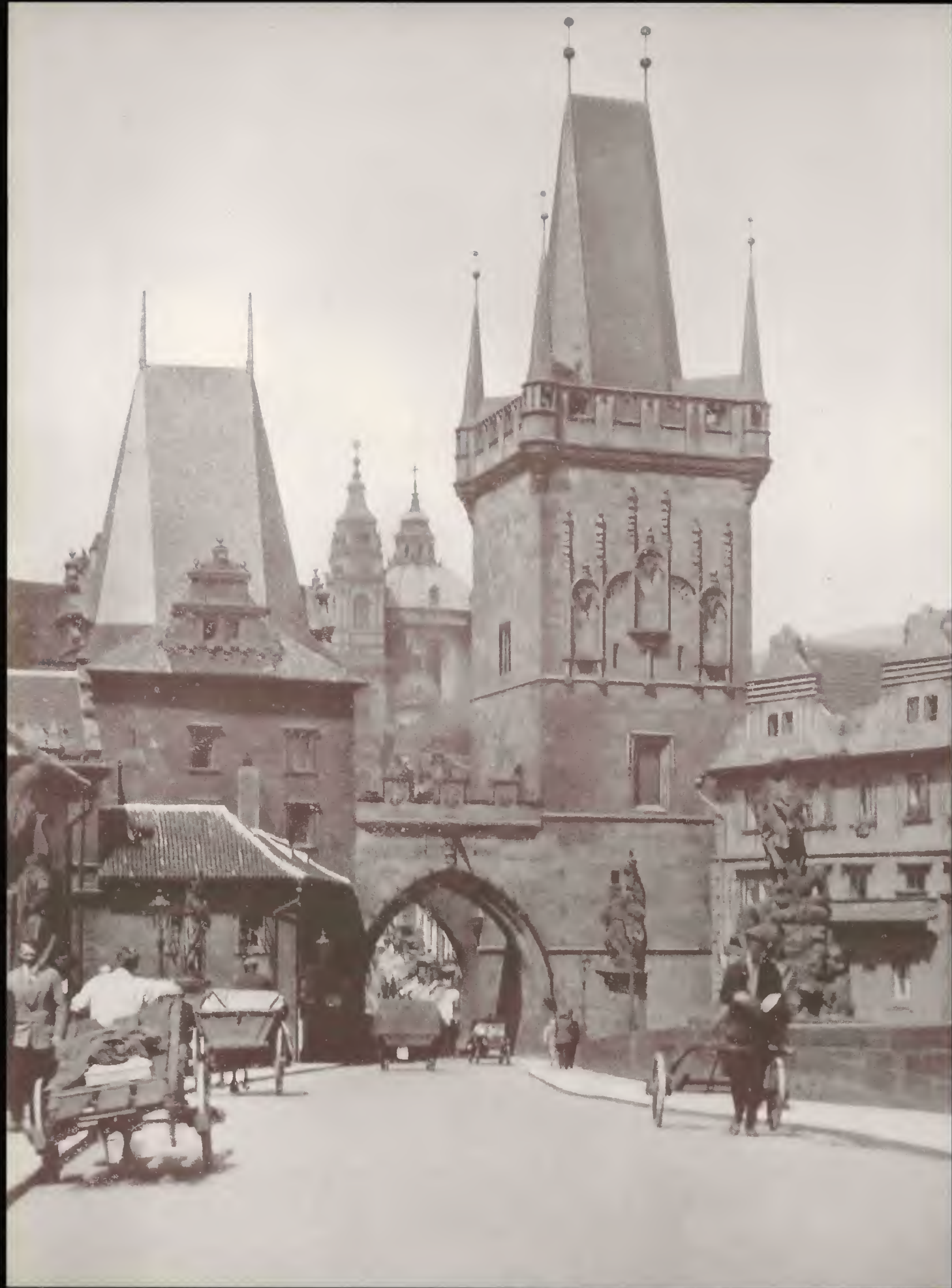
The Kalevala, epic poem and one of Finland's notable contributions to the world's literature, consisting of folk songs or runes dating back many centuries was completed by Elias Lönnrot, physician and professor of literature in Helsingfors University. Alexis Kivi's works blazed a trail for Finnish prose writers.

In the realm of music Jean Sibelius, composer, born in 1856, and who still resides near Helsingfors, is well known throughout the world. In the United States he is best known for his tone poem "Finlandia" and for his symphonies. Selim Palmgren has won distinction for his piano compositions. He spent some years as an instructor

(Continued to page 386)



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Enactment of Tariff Bargaining Legislation

By HARRY C. HAWKINS, *Department of State*

THE tariff bargaining legislation approved by the President on June 12 represents the application of the New Deal in the field of international commercial relations. The purpose of the Act is to expand foreign markets for the products of the United States. This purpose is to be accomplished by means of agreements with foreign countries for the reciprocal reduction of trade barriers.

The Act authorizes the President to enter into trade agreements with foreign countries and pursuant to such agreements to proclaim such modifications of duties and other import restrictions of the United States as are necessary to give effect to such agreements. The Act limits such modifications in duties to 50 per cent of existing rates and provides that no article may be transferred between the free and the dutiable lists.

The most important feature of the legislation is that the agreements concluded thereunder are not required to be submitted to the Senate or to

Congress for approval. They may be brought into force by Executive action. The Act thus permits prompt action for the protection or promotion of our foreign trade. There has been legislation of a similar character in the past but it has been much narrower in scope. The tariff acts of 1890 and 1897 permitted changes in tariff rates by executive agreements entered into with foreign countries. But under these acts concessions could be offered only on a few specified products. The new legislation grants such authority with respect to all products.

The new policy of tariff bargaining embodied in the Act does not mean the abandonment of our policy of most favored nation treatment. The Act does not require the termination of our numerous existing treaties and agreements containing the most favored nation clause. The Act provides that changes in duties and restrictions on specified articles under an agreement with one country "shall apply to articles the growth, pro-

CHARLES BRIDGE OVER THE MOLDAU, PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A PHOTOGRAPH BY THOMAS M. WILSON

Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State

CHARLES BRIDGE over the Moldau River connecting the principal part of Prague with the older portion or Little Town. Begun in 1357 by Charles IV and completed by Wenceslaus IV.

The buttresses of the bridge are adorned with statues and groups of saints, among them the bronze statue of St. John Nepomuc, the patron saint of Czechoslovakia. In the center on the right parapet of the bridge is a marble slab

with a cross which marks the spot where St. John was flung from the bridge in 1383 by order of Wenceslaus IV for refusing to betray what had been confided to him by the Empress in the confessional. So great was his piety that a miracle is said to have been performed at his death and sparks and flames sprang from the water. Since he was canonized in 1729 the bridge is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims and particularly on May 16 when picturesque fetes are held in honor of the saint.



duce, or manufacture of all foreign countries, whether imported directly or indirectly." It is provided, however, that such concessions may be withheld from any country because of its discriminatory treatment of American commerce or because of other acts or policies which, in the President's opinion, tend to defeat the purposes of the Act.

The authority of the President to enter into foreign trade agreements and to make them effective terminates after the expiration of three years. But the agreements concluded during this period may continue in force thereafter until terminated in accordance with their terms. The Act provides that the agreements may be drawn for a term of not exceeding three years, but may continue in force after this initial period pro-

vided they are then subject to termination on not exceeding six months' notice.

In seeking to open up markets for our exportable surpluses due care will, of course, be taken to avoid injury to our producers who are not on an export basis. The work may therefore be expected to proceed cautiously on the basis of full information as to the probable effect of any proposed tariff changes on all elements of our population. Some time will be required to complete extensive studies of our trade relations with foreign countries and to develop an adequate organization for preparing for and conducting the negotiations. This preparatory work is being pushed rapidly forward.

Following completion of the organization mentioned, the JOURNAL hopes to publish an article descriptive of its functions and personnel.

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE UPON THE SIGNING OF THE TARIFF ACT

The new act of Congress giving to the President authority to enter into reciprocal commercial agreements with other governments for the purpose of promoting international commerce rests upon the broad policy of mutually profitable trade. If human experience has taught any lesson during the past four and a half years, it has demonstrated with certainty that the difficulties of international finance and the decline of international commerce have been among the most destructive factors in the most destructive depression. The difficulties which nations have forced upon one another through the attempts of each to turn trade to its own advantage, are besetting all of them. Correspondingly the restoration of the normal volume of international trade would constitute a major and a very necessary factor in stable, permanent prosperity—a prosperity based upon the increased employment of labor and capital.

The peoples of other countries desire large quantities of the goods produced in this country advantageously and customarily beyond the demand of our domestic market. In return we might receive, as we did receive prior to the panic, larger amounts of goods not produced in this country or which are produced only at a very great disadvantage. Such interchange is certainly preferable to the displacements and the curbing of production which are compelled when trade is crushed. It is of importance that other nations similarly having goods to exchange should pursue a like course concurrently with us not in a niggardly spirit

or upon apothecary scales, but with a broad view of enlightened self-interest. If this country and other countries pursue such a policy this act can be made to contribute much to general recovery. It is to be hoped that sufficient stability has been reached by virtue of national emergency programs brought into effect by different governments and by the natural adaptation of peoples, to permit concurrent action between countries to restore international trade which has been destroyed. This would in turn facilitate the eventual stabilization of currencies and improve the operation of the international financial mechanism.

The authority under this new act of Congress will be exercised with the utmost care, fairness, and intelligence. The primary object will be to benefit and not to injure every important American interest. Nothing will be done blindly or recklessly; the fullest possible information will be first assembled and the needs of business studied, and the negotiations will be conducted step by step in the light of this information.

It is inevitable in the circumstances that a return to true economic policies can be brought about only very gradually and over a substantial period of time. Patience is required; widespread changes in economic policies do not occur overnight. A lack of patience on the part of the people would be tragic, because they themselves would be the victims of the continued collapse of the more important portions of international finance and commerce.



The Oasis of Tozeur and the Home of the Troglodytes

By ALFRED T. NESTER, *Consul, Palermo*
Photographs by the Author

ONE hears so often of the good roads and motoring facilities in Tunisia. This is absolutely true so long as one remains on the well-beaten track which roughly speaking follows the coast line of the country from Algeria to Tripoli. There the roads are well paved for the most part and adequately marked with sign posts. Filling-stations are frequent and any ordinary mechanical or tire repair job can be done at the garage in the next town.

The interior, however, offers the motorists many thrills in both scenery and road construction, or rather the lack of road construction as I found out during a trip made one spring to the oases of Gafsa, Tozeur, Kebili and Gabes as well as to the Matmata mountains, the home of the Troglodytes, and to the city of Medenine. On this journey to the interior and the South I took with me Ahmed, the Chaouch of the Consulate, to act as an

interpreter, guide, and assistant in digging the old Ford out of the sand in case we got stuck. He proved useful in all three capacities.

The first stop after leaving Tunis was at Kairouan, the holy city, second only to Mecca in importance to the Mohammedans of North Africa. To Allah, seven pilgrimages to Kairouan equal one to Mecca. This sanctuary, although visited each year by many tourists, is still unspoiled and presents the best picture of native life and customs of any of the more frequented centers of the Regency. Here strange though it may seem is the only place in Tunisia where the mosques are open to the infidel. It appears that when the French were establishing the Protectorate they agreed to respect and protect the religion of the natives if their occupation were not resisted. At Kairouan the Arabs did defy the French forces and con-



TWO LITTLE MAIDS OF MEDENINE



sequently the mosques were thrown open to the unbelievers. Here may be found the Aissaïoua sect, who pierce their bodies with swords, eat scorpions, chew glass and otherwise mutilate themselves in many ways without apparently suffering any ill effects. They may be seen every Friday, the Mohammedan holy day, at certain religious celebrations, or if tourists are sufficiently numerous.

I saw them once and sat so close to the men taking part that I could have touched them by merely putting out my hand and although many people are skeptical and believe that in some way their glass eating and the running of swords through the flesh are faked, I must say that I did not feel that way about it. The ceremony starts off with much beating of tom-toms while those who are taking part line up arm-in-arm and go through a dance which consists principally of a swaying motion from the hips up and short steps to and fro. After a while the beating of the tom-toms becomes faster and faster and the dance more frenzied until many of the actors have assumed an almost insane look with bulging eyes and drooling lips. The head man then steps forward and proceeds to run swords, knives, etc., through the fleshy part of the dancers' cheeks, throats, arms, etc. As a variation I saw him feed them glass which they chewed and swallowed as though it were some delicacy of which they could not get enough. As each one finished his part of the ceremony the leader

would come to him and kiss him on both cheeks, after which he would quiet down and resume his place on the floor. In the group there were several who did not take part and many of them were children as young as two or three years of age. They all, however, even the youngest, swayed in time to the tom-toms and from time to time made strange and weird noises in their throats.

Kairouan is also noted for its snake-charmers, who may often be found outside any of the principal mosques. The man who appears in the accompanying photograph, a few months after I was there called at the Consulate to apply for a visa, which he received, to enable him to go to the "Century of Progress" at Chicago.

Our next leg of the journey was to Sbeitla, which is southwest of Kairouan and about 100 kilometers farther inland. We were now about to enter the real interior of Tunisia off the route followed by tourists and as distances between gasoline depots and places where food and bottled water could be secured were long and as very few travelers except roving tribes of Bedouins would be met, a three days' supply of food and water was stowed aboard along with a few extra cans of gasoline and oil. Habitations became less frequent and with the exception of one car with two wheels minus tires and driven by a wild-looking Arab no other wheeled vehicle was seen and no European was met. Not long after setting out the hard road came to an end and the



ONE OF THE WELLS WHICH MAKES GAFSA AN OASIS



"Piste," or trail, began. Someone in Tunis had described a piste as a sporting road and that really defines it very well for sometimes it is there and sometimes it is not. For a mile or two a speed of perhaps 40 miles an hour may be made, but the road will soon get rough and likely as not, drop over a ravine or ford a stream where the road-bed is held in place by a heavy wire netting. In many places the banks of the stream were extremely steep and as little grading had been done a high-slung car is the only type which could make it. The stream line models of 1934 would not be practical for touring in the interior of Tunisia. Late in the afternoon we reached the sleepy little town of Sbeitla which to the Romans was known as Suffetula and 2000 years ago was a city of more than 100,000 inhabitants. There is no choice of hotels in a place like this so it was a case of making the best of what the one and only hostelry in the town had to offer. The old courtyard of the hotel that in times gone by was surrounded by stables in which travelers could shelter their camels or donkeys has now been cleaned out and the stalls have been converted into bed-rooms. I spent the night in one of these rooms and except for the lack of running water, electric light, and other usual conveniences, it really was not uncomfortable.

The next morning Ahmed, who as usual found lodgings in the native quarter, and I started out to see the ruins which begin just at the edge of the present town. Practically no excavating has been done here nor, as a matter of fact, in most

of the other Roman cities of Central Tunisia. There is very little above ground except a beautiful triumphal arch, part of a theater, and the Capitol. After spending an hour or so amongst the ruins, we started off for Feriana, which is near the Algerian border, and is one of the cross-roads of several caravan routes. It is from here that many of these routes take off for Algeria.

It was three miles through the remains of Suffetula and all along the way one passed innumerable columns and walls, all formerly a part of ancient Roman buildings. Coins, bits of Roman lamps, pottery, and other relics of two thousand years ago may often be had for a few minutes of digging. There as well as in several other deserted Roman cities and settlements which we were to pass that morning, these remains lie as left after the ravages of vandals and time. The country is interesting and the plains and rolling hillsides, although barren in some sections, hold a fascination which well repays a visit. Few travelers were seen other than Bedouins, who seem to be always on the march with their caravans of camels and donkeys and herds of sheep and goats.

From Feriana the "piste" turns almost due south and it is

fairly wide, hard and rough. The country, although more hilly and mountainous, becomes more barren and less cultivation is seen. Gafsa, which is almost at the beginning of the true desert, has little of interest except the typical African citadel now occupied by French troops and standing on the same spot as the one used by the legions of Rome. From this oasis we



A TYPICAL TROGLODYTE FAMILY IN THE
COURTYARD OF THEIR HOME



continued on a trail leading to the southwest through country which quickly flattened to gently rolling hills and finally reached the famous Oasis of Tozeur lying in the actual Sahara. This oasis, together with that of Nefta, which lies a few miles farther to the southwest, supplies most of the famous Tunisian dates and is as far as one can go in that direction in a four-wheeled car. From this point begin the caravan routes which lead to the military district and eventually to French West Africa. Tozeur is also the rail-head of Southern Tunisia. The railroad has never been pushed any farther south and it is doubtful if it will ever be able to compete in this region with the camel and multi-wheeled motor truck. The road for nearly 40 miles before reaching Tozeur passes through many sand dunes and often driving is difficult.

We spent the night at Tozeur and the next morning got an early start for the Oasis of Gabes, which is on the sea-coast and the main road between Tunis and Tripoli. Directly south of Tozeur is the "Chott-el-Djerid" over which traffic may pass during the dry season of the year. This "Chott," which is little over 30 miles wide at this point, is a shallow depression several feet below sea level which during most of the year is an expanse of dry mud thickly encrusted with salt, giving it the appearance of a great sheet of ice which has been covered with a fine layer of snow. In the late spring the sun dries and hardens the surface until it can be crossed with reasonable safety by animals and motors. In the winter, however, even the little rain which this region gets makes it soft and turns the mud into quicksand so that it becomes quite impassable. The trail across is marked every 500 yards with posts, because one would be apt to lose all sense of direction in the middle as neither side can be seen and also without the markers it would be nearly impossible to come in on the opposite shore at the spot where the trail continues. The road across the "Chott" is a real sporting drive where the surface varies in degrees of hardness. At times we drove at 50 miles an hour without leaving a track in the salt surface, while in some places chains would have been of great assistance. When driving across the "Chott," particularly in the soft spots, the game is to keep moving if you feel the car beginning to sink in and dodge the worst places as much as possible, but never lose sight of the markers. It is a generally accepted theory that the "Chott-el-Djerid" as well as the other "chotts" in Tunisia, all of which are in this section, at one time formed an arm of the Mediterranean Sea and, inasmuch as they are not fed

by springs or streams, gradually contracted and the sand dunes finally met across the mouth. Since then a process of evaporation has taken place. Shell fossils have been found in the mud which seem to corroborate this theory.

South of the "Chott" the trail goes over the Dune de Sable, which is covered with drifting sand varying in depth. A shovel will almost always be a necessary part of a motorist's equipment and it is well to remember that palm branches are of great assistance in giving traction to the wheels when the car is stuck in the sand. The trail from the Dune will often change from day to day because the drifting sand makes it necessary more often than not to blaze one's own path. As there had apparently been a fairly high wind since the last car went through, many drifts had formed over a distance of nearly a mile and I did not get over without finally getting caught. Ahmed had to walk to the next Arab village and get four of his compatriots to come and push the car through the various drifts. Fortunately there was a small settlement about a mile from where we were stopped. From the Dune to the Oasis of Kebeli, which is noted for some of the finest date plantations in Tunisia on which are raised the famous "Degli" or "Deglat-en-Noir" variety, as well as being an important military post, lie many picturesque native villages where the habitations are made of straw and the inhabitants show a marked resemblance to the natives of Central Africa. At Kebeli we stopped for lunch. Although we had food and water, I wished to save it in case of an emergency, as we were still about 100 miles from Gabes. There, of course, were no hotels in this out-of-the-way place, but we stopped at a promising looking European type of house and asked if we might be furnished with a little food. An old woman there, whom we found was agreeable, ushered me into a room which did not have a tendency to increase one's appetite for she had as pets several scorpions in glass jars, horned lizards, and tied under a table in a corner was one of those large green Tunisian lizards approximately two feet long which although absolutely harmless was not exactly a dining-room companion. In another corner was a young fox tied to the leg of a chair.

The trail from Kebeli to the Oasis of Gabes is rough and hard and runs through a barren plain with low mountains to the North. It leaves the actual desert at once and thereafter one has no more contests with drifting sand. Little life was seen except the usual Bedouin camps with herds grazing in pastures that would make an American

(Continued to page 394)

Pegleg Pedersen

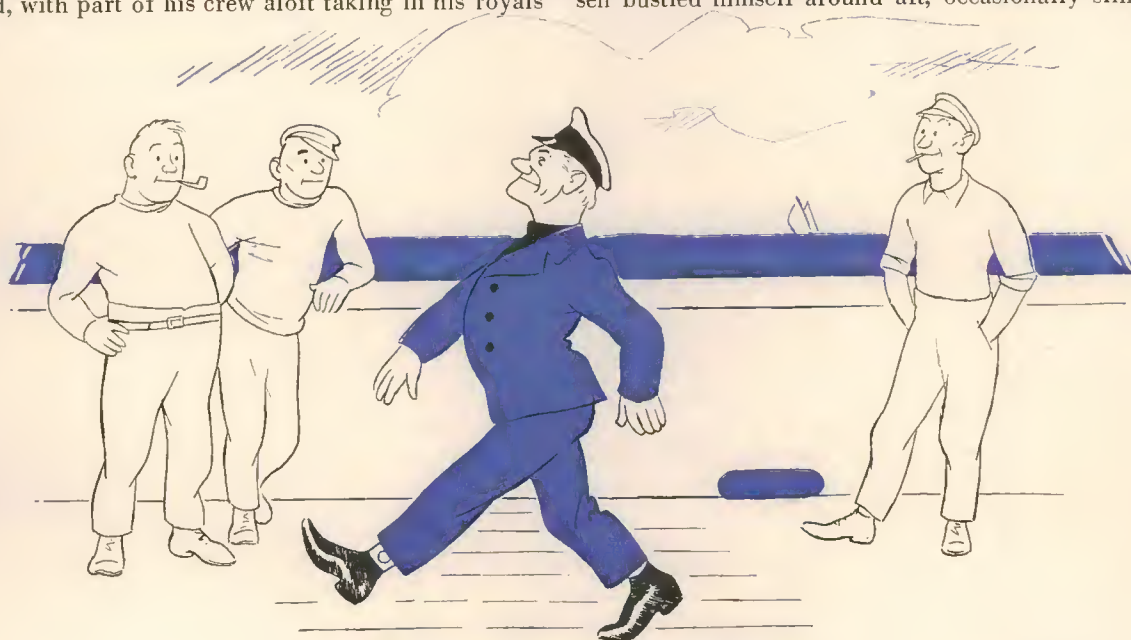
By the late W. STANLEY HOLLIS, Consul General

THE *Maria Z. Snodgrass* had been four months at sea, bound out from Puget Sound with a cargo of lumber for San Lorenzo, and Captain Olesen, the master, was mightily well pleased with himself, for he had made the whole distance and rounded both Capes without incident or accident of any kind. One of those rare southerly gales had driven him up the coast, and now, after having successfully negotiated the channels which lay between the hidden and treacherous reefs which guard the mouth of San Lorenzo Bay, he had brought his ship up to within a couple of miles of the Pilot Hulk and, with part of his crew aloft taking in his royals

and this soon resolved itself into a small boat rigged with two lateen sails and a wee jib.

Deftly shaping his course so as to cut across the bows of the *Maria Z. Snodgrass*, the pilot gave the tiller to one of his Shangaan boatboys to manage and lay back in the stern sheets enjoying his cigarette and wondering if the *Maria Z. Snodgrass* would have any good rum or gin on board, as he was thirsty and had not had anything stronger than *vinho tinto* to drink for as long as three days.

With one of the mates and three men forward, amidships and aft, taking soundings, Captain Olesen bustled himself around aft, occasionally sling-



PEGLEG SPORTS HIS NEW UNDERPINNING

Charles Dunn

and with his courses brailled up, he was waiting for the pilot to come on board.

Captain Olesen was no stranger to the port of San Lorenzo; he had visited it several times before and he knew the way to the discharging anchorage just as well as the pilot did; but it was the proper thing to take the pilot on board, and he would be charged pilot fees anyway, by the Port Authorities; so why not take him, if only for the pleasure of his company and hearing from his lips the latest news?

The pilot, however, seemed to be taking his own time about it and did not appear to be in much of a hurry; but presently a speck of white was seen poking itself around the stern of the Pilot Hulk,

ing a word of caution to the man at the wheel, at the same time keeping his eye peeled for the pilot boat which was off his starboard bow.

As his eye roved across his own decks his glance fell upon Pegleg Pedersen, one of his seamen, who was stumping busily about the main deck and bossing up a little bunch of men with all the airs of a full blown mate.

As a matter of fact, Pegleg had once been a mate, but having had his leg caught in the coil of a steel hawser just at the moment when the tug which was at the other end of the hawser had gone full speed ahead, he found himself in a jiffy minus one of those useful members. After a long siege in the



hospital he had finally been turned adrift to shift for himself, and, with no money or kind friends to provide him with an artificial leg, he had been obliged to content himself with the peg-leg which the hospital people had given him at the time of his discharge.

He had tried hard to get signed on as a mate; but all the skippers looked on him with suspicion; and who ever heard of a one-legged mate? Finally, Captain Olesen, who had known him in his more prosperous days when he was a mate, took pity on him and, but not without some dubious misgivings, had signed him on, on board, as an A. B. But Pegleg soon proved that he was no ordinary A. B. He got the carpenter at once to fit at the bottom of his peg-leg a sort of inverted iron hook, and after he had been thus equipped no man aboard was livelier aloft than he. He was always the first man over the sheer poles, and the first man to lay out on the yards, whenever there was a call for men to go aloft and handle sail; he was the best quartermaster on board, and, moreover, the mate, who was not very strong on calculations, often got Pegleg to help him figure up his daily reckoning.

Captain Olesen then made a mental resolution that he would get Pegleg a better job, if it was possible to do so, before he departed from the port of San Lorenzo. In the meantime he intently studied the horizon, picking out familiar objects one after another on the low-lying shores, and wondering if he would find any of the old familiar faces in the little town which nestled amongst the mangrove swamps over beyond that fringe of palms and the rusty red point surmounted by the lighthouse over yonder.

He wondered if he would find Madame Biddy there still dispensing cold tea in her cosy thirst quenching emporium, with her cool and shady little back veranda, generally reserved, however, for the Captain of the Port, the Collector of Customs, the Bank Managers and the Leading Merchants, and into which the ordinary windjammer skipper was not supposed to go without a special invitation. He wondered if Old Joe was still doing business. The same Old Joe who had once won a pound from him when he had bet him that he could make a Maltese Cross with three matches, and without

breaking or bending the said matches. Suddenly a hail forward awoke him out of his reverie. The pilot boat was under his starboard bow. One of the Shangaan boys had caught the rope which had been thrown to them and had made it fast to a big cleat in the bow, and the boat had swung around and now lay alongside. Presently the jacob's ladder was rigged, and the Pilot, after lazily throwing his cigarette butt overboard, leisurely commenced to climb aboard. As he swung himself up over the rail his first glance fell upon Pegleg Pedersen, who stood there on the deck as if waiting for him, and his eyes opened wide in astonishment, for, in all his years of piloting, blackbirding, and what not, he had never before seen a sailor with a peg-leg; so when he looked up and saw Captain Olesen amusedly regarding him from the forward rail of the poop, all he could say was "*Caramba! Corpo de Bacco! Have you been in ze war? Have you been shot by ze cruiser Allemand?*" He was, however, speedily assured that Pegleg did not have his leg "shot" off in the war, and that nothing more deadly than the coil of a wire hawser had done the cruel work. He was so shocked, however, that it needed a trip below to the captain's cabin, where they both took an observation of the sun, through the bottoms of tumblers and sighting through the cabin skylights, to restore his equanimity. Coming on deck again, he discovered that Captain Olesen had, from the first, set the correct course, and that there was little for him to do until after they had rounded the rusty red lighthouse point and had entered the river, a couple of miles up which lay the place picked for the *Maria Z. Snodgrass'* discharging moorings.

The Pilot had the usual news to tell him; So and So had left and gone up country, and So and So remained, attending to business as usual. Also, that Bath House John (so called because he had scandalized a Chicago official who had once made an ocean voyage with him, by coming every night to dinner dressed in a green smoking jacket, while everybody else was in evening dress) was his agent.

Having delivered himself of all of this news, his mind turned to the subject of Pegleg, and Captain Olesen was obliged to relate all of that shiftless individual's history. He also told about the wonderful artificial leg which Chips, the carpenter (al-



Charles Dunn

"SHOOTING THE SUN"



ways called "Mistah Chips" by Pompey G. W. Johnsing, the chocolate-hued Virginian who presided over the cook-shop), had made for him during his spare hours. This artificial leg was surely a wonderful thing, and its construction to Chips had been a labor of love and had occupied many afternoons and evenings. It had hinges, joints, toggles, springs, etc., galore, with all of the modern improvements, and only needed electric light and open plumbing to be quite up to date. It had cunning little cubby holes in which the wearer could hide his money, or carry his pipe and tobacco and his matches; and, as it had been made with such materials as are usually found in a ship's carpenter shop, it carried a rare assortment of varied hard-

his artificial leg, and walking around just as naturally as any one of them with two sound legs, was something almost miraculous.

Meanwhile, while Captain Olesen had been regaling José Pedro, the Pilot, with all of the details of Pegleg's artificial leg, the *Maria Z. Snodgrass* had been plowing her way up the muddy waters of the upper reaches of the bay and presently had come abreast of the lighthouse point. With all lee sheets hauled taut she gently swung around the brick red cliffs and headed up the river, and in less than a half hour had arrived at her discharging moorings where, having been brought up into the wind, with a great flapping and fluttering of sails, the anchor had been let go and the crew were sent



Charles Dunn

PEGLEG "MISSES THE BOAT"

ware and ironmongery in its makeup, and was correspondingly heavy.

Nevertheless, it was a perfect fit, and Pegleg was immensely pleased with it. Every Sunday afternoon, throughout the entire voyage, it had been his wont to dress himself up in his "best Sunday clothes" (like McGinty, the friend of Young Pat McCann), put on his new artificial leg, and go sauntering up and down the main deck, to the great delight of Chips, who was exceedingly proud of this latest product of his brain and hands, and to the intense amusement of the other men before the mast to whom the Sunday afternoon metamorphosis of Pegleg Pedersen, the sailor, into Mr. Pedersen, the dandy, with a nicely blacked boot on the foot end of

swarming up into the rigging, led, of course, by the redoubtable Pegleg, to furl the lower sails and to unbend and send down on deck the top-gallant sails and royals.

After a final observation, through the bottoms of tumblers pointed towards the cabin skylight, Captain Olesen and José Pedro ascertained that the ship had been finally placed in its correct position, whereupon they ascended to the deck and, after many profuse compliments, José Pedro climbed over the side and clambered down into his boat and was rowed ashore to the Capitania jetty. Half an hour later, Captain Olesen had his dingy put into the water and, calling away a couple of his sailors

(Continued to page 372)



HAULING
BANANAS TO
LOADING
PLATFORM

Central American Trade

By H. L. HARRIS, *United Fruit Company*

PERHAPS nothing in the field of inter-American commercial relations has more thoroughly indicated the drift of trade development than the number of bi-lateral reciprocity agreements entered into by various American nations during the last two years. This indicates a desire on the part of many of the Republics of Latin America to acquire assured outlets for their exports in all parts of the world and to keep those exports at a sufficiently high level to yield an adequate return to the groups within each nation producing commodities for world markets. A study of these trade pacts is illuminating. Between the Latin American Republics there is a relatively small volume of trade due, in the main, to territorial isolation and the lack of transportation facilities. The things they produce are competitive, as in the case of foodstuffs, or they are raw materials, such as copper, tin, oil, nitrates, and silver, for which the best markets exist in more highly industrialized areas; and again the various kinds of manufactured articles of which Latin America stands in need are not produced in those countries.

It is therefore apparent that in the life of the Republics of Latin America foreign trade is a most important factor. In the case of certain commodities practically the entire amount produced finds its way abroad; in other instances half the national production is exported. In the United States, on the contrary, foreign trade is not essential to a like degree but in figuring on the annual ten per cent of our whole production, on which statisticians appear to agree, as the volume of this nation's foreign trade, it is also true that there are certain products such as tobacco, cotton, oil products, copper, agricultural

machinery and printing of which as much as fifty per cent goes into foreign markets.

Due to the fact that foreign trade means so much to Latin America the last four years have been lean ones. A general decline in world commerce and the raising of trade barriers due to nationalistic programs have plunged Latin American products into unprecedented "lows" in world markets, and in an heroic effort to remedy these conditions there has been a trade awakening throughout the Southern Republics unparalleled in history.

And it is informative at this time to look into the figures showing the total volume of exports to Latin America from the United States during recent years. In 1929 we sold Latin America thirty-five per cent of her total volume of imports; in 1930, thirty-three and eight-tenths per cent; in 1931, thirty and eight-tenths per cent and the figures have slipped still further within the last two years. Not a gratifying showing. For in our commercial relationships with Latin America lie the potentialities of the future. Forty millions of free people in Latin America constitute our nearest market for the disposal, not only of manufactured articles turned out in increasing volume by the mills and factories of the United States, but for our agricultural products of which our exports show a sixty-forty ratio compared with manufactured articles. And the holding of this market—both in the exchange of merchandise and in the service of transportation—is subject to the keenest rivalry with European countries, which since the world war have seen their trade supremacy threatened.

In the prosperity of the Caribbean area, including Mexico, the Republics of Central America,



LOADING BANANAS IN HONDURAS

Colombia, Cuba and the lesser islands of the West Indies, the United Fruit Company is vitally concerned. Organized thirty-five years ago particularly to engage in the growing, transportation and sale of tropical fruits and sugar it has developed until transportation, freight and passenger, communications, especially radio telegraphy and telephony, sanitation and hygiene, the development of railways and roads, merchandising the agricultural and manufactured products of the United States, the building and maintenance of wharves, schools, stores, electric light

and power plants, hotels, hospitals, water works, ice plants, laundries and bakeries, constitute a part of its daily life in the many countries in which it operates.

While the United Fruit Company has been engaged in developing and perfecting its own business, it has not found it necessary to attempt to gain the entire trade in bananas or to resort to competition outside of its natural and proper tradesphere.

In 1933 there were exported from Latin America 46,181,163 stems of bananas. During the same period

(Continued to page 368)

GUATEMALA INDIAN GIRLS AT THE PUBLIC FOUNTAIN— CHIMALTENANGO

Women gather here daily to wash their clothes, their children and themselves.





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COVER PICTURE

Photograph by THOMAS M. WILSON
FU TZU MIAO

A Temple in the South City, Nanking
Purple Mountain in the Background

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS

Interesting and important facts regarding the housing of the Foreign Service were related by Mr. Keith Merrill in an address before the Harvard Club at a meeting in Chevy Chase, Maryland, on May 24, 1934. The address was reprinted in *Press Releases*, issue of May 26, 1934.

TEN YEARS AGO

From the issue of July, 1924

Practically the entire July, 1924, issue of the *American Consular Bulletin* was devoted to discussion of the history and various features of the Rogers Act, for the reorganization of the Foreign Service of the United States, effective July 1, 1924.

In commenting on the measure, Mr. Carr said, in part:

"One point to be recognized immediately is that the plan of reorganization is designed primarily in the interest of a future service, and only incidentally in the interest of the present personnel

"Viewed broadly, a life service has been created in which each member may devote himself with the highest degree of consecration and the greatest assurance of appropriate reward. The advantages and the compensations of the career are such as will attract the best types of material the country affords, and hold them against the pressure of circumstances and the appeal of flattering business offers. . . .

"The stability of the career and the permanence of its personnel have been assured. . . .

"The climax of the career affords two outlets; one being in cases of conspicuous ability, the possibility of promotion to the grade of minister with the retention of full retirement benefits; the other, the regular retirement at the age of 65 years. . . .

"Congress has dealt broadly and constructively with the question of foreign service reorganization. At no point during the two years in which it was under discussion were there evidences of partisanship or a desire to do other than lay the foundation of the most effective organization commensurate with rational expenditure. . . .

"On the whole, and considering its highly technical character, the measure is a model of constructive legislation and represents the work of Congress at its best. This fact should be constantly borne in mind in order that the Foreign Service may at no time fall short of the high expectations with which it is attended."



News from the Department

Officers on opening their morning batch of telegrams from the Department may sometimes wonder at the story behind the signature "Phillips, Acting" or "Carr, Acting" instead of the customary "Hull." The past few weeks have seen a number of these occasions on which it may be interesting to know that the Secretary of State was absent from Washington to be honored by degrees from five famous American colleges and universities.

The first of these degrees was particularly welcome since it was received from the hands of Father John F. O'Hara, Acting President of the University of Notre Dame, whose father, John W. O'Hara, served as Consul at Montevideo from 1905 to 1908. The occasion was the Ninetieth Commencement of the University, held at South Bend, Indiana, on June 3.

Two days later, on June 5, at the one hundred and eightieth commencement of Columbia University, Mr. Hull was honored by the degree of Doctor of Laws, presented by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University, and again, the following day, received a similar degree from George Washington University.

At the end of the week, Mr. and Mrs. Hull motored to Williamsburg, Virginia, where, after a morning spent in viewing the splendid restoration work made possible through the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the Secretary delivered the commencement address at William and Mary College and later received its honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In his address, the Secretary acknowledged the gratification he felt in receiving a degree, the first recipient of which was Thomas Jefferson, from an institution which "among

American institutions of higher learning, is second in age to Harvard and first in historical distinction," and which had seen as students four Secretaries of State: Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, John Marshall and James Monroe.

The Secretary's last absence from Washington, on June 18, was to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts.

The Colombian President-elect, Dr. Alfonso Lopez, a personal friend of Secretary Hull, arrived at Washington June 24 for a brief visit, which included entertainment by the President of the United States at the White House, and was met at the Union Station by the Secretary and representatives of the President of the United States. Military honors were rendered by the United States Army Band and a detachment of Marines. President-elect Lopez had been accompanied from Miami by James C. Dunn, Special Assistant to the Secretary and Chief of Protocol of the Department. Dr. Lopez has served his country as Minister at London, as Senator and as Deputy, and as President of the Colombian Delegation to the Montevideo Conference.

Assistant Secretary Frances B. Sayre received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania, and delivered the commencement address at that institution.

The Honorable Warren D. Robbins, American Minister to Canada, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin.

Election of Officers

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

1934-1935



HOMER M. BYINGTON



RAY ATHERTON

The Electoral College of the American Foreign Service Association met on June 5, 1934. The members of the College were:

Brandt, G. L.	Montgomery, E. B.
Foote, W. A.	Patterson, Jefferson
Grummon, S. E.	Perkins, M. F.
Heath, D. R.	Pinkerton, L. C.
Jacobs, J. E.	Schoenfeld, R. E.
McGurk, J. F.	Simmons, J. F.
McKenna, J. E.	Villard, H. S.
Merrell, G. R., Jr.	Wilson, Edwin C.
Moffat, J. P.	Wilson, T. M.

Mr. Homer M. Byington was unanimously elected President of the Association for the year be-

ginning July 1, 1934, and Mr. Ray Atherton was elected Vice-President.

The following were elected members of the Executive Committee of the Association:

Thomas M. Wilson	J. P. Moffat
John F. Simmons	Herbert S. Bursley
Joseph F. McGurk	

Rudolph S. Schoenfeld—Alternate.

Mahlon F. Perkins—Alternate.

A list of former officers of the Association was published in the August, 1933, issue of the JOURNAL.

A Political Bookshelf

BY CYRIL WYNNE, *Department of State*

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA, A STUDY IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. By Harry F. Guggenheim (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1934. Pp. xvi, 268. \$2.50).

The author of this book needs no introduction to Foreign Service officers. His notable service as Ambassador to Cuba during the period November, 1929-April, 1933, as an aviator during the World War, as a mining executive and as a member of various international commissions, distinguish him as one whose record is that of devotion to the public interest. The spirit which such service engenders is present in the pages of the book. Mr. Guggenheim might have told in detail about his experiences as the Ambassador at Habana during years which were somewhat dramatic in Cuba's history. He takes the position, however, that "because the events of those years are so close at hand and I was so intimately connected with them, it would not seem fitting for me to undertake a critical appraisal of the policies and personalities of the period" (ix). Of course such a position is in accord with the traditions of the Service. One may be pardoned for expressing the hope, however, after reading his interesting study, that at some subsequent date Mr. Guggenheim will write fully about his service in Cuba and give us the appraisal referred to in the statement quoted above.

The book is a review of the relations between the United States and Cuba from the Spanish colonial times. It presents a study of the effects of the Platt Amendment and "makes definite recommendations to modify the Treaty in which the Amendment is incorporated." These recommendations are discussed in "Part V," entitled "Unsatisfactory Evolution of the Relationship under the Permanent Treaty" and Part V entitled "Revision of the Treaties". Mr. Guggenheim calls attention to Senator Platt's well known prediction that "the Platt Amendment would 'settle' the Cuban problem" and states: "It did not do so. Similarly, the modification of it will not 'settle' all Cuban difficulties but it will, in my opinion, remove the most serious obstacle to better relations between Cuba and the United States"* (page 250).

Other parts of the book which show the result of careful study and reflection are "The Influence of the United States on Economic Development in Cuba" (Part III) and "Political Activities in

Cuba and their Relation to United States Policy" (Part IV). In considering the economic problems Mr. Guggenheim points out that the "economic penetration of foreign capital in Cuba finds its fullest expression in the Cuban sugar industry. Since the war this industry in its accumulation of surpluses graphically illustrates a world depression which offered the phenomenon of starvation in the midst of plenty" (page 131). On the subject of political activities the author writes with great sympathy. He feels that "in the short life of the Cuban Republic—one third of a century, even less than is needed for an individual to acquire experience and judgment—that country has learned many lessons and has achieved, in comparison with other countries with similar problems, remarkable progress" (page 155). In this regard he emphasizes the fact that "most of the examples of Cuban political life which are intermittently brought vividly to the attention of the American public are recurrences of evils initiated in Cuba by Spanish colonial tradition and persisting throughout the history of the Republic" (ibid.).

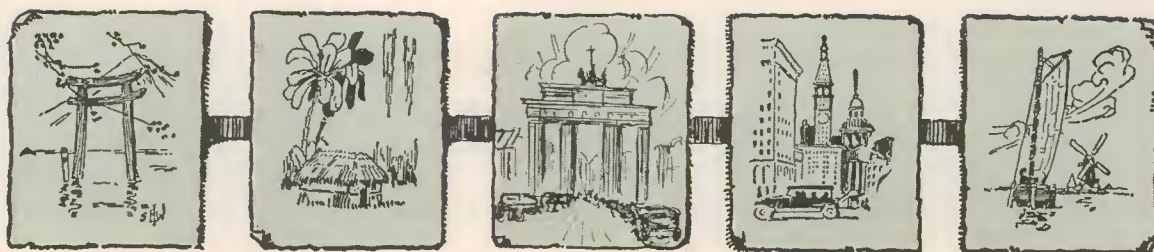
The final chapter is followed by a "Selected Bibliography" (pages 251-268) containing a list of titles which should be of value to the student of Cuban affairs and of the relations between the United States and the Republic of Cuba.

TREATIES DEFEATED BY THE SENATE. By W. Shull Holt. (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1933. Pp. vi, 328. \$3.00.)

A splendid work on a subject which was producing bitter debates long before President Wilson signed a famous treaty which the Senate rejected—or did the United States fail to become a party to the treaty because the President would not accept the Senate's reservations? The author considers the answer to this question and many others of a similar nature, in his work. Those who believe (and the reviewer confesses to such a belief) that the Senate's powers with respect to advising and consenting to the ratification of

(Continued to page 376)

*This statement is of particular interest in view of the Treaty of Relations between the United States and Cuba signed on May 29, 1934, abrogating the Treaty of Relations concluded between the United States and Cuba on May 22, 1903. The latter treaty embraced the Platt Amendment. (See Department's printed "Press Releases, Saturday, June 2, 1934," pages 337-340.)



News from the Field

NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY

Most of the Americans who visit East Africa come not on business but on *safari*. In fact the United States generally supplies the majority of amateur big game seekers of trophies from this hunters' paradise. However, economic conditions were responsible for the cancellation of many proposed safaris this past winter, and the number of American visitors was smaller than in many years. Among prominent visitors were Ernest Hemingway and his wife.

* * * * *

A great stir was caused in Kenya by a report in a Canadian paper, reprinted in Great Britain, that an American hunter had captured lions on iron hooks baited with zebra meat and drawn on a rope from the back of a motor truck. This was vehemently denied by all concerned.

The foundation of the story was probably this: On the Serengeti plains in Northern Tanganyika, where lions are as thick as mosquitoes in New Jersey, it is customary for campers to shoot a zebra (these are still thicker) and haul it to a likely spot where lions will promptly congregate for an afternoon meal. This is no injustice to the zebra, as the lions would kill one for themselves anyway as soon as it got dark.

It is only rarely, if ever, that a hunter is heartless enough to shoot lions in this district, as they have become as tame as house cats. In fact some of them have become more interested in the long rope dangling from the end of the truck than they are in the zebra. The Kenya Game Warden recently showed some amusing movies of two lions having a frolicsome tug of war with a rope he left them. Another shot showed a fearsome-looking lion who came within a few feet of his car, looked each passenger straight in the eye in turn, and then sat back on his haunches and gave a prodigious yawn.

Hair-raising African hunting stories may often be taken with a slight grain of salt.

* * * * *

Consul Shantz spoke briefly over the radio from station 7L0, Nairobi (49.5 meters) on the occasion of the first experimental broadcast arranged for the United States, at 1 p. m. March 12, 1934. As this was 5.30 a. m. Eastern Standard time, he doubts whether there were any American listeners-in.

QUEBEC

An editorial in Quebec's only English-language newspaper, the *Chronicle-Telegraph*, of May 21, 1934, opened with the following:

"Chicago has had the largest conflagration in its history since the famous cow of Betsy Ross kicked over the lamp in the gay 90's. . . ."

In the face of the foregoing is it possible that we do not hear a ghostly bellow of protest from Mrs. O'Leary's cow who is said to have done the actual kicking-over of the lantern which started the Chicago fire of 1871 (not in the gay 90's)?

And also how dear old Betsy Ross, who is credited with having made the first American flag with stars and stripes in 1776, must be turning in her grave if she knows that "her cow" has been accused by a friendly journalist of the country to the north of our national border of actually starting the great Chicago fire of nearly a century later!

Following "friendly representation," none less than the Editor-in-chief himself, in his issue of May 25th, set matters right as follows:

"Betsy Ross, it is pointed out, did not keep a cow but made the first American flag. And Mrs. O'Leary's cow did not kick over the lamp in Chicago in the gay 90's, but about twenty years earlier."



CAPETOWN

Consul Karl deG. MacVitty left Capetown on January 4th aboard the *S. S. Chincha* for New York. Mr. MacVitty planned to spend some months in the United States prior to proceeding to his new post, Panama.

On the same day that Mr. MacVitty left Capetown, Consul Ebling who had arrived several days before, en route to Lourenco Marques, sailed for his new post.

Several hours after the departure of Messrs. MacVitty and Ebling, Consul Edward M. Groth arrived from Copenhagen. On his way from Copenhagen to Capetown Mr. Groth availed himself of leave and was thus able to travel by an unusual route which took him overland from Copenhagen as far as Mombasa, via Istanbul, Anatolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, the Sudan, Uganda and Kenya. From Mombasa he journeyed via the East African coast to Durban and thence by land to Capetown.

Minister Ralph Totten and his mother Mrs. B. Totten arrived in Capetown on January 22nd for the opening of Parliament and remained here for about two months when they returned to Pretoria. They travelled by automobile and on the return trip were caught by a flood in fording a river. The water came over the seats and Mr. and Mrs. Totten had to be carried to the bank of the river on the backs of natives.

Former Ambassador to Spain and later to Chile, William M. Collier passed through Capetown with his family on his way home from Australia. Their steamship stayed at Capetown from dawn until 6 p. m., on Sunday, April 15th, and Consul General Linnell had the opportunity to show them many of the drives and points of interest in Capetown and vicinity.

Toward the end of March, Vice Consul Charles A. Converse was stricken with acute appendicitis. The operation which was immediately performed proved to be most successful and Mr. Converse once again enjoys exuberant health.

Mr. Samuel Day, Commercial Attaché of the American Legation, spent several days in Capetown at the beginning of May en route to the United States.

PRAGUE

Samuel E. Woods, Commercial Attaché, returned to Prague towards the end of April to assume his duties after a trip to the United States and Acting Commercial Attaché Dahl left for

Stockholm to resume his permanent post of Trade Commissioner there.

* * * * *

During the latter part of April, the Military Attaché Lt. Colonel Albert Gilmor, who is accredited to both Warsaw and Prague, but who makes his headquarters in Poland, made an official visit to Prague. After a brief stop-over in Vienna he returned to Warsaw.

* * * * *

Mr. S. K. Turosienski, Associate Specialist in Foreign Education in the United States Office of Education of the Department of the Interior, accompanied by Mrs. Turosienski arrived in Prague on May 16 on his official tour in Europe in behalf of the Department of Interior.

TORONTO

The officers of the American Consulate General were in demand as speakers during April, Consul General Emil Sauer delivering 3 addresses in Toronto and 3 others at Waterloo, Lindsay, and Galt, Ontario. His subjects were "Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the N.R.A." and "Foreign Exchange."

Consul Damon Woods delivered 4 addresses during the same period, 2 of which were given at Oshawa, Ontario, and the others at Barrie, Ontario, and in this city. His subjects were "Armatures of Peace," "Can Peace Survive?" and "The Rush-Bagot Treaty."

Consul Horatio Mooers went to Peterborough, Ontario, where he was invited to speak before the Kiwanis Club, taking as a subject "The Rush-Bagot Treaty."

H. M.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Vice Consul and Mrs. J. Kenly Bacon in company with Mr. C. R. Bacon of Boston, brightened the horizon of the American Consulate at Saint John by making an all too brief stay in this city. The Vice Consul is a keen sportsman and has been spending a part of his leave in the agreeable pastime of extracting stout salmon from the Miramichi River. So earnest was the attention accorded by the salmon to flies cast upon the waters of the Miramichi, that guides anticipate very little sport left for other visitors to that locality.

In accordance with Provincial regulations, however, the Vice Consul was obliged to release many of the salmon that were captured; it appears that



only two members of this royal race per diem may be retained by a visitor and his guide.

The Vice Consul and Mrs. Bacon with Mr. Bacon's father departed for the States on May 7. It might be mentioned that prime specimens of the salmon tribe are also in chilly transit for Boston and other places where their merits will be given due consideration by epicures.

On May 16, the steamship from Digby, Nova Scotia, brought to Saint John the American Commercial Attaché at Ottawa, Colonel H. M. Bankhead. It happened that on the same day there appeared, from the general direction of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, Consul Romeyn Wormuth and Mrs. Wormuth who were motoring to Sackville, New Brunswick, where one of Consul Wormuth's sons is studying. The visitors dined with Consul Adams on the evening of the same day and there was a general swapping of impressions gathered at different posts. Consul Wormuth presented to Mr. Adams some Mexican cigarettes of such length as to suggest that they could be smoked for an indefinite period—"all-day suckers" of a type that are not approved by careful mammas down in Mexico; but the cigarettes proved to be welcome additions to the evening's entertainment. The jovial Colonel as well as Consul and Mrs. Wormuth left Saint John on the following day.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

Addenda to article entitled "A UNIQUE CONSULAR DISTRICT," published April, 1934.

This office has just registered the birth abroad to an American father of Winfield Keith Johnson.

This child is the half brother of his father's oldest child by a former marriage; he is the half uncle of his half sister's child; and he is the great half uncle of his father's great grandchild, who is one year older than the child just registered.

The father was 65 when the child was born.

E. W. F.

BARCELONA

A young lady from the Middle West recently wrote to the Consulate General in Barcelona for a little information about Spain in connection with her school work. The first ten questions,—exhausting diet and trade, sports and religion, were followed with "I guess I have covered everything that I have to know for class." Followed six more questions on marriage and education, "things I'd like to know just because I'm curious." Then a request to be put in touch with a

Spanish girl to correspond with, and a full description of the sender, supplemented by a few personal touches: "I am always ready to go and yet quiet . . . I have a sense of humor too, I don't know whether you'd call it great or small but I have it just the same." Sixteen questions not having exhausted the young lady's curiosity, she wound up with "I've decided I want to ask a couple more questions so if you don't mind here they are. What is the American consul for? What kind of work do you do?"

In the consular reply to the young lady it was suggested that by her first sixteen questions she had herself given a fair answer to her last two.

Much interest and excitement in and around Barcelona centers in the prize fight scheduled between Max Schmeling and Paulino Uzcudun. Schmeling's training camp is in Sitjes, and at the same hotel with him are registered the Douglas Fairbanks, father and son, who plan to visit the south of Spain after the fight. Consul General Dawson visited Schmeling's camp, and incidentally met and had a talk with Douglas Fairbanks. Jack Dempsey is on hand for the fight, and so is Schmeling's wife, the well-known Anny Ondra of the German talkies. All these notables were present at a recent bull fight in Barcelona.

Mrs. William Howard Taft, widow of the former President and Chief Justice of the United States, visited Barcelona recently. Mrs. Taft was met on her arrival by a consular representative and was later entertained at luncheon by Consul General and Mrs. Dawson.

LAS PALMAS

Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. John Hammond MacVeagh called at the Consulate recently en route from Paris to Monrovia, where Mr. MacVeagh has been assigned to take charge of the American Legation.

The finding of a supposed tomb of guanches has been recently reported in the town of Galdar, Grand Canary. The discovery was made by workmen when installing a petroleum tank. Up to the present time five skeletons and three jars have been unearthed and they have been offered to the Museo Canario in Las Palmas.

L. M. H.

MADRID

The regular monthly meeting of the American Luncheon Club of Madrid was held at the Palace Hotel. Speeches were delivered on conditions in the United States by Captain Walter G. Ross,

(Continued to page 392)



IN MEMORIAM



BRAND WHITLOCK

The Service regrets the passing of Brand Whitlock at Cannes, France, on May 24, 1934, after an illness of several months.

Mr. Whitlock was born on March 4, 1869, in Urbana, Ohio, of an early Massachusetts family. After finishing his public school education in Toledo, Ohio, he took up newspaper work and at twenty-one was writing political articles for the *Chicago Herald*, shortly thereafter being appointed secretary to Governor Altgeld of Illinois. In 1894 he was admitted to the bar and three years later returned to Toledo to practice.

Always a keen student of political and social problems, Mr. Whitlock became an ardent admirer of the Mayor of Toledo, "Golden Rule" Jones, and was soon identified as a champion of the masses and an enemy of political machines. In 1905 he succeeded Mr. Jones as Mayor of Toledo, winning

against four candidates, and so gained the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens that he was reelected three times. His book "Forty Years of It" recounts the experiences and impressions of this period of his life.

Mr. Whitlock declined nomination for a fifth term as Mayor of Toledo and took an active part in the 1912 campaign of Woodrow Wilson. In the following year he was appointed Minister to Belgium and entered upon his new duties believing that after the strenuous years in Toledo he would have leisure to devote himself to writing. This illusion was dispelled by the outbreak of the war. With King Albert and Cardinal Mercier he was soon associated in the minds of the Belgian people as one of their own heroes. With Mr. Hoover he helped organize the Relief Commission which was instrumental in saving millions of Belgians from starvation. By his intercession many Belgians were saved from death, although his efforts on behalf of Edith Cavell were unavailing.

To a man of Brand Whitlock's sensitive nature the long years of the war were a terrible strain but he never relaxed in his efforts to alleviate the mental and physical sufferings of the people he had grown to love and admire. His services were rewarded when his own Government elevated him to the rank of Ambassador and the Belgian people heaped honors upon him, including the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold, a citation for "courage and devotion," and a civic cross. He was elected to associate membership in the Royal Academy of Belgium, was made an honorary citizen of the cities of Brussels, Antwerp, Liege and Ghent, and was received and thanked by the Belgian Parliament in special session. His bust was placed in the Belgian Senate, and a boulevard in Brussels was named for him.

Mr. Whitlock's last public appearance was at the funeral of his friend, Albert, King of the Belgians. Shortly thereafter he entered the hospital at Cannes where he died.

No one who knew Brand Whitlock would doubt that he would have been the first to ascribe not a little of his success to his wife, the former Ella Brainard, whom he married in 1895 and who was with him when he died. He always consulted her upon important matters engaging his attention and he relied implicitly upon her sound judgment and wise counsel.

Few men in our times have possessed a finer character or more engaging personality than Brand Whitlock, who had a rare gift for friendship and despised sham, intolerance, and insincerity. All who knew him will count themselves fortunate and honored if they may consider that they were numbered among his friends.

M. S.

(Continued to page 384)



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 14, 1934, and up to June 18, 1934:

(Date in parenthesis is that of announcement to the press.)

Career

George M. Abbott, of Cleveland, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Oslo, Norway, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Riga. (June 2, 1934.)

John M. Allison, of Lincoln, Nebraska, Language Officer at the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, assigned American Vice Consul at Tokyo. (May 19, 1934.)

Charles E. Bohlen, of Ipswich, Mass., American Vice Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R., designated Third Secretary of Embassy at that post. (June 2, 1934.)

Reginald S. Carey, of Baltimore, Md., American Vice Consul at Tampico, Mexico, assigned Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (June 2, 1934.)

Theodore S. Cleveland, of Cleveland, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has resigned from the Service effective June 15, 1934. (June 2, 1934.)

Leon Dominian, of New York, American Consul General at Stuttgart, Germany, has been confirmed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and designated First Secretary of Legation at Montevideo, Uruguay. (June 2, 1934.)

C. Burke Elbrick, of Louisville, Ky., American Vice Consul at Southampton, England, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Port au Prince, Haiti. (June 2, 1934.)

Carol H. Foster, of Annapolis, Md., now American Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands, has been commissioned a Consul General. (May 19, 1934.)

Waldemar J. Gallman, of Wellsville, New York, Second Secretary of Legation at Riga, Latvia, assigned American Consul at Danzig. (May 19, 1934.)

Raleigh A. Gibson, of Decatur, Ill., American

Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico, has been confirmed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and designated Second Secretary of Legation at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. (June 2, 1934.)

Terry S. Hinkle, of New York City, American Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and now in the United States, has resigned from the Service effective July 8, 1934. (June 2, 1934.)

Paul C. Hutton, of North Carolina, American Vice Consul at Bombay, India, and now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Dublin, Irish Free State. (June 2, 1934.)

Odin G. Loren, of Seattle, Washington, American Vice Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, assigned Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina. (June 2, 1934.)

Sidney E. O'Donoghue, of Passaic, New Jersey, Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, and now in the United States, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, Guatemala. (June 2, 1934.)

John C. Pool, of Middletown, Del., American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Hong Kong. (June 2, 1934.)

Non-Career

Charles B. Beylard, American Vice Consul at Marseille, France, appointed Vice Consul at Nice. (June 2, 1934.)

Robert L. Hunter, of South Dakota, American Vice Consul at Windsor, Canada, appointed Clerk in the American Legation at Baghdad, Iraq. (June 2, 1934.)

The American Consular Agency at Ceara, Brazil, has been ordered closed at the earliest practicable date, archives and records to be preserved at Pernambuco. The services of Andre Gradwohl, American Consular Agent, will terminate on the closing of the office. (June 2, 1934.)

Ernest H. Quenet, American Consular Agent at Mollendo, Peru, has resigned from the Service. (June 2, 1934.)



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CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADE

(Continued from page 357)

the United Fruit Company handled at its refinery in Boston 386,000,000 pounds of sugar. Setting aside for a moment the volume of imports, it is of greater interest to know that during 1933 the company's ninety-seven ships steamed 4,853,719 nautical miles carrying 39,441 passengers and 591,139 tons of general cargo in addition to transporting 941,846 tons of fruit and other products, and as everyone knows the volume of trade between the United States and Latin America is much less than in the boom years of 1927 and 1930.

It is perhaps not going too far to say that the United Fruit Company has been and is one of the chief factors in increasing trade relations between Central and South America and the West Indies. It has not alone created commerce but indirectly it has aided the merchants and manufacturers of the United States by supplying superior passenger and freight accommodations thereby enabling them to visit and ship to many countries comparatively unknown twenty years ago. The Company's own business is from the Tropics to the United States, thus making available a large amount of freight space for goods exported by the manufacturers of this country to the Southern Republics. Avenues of trade are made easy between the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Jacksonville, Tampa, New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston, San Francisco and Los Angeles, St. John and Halifax in Canada and the ports of Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala and Colombia, and the great development of radio enables the merchants of Latin America to place their orders with the same celerity with which their goods are carried south.

It is sometimes difficult to avoid the implication of stressing the human side when presenting facts and figures insofar as the United Fruit Company is concerned. As a matter of fact, the life history of the Company has been dominated by the attitude of "good business," making money for its thirty-two thousand stockholders and endeavoring to preserve the *entente cordiale* between itself and the countries in which it does business. But, in order to make money it has had a job which makes the traditional labors of Hercules seem insignificant. The Company's policy has been directed toward keeping its tropical employees healthy and fit and this alone in tropical countries has meant the erection of



nine hospitals, the drainage of tremendous areas where malaria once thrived, the close and constant inspection of water supply and the day-to-day battle with yellow fever, amoebic dysentery, malaria, hookworm and other tropical ailments which lessen the working capacity of the fifty-four thousand employees of the Company.

Twenty years ago yellow fever was a menace to the port cities of the United States. In summer it assumed the proportions of an epidemic. It is a matter of interest that ten years have elapsed since there was a case of yellow fever in the Caribbean area, or in the United States, and doctors say that unless it is brought in from the outside there will probably never be another case. Places in the tropics, once breeding places for this dread disease, are today health resorts with a lower death rate per thousand than the cities of the United States. The use of Plasmocine and Atebrin have taken the curse off pernicious malaria and cut down eighty per cent the number of malarial cases per year, and the value of the average day laborer has been raised fifteen per cent in the last five years by lessening hookworm and malarial fevers.

The United Fruit Company is a contemporary of the United States Government in the laudable purpose of driving disease out of the Tropics. The United Fruit Company started its sanitary labors in 1890 and construction on the Panama Canal commenced in 1904.

It was not philanthropy but sound business which made necessary the construction of wharves where ships might load and unload but it enabled the Latin American merchant to order whatever commodities his customers desired and by the use of radio to deliver them within a week or ten days' time. The same rule applies to road construction. A distinguished Latin American statesman recently said that all his country needed to insure prosperity was more and better roads. The United Fruit Company has spent millions of dollars in improving land transportation. It owns and operates 1,815 miles of railways, in seven different countries, served by 218 locomotives and over seven thousand cars, and has contributed toward the building of wagon roads in order that the farmer in the interior could get his produce to the sea.

It is not philanthropy but good business which caused the United Fruit Company to spend in the tropics last year \$22,187,000 for labor and for purchased fruit and sugar cane. And last year was a poor year in the light of former expenditures. The high-water mark was reached in 1930, when the Company spent \$45,720,000 for labor and fruit, and within the last thirty-three years a pictorial figure indicates that in the nine countries in which the plantations of the



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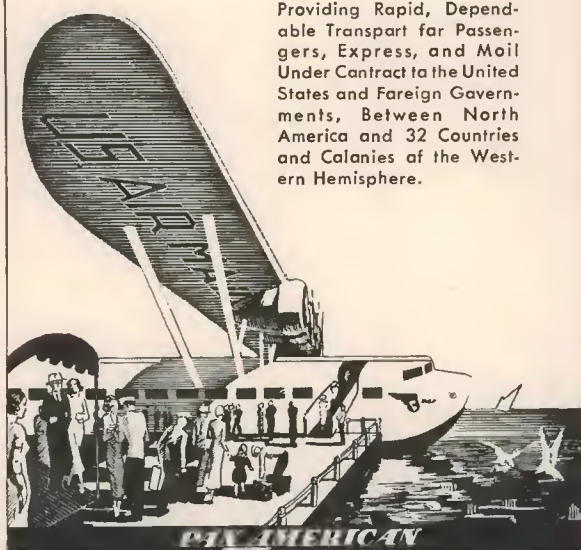
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United Fruit Company lie there was spent a total of \$640,052,200 which bears a relationship to astronomical figures rather than the prosaic expenditures of an agricultural company.

Think what this expenditure means to the Southern Republics. It aids in stabilizing their currency; in raising the purchasing power of the individual and in furnishing him with cash with which to purchase American manufactured goods, American flour, American lard and American tinned goods. The life blood of Central America is bound up in the words—coffee, bananas, tobacco and sugar. The Latin American must sell these products in order to have money with which to purchase our manufactured and agricultural products, and in the development of crops, physical welfare, finance, transportation and communications the United Fruit Company is playing, as it has played for the last thirty years, no inconsiderable part.

LETTERS

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

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

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

ADDRESSES OF STAFF MEMBERS

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

It has been found useful at Athens to furnish each officer of the American Government here with a list containing the name, address and telephone number of the entire clerical staff of all of the American Government offices in Athens in order that emergencies coming to the knowledge of any officer outside of the regular office hours may be expeditiously attended to. The list is kept in the form of a card, 3 x 5, in fine handwriting containing the above-mentioned information, and the means of reaching each employee outside of office hours. This is conveniently slipped into the pocketbook, and thus each officer is in a position to make immediate efforts to get in touch with employees for emergency services. A copy of this list is in the possession of all the officers, including the Minister, the Secretaries of the Legation, the Military and Commercial Attaches and the Consular Officers. It has proved of practical value.

Yours sincerely,
LELAND B. MORRIS.

Suggestions such as the foregoing, from Consul General Morris, are welcomed by the JOURNAL in view of their general usefulness.—ED.

SHORT WAVE RADIO BROADCASTS

The Federal Radio Commission recently made available to the Department a list of short wave radio broadcasting stations which will doubtless prove of interest to officers having "short wave" radio sets. Stations with less than 5 KW power have been eliminated from the following list.

EXPERIMENTAL RELAY BROADCASTING STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Frequency (KC)	Call	Location (Approx.)	Power (KW)	Schedule (E.S.T.)
6040	W 1 XAL	Boston	5	Not available.
6060	W 8 XAL	Mason, Ohio	10	10 p.-1 a.
6100	W 3 XAL	Bound Brook	35	5 p.-1 a.
6100	W 9 XF	Downer's Grove	5	4:30 p.-8 p.* 9:30 p.-2 a.
6140	W 8 XK	Saxonburg	40	4:30 p.-1 a.
9530	W 2 XAF	Schenectady	40	Varies. Evening
9570	W 8 XK	Saxonburg	40	Not reported.
9570	W 1 XAZ	Springfield	10	7 a.-1 a.
11790	W 1 XAL	Boston	5	Not available.
11870	W 8 XK	Saxonburg	40	4:30 p.-10 p.
15210	W 8 XK	Saxonburg	40	10 a.-4:15 p.
15250	W 1 XAL	Boston	5	Not available.
15330	W 2 XAD	Schenectady	25	Afternoon-evening.
17780	W 8 XK	Saxonburg	40	Not reported.
17780	W 3 XAL	Bound Brook	35	8 a.-5 p.
17780	W 9 XF	Downer's Grove	5	Not reported.
21460	W 1 XAL	Boston	5	Not available.
21540	W 8 XK	Saxonburg	40	7 a.-2 p.

*Daily except Saturday and Sunday. Sunday schedule 4:30 p.-7 p. and 9 p.-2 a.

In furnishing the foregoing and other information, for an inquirer in China, the Commission stated:

"These stations have been mainly interested in supplying programs to the radio audiences of Europe and South America. Due to the time differences, in many cases the time during which these stations operate is early morning in China.

"The frequencies that are satisfactory for transmission from European stations and Australian stations to China are not the same frequencies that would be satisfactory for transmission from the United States to China and it is therefore necessary that any person interested in receiving United States stations in China should carefully explore the various frequency bands assigned this class of station.

"There is an additional difficulty to transmission from the Eastern part of the United States to China, as the shortest distance between these locations is through the North Magnetic Polar area. Transmissions are very greatly disturbed by the magnetic fields. Commercial companies report that, while satisfactory communication is maintained between the West Coast of the United States and Asia, it is very nearly impossible to establish reliable communication between the East Coast and the same territory."

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MODEL 507-L RADIO-PHONOGRAPH

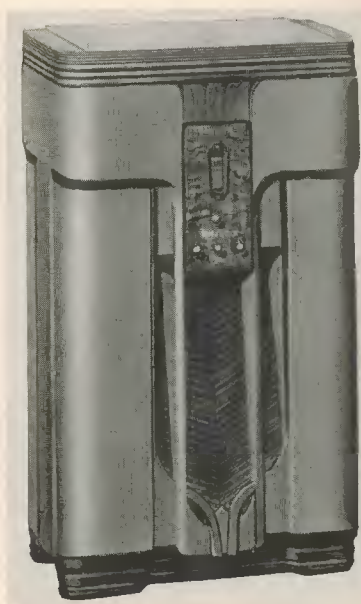
Dual Short and Intermediate Tuning Range 540 to 1720 Kilocycles and 4.2 to 12 Megacycles. 8 Philco High-Efficiency Tubes. Has 10 Watts of Undistorted Output. Oversize Philco Electro-Dynamic Speaker.

MODEL 503-L RADIO-PHONOGRAPH

Tuning Range 540 to 1720 Kilocycles. 8 Philco High-Efficiency Tubes equal to 10. Has 10 Watts of Undistorted Output. Oversize Philco Electro-Dynamic Speaker. Same cabinet as 507-L.

MODEL 506-L RADIO-PHONOGRAPH

Tuning Range 540 to 23,000 Kilocycles, 13 to 575 Meters. 6 Philco High-Efficiency Tubes equal to 8. Oversize Philco Electro-Dynamic Speaker. Same cabinet as 507-L.



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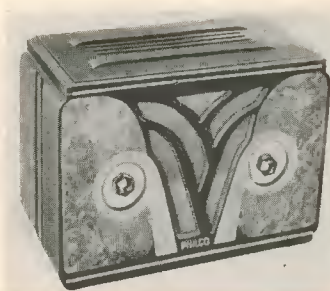
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PEGLEG PEDERSEN

(Continued from page 355)

to man the oars, he started to pay a visit to the shore, which lay shining temptingly before him in the afternoon sun. A short row brought him to one of the timber yards which fringed the river, and here he left his boat and proceeded on foot through the sand, twisting in and out amongst high stacks of timber, until he struck a hard road, where, by great good luck, he found a couple of black men with a rickshaw which they plied for hire, just the same as the arbejais in Beirut ply with their old ramshackle cabs. With many gesticulations with his hands and stick he finally made them understand that he wanted to go up into the town, and they started off on a brisk trot, one in the shafts and the other pushing behind. These rickshaw steeds must have been mind readers, or clairvoyants, for without having been told, they carried Captain Olesen unerringly to the one particular place of all which he wanted to visit, and that was Madame Biddy's.

There he found several old acquaintances, who gave him a warm welcome, and, incidentally, they all took observations of the sun through the appropriate glasses to ascertain for sure that the longitude and latitude of Biddy's had not changed since his last visit there. Here he was also introduced to some new acquaintances, amongst whom was the skipper of a tramp steamer who, only fifteen minutes before, had listened to José Pedro, in very broken English, trying to tell the sad history of Pegleg Pedersen, and who wanted to hear the correct version from Captain Olesen himself. Captain Olesen, nothing loath, spun anew the sad story of Pegleg Pedersen, which so affected the skipper of the tramp steamship that it recalled to his recollection the remark made to him, only that morning, by the skipper of a Green Star steamer, bound out East, that he was in need of a quartermaster.

Here was a chance to do two good turns—get poor Pegleg Pedersen a better job, and provide the Green Star skipper with a good quartermaster—and accordingly, these two modern Good Samaritans (after first swearing to secrecy all those present—for it would never do to let the Green Star skipper know that one of Pegleg's legs was of wood) set about to concoct a scheme to bring this about. They had no fear of José Pedro spoiling their game, as they had just then heard that he was to take a steamer out that evening, and that meant that he would not show up in town again for several days. The opportunity to do good soon presented itself. At the restaurant where they dined that evening they met the Green Star skipper, into

whose receptive ears they began to pour accounts of all of the good qualities and wonderful ability of "Mr." Pedersen, the crack quartermaster, with the result that the Green Star skipper agreed that, just as soon as the Consulates were open the next morning, they would go to Captain Olesen's Consul and get Pegleg paid off, and then go to the Green Star skipper's Consulate and get Pegleg signed on in the articles of the latter craft, as quartermaster.

At ten o'clock the next morning, Captain Olesen took Pegleg, who was dressed in his best suit of clothes and was wearing his wonderful artificial leg, ashore at the Capitania jetty, and, fearing that if Pegleg walked about too much his infirmity would be discovered, promptly dumped him into a rickshaw, with instructions to sit in it until he was ordered to get out. He then walked up to Old Joe's, with the rickshaw carrying Pegleg following, where, according to agreement, he met the Green Star skipper; and as the latter was in a hurry, they both took rickshaws and started off for the Consulates.

Pegleg, who had been pretty well coached by Captain Olesen, passed through the ordeal of the two Consulates successfully, and, his signing on as a quartermaster in the Green Star steamer having been successfully accomplished, he began to feel, for the first time since he had lost his leg, a certain sense of elation and confidence in himself. Arriving back in the centre of the town, he was directed to go on board the *Maria Z. Snodgrass* and get his box and bag, and then to go at once on board of the Green Star steamer and report for duty.

Having delivered these instructions to Pegleg, the two skippers turned about and set off for Madame Biddy's, and left Pegleg to find his own way down to the jetty. This was not a difficult job, as it lay only at the foot of the road where they had parted, but Pegleg, instead of taking a rickshaw for that short distance, decided that he would walk. He had hardly gone twenty paces, however, when he came abreast of a drink shop, out of the open door of which floated an overpowering smell of cheap grog. This alcoholic perfume had the effect upon Pegleg that the taste of the first drop of blood is said to have on the Bengal tiger. It awoke in him a fierce thirst which had been slumbering all the long four months of the voyage, and which could not be subdued. Before he knew what he was doing, he had entered the shop and had ordered a big drink of grog. Ah, but that tasted good to Pegleg!

He surely must have another drink; and he did have it, a good big one. Licking his lips and wiping his mouth with the back of his hand, Pegleg emerged from the grog shop and continued his way down to the jetty; but he had not gone far before he encountered another grog shop, and his thirst

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would not permit him to pass it without going in.

Here another bright idea struck him. He would buy a bottle of grog, take it on board of the *Maria Z. Snodgrass*, and have all of his old shipmates drink to his rise in the world and to his future success and prosperity; so picking out what he was solemnly assured was a bottle of the very best Melican man whiskey, he had it carefully wrapped in old newspaper and, tucking it under his coat, started down the last stretch of the street leading to the jetty.

Here he hailed a native boat, manned by a few black Shangaan boys, and bargained with them to put him on board of his old ship and then take him off and put him on board of the Green Star steamer. When he arrived alongside of the *Maria Z. Snodgrass* he was a little bit the worse for wear, but he managed to get on board without accident, and, after a word or two of greeting to the mate, started forward to the forecandle.

Rumors of his rise in life had already come aboard and the crew, knocking off their work for a moment, all followed him into the forecandle, where their joy knew no bounds when they discovered what he had in the newspaper parcel. Pegleg, however, saw to it that he had an exceedingly liberal allowance himself of that which he had brought off for the crew to drink to his health. In the meantime his old shipmates had got his bag and box all nicely packed and lashed for him, and one of them came up bringing his old peg leg with the inverted hook at the bottom. "Here bane your peg leg, Pedersen; ay tenk yous better take heem along wid you," said he. But Pegleg only looked disdainfully at his old tried and trusted appliance.

What further use had he for peg-legs? Wasn't he a gentleman now, and wouldn't he always put on a nicely blacked pair of boots every morning? So, with the haughty spirit, which the ancient King of Israel fulminated against as going before a fall, Pegleg disdainfully grabbed his faithful wooden companion and, with the parting words, "Goodbye, old peg-leg!" he threw it over the side and into the river. Then, after much hand shaking and words of good cheer, his former shipmates assisted him over the side and down into the boat, in which they had already safely stowed his bag and box. The black boat boys had become tired of waiting, so, without any ceremony, they hoisted a dilapidated leg-of-mutton sail and steered for the Green Star liner, from which already came the rumbling and rattling sounds which indicated that the windlass was at work heaving in the anchor chain.

In fact, the skipper of the liner was only waiting for Pegleg Pedersen to come on board before hoisting in his anchor and going to sea, and he had already sent his "standby" signals jangling down



into the engine room when the native boat swung alongside and the black boat boys made fast with a short painter to the foot of the gangway ladder. As a four knot current was running, the small shore boat bobbed up and down uncomfortably, but the boat boys managed to get Pegleg's box and bag up on the deck, where they dumped them down in the gangway, and then sang out for him to come along. But when poor Pegleg essayed to climb out of the boat and get up onto the gangway ladder, alongside of which it treacherously bobbed up and down and swung to and fro, he was not as steady on his legs as he should have been; he missed his footing, stumbled and fell, and pitched headlong into the river between the boat and the side of the liner.

One of the black boat boys had just time to make a grab at one of Pegleg's feet, as it kicked for a moment above the surface of the water, but the foot and leg came off in poor Sambo's hands! Sambo had often heard his father relate the tale of the missionary who had gained a wonderful influence over the tribe because he had been able to take his teeth out and put them back in his mouth again, and of how all of the tribe had always regarded him as a great magician; but he had never heard of a man who could unship his leg at will. Here was witchcraft and magic stronger than any he had ever yet heard of. With a horrified yell he dropped poor Pegleg's artificial leg, and the weight of the hardware and ironmongery in it carried it speedily to the bottom. In the meantime, however, another boat which had just arrived alongside had fished poor Pegleg out of the water, and with the combined efforts of the boys from both of the boats they managed to lug him up the gangway ladder and deposit him upon the deck of the liner, where they propped him up against the rail and left him weakly puffing for breath while they beat a hasty retreat to their boats and shoved off.

The skipper of the liner had noticed the commotion from the bridge and ran down to see what it was all about. "Who are you; where did you come from?" he roared at Pegleg, and "What are you doing on my ship?" "I'm your new quartermaster," weakly responded Pegleg. "New quartermaster be blowed," roared the skipper; "I signed on a man with two legs and here you have only one leg. Here, come back here!" he shouted to the boat boys, running to the side; but the boat boys were deaf to his cries; they knew that it was a criminal offense to take any person ashore from any vessel without a permit from the Capitania, and they knew that poor Pegleg had no such permit. So they quickly hoisted their ragged leg-of-mutton sail and proceeded to put as much distance as possible between themselves and the liner. (Concluded on following page)



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**SAVOY
PLAZA**

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK



The last sounds they heard, however, were the ravings and imprecations of the liner's skipper, as he alternately poured out the vials of his wrath upon poor Pegleg, and ran to the side and vainly shouted for the boat boys to come back and take him ashore.

Meanwhile, out on a shady back veranda, covered with vines, and seated in those long armed teakwood chairs which come from Bombay, Captain Olesen and the skipper of the tramp steamer drank to the future health and prosperity of Pegleg Pedersen.

"Ay know he bane one gude sailor man," said Captain Olesen, "for when I geev heem de order to do sometings he don't run, he don't yump; he yust fly; and ay tenk dat dat yere liner's skipper he bane very happy wid my poor Pegleg Pedersen."

This true little story, by one who was there and witnessed the events detailed therein, teaches two impressive morals:

- (1) Beware of fire-water.
- (2) Don't throw overboard your old and tried plebeian friend simply because you have made another one who is more aristocratic.

BIRTHS

The JOURNAL received no reports of births in the Departmental or field services during the month.

MARRIAGES

Fornes-Winters. Married at Buffalo, New York, on May 26, 1934. Frederic C. Fornes, Jr., and Miss Claire Athelia Winters. Mr. Fornes is American Vice Consul at Sao Paolo.

Adams-Cady. Married on May 5, 1934, at Lima, Peru, George H. Adams of Jonesboro, Texas, and Miss Ruth Louise Cady of Urbana, Illinois. Mr. Adams is American clerk in the Consulate at La Paz, Bolivia.

Hutton-Stearns. Married on May 21, 1934, at Washington, D. C., Paul Churchill Hutton, American Vice Consul recently assigned to Dublin and Miss Frances Peabody Stearns.

Blackledge-Forrant. Married on April 24, 1934, at Tokyo, Japan, Lieutenant A. D. Blackledge, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Forrant. Miss Forrant was American clerk in the American Consulate General at Tokyo.

Mrs. Cyril Wynne, accompanied by her two children, left Washington on June the fifteenth for Wayland, Massachusetts, where she will spend the summer at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. French.

A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 361)

treaties have been, as a whole, exercised in a manner which was for the best interests of the State, will not agree with some of Dr. Holt's conclusions. This will only stimulate one's interest in the book, however, as the conclusions are submitted in restrained and dignified language and show a careful analysis of the questions considered. Foreign Service officers who desire to study the treaty functions of the Senate will find the book of special interest.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS. By Harold S. Quigley (New York: The Century Company, 1932. Pp. xii, 442; \$3.75).

A book which will be welcomed, not only because it is replete with information, but also because of the surprisingly small number of treatises on the Japanese Government published in the English language. Professor Quigley gives a clear and concise exposition of the Government of Japan and considers the various issues involved in a scholarly and judicial manner. As the scholarly and judicial temperaments do not always go together, particularly when issues concerning political institutions west of the 180th meridian are being discussed, a work such as Professor Quigley has written is a contribution of great value to the understanding of the subject in question. The book is recommended to Foreign Service officers who are making a special study of the Far East.

JUDICIAL ASPECTS OF FOREIGN RELATIONS. IN PARTICULAR OF THE RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN POWERS. By Louis L. Jaffe (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1933. Pp. xx, 278. \$3.50).

The fact that this work is published by the Harvard University Press raises a presumption that it is profound and that its style possesses that heavy quality which is deemed necessary to impress the reader with the profundity in question. The author considers such subjects as "The Theory and Practice of Recognition," "Non-Recognition and the Courts," and "Recognition and the Courts." He feels that in their decisions on recognition and non-recognition issues the courts have been too subservient to "executive policy" and does not hesitate to say so in language which should appeal to those who favor the doctrine of judicial supremacy.

Sometimes I think it is worth while to get tired—it feels so good to rest.

GRACE COOLIDGE.



Photograph by Maynard Owen Williams

A Wild Dance Before the Guest House, Ghazni, Afghanistan

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VISITING OFFICERS

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

DATE OF
REGISTRATION
May

Waldo E. Bailey, Merida, on leave at Jackson, Mississippi	17
James H. Wright, Cologne, on leave at Chillicothe, Missouri	18
Hugh S. Fullerton, Helsingfors, on leave	19
Glenn Abbey, Caracas, sailing for post May 25	21
Allan Dawson, Managua, sailing for post May 25	21
Sheridan Talbott, Prague, sailing for post May 30	24
Arthur Chester Frost, Calcutta, departing for Europe in July	25
Walter C. Thurston, Rio de Janeiro, on leave in Washington	25
Robert L. Buell, Colombo, on leave in Rochester, New York	28
Erich D. A. Hoffmann, Tirana, on leave in Irvington, New Jersey	28
George G. Fuller, Kingston, Ontario, on leave in Washington until June 2	28
Frederick T. F. Dumont, Retired, in Washington until June 2	28
Thomas A. Hickok, Jerusalem, on leave in Oxford, Ohio	28
Howard Bucknell, Belgrade, on leave at Americus, Georgia	28
Paul C. Daniels, Managua, on leave in North Adams, Massachusetts	28
Alexander K. Sloan, temporarily assigned to the Department	28
Constance R. Harvey, Milan, on leave in Buffalo, New York	28
June	
Herbert O. Williams, Vera Cruz, on leave in Berkeley, California	2
John Belfort Keogh, Nassau, sailing for London June 16	2
Maynard B. Barnes, Sofia. Assigned to the Department	4
J. K. Huddle, Warsaw, sailing June 6 for post	4
North Winship, Copenhagen, sailing for post June 20	4
Harold L. Williamson, Paris, on leave in New Haven, Connecticut	4
James K. Penfield, Mukden, on leave	5
Julius C. Holmes, Bucharest. Assigned to the Department	6
Archer Woodford, Berlin, sailing for post June 8	6
Glen Bruner, Nagasaki, sailing from Los Angeles. July 9	6
William Christensen, Winnipeg, on leave in Cleveland, Ohio	7
Owen W. Gaines, Bilbao, touring to California	8
Kennett F. Potter, Bangkok, temporarily assigned to Department	11
Hartwell Johnson, Matanzas, on leave in Aiken, South Carolina	11
James C. Powell, Jr., Agua Prieta, returning to El Paso, Texas, on June 14	11



James E. Brown, Jr., Santo Domingo, on leave in Sewickley, Pennsylvania	11
Lawrence Higgins, Oslo, sailing for post June 20	12
Chester H. Donaldson, resigned in 1923, "driving through to greet old friends"	12
P. M. Dutko, Riga, on leave in Jermyn, Pennsylvania	12
D. E. Cyphers, Santo Domingo, sailing for post June 21	12
Mabel Seal, Tampico, on leave in Washington, Indiana	13
Candide R. Dubeau, Paris, on leave in West Warwick, Rhode Island	13
Jones R. Trowbridge, Cartagena, on leave in Augusta, Georgia	14
C. W. Gray, Berlin, sailing for post June 19	14
William D. Moreland, Jr., Antwerp, sailing for post June 16	14
Margaret Crowley, Prague, on leave in Galion, Ohio	14
Albert H. Cousins, Caracas, on leave in Portland, Oregon	15
John S. Calvert, Regina	15
Virginia Brown, Stuttgart, sailing for post June 20	15
Myles Standish, Antilla, on leave in New York	15

FROM THE HONORABLE JOHN BASSETT MOORE

The Honorable John Bassett Moore sent the following letter to a friend in the Department after reading the note in the June issue of the JOURNAL regarding honors paid to the late Edwin V. Morgan, Ambassador to Brazil:

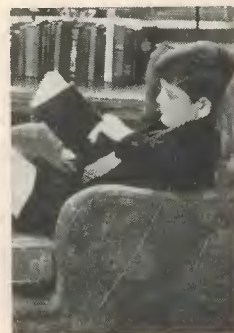
Sagaponack, N. Y., June 7, 1934.

"Dear Dr. Wynne:

"..... I note the action of the Federal District of Brazil in naming a street after the late Edwin V. Morgan. Probably the Department has the full text of the decree. This matter is of special interest to me because I knew Morgan so well and so long. It happens that I had the pleasure of welcoming him at Rio de Janeiro on his first arrival in 1912. I was then on special service in Brazil as a member of the International Commission of Jurists, and I arrived just two days before Morgan did. I was at the landing to receive him. He was peculiarly beloved in Brazil and rendered invaluable service to the United States as Ambassador to that country. He had a real affection for the people of Brazil, but this never impaired or disturbed his loyalty to his own country, which enjoyed as much as he did the benefits of his friendship with the people of our sister republic. I never knew a diplomatic representative who combined attention to business with the observance of social duties more fully and harmoniously than Morgan did. Not long after he arrived at Rio de Janeiro he gave a great evening reception which really lasted through the night because the people did not want to leave. I left about three o'clock in the morning as I had much work to do during the day. Wishing to get off a telegram to Washington, I called at the Embassy between eight and nine in the morning and found Morgan sitting in a wrapper at his desk, getting off mail for the steamer that left for the United States the same day. He was always very kind to men in the Embassy, but I think they all felt that with such a chief they must do their full duty. . . ."

JOHN BASSETT MOORE.

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On the Course of Events

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



RESURGENCE of industrial conflict in May and early June again brought the labor problem to the fore of public attention. For a while it had seemed that the current period of adjustment in industrial relations would be negotiated without serious conflict. The railway wage issue, after having again received the President's personal attention, was settled on April 26 by a compromise involving restoration of the ten per cent deduction from basic wages in three steps, on July 1, January 1 and April 1, with provisions against further wage disputes before May 1, 1935. In the southern coal fields fifty thousand miners went back to work upon the reestablishment of wage differentials, smaller than those provided under the old coal code, on April 22. Late in April the President's special mediation board brought the parties to the Pacific Coast Longshoremen's dispute to agreement over a method of peaceful procedure. Meanwhile the Auto Labor Board was busily occupied in settling a succession of disputes, some of them marked by limited and brief strikes.

But public attention, which naturally diminishes in periods characterized by peaceful, organized settlement of labor disputes, was drawn again to the labor situation in mid-May by a truck-drivers strike in Minneapolis, attended by rioting, calling out of the National Guard, and a sympathy strike by building trades workers on May 21 before reaching settlement by the end of the month. A dock-workers strike in Gulf ports was followed by renewed difficulties on the Pacific Coast, leading to a strike of longshoremen and sympathizing marine workers which, with accompanying violence, has substantially tied up shipping on the coast since May 9 and approaches the middle of June without settlement and with possibilities of serious conflict. Meanwhile a strike that began at an automobile accessories plant in Toledo, Ohio, on April 13, developed into the bitterest dispute and rioting so far, with attacks on the plant which compelled its closing, the calling out of 900 National Guardsmen (state troops), numerous arrests and injuries, including fatalities, and an imminent power-plant and threatened city-wide general strike



before settlement on June 3 with a wage increase and a measure of independent union recognition.

The foregoing relates only to disputes serious enough to have received national attention; the total includes many others in a wide range of industries, and further troubles loom. A decision by the cotton textile code authority to reduce operations in all mills by 25 per cent for twelve weeks beginning June 4 as a means of avoiding over-production threatened to result in a strike, which has been put off by a ten-day postponement of the restriction pending study of the possibilities of increasing wage rates to compensate for the reduction in working hours. Prospects of a steel strike now occupy attention. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, an A. F. of L. union, has voted to strike on June 16 unless its demands for recognition by the companies are acceded to, and so far the efforts of the Federal authorities to effect a compromise have been unavailing. While there is some question as to the real strength of the union among steel workers, the prospect of a strike is not to be taken lightly.*

The National and Regional Labor Boards, the Department of Labor and other mediating agencies have been successful in settling many minor disputes, and most recent strikes have been relatively brief. However the urgent need for giving the Labor Boards a more definite and authoritative legal status has not yet been met by appropriate legislation, despite Administration support for Senator Wagner's bill, which has been amended to meet the determined opposition to it. In the face of the threatened steel strike it appears that a very brief bill will be enacted at this session of Congress to meet the immediate need, including the necessity of diverting the tendency of the parties to all major disputes to seek the President's personal intervention—a procedure which would soon add impossibly to the burdens of an already overburdened office.

The question of recognition of independent labor organizations for purposes of collective bargaining, as against management sponsored unions, and the problem of ensuring fair plant elections to determine the workers' free choice of representation, form

*On June 15 the steel workers' union voted to suspend the strike scheduled to begin on the next day, pending consideration by the managements of a plan of settlement proposed by William Green, President of the A. F. of L., providing for a special mediation board of three and supervised secret elections to determine the employees' choice of representation.



the core of most of the disputes, and their most bitterly contested element. The rapid development in the organization of industrial ownership and management in recent decades has not been accompanied by a parallel development in the organization of American workers and in the collective bargaining procedure which is the essence of industrial democracy under modern economic conditions in advanced industrial countries such as the United States. Whether these relations develop through regional or industrial or single-plant (but independent) labor organizations, and the extent to which governmental assistance and regulation becomes necessary, are highly important questions, but the basic reason for the present turmoil can be concisely put as the effort of the nation to catch up, in a short space of time, with a long-neglected phase of its development. One exceedingly significant factor in the present situation is the Administration's view that the fact that a worker is on strike for improved conditions of work and pay is not *ipso facto* a reason for denying him needed federal emergency relief.

The NRA also became the center of excited discussion during May, roused by the first report of the National Recovery Review Board, which, established by executive order of March 7 with Clarence Darrow as chairman to determine whether the NRA codes were permitting or promoting monopolies and oppressing the small business man, rendered a first report early in May with one member dissenting. Its publication on May 21 simultaneously with replies by the administrator and legal counsel of the NRA aroused heated controversy. It surveyed eight codes, in most of which, notably motion pictures and steel, it alleged monopolistic conditions and oppression of small enterprises which it excoriated in no mild terms. In his able reply Donald Richberg, general counsel of the NRA, attacked the report on the charge of inadequate and inconclusive investigation (concurred in by the Board's dissenting member), errors in fact, and preconceived prejudice, while the Administrator, General Hugh Johnson, recommended immediate abolition of the Board. Perhaps the most surprising part of the Board's act was its supplementary report signed by the chairman and one other member, concluding that

"The choice is between monopoly sustained by government, which is clearly the trend in the National Recovery Administration, and a planned economy, which demands socialized ownership and control, since only by collective ownership can the inevitable conflict of separately owned units for the market be eliminated in favor of planned production."

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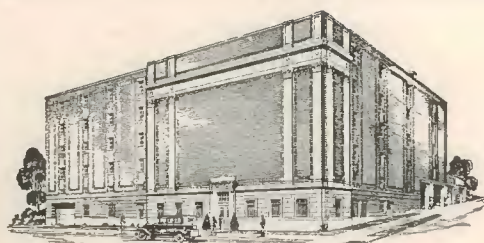
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To which General Johnson replied:

"Stripped of shadowy verbiage, this means that the choice of the American people is between fascism and communism, neither of which can be espoused by any one who believes in our democratic institutions of self-government."

A second report by the Board has just been issued, covering thirteen other codes, including lumber and oil. The Board will terminate its labors by July first. The President's comment on the report was merely, "Res ipsa loquitur." Perhaps the report may not unreasonably be considered an expression of the public sentiment which has followed the lack of full realization of the excessively high hopes held for the Blue Eagle in its earliest days, aggravated by the difficulties and individual annoyances and abuses inevitable to the swift and widespread introduction of such an innovation upon the extreme complexity and diversity of the industrial situation.

Two other developments indicate an adaptability of the NRA to the lessons of experience. A move toward local autonomy in the essentially local or regional activities of the "service" industries, such as hotels, restaurants, barbers, cleaners and dyers, is to be seen in an executive order of May 28 authorizing the Administrator to suspend the code provisions affecting such industries, other than those relating to child labor, maximum hours, minimum wages and collective bargaining. Additional provisions may, if approved, be enforced in any region if 85 per cent of the members of any such industry in that region so request. This will relieve the NRA of much of the laborious task of applying codes to small industries and enable it to concentrate upon those thirty or forty codes (out of about 450 existing and 500 pending codes) governing the major industries whose problems are of major national importance.

An NRA "Memorandum" of June 7 announced a new policy on price-fixing provisions in codes which goes far toward meeting the objections raised in many quarters on behalf of consumers. Radically modified price-fixing provisions are to be adopted in new codes and those now in preparation, and are to be introduced by negotiation with the code authorities into the two or three hundred existing codes containing price fixing provisions. The Administrator's subsequent indication that the latter process is not to be accomplished by immediate sweeping action somewhat dampened the enthusiasm with which the new policy was greeted by the critics of existing price-fixing provisions, but the adoption of the revised policy suggests a readiness to meet fair and substantiated criticism.



On June 16 the NRA celebrated its first anniversary, and the same date marked the lapse of the President's power to impose codes by instituting licensing in any industry, no request for continuance of this power having been made of Congress.

Nature has taken a brusque hand this spring to supplement the crop-reduction efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), through a serious drought centering in the Dakotas but spread over nineteen states of the midwest. Although some rain fell in the second week of June, widespread and irreparable damage has already been suffered, including such reduction in wheat acreage as to reduce the expected crop below domestic consumption, and serious cattle and dairy losses due to the burning up of pasturage and the hay crop. Owing to the size of the wheat carry-over there is no prospect of national shortage, but the individual farmers whose lands are burned out by the sun and whose top soil is blown away by the wind are left in urgent need of relief. The President promptly requested from Congress a special appropriation of 525 million dollars to meet the emergency, by expenditures on human relief, loans for feed and seed, purchase and processing of cattle for food relief distribution, establishment of additional CCC camps, and, "for emergency acquisition of submarginal farms and assistance in relocating destitute farm families." Significant of the present policies are: (1) that the appropriation was promptly requested without stopping first to consider, as in the 1930 drought, whether private or semi-official agencies such as the Red Cross should be expected to provide the necessary relief; (2) that the upsetting of the budgetary plans and danger of failing to balance the budget in the fiscal year 1936, as intended, was not allowed to prevail against the pressing need of relief by the affected population, and (3) that in meeting immediate relief needs, account is also taken of long-run necessities, as in the item of fifty millions to finance the voluntary relocation of the destitute by migration from submarginal farms. For though critics have been prompt to claim that this drought has demonstrated the fallacy of the crop-control policy, the AAA, led by Secretary Wallace, has maintained that it only proves the necessity for agricultural planning, with provision for adequate reserves adequately financed, as preferable to the harsh impact of the natural method of crop reduction upon individual farmers.

Two Presidential messages have thrown further light upon the administration's long-run plans. The first, sent to Congress on June 4 in response to a Congressional resolution of February 2, 1934, re-

(Continued to page 394)



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IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 365)

The JOURNAL announces with deep regret that Consul Frederick W. Baldwin died in Washington on June 7, 1934, from the effects of bronchial pneumonia contracted while en route from Barbados, British West Indies, to his new post at Habana, Cuba.

Mr. Baldwin was born at Ansonia, Connecticut, August 1, 1885. He received his education principally in schools in England, Italy and Switzerland, first entering the Service October 1, 1916, as a clerk in the American Consulate at Florence, Italy, the adopted residence of his family. He was commissioned as Vice Consul on June 13, 1924, and subsequently served as Vice Consul and later as Consul at Lausanne, Switzerland, until that office was closed in 1932. Having been then assigned as Consul at Barbados, he served there until transferred to Habana on February 16, 1934.

Mr. Baldwin was a lover of outdoor life. He had learned to fence and row well while at school in Switzerland and was a member of the Second Lausanne Fencing Team while stationed at Lausanne. An enthusiastic Alpinist, he had accompanied Swiss sportsmen from the Canton of Vau, whose patois he had learned, on most of the difficult Swiss mountain climbs. A daily swim of from a mile and a half to two miles was his favorite exercise at Barbados.

His enthusiastic interest in sports was, however, always subordinated to his love of family and his keen interest in people. His unassumingly genial but strong personality, his unaffected kindness and ready wit opened easily to him the doors of friendship which he considered sacred. He had many friends and was beloved by his family. His instincts were highly paternal, hence he loved the patriarchal manner of life of the Colonists in Barbados. His geniality was undaunted by his illness and the end came without apparent suffering.

Mr. Baldwin is survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Baldwin (nee Gamble) and two sons, Robert G., age nine, and Frederick D., age five; his mother, Mrs. W. W. Baldwin, who resides at Florence, Italy; two sisters, Mrs. Arthur Bliss Lane, wife of the American Minister to Nicaragua, and Mrs. Stanley Hawks, wife of the Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Mexico City; and three brothers, Dr. Louis Baldwin, Phoenix, Arizona, Mr. John Baldwin and Mr. Philip Baldwin of Florence, Italy.

The deepest sympathy is extended to his relatives and friends.

The death of Mrs. Minnie Bain Davis, at Plains, Kansas, on May 30, 1934, following a protracted illness, is a source of deep regret to the Service and to the JOURNAL, which extends sincere sympathy to her son, Consul General Monnet B. Davis, Stockholm.

"The sudden death this morning of Professor George Byron Roorbach, who had served in the Department of State during the past few weeks as special adviser on foreign-trade matters, is an intense shock and sorrow to the Department.

"For many years, with untiring devotion, Professor Roorbach has been studying international economic affairs, and his writings and teachings on this subject were distinguished by their thoroughness, their impartiality, and by his gift of simplifying the most complex questions. The force and interest of his instruction was strongly felt; his constant contribution built up a recognition throughout the country. His studies enforced a conclusion that not to restore international trade would be to waste the inventive genius and the earnest industry of millions of men, and that a well-developed international trade would bring assurance of peaceful relations between countries.

"The tragedy of Professor Roorbach's sudden death is increased by the fact that it occurred at the moment when he felt an opportunity to make effective the results of a lifetime of work and a deeply cherished wish to contribute to friendly and mutually beneficial relations between peoples."
—Statement of the Secretary of State, May 23, 1934.

The JOURNAL regrets to report that Gerald Wheeler, an employee of the American Embassy in Berlin, was drowned at Ploetzzenze, near Berlin, on May 21.

Lindsay S. Perkins, 71, for many years in the service of the United States Government, died at Seat Pleasant, Maryland, on June 3, 1934. Mr. Perkins had been a short story writer, a journalist, a patent examiner, a secret service operative, and for several years preceding his retirement in 1933, a translator of Russian and Spanish in the Department.

Mr. Perkins is credited by the *Washington Post* with having effected the capture during the World War of Wolf von Igel, a famed German spy.



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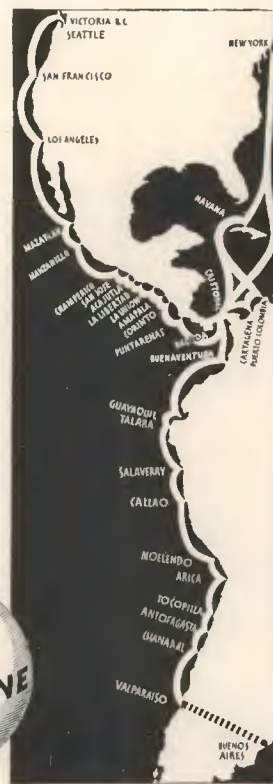
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FINLAND

(Continued from page 345)

at the Rochester Conservatory of Music, at Rochester, New York. Yrjö Kilpinen, one of Finland's younger composers, has won fame as a writer of songs.

Among the novelists and men of letters in Finland are Emil Sillanpää, Jarl Hemmer, Veikko Koskenniemi, Arvid Mörne and numerous others.

Eliel Saarinen, among the world's most noted architects, is a native of Finland. Much of his time is spent now in the United States, where his work has attracted wide attention. The railway station in Helsingfors, which was designed by Saarinen, is one of the famous structures in northern Europe. Johan Sirén, also of Finland, drew the plans for the beautiful new Diet building completed in Helsingfors about three years ago.

Finland has won fame throughout the world by the prowess of its native sons in the realm of sports. Their strong point in general athletics

has been long distance running, which is quite natural when it is considered that the power of endurance is a quality of the Finnish character. Johannes Kolehmainen was the first Finnish athlete to win fame as a runner. Paavo Nurmi achieved world-wide distinction in this class. Nurmi, who resides at Abo, Finland, now holds the world records for long-distance running.

In the field of winter sports Finland competes with Norway for first place among the nations of the world. Marcus Nikkanen, of the staff of the American Legation-Consulate, at Helsingfors, is rated as the fourth best figure skater in the world, and is hailed by some judges as a coming champion. Clas Thunberg, the speed-skater, has won the world title four times since 1923.

In the field of skiing, the Finns displayed fine form in the competitions at Lake Placid. A source of special pride to the Finns is that no foreign competitor has ever won a big ski event in Finland, in spite of the fact that Norway and Sweden have sent good teams nearly every year.



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Left to right: Harold Kock, Waino A. A. Laukkarinen, Mrs. Marya A. Marchuk, Marcus Nikkanen, Vice Consul Thomas E. Burke, Bror Löw, Secretary Hugh S. Fullerton, Miss Virginia Harris, Edward Albright, American Minister, Miss Glory von Hellens, Secretary Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., Erkki I. Käpy, Allen Ahlgren, Arthur Wilkman.



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FROM A PARK IN HELSINGFORS



Helsingfors, the capital city, is located on the Gulf of Finland. It has a population of 250,000 and is among the most modern cities of Europe. It has railroads, airplane service, street railways, bus lines, power plants, many churches, schools, theatres, picture shows and all of the features of modern city life. Numerous ships come each week into its spacious harbors.

The people of Finland are honest, industrious, efficient and thrifty, having many of the characteristics of the Scotch. They are possessors of the physical endurance which is characteristic of a race of people long accustomed to the rigors of a far northern climate. Relations between the people of Finland and the people of the United States are very cordial. Finland, it will be remembered, is the only foreign country which has met promptly its debt obligations to the United States Government.

As the only United States Government establishment in Finland, the American Legation in Helsingfors is responsible for the discharge of a multiplicity of duties, ranging from the control of shipping to political reporting. With the approval of the Department of State, the official premises of the Legation and Consulate were combined in January, 1934. A large and dignified reception room now forms the actual dividing line between the Legation and the Consulate. For the convenience of visitors there are two entrances, one of them permitting the discharge of shipping, immigration, passport and other routine business over the old consular counter and without loss of time. The combined establishment is under the direction of the Minister, whose executive officer is responsible for the harmonious functioning of the whole. Economy in personnel as well as in rental and other allotments has been made possible by the unification of the Legation and Consulate. Career officers assigned to this post bear dual commissions, diplomatic and consular, and they function in either capacity or in both. This recent coordination of functions has made improvement very apparent in the field of commercial and economic activity, and has facilitated dealing with the increased demand upon both Legation and Consulate for commercial and economic assistance to American firms, occasioned by the closing, a year ago, of the office of the American Commercial Attaché in Helsingfors.

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ROGERS ACT

(Continued from page 343)

a Division of Foreign Service Personnel to take over the duties of the Executive Committee of the Personnel Board and to assume other duties specified in the law. The administrative measures designed to carry out the provisions of the Rogers Act were found to be correct and were adopted in principle in the Moses-Linthicum Act. The fact that the Service has passed through its most critical period of financial stress within the last few years with its morale unimpaired is proof that the Service has the utmost confidence in the Department of State and the honesty of purpose of the men concerned in looking after the interests of the officers of the Service.

None of the advantages gained by the Rogers Act has been lost and some others have been gained, among them being automatic promotions which are becoming effective in the fiscal year 1935 for the first time, and the rent allowances which have proved to be so helpful to the officers abroad.

In his testimony before the Committee of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Carr said of the Rogers Act, "You have a bill which will furnish the basic structure of the organization for your foreign service for fifty years." The strengthened condition of that foundation after ten years indicates that Mr. Carr's statement was not an idle prophecy but the statement of a man of vision with the determination to bring his vision to reality.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP

The Scholarship of the American Foreign Service Association for the scholastic year 1934-1935, will be awarded on August 25, 1934, by the Executive Committee of the Association on the basis of applications received by mail or telegraph prior to that date.

The Scholarship, amounting to \$150, is open to sons and daughters of active members of the American Foreign Service Association, or of persons who at the time of their death were active members of the Association, for attendance at a *regular undergraduate course* of a college or university in the United States, designated by the successful applicant.

There is no prescribed form of application for the scholarship. However, applications should include information regarding scholastic standing, the college or university which may be attended, and other pertinent statements.



AUTHENTIFICATIONS ARE NOTARIAL SERVICES OBLIGATORY UPON AMERICAN CONSULS

Reference is made to a statement on page 60 of "A Notarial Manual for Consular Officers" to the effect that authentications have been held not to be notarial services and hence are not obligatory upon American consular officers. In this relation the case of "Church v. Hubbard, 1804 U. S." is cited.

This reference should be "Church v. Hubbart, (1804) 2 Cranch 187," 1804 referring to the year in which the opinion was handed down. The case mentioned is not authority for the first rule laid down on that page of the Manual. The authority for that rule is found in 12, Opinions of the Attorney General, page 1, which holds that no law or regulation requires an American consul to certify to the official character and acts of a foreign notary public and referring to the statutory authorization to consuls to perform any notarial acts, that a certificate as to the official character of a foreign notary is not a notarial act.

This opinion of the Attorney General was rendered when the applicable law on the subject was found in that part of Section 1750 of the Revised Statutes, which merely authorized secretaries of legation and consular officers to perform notarial acts. However, under the provisions of Section 7 of the Consular Reorganization Act approved April 5, 1906 (34 Stat. 99), *consular officers* are required instead of being simply authorized to "perform any notarial act which any notary public is required or authorized by law to do within the United States."

Both of the above-mentioned provisions of law are contained in the Code of Laws of the United States, the first being found in Title 22, Section 131, and the other in Section 98 of that Title.

Therefore it seems clear that so far, at least, as consular officers are concerned the existing provision of law is that they are *required* to perform the notarial services contemplated, including those which any notary public is required or authorized by law to do within the United States.

In view of the indications that certain state laws in this country apparently recognize that the functions of consular officers in certifying to foreign officers are notarial acts and in some cases require that such certificates be included on documents, it is believed that it would be very difficult to maintain that such certificates are not, within the meaning of Section 7 of the Act of April 5, 1906, notarial acts which some "notary public is required or authorized by law to do within the United States." They may not be notarial acts which a

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notary public is required or authorized by law to do in all jurisdictions of the United States, but it is submitted that in some jurisdictions at least they would come within the definition of notarial acts which a notary public is required or authorized by law to do.

This view is strengthened by the statement contained in Vol. 46 of Corpus Juris, p. 507, that "the principal function of a notary is the authentication of documents," and by the fact that notarial acts are broadly defined in a note on that page as "those taken by one or more notaries."

JOSEPH R. BAKER.



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 364)

Vice President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Madrid, Mr. T. T. Mallison, of the Royal Typewriter Company, and Dr. Rolla B. Hill, of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Captain David McDougal LeBreton, Naval Attaché to France and Spain and stationed at Paris, accompanied by Mrs. LeBreton, passed through Madrid on an extensive tour to Morocco, Algeria, Italy, and Egypt. Receptions in their honor were given by the Ambassador and Mrs. Bowers and by Consul and Mrs. Curtis C. Jordan.

R. O. R.

MALAGA

Consul General and Mrs. Robert Frazer of London spent the day of February 15 in Malaga, en route to Mallorca. A luncheon was given for them at the Caleta Palace Hotel by former Consul General and Mrs. Edward J. Norton, now permanent residents of Malaga, the other guests being Mr. Ferrin, American Consul, Mr. Gerardo Van Dulken, Dutch Consul, Don Jose Garcia de Toledo, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Laan, all old friends of Mr. Frazer, who was American Consul in Malaga 1912-1914.

Consul General Lewis W. Haskell, retired, until recently at Zurich, and Mrs. Haskell spent the month of February at the Miramar Hotel, Malaga, recovering from the effects of the more severe Swiss winter.

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE

Mr. Franklin Adams who recently retired as Counselor of the Pan American Union and his wife Harriet Chalmers Adams arrived at Santa Cruz in February after a short stay at Funchal. They expect to make a trip soon to the Azores, after which they will return to the Canary Islands.

D. J. D. M.

BUDAPEST

The series of Wednesday night musicals inaugurated last October by Minister John F. Montgomery and Mrs. Montgomery continued throughout the winter and spring, the last one having been held on May 2. The many guests who enjoyed these concerts were pleased to learn that they are to be resumed in the fall.

Two officers in the Budapest Consulate General, Messrs. Stewart and Warren, have complete bound sets of the AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN and THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. It

would be interesting to know how many other sets there are in the Service. It is known that Mr. Ingram and Miss Dix in the Department have complete sets and it is understood that Felix Cole and Merle Cochran have also.

Miss Cecelia Goddard, daughter of Consul General and Mrs. James B. Stewart, arrived in Budapest in April after having spent the winter with her grandmother, Mrs. C. C. Goddard, in Leavenworth, Kansas.

MEXICO CITY

The Honorable Josephus Daniels, American Ambassador to Mexico, recently visited El Paso, Texas, where he spoke at the inauguration of the Rio Grande rectification project. On his return journey Mr. Daniels stopped off for visits with the American Consuls at Chihuahua City and Torreon.

The Honorable Charles C. Eberhardt, formerly American Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, recently visited Mexico City for about a month. Mr. Eberhardt here began his career in the Service as Vice and Deputy Consul General in Mexico nearly thirty years ago, and his many friends felt it a great privilege to welcome him back.

Mr. R. Henry Norweb, Counselor of Embassy, has arrived to take up the duties relinquished by the Honorable Arthur Bliss Lane, now American Minister to Nicaragua. Mr. Norweb, Assistant Commercial Attaché Robert G. Glover and Consul General Thomas D. Bowman, were formerly stationed at Santiago, Chile.

In the first of a three game series, the United States Army polo team, which came to Mexico City at the invitation of the Mexican Government, defeated their Mexican Army opponents by 12 goals to 4 in an exciting match. Soon after the team's arrival Major Herbert E. Marshburn, the American Military Attaché, and Mrs. Marshburn gave a charming tea dance in their honor.

Consul General Bowman recently made an interesting visit to Alvaro Obregon, Tabasco, an important center for banana shipments to the United States. Consul Dudley G. Dwyre accompanied a United States Customs representative on a motor trip to Oaxaca, while Consul Arthur F. Tower has made a number of visits to Cuautla to investigate certain fraudulent divorce decrees.

Consul and Mrs. George P. Shaw from San Luis Potosi, Mrs. Herbert O. Williams, wife of the American Consul at Veracruz, and Vice Consul Reginald S. Carey from Tampico have all been in the Capital for short visits recently.

J. S. L.



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ON THE COURSE OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 383)

questing a report on "a comprehensive plan for the improvement and development of the rivers of the United States," with reference to flood control, navigation, migration and power, transmitted a series of reports and asked, in view of the magnitude of the subject and its interrelation with all matters of land and water use, including soil erosion, stream pollution, fire prevention, reforestation, afforestation, marginal lands, stranded communities, distribution of industries, education, highway construction and home building, further time for study in the expectation that a coordinated and comprehensive plan for long-time legislation would be ready for the next session of Congress.

The second message, delivered to Congress on June 8, dealt with human security. As it is to be distributed to the foreign service, and as it most emphatically deserves reading by all, only two brief extracts will be given to indicate its character:

"Security for the individual and for the family concerns itself primarily with three factors. People want decent homes to live in; they want to locate them where they can engage in productive work; and they want some safeguard against misfortunes which cannot be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours."

"It is childish to speak of recovery first and reconstruction afterward."

The Federal Reserve Board's indices for April show, with March figures in parenthesis: factory production (82) 85; department store sales (77) 77; construction contracts awarded (33) 32. The indices of factory employment and payrolls have been revised and are not comparable with those previously quoted in these columns; the new figures for March and April, *without* seasonal adjustment, are: factory employment (81) 82; payrolls (65) 67. Treasury expenditures in May totalled 549.3 millions, of which 412 millions were classified as emergency, against revenues of 236.5 millions. New loans totalling 800 millions were raised as of June 15, in the form of 300 millions in three per cent 12 to 14 year bonds and 500 millions in 2½ per cent five-year notes, applications for which totalled seven billions. This operation and the concurrent offer of similar bonds and notes in exchange for 520 millions in certificates and notes maturing in June and August, are expected to complete all major Treasury financing until September.

THE OASIS OF TOZEUR

(Continued from page 352)

stock farmer weep. Gabes is on the main road between Tunis and Tripoli and is the last comparatively large town before the Italian border. It is well equipped with hotels, that is two, and is an important military post. We reached there in time for dinner, which was very welcome, but second in importance to a long iced drink. I had not seen ice since leaving Tunis.

After spending the night in Gabes, we started south over a well-paved road a distance of 75 kilometers to one of the strangest cities in the world, Medenine. The houses (called "Rhorfas") in the native quarter of Medenine are built in blocks as many as five stories in height, each house resembling an inverted U, and each story consisting of only one room with no other outlet than a front door. To reach the upper floors the inhabitant goes up steps built in the outside wall. These people have an unusual, if not original, way of locking their abodes. The key is a piece of wood approximately a foot long, one end of which is flat and studded with three pegs. In the lock, which is on the inside of the door and cannot be seen from without, there are three corresponding holes. To insert the key the householder reaches through a hole in the wall approximately a foot from the door and feels around with his key until the pegs drop into their proper sockets. Then with an upward movement the door is unlocked.

From Medenine we retraced our way a few miles along the route to Gabes and then turned left on a military road, which has just recently been completed, to visit another strange city in the Matmata mountains, Bled Kebira, the home of the Troglodytes. This city has a population of nearly 15,000 inhabitants, all of whom live underground in dugouts like rabbit warrens. There is nothing above ground but a market place, military barracks and the huts of a few Marabou (Mohammedan holy men). To build his home the Troglodyte sinks a shaft into the ground about 20 to 30 feet in diameter and nearly 30 feet deep. The bottom of the shaft serves as a court-yard and off of this he excavates cavelike rooms, some on the level of the court and others higher up which are reached by ropes or steps made in the wall. The court is connected with the surface by a tunnel a hundred or more feet long.

The natives of Matmata are all of Berber origin and the women are noted for their beauty. They are not veiled as the Arab women, but are profusely tattooed on the face, neck and hands. The



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STREET IN MEDENINE. THESE BEE HIVE HOMES ARE CALLED "RHORFAS"

life led by these people is, of course, very primitive. It is not uncommon to see the women grinding wheat with a stone handmill, and all of the cooking is done in a crude outdoor oven or over an open fire. The rooms have no furniture other than a bed which is a very simple affair made by putting planks between two saw-horses, and their decorations consist principally of bits of mirror, tomato-paste cans and empty bottles of various types and varieties.

Ahmed was a native of this region and well known in the City of Bled Kebira so that when the populace learned that he was in town for the first time in seventeen years, he was given a rousing welcome. How the news of his being there spread from house to house with no possible means of communication I am unable to say, but it was not long before his friends from

a mile or more away began coming to the marketplace to see him.

From Bled Kebira we returned to Gabes and started toward Tunis. Near Sfax, one of the principal cities and ports of the Protectorate, the way passed through the famous olive orchards, where from certain vantage points, one can see nothing but row after row of olive trees stretching in every direction until they fade into the horizon.

About midway between Sfax and Sousse rising out of the plain and visible for miles around is the most impressive Roman ruin in Africa, the Amphitheater of El Djem. Twenty centuries ago the thriving city of Thydrus with over 100,000 inhabitants surrounded this great amphitheater which is only slightly smaller than the Colosseum in Rome. There are no rock quarries in the vicinity and one wonders how and from where so many mighty blocks of stone were brought to build this arena. Of the ancient city, there is nothing visible but a few unimportant ruins. If, however, excavations are ever started there is no telling what will be brought to light. El Djem has served many purposes besides that of furnishing a place in which the Romans could enjoy a holiday. Here Gordianus was proclaimed Emperor in 238, and later in 698 it became the last stronghold of the Berbers under their famous queen Kahina, who finally capitulated to the Arab invaders. This marked the end of Berber resistance in Tunisia.

After a short stop at a filling-station in the Arab town which now replaces Thydrus, we pushed on to Sousse, an active port which holds little of interest to the tourist other than some very extensive and well laid out catacombs. Sousse is also one of the headquarters of the French Foreign Legion, the mounted portion of this well-known outfit being garrisoned there.

Tunis is only ten hours and a half in a Ford from Sousse so we continued on our way, covering the entire distance of 375 miles between 9 A. M. and 10 P. M., including several stops for meals and visits to places of interest along the route—a tribute to the good roads of Tunisia mentioned in the beginning of this tale.

BASEBALL IN MOSCOW

Our national game is now being played in Moscow, thanks to the initiative of Ambassador William C. Bullitt, who has just received equipment for four baseball teams. The Ambassador plans to organize two teams in the official American family and two others from amongst resident Americans.

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