

The **AMERICAN
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Vol. XII

JANUARY, 1935

No. 1

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Prometheus Fountain, Rockefeller Center
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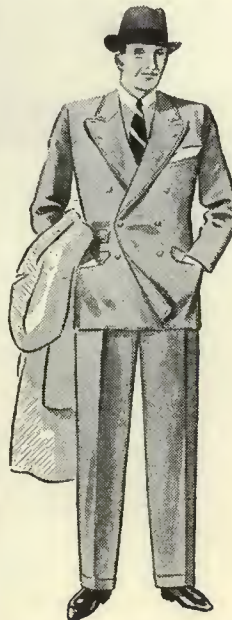
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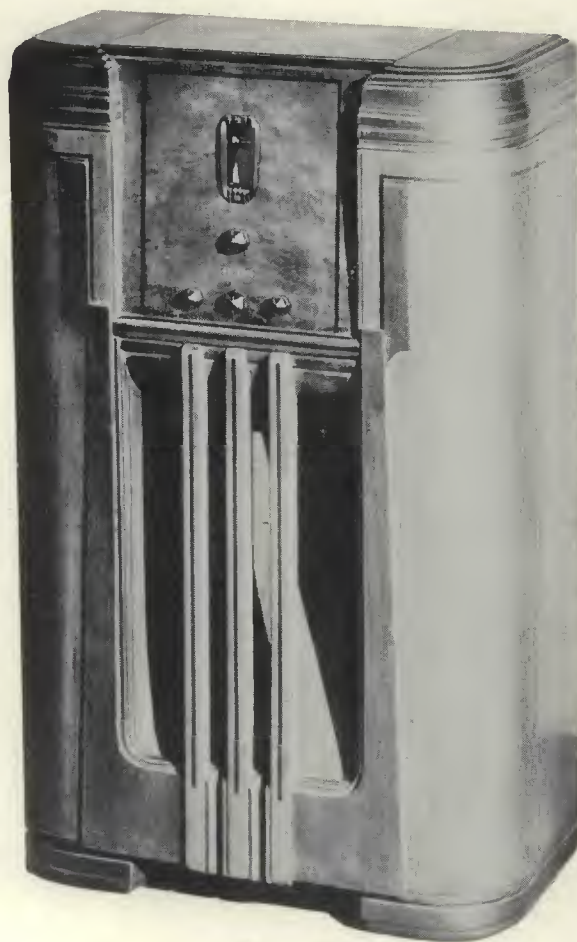
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Thoughts of
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Officers Have A Particular
Interest In The Many
Activities of Government.

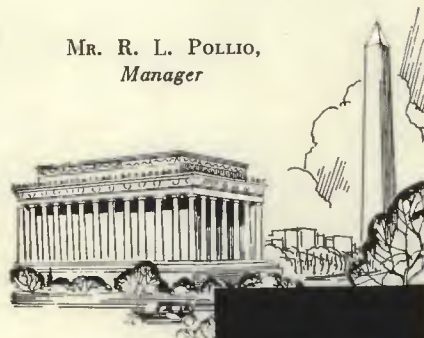
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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JANUARY, 1935

Dauber

By ROY E. BOWER, Consul, Stockholm

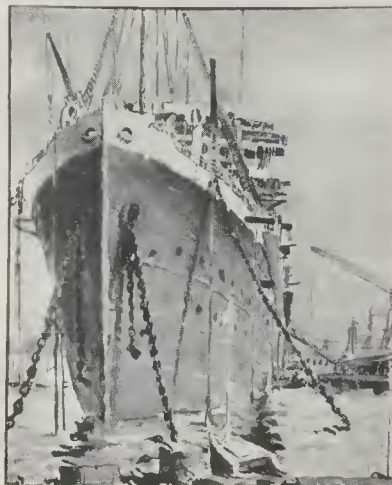
This Boswell recently besought various Service friends' opinions as to what interest a series of articles on consular hobbies might have. "Sir," they cried with Johnsonian emphasis, "it's a swell idea." The writer long ago learned that a serious intellectual interest or avocation is apt to cramp one's social style. What can one do? This one discovered the answer. Call your enthusiasm a hobby and the world is your friend. Doubting his powers to goad his friends into direct action, the writer undertook to be their Boswell if provided with sufficient details. (A pity that. Hobbies are spontaneous and lose their freshness without the enthusiasm of the devotee.) Signs are not lacking that first-hand material will be forthcoming. In the meantime:

WHEN Roy Baker is asked what his hobby is he replies, "The acquisition of works of art without paying for them." Consuls in places like Florence might be interested. It's easy. First, of course, catch your artist. The writer has observed that to do this you must possess a "sympathique" personality; you must be a sharer of excitements; and a putter of last things first, those intangibles which add to life's gaiety; you too must worship beauty which gives "wine to the brain and oil to the heart." The next step is to snoop. You rummage about in piles of trash in the corners of studies, under beds, in stair cupboards, wherever the artist shoves things he thinks of little value. Clean them up, frame them, and they are delights. It needs no subtlety to see the final stage. By this time your artist is either so flattered or so frightened that he will submit original works created especially

for you. "This unblushing policy," says Consul Baker, "has resulted in my living room housing a really fine collection."

Then he adds, casually, "None of my own work gets into the living room. It stays in the nursery where it first saw the light." His own work! So the other was just bashful cap-twisting and foot-

shuffling. With a school-boy grin our hero now waxes humorous about a distant era in his past. Do you recall those fashion plates in the old days when instead of two slinky lines and one weird eye suggesting the modish miss, the artist drew every button, every minute shade of texture, every darling curl? The maidens used to be drawn against



backgrounds appropriate to the costumes, and doing cute tricks with their hands, little fingers to the corner of their mouths and all that. It seems that drawing a 1909 fashion plate was like assembling a Ford; one man did buttons, another the curls. The subject of this biography drew the backgrounds. At least that was all that was ever left by the time the rest got through with his original "lay-out."



We are coming to the nursery. The fashion plate business did not last long. By way of the South, which did not want art but accepted literature at \$9.00 a week on the Macon Daily Telegraph, our subject eventually arrived at Barcelona, in the consular service. Here he met His Britannic Majesty's Consul General, Norman King, an oil painter of renown. Mr. King agreed to forget the Tea Party Incident and the next thing you know another American Consul had a hobby. The rest is in his own words:

"In Barcelona, the kids had to share their playroom with me, and they were so interested in what I was doing that I got to painting pictures for their edification. At least, that was the excuse I gave out. I'm sure that I got much more fun out of what I painted than they did.

I did a series, first, of illustrations of the fairy stories we used to read them, each with the figures of the two youngsters worked into the picture. From these paintings I evolved what may be a new form of art [not Art, but "art" (???)], that is, paintings in relief accompanied by sticking objects onto the canvas

to be painted into the general picture. Among the stories I wanted to illustrate was "How the Elephant Got His Trunk." One of the toys that was knocking around the combination nursery-studio was an old battered toy elephant on wheels. Papier maché. Most of the trunk gone. Generally the worse for wear. I split him down lengthwise through the middle. One half I stuck on one canvas, and the

other half—going in the opposite direction—on another. That short broken trunk did excellently for one picture; for the other I had to carve out of wood a long, gorgeous waving trunk. Then with the addition to each canvas of a brilliant sun over a hot desert, with the 'fever trees' all hedging about the shores of the 'great, grey-green, greasy Limpopo River' and the 'Bi-colored Python Rock-Snake' in one corner, I had the Elephant's Child going out to find what the crocodile had for dinner (or was it supper?) when his trunk was 'no longer than a

boot' and coming back with a fine long trunk after his encounter with the crocodile.

Sticking the parts of the elephant onto the canvas suggested an idea for carrying out the plan of having the kids in each picture. For the first one, I whittled small figures out of wood, one to ride on the elephant's head and the other to stand on his back, stuck them in place and painted them. The whittling with my jack-knife was such fun that for the next one I got some real wood cutting tools and was able to do much better with the figures. A second and



ILLUSTRATION FOR "THE TINDER BOX"

The eyes of the guardian dog, "bigger than saucers and windmills," give the soldier pause

more important result was that I found out what great sport wood cutting is. Result No. 3: I have spent more money than I should on tools. On tools that I find I can't use nearly as well as I want to!"

Yes, Mr. Baker; that is the bitter-sweet of hobbies. Baby has to do without a new pair of shoes so that daddy's hobby-horse may be shod. However,



your family got something in exchange—the walls of a nursery covered with a fascinating wonderland. To visualize it let's reach to the book-shelf for "Dream Days" and the chapter called "Its Walls were as of Jasper": "Meadowland came first, set with flowers, blue and red, like gems. Then a white road ran, with wilful, uncalled-for loops, up a steep, conical hill, crowned with towers, bastioned walls, and belfries; and down the road the little knights came riding, two and two. The hill on one

and all the rest of the stuff that comes off the ways with her, the hull red-lead in color. Meaningless without man's fashioning and titivating. Like the lad in "Dream Days," our artist wants to know—perhaps, also, pretend to be—the people behind the jasper walls, or up in that crow's nest. Like the lad he is impatient with the merely sentimental. A scene flashes with beauty only when man's occupancy is implicit in it. His canvases are therefore mostly of the things around towns and cities. "But," he says, "in bowing my thanks to industry



THE ELEPHANT CHILD, FEVER TREES, THE PYTHON AND OTHERS

Another of Mr. Baker's paintings is reproduced on page 42.

side descended to water, tranquil, far-reaching, and blue; and a very curly ship lay at anchor, with one mast having a sort of crow's nest at the top of it." And this about the hero of this delectable country: "His armor was just the sort I wanted myself—scalloped and fluted and shimmering and spotless; and, though he was but a boy by his beardless face and golden hair, the shattered spear-shaft in his grasp proclaimed him a genuine fighter and fresh from such agreeable work."

There will always be the human touch in Roy Baker's painting. If not a knight fresh from agreeable work, then a ship that has been newly launched at La Ciotat, still festooned with man's great ropes and cables, scaffolding, painting stages

for the lovely things it has given me to paint, I don't want to pass over my first loves, the fairy tales. I do not think that there is any kind of painting that is quite as valuable as the fantastic, not only for practice in handling of pigment but also in loosening up the painter's mind and stirring his imagination, by far the most important things to him."

Here, then, is a consular hobby which is much more than that. The consul-artist speaks: "No matter where I might be sent on this world's surface I would be sure to find interesting things, and so long as I could wiggle a finger could get a lot of fun out of painting them." And that's a fine thought!



The Inter American Highway in Mexico

By WILLIAM R. MANNING, *Department of State*

A GOOD automobile road is soon to reach from the United States border to Mexico City, the heart of a most interesting country. Accessible hitherto only by less convenient or more expensive means, the country, and especially its capital city, have been well worth going to see. When one is able to drive all the way there from his own front door in his own automobile, who will be able to resist the desire to see that fascinating country, especially its beautiful capital, environed by the unique Valley of Mexico?

Did you ever see an old-fashioned cherry pie—not the kind you buy from the bakery, but the kind your mother used to bake in a deep pie pan with the crust pinched up around the edge in a row of high peaks and a large red spot in the middle of the top crust where the juice had oozed out, mak-

ing your mouth water and your jaws ache? If so, you can partially appreciate the shape of the Valley of Mexico. The red spot corresponds to the part covered by the city; the top crust represents the surrounding, nearly level, valley; and the crumpled edge is like the continuous rim of high mountains surrounding the valley and terminating the view in every direction. Within the rim is the Federal District, which corresponds to the District of Columbia in the United States.

The center of the old city is the great open square called the Zocalo. Its grass-covered park is about six hundred feet square, and the asphalt streets on each side are more than a hundred feet wide. On its north side the national cathedral, which took nearly a century in building and was completed two and a half centuries ago, stands on the site of

"EL ARENAL" AT KILOMETER 112 ON THE MEXICO CITY-LAREDO HIGHWAY

Photo Courtesy of Comision Nacional de Caminos, Mexico City





the *teocalli*, or Aztec temple, on which the first Spaniards saw the smoking remains of human sacrifices. On the east side is the National Palace, partly constructed by Cortes, standing on the site of the palace occupied by Moctezuma as his headquarters when the Spanish conqueror arrived. It now contains the offices of the President and

several administrative officers. Parallel streets about half a mile long connect the Zocalo with the Alameda, a larger and more beautiful park in the heart of the more modern city. Not far from the Alameda begins the Paseo de la Reforma, the most beautiful drive in the country, unsurpassed in ornateness by any boulevard on the continent. At its eastern end is the entrance to the city; at the opposite end is Chapultepec Palace perched on the rocks nearly two hundred feet above the city. It has been the out-of-town residence of the chief executives of Mexico from the time of Moctezuma to the present.

Near the city, almost a part of it, is the picturesque suburb Xochimilco, where one goes to see the so-called floating gardens and the fairy-like canals which separate these small rectangular elevated portions of a former swamp, on which are grown vegetables, fruits and flowers for the wonderful markets of the capital. Only a few hours' drive from the capital are many other interesting cities, some of which were nearly a century old, even as European settlements, when the Pilgrims landed in New England or even when the first English colony in the United States, at Jamestown, Virginia, was founded. Within a short distance also are the pyramids and other structures built by the Aztecs, or earlier peoples which they displaced, long before the Spanish



Stuart E. Grummon

THE PYRAMIDS ARE OF EASY ACCESS FROM MEXICO CITY

conquerors arrived. When the Secretary of State announced to the press last summer that Congress had "appropriated \$1,000,000 to enable the United States to cooperate with the several Governments, members of the Pan American Union," in the "construction of the proposed Inter American Highway, and in addition had authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to expend not more than \$75,000 to provide for the continuation of the cooperative reconnaissance surveys," he stated: "I am informed that marked progress is being made towards the completion of the Mexican sections of the highway which will eventually provide intercommunication by automobile between all the countries of the American continents;" and added: "the importance of such a highway can scarcely be over-estimated. It should promote, through tourism, education and trade, a mutual understanding and neighborly feeling among the peoples and thereby benefit greatly all the countries concerned." He also observed: "The Mexican sections of the great highway, the first actually to join the two countries, will have a deep significance beyond their practical and obvious benefit. They will open to motor travel from this country one of the cradles of American history. By establishing direct routes they will make accessible to our people historic sites which we share spiritually with the Mexican people as a part of

our common heritage from the days of the exploration and settlement of both countries, lending a deeper meaning to imperishable ties."

As the Secretary intimated and as its name implies, ultimately this highway is to traverse all of the countries on the continents of North and South America. Such a concept is



Stuart E. Grummon

AMERICAN EMBASSY RESIDENCE, MEXICO CITY



enough to stir the imagination even of a Peter Bell.

The northern end of the Mexican portion of this highway is Nuevo Laredo, just across the Rio Grande from Laredo, Texas. The southern end is on the Suchiate river, the Mexican-Guatemalan boundary, near Tapachula. The southeastern end, it might more properly be called, since the trend of the highway from the capital of Mexico toward Central America is more eastward than southward, although between the capital and the United States the trend is nearly north and south.

The northern terminus is reached by good existing highways from nearly all portions of the United States, and by roads across this country from many portions of Canada. Even from far-away Fairbanks, Alaska, a continuous highway is projected through western Canada and the Pacific States of the United States, entering Mexico at Nogales, Arizona, and continuing through Guaymas, Mazatlan, and Guadalajara to Mexico City, where this route—known usually as the Pan American Highway—is to join the Inter American and follow it to and through Central and South America. The United States portion of this far western route also has good existing highways; but only relatively short stretches of the Canadian and Mexican portions have yet been completed, although nearly all of it has been actually traveled over by automobiles. The Laredo end of the Inter American Highway is, of course, now reached by existing automobile roads from the western states of the United States.

The total length of the Mexican section of the Inter American Highway is about 1,640 miles, of which the portion north of the capital is about 765 miles long and that southeast is about 875 miles. Of the latter part, somewhat less than half—that nearest the capital—was reported some months ago to be passable for automobiles, a little less than half of this passable part being in good condition; and most of the remainder had been located or surveyed, some of it having unimproved cart roads; but about two hundred miles had no road at all and some of this stretch had not yet been surveyed. However, in April, 1934, announcement was made that during the current year 600,000 pesos would be spent toward good roads in Chiapas, the southeasternmost State, hitherto the least advanced in this respect along the route of this highway. The State and the Nation were each to contribute half of this amount; and four-fifths of the total was to be spent on the Inter American Highway. The portion north of Mexico City is, however, nearing completion, so far at least as grading is concerned. Nearly all of it is also surfaced with gravel or crushed stone and most of the surfaced portion has

an oiled or tarviated finish, carefully applied.

International efforts to realize the Inter American Highway ideal began more than a decade ago and have been stimulated by many successive conferences. At Santiago, Chile, in 1923, a resolution was adopted by the Fifth International Conference of American States calling for the early convening of a Pan American Highway Conference to develop a program for the construction of automobile highways within and between the various American countries. The Pan American Highway Education Board was created to foster the idea; and in 1924, under its auspices, representatives of the Latin American countries inspected the highway systems of many of the States of the United States. In 1925, the first Pan American Congress of Highways, convened at Buenos Aires, recommended "the rapid and urgent development of continental highways." Early in 1928, the Sixth International Conference of American States, meeting at Habana, recommended "a road of longitudinal communication across the continents" with branches connecting the various countries; and resolved "to give its full approval to the initiative for the building of an Inter American Highway." The delegates of the United States, reporting after their return from the Second Pan American Highway Conference, which met at Rio de Janeiro in 1929, referred to "a deep-seated desire on the part of the people and their leaders in all countries, from Canada to Tierra del Fuego, to see more intimate contact brought about among the nations through international roads," declared that "the peoples of North, South, and Central America . . . are urging their Governments forward to new efforts to provide these essential means of communication," and recommended that the United States "make available to the other countries the results of highway research, investigation, and experience in this country" and otherwise cooperate in the construction of "a highway from Texas to Panama." In consequence of the previous invitation of the Government of Panama, and in accordance with the instructions of their respective Governments, the delegations of the United States and the five Central American countries and Panama, returning from Rio de Janeiro, attended a special conference at Panama City in October, 1929, to consider and, if possible, provide for the early completion of the portion of the projected Inter American Highway extending from the southern border of the United States to the Panama Canal. (The Mexican Government had indicated that it was already building such a road through Mexico and would continue work thereon, so did not send delegates.) This conference resolved, in addition to other matters,



"to recommend to the Governments of the Republics of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Mexico and the United States of America that they cooperate" in an endeavor to complete a highway within five years from the border of the United States to the Panama Canal.

And your Uncle Sam has shown readiness to do his part, besides providing the necessary roads within his own borders and in addition to what he had said and done through his delegations to these conferences. In his annual messages to Congress in 1927 and 1928, the President recommended that the Government of this country take steps to cooperate in the contemplated project; and in May of the latter year a Joint Resolution of Congress declared that this Government "should manifest the utmost interest in the purposes of the aforesaid resolution," that is of the conference at Habana, mentioned above, and requested the President "to direct the several agencies of the Government, and they are hereby authorized, to lend such cooperation and assistance as may be feasible and appropriate."

By an Act of Congress, approved by the President on March 26, 1930, the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated to enable the Secretary of State to cooperate with the several Governments' members of the Pan American Union in reconnaissance surveys to determine the best route of the proposed Inter American Highway. This cooperation, according to the appropriation Act, and also an enabling resolution adopted a year earlier, was to be made available by the Secretary of State to other interested Governments which should signify a desire, through the Pan American Union, to have this Government's assistance. Highway engineers of the United States Bureau of Public Roads were sent to Panama in June, 1930, and the chiefs of the Diplomatic Missions of the United States at the capitals of the seven countries between the United States

border and the Panama Canal were instructed to inform the appropriate authorities of those countries that these engineers were ready to make available this Government's assistance to such other Governments as should request it, in accord with the legislation referred to above.

In responding to our Embassy's note on the subject, the Mexican Foreign Office expressed "appreciation of the courteous offer;" but it respectfully declined the offered assistance since, it declared, that Government's "National Commission of Highways has made and is continuing to make the necessary studies and perform the necessary work" on that country's portion of the Inter American Highway. The Foreign Office indicated, however, the northern and southern termini of the Mexican section, as it had been asked to do in case Mexico should not choose to avail itself of this country's assistance.

The Mexican authorities have made excellent progress. It was reported in November, 1932, that the Mexican National highway authorities were continuing actively to promote the three most important roads, the first, to Laredo, the second, to Acapulco, and the third, to Nogales, but were spending more on the first than on both of the others, although the second had long been open and passable. At the end of August, 1933, although the route had been open to through traffic and repeatedly traveled, it was still considered somewhat dangerous to undertake the trip in the rainy season over the Laredo-Mexico City highway.

In February, 1934, there was a Mexican internal 20,000,000 peso bond issue for the completion of, primarily, the highway last mentioned, and, secondarily, others. Our Consul General at the capital reported early in July, 1934, that this highway had been entirely closed to traffic, since

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Photo Courtesy of Comision Nacional de Caminos, Mexico City
NEAR MEXICO CITY (KILOMETER 108), VALLEY OF ACTOPAN



The City

By WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR., *Vice Consul,
Mexico City*

PERHAPS New York isn't America, but New York is always the same.

Post- (we hope) depression times; a new administration in Washington and a New Deal throughout the country; the new religion of cellophane; a return to "gentleman farming;" travelers' tales of all these things had made us wonder if we would find our country visibly changed after three years in the field.

"Well, at least the skyline is still there," we thought gratefully as we entered the harbor; and as we drove away from the docks we knew that the strident modern symphony that is New York's traffic had not varied its unmelodious and strangely rhythmic theme. The same fine old stores were on Fifth Ave-

Within a City

nue, the same curious, bustling exhilaration was in the air and in the crowds, the same double-decked buses were threading their topheavy way up the streets. Most comfortably, New York was the same.

And then, suddenly, at 50th Street, we felt overpowered by a mass of buildings, unremembered buildings. One soared seventy stories into the air and at its feet lay others in the same style covering three city blocks. Facing us on Fifth Avenue were the British Empire Building and La Maison Francaise, with the Palazzo d'Italia and a companion structure being built. Ah, so this was Rockefeller Center—a great vision realized!

We went that night to the Music Hall, the largest and most completely equipped theatre in the world (seating 6,000), entirely



ROCKEFELLER CENTER

Wurtz Brothers

The towering structure is the R C A building, said to be the largest office building in the world in point of gross floor area. In the foreground, *left*, is the Maison Francaise; to the *right* is the British Empire Building.



OBSERVATION ROOF OF THE 70-STORY R C A BUILDING

Visitors look down on a Magic Carpet, Fifty Miles Square, of Skyscrapers, Rivers, Ocean and Countryside.

modern in every way, the latest thing in luxury and comfort. The screen and the acoustics are clear and undistorted from any seat and we found it exciting to see a properly trained chorus once more, the "Rockettes," who dance as one, precision itself.

The next day, I met Mr. J. K. Hyatt, who escorts members of the Foreign Service through the Center. He offered to show us the building, including a visit back-stage while the show was in progress. We accepted with alacrity, and that evening we listened to his enthusiastic superlatives. The Center covers twelve acres in the heart of New York City, and is the largest single construction enterprise ever undertaken by private capital. A special Act of Congress provides for the importation of merchandise for exhibition in the Center without prepayment of duty. There are special display rooms and a bonded warehouse. It is to acquaint the Foreign Service, and through it foreign business men, with these unusual facilities, that Mr. Hyatt has been designated to accompany you. Acceptance of this courtesy will enable you to see parts of the building not open to regular visitors.

Our first stop was the spotlight room of the huge Music Hall theatre, at the top of the great proscenium arch, where we looked directly down on the stage show. We climbed through the rafters to get there. Except for the heat, it was like a trip through the engine room of a battleship, with ladders and pipes and cat-walks—but it was worth it.

We went back-stage and saw the stage elevators. The stage receives its scenery and equipment at three vertical levels; three floors stored with "flats" and "drops" and properties of all kinds. It is also divided horizontally into three sections, each of which can be operated separately, if desired, to fourteen feet above the stage level. The central

section of course has a turntable. The orchestra pit also rises, and can even be moved bodily back across the stage. Best remembered of all the wonders was the Animal Room, where the beasts used in the shows are kept when off stage — a room specially designed, tiled and ventilated for their use.

We went to the NBC studios, the largest and most modern of all, with thirty-five separate studios. There are no exterior windows and the walls, ceilings and even the floors are "floating"—suspended and insulated from the building itself. The broadcast rooms are most impressive. Acoustical effects can be varied by means of sliding wall panels. There are, of course, no echoes, and it was weird to talk without them, and to hear no street or other sounds in as noisy a city as New York. The phrase, "the silence of the tomb," took on a new, eerie meaning.

At one end of the studio is the control room, with its complicated electrical switch panels. The operator can see what goes on in the studio through sound-proof glass. He can hear only through a loudspeaker connected with the microphone and of course cannot talk to the performers at all. His communications are by means of hand signals.

On the sixty-fifth floor, there are two restaurants. One is used for the swank luncheon club and at night for dancing, with four Hawaiians (the real thing, not Joe Cook's famous imitation). The other is the celebrated Rainbow Room, almost the only cabaret in New York where evening clothes are still required. It takes its name from the color organ and the superb lighting arrangements. Here we heard Lucienne Boyer, the toast of New York, sing the songs she has made famous, including "Parlez-moi d'amour." It is an all-time thrill to sit in the

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Training the Memory

By THOMAS D. BOWMAN, *Consul General, Mexico City*

FOR years I entertained the conviction that I had a hopelessly poor memory. One evening, while waiting for my good wife to finish her toilet preparatory to spending the evening with friends, I picked up a magazine to while away the time. After having read all of the feature stories and half of the fiction I turned to the advertisements and my attention was attracted to the assertions of a marvelous individual who could meet a man after several years and recall his name, his address, the size of his shoes and his handicap at the golf club out in Keokuk, Iowa.

This memory marvel explained that his accomplishment was not so difficult as it appeared to be; that by steady application for a few minutes each day to his memory training method, the cost of which was nominal, any normal individual could master his technique. I also learned that, contrary to the conviction of my wife as well as myself, I did not have a faulty memory; that on the contrary I possessed a first class, six cylinder, self starting memory capable of taking all hills on high without overheating; that the only trouble with it was a cold engine and faulty steering; that if I warmed up the engine and watched all the sign posts and traffic signals carefully I could soon improve my memory until I could recognize my creditors across the street.

I lost no time in filling out the little blank form in the lower corner of the advertisement and forwarded a check for the initial payment. When the little bundle of paper back books arrived I experienced a thrill of excitement and sat up until very early in the morning, reading them through at one sitting.

The system of training the memory was astonishingly easy. All one had to do to fix a name or errand in the mind was to conjure up some associated idea, common to every day experience, which would enable one to recall the particular name to mind immediately.

The next morning I arose full of enthusiasm for the new memory course and determined to put it into practice at once. Consequently when my wife asked me to be sure to bring home some soap I applied my new system somewhat after this line of reasoning: Soap; used for washing; for bath; think of bath, a warm shower, plenty of rich, creamy lather; then a rinse under a cold gush of stinging water. I thought this convenient association of ideas very fortunate, as I am very particular about my

morning shower and can dwell upon it with pleasure.

I walked down the street revelling in the pleasant nature of the thought process inspired by the simple errand given me by my wife. Instead of carrying a sub-conscious burden of worry over the possibilities of my being able to remember what has been asked of me, I glowed with the delightful assurance that by remembering the delights of my morning shower I could thus fulfill my obligation without fail.

My first caller that morning was a large, pompous gentleman who announced that he was George S. Clay of New York. He said it in a manner to infer that he was *the* George S. Clay. The impressiveness of his general bearing led me to presume that he was a person of no little importance and I determined I would not, as I have so often done to my embarrassment, forget his name and have to ask him to repeat it the next time we met.

So again I applied, with singular pleasure, my new memory system. Clay; mud; gets on my shoes and is thrown upon my clothing by passing motor vehicles. I have always been particularly fastidious about my shoes and nothing annoys me more than to have them soiled, which accounts for my aversion to the rainy season, although I usually wear rubbers at that time of the year.

I turned to my work, fully satisfied with my success in associating my caller's name with an idea easy to recall.

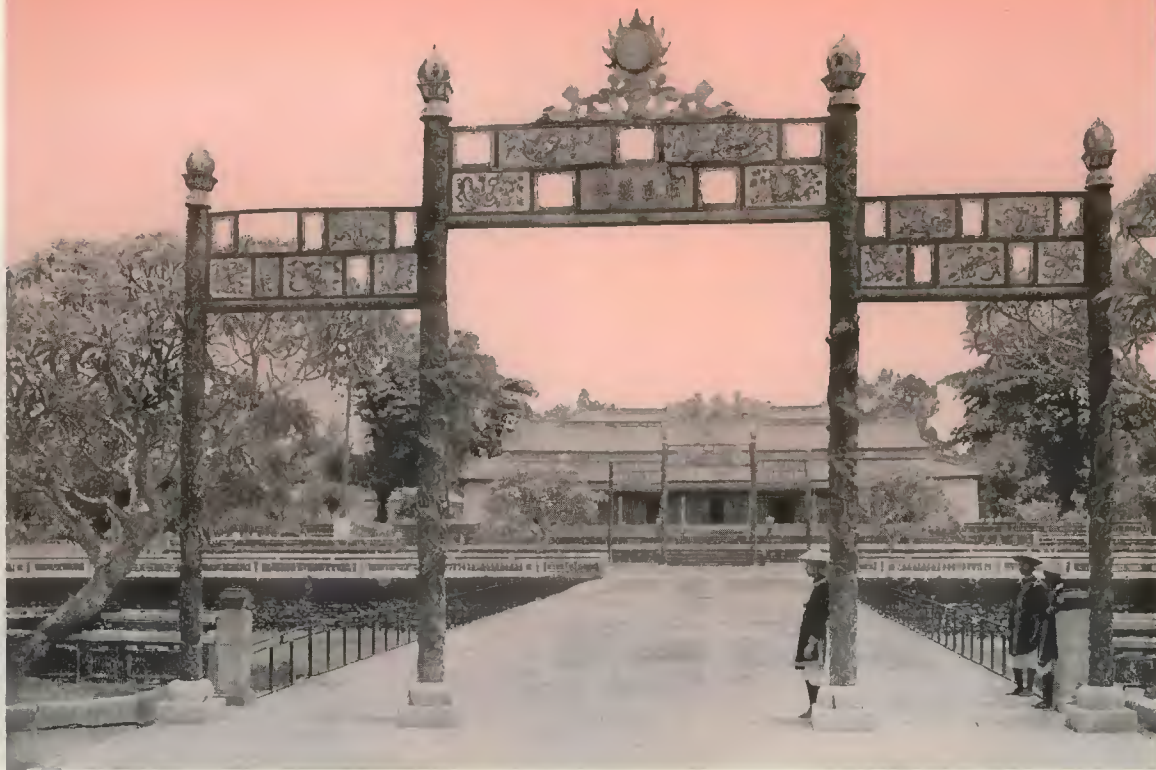
At five o'clock I closed my desk and started for home. I was so absorbed in going over in my mind various illuminating paragraphs of the new memory course that I had read the night before, and which were still fresh in my mind, that I forgot the errand my wife had entrusted to me until I had walked several blocks. I was recalled to it by a drop of rain upon my face. I looked up to discover the the clouds heavily massed overhead and knew that a shower was imminent.

"Shower," I exclaimed, "oh yes, that reminds me of the errand my wife gave me. Now let's see, what was it?"

Unfortunately all I could remember of my post-breakfast reflections was "shower." The object of my errand was certainly associated with a shower, but what was it? The preliminary patter of the rain upon my hat suggested an umbrella, although we had several umbrellas in the house. But it must have been an umbrella, and in any event I had

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"Sire, Their Nation Is Very Cunning"



Cliche Gouvernement General Indochine

THE IMPERIAL PALACE SEEN THROUGH THE NGO-MON GATE, HUÊ, ANAM

ON the banks of the indolent River of Perfumes, overhung by lilac and flame-tree, where it slips from among the pine-clad hills to mingle with the greenish waters of the China Sea, stands the imperial city of Huê. When the powerful Nguyễn family, whose descendants are now the ruling dynasty of Anam, chose in 1635 this spot as the seat of government of the surrounding feudal fief, it was already the site of a fortified city of ancient Champa, the land of the Chams, an Indonesian race, and had been their chief bulwark against incursions of the Chinese. Chinese history makes mention of a number of assaults that were made upon it with varying success. Long before, as early as 111 B. C., the latter had set up here a provincial government, which endured until they were driven out by the Chams in 248 A. D. The Chams in turn were expelled by the Anamese in 1312 A. D.

Of the old Anamese city little remains except for

By W. EVERETT SCOTTEN,
Vice Consul, Palermo

portions of the unofficial town outside the walls and a few scattered temples.

Today the imperial Red City is enclosed by endless dingy brown ramparts, flanked by innumerable crumbling bastions, and the stagnant moat dappled with lily pads. This citadel, six miles in circumference, was laid out after the best principles of Vauban by the French officers whose occidental military art had set upon the throne Gia-Long, the first emperor of the present line, paving the way for the Protectorate.

The history of Gia-Long is bound up with that of an heroic missionary bishop, Pigneau de Behaine, who saw in aiding him against the rebellious Tay-Son a means of both advancing the faith and obtaining a foothold for France in Indochina to compensate for the loss of India. When the fortunes of Gia-Long were at their lowest ebb and he was on the point of being driven from his last stronghold in the swamps of lower Cochinchina, the bishop set out with the young Prince



Cliche Gouvernement General Indochine
HIGH MANDARINS IN CEREMONIAL COSTUME

Canh, for the court of Louis XVI to obtain the aid of that monarch. The unfortunate little prince, with his exotic costume and oriental manner, became the talk of the Paris salons.

As a result Pigneau de Behaine was able to secure an audience with the king, full powers to negotiate a treaty of alliance, and the promise of troops and munitions from the forces at Pondicherry. Outwitting the governor of that place, who was involved in a court intrigue to defeat the project, the bishop obtained there the voluntary services of a number of officers at a loose end—soldiers of fortune—and a quantity of war material. These made it possible for Gia-Long to regain his patrimony and found the Empire of Anam.

Gia-Long and his more or less illustrious descendants lie, surrounded by their immolated wives and slaves, in sumptuous tombs built under their own direction and the scene of many a pleasant party in their declining years. And today the young emperor, Bao-Dai, bred in the schools of France, wise in the ways of Paris, sits in the gilded throne room before the tapestry on which writes the ancient dragon of Anam to receive the homage of his courtiers or prostrates himself before the altars of his exalted ancestors. A new wind of modern efficiency and reform is sweeping through the corri-

dors of government, to which the councillors needs must trim their sails or retire to their estates. Still the shrines and palaces within the forbidden precincts of the citadel are eternally redolent of forgotten intrigue, haunted by the shades of learned mandarins, stiff of brocade and stiffer etiquette. Still the grace and bearing of the sloe-eyed lasses of this sleepy capital are ever reminiscent of the imprisoned ladies of the harem of other days.

Let us wander back a hundred years from the crowning of Bao-Dai in 1932 to the reign of Minh-Mang, son of Gia-Long. This was a reign of reaction in the court against the influence acquired by the doughty gentlemen of Louis XVI who had taught his father the use of big guns and to besiege a fortress as well as build one. Foreigners were the object of suspicion. The frontiers were closed. Missionaries and converts were being persecuted.

Few Americans know that the first diplomatic mission of the United States to the Far East was sent out, not to China, but to Anam. In 1832 Edmund Roberts, a New England shipowner who had traveled extensively in the Orient, was selected by President Jackson to proceed to Anam, Siam, and Muscat to negotiate treaties. He set out in the U. S. S. *Peacock* provided with autographed letters from the President to the sovereigns of these countries, and, after touching at Manila and making a short stay at Canton, he arrived at length off the coast of Anam.

Here, according to Latané in his "History of



Cliche Gouvernement General Indochine
ANAMESE GIRLS IN THE NATIONAL COSTUME



Cliche Gouvernement General Indochine

A DYNASTIC URN AND A PALACE GUARD, HUÊ ANAM



American Foreign Policy," obstacles were placed in the way of his efforts to reach the higher officials, and ". . . in order to impress them with his importance Mr. Roberts resorted to the device of adding to his name by way of titles the names of the counties in his native state of New Hampshire, and was proceeding with the names of towns, mountains and rivers, when the agents, telling him that it would not do to append more titles than the provincial governor possessed, consented to bear his letter to that functionary."

No less impressed by the resourcefulness of this amateur diplomat than were the mandarins of Phu-Yên and having occasion to visit Huê, the "Wonderful Capital," the writer determined to unearth the traces—if any could be discovered—of his mission. With the kind assistance of M. Sogny, chief of the *Surêté* and a moving spirit in the local historical society *Les Amis du Vieux Huê*, it was possible to obtain access to the royal archives. After not a little research on the part of the scholarly custodians there were found and transcribed in the Chinese character portions of the annals of the kingdom dealing with the visit of the *Peacock*. There was found likewise an account of the subsequent visit of another American war vessel in the year 1836. Of Roberts' remarkable series of titles no mention is made, and, as appears from the text translated below, the letter from President Jackson was never brought to the throne. But the quaint attitude of the courtiers and their royal master toward the barbarians from the Occident, characteristic of the suspicion encountered by the western nations in their early dealings with the countries of the Far East, is instructive. In this modern day the more thoughtful subjects of Bao-Dai, already covertly looking to the example of another oriental empire, could well reflect on what might have resulted from the mission of Edmund Roberts had the court been more . . . hospitably inclined.

But let us hear rather the words of the royal chroniclers:

"Winter; the 11th Month of the 13th Year of Minh-Mang¹.

"The President of the Republic Nha-D-Ly², situated on the Atlantic Ocean and known also under

the appellations of Hoa-Ky³, Ma-Ly-Can⁴, or Tân-Anh-Cat-Ly⁵, has sent his subjects, Master Nghia-Duc-Mon-La-Ba⁶ and Captain Due-Giai-Tâm-Da⁷, and their followers into our country bearing a letter expressing the desire to enter into relations with us. Their ship was anchored at Vung-Lâm, a port of Phu-Yên. Our government ordered the Viê-Ngoai⁸, Nguyễn-tri-Phuong, and the Tu-Vu⁹, Ly-van-Phuc, to join company with the mandarins of the said province, go aboard the ship, and there give a banquet of welcome.

"Questioned concerning the object of their voyage, these foreigners answered that their intention was to create good commercial relations. Their words were filled with deference and courtesy. But after their letter had been translated it became apparent that it contained numerous expressions lacking in logic. An Imperial Edict then was issued, couched in the following terms:

"It would be superfluous to cause the letter in question to be brought to the Throne. For as concerns this letter the envoys Nguyễn-tri-Phuong and Ly-van-Phuc are authorized to assume the quality of officials of the service of Thuong-Bac¹⁰ that they may reply succinctly to the Americans in this wise:

Your nation asks to enter into commercial relations with us. It is our immutable decision that no opposition shall be made thereto. But in return you must conform strictly to the rules which are already in effect in our country governing the matter. Henceforth upon arriving in our territory your ships shall anchor in the roadstead of the bay of Tra-Son within view of the port of Da-Nang¹¹. However you will not be permitted to construct buildings in order to establish yourselves on land. If you conduct yourselves otherwise, you will exceed the limits provided by law.

And after having received this response, they shall have leave to go."

Follows the account of the second visit. The name of the vessel is not given¹².

"Summer; the 4th Month of the 17th Year of Minh-Mang¹³.

"An American man-of-war anchored in the bay of Tra-Son, the port of Tourane, province of Quang-Nam. Its officers made known that they had a letter to present from their country requesting the opening of relations and asked to be introduced into the presence of the Emperor. The mandarins of that province brought the matter to the

(Continued to page 45)

¹December, 1832.

²The Anamese name for the United States.

³United States.

⁴American.

⁵New England.

⁶Edmund Roberts.

⁷George Thompson.

⁸Chief secretary of a Ministry.

⁹Assistant secretary of a Ministry.

¹⁰Foreign trade.

¹¹Tourane.

¹²The vessel was the U. S. Sloop of War "Peacock," Commodore E. P. Kennedy, U. S. N. Edmund Roberts, on his second mission to the Far East, sailed from New York on April 23, 1835, as a passenger on the "Peacock." He proceeded to Siam by way of Rio de Janeiro, Zanzibar,

Muscat, Bombay, Colombo and Batavia. Having accomplished his mission to Siam, Roberts sailed on April 20, 1836, for Cochin-China. He had elaborate instructions dated March 20, 1835, to negotiate a commercial treaty with Cochin-China and a similar treaty with Japan. The fact that Roberts did not conduct negotiations with Cochin-China on this occasion was due to the illness which had overtaken him while in Siam. Commodore Kennedy, reporting to the Secretary of State the fact that Mr. Roberts had died on June 12, 1836, at Macao, wrote from Canton: We were detained eight days at Turon (Tourane) Bay, but owing to Mr. Roberts' severe illness, nothing could be done there, and we sailed for this port on the 21st of May.

A summary account of the second mission of Edmund Roberts to the Far East is in *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, III, 750-756. (Footnote No. 12 was kindly furnished by Mr. Hunter Miller.)

¹³May, 1836.

Cauldwell's Thackara

A PORTRAIT of Alexander M. Thackara, American Consul General, Retired, by Leslie G. Cauldwell, a cousin of his son-in-law, has been presented to the United States Government and will be permanently hung in the office of the American Consul General in Paris, France. The donors were Mr. Thackara's three children, Mrs. Frederic Cauldwell (née Eleanor Sherman Thackara), Miss Mary Elizabeth Thackara of Boston, and William Tecumseh Sherman Thackara.

As everyone knows, Mr. Thackara served as American Consul General at Paris for a number of years and distinguished himself particularly for his work during the World War. In this relation, General John J. Pershing recently said to him: "You are as much a war veteran as we are."

One of the most pleasant of the Service traditions is that the staff of the Paris office under Mr. Thackara was organized as that of a battleship, in keeping with his earlier experience. That this policy was successful is demonstrated by the loyalty and affection he inspired and his own courage and devotion to duty throughout the trying years of the War.

Official acceptance of the portrait took place at the American Hospital, Paris, in connection with other ceremonies honoring Mr. Thackara which have been duly recorded in the press. In addition to Ambassador Jesse Isidor Straus and General

Pershing, those present included Consul General Leo J. Keena, who presided, and the following members of the staff of the Consulate General who were associated with Mr. Thackara in Paris: Consul Charles L. DeVault, Vice Consul Paul C. Betts, Vice Consul David H. Slawson, Vice Consul John R. Wood, George L. Light, John Baker, Nicholas Golejewski, Alexander Ignatieff, Miss Lydia Perret, Miss

Renée Brayer, Miss Marie Rose Courant, Mrs. Marie Teresa Hauteur, Mrs. Germaine Debon and Miss Sylvia Baud.

Among Mr. Thackara's friends who came to congratulate him were Donald Harper, Laurence V. Benet, Louis V. Twyeffirt, Charles G. Loeb, Dean Frederick W. Beekman, Dr. Clement Marechal, Leslie G. Cauldwell, painter of the portrait, Walter B. Holden, Dr. J. L. McElroy, Colonel Phillippe Bunau-Varilla and A. T. Kemp.

Alexander M. Thackara was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1848. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1869 and served in the Navy until 1882, from

which he resigned to take charge of a manufacturing company. On April 1, 1897, he was appointed Consul at Havre; from there he went to Berlin as Consul General, on March 13, 1905, where he served until September 18, 1913, when he was appointed Consul General at Paris. Mr. Thackara remained in Paris until his retirement in July, 1924.



Portrait by Leslie Cauldwell

ALEXANDER M. THACKARA

The Old Clock Goes "Foreign Service"

By HORATIO T. MOOERS, *Consul, Toronto*

TO ME at least, *this* old clock is different. It always has been different as I think back. Its tick is subdued, restful, patient and mellow after nearly 70 years of service. Below its Gothic peak of brittle veneered wood is a dial, and across that yellow surface two frail hands have swept unceasingly, around and around, pushed on through two generations by a heart of coiled steel hidden there beneath that pale oval disk.

Like most clocks, this one had two "hearts." The smaller spring to the left that set off, with the whirl of a startled partridge, the leaden hammer that rose and fell decorously upon a flat wire to mark the hours and half-hours. Thirty years ago its tone had been as true and melodious as any chronometer of that day could have been; there was no desire then to imitate the music of cathedral chimes or the booming of London's Ben. Clocks of that era had but a single task to perform and required no pageantry to find ready buyers.

As the years swept past, something that only Time can bring came to rest quietly within the clock—or was imprisoned by its turning cogs—to breathe only when those measured blows disturbed the tranquillity of a country home. A score of years followed and wore away a part of the old clock's dignity and leisure. The wheels of the striking mechanism began to revolve faster and emitted slipping noises at intervals, while the voice that came to life under the falling hammer was no longer strong and confident but thin and wavering, like that of an old man. It still "worked," however, and there is always room for workers.

Finally a greater change occurred. As if conscious of the steady decline that was drawing its life-work to a close, the hammer of a sudden became agitated and as if propelled by some alien force rose and fell rapidly without stopping. On and on it went, as if striving frantically against impending time and exhaustion to round out, in a sort of swan song, and in one brief hour, the allotted tasks of months to come. Maddier and maddier was its beating and faster and faster spun the wheels within, until, at length, its striking ceased as suddenly as it had begun.

As the last harsh note died away, grandfather raised his grey head and peered in surprise through dusty lenses. Nothing quite like it had happened before; there had been no warning of so serious a breakdown, no indication of so demonstrative a protest bordering on revolt. And yet, though he

listened with satisfaction to the usual tick—the pulse of the stronger heart—and caught a glimpse of the swaying pendulum, he knew that its voice was definitely stilled. So he made no effort to have it repaired although repairs were possible. Jewelers didn't like to bother with old clocks, but they would in a small town where there was no haste about such things and everybody knew his neighbor. And thus it came about that the clock, like Lear, with one side paralyzed and the other vibrating to every urge of the power that drove it, seemed to turn a blind corner in its existence and carry on anew.

After a few weeks no one seemed to remember much about the striking of the clock or particularly missed the even sounding of the hours. The "Academy" bell always rang at noon when the youngsters were "let out," and that sort of divided the daylight. So more years came and went and upon the death of grandfather the hired man wound the clock each night before going to bed, an old-fashioned kerosene lamp, turned low, in his hand.

Through four years of a world war it ticked. Heard sorrowful news of young men who had left the village; heard the "Academy" bell ring out wildly as news of an armistice flashed across a nation. That night, as rockets careened in the air above the mill pond to die in a shower of stars—brilliantly, as the clock's striking heart had died years before—the reflections of these stars were caught up for a moment in the glass front of the timepiece.

Finally the old house had to go. It was right that it should be so, for there was no longer anyone to live in it. The gristmill was pulled down and a red filling station went up. The sawmill fell into decay and the pond was drained. Water-soaked logs lay rotting on its muddy bottom. "Athens Bridge," built from matched timbers during the Civil War, was replaced by a cement structure conceived along modern lines. Then the old clock came to me. I had asked for it. It had too long been a part of the lives of those that had been dear to me.

If the old clock had never ventured far from home before, it has cruised about extensively since. It has crossed and recrossed many a European frontier and inquisitive *douaniers* have peered with surprise into its interior. One important day in



Cherbourg a kindly and bespectacled "horlogier" supplied a new wheel—cut out by hand from a sheet of solid brass. He sprayed the mechanism with a fine layer of oil and assured me with a twinkle in his eye that it would function for . . . Mon Dieu! . . . who knows how long? . . . maybe a year . . . maybe two years!

I in turn have explored its dusty interior where shadows seem to live, and have been rewarded with small screws and bits of lead wire of an ancient mold. I have read and reread the faded guarantee glued on the back by a Bridgeport clockmaker who certified in gothic letters that this was truly a "perfected and Standard 8-Day Clock, functioned by a steel spring."

A large part indeed of what I once felt was mystery has departed, but our familiarity has never led to indifference. I am rather older now than when as a boy I heard it strike my bed-time in certain tones or the early evening hour when the "stage" was due to arrive with the mail. With the passing of that which was romantic remained a sort of reverence for that which is well and honestly made—for that which has, I like to believe, taken into its weathered body a tiny part of that mysterious force which is Life itself.

THEY DON'T SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE

On August 15, 1935, at Moscow, will be held a unique examination in languages. William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador at the Russian capital, and Premier Viacheslav M. Molotov, of the U.S.S.R., will appear before a jury of the Diplomatic Corps to answer fifty questions, each speaking in the other's language.

The test came about as the result of a bet between the two officials. Premier Molotov had maintained that Russian was easier to learn than English. Mr. Bullitt argued to the contrary. It was decided to settle the argument by having Ambassador Bullitt learn Russian and Premier Molotov study English.

So, during the coming months, the ties between Soviet Russia and the United States will be strengthened by a new kind of binding-thread. Speaking the same language long has been known as the best aid to right understanding in diplomatic intercourse.—*Literary Digest*.

Perhaps the Digest should have said "They Will Speak the Same Language."—Ed.



AT THE HOME OF DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY AND MRS. CECIL B. LYON, PEIPING

From left to right: Mr. J. Graham Parsons, Jr., Private Secretary to Ambassador Grew; Mrs. Roberts, wife of former Assistant Naval Attaché in Tokyo; Minister Nelson T. Johnson; Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. Grew; Consul General Frank P. Lockhart, Tientsin; Ambassador Joseph C. Grew; Mrs. Lyon.



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COVER PICTURE

PROMETHEUS FOUNTAIN, ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK CITY

This is the first picture of the completed Prometheus Fountain in the Sunken Plaza in ROCKEFELLER CENTER. Designed by Paul Manship, distinguished American sculptor, the bronze fountain group depicts Prometheus, legendary contributor of fire, bearing the gift down to mankind. Prometheus, the central figure is two and one-half times life size. Smaller figures in the rear are symbolized to represent the people of the earth. The two basins of the Fountain are of polished Deer Island granite and the back wall is of red Balmoral granite. Water spills over the lip of the upper basin into the lower basin which is sixty feet wide and sixteen feet across.

The Fountain is centered against the west wall of the Sunken Plaza in the middle block of the Development between 49th and 50th Streets. It will be illuminated with floodlights at night and visible at all times from Fifth Avenue.

PHOTOS WANTED

The JOURNAL would appreciate receiving snapshots of officers, their wives, members of their families, and their pets, at sea or ashore, at home or abroad, and at work or play.

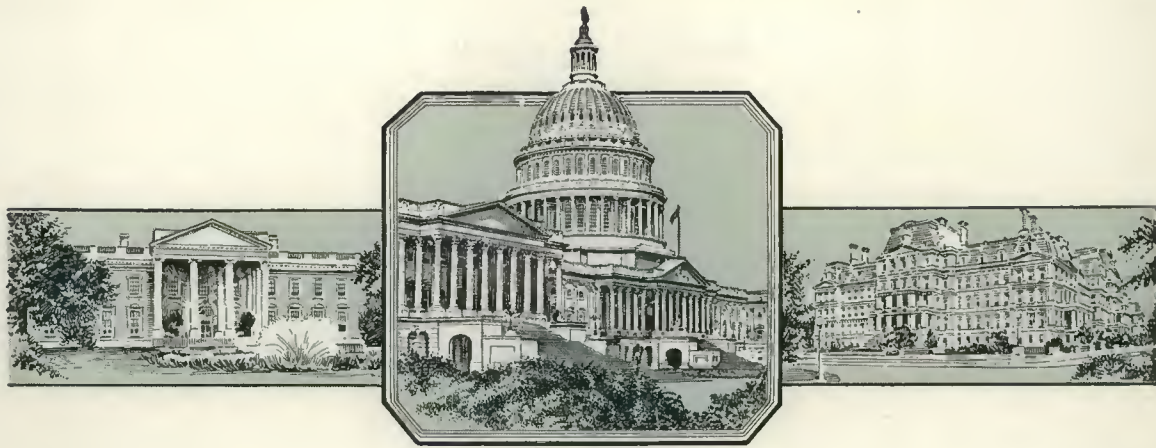
TEN YEARS AGO

(From the Issue of January, 1925)

"Foreign Posts at Home" was the first of a two article series reviewing the history of American consular posts in territory later acquired by the United States, including California, New Orleans, Texas (for a while a Chargé d'Affaires was also accredited to the Republic of Texas), Philippine Islands (see also the June, 1934 issue), Puerto Rico, Honolulu and the Virgin Islands.

Mrs. Carlton Bailey Hurst contributed "The Convent of Santa Clara," dealing with this imposing edifice in Habana on which construction began early in the sixteenth century.

Among other articles were "Big Game Shooting in Algeria" by Robert Husted Chambers, Algiers; "The Wooden Spoon of Salamanca" by Augustin W. Ferrin, Madrid; "The First Steamboat on Lake Geneva" (this craft was built in 1823 for an American Consul) by Lewis W. Haskell, Geneva; and "The Witch of Lourenco Marques" by Cecil M. P. Cross.



News from the Department

The Secretary of State made a recent visit to Tennessee during which he addressed the American Farm Bureau Federation. This address merits careful attention (copies are being sent to all Foreign Service posts), since it deals with such questions as the devaluation of the dollar and gives an explanation of the retention of the most-favored-nation provisions in special trade agreements now under negotiation in the Department of State.

The Under Secretary of State, Mr. William Phillips, has been away from the Department for a few days.

The Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, Mr. Cyril Wynne, recently contributed an interesting article to the *Federal Bar Association Journal*, November, 1934, issue, pages 103-108, inclusive.

Mr. Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Assistant Legal Adviser, Department of State, delivered an address on "The Revision of Our Citizenship Laws" before the Section on International and Comparative Law of the American Bar Association, which was enthusiastically received.

Trans-oceanic telephone service between Washington and Tokyo was formally inaugurated on December 7 by the Secretary of State in Washington in a conversation with the Japanese Foreign Minister in Tokyo.

THIS AND THAT

While Harry Villard was on his vacation in a trip by automobile through the darkest part of the Texas Panhandle, his friends in the Division were without news of him for days and days and days.

Finally, a touching telegram was received by the Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, which reads as follows:

"Little Rock, Ark.

"Wallace Murray

Chief Division Near Eastern Affairs.

"Calculations somewhat upset owing to engine breakdown in Texas under conditions similar to travel in Persia am proceeding as rapidly as possible and expect to arrive this week inshallah but do not intend to break neck in trying regards to all.

Harry Villard."

It seems that during his adventurous travels, Harry made Wiley Post's ascent into the stratosphere look like the proverbial ten cents. He fought his way through blizzards and sand storms, pushed and tugged his trusty automobile through pot-holes and over roads strewn with mountain boulders, slept at night under the desert stars and as a climax—coming into Washington on his return, helped by a favoring tail wind, he had attained the speed of some 45 miles an hour, when he noticed the stars above him. They were not shining through the top of the car because the top had blown off. Harry said he didn't stop to look for the top because it was hardly worthwhile and the little part remaining in one piece would probably be used by some deserving farmer along the way as the Spring cover for an asparagus bed.

According to the words of one of the oldest employees in the Department: It so happened that once upon a time a clerk, harried by his misfortunes, went mad. Turning in his frenzy upon one of his best friends, he slew him with an ink-pot. A chase of the murderer immediately ensued and after running up and down the corridors until exhausted, he hid himself in the Index Bureau and *Has Never Been Seen Again!*



Miss Hanna has joined the ranks of emancipated womanhood and has had her hair bobbed. Inquiries are pouring in from all parts of the Department as to this latest curtailment.

WIZARD—Among other astonishing persons brought out by the New Deal is George Thomas, clerk at the State Department. His boss is John Brauner, chief of the law section, wherein are kept all originals of Congressional legislation, Executive Orders and things of that sort.

About three months ago, Brauner put Thomas in charge of the Executive Orders, then piling out of the White House at a record-breaking rate. Thomas was told that he must learn and remember all there was to know about the Orders, that he must forever be a walking file.

Whereupon Thomas sat down and memorized the numbers and provisions of every Order signed by President Roosevelt, excepting only the routine transfers of public domain.

Now he has at his fingertips the details of 400 Executive Orders. The other 600 are the land orders. If you give him the number of an order, he can tell you what it's about; if you tell him what it's about, he can give you the number.

He does it all in a flash, of course, without referring to anything but his own tenacious mind.

Hugh Cumming has joined the ailing with an infected throat. He hopes that continued and careful gargling with alcohol and water will quickly get at the seat of the trouble.

Lowell C. Pinkerton has developed a golf swing and an eye on the putting greens that is causing considerable careful and revised calculations among his golfing associates. "Pink" is saying nothing definite as to his plans, but reports are current that he is writing Lloyd's for estimates on guarantees and/or penalties anent the possible continuance of the balmy spring weather in Washington, which it is whispered has had something to do with his increased distance off the tees and deadliness on the greens. By the way—as a word of warning to unwary—don't take him seriously when you start to talk strokes with him.

Mrs. Ruth Shipley threw a grand party in honor of the American Minister to China and Mrs. Johnson in a transformed Passport Division. Mrs. Shipley's office looked as little like an office as anything could and was a fine opportunity for all officers in the Department to get together.

Paul Alling's friends are envious over a recent acquisition. After his promotion, Paul has come to feel the need of more frequent repose and found, like Ghandi, that meditation could best be accomplished in a reclining position. A couch now occupies an unobtrusive corner of his office and has been the cause of considerable thought on the part of his colleagues. Who knows—he may have started a new fashion.

When is a turkey wild? Joe McGurk and Lowell Pinkerton have been busy consulting ponderous works of reference on the subject and any clear-cut and fool-proof answer to the question would doubtless be joyfully received by both of them. The fact is that Joe and "Pink" are planning a turkey hunt which will bring home the bacon—alive, dead or bought—and the result of some unkind friend making nasty remarks about the current prices of the domestic fowl has been to make Joe and "Pink" set their jaws and vow to bring home a *wild* turkey—the wilder the better—and when they do bring it back, they are going to be in a position to prove it's wild if the books don't give out.

Two officers, unknown to each other and newly assigned to the Department, had run into each other at a large reception. Each attempted to draw the other out on various questions of current interest only to be met with skillful side-stepping and evasions. Both subsequently accused the other to a brother officer of being either "Secret Service" or "one of those guys in the Brain Trust."

Julius Holmes conducted a group of the "Bhoys" through the newly completed Executive offices at the White House. The tour was completely successful in every way and the "guests" were reluctantly compelled to admit that Julius could get in without knowing the pass-word and seemed to be on grand terms with the whole White House staff. There were dark hints, however, that the staff had been recently changed and that the cordial by-play of greetings was just "glad handing."

Fine work, Julius!

APROPOS OF NOTHING

A Kansas philosopher says:

"A good many men are like a dog I used to own. He was a well-meaning dog, full of energy and good intentions, but he lacked continuity and judgment. I tried to train him for a 'coon dog. When he would start out on the track of a 'coon, if it happened that a rabbit track crossed the trail of the 'coon, the dog would leave the pursuit of the 'coon and start



after the rabbit. Perhaps about the time he was getting in the vicinity of the rabbit, footprints of a flock of birds would attract his attention, and off he would start to round up the birds. Maybe about the time it looked as if he was going to get a point on the birds, a fresh chipmunk track would command his interest. And then would begin a vigorous pursuit of the chipmunk. Finally, he would wind up, digging with great vigor and enthusiasm, at a woodchuck's hole that the woodchuck had abandoned several months before. The dog never caught anything, but always was active and energetic in the pursuit of something. The dog had energy but lacked continuity and judgment.

"And that is the trouble with a great many men. They never seem to know or care when they are following a cold trail, and so spend their time and energy digging away at holes that have long been abandoned."

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE TECHNOCRATS

Out of Washington, D. C., comes another story of technological unemployment, another tale of man displaced by the machine. A member of the Kenwood Golf and Country Club has invented a contraption which eliminates caddies, and, consequently, caddie-fees as well. This device, this infernal device, as caddies call it with variations, consists principally of an out-grown kiddie-car, with a golf-bag superimposed. Anyone who wants to pull it around a course can make one for seventy cents, tho, of course, no mechanical caddie ever found a lost ball, or concocted a flattering lie about a golfer's score.

Caddies stress these shortcomings at the top of their voices. Nevertheless, they would be wise to conserve their energy for close study of the club-car and possible means of improving it. There is just a possibility that the thing, catching on, will solve the very problem it creates. Suppose it turned out to be another Helen Wills eye-shade, and swept the country. In that case it might simultaneously sweep all the caddies in the country off the golf-courses, but mightn't it also sweep them into jobs constructing club-cars?—*Literary Digest*.

VICE CONSULS AND THIRD SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE

And Like it

"I never clash with my boss."

"No?"

"No; he goes his way and I go his."—*Arcanum Bulletin*.

AMERICAN-TURKISH CLAIMS COMMISSION

The American-Turkish Claims Commission terminated its labors at Istanbul on October 13, 1934.

The Commission functioned under an agreement concluded by the United States and Turkey December 24, 1923, and confirmed by an agreement concluded February 17, 1927, with respect to the settlement of a large number of claims. Most of these cases were claims against Turkey growing out of the World War.

The two Governments entrusted the Commission with a settlement of the claims through the payment of a lump sum by Turkey. The spirit in which the proceedings of the Commission were conducted is indicated by the remarks made at the closing session by the principal American delegate, Mr. Fred K. Nielsen, and the principal Turkish delegate, Sevki Bey.

The following statements are quoted from the minutes of the meeting of the Commission on October 13, 1934:

The Commissioners signed the Agreement of the Commission.

MR. NIELSEN: I give myself the pleasure of expressing on behalf of the American delegation to the members of the Turkish delegation our sincere appreciation of their official and personal courtesies. The pleasant anticipation which I had of coming to Turkey to cooperate usefully and successfully with distinguished Turkish representatives in the solution of an international problem on the basis of fairness toward our two Governments has been agreeably realized. In harmony with the policies and methods employed by Turkey and the United States of disposing of international questions by frank and friendly discussion, we have settled the only outstanding problem between them.

MR. SEVKI: I thank His Excellency for his kind words. His cooperation in the solution of this difficult problem between the two countries is appreciated most sincerely. I must, however, pay particular tribute to his considerate and polite attitude, particularly at times when the difficulties of the situation might have taxed the patience of even as courteous a person as His Excellency. His Excellency's judgment, honesty, and fair dealing were exemplary. They were qualities that made our difficult task an agreeable one, and our agreement a just one. We were fortunate in having to deal with such an able, fair and courteous jurist. I want to thank also the other members of the American delegation for their very able cooperation.

MR. NIELSEN: I thank Your Excellency again.



News from the Field

SINGAPORE

The last couple of months have provided considerable movement in Singapore.

Consul General Wilbur Kablinger left the city in the early part of September for an extended tour of China and Japan. He returned after a two months' absence much refreshed.

Vice Consul William E. Scotten and Mrs. Scotten from Saigon passed through Singapore with their Anamite cook on their way to his new post at Palermo. And on September 7, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Tower arrived with bearings set for Bangkok.

Consul Dale W. Maher dropped in one day, stern of eye and of purpose set, returning to Medan much benefited by his home leave.

October 20th turned out to be a service day, the S. S. *President Johnson* bringing in no fewer than three officers. Consul Thomas McEnelly who has been assigned to Singapore from Barcelona was aboard. His family will soon be arriving to help him run the house he has found after considerable difficulty.

The *President Johnson* carried on to their destinations Vice Consuls George W. Renchard and Lyle C. Himmel on their way to Colombo and Raugoon, respectively.

Early in November Vice Consul William C. Afheld decided to take some leave. He accordingly set out in the company of Mr. J. L. G. Van Dorp, Vice Consul of the Netherlands in Singapore, to see the East Indies by car. The last notices received as this is written are that they have arrived in Socabaya and are visiting Consul and Mrs. Joel Hudson in that city before departing to contemplate the charms of Bali.

On November 15th, Ralph Metcalf, world record holder for the 100 meters and 100 yards, with Charles Hornbastel, 1,000 meter national champion, called at the Consulate General to pay their respects, while their ship was in port.

BUDAPEST

The Wheat Advisory Committee of the International Monetary and Economic Conference began sessions in Budapest November 20th. Fifteen nations are represented, the American Delegation being composed of the Honorable J. V. A. MacMurray, American Minister to Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and Mr. Loyd V. Steere, Agricultural Attaché, Berlin. Mr. Louis G. Michael, Agricultural Attaché, Belgrade, and Mr. G. P. Boals, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, Berlin, are observers with the American Delegation.

The League of Nations and the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome are also represented by observers.

The gala social program of the Hungarian Government which was shown to Mr. MacMurray upon his arrival in Budapest just about floored him. He remarked to Mr. Montgomery, our Minister, that they were not accustomed to such hospitality. "But when do we work?" he asked. And Mr. Montgomery could only smile and say, "Well, you do not know Hungary as I do!"

The American Minister and Mrs. Montgomery have returned to Budapest after several months of absence in the United States.

This "self-sufficiency" story is making the rounds: Three heads of states in Europe appeared before St. Peter and were asked to explain why they thought they should be permitted to enter. The first two were prompt with their reasons, as it was not an unpleasant task for them to tell of their great accomplishments. However, the third, head of a small country which as a part of its "self-sufficiency program" has a violent anti-foreign-language-complex, refused to open his mouth. Finally, after much urging, he very excitedly and indignantly blurted: "Speak to me in the language of my country!" N. B. Incidentally, it may be added that Hungarians have no such complex.



WILL ROGERS VISITS JIM STEWART IN BUDAPEST

Jim Stewart is too modest to send his own picture to the JOURNAL. It had to be obtained from a visitor returning from Budapest.—Ed.

CHERBOURG

The Honorable Sheldon Whitehouse, American Minister to Colombia, with Mrs. Whitehouse and Miss Whitehouse, sailed from Cherbourg on the S.S. *Aquitania* October 31, 1934.

The Honorable Grenville T. Emmet, American Minister to the Netherlands, and Mrs. Emmet, embarked at Cherbourg on the S.S. *Europa* November 22, 1934, to pass the Christmas holidays in the United States.

Vice Consul Paul D. Thompson, Vice Consul at Milan, and Mrs. Thompson arrived at Cherbourg on the S.S. *Berengaria* November 23, 1934, after having spent a leave of absence in the United States.

Senator Robert F. Wagner and Congressman Theodore Peyser were passengers on the S.S. *Berengaria* arriving at Cherbourg November 23, 1934. Both Senator Wagner and Congressman Peyser sailed from Cherbourg on the next westbound trip of the same vessel.

SYDNEY

The visit of the American Fleet to Sydney in 1925 has been frequently recalled with pleasure by residents of Sydney, and by many naval officers as well, but in the ensuing nine years no American warship has called at this port. This year, however, two American cruisers have visited Sydney within two months of each other, and among their officers and crews were quite a number of men who were here in 1925 and who at once set out to find friends made on their former visit.

The cruiser *Astoria*, recently commissioned at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, under command of Captain E. S. Root, visited Sydney for nine days in August, in the course of her "shake-down cruise."

In October Admiral Frank B. Upham, Commander in Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, in his flagship, the U. S. S. *Augusta*, visited Sydney for one week en route to Melbourne. The Admiral, accompanied by several of his officers and Consul General Caldwell, motored to the Federal Capital, Canberra (some 200 miles from Sydney) and remained there several days to attend the official functions arranged by the Commonwealth Government in connection with the visit of the Duke of Gloucester.

During the stay of these two cruisers in Sydney the visitors were the recipients of much hospitality and many courtesies from Australian officials and private individuals, and a number of entertainments were arranged in their honor by the Consul General and by the local Americans.

(Continued to page 59)



The photograph by Minister MacVeagh shows Consul General Leland Morris, Athens, after he made good a promise "to rip the brim off my 75c local straw hat if I couldn't beat this great beef of a Vice Consul (Walworth Barbour—at right) on the golf links."

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

NEW FRONTIERS. By Henry A. Wallace (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock, 1934, Pp. 314, \$2.00).

"The United States is like a boy eighteen years old, possessed of excellent health and a strong body, but so unsettled in his mind and feelings that he does not know what to do next." (Page 3.) In beginning his "New Frontiers" with this statement, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace loses no time in making the reader sit up and take notice. Is the statement justified and, if so, on what grounds? Mr. Wallace answers the question in the pages which follow with a frankness which is as stimulating as it is delightful to find a cabinet officer going on record in this manner. In writing in such a frank and direct manner, he follows the example of his chief, as it has been justly said that no President has taken the public into his confidence to the extent which Franklin D. Roosevelt has in his various addresses and public statements. Needless to say, the Secretary of Agriculture upholds the "New Deal" but he discusses it objectively and not in the style of a certain type of political propagandist.

He does not hesitate to say that its eventual success is by no means a foregone conclusion. "I am convinced," he writes, "that the New Deal so gallantly started by President Roosevelt in March, 1933, will eventually fail unless sometime during the next four years at least five thousand communities are fundamentally permeated with the spirit of the new pioneers not only in a sentimental but also in a hard-boiled, hard-thinking way. They must not only mean well in their hearts but they must understand with their minds the adjustments which must be made in our agriculture, our industry and our monetary system" (page 282).

Mr. Wallace is hopeful that this understanding will be reached. "What has happened in the AAA adjustment programs gives me some hope that we Americans can modify our individual behavior for the larger purposes of society" (page 255). He finds cause for optimism in other programs or policies which are being adopted, but the optimism is always expressed in reserved language, as for example: "The code authorities of the NRA when they provide for a vital, understanding participation of labor, industry and consumers with government sitting as referee can provide in due season economic democracy in industry" (page 264). He

explains the necessity for the slaughter of the "little pigs" even though "it was a foregone conclusion that the public would not like the idea of slaughtering baby pigs. . . . They contended that every little pig has the right to attain before slaughter the full pigginess of his pigness. . . . Nor would they realize that the slaughter of the little pigs might make more tolerable the lives of a good many human beings dependent on hog prices" (page 180).

The author believes in "working with the capitalistic order as it has come to us out of the past," but feels that in doing so "we can develop policies which will enable the representatives of agriculture, labor, industry and consumers to meet together more effectively than in the past and discover just formulae for price and production policies. The government sits in either as a party to the negotiations or as a reviewer and enforcer" (page 287). Such policies require effective social discipline which Mr. Wallace believes President Wilson was prevented from accomplishing by the World War. "The rights expressed in the Wilsonian freedom," he states, "were never crystallized into an effective social discipline. The World War came to upset the significance of all that Wilson was trying to accomplish" (page 251). The Secretary of Agriculture discusses in detail how Franklin D. Roosevelt is seeking to bring about this desired result.

The discussion naturally calls for a statement of just what is meant by the "New Deal." Mr. Wallace expressed it (page 251) somewhat as follows:

1. A job for every one who wants one.
2. Wages high enough to leave no one in serious want.
3. Hours of labor short enough to give every one time to enjoy life.
4. Adequate insurance against unemployment and old age; perhaps, also, against injury and sickness.
5. Comfortable housing at moderate cost for all.
6. Sufficient planned utilization of the land and other natural resources so that unnecessary depletion by erosion and similar processes will be avoided.
7. Maintenance of such democratic institutions as free speech, free criticism and free conscience.

The Secretary of Agriculture readily admits that "such proclamations sound exceedingly attractive, especially in time of depression. But it is much easier to phrase them than it is to bring them into practical reality" (page 252). He doubts (page 252) "if we can attain these social objectives year



after year unless we are willing to modify our attitudes in the light of the four conditions I have discussed elsewhere in this book:

1. We are no longer a pioneer nation with free lands. We cannot, therefore, solve our depressions by pushing our unemployed out where land is cheap and labor is scarce.

2. Our whole psychology has been one of producing to the limit, and postponing our consumption until some future time. As a result of our enormous natural resources, our scientific understanding and our methods of mass production we have been able to turn out an enormous quantity of goods per hour of man labor. But our economic machinery for distribution and consumption was always based on the theory of competitive scarcity. In brief, our economic machinery has not been able to keep pace with our mechanical machinery.

3. The United States, as a result of the World War, shifted with exceeding suddenness from a debtor to a creditor nation, which has made necessary a complete shift in her attitude toward other nations at a time when, as a result of the World War, it was impossible psychologically for us to make a sufficient shift.

4. The steadily increasing concentration of industrial activity into a few great corporations has destroyed the effectiveness of the free and open market as a device for balancing economic interests."

Mr. Wallace pays many tributes to Theodore Roosevelt but states that "the Bull-Moosers of the Theodore Roosevelt fight in 1912 have aged into old grandmothers in the Republican Party" (page 283). It may be assumed that when he made this statement, the author registered a mental reservation to the effect that the man who stood with Roosevelt "at Armageddon" in 1912 was not within the meaning of the indictment contained in the statement in question. Senator Hiram Johnson, the candidate for Vice President of the Progressive Party in the "Bull Moose" fight is the same "fighting Hiram" that he always was as he returns to the Senate for his fourth term with the nominations of four parties and an endorsement of a million and a half votes given him by the people of his native state.

"New Frontiers" is recommended to foreign service officers on duty in the field. It is a book which should be of great assistance to them in answering the many questions they are receiving concerning the "New Deal." It is suggested that it be read with the author's "America Must Choose," which sets forth Mr. Wallace's views on the issues considered with the same clarity and fearlessness as distinguishes his "New Frontiers."

C. W.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN CRISES. By Thomas A. Bailey. (Stanford University, California, Stanford University Press, 1934.)

The stated purpose of this book is an examination of the various crises which appeared in Japanese-American relations from 1905 to 1909, or from the close of the Russo-Japanese War to the end of the Roosevelt administration (1909). The author regards his work as a story of "race prejudice" (p. 1); also a "chapter in American diplomacy." It is well to keep the two things in mind as one reads.

Professor Bailey has combined access to Department of State records with skillful use of newspaper material to complete a painstaking work that appears certain of a welcome among students of Japanese-American relations. The part played by Theodore Roosevelt is of especial interest.

Although the narrative unfolds slowly, some idea of the trying problem created by the presence of Japanese on the Pacific Coast quickly emerges. Roosevelt's correspondence shows how the trend of things plagued the administration in Washington. To personal correspondents, he wrote "I am horribly bothered about the Japanese business" (1906); "nothing during the presidency has given me more concern" (1907); and "the troubles I have with Congress don't count . . . compared with the trouble . . . with California over Japan" (1909).

The early chapters of the book reveal a principal source of anti-Japanese agitation in California: a movement to separate oriental and American children in the schools of San Francisco, which culminated with the passage of the famous segregation order of 1906. Extreme dissatisfaction in Japan with the school board's action seriously hampered Roosevelt's efforts to have the Japanese Government voluntarily check the emigration of laborers to the United States. Professor Bailey shows clearly the annoyance and concern of the President, and gives an absorbing picture of his remarkable attempts to harmonize national and state interests. We see the famous "big stick" in action, as Roosevelt alternately threatens and persuades California; the spectacle of the San Francisco school authorities, headed by the Mayor, journeying to Washington for conference; and "behind the diplomatic curtain" we are shown the tireless efforts of a great Secretary of State (Root) which were eventually to achieve the first Gentlemen's Agreement (1907) for the control of immigration to the United States. We see Roosevelt under sharp criticism from the press for "trenching" on states rights, but immensely relieved at the dip-

(Continued to page 54)



Foreign Service Changes

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

Chiefs of Mission

William Dawson, Minister to Ecuador, has been appointed Minister to Colombia.

Antonio C. Gonzalez, Minister to Panama, has been appointed Minister to Ecuador.

Julius G. Lay, Minister to Honduras, has been appointed Minister to Uruguay.

George T. Summerlin, Minister to Venezuela, has been appointed Minister to Panama.

Sheldon Whitehouse, Minister to Colombia, has resigned.

George H. Adams, of Jonesboro, Texas, clerk in the American Consulate at La Paz, Bolivia, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

The transfer from Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, to be American Consul at Canton, China, of Charles A. Bay, of St. Paul, Minn., now in the United States, has been cancelled.

Jacob D. Beam, of Princeton, New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany.

Thomas D. Bergin, of Texas, American Vice Consul at Kingston, Ontario, appointed Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

David H. Buffum, of Rockland, Maine, American Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy, assigned Vice Consul at Leipzig, Germany.

Thomas Edmund Burke, of West Springfield, Mass., American Vice Consul at Helsingfors, Finland, appointed Vice Consul at Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Claude B. Chipfield, of Canton, Ill., American Vice Consul at Venice, Italy, assigned Vice Consul at Naples.

George C. Cobb, of Americus, Georgia, American Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, appointed American Vice Consul at Kingston, Ontario.

William E. Copley, of Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Asunción, Paraguay, appointed Vice Consul at Buenos Aires.

William W. Corcoran, of Massachusetts, American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, assigned American Consul at Vigo, Spain.

Robert T. Cowan, of Texas, American Vice Consul at Lyon, appointed Vice Consul at Lille, France.

Linton Crook, of Anniston, Alabama, American Vice Consul at Penang, Straits Settlement, appointed American Vice Consul at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Alfredo L. Demorest, of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Trinidad, British West Indies, died at his post on November 15, 1934.

Edmund J. Dorsz, of Detroit, Michigan, American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, and now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

The resignation of Ollis B. Ferguson, of Willow Springs, Missouri, American Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, has been accepted effective November 30, 1934.

Douglas Flood, of Kenilworth, Ill., American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Asunción, Paraguay.

John A. Gamon, of Glen Ellyn, Illinois, American Consul General at Marseille, France, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Forrest K. Geerken, of Minnesota, American Vice Consul at Adelaide, Australia, appointed Vice Consul at Penang, Straits Settlement.

Stuart E. Grummon, of Newark, New Jersey, now on duty in the Department of State, assigned to Dairen, Manchuria, where he will serve as American Consul.

Albion W. Johnson, of Texas, American Vice Consul at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, appointed Vice Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

The appointment of Albion W. Johnson, of Texas, as American Vice Consul at Yarmouth,



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Nova Scotia, has been cancelled. He has been appointed American Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

John B. Ketcham, of Brooklyn, New York, American Consul at Taihoku, Taiwan, assigned American Consul at Tientsin, China.

Edward P. Lawton, of Savannah, Georgia, Third Secretary of Legation at Guatemala, assigned American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Irving N. Linnell, of Boston, Mass., American Consul General at Capetown, Union of South Africa, assigned Consul General at Johannesburg, the Consulate there being raised in rank to Consulate General.

Ben C. Matthews, of Rockhill, South Carolina, American Vice Consul at La Guaira, Venezuela, appointed American Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Louis B. Mazzeo, of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, appointed American Vice Consul at La Guaira, Venezuela.

Wallace E. Moessner, of Cushing, Oklahoma, American Vice Consul at Manchester, England, appointed American Vice Consul at Trinidad, British West Indies.

Troy L. Perkins, of Lexington, Ky., American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China, assigned American Vice Consul at Dairen, Manchuria.

Norris Rediker, of Minneapolis, Minn., American Vice Consul at Bombay, India, assigned American Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

Paul J. Reveley, of East Haven, Conn., American Vice Consul at Leipzig, Germany, assigned American Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy.

Alvin T. Rowe, Jr., of Fredericksburg, Virginia, Third Secretary of Legation at Bogota, Colombia, assigned American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

Edwin Schoenrich, of Baltimore, Maryland, American Consul at Santiago, Cuba, assigned as American Consul at Ottawa, Canada.

William P. Snow, of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Paris, appointed Assistant District Accounting and Disbursing Officer, Paris.

Myles Standish, of New York City, American Vice Consul at Antilla, Cuba, appointed American Vice Consul at Manchester, England.

Walter C. Thurston, of Phoenix, Arizona, Counselor of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Edward G. Trueblood, of Evanston, Illinois, Third Secretary of Legation at San José, Costa Rica, assigned to the Department of State for duty.



John Carter Vincent, of Macon, Georgia, who has been assigned as American Consul at Nanking, has been appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States and, in addition to his assignment as Consul at Nanking, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Peiping.

George P. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Lille, appointed Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Commercial Attaché Ralph H. Ackerman has just arrived in the United States from Rio de Janeiro. During his absence, Mr. DuWayne G. Clark will be in charge of that office as Acting Commercial Attaché, Mr. Clark having stopped off at Rio for this purpose en route to Buenos Aires, to which post he has been assigned.

Dr. A. V. Dye, Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires, has returned to the Bureau at Washington after spending his vacation in Europe.

Commercial Attaché C. H. Livengood, formerly Commercial Attaché at Rome and now Commercial Attaché-at-Large, has returned to Washington for conferences.

Mr. Howard H. Tewksbury, Assistant Commercial Attaché at Habana, is on a special assignment in Washington.

Mr. Robert G. Glover, formerly Assistant Commercial Attaché at Mexico City, is now the Commercial Attaché at Panama City. Assistant Trade Commissioner A. C. Crilley, who has been in charge of the Panama office for the last year as Acting Commercial Attaché, has been transferred to Habana.

Trade Commissioner C. E. Christopherson, from Calcutta, and Assistant Trade Commissioner C. H. Boehringer, from Singapore, are assigned to special duty in Washington.

Several field men who have been on itinerary and leave in the States have recently returned to their posts: Commercial Attaché S. H. Day to Johannesburg, Trade Commissioner E. C. Squire to Sydney, Trade Commissioner Paul P. Steinorf to Tokyo and Assistant Commercial Attaché H. M. Randall to Santiago. Commercial Attaché Julean Arnold is scheduled to sail for Shanghai on December 24.

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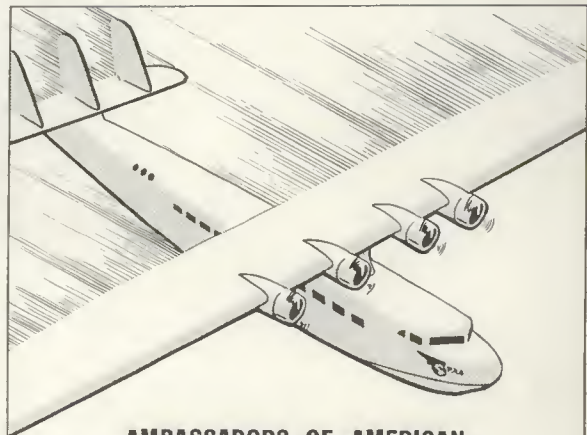
Jan. 16, Feb. 14

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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
	<i>November</i>
Henry P. Leverich, Berlin, on leave in Upper Montclair, N. J.	13
Wainwright Abbott, Belgrade, on leave in New York	13
Breckinridge Long, Rome, on leave in Laurel, Maryland	13
Paul Reveley, Leipzig, on leave in Clinton, Conn.	13
Louis B. Mazzeo, Chihuahua, on leave in Washington	13
Paul J. Gray, Montevideo, on leave in Essex Falls, New Jersey	14
Lester J. Schnare, Hamburg, sailing December 12	15
W. F. Cavanaugh, Gibraltar, sailing December 1	15
J. E. Burke, Helsingfors, on leave	15
Norris Rediker, Bombay, on leave	15
Egmont C. von Tresckow, Zagreb, sailing December 4	16
Doreen Granger, Paris, on leave in Kaukakee, Ill.	16
Ernest L. Eslinger, Paris, sailing November 21	16
Walter W. Leonard, Bremen, on leave in Essex, Ia.	17
M. K. Moorhead, Johannesburg, sailing December 1	19
Laurits S. Swenson, former Minister to the Netherlands	19
John Randolph, Quebec, en route to post	20
Charles H. Stephan, Seoul, Chosen, on leave in Staten Island	20
George Gregg Fuller, Kingston, Ontario, returning to post	20
George Platt Waller, Brussels, on leave in Montgomery, Alabama	21
G. C. Hanson, Moscow, on leave	21
Charles H. Taliaferro, Merida, on leave in Harrisonburg, Va.	21
Edwin McKee, Callao-Lima, sailing December 1	21
Hugh Gibson, Rio de Janeiro, on leave	23
John C. Shillock, Jr., La Paz, on leave in Portland, Oregon	23
Leo J. Callanan, Aden, on leave in Dorchester, Massachusetts	23
Robert Janz, Belfast, sailing November 27	26
Claude B. Chipperfield, Naples, sailing December 7	26
Ellis A. Bonnet, Amsterdam, on leave	26
Walter C. Thurston, reporting to Department for duty	26
H. Armistead Smith, Windsor, Ontario, returning to post	26
William P. Rohertson, Martinique, on leave in Washington	26
John W. Bailey, Jr., Buenos Aires, sailing December 4	26
Edward P. Maffitt, Stockholm, on leave in St. Louis	27
James W. Gantenbein, Santo Domingo, sailing December 6	27
John L. Bouchal, Montreal, en route to post	27
Ernest L. Harris, Vienna, on leave	28

December


Edmund J. Dorsz, Warsaw, on leave in Detroit	1
H. Gordon Minnegerode, Tegucigalpa, on leave in Washington	1
Milton P. Thompson, Ottawa, on leave in Washington	1
Joseph F. Walker, Montevideo, sailing December 15	3
Fletcher Warren, Managua, sailing December 22	3
W. J. McCafferty, San Salvador, on leave in San Francisco	3
John McArdle, Sofia, on leave in Pittsburgh	3
Wales W. Signor, Nassau, on leave in Ypsilanti, Michigan	4
Edward I. Nathan, Monterrey, on leave in Philadelphia	4
Marion Arnold, Tokyo, on leave in Washington	4
Clifton R. Wharton, Las Palmas, on leave in Boston	5
James B. Pilcher, Harbin, on leave in Dothan, Ala.	5
Alvin M. Owsley, Bucharest, on leave in Muncie, Indiana	5
Edward S. Maney, Southampton, on leave in Pearsall, Texas	6
Julian F. Harrington, detailed temporarily to Department	7
Walter A. Leonard, Bremen, sailing December 15	7
A. Edith Abell, Rome, on leave in Washington	10
John Muccio, Shanghai, on leave	10
Myles Standish, Manchester, sailing December 14	12
Hugh R. Wilson, Berne, on leave in Chicago	13
R. Henry Norweb, Mexico City, on leave in Cleveland	13
William C. Bullitt, Moscow, on leave in Washington	15
Alexander W. Weddell, Buenos Aires, on leave in Richmond, Va.	17

AUTO-GIRO SPRAYING

A demonstration of scientific significance and importance to the aviation industry, was given recently by Leslie B. Cooper, president of Giro Sales and Service, with headquarters at Roosevelt Field, of the adaptability of the giro for insect spraying, in this instance mosquito control.

Large areas of marsh land, stagnant pools, in many instances surrounded by trees or other obstructions, and sewage disposal beds were included in the experiment. Because of its ability to fly slowly, rise and descend almost vertically and land in small open spaces, the giro proved itself startlingly efficient in this important work. An unbroken film of oil was placed on the water, grass and trees, and because of the spray being so perfectly distributed in a heavy, swirling fog, the under sides of leaves, twigs and blades of grass, as well as the tops, were thoroughly covered. The success of the demonstration is said to be a widespread use of the giro for quickly and economically spraying areas, whether swamp land, water or trees.—Excerpted from *Roosevelt Field News*.

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GOODYEAR

THE WORLD OVER MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TYRES THAN ANY OTHER MAKE

The Mystery of Elche

By CURTIS JORDAN, *Consul, Madrid*

THERE remains one place on earth where one may see a mediaeval Mystery Play exactly as it was performed six hundred or more years ago. In the church of Elche, a small city of south-eastern Spain, about thirty kilometers from Alicante, the Mystery of the Assumption of the Virgin has been sung every year since some time in the fourteenth century. It is sung in the original Limousin tongue, without the change of a word or a detail of costume.

The town itself is interesting enough to justify a long journey. It is a bit of Africa, transplanted as if by magic to Europe; low, flat-topped, white houses, set amid groves of thousands of date palms and pomegranate trees. The people speak a sort of Catalan, which is itself a relic of the Langue d'Oc.

The city attained prominence some years ago through the discovery of the famous "Lady of Elche," a statue which was unearthed by a farmer. The latter not knowing its value, disposed of it at a nominal price, and it now reposes in Paris, its value being placed at some millions of francs. Its origin is not known, but it is supposed by some experts to be the representation of a Phoenician goddess.

The Feast of the Assumption is a very important one in Spain; perhaps after Christmas and Easter, the most important, since the country is supposed to be under the special protection of the Virgin. The church is a lofty structure of solid construction but of no special distinction. In addition to the tower there is a large dome roofed with blue and copper glazed tiles, which are a typical product of that part of the country. The manufacture of these tiles is an art handed down from generation to generation since Moorish times. In preparation for the play the inner doors are removed to give free access to air and light as well as to the crowds, since August is the hottest month and Elche one of the hottest places in Spain. The Host, relics and other sacred objects are removed, and a large square wooden platform is erected in the center under the dome. A wooden ramp leads from the main door to the platform and this is strewn with flowers arranged in patterns.

At one-thirty on the afternoon of August 14, the great bell of the church clangs out its first brazen notes. After a pause, at two o'clock it

rings again; then at two-thirty, and finally at three, when vespers commence. The church is already filled in all its available spaces, even the pulpits being occupied by spectators. On either side of the aisle long narrow platforms have been erected for the use of distinguished visitors.

Immediately after vespers the Mystery commences with the entry of the Virgin by the principal door, accompanied by angels and the two Marys. The Virgin advances to the great altar, kneels and pours forth a plaint in song. After several verses are sung, the sky (ceiling) opens, a salvo of artillery is fired, and an Angel descends and sings to Mary telling her that the King of Heaven wants her to reign as Queen of the Angels. He gives her a palm which she is to have borne when she is to be buried. After the exchange of several songs between the Virgin and the Angel, the latter returns to heaven.

At that moment St. John enters the main door and salutes Mary with songs. She answers, giving him the palm and requesting him to see that it accompanies her to the tomb. Saint Peter then enters and kneels before the Virgin, and soon after six more Apostles enter, among whom is St. James, dressed as a pilgrim. (St. James or Santiago is the patron saint of Spain, and is said to be buried in the cathedral at Santiago de Compostela.) After a suitable number of hymns, Mary dies. An Angel descends and takes her soul, in the form of a doll-like image, to heaven. Thus finishes the first part of the ceremony.

The next afternoon at about four o'clock, the play continues. The Apostles, headed by St. Peter, enter singing and prepare to bury the Virgin, who is now represented by a life-sized image. Presently a group of Jews, clad in bright-colored robes and conical caps decorated with a spiral stripe of color, approach the body with the idea of taking possession of it. A struggle between the Apostles and the Jews ensues, and finally the latter are permitted to view the remains of the Virgin. They fall to their knees in adoration and are baptized by St. Peter. Thereafter they take part in the ceremony in company with the Apostles. The body is lifted and borne in a short procession preceded by the sacred palm and placed in the tomb.

The sky now opens and four angels descend



on a cloud singing and playing on a harp and guitars, and bearing Mary's soul earthward to rejoin her body. The descent is slow and the crowd waits and watches in almost breathless excitement. They arrive, the soul reenters the body, the Virgin, body and soul, is placed in the center of the group and all commence to ascend to Heaven. St. Thomas enters the church and explains his tardiness by saying that he has been preaching in the Indies.

Now comes the climax, the most exciting moment of all. The sky opens once more and when the Virgin is half way to heaven the Holy Trinity descend and singing in the piping treble of small children, lower a tall crown to the lower cloud, where it is placed on the Virgin's head. At that very instant the lights go on, the organ peals, the songs burst from the lips of the whole chorus. The audience, unable to contain themselves any longer, fall on their knees, hands are clasped, cries are uttered, and the whole assembly is pervaded by a sense of ecstasy. The Heavenly Host ascends and is gradually lost to view in the sky.

The Mystery of Elche is authentic and vastly interesting, since it gives one a vivid picture of a Mystery as seen by the people of the middle ages. The spirit of the crowd adds to the illusion; it is not a blasé fashionable gathering, come for amusement, but an intense fervent body of worshippers, who evidently believe every word and every action to have taken place as represented.

Several verses in the Limousin tongue are given below with translation:

MARIA: O, sant Verger getsemany
on foch pres lo señor aqui;
en tu fina tracte cruel
contral señor deisrael.

MARY: O, holy Garden of Gethsemane!
Where the Lord was taken
In thee was treated cruelly
The true God of Israel.

ANGELS: Llevantaus Reyna excellent
mare de Deu omnipotent
veniu sereu coronada
en la celestial morada.

ANGELS: Arise excellent Queen
Mother of omnipotent God
Come to be crowned
In the celestial mansion.



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OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK



COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION IN THE AMERICAS

The Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission was recently established through the joint efforts of the American Arbitration Association and the Council on Inter-American Relations, Inc. These two organizations were designated by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, composed of the diplomatic representatives of 21 Governments of the Western Hemisphere, to carry out the purposes of a resolution on Commercial Arbitration adopted at Montevideo in December, 1933.

Headquarters for the Commission have been established at the Latin American Center, 67 Broad Street, and six field men have visited daily, for the past three months, firms interested in inter-American commerce. These field workers have obtained several hundred reports as a result of a questionnaire to ascertain the particular American republics in which each firm visited was interested, nature of the business, possible participation in arbitration, whether or not an arbitration clause was used in contracts, and finally such suggestions as might prove helpful in promoting the use of inter-American commercial arbitration.

The Commission, now numbering 27, held its first meeting at the Latin American Center on September 27th under the chairmanship of Mr. Spruille Braden. At this meeting 32 names of Latin Americans were recommended and approved for completing the membership of the Commission. Later a law committee and a panel of arbitrators will be decided upon.

Formal announcement of the establishment of the Commission was made by the Pan American Union to its mailing list of 800 newspapers in which Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director General, said: "This agency is expected to fill a long felt need in facilitating the settlement of commercial controversies which may arise between business men in the various American republics. The arbitration of such controversies will not only expedite individual proceedings, but will also tend to bring about good will and confidence and will be of great assistance in the preservation of friendly relations."

Dr. José Nabuco and Mr. J. M. Fernandes, of Rio de Janeiro, began last August to lay the foundation for organizing a Brazilian Committee to cooperate with the Commission for the establishment of an inter-American arbitration tribunal in Brazil and an appropriate contact was established in the same month for carrying on the work in Mexico through the National Chamber of Commerce of that country.

ROTARIANS LINKED BY SHORT WAVES

Another milestone was passed in the now rapid progress of short-wave radio toward greater public popularity and service when, on November 15, probably the largest audience ever assembled to hear a two-way Pan-American broadcast tuned in on a joint radio meeting of Rotary clubs in Buenos Aires, Argentina and Schenectady, New York.

Notified by Rotary International, every club in North and South America was invited to hold simultaneous meetings and asked to prepare for the event by installing two all-wave receivers—one tuned to General Electric's short-wave station W2XAF at Schenectady and the other to Transradio International's station LSX at Buenos Aires. This plan made it possible for 125,000 Rotarians of some 3,000 clubs in the two Americas to attend the joint Schenectady-Buenos Aires ceremonies via short waves. President Emeritus Paul T. Harris, of Chicago, founder of Rotary, and Walter W. Head, vice-president of Rotary International, expressed the opinion that the unique inter-club meeting exemplified the sixth object of Rotary—promotion of international fellowship. Official greetings from the United States were extended by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, speaking from Washington by remote control. From Buenos Aires, official greetings, in exchange, were sent to North America by Senor Luis Duhau, Argentina's minister of agriculture.

More than 450 members of 19 Rotary clubs in the Schenectady district attended the local meeting and witnessed the broadcasting activities. To them, the conversations with the Argentine organization forcibly demonstrated the advanced stage of development which short-wave transmission and reception have now reached. All were impressed with the practicability, effectiveness, and immense potentialities of this new medium of communication.

Mr. Head, enroute to attend the Schenectady inter-American broadcast, found that train connections would not enable him to arrive in time to present a prefatory address to the local assemblage prior to the scheduled conversations with Buenos Aires. Learning of this, the committee in charge of general arrangements obtained use of the General Electric Company's two-way, ultra-short-wave radio police car. Upon leaving the train, Mr. Head stepped into the car, was introduced by the master of ceremonies at the meeting place, and while being driven there delivered his talk to the assemblage. His message went from the car by ultra-short waves to a receiver, the output of which was fed into the transmitter of W2XAF, and was thus rebroadcast to the meeting.



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THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

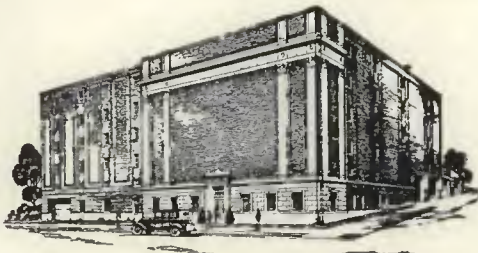
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BIRTHS

A daughter, Winifred Evelyn, was born September 26, 1934, to Consul and Mrs. William Edward Beitz, at Berlin.

Born at Guadalajara, November 21, 1934, to Consul and Mrs. George H. Winters, a daughter, Frances Ann.

A daughter, Margaret Lanckster, was born on October 8, 1934, to Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Welch. Mr. Welch is an Assistant Trade Commissioner in the office of the Commercial Attaché at Berlin.

MARRIAGES

Mokma-Cochrane. Gerald A. Mokma, Vice Consul at Antwerp, and Miss Lucille Cochrane were married October 29, 1934.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Lily Heingartner, wife of Consul Robert Wayne Heingartner, Frankfort-on-Main, died suddenly on November 21, 1934, at Berlin. The interment took place at Doebbling Cemetery, Vienna, November 27. Mrs. Heingartner was the eldest daughter of Consul and Mrs. Gottlieb Kraus, of Vienna.

Mrs. Heingartner was well known and very popular in Frankfort social and official circles and endeared herself to all who knew her by her charming personality, animated spirit and kindness.

She will be sorely missed by many friends in Frankfort, including the members of the consular corps and of the American Consulate General. The JOURNAL extends deep sympathy to Consul Heingartner and their two children, Gladys, aged 12, and Alexander, aged 4.

Charles Wylie Doherty, a retired Vice Consul who served many years at Nogales, Sonora, and Mexicali, Baja California, died at the home of his son in Phoenix, Arizona, on December 11, 1934, as the result of a fall. The burial took place December 12, at Calexico, California, and was attended by Consul Howard A. Bowman as a representative of the Consulate at Mexicali.

Mr. Doherty was born in Jackson, Mississippi, January 5, 1857, and attended the University of Missouri. For eight years he was a member of the state legislature of Mississippi, and was appointed Vice and Deputy Consul at Cartagena on August 13, 1913, retiring in 1915. However, on August 23, 1916, Mr. Doherty was appointed Vice Consul at Nogales, where he served until his appointment to Mexicali on August 21, 1931. He was retired from the American Foreign Service December 31, 1930.

The JOURNAL extends deep sympathy to Mr. Doherty's family and his host of friends.



ON TRANSLATION

Consider how difficult an art the translator practices. If thought is to flow through him, it must first flow into him and then flow out of him again. And this involves difficulties on two levels.

First, there is the purely linguistic difficulty: few men are masters of two languages. They are either insufficiently skilled in the language *from* which—and this is a deficiency more widespread than its victims realize—or they are insufficiently at home with the language *into* which; a dictionary can tell them what the words *mean*, but only living familiarity can teach the train of associations that every word carries with it.

The difficulty on the second level is harder to overcome. The commonest of all faults is slavish adherence to the phrasing of the original, so that one feels the cadences of the first language jostling the cadences of the second. This means that the man is translating the words, simply substituting one language for another. The first of the two things necessary has not happened—the thought has not flowed into him, but the words only. It is for the translator to study the words till the words drop away and only the thought that formed them is left. Then the thought proceeds to embody itself anew in *his* words. By this time, if he have any gift for the job, he has forgotten what the original words were, being wholly possessed with the thought.

To say of a translation that it reads like an original work is not the highest praise. It is the bare minimum.

On what has been said so far, every educated man should be a competent translator. But competence is not enough. Competent writing will not get *any* book read. There must be style—that is, such ordering of the words that the thought comes through with the dew on it. Thought is translatable, but not style. Thought is polygamous—it can wed a hundred languages. Or, to abandon a metaphor that too rapidly becomes unmanageable, thought is pentecostal, in itself transcending the difference of tongues; the curse of Babel affects it, but only incidentally.

But style is inseparable from the words. It is born with them and dies with them. The translator can borrow his original's thought, but he must distil his own dew. And it is at least an arguable proposition that the one man in the world who cannot do that is the man who is equally at home in two languages. The bigamist does not get the most out of marriage, nor the bilingualist out of language.—Extracted from Monthly Book List of "This Publishing Business," October, 1934, Sheed and Ward, Publishers, New York City.



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THE OBLIGING LAUNDRESS PRESSES A DRESS WHILE THE OWNER WAITS AND THE PRETTY GIRL FLIRTS WITH THE AUTOMOBILE PASSENGERS

This is another of Mr. Roy Baker's paintings. An account of his hobby begins on page 5 of this issue of the JOURNAL.

PHONETIC SPELLING

The organs of speech can articulate a very limited number of sounds, and of these few sounds all the words in all the languages are composed. If humanity would agree on the letters which should represent these sounds, and each language would make use of as many letters as are necessary to express the sounds contained in it, the spelling of all languages would be then easy, logical and uniform.

All spelling is naturally phonetic. When Cadmus invented letters he did not mean any letter to be silent, nor any letter to have more than one sound, or two letters to have the same sound, or any sound to be expressed by more letters than one.

English spelling disregards all this, is entirely anti-Cadmean, and can only be explained historically, that is, it can not be explained at all when taught to immature minds, because the scholars are then too young to understand such an explanation.

JOHN L. HULSHOF.

CONFERENCE WITH A COLLEAGUE

I heard a sage
Expatiate
On that peculiar state
Of madness known as love.
And (Heavens above!),
How he despised it!

"There is no act of folly,"
The sage declared,
"More apt to lead
To melancholy.
To men of sense
A lover's fancies
Are no more
Than 'notions'
In a five-and-ten-cent store!"

He tapped his watch:
"Dear me!" quoth he,
"I must be going."
"Oh, no!" we cried,
"Pray tell us more!
We will agree
With all you've said.
And only ask
To hear the rest
Of wisdom's lore!"

The wise man rose,
Straightened his cravat,
Dusted off his hat:
"I cannot wait,"
He said austerely.
"Duty calls!"
He coughed, severely:
"I must confer,
With a colleague. . . .
But ere I go
I'd like to know
Has anybody seen
The box I brought? . . ."

"Oh, yes, respected Sir!"
Some wag replied.
"Your box is handy;
And from the rattle
I would judge
Your colleague likes candy!" . . .

A sickly smile o'ercast
The features of the sage!
Though oft entreated
His visits to our flat
So frequent in the past
Have never been repeated.

P. A.



Can You Take Pictures That Tell a Story?



Photograph from Maj. Edward Keith-Roach

Mules Draw Modern Plowshares on the Ancient Plains of Palestine

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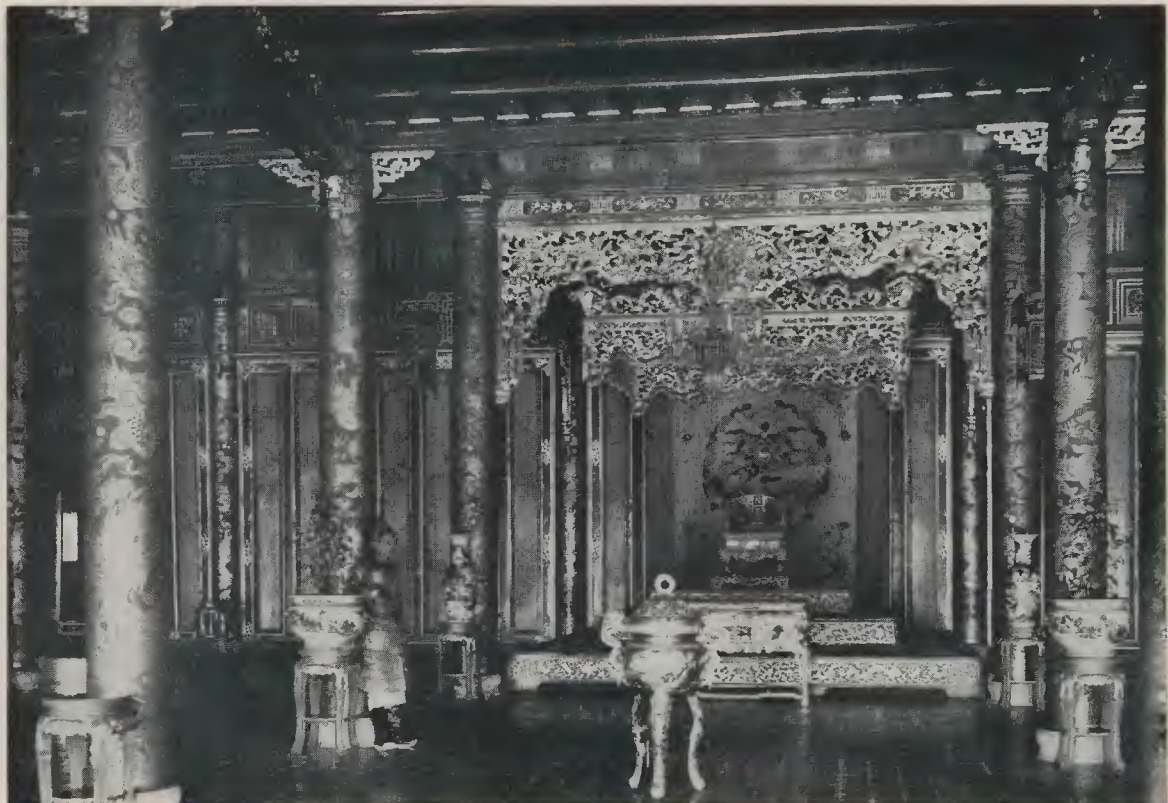
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE—WASHINGTON, D. C.

GILBERT GROSVENOR, LITT.D., LL.D., Editor



Cliche Gouvernement General Indochine

ENTRANCE TO THE TOMB OF THE FATHER OF THE EMPEROR GIA LONG, HUÉ



Cliche Gouvernement General Indochine

THRONE ROOM OF THE IMPERIAL PALACE, HUÉ



“SIRE, THEIR NATION . . .”

(Continued from page 18)

knowledge of His Majesty, who thus held conversation with Master Dao-tri-Phu, the Thi-Lang¹⁴ of the Exchequer:

“The intentions and the words of these men seem to me to be filled with deference and courtesy. Would it not be fitting to acquiesce to their desire?”

“Sire, these are foreigners, and we do not know whether the sentiments which they have expressed be true or false. Your humble subject thinks that it would be well to authorize them to proceed to the capital and take up their residence in the building of the Thuong-Bac and to order our mandarins to treat them well there and seek to sound out their real dispositions.”

Then Master Huynh, the Thi-Lang of the Household, gave his opinion:

“Sire, their nation is very cunning, and it is advisable to break off all relations with them. To tolerate them this time would be to make way for annoyances in the future. The men of olden times closed the frontiers of their country so as to shut out the nationals of Occidental countries and so defend themselves against the incursions of those barbarians. That is good politic. They have made a voyage of 40,000 leagues across the seas impelled by sentiments of admiration for the power and virtue of our government. If we resolutely break off all relations with them, we shall thus give them proof that good-will is not to be found in our land.”

“His Majesty dispatched to the scene Master Dao-tri-Phu and Master Lê-ba-Tu (Thi-Lang of the Ministry of the Interior) invested with the functions of attachés to Service of Foreign Trade to enter into friendly negotiations and examine the situation. Upon their arrival the commander of the vessel, giving out that he was ill, did not present himself in person to receive them. The Imperial Envoys then sent an interpreter to pay him a visit, and the commander for his part sent a representative to express his thanks. The same day the vessel made sail surreptitiously. Master Dao-tri-Phun addressed a report to the Throne giving an account of his mission and said among other things:

“In haste they came, in haste they departed, they have indeed shown themselves lacking in politeness.”

“And the Emperor annotated the said report with a quatrain which runs as follows:

“Not to oppose their coming, not to pursue them upon their departure, is for us to follow the rules of courtesy of a civilized nation. What brooks it to complain of barbarians from abroad?”

This concludes Mr. Scotten’s article. The text of President Jackson’s letters of credence, furnished to Mr. Roberts, is included in a note by Mr. Mahlon F. Perkins, Assistant Historical Adviser of the Department.

(Continued to page 52)

¹⁴A sort of undersecretary of a Ministry.



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On the Course of Events

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

AS WAS anticipated, the Federal Reserve Board's Business Indices for the month of October show an increase in activity: the seasonally adjusted index of manufacturing production rose from 71 for September to 73 for October, that of factory employment from 74 to 77, and the index of factory payrolls (not seasonally adjusted) from 58 to 61. The increase in production indicated is largely the result however of the jump in textile activity over that registered in September, the month of the strike: the index of textile production rose from 64 for September to 90 for October; in other groups of industries the movement was mixed: the production index showing decreases in the food products, lumber, automobile, leather, cement and tobacco industries against increases in the iron and steel and rubber tire industries. On the other hand, the index of Department store sales held steady at 75 (without seasonal adjustment the figures are 78 for September and 82 for October) and the index of construction contracts awarded (seasonally adjusted) rose from 29 to 31, with increases registered in both residential and other construction.

It is difficult to find basis for any definite and simple conclusions in the foregoing data: they can hardly be taken as establishing statistical confirmation of the tentative conclusion outlined in these columns in recent issues of the JOURNAL, to the effect that the third period of increasing industrial production since March, 1933, is now definitely under way, yet they by no means constitute evidence to the contrary. While noting that partial preliminary data available for November seem generally to support the expectations outlined, it is apparently necessary to wait a further period for definite confirmation.

No such hesitation would be necessary, however, if one were to take as a guide that rather intangible and amorphous, yet very real thing called "general business sentiment." In recent weeks there has developed a very marked and decided upward surge of business confidence and optimism, as indicated in many of the expressions voiced by the figureheads of the business community, and in the general tone of daily press comment on the business



situation, particularly in the business and financial writers' columns. It is difficult to assess accurately the origins of so

widespread and primarily psychological a phenomenon, for which there are no means of quantitative measurement, but it probably would not be far wrong to suggest as among its principal sources a reaction of adjustment to the decisive appearance of the November election returns: an impulse, consequent upon the termination of pre-election uncertainties, to make the best of a situation which is felt to have become more definite and clear, and strengthened in its force by the consequence of the preliminary indications already referred to, that the downward trend of business activity since June is now giving way to a new upward swing.

Perhaps the most striking objective evidence of this surge of business sentiment may be pointed to in the results of the Treasury's major financial operation of early December. Out of a total financing totalling slightly over 1.8 billions of dollars, one-half constituted refinancing, the final results of which cannot be learned until the books are closed; the remaining 900 millions consisted of new borrowings for cash in the form of an offer of 450 millions in eighteen months notes at 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent and of 450 millions in 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent long term bonds. Both of these offers were closed on the very first day, after the receipt of requests for allocation in the amount of five times the total offered in long-term bonds and seven times in the case of the short term notes. The proceeds of the new borrowings are expected to be sufficient to carry the Treasury through until the middle of March.

But general business sentiment is of long experience a very volatile element in the current state of affairs of any particular instant—volatile both in its upward and downward fluctuations beyond the degree warranted, except perhaps in the most pressing moments of serious crisis, by the more slow-moving character of the actual economic facts of the situation. This comment is not offered as a depreciation of the influence which general business sentiment exerts on the development of the situation immediately ahead: on the contrary, it is to be recognized that a strong and positive resurg-



ence of "business confidence" on a widespread scale might have a very potent effect upon the economic situation. For example, attention has recently been called to the evidence that the nation's industrial managements have been placing to reserves a total amount estimated at some four billions of dollars annually, which in a period of business confidence and prosperity they would have been spending upon plant renewals, repairs and improvements. Should a widespread conviction develop that now the time has come to make these long-deferred expenditures, then whether that conviction had sound economic justification or not, stimulation to the depressed heavy industries resulting from expenditures on such a scale would have very marked effect, not improbably excessive, upon the level of economic activity.

But the current manifestations of business re-encouragement show, as yet at least, no evidence of leading to any such result, and the state of general business sentiment at the moment appears somewhat above the level warranted by the measurable facts of the situation. This is not meant to suggest that the real picture is a gloomy one. The level of economic activity, while not very high, is reasonably steady; the Treasury's credit standing is demonstrably strong; no critical situation impends in the near offing. Yet while much progress has been made in attacking our basic economic problems, they remain in many respects as yet largely unsolved: indeed, we seem only just coming to effective grips with them, and the background is inescapably one of a mass of unemployment fluctuating very little around a probable level of about ten millions in the midst of an immensity of natural resources, of engineering skill, and of a widespread diversity of human needs. The Federal Treasury in November, against an income of 247 millions, recorded total expenditures of 639 millions, of which 390 millions were classified as emergency, and of these, emergency relief expenditures totalled 165 millions (including 128 millions advanced to the F. E. R. A. by the R. F. C. and nine millions of relief expenditures by the Department of Agriculture, but not including 34 millions spent on the Civilian Conservation Corps).

The foregoing is most definitely not intended to suggest that the picture is a gloomy one, but only to point out that, whatever the precise degree of volatility of current business sentiment, our major economic problems are not yet solved. With the

opening of the Seventy-fourth Congress in January a new chapter in the current attack upon these problems will begin, and in the absence of any particularly important developments to report in the economic situation in recent weeks, it may be useful to attempt a hurried survey of the most outstanding of these problems as they now appear. Owing to their extensive number, variety, and complexity it is of course possible to touch upon only the most outstanding items and briefly at that.

In Agriculture a considerable measure of improvement seems to have been achieved. The Department of Agriculture's estimate of farmer's cash income from marketing in October totals 631 millions of dollars, which with the addition of 105 millions in benefit payments (including 29 millions from the sale of cattle to the Government) brings the farmer's total estimated income for the first ten months of 1934 to 5,045 millions as compared with 4,099 millions in the same period of 1933. Thus the estimate of last August that total farm incomes in 1934 would exceed those of 1933 by a billion dollars has already come very close to being confirmed in the first ten months of the year.

The crop control procedure of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in its first 19 months, coupled with the effects of the drought last summer, have gone so far in reducing the problem of agricultural surpluses as to bring the end of the emergency period of drastic crop reduction into sight and lay the way for the second phase of milder adjustments upward as well as downward with a view to developing what the Secretary of Agriculture terms a condition of "balanced abundance." He points out, however, in his annual report just released that further progress toward agricultural prosperity does not lie in the hands of agriculture alone, but requires the increased purchasing power to be developed by industrial revival and restored foreign trade.

It cannot be said that equal progress toward a revived and balanced situation in industry has as yet been achieved under the NRA. The original expectation that under a hasty wide-flung net of codes of fair competition a general revival of production would lead to greatly expanded payrolls and thereby to a sound basis of mass purchasing power to absorb a continued level of high production has obviously not been realized. While as yet no definite declaration of future procedure has been made, rumblings and rumors of the course





of preparation for the anticipated Congressional review of the NRA seem generally to strengthen the grounds for believing that the result will be in considerable measure a reduction of the manifold restrictions on production, pricing, and other commercial practices with which the codes are, in the opinion of many, unduly encumbered.

The problem of industrial relations, on the other hand, has developed in a manner rather different from the hopes of those who believed that the right to bargain collectively, as established by Section 7a of the NIRA as an integral part of every industrial code, would provide a full solution to this problem. In the light of the repeated crises and continued turmoil over labor relations during the past year the complexity of this problem has become much more generally recognized, but only a beginning toward solution has as yet been made. The position in the major industries, iron and steel, automobiles, textiles, is essentially that of a truce with new crises impending in the months ahead, and as yet no great progress toward the development of compromises fully acceptable to each of the parties to the issues is to be noted.

Meanwhile the heavy industries continue at a low level with little noticeable reduction in the volume of unemployment. Much improvement is looked for by many from the development of housing construction, and moderate headway seems to be resulting from the drive of the Federal Housing Administration to develop a construction revival on the basis of private capital through reform of mortgage and other lending practices. It is a question, however, whether adequate attention is as yet being paid to the matter of reducing the rate of interest, despite the President's own insistence on this point, and in some influential quarters the opinion is held that a revival by private capital will be too slow, and that Government funds must be turned in ample measure to the revival of construction.

A renewed public works program centering in large measure on low-cost housing construction and related to an expanded effort to provide productive employment for all those on relief who are able to work, is not an unlikely development out of the coming session of Congress.

Another possible source of wide revival in heavy industry activity is to be seen in the transportation situation; the railroads, however, still seem to present the aspect of a sick industry, unable as yet to meet entirely their financial exigencies without public help, to say nothing of obtaining capital for needed rehabilitation and improvement from private sources, and largely still seeking remedy in the form of applications for increased freight

rates when the essential need is a stimulation of traffic by lower rates. The Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index of freight car loadings, which during the first six months of the year held almost unbrokenly to a level of 64, substantially above the corresponding data for 1933, has since June been declining to 57 in October. Some slight development is going on in the experimental use of new types of faster and more economical trains, and the Coordinator of Railroads is pursuing his studies of the problem of coordinating rail, road and water transport, but no early solution of the railroads' problem impends, and as in the case of agriculture, an essential element of improvement lies in increased activity in other industries.

The trade agreements program now being actively pursued in Washington will, it is to be hoped, lead to a marked advance in the generally rising value of our imports and exports. In our foreign commerce too, however, we are really only just beginning to tackle the basic but long deferred problem of the readjustment of our international balance of payments; in the end this readjustment will come about, but the crucial problem is whether it will be left to come through the red-ink deficit items of continued and enlarged default on foreign obligations owed to Americans, and a general depressing tendency on both exports and imports and other items on both sides of the account, or whether it can be achieved through such a marked expansion of imports and other items of that side of the account as to permit and stimulate a revival of exports. The tendency during 1934 for our merchandise exports to increase at a rate faster than merchandise imports and for the balance to be made up by heavy gold imports, with their weakening consequence upon foreign currencies, is hardly a development in the latter of the two possibilities above-mentioned, but the trade agreements program may soon effectively alter the situation.

Lastly, progress is to be anticipated in the conservation and better utilization of our natural resources through reforestation, soil erosion control, and the development of central hydro-electric projects of wide scope, similar to that now proceeding in the Tennessee River Valley, as well as in the extremely complex and difficult problems of meeting the need for security through social insurance, including unemployment, sickness and old age.

The current situation is one of unsolved problems, the true complexity of which is only coming to be realized, but the nation is facing its problems and the situation is essentially encouraging, for they are not insoluble.



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Now, . . . You Tell One!



Photo from James B. Stewart

Said Joe McGurk to Monnett Davis: "All right! Believe it or not, on December 23, 1930, I rose at 5 A. M. AS USUAL, exercised before dressing in room near zero, windows open all night; shaved, etc., close to open window; took ice-water bath, lying still through 200 pulse beats, frictioned skin with wet washcloth until 'turkey-red;' sat in open window, facing north, to dry, wind from north—lay on bed to let wind blow on body for five minutes; dressed in only tropic-weight coat, trousers, cotton shirt, oxford shoes and thin sox—have not worn overcoat, vest or underwear for years—and thus attired ran five miles to office in forty-eight minutes, over streets so sheathed in ice that traffic was demoralized all day. I'd have beaten the time over good streets. I was 35 on February 23, 1933. Although sweating freely I was neither tired nor breathless. I immediately 'chinned' myself, then suspended myself with each arm singly for twenty seconds, chin above the bar, and took other exercises.

"Strangest of all—twenty-five years ago the greatest physician of our past century, gave me four months to live. I'd been confined to ground floor life five years with a 'heart affection,' and now—the end. It seemed I could not escape—yet here I am, twenty-five years later, physically perfect, of a bodily symmetry not equalled by one per cent of civilized mankind—no age barred. Strength? I can

suspend myself by each arm, or with head on one chair, feet on another, support 192 pounds on my abdomen—surely 'nuff-sed?' Resistance? I've indicated that but if you need more—I work ninety hours a week at utmost mental and physical effort, walk ten miles a day, never rest, never holiday, yet never tire. On February 3, 1930, I swam fifty yards in Boston Harbour, temperature near zero, in water seven degrees colder than ice, ran on beach thirty minutes afterwards, dressed and went to deliver my lecture, physically exuberant, mentally exultant, spiritually exalted.

"I was once told by one of the world's greatest oculists I'd be blind in four years from 'Chronic Myopia.' A few years ago I could not count my fingers with my left eye. Now I dictate and read letters and write books all day and far into the night without glasses.

"By merely changing my living habits I achieved the 'Impossible,' and I am one of the most vital men on this continent, never a minute's illness—but two colds in twenty-five years, both when abroad and alkali-forming foods were out of reach and I lost my protective alkali reserve."



GEORGE AND BILLY GOWEN HAVE A DIP
IN THE NORTH SEA WITH LITTLE
ANGELA ILLINGWORTH.



TRAINING THE MEMORY

(Continued from page 14)

urgent need of one at that moment, so I stepped into a convenient store to purchase one.

As I turned to leave the store I encountered my caller of the morning, hurrying in out of the rain, obviously bent upon the same errand as myself. He greeted me cordially enough and extended his hand and I, who under similar circumstances ordinarily am obliged to make a special effort to phrase my greeting so as to avoid the necessity of repeating a name, felt a glow of elation at being able to recall the stranger's name.

"How d'ye do, Mr.—," and then I hesitated.

Having gone thus far I could not stop. I was obliged to recall his name. Lowering my eyes in my momentary embarrassment my sight fell upon his shoes. That was it, shoes! Something to do with shoes! Then I observed the condition of his shoes, which always attract my attention if soiled. "—Mudd," I finished my greeting, beaming with delight at my success.

To my surprise the smile suddenly disappeared from his face and was promptly succeeded by an expression of deeply offended dignity.

"Sir, do you mean to insult me?" he exclaimed, and, turning his shoulder, marched away.

I am a very sensitive man and the conduct of my new acquaintance deeply hurt me. I was so deeply abstracted with chagrin that I let my car pass several blocks before I discovered how far I had ridden past my corner and walked home through the pouring rain without once thinking to open my umbrella, held under my arm.

I prefer to pass over the comments made by my wife upon my folly in getting soaking wet with the umbrella unused in my hand. After having changed my clothing I took my accustomed place at the head of the dinner table.

"Did you bring home the soap?" inquired my wife.

Of course my explanation must have appeared inadequate to her. I really do not blame my wife for displaying some irritation, but when she informed me that there was no soap in the house and that I would have to forego my morning bath I confess to deep disappointment.

That night I solemnly consigned the memory course to the flames.

Now, whenever my wife asks me to make a purchase, I tie a string around my finger, write a note in my memorandum book and have her call me up by phone just before office closing hour to remind me of it.

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“SIRE, THEIR NATION . . .”

(Continued from page 45)

(Note by Mr. Mahlon F. Perkins)

With regard to Roberts' mission, Mr. Hunter Miller states (Treaties and Other International Acts of the U. S. A., Vol. 3, p. 770):

“The particular objects of that mission of Roberts were negotiations of treaties with Cochinchina, Siam, and Muscat; his first instructions, of January 27, 1832, directed him to negotiate treaties with Cochinchina, Siam, and ‘the powers of Arabia on the Red Sea’; he was furnished with a certificate, signed by Secretary of State Livingston and dated the preceding day, which designated him as ‘Commissioner to the Government of Cochinchina, Siam, and Muscat;’ and he was given three full powers, also dated January 26, 1832, to negotiate, respectively, with those three Governments.”

“ . . . Further instructions were sent to Roberts under date of July 23 and October 28, 1832.

“The instructions of July 23 authorized him, at his discretion, to conclude treaties with powers other than Cochinchina, Siam, and Muscat. Japan, ‘the Birman Empire,’ and ‘the King of Acheen’ were mentioned. Enclosed with the instructions were new letters of credence.”

The following is the text of one of these letters of credence with the address blank, indexed in the Archives of the Department under “Cochinchina.” (Communications to Foreign Sovereigns and States, 1829-1846, Vol. 1, p. 69):

Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America,
to Great and Good Friend:

This will be delivered to your Majesty by Edmund Roberts, a respectable Citizen of these United States, who has been appointed Special Agent on the part of this Government to transact important business with your Majesty. I pray your Majesty to protect him in the exercise of the duties which are thus confided to him, and to treat him with kindness and confidence, placing entire reliance on what he shall say to you in our behalf, especially when he shall repeat the assurance of our perfect Amity and Good will towards your Majesty.

I pray God to have you always, Great and Good Friend under his safe and holy keeping.

In Testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the City of Washington the thirty-first day of January, A. D., 1832; and of the Independence of the United States of America, the fifty-sixth.

By the President, ANDREW JACKSON.

EDW. LIVINGSTON, Secretary of State.

Mr. Miller also states (pp. 772-3):

“Roberts succeeded in negotiating two treaties in the course of his mission . . . with Siam and that with Muscat.

“ . . . On the U. S. Sloop of war *Peacock* Roberts sailed from Boston on March 8, 1832; it was nearly a year later, on February 18, 1833, that the *Peacock* anchored in the Gulf of Siam off the mouth of the Menam or ‘Mother Waters’ . . . The voyage included stops at the Cape Verde Islands, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Sumatra, Java, Manila and Canton. From Canton, Roberts proceeded to Cochinchina, where his mission was unsuccessful, and from Cochinchina to Siam.”

THE CITY WITHIN A CITY

(Continued from page 13)

lobby of the Rainbow Room at the cocktail hour and sec, in the mirrored ceiling, the lights flash on in Central Park, and for fifty miles around. Fairyland in miniature.

Maybe you'll be as interested as we were in the elevator which took us to the sixty-fifth floor, one-sixth of a mile high, in thirty-nine seconds. It is the fastest elevator in the world. In another shaft, two elevators operate simultaneously, with automatic controls preventing a collision.

The present plans for the Center provide for twelve separate structures. The whole project is named “Rockefeller Center.” Only the largest building is called Radio City. Six buildings have already been completed, including the British and French units, which house only British or French individuals and companies or their representatives. Between the two there is a wide promenade leading to a sunken plaza dominated by the superb fountain, “Prometheus,” by Paul Mauship.

The finest murals and sculpture decorate the buildings. Similar treatment will be accorded the other structures and the whole will constitute a representative collection of the best in contemporary art. The result is already a harmonious unit of modern architecture. I, for one, was particularly pleased with Radio City because it is *not* topped by a spire entirely unsuited to its general, set-back design.

New York and, from far away, nostalgia. But let me relieve your mind. It is still the same New York with Rockefeller Center added to its other attractions.

EPICURUS REDIVIVUS

Paprika Schnitzel (Veal Cutlets with Paprika).

Have the cutlets cut thin and season with salt and paprika. Into a frying pan put two tablespoons of butter, two tablespoons of lard. Wait until it is hot before putting in the cutlets. Fry until golden brown on one side, then turn and fry on the other side.

Take up and place on a hot dish where they will keep hot. Mince an onion very fine and let it simmer in the fat in which the meat was cooked—don't let it get brown. Then stir in two tablespoons of flour mixed with one-half teaspoon of paprika, stirring constantly until a light brown. Add a little water and stir until smooth and allow it to boil up once. Season with salt, strain the gravy, add one glass of port wine, and pour over the cutlets.



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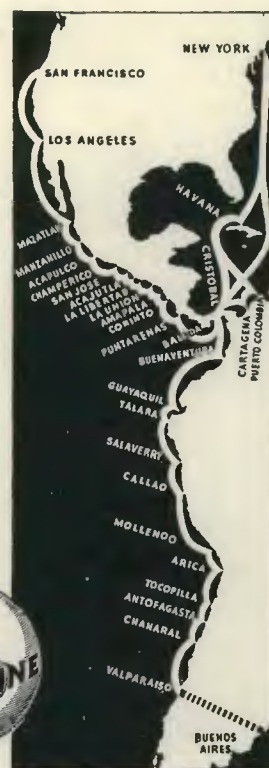
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A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 29)

lomatic settlement of a problem he believed to contain the elements of danger.

Succeeding chapters cover the "war scare" of 1907, give an interesting account of the world cruise of the American fleet "done in the grand manner that Roosevelt loved so well," and a review of the "final flare up" over proposed land law legislation in California which apparently was aimed at the Japanese.

No one will doubt the value of Professor Bailey's book, although some may disagree with the general thesis that race prejudice is at the root of the crises he describes. The incidents recorded—without bias, it may be—appear to rationalize this view; but still it is not quite acceptable. The Japanese are a likeable, amenable, and law abiding race; and they have other congenial qualities. One wonders, therefore, if the stated source of the trouble is the fundamental one; or if there is not seen in those early difficulties something that is even clearer now: a conflict of social and economic phases of two radically different cultures. Without seeking merely a pleasing theory, one may say that something seems wrong with the idea that race prejudice has been responsible for all the controversy which has arisen from the presence of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast.

A further point is that among those intimately familiar with the affairs discussed, there may be a disposition to call into question the absence from the book of the names of such prominent Californians as Grove L. Johnson (father of Senator Hiram Johnson), V. S. McClatchy, James D. Phelan—and perhaps others.

LEO D. STURGEON.

THE CUBAN CRISIS—As Reflected in the New York Press, 1895-1898. By Joseph E. Wisan. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1934. 477 pages. \$4.50.)

The student of modern journalism will find in this well planned and efficiently executed work more than sufficient proof of the preponderant influence that can be exercised on public opinion by resourceful and ambitious newspaper publishers. Dr. Wisan has selected for treatment what is generally regarded as the classic example of successful press "jingoism" in American history. Commencing, by way of introduction, with a brief survey of the general character and editorial policies of the leading New York City dailies in 1895, he



then discusses in turn the principal events from the outbreak of the Cuban revolution in that year to the declaration of war against Spain by the Congress of the United States on April 25, 1898, with appropriate emphasis upon the manner in which they were reported and interpreted or, as was often the case, misinterpreted, by the several important newspapers of the period. The incidents in Cuba, Spain and the United States which culminated in the hostilities so ardently worked for, and to a large extent contrived, by the so-called yellow journals, are grouped in a series of chapters which are generously sprinkled with quotations. Every change of Spanish policy in Cuba, every development in the revolutionary conflict, every resolution introduced in the United States in favor of the Cubans and almost every filibusterer's trial is successively recounted and followed by representative citations from the New York City press. The author has evidently gone to great pains in searching for and arranging this material. He has done a very thorough job, but it can not honestly be said that the result makes easy reading, as more than half of the text is embraced in quotation marks.

Dr. Wisan's conclusions, based upon a careful appraisal of both facts and fancies (not, it should be said, his own), are admirably summed up in the final chapter. He finds that:

"The Spanish American War, so momentous in its consequences, was a popular crusade. Neither the business interests of the nation nor the Government executives desired it. The public, aroused by the press, demanded it." (Page 455.)

Further on (page 458) he says, referring to the grave problem that confronted President McKinley:

"It was made impossible by the high emotional pitch to which the public was raised following the destruction of the Maine. Responsibility for this state of mind rests primarily with the press. . . . The *Journal* and *World* simply used Cuba to achieve their prime purpose—an increase in circulation."

These conclusions and others equally deprecatory of the journalistic ethics which characterized the rise of the "yellow press" are advanced by Dr. Wisan on the basis of the careful research he has made available to the reader whose interest in the subject may not be so great as to induce him to consult the files of ten daily newspapers for more than three years, as well as the many periodicals, government documents and other sources on which the writer of "The Cuban Crisis" has drawn so freely and with such convincing effect.

E. L. R.



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AMERICAN WINS CHINA GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Sans shorts or ascot tie and with a borrowed set of golf clubs, Corporal J. B. Broadus, United States Marines, made China golfing history on October 21 and 22, when he annexed the title of All-China Golf Champion. Playing 36 holes each on the See King Jao and Hungjao courses, Shanghai, he set a course record of 67 for the former, fell one stroke short of equalling the Hungjao record, and turned in cards for a grand total of 290, a new record for the competition, which clipped 15 strokes from the 1933 mark.



CORPORAL J. B. BROADUS, U. S. M. C.
Golf Champion of China, 1934

On Navy Day, October 27th, at the review of the Fourth Regiment, United States Marines, Mr. F. J. Twogood, on behalf of the American Community of Shanghai, presented Corporal Broadus with the very set of Wilson clubs which had been loaned by the dealer for the competition.

R. P. B.



INTER AMERICAN HIGHWAY

(Continued from page 11)

the heavy rains had rendered the unfinished portions of the road dangerous and that the time of reopening was not certainly known.

In a despatch late in August, 1934, regarding the increased numbers of tourists and the consequent strain on the hotel and other facilities for caring for the flood of tourists, our Ambassador at Mexico City said, in concluding, when this highway "is finished it will greatly accelerate the coming of people from the United States."

As the end of the year 1934 approached, it appeared probable that the highway from Laredo to the capital of Mexico would be reopened to through traffic and be passable by January, 1935, that all grading would be finished by March, and that all work might be completed by October.

This is the first of three articles by Dr. Manning on the three sections of the Inter American Highway. The second and third dealing, respectively, with the Central American and South American sections of the highway, will be published in the JOURNAL in the near future.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. P. Burow. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., on November 21, and assigned to duty at Hamburg, Germany, in connection with the examination of aliens.

Passed Assistant Surgeon I. W. Steele. Relieved from duty at Hamburg, Germany, about December 1, and assigned to duty at the American Consulate General, Berlin.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Gordon, Jr. Relieved from duty at Manila, P. I., about November 17, and assigned to duty at Hongkong.

CONFERENCE ON EUGENICS

The United States accepted the invitation of the Government of Argentina to be represented at the Second Pan American Conference on Eugenics and Homiculture held in Buenos Aires from November 23rd to November 25th, 1934.

The President approved the appointment of the same delegates who represented this Government at the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Conference at Buenos Aires November 12th to 22nd. (See October, 1934, JOURNAL.)

Surgeon General H. S. Cummings was chairman of the American delegation to both conferences.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 27)

The Admiral, the officers and the members of the crews of both ships—their friendliness, courtesy and efficiency—will be remembered with pleasure in Sydney, which will add the memory of their visit to the pleasant recollections of the visits of the fleets in 1925 and 1908.

Several American professional golfers are at present visiting Australia. Gene Sarazen and Joe Kirkwood arrived in October, the former breaking several course records shortly after his arrival. The first week in November a team of six professionals arrived and proceeded to show their skill. They are expected to enter the big tournament to be held shortly in Melbourne in connection with the Centenary celebrations.

Among the invoice services recently performed at the Consulate General was the issue of a Returned American Goods certificate to Sir Charles Kingsford Smith covering the Lockheed Altaire plane in which he crossed the Pacific, via Brisbane, Suva, Honolulu, to Oakland, California.

Although Melbourne was the goal in the Centenary Air Race, Sydney has been visited by the winners of the first three places in the race—Scott and Black, British; Parmentier and Moll, Dutch; and Colonel Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborn, American. While first place was taken by a British plane, second and third places were won by American planes.

LILLE

On the evening of November 29, 1934, the American Colony of Lille gave a Thanksgiving Day Dinner-Dance in the private ballroom of the Hotel Carlton. Approximately forty members of the Lille American colony were present with their guests of the evening.

Due in great part to the ladies, under the leadership of Mrs. Gaston Smith, the large central table was handsomely decorated, in keeping with the menu which carried out the traditional and distinctly American note of the occasion. At the conclusion of the dinner Gaston Smith, American Consul, read the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation, then gave the toast to the President. This was followed by a toast to the President of the French Republic and a short talk on the significance of Thanksgiving Day in American history and life.

ROTTERDAM AND THE HAGUE

Consul General K. S. Patton and Mrs. Patton en route to their new post at Amsterdam arrived at Rotterdam on the morning of October 26th and were met by Consul and Mrs. Homer Brett and by some old friends from Java. Despite pressing invitations to remain in Rotterdam for a visit they proceeded to Amsterdam as soon as their car was unloaded, promising that they would return at an early opportunity.

On November 14th American Minister Grenville T. Emmet was the luncheon guest of the Rotterdam



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 59)

ROTTERDAM AND THE HAGUE (Cont'd)

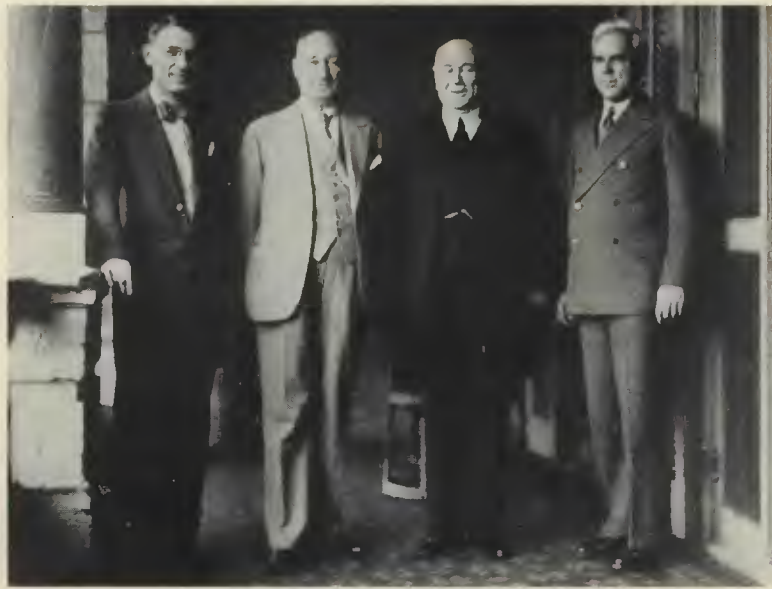
Rotary Club. The reception given him was very enthusiastic and whole-hearted.

On Thursday, November 15th, a Foreign Service conference was held in the offices of the American Legation at the Hague under the presidency of the American Minister. Besides Secretaries Warden McK. Wilson and Carl A. Fisher the officers present were Consul General K. S. Patton, Consul Homer Brett and Acting Commercial Attaché Don C. Bliss. Numerous subjects of service interest were discussed.

Under the joint auspices of the American Club and the American Women's Club some 65 Americans gathered in the Hotel des Indes in the Hague for a dinner and dance on Thanksgiving evening. Those of the Service present were Charge d'Affaires ad interim Warden McK. Wilson, Consul General K. S. Patton and Mrs. Patton, Consul Homer Brett and Mrs. Brett, Secretary Carl A. Fisher, Acting Commercial Attaché Don C. Bliss and Mrs. Bliss and Assistant Trade Commissioner Joseph C. Beners. Another guest connected with the Service was Mr. K. S. Patton, Jr., who had just arrived from the United States on a visit to his parents. At the conclusion of the dinner a telegram from American Minister Grenville T. Emmet, sent from New York, expressing regret that he and Mrs. Emmet could not be present was read. The company showed its appreciation of the Minister's thoughtfulness by vigorous applause. After that dancing and bridge were the order of the evening until a late hour. The party was pronounced one of the most enjoyable that has ever been held in the Hague.

Mrs. Carl A. Fisher, who has been on a visit to the United States, is expected to return before Christmas.

Consul Leonard G. Dawson and Mrs. Dawson in the early days of December came up from Munich to visit Vice Consul and Mrs. Halleck L. Rose, with whom they became friends while serving together in Vera Cruz. On a slippery road at a railway crossing near Coblenz they had a skidding accident which fortunately resulted only in slight bruises to them and in trivial damage to a fender of the car.



LEFT TO RIGHT: CONSULS GENERAL JOSSELYN, CUNNINGHAM, HOOVER, AND SPIKER MEET IN SHANGHAI

On December 6, 1934, in the Church of England Chapel in Rotterdam, Anne - Virginia Catherine Helen Rose, the year-old daughter of Vice Consul Halleck L. Rose and Mrs. Rose, was christened. Consul and Mrs. Leonard G. Dawson, who had come from Munich for the particular purpose, acted as God-parents for this young daughter of the Service. The Reverend J. Cecil Cohen

and his wife entertained the christening party at tea before the ceremony and afterward a number of American and Dutch friends gathered at the Rose home to congratulate the young lady and her parents.

H. B.

SHANGHAI

Perhaps someone mathematically inclined will work out the odds against four of the seventy-three American Consuls General, serving throughout the world, being in Shanghai on a given day. It happened, whatever the odds may be, on October 23, 1934, when Edwin S. Cunningham, at Shanghai, entertained Clarence J. Spiker, Canton; Paul R. Josselyn, Hankow, and Clarence L. Hoover, Hongkong.



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