

Dr. Hornbeck

73

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



VOL. 14

FEBRUARY, 1937

No. 2

WHEN
*Business Calls you
to New York*



On a business visit your hotel is doubly important. You then want the utmost in comfort and convenience, to turn you out each morning 100% efficient and "raring to go." You also demand a local address in every way worthy of your own prestige and standing. The Hotel New Yorker meets these two needs—and meets them so completely that it is chosen by men of affairs. Make it your headquarters. You'll say that it is the most thoroughly satisfactory hotel you have ever known.

Every
CONVENIENCE
for your
**COMFORT AND
PLEASURE**

Yet extremely reasonable. Each of the 2500 rooms has bath, radio, Servidor, and circulating ice water. Rates begin at \$3.00 a day. Direct tunnel connection to Pennsylvania Station.



25% reduction to diplomatic and consular service. Applying only to room on which the rate is \$4 or more.

HOTEL NEW YORKER

34TH STREET AT EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

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



CONTENTS

(FEBRUARY, 1937)

COVER PICTURE

*The George Washington Statue in Palermo
Park, Buenos Aires*
(See also page 84)

	PAGE
SERVICE GLIMPSES— <i>Photographs</i>	65
THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE	
<i>By George H. Butler</i>	67
LIBERIA	
<i>By Hugh S. Cumming, Jr.</i>	70
MR. CARR ON THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERV- ICE	72
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, CONSUL	
<i>By Mrs. Philip Holland</i>	74
A BALINESE DEMON— <i>Photograph</i>	77
LINCOLN, THE STORY TELLER	
<i>By Charles W. Moore</i>	78
THE CAROLINE A. FOOTE— <i>The First American Commercial Venture in Japan</i>	
<i>By Eugene H. Dooman</i>	81
NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.....	85
HOME FROM THE PEACE CONFERENCE— <i>Photograph</i>	87
NEWS FROM THE FIELD.....	89
A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF	
<i>Cyril Wynne, Review Editor</i>	
"Japan's Foreign Relations"	
<i>Reviewed by C. W.</i>	90
"Handbook of Latin American Studies"	
<i>Reviewed by Yale O. Millington</i>	91
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES.....	92
NEW EDITORS OF JOURNAL.....	95
LAKE DOT— <i>Photograph</i>	98
HOW IT'S DONE IN CHINA.....	108
JOEL R. POINSETT.....	108
TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL.....	110
CONSULS' MEMOIRS	
<i>By Roy E. B. Bower</i>	111
VISITORS.....	114
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES.....	114
OPPORTUNITY	
<i>Address by W. J. Cameron</i>	116
INDEX TO VOLUME XIII (1936) OF THE JOUR- NAL.....	119
LETTER.....	122
BIRTH.....	122
MARRIAGE.....	122
PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER.....	124

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



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



Home Office:

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES

25 BROADWAY - - - NEW YORK

European Headquarters:

VIA GARIBALDI, 3 - - - GENOA, ITALY



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

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

GENERAL MOTORS EXPORT COMPANY

1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY





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

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

American Export Lines	61
American Security and Trust Company	93
Bacardi, Santiago de Cuba	123
Baltimore Mail Line	110
Calvert School	119
Cathay Hotel—Shanghai	123
Chase National Bank	115
Chesterfield Cigarettes	66
Crillon, Hotel—Paris	123
Diplomatic and Consular Institute	119
Dunapalota Hotel—Budapest	123
Federal Storage Company	100
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.	64
France et Choiseul Hotel—Paris	123
General Motors Export Co.	62
George V, Hotel—Paris	123
Grace, W. R., and Company	106
Gude Bros. Co.	118
Harris and Ewing	118
Hennessy & Co., Jas.—Cognac	123
Hungaria Hotel—Budapest	123
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.	113
Kressmann & Co., Ed.—Bordeaux	123
Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co.	94
Martinique Hotel	115
Mayflower Hotel	63
Merchants Transfer and Storage Company	116
Metropole Hotel—Shanghai	123
Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.	115
Munson S.S. Lines	94
National City Bank	111
National Geographic Magazine	99
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.	118
New Yorker Hotel	II Cover
Packard	105
Pagani's Restaurant—London	123
Palace-Ambassadeurs Hotel—Rome	123
Pan-American Airways, Inc.	102
Park Hotel—Shanghai	123
Plaza Hotel	101
Rockefeller Center	III Cover
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.	117
Sapp, Earle W., C.L.U.	118
Savoy-Plaza Hotel	101
Sea Captains' Shop, The—Shanghai	123
Security Storage Company of Washington	93
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	109
Southern Engraving Co.	121
Tyner, Miss E. J.	118
Underwood Elliott Fisher Company	103
United Fruit Company	119
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company	102
United States Lines	95
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	IV Cover
Woodward and Lothrop	107

Thoughts of WASHINGTON

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

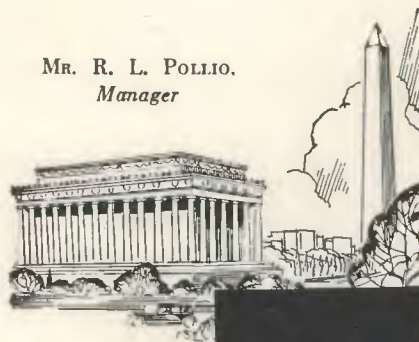
• When next you visit
The Capital, stay at the institution where international personages reside and great events occur.

Single Rooms from \$4

Double Rooms from \$6

*Subject to a Diplomatic
Discount*

Mr. R. L. POLLIO,
Manager



The
MAYFLOWER
WASHINGTON, D.C.





Firestone

--THE INTERNATIONAL

WORD FOR "SAFETY"



THE MASTERPIECE
OF TIRE
CONSTRUCTION

Copyright 1937, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THROUGHOUT the world, on every highway and byway, the name Firestone on a tire stands for greater safety, more dependability, and longer mileage.

One reason for this outstanding superiority is Gum-Dipping, the Firestone patented process by which every cotton fiber in every cord in every ply is soaked and saturated in pure liquid rubber. This provides the insulation which counteracts the internal friction that creates heat—the great destroyer of tire life. It is the reason why Firestone Gum-Dipped tires run up to 28° cooler and give greatest blowout protection.

Take no chances. Equip your car with Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires, the safest tires that money can buy.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone Monday evenings, at 8:30 E. S. T., from the United States over short wave W2XAF—9530 kc.



Washington Evening Star

Oscar S. Heizer, Consul General, Retired, was married January 1, 1937, to Miss Mary Ann Hartwell.



Miss Betty Beck in Gudbrandsdal costume, Norway.

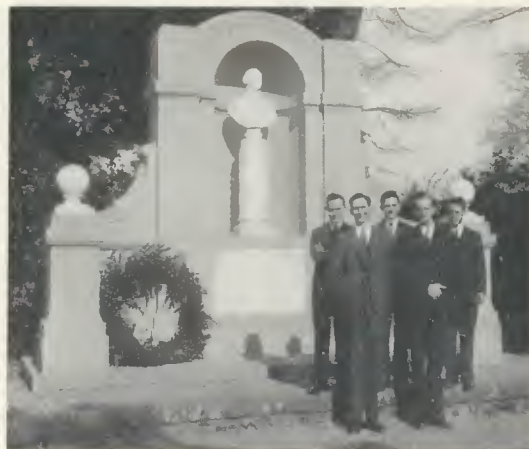


Gretchen Ann Butrick and friends.

SERVICE GLIMPSES



Diplomatic Secretary George R. Merrell, Junior, and Mrs. Merrell, at Peiping, enjoy modernized local transportation.



William F. Busser, E. Tomlin Bailey, Charles Millet, Beppo R. Johansen, and Glion Curtis, Jr., now members of the Service, are seen at the George Washington Memorial, Florence, Italy, while students at the Italian Diplomatic School.



*...one of the first
pleasures of 1937*



Enjoy Chesterfield

*-for the good things
smoking can give you*

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 14, No. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1937

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

By GEORGE H. BUTLER, *Department of State*

THE article on the Conference published in the January issue of the JOURNAL dealt with the preliminary phases of the meeting, with the work during the first two weeks which was devoted to consideration of the principal peace agreements, and with the economic proposals advanced by the United States. There follows a list of the eleven Conventions and Treaties that were adopted by the Conference prior to its adjournment on December 23rd:

Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation and Reestablishment of Peace.

Additional Protocol Relative to Non-Intervention.

Treaty on the Prevention of Controversies.

Inter-American Treaty on Good Offices and Mediation.

Convention to Coordinate, Extend and Assure the Fulfillment of the Existing Treaties Between the American States.

Convention on the Pan American Highway.

Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.

Convention on Interchange of Publications.

Convention Concerning Artistic Exhibitions.

Convention Concerning Peaceful Orientation of Public Instruction.

Convention Concerning Facilities for Educational and Publicity Films.

In addition to the above, the Conference approved



Secretary Hull greeted by Dr. de Bayle, Chief of the Nicaraguan Delegation at Buenos Aires.



Secretary Hull and Mexican Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera.



The arrival at Buenos Aires—Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Secretary Hull.



ABOVE: PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ADDRESSES THE CONFERENCE
BELOW: A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE IN SESSION





sixty-two resolutions and recommendations covering many subjects related to the organization of peace, the limitation of armaments, juridical problems, economic problems, and intellectual cooperation. Brief comment upon some of these will be included in subsequent paragraphs.

One of the most important results of the Conference is the provision for consultation which is contained in four of the most important instruments and which gives them continuity and binds them into an effective whole. This principle of consultation is embodied in the Convention for the Maintenance of Peace, the Convention to Coordinate Existing Treaties, the Additional Protocol Relative to Non-intervention, and the Declaration of Principles of Inter-American Solidarity and Cooperation. Again I quote Secretary of State Hull:

"By the agreements adopted at this Conference, we now have a method of consultation which is capable of

enhancing the efficiency of the peace pacts already in existence and of assisting the parties to them in carrying out the obligations they entail. Without real identification of purpose among us all, without common understanding and, unless we — all of us — had the same goal in view, the system of consultation might be considered a poor, a sterile plan. But with a continuation of the good will which now exists and with, as I hope, an ever increasing purpose of real cooperation, consultation lies necessarily at the basis of all agreement on this continent. Without it no plans of common action could be made effective. We pledge ourselves to consult; we also rely upon our sense of our individual national needs and the recognition of our common interest in the maintenance of peace to meet such situations as may arise.

"The American Republics have not only entered into a solemn agreement to consult one another should any one of them be threatened or attacked at home and seek to give effect to a common and solidary policy of neutrality; but more than that, they have undertaken to assume a common and solidary attitude toward an attack from abroad. This they have done in a way consistent with their sovereignty and independence and their ultimate right to make decisions in accordance with their own national legislation. They meet as equals before the

law. They have formally disclaimed any purpose of intervening in one another's domestic affairs. They recognize their collective concern in the safety of each and all of their number if any non-American power should offer a threat to the peace of this continent. Thus, the national security of each individual American



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HONORED IN BUENOS AIRES

He is seen with President Justo of Argentina. Colonel James Roosevelt is escorting his distinguished father.

Republic has become the common interest of all."

The Secretary's comment furnishes a clear summary of the provisions of the agreements referred to. In addition to declaring inadmissible the intervention of one State in the internal or external affairs of any other, the Protocol Relative to Non-Intervention provides that any violation of the agreement shall give rise to mutual consultation, with the object of exchanging views and seeking methods of peaceful adjustment. The Convention to Coordinate Existing Treaties, in referring to the attitude that each High Contracting Party may adopt in the event that hostilities should break out between two or more of the American Republics, provides that such action shall not be deemed an unfriendly act on the part of any State affected thereby.

(Continued to page 96)

LIBERIA

By HUGH S. CUMMING, JR.



PRESENT AMERICAN LEGATION-CONSULATE GENERAL, MONROVIA

ANOTHER link is about to be added to the steadily lengthening chain of Government owned and built shelters for our Foreign Service officers and their work abroad. Early in January Representative Sam D. McReynolds of Tennessee, Chairman of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, announced that the Commission had allocated funds for the construction of an American Legation and Consulate General in Monrovia, capital of the rapidly developing Republic of Liberia.

Plans have been drawn for a replica of the famous Carroll House which stands in the grounds of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. The original house was built in 1801 for Charles Carroll, Jr., by his father, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The new American Legation will be located on a five acre tract overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. A deep verandah will run the length of the building on the ocean side (not shown in our cut).

The selection of the Carroll House for a model is singularly appropriate, continuing as it does the intimate association between the name of Carroll, the State of Maryland, and the early history of Liberia. Charles Carroll, Jr., was second President of the American Colonization Society, of which another famous Marylander, Francis Scott Key, was a prominent member. The Republic's name, Liberia, and the name of its capital, Monrovia, were the suggestions of General Robert G. Harper of Maryland. One of Liberia's counties is named Maryland.

To Maryland alone cannot, however, be given all the honor, and honor it is, for initiating on the then uncivilized coast of West Africa the experiment which grew into a nation unique in the world's history. In 1816 the American Colonization Society was organized by American philan-

thropists for the repatriation of freed slaves. Bushrod Washington, nephew of President Washington, was its first President and, as has been mentioned, Charles Carroll, Jr., its second President. Among the many Americans of all political faiths and from all sections of the country interested in the work of the Society were Henry Clay, John Randolph of Roanoke, Daniel Webster, Francis Scott Key, John Marshall, James Monroe, Bishop William Meade, James Breckinridge, and John Tyler. Between 1816 and 1867, the Society aided some 6,000 Negroes from this country to settle in Liberia. Other notable additions to the colony came from the West Indies. The United States Government up to 1862 expended some \$60,000 for the repatriation of 13,000 Negroes captured from slaving vessels. The colonists later organized their own government and American war vessels assisted them in their efforts to maintain themselves against the attacks of slavers.

On July 26, 1847, the Liberians adopted a flag and a constitution patterned after those of the United States, and declared Liberia a free and independent State. Many towns and villages have American names—Virginia, New Georgia, Marshall, Buchanan, Clay and even a Philadelphia and a New York!

Liberia's subsequent history was for many years one of continued struggle for the maintenance of her territory and her independence, hindered at most times by financial and political difficulties.

On August 4, 1917, Liberia entered the World War on the side of the Allies.

The post war years were troubled ones for Liberia and culminated in a period during which normal diplomatic relations did not exist between the Republic and the United States. But in history those unhappy years serve a purpose in emphasizing by contrast the progress which has since been made.



In January 1931, Liberia appealed to the League of Nations for advice and assistance in meeting her problems, and the League responded by setting up an international committee to examine recommendations for social and administrative reforms in Liberia. The League drew up a Plan of Assistance which was adopted by Liberia in 1932, but with reservations which practically destroyed its effectiveness. The Plan provided for foreign advisers with wide powers and Liberia contended that it infringed her sovereignty and destroyed her independence.

It was under these conditions that after consultation with President-elect Roosevelt, Major General Blanton Winship sailed on March 1, 1933, as Representative of the President of the United States on Special Mission to Liberia. After conferences in Liberia General Winship proceeded to Geneva and London, where the Plan of Assistance was further considered, but, due to Liberian insistence upon the sovereignty phase, the League finally withdrew its offer.

In 1934 Secretary Hull sent his Assistant, Mr. Harry A. McBride, to Liberia to report on conditions. President Edwin Barclay elaborated a three year plan, based in part upon President Roosevelt's administrative measures and embodying most of the more important suggestions in the League Plan. The determination of the Liberian Government to institute social and administrative reforms that would rehabilitate Liberia in the eyes of the world was obvious. A revised loan agreement with American interests smoothed out the financial difficulties.

Under President Barclay's serious and sustained

effort to better his country, conditions rapidly improved. On June 11, 1935, the United States recognized his administration.

Progress under Liberia's "New Deal" (as it is known there) since 1934 has been noteworthy. Definite and important improvements have been initiated in the interior administration of the country and in the past few months a final peaceful settlement of the long outstanding difficulties between the government and the Kru tribe has been effected. The members of the tribe who were in rebellion are being resettled upon their tribal lands with government assistance.

Steady progress has been made in sanitation and public health. No yellow fever has been reported during 1936. Thirty thousand persons have been vaccinated against smallpox. A new leper station has been established and supplies of chaulmoogra oil imported and distributed. A child welfare and maternity clinic has been opened.

In 1936, an increase of 81% in the appropriation for schools over that for 1935 has resulted in an increase of 38% in the number of schools and 52% in enrollment.

Postal revenues have increased by nearly 80%; world-wide radio connections have been established; and Monrovia has been made a stop on the air-mail line between Dakar and the Congo.

The administration of justice is being gradually revised and a model prison is being constructed in Monrovia.

Agriculture is being assisted through the organization of machinery for the creation of co-operatives. (Continued to page 104)



THE NEW AMERICAN LEGATION-CONSULATE GENERAL, MONROVIA

Mr. Carr on the American Foreign Service*



WILBUR J. CARR

I WELCOME the opportunity to speak to you about a subject that is very near to my heart, and that is the steps that lead to success in your chosen career and your responsibilities for the improvement of the career itself.

Of all the branches of the public service, the Foreign Service presents, to my mind, the broadest opportunity and the most

provocative challenge. It demands and stimulates more varied qualities than any career I recall. Personality, tact, courage, resourcefulness, knowledge of human nature, of languages, industry, wide reading, keen observation—the qualities that can contribute to the success of a Foreign Service officer are almost limitless. That is, of course, largely due to the nature of the work, its variety, its many sidedness, and the way in which it touches life at so many points. There can hardly be any vocation more alluring than the Foreign Service of the United States with the many opportunities it presents for mental and spiritual growth, for association with many of the best minds in different parts of the world, and above all for having a share in upholding the prestige of your country abroad, and aiding it in making the greatest possible contribution to the peace of the world and the welfare of mankind.

What do we mean by success when applied to such a vocation as that? To many young men success in a profession means the amount of money to be acquired. To others it means other things. Naturally you do not expect to acquire a fortune in the Foreign Service. Fortunes are not made there. But success may be measured by other standards than money. I believe that the best definition of success in any career is the satisfaction which one gets out of his work—the interest in doing a thing that is really worth while and doing it well. The choicest fruits of any career can be tasted only by the man that has put most into that career.

It is easier to point out how one may not suc-

ceed in the Foreign Service than to provide a formula by which one may succeed. One way not to succeed is to worry about lack of promotion or about receiving less favorable treatment than that apparently accorded colleagues who seemingly have been given more advantageous assignments. That is a sure method of wearing away the sharp edge of the intellect and imagination that should be driving you ahead to make real conquests. It is far better to hold up a mirror to yourself and try to see what it is you lack that may have caused you to be treated differently from others. Bear this in mind—the dependable, highly intelligent, capable officer never has to give a thought to promotion or assignment. Promotion and assignment to important posts both come to him unsought. There are a dozen posts demanding such officers to every one such officer in the service, and unless I am mistaken the demand will greatly increase during the next decade.

As in every profession so it is in the Foreign Service, to succeed one must have an ideal to emulate. One suggestion that comes to my mind may be helpful to you in envisaging such an ideal. If you were Secretary of State how would you like a Foreign Service officer to perform? How could he discharge his duties so as to give you the greatest satisfaction and the greatest confidence in him? If you were a humble citizen of this country seeking help or information abroad, how would you like your minister or consul to treat you and your requests? If you were present at an official function in a foreign country, how could your minister or consul behave so as to arouse your admiration for him and heighten your patriotic devotion to your country? If you should sincerely, earnestly and industriously endeavor to make yourself the kind of officer which you yourself in these circumstances would fully approve and which you believe the intelligent people in this country would approve, I should have no fear of your future success as Foreign Service officers measured in terms of personal satisfaction as well as in terms of advancement to greater responsibilities and increase in material rewards. The attainment of a high standard of efficiency and official conduct, however, calls for great industry and self sacrifice. A great Secretary of State once said "The Kingdom of Heaven belongs to the man of industry, of intelligence and of hard work." An officer who thinks more of his country than of himself and has an intense desire to win the good opinion of the intelligent

*Address of the Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, to the members of the Foreign Service School, December 18, 1936.



citizens of his country is not likely to be found wanting.

There was an eminent officer of the Department of State who once said that the most important rule of life was not to take one's self too seriously. What he meant was that no good officer acquires such a high opinion of himself that he believes himself to be superior to the tasks before him and to the people he is paid to serve. If in the evening after the stenographer has gone it is discovered that a letter should have been written to catch the next steamer, a good Foreign Service officer does not wait until the arrival of the stenographer the next morning. He uncovers his typewriter and types the letter himself and sees that it reaches the boat. Every delayed and unanswered letter in a mission or consulate is a black mark against the officer in charge. It is a breach of the trust which his Government and your colleagues have placed in him. Do not forget that failure patiently to explore and bring to light all the facts in a visa case may cause an innocent and perhaps ignorant applicant unnecessary expense and trouble, provoke lengthy correspondence, invite protests in Congress and eventually stand as another black mark against the efficiency of yourself and those involved in the case. Remember also that a statement made in a commercial report or letter that is not in accordance with the facts may mislead business men at home, who have confidence in your reliability, to invest money and suffer serious loss. Do not forget that every officer who shows impatience, temper and lack of consideration to a person who visits him upon official business not only lowers the standing of the entire Service but will have to pay the penalty sooner or later either in the form of defending himself from complaints or, if the behavior becomes habitual, he will pay with his lowered efficiency in the service.

Furthermore, do not cultivate contempt for so-called routine because it seems unimportant or beneath your dignity. Routine is the bone and sinew of your life work. You may hear some of your colleagues say, as I have heard it said in the Department, that they must give their time to important work while questions of policy and not waste it upon mere routine. Battles are won because of the faithfulness with which the so-called routine movements are performed. The battles of the World War depended for their success or failure upon the perfection with which the details, which some call mere routine, were carried out. Our transportation systems depend for their safety and the stockholders for their dividends on the precision with which the routine is performed. Every officer of the Government who

thinks at all knows that the so-called routine and what so many carelessly denounce as red tape is to a large extent the thing that safeguards the Government from bankruptcy. This is equally true of the Foreign Service. Its efficiency and value to the country depends upon the faithfulness, intelligence and promptness with which all its functions, great and small, are performed. Accuracy and dependability in routine duties are indispensable to the efficient functioning of the organization; these duties are your apprenticeship for higher responsibilities.

The higher you go in the Service, the greater your responsibilities and the greater the competition you have to meet. The more exalted your office the easier and harder you may fall. Promotion brings with it recognition, but it inevitably proves to be another test of ability to compete successfully with a more highly trained group. It is not merely an opportunity to draw a higher rate of pay.

One of the most important things for a Foreign Service officer to bear in mind is the simple word "humility." Any one who properly comprehends the tasks lying before the Foreign Service today stands before them in an attitude of humility knowing that highly endowed with native ability as he may be, having enjoyed the best of educational advantages, he will never be able to know everything he ought to know to perform those tasks as they should be performed. His obligation, however, is not to be all wise but to acquire as much knowledge and skill as persistent industry and his mental abilities will permit and apply them conscientiously to the service of his Government.

Now I must mention another obligation that rests upon you as members of the Service and that is loyalty, loyalty to your country, to whomever may for the time being be at the head of the Government, and loyalty to your Service. No man is fit for a place in the Foreign Service who does not put country and the orders of his superiors above personal desires; who is not ready at any time to sacrifice his own convenience, even his own welfare, to his duty to his country. No man is worthy of a place in the Foreign Service whose loyalty is open to question. It makes no difference whether the President and the Secretary of State, who are your commanding officers, are Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, or Communists. Your obligation under your oath of office is to be loyal to them and to carry out with all the ability and conscientiousness you can muster the instructions they give you. If for any reason

(Continued to page 118)

Nathaniel Hawthorne, Consul

By MRS. PHILIP HOLLAND

WHEN Nathaniel Hawthorne was appointed Consul to Liverpool, on the election to the Presidency of his friend, Franklin Pierce, he probably viewed what was generally considered his good fortune with somewhat mixed feelings.

To a man of his extreme sensitiveness, even a temporary exile from his native land was a trial and Liverpool with long periods of rain and fog, its shivery winds and cold mists even in mid-summer, appeared uninviting and inhospitable upon a wet day in the summer of 1853, when he and his family finally set foot upon English soil for the first time.

Augustine Birrell, who had met Hawthorne when he visited the United States and became his first friend in his new home, says of Hawthorne's arrival, "Liverpool was looking its dirtiest as he disembarked."

The American Consulate of that date was situated in a muddy and unattractive part of the city called The Goree, and here, even in the month of August, heavy rain meant gloom and utter depression to his homesick eyes. In describing their first impressions Hawthorne writes: "Outside the office a brown, soupy rain fell incessantly and Sophia and I succumbed to melancholy."

Another classmate of his, the poet Longfellow, might, and indeed did, find pleasure in falling rain when seen from the windows of his own beloved study, but to a nature like Hawthorne's it brought a sense of gloom in a strange land, almost amounting to despair. However, Liverpool was considered the most dignified consulate in the gift of the Government; it involved little of what the shy and reticent author called "The Society business" and was supposed to be a mine of wealth. Manchester at that time was a branch of the Liverpool office, and according to a letter written by Hawthorne to a friend, three months after his arrival in Liverpool, it could be expected to yield him about £200. A Consular Agent was there but all business was transacted in Liverpool. Hawthorne explained in his letter that the only reason for appointing an Agent in Manchester was the hope of thus shutting off all attempts to establish a separate consulate there! He confided frankly to his friend his desire to keep the place vacant in order that he might receive the fees himself as long as possible, but when an appointment had to be made, Hawthorne promised to offer it to

him. In his whimsical way, he added, "No great generosity in that, to be sure." Evidently, the newly-appointed consul was a victim to pangs of homesickness when he wrote that letter, for after his frankness in the matter of the Manchester office he goes on to say, "Liverpool is the most detestable place as a residence that ever my lot was cast in—smoky, noisy, dirty, pestilential, and the Consulate is situated in the most detestable part of the city. Myself and my family have suffered very much from the climate. There has not been what we should call a fine day since our arrival. There has not been heat enough in England this season to ripen an apple!"

What a familiar ring this has to Consuls and their families who have experienced for the first time a cold, wet summer in new and strange surroundings!

Hawthorne and his family took up their first residence in Liverpool at the then famous Waterloo Hotel, but soon they moved to Mrs. Blodgett's boarding house in Duke Street, where Americans invariably found a warm welcome. To this day, Mrs. Blodgett's house stands in an old part of Duke Street and is pointed out as Hawthorne's first house in England.

However, despite the kindness and hospitality of good Mrs. Blodgett, which the entire family remembered all their lives, the Hawthornes were not happy there and the children longed for a garden. Already the author, Henry Bright, was a sympathetic friend who well understood the real need of a garden for the background of a home, as he so happily expressed in his charming little book "A Year in a Lancashire Garden." To him the Hawthornes turned in their search for a home, and he advised Rock Ferry, a delightful residential neighborhood on a wooded slope across the Mersey. At last a furnished house was found in Rock Park, as it was then called, and here early in September the family took up their residence. Of this move, Hawthorne made the following notes:

"It was a dismal rainy day yesterday and we had a coal fire in the sitting room by which I sat last evening as twilight came on. As I sat in this English house with the chill, rainy English mists brooding over the lawn, and a fire to keep me comfortable on this first day of September, and the picture of a stranger—the dead husband of the late owner—gazing down at me from the mantel-



piece, I felt I should never be at home here."

This feeling is the common heritage of Consuls everywhere in those first years living in furnished houses where even the most matter-of-fact and sophisticated individuals find so much of the former owner's atmosphere in the rooms that they must perforce suffer the uncomfortable sensation of being intruders upon another's privacy.

But habit is, after all, the strongest force in our lives, and fortunately for the Hawthornes, the skies cleared over Rock Park, the autumn sunshine made the bleak house cheerful, and turned the garden into a wonderland for the children even at Christmas time.

A long entry in Hawthorne's diary, soon after their first English Christmas, is a delight to read and will bring back happy memories to others who may have experienced the tantalizing winds of winter on Merseyside. Here it is:

"This is the most beautiful day of English winter, clear and bright with the ground a little frozen and the green grass brightly growing along the waysides at Rock Ferry and sprouting up through the frozen pools; England is forever green. On Christmas Day the children found wall-flowers, pansies, pinks and a beautiful rose in the garden."

By this time the family had made friends; the children felt so much at home in their garden and in the house that was known in the neighborhood as the house with a cupola that ever thereafter they remembered it as the old Home. Indeed, it was there that Hawthorne wrote the pages which were afterwards collected to form his book, "The Old Home" in which he put so much of himself, his fancies, his heartaches and his joys. One critic, at least, called it the best of all his literary works.

With the coming of spring, the ever recurrent miracle of new life began again and it is safe to say that no eyes looked upon it with a fuller sense of rich enjoyment than those of the author who witnessed it on the leafy edges of Cheshire for the first time.

"The whole place," he writes, "is shadowy with scrubs, the golden tassels of laburnum are abundant, and after a shower the fragrance of the Hawthorne is delightful. If the roadside has no hedge, the ugliest stone fence (such as in America would keep itself bare and unsympathetic till the end of time) is sure to be covered with the small handiworks of nature, that careful mother who lets nothing go naked; if she cannot give clothing she gives at least embroidery. No sooner is a wall built than she adopts and adorns it as part of her original plan, treating the hard uncomely structure as if all along it had been a favorite idea of her own."

Walking through the countryside was one of his chief pleasures; often he would take his children to see old village churches and ancient gravestones in the churchyards, the thatched cottages with tiny, trim, colorful gardens by the roadside. The family spent a summer holiday on the shores of Lake Windermere and Derwent Water (which he considered the most beautiful of all the lakes). They had a memorable visit to London and went more than once to Leamington, of which they were particularly fond.

It is a great pity that during his sojourn in England, Hawthorne did not meet Thackeray, Dickens, Reade, George Eliot, or Carlyle, Mill and Grote. He saw Tennyson, whom he greatly admired, at an Exhibition in Manchester, though he did not meet him. He did meet the Brownings, but he never came to know them until he saw them later in Florence during his residence there. It is perhaps only natural that he should have remembered his dingy consulate in the old Goree with distaste. It is not difficult to visualize the shy, sensitive man well-nigh overwhelmed by the gloom of his surroundings (he never became reconciled to Liverpool itself), the uncongeniality of his official duties and the loneliness that he never overcame. He was always an outsider; his observations are those of a man on the outside rather than the more intimate views of one within. That he made few friends was unfortunate, and undoubtedly to a great extent his own fault. Henry Bright tried to induce him to go out more, but to what avail may be judged from a note sent to Bright in July, 1855, upon Hawthorne's return to Liverpool after a brief absence. "Dear Mr. Bright — I have come back (only for a day or two) to this black and miserable hole."

In September, 1856, the Hawthornes took up their residence in Southport, about twenty miles from Liverpool, situated on a sandy stretch of the Lancashire coast, though off the roadstead of the open sea. Here Herman Melville came to see him on his way to Constantinople. They took a long walk on the broad sandy beach and finally sat down in a hollow among the sandhills to shelter themselves from the November wind which, Hawthorne says, "grumbled and made itself miserable." Afterwards, they went to Chester, of which Hawthorne never tired, "it being the only place within easy reach of Liverpool which possesses any old English interests."

During their residence in Southport, their home was broken into by two young thieves who, to Hawthorne's great amusement, fancied they should find rich treasure in the house which was known in the town as the abode of the American Consul. As one of the children awoke and called out to



Mrs. Hawthorne, the thieves ran away, taking with them the Consul's overcoat and a pair of his boots. Later when they were caught and brought back to Southport to stand trial, Hawthorne had to appear at their examination in the Town Hall. His coat had been offered to a pawnbroker, but one of the culprits was wearing his boots. This having been the first burglary in Southport within the memory of any man then living, it had caused a great stir and people came in great numbers to the Town Hall. Nothing in this scene escaped the novelist's eye and he describes it all in great detail. He regretted their being committed for trial at the Liverpool assizes, as they were young and intelligent of aspect; he rather wished them to escape.

But of all his experiences during his four years at the consulate in Liverpool, the strangest was that connected with Delia Bacon, the deluded, anti-Shakespearean apostle who succeeded somehow in persuading Emerson, Hawthorne and even Carlyle to take her seriously even though they did not at any point agree with her. Hawthorne, to placate her, promised to write an introduction to her "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare." He did this most reluctantly and only because of his sympathy with and sorrow for her in her distressingly distraught and hysterical state of mind. She was entirely without means, and in addition to paying for the publication of her book, Hawthorne sent her money and even persuaded a friend of his in London to see the book through the press. The whole fantastic story made a deep impression upon him. It did not appear to Delia Bacon's frenzied mind an unheard-of thing that she should attempt to have Shakespeare's tomb opened. Failing in that, she said she would die in Stratford and that she had arranged with the old sexton that she might be buried just outside the wall of the church close to which the poet's grave lies.

By the time the poor woman had become completely mad, the storm of the tragic events had worn upon the consul. His sympathies were quickly roused by anyone in distress. This had been true of him in the old Customs House in Boston and in a great seaport such as Liverpool, the unfortunate of his fellow-countrymen who always seek the consul's aid seemed to him to outnumber by far those who were not in search of help. When Hawthorne resigned in the summer of 1857 he wrote in a depressed and discouraged vein to his wife's sister: "I do not know what Sophia may have said about my conduct in the consulate. I only know that I have done no good—none whatever. This is the last letter I shall write you from the consulate. My successor is in town and will take the office upon him next Monday. Thank Heaven; for I am weary and if it were not for Sophia and the

children would like to lie down upon one spot for about a hundred years."

These were the words of a man tired in mind and body. However, upon his return to England from Italy, rested, refreshed and eager to write again, Hawthorne went with his family to their favorite spot, Leamington, in the very heart of "leafy Warwickshire," to settle down long enough for him to finish his romance "The Marble Faun" or, as it was called in England, "Transformation."

Afterwards, he spent four pleasant months in London and in Bath, where, for the first time, he gave himself up to a wild gaiety. "You would be stricken dumb," he writes in a letter, "to see how quickly I accept a whole string of invitations. The stir of this London life has done me a wonderful deal of good."

That he appreciated and loved the undeniable charm of England itself is manifest on every page of his voluminous journals kept faithfully during his seven years abroad. There is never lacking a delicious appreciation of some bit of beauty, or quaintness, or charm; wherever he goes he finds attractions, something to call forth one of his inimitable observations like the following on the aspect of High Street in old Warwick: "The street is an emblem of England itself. What seems new in it is chiefly a skilful and fortunate adaptation of what such people as ourselves would destroy. The new things are based and supported on sturdy old things, and derive a massive strength from their deep and immemorial foundations, though with such limitations and impediments as only an Englishman could endure. But he likes to feel the weight of all the past on his back."

Again there is a characteristic description of his visit to Lichfield in a chapter wherein he writes of Dr. Johnson in almost tender fashion. Finding himself alone at night in the hotel, he writes, "So I buried myself betimes in a huge heap of feathers (there is no other kind of bed in these old Inns), let my head sink into an unsubstantial pillow, and slept a stifled sleep compounded of the night troubles of all my predecessors in that same unrestful couch. And when I awoke the odour of a bygone century was in my nostrils, a faint elusive smell of which I never had any conception before crossing the Atlantic."

Hawthorne's son wrote of their departure from Liverpool in 1860. Seven years constitutes a vast period in any one's life, and how different impressions may be during that time!

Perhaps we never know what we really want; we yearn for things which, when we come to possess, we discover we do not desire after all; and often, unwanted things may prove to be most desirable.

(Continued to page 106)



A BALINESE DEMON

Photograph by Joseph E. Jacobs



Lincoln, the Story-Teller

By CHARLES W. MOORE

FLATTERY, calumny, myth and fiction have a habit of plastering historical characters until the true likeness is gone or sculptured out of all proportion to the original. Give a story wings and it passes belief how it grows over night! During the Civil War, a telegram reached Mr. Lincoln from General Schenck announcing that in a slight skirmish near Drainsville, Virginia, "thirty or forty prisoners were taken, all armed with Colt's revolvers." Mr. Lincoln read the dispatch with a humorous snort, and remarked to the operator: "By the time that report gets into print tomorrow, those little *Colt* revolvers will grow into *horse* pistols."

The over-zealous biographer, lost in adoration of his subject, chisels away crags of character; fills in ditches of temperament; and ends by smoothing off plowed surfaces so effectually that we no longer see the man as he actually is, but as the by-product of a prejudiced brain. Lincoln's father declared that Abe was "rough-hewn with an ax and needed smoothing with a jack-plane." It was left for posterity to use too much jack-plane on him. Happily, the timber was too solid, and the knots too hard, to suffer much in the hands of the most ardent.

Time and distance, too, have a hand in blurring the portrait. When a hurrying world relegates its epoch-makers into dimming distances, the individual melts into the mass, as the vivid green of foliage and the clear-cut forms of trees dissolve into the hazy blue of uncertainty.

In this stream-line age of ours, to some folk, the great remain little more than symbols.

All outstanding men and women, by the very

nature of things, are lode-stones, attracting to themselves legends fabricated out of more or less informed creative imagination. Naturally, the magnet picks up mythical tacks, screws, nuts and bolts that at no time belonged to the human machine. Such legends, however, are truth-telling in principle, in that they illuminate characteristics otherwise known to be part and parcel of the subject.

It is perhaps true that no man in American history has attracted to himself more myth—especially in anecdote—than Lincoln. But it is equally true that few Americans of Lincoln's time or before, have left so complete and authentic a record.

One of Lincoln's intimate friends declared that the great American's habits of thought ran in parallels. No sooner had he conceived an idea than a story also suggested itself to point the meaning. It was a habit of mind carried over from stump-speech days. In his rough-and-tumble out-door meetings, the whole country-side thronged to him, all degrees of intelligence. The stump-speaker wanted to make sure that his idea "got over" to every one, high and low. From Lincoln's long acquaintance with the Bible he had captured its charm and simplicity of language. While an abstract thought might reach his hearers, everyone spoke and understood the language of a story. So, as Sam Jones used to say, Lincoln "put the fodder on the ground where the giraffe and the billy both could get at it!"

Lincoln's story-telling habit followed him to the White House. It might be at an hour when stark events impended, or when far-reaching State



policies hung by a hair, and his Cabinet sat about him breathless for his deciding word. Leisurely the President would stretch his lanky legs in the straightest line of comfort, smile reminiscently, reassuringly, and put his impatient auditors on still more pins and needles by saying, "That reminds me of a story—"

Then came an apt anecdote, or, following the method of the Master Teacher, a parable. To Lincoln, a parable meant exactly what it did to the Greeks, "to throw (down) beside." By the side of a point that he wanted to make, Lincoln would "throw down" a story, drawn from memory, or perhaps from a ready imagination.

His illustrations also served as barbs on his arrows to make the point sink in and stick. His sallies of wit and homely yarns — sometimes raw and crass enough—riveted attention, proved his logic, and many a time cleared an atmosphere hostile to him.

According to one of Lincoln's personal friends, Colonel Silas W. Burt, Lincoln explained his own reasons for telling stories. The interview was on Friday evening, June 26th, 1863. When Colonel Burt, Colonel John D. Van Buren and others called at the Soldiers' Home to see the President, it was nine o'clock, — an untimely hour to call on a man shouldering the responsibilities and nettling criticisms of War. But the need was

urgent, and Mr. Lincoln responded with the obliging spirit, dignity, and patience due his callers and their message.

While the guests sat tensely waiting for Mr. Lincoln to come (evidently, he had retired for the night), Mr. Lincoln flip-flapped down the bare stairs in heel-less slippers and in clothes hastily thrown on; minus collar and tie; and with hair sticking out like "tail-feathers of a rooster."

It was a pathetic figure they saw, bowed and wabbling; an ashen face plowed with anxiety and sheer weariness; baggy eyes and flaccid jaws that emphasized the haunted look of a man seeking a Port of Peace that he could not find. In every mark was written the story of the man's struggle to preserve the Union for all the people.

No wonder Colonel Burt was almost ashamed that they had called; but the President—with that remarkable grip he always had on himself — heard them through.

The business finished, one of the party—to the mortification of Colonel Burt — inadviseably blurted out to the harassed President, "tell us one of your good stories," and emphasizing his request, he, slapped Mr. Lincoln on the knee! This was probably the first time on record that Mr. Lincoln refused to spin a yarn, for, if there was one thing the President resented, it was familiarity. From his early youth he had not once tolerated it.

UNPUBLISHED LINCOLNIANA

*Photographed from the original in the Archives
of the Department of State
(See also item on page 80)*

We cha talk to
Castles, as his in-
timate; and yet
I do not know how
that we can trans-
fer him to Peru
Peru. Write him
as know a letter
as you can,
A. Lincoln
Dec. 5, 1861.



Many an intruder had paid for his tuition in terms of caustic word or tough muscle. Ordinarily, Mr. Lincoln would have gone miles out of his way to spin a yarn, especially if there had been any point in doing so. A wag had once declared that the longest time Lincoln ever went without telling a story, was the day he sat on a log waiting for a duel that never came off. But, to be put up on display, with a "Now amuse the people . . .", and to be slapped on the knee, to boot,—was too much.

Feeling, perhaps, that his yarn-spinning was grossly misunderstood by some, Mr. Lincoln put his finger on several of his reasons; and to Colonel Burt (*Century Magazine*, February 7th, 1907) we owe the record of Lincoln's words which the Colonel painstakingly set down on returning home from his interview.

Said Mr. Lincoln:

"I believe I have the popular reputation of being a story-teller, but I do not deserve the name in its general sense; for it is not the story itself, but its purpose, or effect, that interests me. I often avoid a long and useless discussion by others or a laborious explanation on my own part by using a short story that illustrates my point of view. So, too, the sharpness of a refusal or the edge of a rebuke may be blunted by an appropriate story, so as to save the wounded feeling and yet serve the purpose. No, I am not simply a story-teller, but story-telling as an emollient saves me much friction and distress."

UNPUBLISHED LINCOLNIANA

The note reproduced on page 79, penned by Abraham Lincoln to William H. Seward, Secretary of State, appears on a letter addressed to Mr. Seward by David K. Cartter on October 28, 1861. Mr. Cartter, then American Minister to Bolivia (appointed March 27, 1861) refers to an earlier request that he be transferred to Peru "upon the reopening of Diplomatic relations with that power."

Lincoln with the consideration which characterized him said, ". . . I do not now see that we can transfer him to Peru. . . . Write him as kind a letter as you can."

On March 10, 1863, Minister Cartter addressed a despatch to Secretary Seward reading (full-text): "You will please regard the office of Minister to Bolivia as vacant, and this as my resignation of the position."—*From the Department's files.*

Lincoln's quick wit in "riding a story" to his goal, is tersely shown in an anecdote preserved by William D. Kelley in his "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln."

It was on an occasion when Professor Goldwin Smith—with several other distinguished British friends of the Union—called on the President to go over statistics regarding enormous war losses. The President, not the least upset by his primly dressed and scholarly visitors, received them with easy dignity and tact.

Senator Wilson (Massachusetts) and Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, both of whom lived in mortal dread of Mr. Lincoln's "out-landish" anecdotes, bit their lips while the President—in a characteristic gesture that foretold the advent of a story—crossed his legs, showing his long thick blue socks. Solemnly, Mr. Lincoln told his British callers that in settling such matters as statistics, "we must resort to 'darker' arithmetic."

"Darker arithmetic!" exclaimed the learned Professor Smith, "I did not know that you have two systems of arithmetic."

"Oh, yes," the President assured them. "I will illustrate that point with a little story. . . ."

Stanton and Wilson again exchanged significant glances.

Mr. Lincoln went on to tell of a discussion between two colored urchins on the meaning of "'rithm'tic." Said Jim: "'Rithm'tic is when you put one with one an' it makes two of 'em. But if you got three things and take one, they am two left." . . . "If that's 'rithm'tic, 'tain't so!" denied the other. "'Cause, you all jst s'pose three pigeons was settin' on a fence and a hunter shot one of 'em, d'you reckon 'tother two 'ud stay thar?"

The President cleared the atmosphere by explaining that it was that kind of arithmetic you had to use in estimating the actual losses in battle, since the statements of the killed, wounded, and missing at the first roll-call after the battle were always exaggerated.

Lincoln's store of wit was as handy as his jack-knife. He only had to reach for it in any emergency. There were many occasions when his friendly ridicule laughed his advisers out of their impractical suggestions. At a meeting of the President's Cabinet, according to Col. Alex. K. McClure in his edited "Abe' Lincoln's Yarns and Stories," one of the members read from a silver coin the familiar motto, "In God we trust." The suggestion was made that a similar motto be printed on greenbacks. And Mr. Lincoln was

(Continued to page 102)

The Caroline A. Foote

The First American Commercial Venture in Japan

By EUGENE H. DOOMAN

SOME years ago, when in search of material for a study of early relations between the United States and Japan, I came upon some Japanese documents in which the following story was recorded. The events took place toward the end of a romantic epoch. Americans had already established themselves in China, and there was a flourishing commerce between the United States and China. The Pacific Ocean off the coast of Japan, which was then the world's great whaling grounds, was dotted with whaling ships from New Bedford. The Crimean War was on, and "there was activity on the Eastern Front"—as far east as Kamchatka. Commodore Perry had just concluded with Japanese officials his famous treaty. Japan's doors had been shut for more than two hundred years, and now that they had been pried ajar enterpris-

ing Americans proposed to be the first to pass through them.

* * * * *

Late in the afternoon of March 15, 1855, a small sailing vessel flying the American flag dropped anchor in the harbor of Shimoda, a fishing village not far from the mouth of the Bay of Yedo, as Tokyo was then called. It was the brig *Caroline A. Foote* of 200 tons, Captain Boyce, master, and under charter to W. C. Reed of San Francisco and T. T. Doughty of Honolulu. Reed and Doughty were on board, as were three other American merchants, Edward Edgerton, Horace Peabody and William Beidleman, who were each engaged in an independent venture. White women



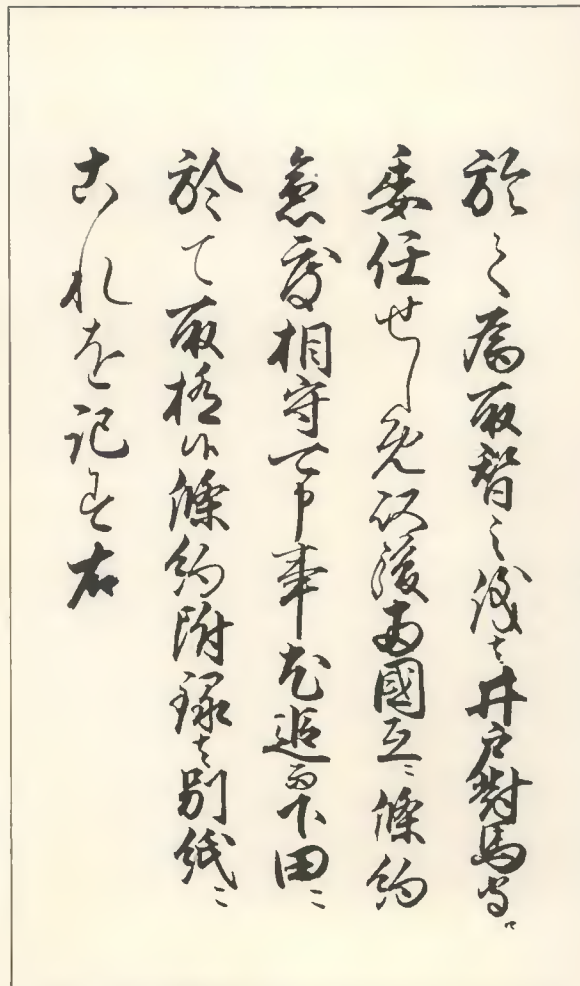
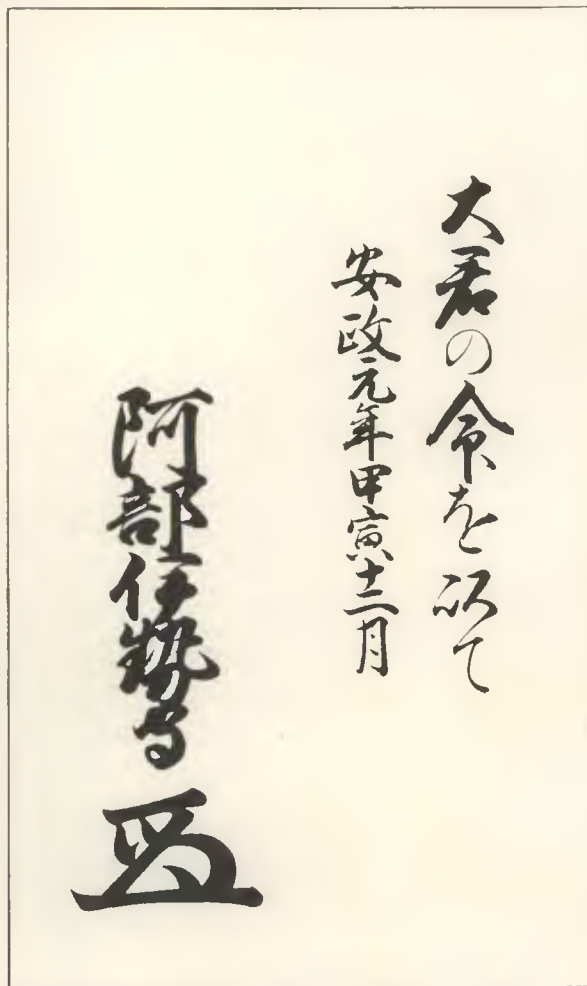


were in Japan so rare a sight that the worthy who chronicled this story took pains to record the presence among the ship's company of Mrs. Boyce, the wife of the mate, and Mrs. Doughty, "of a beautiful countenance, with lips like red flowers and cheeks like snow."

The account which Reed and Doughty gave of themselves to the two-sworded officials, who sculled out to the brig, no doubt in a state of some excitement, to learn the cause of the visit, was that they had been at one time officers in the United States Navy and that in fact they had been on one of the naval vessels which were under the command of Commodore Perry when he visited Japan in 1854 and concluded his treaty. If what Reed

and Doughty said is true, they resigned their commissions when they returned to the United States, and had invested all they had in anchors, canvas, and other naval stores. They had chartered the *Caroline A. Foote*, and had sailed from San Francisco on January 1, 1855, for Hakodate, set aside in the Perry Treaty as an open port, there to establish themselves as ship chandlers to American whaling ships, which would thus avoid the three thousand miles to Honolulu and back whenever they needed supplies.

There were at this time in Toda, a fishing village not far from Shimoda, some five hundred Russian officers and sailors saved from the Russian frigate *Diana*, wrecked some months before by a



THE LAST TWO PAGES OF THE JAPANESE TEXT OF THE "PERRY" TREATY

It is of interest that the Japanese text bears only the Japanese signature (that of Abe Ise-no-Kami) and the English text bears only Perry's signature. This was due to the fact that the neither of the signers knew the language of the other's country and hence preferred to sign only the text they understood. The treaty negotiations had been through Dutch interpreters.



tidal wave. Their commanding officer, Admiral Count Putiatin, had successfully completed his mission to conclude a treaty with Japan, and he was harassed by the problem of getting his men back to Siberia through a patrol of several British and French frigates. His men were much needed in the defense of Petropavlovsk, the principal town in Kamchatka, as there were signs of another attempt at capture by a combined fleet of British and French warships, the first attempt made in September, 1854, being unsuccessful. Putiatin had solicited the aid of the Japanese, and he had obtained a promise that the governor of Hakodate would endeavor to persuade the first American ship entering Hakodate to go to Putiatin's help. The joy with which the news was received by the

Russians at Toda that an American ship had arrived at Shimoda may well be imagined. Captain Possiet, the former commander of the *Diana*, proceeded with all speed to Shimoda and boarded the *Caroline A. Foote* within a few hours of her arrival. He conducted the party of Americans ashore and gave them a convivial reception at the Gyo-kusenji, a temple then occupied by some Russian officers and later to be the home for more than a year of the redoubtable Townsend Harris, the first American minister to Japan.

Possiet broached to Captain Boyce the possibility of chartering the *Caroline A. Foote*, and Captain Boyce agreed to make four trips to Petropavlovsk, at \$30,000 a trip, if the Russians could

(Continued to page 120)

Article XI.

There shall be appointed by the Government of the United States, Consuls or Agents to reside in Simoda at any time after the expiration of Eighteen months from the date of the signing of this Treaty, provided that either of the two governments deem such arrangement necessary.

Article XII.

The present Convention having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the Citizens and Subjects of each respective power, and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the August Sovereign of Japan, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Empire of Japan aforesaid have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Kanagawa this thirty first day of March in the Year of our Lord Jesus Christ, One thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and of Kaei, the Seventh Year, third month and Third-day.

He, C. Perry

THE LAST TWO PAGES OF THE ENGLISH TEXT OF THE "PERRY" TREATY

Reproductions on this and the preceding page made direct from the originals in the Archives of the Department of State, made available by Mrs. Summers, the Archivist of the Department.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. 14 FEBRUARY, 1937 No. 2

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

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

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

Copyright, 1937, by the American Foreign Service Association

JOURNAL STAFF

HERBERT S. BURSLEY	Editor
PAUL H. ALLING	} Editorial Board
HOWARD BUCKNELL, JR.	
LOWELL C. PINKERTON	
HARRY A. MCBRIDE	Business Manager
C. PAUL FLETCHER	Treasurer

The American Foreign Service Association

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

Honorary President

CORDELL HULL Secretary of State

Honorary Vice-Presidents

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

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

Alternates

DONALD R. HEATH, JULIUS C. HOLMES

Entertainment Committee: JOHN FARR SIMMONS, *Chairman*,
JULIUS C. HOLMES and DAVID MCK. KEY

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT

The Photographic Register of the American Foreign Service published as a Supplement to the November, 1936, JOURNAL is believed to be the first publication of its kind in the one hundred and sixty year history of the Service.

As knowledge of the existence of the Supplement spreads, orders are filed not only by members of the Service but by various groups and individuals interested in foreign affairs. Already the supply of de luxe bound copies has been exhausted. Additional copies are now being bound.

Orders may still be placed for the regular edition at \$1.90 per copy, postpaid to any address. In the near future filling of orders for the de luxe edition will be resumed; the price is \$3.50 per copy, postpaid to any address.

It is gratifying that this effort of the JOURNAL to prepare a useful unofficial register for the Service and its friends has met with such encouraging response.

Comments received regarding the Supplement include the following:

"Permit me to congratulate you upon both the idea of publishing the Photographic Register of the American Foreign Service and the manner in which you have carried it out. Both seem to me to deserve to be graded 'Excellent'."

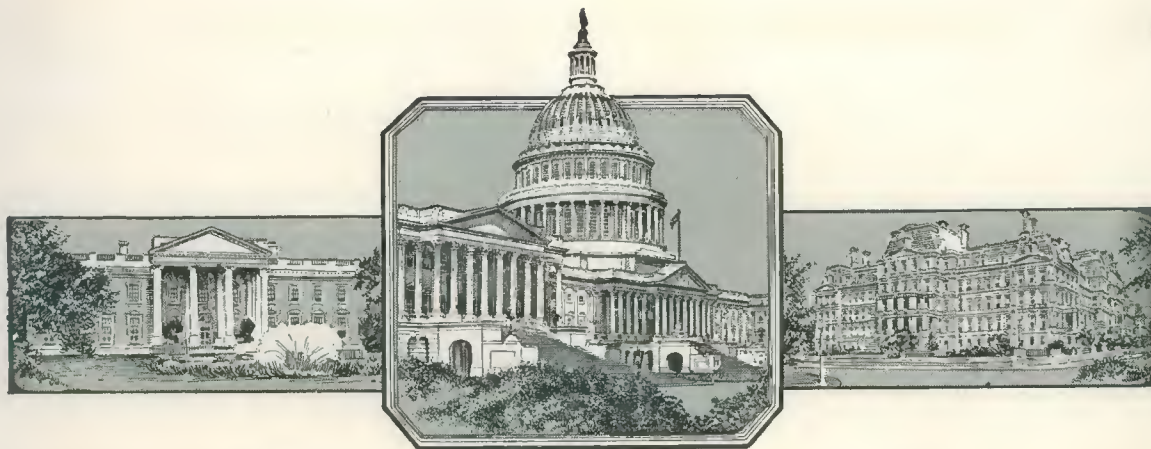
"Congratulations on the Photographic Register . . . The work is a masterpiece . . . I only want to know why the Legation chancery and Minister's residence at _____ are so tacky looking compared to the _____ at _____. When I got my picture with the flag flying I thought I was going to be tops but evidently a lot of others had the same idea and I would not give my flag higher than tenth place. To my mind the flag over the Consulate at Tampico gets the palm, if it is really flying in the breeze and not held out by a string. The ones on page 117 also are very fine."

COVER PICTURE

The George Washington Statue in Palermo Park, Buenos Aires

This bronze of George Washington was presented to the Argentine Government in 1910 by the American Colony in Argentina on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Argentine independence. The sculptor was Mr. Charles Keck.

—Contributed by B. A. V. C.



News from the Department

There follows the text of Secretary Hull's closing address before the Peace Conference at Buenos Aires:

Mr. President and Members of the Conference:

Today this conference for the maintenance of peace holds its last session. Before it adjourns, let me review briefly the major events and actions. One point stands out boldly. No such conference could have had any measure of real success had it not been approached in the spirit with which each of the 21 delegations has approached this one—a spirit of good will and common determination to consolidate the pattern of peace.

The very fact of the conference itself should offer to other quarters of the world an impressive demonstration of the value of concert and cooperation. Whenever twenty-one nations can foregather in such a spirit and for such purposes, whenever they can act together in due course in the cause of peace, all other nations should find profit in their example.

Let me here pay tribute to the Argentine nation whose hospitality we have so greatly enjoyed and to the President of the Argentine Republic, Agustin P. Justo, whose leadership has lent assurance to our work and whose support of our undertakings has given us the courage to go forward, and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic, His Excellency Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Chairman of the Conference, who has so ably presided over its sessions; and to the zeal, intelligence and patriotism with which each of the delegations have here joined one another in the actions taken. With clear vision and high purpose this illustrious body of men and women has cooperated nobly in the results we have reached. As one of your coworkers, I extend to each and every one of you my appreciation, admiration and respect for your splendid achievements.

I am content for others to judge the accomplishments of the conference. I feel, however, that they should prove of historic significance. They are not mere aspirations or pious hopes. They have practical meaning and vital force.

To a fuller extent than ever before in a meeting of the American Republics, the work of conference and collaboration has been carried on in a spirit of friendly understanding and mutual confidence. Seldom has there been a meeting in which debate has been more marked by mutual consideration, or discussion more concerned with agreement rather than divergence, or in which the delegates have subordinated their individual aims and desires for the sake of the common objective they have had before them. If I am correctly informed, for the first time in the history of Inter-American conferences projects of fundamental import have been presented by the unanimous action of all of the delegations. If this procedure has been adopted, it has been because all of us have felt that only by unanimity could we succeed in assuring ourselves of the complete fulfillment of that which we have sought to attain.

The conference has widened the range of cooperation by the American Republics both for the maintenance of peace and for the promotion of their common welfare. The program here adopted is broader and more basic than ever before. New foundations have been laid.

In a broad way the program contemplates the mobilization of the peoples of this hemisphere in the effort to bring their combined moral influence to bear upon the solution of controversies, upon the defense of their common interest of the peace of the continent, and upon the maintenance of the fundamental principles of international law upon which the stability of the international order is dependent. We believe this public opinion to be



more than a passive element in the life of our peoples; we believe it to be a powerful force which must be brought to bear upon our common problems and which can give vitality and effectiveness to the efforts we are making for their solution.

The 21 American Republics have, by the conventions adopted at this conference, coordinated and made effective the existing machinery for the maintenance of peace. Such agreements as the Kellogg-Briand Pact have been handicapped by lack of implementation; other agreements have created the initial machinery of peace, but have failed to provide ways and means to assure its successful operation. By the agreements adopted at this conference, we now have a method of consultation which is capable of enhancing the efficiency of the peace pacts already in existence and of assisting the parties to them in carrying out the obligations they entail. Without real identification of purpose among us all, without common understanding and, unless we—all of us—had the same goal in view, the system of consultation might be considered a poor, a sterile plan. But with a continuation of the good will which now exists and with, as I hope, an ever increasing purpose of real cooperation, consultation lies necessarily at the basis of all agreement on this continent. Without it no plans of common action could be made effective. We pledge ourselves to consult; we also rely upon our sense of our individual national needs and the recognition of our common interest in the maintenance of peace to meet such situations as may arise.

The American Republics have not only entered into a solemn agreement to consult one another should any one of them be threatened or attacked at home and seek to give effect to a common and solidary policy of neutrality; but more than that, they have undertaken to assume a common and solidary attitude toward an attack from abroad. This they have done in a way consistent with their sovereignty and independence and their ultimate right to make decisions in accordance with their own national legislation. They meet as equals before the law. They have formally disclaimed any purpose of intervening in one another's domestic affairs. They recognize their collective concern in the safety of each and all of their number if any non-American power should offer a threat to the peace of this continent. Thus, the national security of each individual American Republic has become the common interest of all.

The twenty-one Republics could have taken no more significant step in promoting conditions of

both regional and world peace than by making their unanimous and unequivocal declaration for equality of commercial treatment and for the lowering of the barriers obstructing trade. They have emphasized their will for peace by manifesting their intention to pursue the economic policies which alone afford the firm foundation for peace. They are persuaded that a flourishing commerce is a strong link to bind nations together; that a freer interchange of goods and services inevitably operates to relieve economic distress, to increase employment, to improve standards of living, and to add to the material happiness of their peoples.

Furthermore, union of common purpose must include facilities for physical and intellectual exchange. This conference has made striking advances in this field, of having facilitated the construction of a Pan American highway, arranged for exchange of students and professors, and made plans for scientific and artistic cooperation in a degree heretofore unknown.

Such, in brief summary, are the outstanding accomplishments of this conference. The fact stands out that a great Inter-American Conference has met, and in a spirit of mutual trust and common purpose has worked out detailed and practical measures for the preservation of peace.

We turn now to something more fundamental than the actual accomplishments of the conference as they appear on the records of the treaties and resolutions adopted. I have in mind the spirit which animates the individual American Republics and which is the firmest guarantee of their written word. That spirit is latent in their democratic institutions which we believe to be the basis upon which the good faith of nations must ultimately rest. If, in the words of the President of my country, "democracy is still the hope of the world," then it is for us to guard with a jealous eye our chosen form of government and to further in every possible way the education of our people in the processes of self-government. The necessity for such education cannot be over-emphasized. Freedom is the soil from which peace springs. From the institutions of a free people arise those conditions of stability of governments so essential for the preservation of lasting peace. Therefore we are joined in a common determination to make our countries safe for peace.

There is no need for this conception to be limited to the American nations. There is an imperative necessity for its immediate world-wide application.

Surely the time has come for every nation of



the world to take inventory and to examine its own purposes and policies. Like individuals, nations must learn to forgive and forget the injuries done them by fellow nations. And in contemplating the future peace and welfare of humanity, we can and must speak in a spirit of entire friendliness to all nations and all peoples of today.

Democracies today are free to express the desire of all peoples for peace. While favoring the maintenance of a military power adequate to guard their security and to protect their national interest against aggression, they continue to work for peace by every practicable means. They believe that future peace can be assured by the development of public opinion everywhere that will utterly repudiate the acts and utterances of statesmen propagating doctrines of militarism.

We conceive modern civilization to be incompatible with war. It follows that a policy that contemplates frequent wars and decries the possibility of prolonged peace is in its practical effects a policy highly conducive to war. It merely provides a breathing spell for preparation for war. This philosophy would destroy the spirit of all

peace. It would merely give an armistice during which armaments are built up, soldiers are trained, munition dumps are filled, economic machinery is perverted to the uses of future war. This philosophy and these portentous conditions unfortunately prevail in many parts of the world today. These are conditions which breed war. They do not foster peace.

Why should statesmen, looking only to the past, insist that war is inevitable? If history shows that wars have been frequent, it likewise shows that enlightened statesmanship could have prevented most of them. War is not an act of God but a crime of man. War is something that is provoked by evil passions. Hate, fear, greed, vainglory, the lust for power: these are the progenitors of war. If people tolerated war in the past, it has become impossible for them to do so any longer, for the instruments of destruction which have been invented are now so devastating in their effects that compromise with them is no longer possible. To attempt to humanize war is to attempt the impossible. We must destroy war or war will destroy us. I do not believe that peoples



HOME FROM THE PEACE CONFERENCE

International News Photo

The Secretary of State; Mrs. Hull; Mrs. Welles; Assistant Secretary Sumner Welles



will passively accept the conclusion that because men since time immemorial have died on battlefields, they have no choice but to continue to die on battlefields in the future.

The free peoples of the world have come to reject the theory that war is natural and inevitable. They are no longer thrilled by the panoply of the militarists, nor are they carried away by the hysteria of propaganda for war. They know that the love of power is a thing of evil. They would cry "halt!" to any who, through love of power, would break the peace. Glory is not to be achieved by the march of armies and the death of men.

Those who sit in the masters' seats and shape the destinies of other men are under the most imperative of mandates to leave no course which may avoid war unexplored. The real patriots and the real heroes of the future will be the leaders who find and follow the road to peace.

I keenly feel that, in our labors here, we have done more than to coordinate the machinery to preserve the peace of our own republics. I cannot emphasize too strongly that we are in no sense moving toward a policy of continental isolation. We are not lured by the mirage of self-containment; we are aware of its pitfalls. In a close-knit, inter-dependent world, we see the folly of seeking to build a Chinese wall around a hemisphere. Our purpose is not to isolate this continent, but to chart our own path to peace, and thereby set a practical example to other parts of the world.

Of what could there be greater need today than for the example given by us here of opening the door to peace? Here by practical action we have demonstrated that there can be a common collaboration to this end. Here we have revitalized international law, and here we have renewed those finer relationships between nations upon which, in the last analysis, freedom, peace, prosperity and civilization itself depend.

In recent years the entire international order has suffered severe dislocation; the relations between nations have become increasingly confused and chaotic, and human progress has been obstructed. These conditions require prompt attention and remedy. We must diminish the dangers attendant upon conditions of moral isolation and intensified nationalism. This we seek to do by encouraging a world-wide reaffirmation of the principle of the honorable maintenance of obligations, of full faith in the given word, and of fair dealing between equal partners. Such qualities in the conduct of nations are essential conditions for

the betterment of their relations and for the consolidation of peace.

And so, in this last hour, when our cooperative efforts here for the common welfare are at a close, and when each of us is about to return to his own country, let us do so with a continued faith and hope.

We here have witnessed significant advances toward the establishment of a permanent peace for this hemisphere. Let us each go our way determined to carry forward our program and to emblazon upon the banners of our republics the spirit in which it was conceived. Let us return to our particular problems and duties pledging that we will, individually and collectively, reject the counsels of force. Let us hold out to a darkened world the beacon of a just and permanent peace which we pledge ourselves to maintain on this American continent. May the spirit and the example which we have consecrated here be of avail throughout the world.

Acting Secretary of State R. Walton Moore on December 10, 1936, released to the press the following statement: "It is announced by the Governments of Great Britain and France that they have invited the Governments of Germany, Italy, Russia and Portugal to join them in a mediation offer to end the Spanish Civil War. It is the very earnest hope of our Government that the six nations mentioned may find a peaceful method of accomplishing the great purpose in view. This expression represents no deviation from our well-known policy of non-interference in the affairs of other countries. It simply voices, as I am certain, the deep distress of the American people that Spain should be involved in a bitter conflict marked by heavy loss of life and indescribable suffering. The conflict affords fresh and inescapable evidence that in these days the perils of war are not confined to the actual combatants, bad as that is, but extend to the entire population within—to helpless men, women and children—and that no limit can be set to its devastating effects. Human intellect, which has shown its capacity to dreadfully increase beyond what was once dreamed possible, the horrors and wreckage of war, should surely be able to devise expedients to bring about cessation of the present struggle and, as time goes on, turn all nations away from war as an utterly senseless and ruinous means of settling domestic and international controversies.

"I may say that I have kept the President and Secretary Hull fully informed concerning this matter and that they are in full accord with this statement."



News from the Field

TRINIDAD

Trinidad, for the first time in history, has been visited by a President of the United States. On November 21 President Roosevelt arrived on the U.S.S. *Indianapolis* and, although he did not go ashore, he received the Deputy Governor and Mrs. Seymour as well as Vice Consul and Mrs. Moessner, and also held a Press conference on board. He then went for a short, but unsuccessful, fishing expedition near the Bocas.

Upon the President's return from the Peace Conference in Buenos Aires, he came ashore on December 11 after receiving the Governor—Sir Murchison Fletcher—on board the *Indianapolis*. At the landing jetty he was met by the Governor and the Mayor of Port of Spain, the latter presenting him with an address of welcome and the freedom of the City. After reviewing a guard of honor he drove, with the Governor, through cheering throngs, to Government House where he was welcomed by Lady Fletcher. Two further drives followed; one to the more-than-a-century-old St. James Barracks, which the President had visited 32 years ago, and another along Teteron Bay road, after which the party returned to Government House for the chief event of the visit—a State luncheon. Those invited

to the luncheon included Colonel James Roosevelt, the President's Naval and Military Aides, the Commanders of each of the Naval vessels in port, local Government officials and prominent citizens with their wives, and Vice Consul and Mrs. Moessner. Music was provided by the Constabulary band and, after toasts had been proposed to the President and the King, the President's party returned to the *Indianapolis*, which steamed away for Charleston.

Among other recent notable Trinidad visitors were Ambassador Hugh Gibson, Minister and Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, Senator Reynolds of North Carolina, and Representative Caroline O'Day of New York, who was met in Trinidad by her son, Vice Consul O'Day of Caracas.

Naval vessels visiting Trinidad included the United States Ships *Indianapolis*, *Chester*, *Phelps*, *Mahan*, *Salinas* and *Barracuda*, a Danish training ship, and the French Cruiser *Jeanne D'Arc*.

Representatives of the American Geophysical

Union engaged in a gravimetric survey of the waters of the West Indies arrived on the Submarine *Barracuda* and included the following scientists: Doctor Maurice Ewing of Lehigh University. Doctor Harry Hess of Princeton University and



W. C. Ross & Co., Ltd.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES REVIEWS THE GUARD OF HONOR, LIGHTHOUSE JETTY, PORT OF SPAIN

(Continued to page 124)

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS, 1542-1936, A SHORT HISTORY. By Roy Hidenichi Akagi. (Tokyo. The Hokuseido Press, 1936, pp. xiv, 560. \$4.00.)

The late Edward Bell once remarked in his inimitable way at a meeting of the Embassy staff in Tokyo that he doubted if it was possible to prepare an objective study of Japan's or of China's foreign relations. He explained his doubts by observing that the 180th meridian had a peculiar effect on scholars proceeding to the Far East in that as soon as they had crossed this interesting if not visible great circle they became either violently pro-Japanese or pro-Chinese. One hesitates to comment on such a delicate observation but it can be said without hesitation that one of the most objective studies which has as yet been published on the subject of Japan's foreign relations is to be found in Dr. Akagi's book. Of course, the book presents the subject from the Japanese standpoint as the author is a distinguished Japanese scholar who was visiting lecturer on Japanese affairs at Columbia University in 1931-1934, but the presentation is remarkably free from the partisan or so-called propagandist attitude. "The need is universally felt to-day," writes Dr. Akagi in his preface, "for a connected story of Japan's past foreign relations" (page v). He tells the story with restraint and simple dignity beginning with the year 1542 when "storm-bound Portuguese sailors found refuge at Tanegashima in Kyushu" (page 3) and ending with the date of January 15, 1936, when "Admiral Nagano served notice of Japan's withdrawal from the [London Naval] Conference" (page 547). It is a record, as the author so truly says, "unparalleled in world history, of Japan's rise from a hermit kingdom in the Far East to a great world Power" (page v).

Dr. Akagi does not pretend that the record as he submits it is complete in every respect. "The subject is admittedly too vast," he writes, "for a detailed treatment and the author necessarily confined his effort to dealing with more outstanding and significant events, often at the expense of lesser and more insignificant ones. Nevertheless, he had utilized the cream of latest but scattered scholarly researches in the field and aimed to present 'a short history' which brings the kaleidoscopic events in Japan's past foreign relations within the grasp of all who desire to understand the background, both the vibrating motive and the

penetrating significance, of Japan's diplomatic game in the world to-day" (page vi).

The aim of the author is realized largely because of his clear and concise interpretation of the political factors which caused the Japanese Government to act as it did in dealing with foreign problems. The influence of domestic factors on an international policy is often overlooked by those who endeavor to present an analysis of that policy. Dr. Akagi does not overlook them. He shows in his discussion of the events which make up the record of Japan's foreign relations that, in the Japanese Government as in other governments, there are various forces which influence a foreign policy on a given issue. To a Japanese, these forces are probably easily understood but they are not easily understood by an American any more, to be perfectly frank, than a Japanese can always grasp the political factors or realities which led to the adoption of a certain policy by the United States Government. All of which is realized by the author as he never permits his reader to lose sight of the fact that in order to comprehend the subject from the Japanese standpoint it is necessary to bear in mind the political and social structure of Japan.

The circumstances incident to the visit of the great Ito to St. Petersburg in 1901 on the eve of the negotiation of the first Anglo-Japanese alliance are in point. Various and sundry have been the explanations of this visit by certain Western writers who in discussing it have credited Ito in particular and the Japanese diplomats in general with a skill at intrigue reminiscent of Niccolo Machiavelli at his Florentine best. It will probably be a disappointment to those who like to believe that diplomacy (especially Japanese diplomacy) is filled with such delightful mysteries to learn the real facts from Dr. Akagi's chapter (VIII) on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He presents these facts in simple and direct language and shows how Ito although not a member of the Katsura ministry could nevertheless play the part he did because he was the ranking member of that extra-constitutional body, the Genro. To a Japanese or to an American who has made a careful study of the Japanese Government this will explain a great deal but Dr. Akagi is writing his book for the average American reader not familiar with the complications of Japanese politics. The author therefore quite properly stresses the "complicated situation at home as a back-



ground" at that critical time when "the Tokyo Government in reply to the Hayashi cable on the Lansdowne draft treaty of November 6, instructed Baron Hayashi to proceed to Paris to meet Marquis Ito to communicate to him the details of the negotiations at London and to obtain his support" (pages 204-205). After considering this background so ably portrayed by the author one finds that instead of mystery and intrigue the circumstances incident to the Ito visit to St. Petersburg really involved nothing more than the old story of a marked disagreement on a foreign policy between two powerful groups of political leaders with resultant embarrassment to a Foreign Office and misunderstanding abroad. "Ito on the one hand and Katsura and Komura on the other thus to the last minute differed regarding Japan's Far Eastern policy. The former's visit at St. Petersburg was a source of anxiety as much to the Tokyo Cabinet as it was to the Court of St. James's. It was purely one of those unhappy coincidences in which Marquis Ito's over-confidence and bold effort nullified his own ideas and unwittingly helped to materialize his rival's policy" (pages 206-207). Is it irrelevant to add that strong and bold American statesmen have also unwittingly helped a rival's foreign policy since the days when a Franklin and an Adams disagreed at Paris?

The book is divided into five parts. Part I entitled "The Beginnings of Japan's Foreign Relations" deals with such subjects as "Japan Closed," "Japan Reopened" and "Restoration and Consolidation." Part II follows logically with "The Development of Japan's Foreign Policy" and discusses "The Revision of Treaties," "Japan, Korea and China," "The Sino-Japanese War," "The Open Door Policy," "The Anglo-Japanese Alliance," "The Russo-Japanese War" and "The Portsmouth Conference." In Part III "Trial of Japan's Foreign Policy," the author considers Japan's relation with Korea and Manchuria, "Japan in the World War" and "Japan and China," the latter chapter (XIV) being of particular interest because of the additional light it throws on the famous twenty-one demands. Part IV, the "Re-Oriented Japan's Foreign Policy," covers "The Washington Conference," "Japan and China 1921-1931," "The Russo-Japanese Relations 1921-1931" and "Japanese Immigration and International Relations." In his discussion of the immigration issue Dr. Akagi presents in detail the Japanese attitude regarding the problem on our Pacific Coast and then reviews much more briefly the issue as it arose in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. It may be questioned if the comparison

made between the immigration policy of these British Dominions and that of the United States is as complete as it might be. Part IV also has a chapter on "Japan and International Cooperation" which is of special interest because of the author's analysis of the Japanese position with respect to the League of Nations, mandate administration, the World Court and the Pact of Paris. The title, at least, of the concluding part (V) of the book has a Rooseveltian flavor: "The New Deal in Japan's Foreign Policy." The author makes the most of the diplomatic case for Japan in his chapter on "The Sino-Japanese Crisis 1931-33" and then finishes with a general survey of Japan's diplomacy since this crisis, closing his record with Japan's withdrawal from the London Naval Conference.

Dr. Akagi is to be congratulated for giving us such a comprehensive history of Japan's foreign relations. The book is strongly recommended to Foreign Service officers on active duty—on both sides of the 180th meridian.

C. W.

HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES: A guide to the material published in 1935 on anthropology, archaeology, economics, geography, history, law and literature, by a number of scholars. Edited by Lewis Hanke. (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1936, pp. xv, 250. \$3.00.)

This bibliography, the first of a projected annual series, is one of the results of a conference of scholars interested in Latin American affairs held on April 27, 1935, in the office of the Social Science Research Council in New York City. Its preparation and publication have been assisted by the Committee on Latin American Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies. It is edited by a member of the faculty of Harvard University, and its list of contributing editors, each of whom has prepared a section or more of the bibliography, comprises sixteen specialists in the Latin American field. Harvard University Press is the publisher, and the copyright is held by the President and Fellows of Harvard College. A series could hardly be inaugurated more impressively.

The *Anthropology* and *Archaeology* of Middle America are handled by A. M. Tozzer (Harvard) and Robert Redfield (Chicago); *Economics*, by C. L. Jones (Wisconsin) and D. M. Phelps (Michigan); *Geography*, by Raye R. Platt (American Geographical Society), C. F. Jones (Clark) and

(Continued to page 122)



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service:

Hector C. Adam, Jr., of Brooklyn, New York, assigned as American Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Hiram Bingham, Jr., of New Haven, Connecticut, Third Secretary of Embassy at London, England, assigned as American Vice Consul at Marseille, France.

M. Williams Blake of Columbus, Ohio, assigned as American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

Coert du Bois of San Francisco, California, American Consul General at Naples, Italy, assigned to Habana, Cuba, as American Consul General.

Thomas D. Bowman of Smithville, Missouri, American Consul General at Mexico City, Mexico, assigned as American Consul General at Naples, Italy.

Thomas E. Burke of West Springfield, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, assigned as American Vice Consul at Quebec, Canada.

William F. Busser of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, assigned as American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Charles R. Cameron of LeRoy, New York, American Consul General at Habana, Cuba, assigned as American Consul General at Osaka, Japan.

Mulford A. Colebrook of Rochester, New York, American Vice Consul at Brisbane, Australia, assigned to London, England, as American Vice Consul.

Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., of Orange, New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Moncton, New Brunswick, assigned as American Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland.

Glion Curtis, Jr., of Webster Groves, Missouri, assigned as American Vice Consul at Wellington, New Zealand.

George K. Donald of Mobile, Alabama, American Consul General at Milan, Italy, assigned to Southampton, England, as American Consul General.

Eugene H. Dooman of New York City, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department of State, assigned as Counselor to the Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Andrew W. Edson of Meriden, Connecticut, American Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, China, assigned to Oslo, Norway, as American Consul.

Perry Ellis of Riverside, California, assigned as American Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Robert English of Hancock, New Hampshire, Third Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France, assigned to Ottawa, Canada, as Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul.

Frederick E. Farnsworth of Colorado Springs, Colorado, Third Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey, assigned as American Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Albert R. Goodnan of Peekskill, New York, assigned as American Vice Consul at Seville, Spain.

William M. Gwynn of Los Angeles, California, Second Secretary and Consul at Riga, Latvia, assigned to the Embassy at Paris, France, as second Secretary.

Norris S. Haselton of West Orange, New Jersey, American Vice Consul, assigned to the Department.

Hayward G. Hill of Hammond, Louisiana, American Vice Consul at

Buenos Aires, Argentina, assigned as American Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Joseph E. Jacobs of Johnson, South Carolina, Foreign Service Officer who has been detailed as Inspector, assigned to the Department of State.

Raymond P. Ludden of Fall River, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Yokohama, Japan, assigned as American Vice Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, China.

Edward S. Maney of Pearsall, Texas, American Consul at Taihoku, Japan, assigned as American Consul at Nagasaki, Japan.

Robert B. Memminger of Charleston, South Carolina, American Vice Consul, assigned to the Department.

Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., of Rye, New York,





Security (steel) lift vans are economical because:

they save packing costs

furniture does not have to be boxed or crated.

they save freight charges

in one van at 900 cu. ft. goods may be loaded which if boxed would take 1200 to 1400 cu. ft.

they save insurance costs

because the risks of theft, loss, breakage are greatly reduced.

they save hotel expense

because the time of packing and unpacking are shortened.

they save something else

more important, the time and nervous strain of the owner and his family.

Security Storage Company of Washington

1140 FIFTEENTH STREET

A Safe Depository for 46 Years

Telegrams "Storage"

European Office:

31 Place du Marché St. Honoré, Paris

Telegrams "Medium"

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

INSURANCE

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

Banking Service for Foreign Service Officers

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

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

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

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY

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

CAPITAL \$3,400,000

SURPLUS \$3,400,000

*Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*



Sail away to Summer in



SOUTH AMERICA

Right now, a summer sun is shining in glorious South America! And that's only one reason why this is a good time to visit Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

Sailing now via Munson Line means a thoroughly enjoyable voyage—for Munson's four large, modern liners have every facility for great travel pleasure. One of these ships, the *Pan America*, has a brand new built-in-deck pool, enlarged sports deck and air-conditioned dining salon. Fortnightly sailings, with a northbound call at Trinidad. Details from your local travel agent or

MUNSON S. S. LINES

67 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY

The Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Company

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



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



SPECIAL SERVICE TO MEET PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS



• Prices Most Reasonable •

assigned as American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

Maurice Pasquet of New York City, American Vice Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, assigned as American Vice Consul at Dairen, Manchuria.

Austin R. Preston of Buffalo, New York, American Consul at Brisbane, Australia, assigned as American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

Guy W. Ray of Wilsonville, Alabama, Vice Consul and Third Secretary at Managua, Nicaragua, assigned to Porto Alegre, Brazil, as American Vice Consul.

Alvin T. Rowe of Fredericksburg, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, assigned as American Vice Consul at Taihoku, Japan.

Walter H. Sholes of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, American Consul at Brussels, Belgium, assigned as American Consul General at Milan, Italy.

Harold Sims of Sparta, Tennessee, American Vice Consul at Barbados, British West Indies, assigned to Bogotá, Colombia, as American Vice Consul. He will also serve as clerk in the Legation.

James B. Stewart of Santa Fé, New Mexico, American Consul General and Counselor of Legation at Budapest, Hungary, assigned to Mexico City, Mexico, as American Consul General.

Carl W. Strom of Decorah, Iowa, assigned as American Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

Eli Taylor of New York City, American Vice Consul at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, died at New Orleans, Louisiana, on December 16, 1936.

E. Paul Tenuy of Seattle, Washington, assigned as American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

Milton P. Thompson of Chattanooga, Tennessee, American Vice Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, assigned to Buenos Aires, Argentina, as American Vice Consul.

Howard K. Travers of Central Valley, New York, American Consul at Southampton, England, assigned to Budapest, Hungary, as American Consul.

S. Roger Tyler, Jr., of Huntington, West Virginia, assigned as American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

T. Eliot Weil of Pleasantville, New York, assigned as American Vice Consul at Canton, China.

Ivan B. White of Salem, Oregon, assigned as American Vice Consul at Yokohama, Japan.

William C. Young of Christiansburg, Kentucky, assigned to Izmir, Turkey, as American Vice Consul. Mr. Young last served at Patras, Greece, that office having been closed on November 30, 1936.



NEW EDITORS OF JOURNAL



GEORGE H. BUTLER

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

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

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

HERBERT BURSLEY.



EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD

If your route takes you to Europe



Sail American

*Enjoy the comforts
of the great ships*

WASHINGTON MANHATTAN



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

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



**A SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT NOON**

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

UNITED STATES LINES

Representatives in Principal Cities of the World



NEPTUNE HELD COURT AS THE DELEGATION
CROSSED THE EQUATOR EN ROUTE TO
BUENOS AIRES

Neptune's daughter represented by Cecil Wayne Gray,
and the nurse by Dr. Samuel Guy Inman

PEACE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 69)

The Declaration of Principles of Inter-American Solidarity and Cooperation states that every act susceptible of disturbing the peace of America affects each and every one of the American nations, and justifies the initiation of the procedure of consultation provided for in the Convention for the Maintenance of Peace. It further proscribes territorial conquest and reaffirms the non-recognition of territory acquired through violence; condemns the intervention of one State in the internal or external affairs of another State; declares illegal the forcible collection of pecuniary debts; and states that all differences or disputes between the American nations shall be settled by the methods of conciliation, or full arbitration, or through operation of international justice.

The Treaty on the Prevention of Controversies and the Treaty on Good Offices and Mediation are further constructive steps toward the maintenance of peace. The first mentioned Treaty attacks the problem by the sound and logical procedure of seeking to eliminate the causes of future difficulties or controversies and to promote the development of increasingly good relations in all ways between the two countries dealt with in each case. Bilateral mixed commissions, to be composed of the representatives of the signatory governments, are to be constituted at the request of any government for this purpose. Effectively carried out, this Treaty will be of tremendous influence in preventing war. The second of these two treaties provides for the designation by each

signatory Government of two citizens selected from among the most eminent by reason of high character and judicial learning; and for selection from this permanent panel of persons to undertake, at the request of parties to a dispute, the peaceful settlement of differences through the exercise of good offices and mediation.

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union was charged with the study of projects relating to an Inter-American Court of International Justice. It was decided that the topic relative to the creation of a League or Association of American Nations be included in the program of the Eighth International Conference of American States, to be held in Lima in 1938.

Projects of Bolivia on the definition of an aggressor and the application of sanctions, and of Brazil relative to the strengthening of the means for the prevention of war among the American countries, were referred to the Committee of Experts in charge of the Codification of International Law.

A resolution recommends that all Governments, which consider themselves in a position to do so, shall conclude general or bi-lateral agreements to limit, or to limit further, their armaments to the greatest possible extent, within the requirements of internal order, and the justified defense of their sovereignty.

In the field of economic problems, there was very evident a growing desire to liberalize international trade policies and to do away with the many forms of restrictions now hampering that trade. The proposals of the United States were embodied in two recommendations adopted by the Conference. The first one recommends that each government declare its determination to bend every effort, having in mind the different national economies, towards the objective of enforcing in all the phases of its general commercial policy the peaceful and equitable principle of equality of treatment, and recommends that the governments of all countries adopt this principle in their commercial policies, and in accordance therewith suppress as soon as possible all discriminating practices including those arising in connection with import license systems, exchange control, and bilateral clearing and compensation agreements.

Regarding restrictions on international trade, the Conference recommended that American States abstain as far as possible from increasing obstacles to international trade and payments therefor; that these States "immediately, and to the extent that their several national economies permit," initiate and carry out a policy of elimina-



tion and gradual reduction of such obstacles through bilateral or unilateral action; and that these recommendations become effective as soon as possible so that the Lima or Santiago Conferences "may mark a definite step towards a system of greater freedom in international commerce." The Conference invites all other Governments to follow these policies regarding restrictions on international trade.

Secretary of State Hull observed that it is remarkable that all delegations were willing to pledge their best efforts towards the establishment in their commercial policy of the principles set forth in these two recommendations and that they endorsed all the essentials of the program which the Government of the United States advocated. He stated further:

"The twenty-one Republics could have taken no more significant step in promoting conditions of both regional and world peace than by making their unanimous and unequivocal declaration for equality of commercial treatment and for the lowering of the barriers obstructing trade. They have emphasized their will for peace by manifesting their intention to pursue the economic policies which alone afford the firm foundation for peace. They are persuaded

that a flourishing commerce is a strong link to bind nations together; that a freer interchange of goods and services inevitably operates to relieve economic distress, to increase employment, to improve standards of living, and to add to the material happiness of their peoples."

A resolution provides that a study of pecuniary claims be made by the Committee of Experts (created by an agreement of the Montevideo Conference), and that a Project of Convention on the subject be submitted to the Eighth International Conference of American States.

The Conference resolved to recommend to the Pan American Union to determine, as soon as possible, after consultation with the various American Governments, whether it would be opportune to hold a meeting of delegates of the Ministries of Finance and of the Central Banks to study monetary stabilization and the termination of systems of exchange control.

The question of the creation of an Inter-American Institute of Economics and Finance is to be included in the agenda of the Eighth Pan American Conference to be held in Lima in 1938.

The Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, based on the proposal presented by the United States, provides for



ABOARD THE S. S. AMERICAN LEGION, BUENOS AIRES

Included in the group are Richard Southgate, Mrs. Saavedra Lamas, Dr. Saavedra Lamas, Dr. Inman, Secretary Hull, Mrs. Hull, Edward L. Reed and Assistant Secretary Welles.





Lake Dot is one of the thirty-two beautiful lakes in Orlando and one of the largest. There are a number of fashionable homes surrounding it on Lake Dot Circle. The cypress tree, covered with hanging Spanish moss is seen around all the Florida lakes, but this one has especial beauty.

—Léza Trebor Photo.

the exchange of students and professors among the American nations. Space is not sufficient to permit of comment upon the many other Conventions and Resolutions dealing with peace, the improvement of means of communication, and the numerous subjects related to a better understanding and greater cooperation in all matters of common interest.

One of the most striking features of the Conference was the unanimity of action on all important proposals. The principal instruments were presented at plenary sessions of the Conference with the approval of all delegations. Secretary of State Hull observed:

"Seldom has there been a meeting in which debate has been more marked by mutual con-

sideration, or discussion more concerned with agreement rather than divergence, or in which the delegates have subordinated their individual aims and desires for the sake of the common objective they have had before them. If I am correctly informed, for the first time in the history of Inter-American conferences projects of fundamental import have been presented by the unanimous action of all of the delegations. If this procedure has been adopted, it has been because all of us have felt that only by unanimity could we succeed in assuring ourselves of the complete fulfillment of that which we have sought to attain."

As a corollary of this unanimity, there is the very small number of reservations to agreements and abstentions from voting on resolutions. Paraguay made a reservation to the Convention for the Maintenance of Peace respecting its position as regards the League of Nations. Peru signed the Treaty on the Prevention of Controversies with the understanding that recourse to the bilateral mixed commission is not mandatory but optional. Reservations to the Convention to Coordinate Existing Treaties were made by Argentine, Paraguay, El Salvador, and Colombia. The Argentine and

Make the Most of Your Geographic Knowledge

PUBLISHED in THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, your personal narratives and human-interest photographs portraying the life in countries you visit would reach more than a million homes—or approximately five million people. You are invited to enjoy the satisfaction of thus participating in a world-wide educational endeavor. Liberal payment is made for material accepted. Before preparing a manuscript it is advisable to submit a brief outline of your proposed article. Write for our booklet on types of photographs and manuscripts desired.



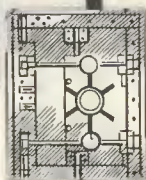
Lifting water for irrigation, Hué, French Indo-China. A photograph made for THE GEOGRAPHIC by Maynard Owen Williams.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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



SAFETY



IN ALL BRANCHES OF OUR COMPLETE SERVICE

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

OFFICERS

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

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



FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

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

Paraguayan reservations, which are identical, state that foodstuffs or raw materials destined for civil populations shall not be considered as contraband of war, nor shall there exist any duty to prohibit credits for the acquisition of said foodstuffs or raw materials which have the destination indicated; and that each Nation may reserve freedom of action with reference to the embargo on arms, in the face of a war of aggression. El Salvador's reservation is with respect to the idea of continental solidarity when confronted by foreign aggression. The Colombian reservation observes that the phrase "in their character as neutrals," which appears in Articles V and VI, implies a new concept of international law which allows a distinction to be drawn between the aggressor and the attacked, and to treat them differently; and the reservation then goes on to define an aggressor State.

Those were the only reservations made to the eleven Treaties and Conventions. The record with respect to resolutions was equally good. Paraguay made a reservation respecting limitation of armaments limiting its commitments to bilateral agreements. El Salvador made a reservation to the Recommendation regarding Equality of Treatment in International Trade to the effect that due to its special geographic and economic situation it cannot comply immediately with the doctrine contained in the Recommendation. One of the Resolutions recommends that the signatory Governments seek to avoid the exhibition of theatrical productions and motion pictures which represent the defense of aggressive armaments, or which offend the natural feelings of other countries, or disturb good relations between peoples, or incite hatred against foreigners. The United States delegation agreed to the Resolution with the understanding that the recommendation is designed to bring about action by the governments only if their internal legislation permits such action. A similar statement was made by the delegation of the United States in agreeing to the Resolution recommending that Governments endeavor to avoid any radio-broadcasting that may disturb the peaceful relations between peoples, or wound national sensibilities of listeners in another country. The United States delegation abstained from voting on a Resolution regarding the International Convention on the use of radio-broadcasting in the service of peace, signed at Geneva on September 21, 1936, and the South American Regional Agreement on Radio Communications, signed at Buenos Aires on April 10, 1935. Our delegation also abstained from voting on the Resolution recom-



mending coordination of pacific instruments with the Covenant of the League of Nations, and on the Resolution recommending that the States members of the Pan American Union make studies of their respective ability to receive immigration.

With the exceptions noted in the two foregoing paragraphs, all action taken by the Conference had the unanimous approval, without reservations, of all the delegations. That is a remarkable record for a Conference at which twenty-one nations were represented and which dealt with matters of vital importance.

One other point of peculiar interest and gratification to the United States should be mentioned. That is the genuinely friendly feeling toward, and evident confidence in, the United States that was shown by the other American Republics. There were constant demonstrations of the fact that our sister Republics believe that the United States has made a reality of the good neighbor policy.

There are, of course, the intangible factors which must be counted among the important achievements of the Conference. The following extracts from the closing address of Secretary of State Hull make an appropriate ending for his brief survey of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace:

"The very fact of the Conference itself should offer to other quarters of the world an impressive demonstration of the value of concert and cooperation. Whenever twenty-one nations can foregather in such a spirit and for such purposes, whenever they can act together in due course in the cause of peace, all other nations should find profit in their example.

"I am content for others to judge the accomplishments of the Conference. I feel, however, that they should prove of historic significance. They are not mere aspirations or pious hopes. They have practical meaning and vital force.

"In a broad way the program contemplates the mobilization of the peoples of this hemisphere in the effort to bring their combined moral influence to bear upon the solution of controversies, upon the defense of their common interest of the peace of the continent, and upon the maintenance of the fundamental principles of international law upon which the stability of the international order is dependent. We believe this public opinion to be more than a passive element in the life of our peoples; we believe it to be a powerful force which must be brought to bear upon our common problems and which can give vitality and effectiveness to the efforts we are making for their solution."



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

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

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

Henry A. Rost, President and Managing Director

The PLAZA *New York*

Facing Central Park • FIFTH AVENUE AT 59th STREET



A REAL
Welcome
AWAITS YOU

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

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

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

SAVOY PLAZA

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





America's MERCHANT MARINE of the AIR

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



PAN AMERICAN
PAA  **AIRWAYS SYSTEM**

To the Foreign Service Officers of the United States



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



UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

Lee H. Bowen, *Manager*

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

Telephone—National 0913

Write for your copy of the "Insurance Guide."

LINCOLN

(Continued from page 80)

asked what he thought of it. With a twinkle, he said dryly, "if you are going to put a legend on the greenback, I would suggest that of Peter and John: 'Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I thee'." In view of the depleted treasury that Mr. Lincoln found, he was "plowing close to corn" in his illustration.

After a visit to Buffalo and the falls, Lincoln said: "The thing that struck me most when I first saw Niagara Falls, was where in the world all that water came from." When we read the volume of story-telling and wit that poured from the lips of the great raconteur we wonder where it came from. As many have testified, he was a "born story-teller." He was the "Mark Twain" of his time, in his good-natured jesting. And like "the father of Tom Sawyer," seemed born, not with a spoon in his mouth, but a morsel of wit. From childhood he had what the psychologists call a "predisposition" to the telling of stories. His father was especially gifted in that merry craft; and the child Abe, open minded, drank in copiously.

The few books that came to his hand in his early boyhood doubtless contributed to this predisposition. Although books were rare he managed to get hold of enough of them to make a "springboard." The reading of the Bible, again and again, gave him treasures of stories and illustrations to put into formulas of right living,—stories that were to be woven into State policies. From "Aesop's Fables" he absorbed a friendly satire. "Robinson Crusoe" spelled "resourcefulness" and a "way out of a tangle." "Pilgrim's Progress" taught him self-analysis and the advantage of having an "aim" in life, and a "straight one at that." "Arabian Nights" roused the romantic in him and showed him vast possibilities, even for a "clod-hopper of a boy." His thumb'd "History of the United States" and "Weems's Washington" gave him a better understanding of his own country, whose solidarity he was one day to save!

His schooling was meager, that is, schooling inside four walls. He himself says that he went to school "by littles," and that the broken terms put together amounted to no more than a year. It is true that he did not gain a burdensome amount of help from his teacher, for, in the hack-woods of his day, the qualifications of the teacher did not reach beyond "readin', writin' and ciphering to the rule of three." I believe it fair to say, however, that few graduates of our Universities today could show the sum-total of concentrated



study in the matter of books themselves as Lincoln, who, according to his own record, was a student of books, as well as of men and measures, as long as he lived.

I believe it was Bacon who said that "reading maketh a man full; conversation, ready; writing, exact." This describes the character-habits of the great American statesman,—full, ready, exact.

From his wide range of experience, too, he gathered quantities of material for story-telling. The background of homely every-day contacts made and filled a veritable store-house,—handling an ax at the age of seven in helping to make camp and build a cabin; "pulling fodder" for four days to pay for "Wcems's Washington"; his many feats of strength; his experiences as ferryman, pilot, rail-splitter, farm-hand, clerk in Offutt's store, where he listened with amusement to barn-storming stories told by the old settlers around the neighborhood stove; stump-speaking for the General Assembly of the State of Illinois; practicing law; playing the role of Captain in the Black Hawk War; store-keeper, postmaster, surveyor, and member of Congress.

Many colored threads drawn from these experiences were, in later life as a public servant, spun and woven into fabrics of anecdote.

He took especial delight in drawing on these early days for illustration. Speaking of food, the well-to-do ate "white (flour) bread and chicken fixings," while the poorer folks ate "corn dodgers and common things." "Common things" consisted of what would be considered delicacies nowadays, as they were the wild game, wild fruit, trout, and "hickory and corn-cob-smoked hams."

The flour-mill nearest to the Lincolns' was eighteen miles away. The Lincolns occasionally indulged in white flour. The "boss mill" was not run by water power. An old horse, hitched to a beam, kept the mill-stones grinding. "Abe" used to say that a dog "could set by the mill-stones and eat the flour as fast as it came out, and end by being ready for his supper." This process, of course, told how slowly some men and measures moved.

Lincoln's public letters to Horace Greeley and James C. Conkling were among his most remarkable state papers. But ranking a close second to these in winning the people's faith and affection, and in convincing them of the wisdom of his policies, were his apt anecdotes and witty sparks from an anvil of iron honesty.

In 1864, soon after the popular demand for his renomination was in full flood, the *New York Evening Post* published two columns of his stories.

UNDERWOOD UNIVERSAL PORTABLE



For All Who Write

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

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

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

Typewriter Division

UNDERWOOD

ELLIOTT FISHER COMPANY

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

Homer Bldg., 13th & F Streets, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Sales and Service Everywhere



The *New York Herald* jeered at these stories, dubbing them the "first electioneering document" of the campaign. Furthermore, the *Herald* reprinted the stories in proof of the very unfitness of Lincoln for the Presidency. But through the jeers, the people saw plenty of "horse-sense" and "home-spun" philosophy. The stories pointed a way out of a difficulty, here; exploded a heresy, there; circumvented a trouble, settled a question,—for, underlying the stories, there was solid reason.

At that moment a Lincoln's "saying" was going up and down the country,—a saying taken from one of his famous stories, that was serving as a powerful argument in putting Lincoln back for a second term,—"that it is best not to swap horses in the middle of a stream."

Back of Mr. Lincoln's story-telling was a personality that vibrated with contradictions. The charming simplicity of a child-like nature had its abode in the heart of a profound philosopher. In one mood his character was as transparent as a gold-fish bath; the next time you met in him a man as far away and mysterious as cold stars in velvet midnight. Through it all ran the tempering restraint of the moderator that he always was. By the side of the bitterness in him due to erities not large enough to understand him, and the failures strewn along the way from cabin to White House, was the never-ending stream of the milk of human kindness. His was a strange mixture of hackwoodsman, poet, seer, player of tragedy and comedy.

In him was something of the leadership of Moses; the vision of Isaiah; the weeping of Jeremiah; the wisdom of Solomon. Faith, optimism, a satirical pessimism, and imagination were his; with the spirit of the adventurer and the cleverness of the strategist. With those patriots whom the country delights to honor, he has his immortal shrine in the Cathedral of human hearts. His stories will go on winging their way as long as time lasts, stories that have become the classic columns of the nation's temple.

LIBERIA

(Continued from page 71)

Road construction has continued, notably on the main road to Saniquelli, on the boundary line between the Hinterland of Liberia and the adjacent French colonies. There are now some 140 miles of motor roads in the country.

The Liberian Government's financial situation presents a most creditable picture. The total public debt is \$2,311,179—seemingly a small amount

for a progressive country with rich resources. All interest charges are being met, and commendable progress is being made in the amortization of outstanding bonds and the liquidation of the floating debt.

They have transmitted \$168,263 to the Fiscal Agent at New York for application against the external funded debt and further sums have been allocated in the 1937 budget. At the present rate Liberia would pay off most of its foreign and internal indebtedness in twelve to fifteen years. Government receipts and expenditures are as follows:

<i>Nine month period ending September 30</i>		
	1935	1936
Receipts	\$429,226.83	\$649,230.10
Expenditures ..	383,086.79	567,364.65
Surplus	\$ 46,140.04	\$ 81,865.45

Trade increase is indicated by the following figures:

<i>Eight month period ending August 31</i>		
	1935	1936
Imports	\$737,238.00	\$1,057,215.00
Exports	450,477.00	772,503.00
	\$1,187,715.00	\$1,829,718.00

Thus imports into Liberia increased by 43% and exports by 60%. It is interesting to note that in 1935 imports from the United States increased by 88.47% over 1934, and exports to the United States by 500.03% in the same period.

A new item in the trade statistics is the production of gold. During the first eight months of 1935, gold was exported to the value of \$9,573.00. For the first eight months of 1936 the export of gold was \$41,794.00, an increase of over 438%.

American groups have contributed large sums for education and religious activities over long periods. The College of West Africa at Monrovia is modern and well equipped. The Booker Washington Institute, 40 miles inland, is instructing native boys in farming and building trades. It received contributions from America amounting to \$30,000 in 1936.

After years of adversity this little country is now showing remarkable progress—remarkable indeed when its limited revenues are taken into account.

The lookout is brighter than ever before and Americans may justly take pride in the present result of the experiment their forebears initiated over a century ago.



PACKARD

Sales and Service that Girdle the Globe

The name Packard carries a tradition of dignity and quality that is recognized and respected everywhere. Enduring style, luxury, power and safety are advantages every Packard owner enjoys in fullest measure. A world-wide organization assures you of sales and service facilities at all times.

Packard Motors Export Corporation

1861 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

KNOW THE PRIDE OF PACKARD OWNERSHIP



GRACE LINE

"SANTA" SHIPS SERVE

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



EUROPE — SOUTH AMERICA via NEW YORK

Through tickets at no extra cost

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

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

GRACE LINE

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

HAWTHORNE

(Continued from page 76)

Our lives are like mosaics made up of many pieces of different colors, shapes and sizes, but all fitting into the whole design so neatly that it is impossible for one to say, this piece is good and that one bad.

Julian Hawthorne says: "The last view sank and dwindled till only a faint trail of smoke was left. The blue channel spread round us; we were at sea, with our home 3,000 miles across the trembling ocean. But my father still leaned on the rail and looked back towards the old home he would never see again."

After his return to America, Hawthorne published in a magazine a number of pages from his journal kept during his years in England. These were afterwards collected and published in 1863, in book form, under the title "Our Old Home." Hawthorne wrote to his publisher regarding it, "It is not a good or a weighty book," but this lack of appreciation has not always been shared by the critics. The book was not kindly received in England, to the author's surprise, for, as he said, his own countrymen had more cause to complain than did the English since, "Whenever I draw a comparison between the two peoples, I almost invariably cast the balance against ourselves." It is probable that Hawthorne had in mind the numerous travelers from England who related their adventures and misadventures in the United States, Mrs. Trollope, Dickens, Miss Martineau and many others, when he wrote in his preface relating to the impression the book might make in England: "Not an Englishman of them all ever spared America for courtesy's sake or kindness, nor, in my opinion, would it contribute in the least to any mutual advantage and comfort if we were to besmear each other all over with butter and honey."

Within the past year there appeared in a Liverpool paper a notice of Hawthorne's former home in Rock Ferry having been converted into flats. The house remains almost the same as when Hawthorne lived there. A tablet above the door bears an inscription stating that Nathaniel Hawthorne, American author, lived there. A bookshop in South Castle Street in Liverpool where Hawthorne used to sit with a group of friends is still known as "Hawthorne's Corner."

Once, after revisiting Westminster Abbey, Hawthorne wrote, "No man who needs a monument ever ought to have one." The words might have been prophetic of himself; he has his monument in the memory of the English city where he was for four years American Consul.



SONG OF CONSUL HAWTHORNE

Hawthorne's friend, Henry Bright, was the author of the following "Song of Consul Hawthorne" which amused Hawthorne greatly.

"Should you ask me, Who is Hawthorne?
Who this Hawthorne that you mention?
I should answer, I should tell you,
He's a Yankee who has written
Many books you must have heard of;
For he wrote "The Scarlet Letter"
And "The House of Seven Gables"
Wrote too, "Rappacini's Daughter,"
And a lot of other stories:—
Some are long and some are shorter;
Some are good and some are better.
And this Hawthorne is a Consul,
Sitting in a dismal office,
Dark and dirty dingy office,
Full of Mates and full of Captains,
Full of sailors and of niggers.
And he lords it over Yankees.
Do you ask me, Tell me further
Of the Consul, of this Hawthorne
I would say, He is a sinner,—
Never goes inside a chapel,
Only sees outsides of chapels,
Says his prayers without a chapel!
I would say that he is lazy,
Very lazy, good for nothing;
Hardly ever goes to dinners,
Never goes to balls or soirées;
Thinks one friend worth twenty friendly;
Cares for love but not for liking;
Hardly knows a dozen people."

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

The JOURNAL underestimated the demand for deluxe bound copies of the supplement to the November, 1936, issue and as a consequence the supply is exhausted. However, orders continue to arrive and a new supply of bound copies has been ordered. Since it is apparent that a large number of officers desire well bound copies for permanent filing in their personal libraries the JOURNAL plans to fill every order placed in the near future.

For the benefit of those who have not seen the deluxe copies it may be stated that the heavy black binding is trimmed in red leather and that the words "Photographic Register of The American Foreign Service" are printed in gold letters along the edge of the volume.

Orders for the \$1.90 copies continue to arrive for mailing to residents of the United States, former officers, families of former officers, noncommissioned members of staffs, schools, libraries, officials of foreign governments, etc. It is believed, however, that the supply will be sufficient to care for the demand.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

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

"A Store Worthy of the Nation's Capital"



"Be Home Abroad"

A splendid idea—and no one item contributes more to that feeling than good American food in a foreign land. The Food Shop has an unusually fine selection of domestic products as well as imported table delicacies.

Fruits, preserves and jellies, hors d'oeuvres, vegetables, meat products, and a noted assortment of specially palatable cheeses, to speak of only a few.

THE FOOD SHOP, FIFTH FLOOR

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



HOW IT'S DONE IN CHINA

In the construction of buildings, it is customary to put the roof on the framework, and then build up the side walls.

In some sections of China, wheelbarrows are the common means of transportation, people being carried as well as merchandise. In north China, it is not unusual on windy days to see sails erected on wheelbarrows to assist in their locomotion.

White is the color of mourning, not black.

Elderly Chinese often purchase their own coffins, which they keep in their homes until they die.

Along the rivers of south China a considerable percentage of the people live on boats and some of these seldom set feet on shore.

Chinese boats, particularly in south China, often have an eye painted on each side of the bow in order that the boats may "see" to avoid accidents. For hundreds of years the Chinese have used watertight compartments in their boats. Shrouds are seldom used on the masts, even of the largest seagoing sailing vessels. Chinese oars are made in two pieces, joined near the middle. The Chinese compass points to the south, not to the north.

Many Chinese are bird fanciers and it is not unusual to see elderly gentlemen airing their birds in cages on fine days.

Small bamboo whistles are often attached to pigeons directly above the tail feathers. These whistles blow as the birds fly through the air and are usually tuned so that in the flock of pigeons belonging to an individual there will be no discord.

Whereas in the United States it is customary for small children to go barefoot in the summer, in north China it is customary for them to wear nothing but their shoes on hot days.

In writing personal names, the surname is always placed first.

In Chinese, fractions are turned upside down. For example, three-fifths is written fifths-three.

Dates are arranged in the reverse order, the year being given first, the month next and the day last.

The blade of a Chinese saw is set at right angles to its handle. Chinese carpenters often sit while working and use their feet to hold the wood.

Among the poorer classes, both women and men wear jackets and trousers, the men usually wearing long robes as well.

A common Chinese greeting corresponding to "How do you do?" is "Have you eaten rice?"

Not having picket fences in childhood to run hoopsticks along, adults make up for it by clacking together two hollow sounding short sticks, rumha style, as they go about their business.

JOEL R. POINSETT

Joel Roberts Poinsett was the first official representative of the United States in Chile. As a matter of fact he was the first diplomat of any country in the world to any of the new republics of South America.

Poinsett arrived in Chile just after this country had achieved independence for the first time in 1810 and he stayed here till 1813, spending nearly three years among Chileans during one of the most interesting and exciting periods of their history.

It seems that this first American diplomat to the free countries of South America was appointed on August 27, 1810, 22 days before the independence declaration. Sent from Baltimore, a city which at that time was a busy centre of South American trade, he came under the title of "Agent for Seamen and Commerce in the port of St. Jago (sic) in the said Province and such other ports as shall be nearer to it than to any other Agent of the United States." He was vested with all the authority of Consul and was empowered to appoint subordinates.

Matthew Arnold Hoevel, a Swedish American, had previously addressed a letter to Washington asking that he be appointed official representative. Hoevel, whose name has been handed down to posterity because of his importation of the first printing machine, now in the Santiago museum, claimed to be the only United States citizen in Chile at the time. He became a Vice Consul under Poinsett.

Poinsett's appointment, as we have pointed out, was made before the Chilean independence declaration and a long time before American recognition of the independence of South American States (1822) or the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823.

It has been said that Poinsett was here during an "interesting and exciting period." While in Valparaiso he witnessed the fight in the Bay between the "Essex" and the "Phoebe" and "Cherub." Poinsett made a "diplomatic fuss" about it.

In theory, of course, Chile was still Spain, but Poinsett managed to keep in touch with all the patriots who swept across the scene and fully described to his Government the importance of the independence movement.

It is interesting to note that Poinsett was closely connected with the first public appearance of the Chilean flag. When in Chile, Poinsett, being a patriotic American, took pains to celebrate July 4. People were amazed to see that his Stars and Stripes were entwined with an unknown tri-



PETROLEUM ON PARADE



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

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

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

Through the medium of modern photography you step

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

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

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

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

SOCONY-VACUUM



OIL COMPANY, INC.



The YEAR ROUND Travel Bargain

You get more solid travel comfort for every travel dollar on fine American One Class liners. Larger than ordinary staterooms, all outside on upper decks, all with deep-sprung beds, hot and cold running water, 60% with private baths. Spacious public rooms and decks. Fine food, spotless cleanliness. Choice wines and liquors at moderate prices.

And going Baltimore Mail is so convenient, too — sailing from or debarking at Baltimore, you are only an hour distant from Washington.

*Special consideration given officials
in United States Foreign Service*

Rates as low as

\$100 One Way Round Trip **\$185**

Weekly Sailings To and From Europe

BALTIMORE	NORFOLK	LONDON
HAVRE	HAMBURG	BREMEN
	SOUTHAMPTON	

BALTIMORE MAIL LINE

313 N. Charles St., Balto. 743 14th St., N. W., Wash.

Associated with—United States and American Merchant Lines to Europe; Panama Pacific Line to California. 1 Broadway, New York

color, bearing a lone star in one of its quarters. This unknown flag was the new flag of Chile. On the following September 20, the flag was formally recognized as the national ensign.

It is also of interest to remember that General Carrera, the head of the Junta at the time, referred to Poinsett as "the best of Chileans." This proves that although Poinsett did his duty as diplomatic agent to what theoretically was a Spanish country he recognized the political realities and acted accordingly.

Later on he placed himself in the patriotic army under the orders of General Carrera and lent service in many battles. Finally he departed for Buenos Aires. His stay in this country coincided with the earliest days of independence, the predominance of the Carrera brothers, their fall, imprisonment and escape. He was in the Argentine when they overthrew Supreme Dictator Lastra and again established their power.

These events took place before the temporary reconquest of Chile by the Spanish royalists. —Extracted from *The South Pacific Mail*.

TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL (February, 1927)

- The Alcazar Segovia was the illustration on the front cover. It fitted in well with an article "Castles in Spain" by Augustin W. Ferrin.
- An address by Secretary of Agriculture, W. M. Jardine, delivered before the January luncheon of the American Foreign Service Association, was published in this issue. Mr. Jardine related some of the history of the Department of Agriculture and described the cooperation of members of the American Foreign Service with his Department.
- The JOURNAL from time to time has published articles on golfing conditions in various countries. E. R. Dickover related his experiences in attempting to achieve his secret ambition of golfing around the world and described the links at Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore and a number of other places.
- Mr. Dickover also contributed an interesting article and photograph concerning a mysterious portrait of George Washington.
- One of the most interesting photographs ever published in the JOURNAL appeared in this issue. It depicted Consul Ezra M. Lawton being received into the Hopi Indian tribe, along with the Governor of New South Wales.
- Monnet B. Davis described the writing of visa letters and made some suggestions regarding the drafting of correspondence on immigration matters.



Consuls' Memoirs

By ROY E. B. BOWER

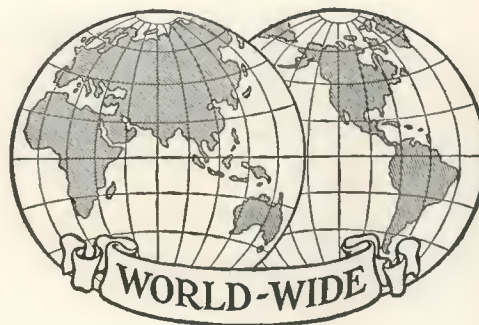
HAVE you ever hob-nobbed with a nabob? Neither have I. That's just the trouble, and I want to write my memoirs.

Not now, of course. But with half-a-career behind, it's time to look ahead to when the remaining half is succeeded by that uncomfortable posture known as resting on one's laurels. Laurels sound like a poor sort of mattress and the few one is likely to collect will have withered. Still, it's conventional to repose on the darn things and to reminisce, and I fully intend to. It is thus scarcely too soon to file away anecdotes, even to appropriate a few if the chances are against detection.

An examination of the more juicy memoirs reveals them to be filled with stories about the captains and the kings who have been headliners for a space. These stories are usually quite feeble, but somehow entertaining. It may be because one catches keyhole glimpses of nabobs without the fear of being caught on one's knees in the hall. To a mind like mine—and apparently several million others—trivia are fascinating, especially if in bad taste. There's always the hope that one's curiosity will at last be satisfied as to the plumbing arrangements at Versailles, or what the Greeks used for razors.

But how do you set about your researches? I once gained an inkling into the private lives of the great by the accident of having engaged a servant who had worked for nabobs. (No kitchen gossip, mind you; no such luck.) I couldn't keep this servant because there were no stairs to make her run up and down. She hated stairs but only had contempt for an employer who couldn't provide them. Other things to which she was accustomed—and because of the lack of which she left me—were: titled visitors, fresh candles at dinners, the Illustrated Society News, sweetbreads, the young master sozzled at appropriate intervals, expensive china to break, and wages overdue. Apparently nabobery in some circles involves a vast wasting of time and money but also getting sixteen hours a day out of the hired help and being unpunctual on pay day. In fact, exploiting the innate snobbishness of the tribe and borrowing their life-savings to boot.

I'm hoarding one note of color for this contemplated compilation. It concerns a Sultan. Only a small one, but the real article, and owner of a



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

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

The National City Bank of New York

Head Office: 55 Wall St., New York

72 Branches in Greater New York

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)



tropical island. He sold his territory at an outrageous price, donkey's years ago, and was growing impossibly old, inconspicuously, until gold was discovered under what used to be the royal banana farm. This put new life into His Nibs and he set off, complete with retinue, to demand justice, i.e., a cut-in on the profits. The national representatives of several countries got to looking forward to his annual visit of protest, and to inventing new drinks for the entourage. The only effect of a general war in Europe was to extend his tour when peace prevailed so as to include a few more countries which had then acquired vague interests in those regions. Before he quit making the rounds, the retinue had dwindled to a dusky handmaiden known as his typist. I guess she was, at that.

At least, that's how I'll tell the story, not a word of which is fact but all of which is true. It's a wonder any of us ever do publish memoirs, for even in the safe hidey-hole of retirement we suffer from our occupational disease of hyperdiscretion. By the time all identifying items have been changed, the thing lacks punch.

Professionally, it's easier to collect captains than kings. There always seems to be one on the doorstep when you get back from lunch. But there are still a lot of kings left, to be sure, considering the times we live in. I'd rather see than be one, but the only time I've ever seen a king was at the theatre some years ago when the spotlight was accidentally turned on to the royal box instead of on the stage and revealed His Majesty discreetly using the royal gold toothpick.

Captains, now, are a different cup of tea. Captains are a breed of men who, in common with aviators and cowboys, make the rest of us feel small. It can't all be in one's conception of their natural setting, the sea, the air, the prairies. It's something in their eyes, which have to be good eyes to hold their job, and in the set of their mouths which don't jabber much and usually open only for some firm purpose like shoving in food or giving forth commands. These men are, one supposes, constantly on the alert while constantly in repose, and the paradox gives them something in common, levelling off the nervous differences in temperament exhibited by us urban folk.

In sixteen years at seaports, having professional dealings with a few hundred skippers, I have noticed three interesting things. These things surprise me, quite unreasonably, just as I was naively surprised at the age of twenty to hear that there were taxi-cabs in Cape Town. Heaven knows what weird picture I had of Cape Town (still have, for

that matter), but it did not include taxi-cabs. I yet find it hard to believe that they have a subway in Budapest or talkies in Tokyo although I have been to both places and have seen for myself.

It still surprises me, then, to find that sea captains are frequently young. Sometimes very young, in their twenties. At any rate, American ones often are, more so I think than are masters of foreign ships. We've gone about deploring the state of our merchant marine so long that we may be overlooking the fact that we've got the man power. Since the war the sea must have called again to the young man of Maine and California and our other seaboard states. My maternal great-grandfather was a ship's carpenter on his brother's whaler out from the Orkneys, but I am a complete land-lubber. I therefore suffer some of the pangs of an inferiority complex when a leather-faced youth of twenty-three walks into my office as the master of an ocean steamer, to deposit his papers as the law requires, to "protest against tempestuous weather on the voyage," or to dispose of the destiny of a sick or disgruntled seaman.

Deplorably, my second cause of surprise was to find that a large proportion of captains of any age neither smoke nor drink. That's all wrong. Where are our traditions? Next thing you know we'll hear that they employ no word of profanity and that they wear silk underwear. I'd as readily believe Joe Louis uses *Quelques Fleurs*. But perhaps these sea dogs are not vocal in the austere halls of a consulate, and, moreover, enjoy kidding the consul as to their indulgences.

Certainly kidding the consul is one of the shore pastimes of master mariners. Their inevitable phrase is "This is the first port where I have ever had to do that," and if the consul is very new he may thus be awed into overlooking some irksome routine or be bullied into putting his seal on a log book entry of some past event outside his jurisdiction. Your older skipper and your younger vice consul are an unevenly matched pair in such a contest. The winds blow in favor of the rugged elder, who shames petty officiousness by ridicule and who flatters the clerkly youngster with the back-slap of camaraderie. It is the male science of battle against the feminine art of diplomacy, each using the other's weapons.

Thirdly, captains all, of freighters, liners, yachts, ships' officers in general, yes, men before the mast who aspire to get their licenses, are, as a group, idealists. To say that their eyes are on far horizons is merely to take sentimental advantage of an



Always!

SAY... or DIAL... or CALL...



Postal Telegraph

No matter what point you want to reach ... whether it be in 80,000 places in the United States or Canada* or in all the world beyond, send your message via Postal Telegraph.

For Postal Telegraph is the only American telegraph company that offers a world-wide service of coordinated

*Through the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs

telegraph, cable and radio communications under a single management.

Postal Telegraph will speed your message to the other end of the town or the other end of the world ... with accuracy ... with dependability. And remember, when you send a message via Postal Telegraph by telephone, charges will appear on your telephone bill!

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Postal Telegraph

Commercial
Cables



All America
Cables

Mackay Radio



obvious figure of speech, although doubtless there is a scientific connection between their surroundings and their philosophies. I leave it to Conrad and Mary Ellen Chase to explain that. I can only say that contrasting them as a group with others, I'd sooner trust my property, my skin and my soul to the captains in an emergency. Their patriotism is as much a sound part of them as their good eyesight, and they are always busy on jobs where the cash goes to other men and the credit to the code of their calling. Presumably there are rotters and drunkards among them, and there was that nasty little squirt, skipper of a sea-going tug, who tried to gyp his men of a few hours' pay. I think, too, that I met a Lord Jim one time out East, but maybe not. There have been all sorts of mariners since Noah, but only a boatload of Blythes.

The memoirs problem, to return to it before this essay flies still further off the course, doesn't seem to be much nearer a solution. My tiny rows of kings and captains are only a start, and in this trial flight even they have been parachuted overboard. If they land without damage, however, they might be used over again. These words will be forgotten in fifteen years, let alone fifteen minutes. However, I hinted at the outset at my great idea—appropriation. Take warning, brethren: do not tell me your best stories in future unless you expect to rush into print before I do. Otherwise you may read of your life's one big adventure as a mere passing event among the many of my crowded career. You'll see; I shall have been everywhere, met everyone, loved splendidly, and suffered much; be wearied yet ever ready with a jest; a benign old boy who undoubtedly was once a gay dog. I shall assume a biography if I have it not. I'm not to blame if you don't read your JOURNAL and so have missed this warning.

VISITORS

The following visitors called at the Department:

	December
Walter A. Adams, Harbin, on leave.....	11
Lee Toch, Montreal, on leave.....	11
George W. Renchard, Colombo, assigned to Department.....	14
John W. Dye, Nassau, on leave.....	14
Leland Harrison, Bucharest, on leave.....	14
Dudley G. Dwyre, Panama, on leave.....	14
James G. Dwyre, Windsor, on leave.....	14
John J. Macdonald, Calcutta, on leave.....	15
George W. Brist, St. Stephen, New Brunswick, on leave.....	15
E. Allan Lightner, Jr., Buenos Aires, assigned to Department.....	15

	December
Sidney K. Lafoon, Nanking, on leave.....	16
Daniel Woods, Toronto, on leave.....	16
Lawrence Higgins, Paris, en route to post.....	18
Donald F. Bigelow, Berne, on leave.....	19
Albert R. Goodman, Seville, en route to post.....	19
Milton Patterson Thompson, Buenos Aires, on leave.....	19
William F. Busser, Buenos Aires, on leave.....	19
James E. Parks, London, on leave.....	19
Perry Ellis, Mazatlán, on leave.....	21
C. R. Cameron, Habana, on leave.....	21
Hector C. Adam, Montevideo, en route to post.....	21
C. H. Hall, Jr., Cairo, on leave.....	21
Ivan B. White, Yokohama, on leave.....	21
Douglas MacArthur, 2d, Vancouver, Foreign Service School.....	21
Jefferson Patterson, Oslo, on leave.....	21
Carl W. Strom, Zurich, Foreign Service School.....	21
E. Paul Tenney, Kobe, on leave in Seattle.....	21
Charles G. Lazarescu, Embassy, St. Jean de Luz, France, en route to post.....	22
S. Roger Tyler, Jr., Mexico City, en route to post.....	28
Walton C. Ferris, Sheffield, on leave.....	28
Edward Anderson, Jr., Mexico City, en route to post.....	28
John Ordway, Habana, Foreign Service School.....	28
Richard R. Butrick, Shanghai, on leave.....	28
Llewellyn Thompson, Jr., Geneva, on leave.....	29
George F. Scherer, Ciudad Juarez, Foreign Service School.....	29
Clifton P. English, Buenos Aires, en route to post.....	29
Lewis Clark, Paris, on leave.....	29
Douglas Flood, Barcelona, on leave.....	30
Russell W. Benton, Montreal, Foreign Service School.....	30

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Miss Elisabeth Humcs, Trade Commissioner, Rome, is now in the United States on tri-annual leave.

Commercial Attaché Thomas L. Hughes, Brussels, has returned to the United States for leave and itinerary.

Mr. Julian B. Foster, Trade Commissioner, Singapore, arrived in the United States recently for statutory leave.

Mr. Avery F. Peterson, Assistant Trade Commissioner, has returned to his post at Ottawa after an itinerary and leave in the United States.

Mr. Donald W. Lamm was appointed Clerk to Commercial Attaché at Tokyo and sailed recently for his post.

Miss Kathleen Molesworth, Assistant Trade Commissioner, was transferred recently from Habana to Guatemala City. Mr. John P. Hoover, Clerk to Commercial Attaché, Guatemala, was transferred to Habana, Cuba.

Mr. Frank S. Williams, Commercial Attaché, Tokyo, was married on November 17, 1936, to Mrs. Adele Born at Burlingame, California.

L. C. Z.



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



MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS
AND DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA INC.

WILL H. HAYS, President

28 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Martinique

FIVE BLOCKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

SIXTEENTH STREET AT M
WASHINGTON, D. C.

•
*An Hotel of
Distinction*
•

SPECIAL RATES

TO ACTIVE AND RETIRED FOREIGN SERVICE
OFFICERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

•
Write for Booklet

L. R. HAWKINS, Manager

Outstanding
Foreign Banking Facilities

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

THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



Household Removals

OUR HOUSEHOLD SHIP- PING SERVICE IS WORLD WIDE

The sun never sets on the countries reached by the long arm of *Merchants Shipping Service*.

Our tailor-made containers constructed in *Merchants* packing rooms, means safety and economy. Ask about the *Special Government Service insurance policy* which is available.

FIREPROOF STORAGE

We also offer unsurpassed storage facilities for the safe keeping of household furniture and personal effects of every description. Hundreds of separate Fire-Proof Locked Rooms of various sizes enable you to select the proper space to suit your individual requirements.

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

Merchants TRANSFER STORAGE COMPANY

920 E Street Northwest
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN L. NEWBOLD, PRESIDENT
Cable Address "Removals"

Opportunity

AN ADDRESS BY W. J. CAMERON
Over the Ford Sunday Evening Hour

THERE is a good old word that has been badly abused by our muddled thinking, but a word that manages to survive, and is certain to recover its former standing. That word is *opportunity*. It means the port or the opening or the door that stands opposite you, and of course anything to be opposite you must be directly before you. The best observers and interpreters of life have added the sense that always there is such a door, and that it is accessible.

In this latter sense opportunity has met much recent challenge. There are many who say it no longer exists. Mostly they mean, we may suppose, that the door that now stands opposite them, the door at present accessible to them, is not the door they want. They thought opportunity meant a big door, or at least an inviting door; and this present one may be small and plain, a side door or even a back door; and because they do not understand that this is *their* door, they say there are no doors, no opportunities. That is one mistake we make. A thousand doors may be closed, *our door is the one that stands open*, provided nothing dishonorable is on its threshold. That it is a plain and humble door makes no difference whatever; every door, big or little, opens upon the same wide world of possibilities, and every career will stretch or shrink to the size of the person who makes it.

We mistake once more when we think that given the opportunity, that is all we need. But opportunity has been the ruin of many. Opportunity is a day of judgment. It is to be regarded with respectful deference, for every opportunity is a test. Far sterner than what a man may require in his opportunity is what the opportunity may require in the man. There are three kinds of opportunity.

There is first the *opportunity that makes you*. Everyone has that. In youth it is the opportunity to learn. The boy or girl asks: "What good is all this stuff going to do me?" None can answer that but you. We can only say that it took mankind a thousand years to learn *this* thing, and if you learn it now you are richer by a thousand years; it took mankind 100 years to learn *that*, and if you learn it now you can start abreast of your times. If not, how and when do you expect to catch up? There's not a single fact you learn or a tiny discovery you make today that may not stand forth—even a quarter of a century hence—as the very thing you need



in some crucial hour. The days and all their duties are full of the sort of *opportunity that makes you.*

Then, there is the *opportunity that takes you.* When you talk with great and useful men to learn how they became what they are, you will discover that it is just as much a mystery and surprise to them as anyone else. They thought they knew what they wanted to be, but a petty incident, identifiable only in the afterlook, suddenly turned them into another path. And there they are! Few persons choose their jobs; the job reaches out and chooses them. But it chooses them at the level of their preparation. Some young people have not the remotest idea what they are going to be, and there need be no anxiety about that. Neither did the present leaders of the automobile world know what they were going to be—there were no automobiles when they were growing up. They thought they were going to be this or that, but along came the other thing. Neither did the leaders in the electrical, or chemical, or aviation or radio worlds know what their life-work would be—these things could not be chosen because they did not exist; a man could not prepare for them, he could only prepare to do whatever life might ask him to do. And most of you, my young friends, are going to engage in work that has not appeared yet. But get ready. Look ahead 20 years. Try to see what *ought to come* in the world of housing, transportation, heating, banking, literature, farming, education, merchandising, journalism, drama—anything, and prepare for anything! Acquire all possible equipment, none of it will come amiss, and you will be ready *when opportunity takes you.*

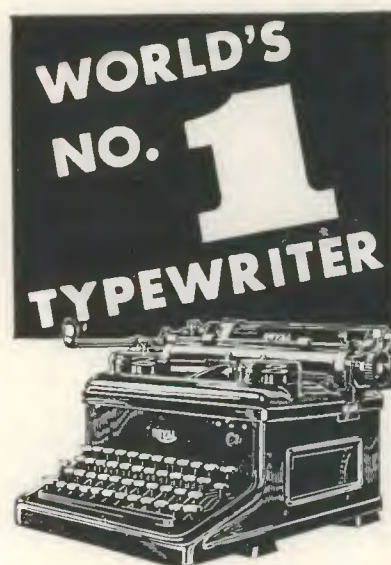
If you do this you need have no fear of the third kind of opportunity—the *opportunity that breaks you.* The worst thing that can happen to some men is to get a promotion—they are not ready for it. Many a young fellow can sell himself, and when he has done that he is through—he has nothing more to deliver. His opportunity is his defeat—he was not ready. He did not invest in himself. Serio-ut thinking was too hard on his head. Good books required too much of his time. He wants to be a passenger in the boat of life, but pulling his own weight blisters his hands. He knows how to arrange his hair but not how to manage his mind. Opportunity comes and finds him out. But because he has the right stuff in him, he will learn from that experience, and when opportunity returns, as it always will, it will find him ready.

Look again at that opportunity which is directly before you—it may not be what you dreamed, but once in it, it will take you anywhere you want to go—if you are ready. If you are not ready, beware of opportunity.

ROYAL

FIRST in

- SPEED
- EASE
- CAPACITY
- ECONOMY
- DURABILITY



Better Typing at lower cost! This is the secret of Royal's amazing success. Phone for a demonstration. In your own office . . . Compare the Work!

ROYAL TYPEWRITER CO., INC.

839 17th Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Branches and Agencies the World Over



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

GUDE BROS. CO.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Phone *NAtional* 4278
MAIN STORE 1212 F ST. N. W.
Florists to Washington since 1889

FOR THIRTY-TWO YEARS

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

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

HARRIS & EWING

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

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS IMPORTANT

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

Write for details.

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

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

Personal Shopping Service In New York

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

NO SERVICE CHARGE

REFERENCES FROM SERVICE FAMILIES

Telephone, Caledonia 5-5479

MISS E. J. TYNER

HOTEL PETER COOPER

130 E. 29TH ST. NEW YORK CITY

MR. CARR ON THE SERVICE

(Continued from page 73)

you do not approve of their policies or fancy the way it is proposed to execute them, you have only two courses open to you, one, wholeheartedly to substitute your duty for your own opinions and act accordingly, and, the other, to submit your resignation and retire silently to private life where you are at liberty to hold such opinions as you choose. There is no middle course. That is the principle upon which the Army and Navy are administered and they may be called the second line of defense. As the first line of defense the Foreign Service must be administered on the same high principles.

Now I am not saying this because I have the slightest fear that any one of you will prove disloyal. I am saying it because I want you to have from me a clear statement of the principles upon which this Service is built, because through future years the value of the Service to the country and its welfare as an organization are your responsibilities. Our Foreign Service knows no political party, no social class, and no religious creed. It requires from its members patriotic devotion to country and unswerving loyalty to commanding officers. When we abandon those principles we shall cease to deserve public confidence, and the Service will cease to be a career worthy of men like you.

The other day the newspapers printed an article in which appeared this language:

"Once decried as a haven of 'cookie pushers' the United States Foreign Service today affords this Government's outstanding example of a smoothly functioning 'career service,' generously rewarding merit, relentlessly weeding out the unfit and sending the cream of the international diplomatic corps to the far flung posts of the earth. These officers, who handle this country's political, commercial and social relations with every nation in the world, are picked for the service by a high caliber examination, probably more difficult than any other administered for special office. The few survivors of these rigid tests become the counselors of embassies and legations, the diplomatic secretaries, the consuls general, consuls and vice consuls at capitals of some 57 foreign countries, and in some 259 leading cities of the world. They may, and often do, become ministers and ambassadors. Strictly limited to the State Department Foreign Service, the system nevertheless offers a working model of what can be done if the 'career principle' is more generally applied in Civil Service."



There is in that statement a challenge to every member of the Foreign Service. Unlike you I am able to look back upon a period more than 40 years ago when there was no Foreign Service as we understand it but instead an aggregation of independent officers scattered about the world, most of them owing their appointments wholly or partially to political sponsors; having no service spirit, no adequate salaries, no allowances not even for transportation, no assurance of continuing beyond the end of the Administration by which they were appointed. Responsive to an aroused public opinion, I have seen that aggregation during the intervening years change step by step into a well knitted organization with, for the most part, adequate salaries and allowances, in which appointments as political rewards have given place entirely to appointments on the basis of ascertained fitness and promotion on the basis of demonstrated merit and a worthwhile career opened up to the most capable young men in this country. It is now for you and your colleagues either to carry on and improve upon what now exists and insure its permanency or neglect your responsibilities and your opportunity, fail to put your best into your work and see your organization and your profession some day collapse in the face of a real test of its strength. To be satisfied with what we have means to retrograde. To retain present standards in the face of increasing responsibilities will mean a struggle on the part of every member of the Service. To lift those standards higher will require greater industry, greater personal sacrifices and broader intelligence. You and your colleagues, I am convinced, possess the qualities to enable you to carry the standards of the Service to greater heights. It is for you to say whether you will use those qualities in the wisest and most unselfish manner and exhibit the requisite industry and determination. If I know you and the other members of the Service aright, and I think I do, you will carry on as the majority of the members of the Service have in the past and give the country reason for progressively increasing confidence.

INDEX TO VOLUME XIII (1936) OF THE JOURNAL

With this issue the management is mailing to each individual, whose request therefor has been received, a copy of the Index and Title Page to Volume XIII of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. A copy of the Index and Title Page likewise accompanies each copy of this issue mailed to each Library on the mailing list, whether or not request has been made.



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

19 DAYS \$210 . . . to JAMAICA, B. W. I., PANAMA CANAL and 3 ports in COLOMBIA, SOUTH AMERICA.
2 visits at Kingston; a day and night in the Canal Zone, opportunity to sea Canal and Panama City; historic Cartagena; Puerto Colombia (time to visit Barranquilla); Santa Marta. Every Saturday.

17 DAYS . . . \$210 to Havana, Jamaica, B.W.I., Panama Canal and Costa Rica. Time to visit Panama and Costa Rica's mountain capital. Every Thursday.

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

Also weekly Guest Cruises from New Orleans, Los Angeles Harbor and San Francisco.

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

GREAT WHITE FLEET

CALVERT

"The School That Comes to You"



No matter where you live, you can give your child a superior education from kindergarten to high school with Calvert School home study courses.

Recommended by State Department, Army and Navy Officials and Educators.

Daily lessons, selected books, stationery, special materials and personal guidance . . . by mail . . . from our prominent and successful private day school in Baltimore.

Write today for illustrated catalog.

MRS. G. S. RHODES, Director of Home Instruction

CALVERT SCHOOL 1102 TUSCANY ROAD
BALTIMORE, MD.

Preparing exclusively for the FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The Diplomatic and Consular Institute

712 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAMPBELL TURNER, Director



THE CAROLINE A. FOOTE

(Continued from page 83)

obtain permission from the Japanese for the landing of all passengers and cargo at Shimoda and for their stay ashore until the charter had been completed. When the plan was presented to the Japanese officials, they replied that the treaty with the United States provided for the giving of hospitality to shipwrecked seamen and others in distress, but that it would be contrary to Japanese law to permit foreigners to land who were neither seamen nor in distress.

Late in the night of April 12, nine Russian officers and 158 men embarked on the *Caroline A. Foote*, which set sail at once for Petropavlovsk. The next morning the Japanese officials professed great surprise to find the vessel gone and the party of Americans lodged at the temple. Great indignation is displayed in the despatches to the Shogunate, the central government, at Yedo, relating these untoward and awkward events, but the emotion manifested was more simulated than real. The Shogunate was much concerned, for there was a strong reactionary element bitterly opposed to abandonment of the attitude of seclusion which had been for so long maintained by Japan, and ordered the governor of Shimoda to send the Americans away at the first opportunity. When this order was made known to the party, they contended that the treaty permitted them to stay in Shimoda if they wished to do so, but the local officials were deaf to this argument and, by daily iteration of the demand that they leave, so exasperated the Americans that they consented in writing to leave on the *Caroline A. Foote* as soon as she returned from Kamchatka, or in the event of her failure to return within thirty days, on the first vessel sailing thereafter for the United States.

On May 19, there arrived at Hakodate the brigantine *Greta* from New York. On her was one Friederich August Lohdorp, who seems to have been an unsavory character. He was carried on the ship's papers as the supercargo. He claimed that he had been engaged by the American Government to carry supplies to the American warships *Vincennes* and the *Columbus*. While in Hakodate he heard that the Russians in Shimoda were anxious to charter another vessel, and the *Greta* hurried down to Shimoda. A bargain was struck, and the *Greta* left for Petropavlovsk with most of those remaining; the rest, with Count Putiatin and Captain Possiet, sailed shortly thereafter in an open boat which the Russians built at Toda. These last finally returned safely to Siberia, but those on the *Greta* had another fate. The *Greta* eluded the British and French patrol off Shimoda

and was almost within sight of Petropavlovsk when she was sighted by the British sloop *Barracuta*. The *Greta* hoisted the American flag and proceeded as though on her lawful occasions, but the *Barracuta* brought her to with a shot across her bow and sent over a boarding party. In the meanwhile, the Russians were sent down to the hold and any indication of their being Russians on board were removed. The boarding officer inspected the *Greta* without his suspicion having been aroused and was about to leave when he caught sight of a Russian officer's tunic hanging in a cabin. The Russians were discovered and removed to the *Barracuta*, which towed the *Greta* to Hong Kong. There the *Greta* was condemned as a prize of war. So, no more of the *Greta*, although Lohdorp reappeared later in Japan on another of his mysterious ventures.

The party of Americans waiting anxiously for the return of the *Caroline A. Foote* was enheartened by the arrival of the *Vincennes*, with Commander John Rogers on board, and the *Columbus*. Commander Rogers was making a survey of the waters of the West Pacific, and he had no instruction to interest himself in political matters. Nevertheless he undertook to tell the Japanese officials at Shimoda that if the Shogunate interpreted the Perry treaty in a manner which differed from the interpretation placed upon the treaty by the American Government, it should communicate with the American Government, and that the Americans now in Shimoda should be permitted to remain. These representations were without avail.

By the middle of May, when the *Caroline A. Foote* should have returned, Mrs. Boyce and the wife of the mate became alarmed; they were certain that the ship had been either wrecked or captured. However, all apprehensions were allayed on May 28, when the *Caroline A. Foote* returned to Shimoda from Petropavlovsk, Captain Boyce having with him drafts in the sum of \$30,000 on agents in Shanghai and San Francisco of the Russian Government. However, Captain Boyce was through with any further adventuring: he was all for taking his passengers to Hakodate and going home. So the *Caroline A. Foote* left Shimoda on June 6 and arrived at Hakodate a week later.

There the Americans found their old friend, Commander Rogers, now doing his best to persuade the Japanese to allow the landing of two Americans, Francis Winton and G. B. Harvey, who had come to Hakodate in the American brig *Laurette*. Matters were worse in Hakodate than at Shimoda, as Winton and Harvey, coming ashore for a night of relaxation, were promptly bundled into a sampan and put back on their ship. On



A BEAUTIFUL illustration faultlessly reproduced requires a printing plate perfect in every detail. We submit this as an example of the skill and experience of our craftsmen.

SOUTHERN ENGRAVING CO.



WASHINGTON, D. C.



June 17, Reed and Doughty abandoned hope, and the *Caroline A. Foote* set sail for San Francisco.

* * * * *

A few weeks later, Townsend Harris, Consul General of the United States at Shimoda, arrived at his post, and succeeded after more than two years of courageous effort in formulating a treaty with the Shogunate which corrected the defects of the Perry Treaty. It was from such ventures as that of the *Caroline A. Foote* that there grew a commerce between the United States and Japan now ranking in importance only after that between the United States and the United Kingdom and that between the United States and Canada.

LETTER

JOIN THE SERVICE AND REMAIN YOUNG To the Editors:

Yesterday's pouch brought my copy of the JOURNAL's pictorial supplement. Having spent an agreeable evening perusing its pages from cover to cover, getting acquainted with new faces, assisted by the autobiographic section of the Register for July 1, 1936, and refreshing former associations, I am prompted, as no doubt many other recipients will be, to offer an expression of appreciation to those concerned for the thought and pains taken in preparing this book and bringing the idea to reality.

It is hoped the book may be brought up to date every year or two.

If the airplane has reduced time and distance to almost nothing, this book has gone still further, for it has actually brought the ends of the earth together! Furthermore, the fear of not being able to recognize a new chief in a crowded railway station has been eliminated.

As I closed the pictorial, and with it past memories, I paused a moment to wonder if time had left its fingers on me, only, for many of the faces I recognized in it seemed even younger looking than when I first saw them! The Foreign Service is apparently a better rejuvenator than the famous Voronoff!!! RICHARD B. HAVEN.

BIRTH

A son, Gordon Erskine, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Erskine Lippincott, at Pasadena, California, December 4, 1936.

MARRIAGE

Heizer-Hartwell. Married at Washington, D. C., on January 1, 1937, Mr. Oscar Stuart Heizer, Foreign Service Officer, Retired, and Miss Mary Ann Hartwell. (See photo on page 65.)

A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 91)

Preston James (Michigan); *History*, by A. S. Aiton (Michigan), W. S. Robertson (Illinois), C. W. Hackett (Texas), C. H. Haring (Harvard) and P. A. Martin (Stanford); *Law*, by John T. Vance (Library of Congress); *Literature*, by I. A. Leonard (California), S. E. Leavitt (North Carolina) and Samuel Putnam. There is a special article, entitled, "A Tentative Guide to Manuscript Materials in Latin American Archives and Libraries," by Henry A. Grubbs, and notes by S. E. Leavitt on "The Boggs Bibliography at the University of North Carolina"; by L. B. Simpson on "The Colonial Archives of Guatemala"; by W. Eugene Shiels, S.J., on "The Institute of Jesuit History at Loyola University," and by Donald Pierson on the Brazilian race study of the University of Chicago. A list of abbreviations and an author index complete the volume.

Each topical bibliography is preceded by a "General Statement" by the compiler which summarizes the year's work in that particular subject and emphasizes the important literature—a somewhat novel feature and one to be commended. The bibliographies themselves are annotated satisfactorily. Unusual in a bibliography of this kind are the lists of expeditions which appear under the sections on anthropology and geography, the section on cartography with its "Selected List of Maps," and the "Tentative Guide to Latin American Legal Periodicals and Serials Published in 1935" which Mr. Vance has included in the section on legal literature. In that same section, too, there is a list on international law and foreign relations, including the policy of the United States.

The 2,343 items in the book, arranged topically, as has been noted, consist of references to both books and periodical articles. Wherever possible prices have been given—information not usually included, but which, used intelligently, has interest and value. Two omissions are noted by the editor—a section on government documents, which was attempted without success, and one on South American anthropology and archaeology. Dr. Wendell C. Bennett, of the American Museum of Natural History, has consented to prepare the material on the latter for the next volume. Also to be included are addenda of important 1935 publications not in the present annual.

The arrangement of material and type reminds one of the "Writings on American History" of the American Historical Association. The type and the quality of the paper used, however, make it much more pleasing. YALE O. MILLINGTON.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL DIRECTORY OF SELECTIVE FIRMS ABROAD



● BRITISH ISLES

PAGANI'S RESTAURANT

Great Portland Street, London, England

WORLD FAMOUS

Five minutes' walk from American Consulate General

Patronized by American Foreign Service Officers

for over 40 years.

SPECIAL RATES TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

P
A
R
I
S

HOTEL GEORGE V

AVENUE GEORGE V

(Champs-Elysées)

Reflects the traditional gaiety of Paris.

Every modern comfort including apart-
ments with complete kitchenettes.

Telg. Georgeotel, Paris

MAX BLOUET, Manager

● CHINA

SHANGHAI'S LEADING HOTELS

CATHAY HOTEL

THE METROPOLE

250 Rooms and Suites

200 Rooms

Amer. & European Plan

American Plan Only

Cable Add.: Cathotel

Cable Add.: Methotel

Hotel de France et Choiseul

239-241 RUE ST. HONORÉ, PARIS

Near Place Vendôme-Opéra-Champs Elysées

Every Comfort :: Large Interior Garden

Special Rates to Foreign Service Officers

Tel. address: Francheul, Paris.

Demellette, Prop.

The Most Modern Hotel in the Orient

PARK HOTEL—SHANGHAI

Opposite the Race Course in the heart of Shanghai

203 rooms and suites, all with bath

GRILL ROOM and SKY TERRACE on 14th Floor

Cables: PARKHOTEL

PARIS

HOTEL DE CRILLON

Place de la Concorde

(Opposite the American Embassy)

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

RESTAURANT

BAR

GRILL-ROOM

A. E. GOOON, Manager

THE SEA CAPTAINS' SHOP

MRS. W. TORNROTH

49 Nanking Road

Shanghai

Lingerie, Lounge Garments and Pajamas for Women and
Men. Chinese Suits, Costumes, Old Embroideries, Bags,

Curios and THINGS CHINESE.

Mail Orders a Specialty

W I N E S

ED. KRESSMANN & CO.

Bordeaux

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

● CUBA

BACARDI

QUALITY SINCE 1862

SANTIAGO DE CUBA

● HUNGARY

B
U
D
A
P
E
S
T

HOTELS—DUNAPALOTA
HUNGARIA

UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

ON THE CORSO FACING THE DANUBE

● FRANCE

HENNESSY

the name that made

Cognac famous

● ITALY

Hotel Palace-Ambassadeurs, Rome

(OPPOSITE THE AMERICAN EMBASSY)

(Special Reduced Rates for Diplomats)

This hotel is unrivalled for its Palatial Beauty, located in
the exclusive section of Rome, and near the Pincio Gardens.

RENOWNED FOR ITS FINE CUISINE

RESTAURANT :: AMERICAN BAR :: GRILL ROOM

C. F. ROTA—Gen. Manager



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 89)



H. Strong, Ltd.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND GOVERNOR FLETCHER, PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, DECEMBER 11, 1936.

Doctor W. A. Morrison of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Another interesting vessel visiting the Colony was the American Yacht *Vagabond*, on a voyage from the United States to Norway, thence to Africa, Trinidad and return to the United States.

Representatives of the American Press and News-Reel companies on a specially chartered Pan American Clipper plane visited Trinidad for several days preceding each of the President's two visits.

As a fitting climax it was expected that Secretary of State Hull with other members of the American Delegation to the Pan American Peace Conference would visit Trinidad on January 8 when the Munson Liner *Southern Cross* arrived from Buenos Aires on its way to New York.

BOMBAY

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in Bombay by an outdoor buffet turkey dinner held at the Breach Candy Swimming Baths and attended by approximately ninety members of the American Colony. Before settling down to an evening of dancing and bridge, the guests heard the President's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation read by Consul Henry S. Waterman.

Two soft ball teams organized by members of the American Colony are playing at least three Sunday games a month on the Maidan opposite the Willingdon Club. Beer is served between innings, and there are always enough spectators

to cheer the players and "razz" the umpire in good American style.

Recent visitors have included Mrs. Clarence J. Spiker, the wife of Consul General Spiker, en route to the United States from Canton; Vice Consul George W. Renchard, Colombo; Consul and Mrs. Winfield H. Scott, en route to Tenerife from Rangoon; Second Secretary and Mrs. George Atchison, Jr., Nanking; Consul and Mrs. Richard P. Butrick, Shanghai; Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Julian B. Foster, Singapore; and Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. H. M. Hartley.

Agricultural Commissioner and Mrs. P. K. Norris left Bombay on November 11th for a short stay in Nairobi, Kenya.

D. V. A.

MONCTON

On January 6, 1937, the Canadian Club of Moncton gave a farewell banquet in honor of Vice Consul Cooke. Mayor King of Moncton, who is also President of the club, was master of ceremonies. Mr. Cooke delivered an address on the subject of "Shanghai," after which the Mayor, the Secretary of the Board of Trade, and a representative of the Canadian National Railways made brief addresses. These officials expressed regret at the closing of the Consulate, and paid tribute to Vice Consul Cooke and his predecessors.

MONTREAL

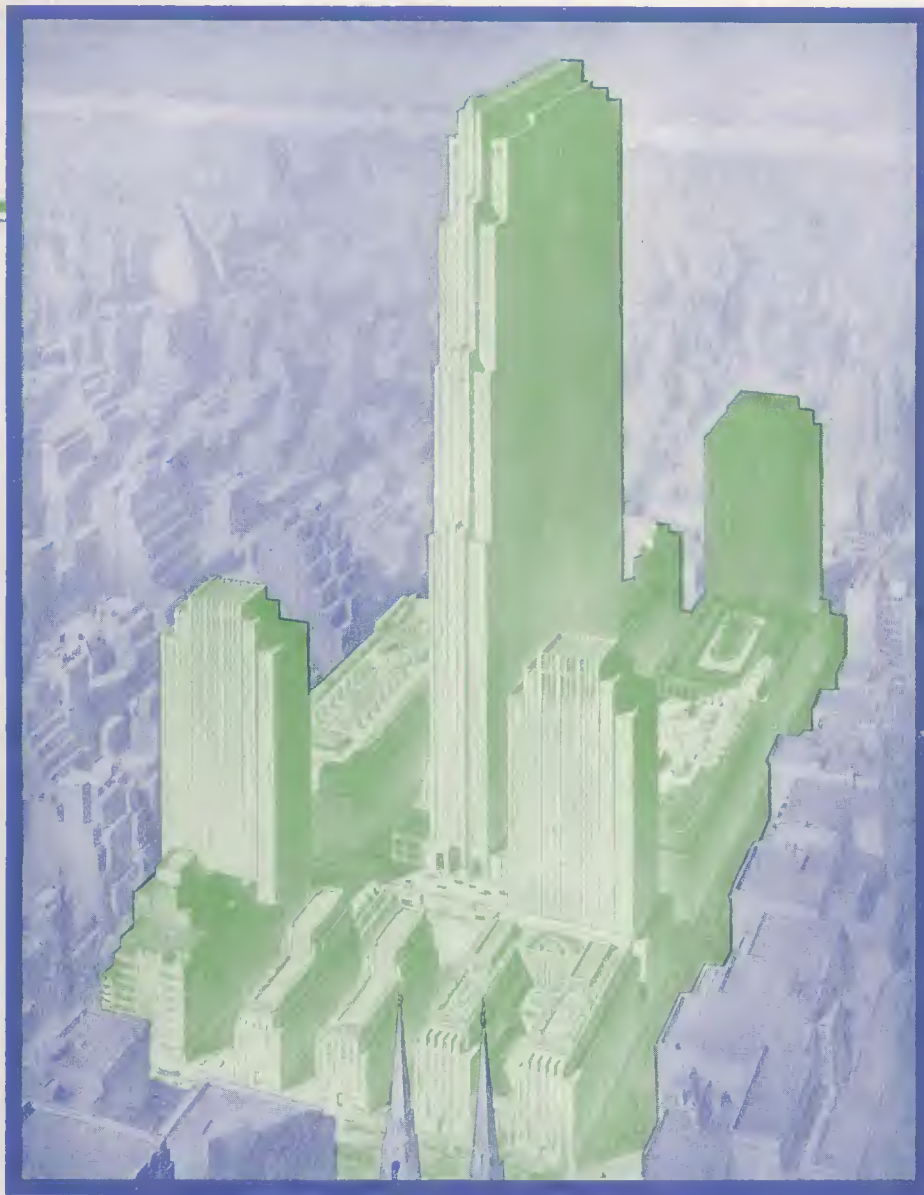
Recent departures from the Montreal staff include Vice Consul Edward Anderson for Mexico City and Vice Consuls Russell Benton and Andrew Foster for the Foreign Service School. Recent additions are Consul Lloyd D. Yates from Göteborg and Vice Consul Brewster Morris, a new appointee to the classified Foreign Service.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

The JOURNAL underestimated the demand for deluxe bound copies of the supplement to the November, 1936, issue and as a consequence the supply is exhausted. However, orders continue to arrive and a new supply of bound copies has been ordered. Since it is apparent that a large number of officers desire well bound copies for permanent filing in their personal libraries the JOURNAL plans to fill every order placed in the near future.

For the benefit of those who have not seen the deluxe copies it may be stated that the heavy black binding is trimmed in red leather and that the words "Photographic Register of The American Foreign Service" are printed in gold letters along the edge of the volume.

Orders for the \$1.90 copies continue to arrive for mailing to residents of the United States, former officers, families of former officers, noncommissioned members of staffs, schools, libraries, officials of foreign governments, etc. It is believed, however, that the supply will be sufficient to care for the demand.



ROCKEFELLER CENTER

NEW YORK CITY

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



Home—to America

Why is it that so many members of the American Foreign Service choose The Waldorf-Astoria for their New York home? Perhaps it is Waldorf rooms . . . serene, comfortable, faultlessly appointed.

Or Waldorf restaurants . . . with their gay music and spirited entertainment . . . with menus which include so many favorite dishes.

Or Waldorf convenience . . . with the smart world of New York, the shops,

clubs, theatres, within easy strolling distance.

Or perhaps it is simply that The Waldorf, one of the truly great hotels of the world . . . cosmopolitan, urbane . . . is still able to bestow hospitality in the American way . . . the *home* way.

Whatever the reason, The Waldorf is proud to extend special courtesies and a Diplomatic Discount of 25% to members of the American Foreign Service.

*Services of the Information Bureau and Special Interpreters
from our Foreign Department are available to all guests.*

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

