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



Vol. 14

JUNE, 1937

No. 6

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Thoughts of
WASHINGTON

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

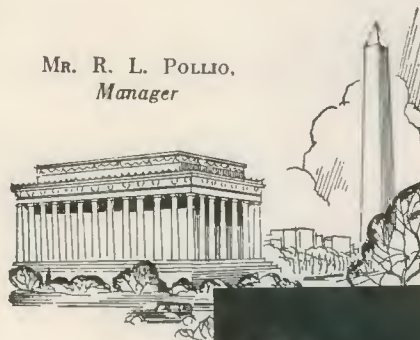
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Revelry in Tokyo—Mrs. Bemis, wife of Naval Attaché, flanked by Messrs. Boyce and McGurk.



Two Carolines in Tegucigalpa—Caroliue Zweig and Caroline Hoffmann.



John Minter shows Norvelle Sannebeck how to open a Chincoteague.

SERVICE GLIMPSSES



The Biddles skiing in the Norwegian Mountains.



Minister Norweb embarking on the South American Clipper.



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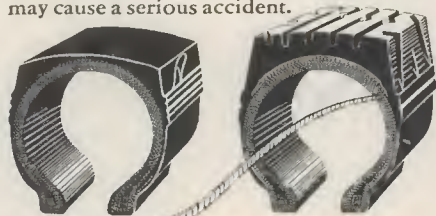
The big transportation companies, such as Greyhound Bus Lines and Chicago Yellow Cab Company, use Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires to provide safety for their passengers at lowest cost per mile. Thousands upon thousands of car owners who regard safety as a first consideration, choose Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires to protect their lives and the lives of their families.

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Save a life
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Protect yourself and your family from the danger of driving on thin worn tires which may cause a serious accident.



Above is a section cut from a smooth, worn tire, with non-skid protection worn off. Tires in this condition are more liable to punctures, blowouts and skidding.

Above is a section cut from a new Firestone Tire. Note the thick non-skid protection against skidding, blowouts and punctures. See by actual demonstration.

DO YOU KNOW . . .

THAT last year highway accidents cost the lives of more than 38,000 men, women and children?

THAT a million more were injured?

THAT more than 40,000 of these deaths and injuries were caused directly by punctures, blowouts and skidding due to unsafe tires?

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. 14, No. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1937

The American Guide

By ESTHER HUMPHREY SCOTT

THE first fruits of labor on the American Guide series to introduce America to Americans are appearing in as widely separated places as Idaho and the District of Columbia. It is expected that guides to the remaining forty-seven States will appear shortly. Material used in the State guides will be condensed into six regional guides which will be published with Federal funds. The publication of State and local guides is financed by State agencies and civic groups.

Conceived primarily as a method of utilizing the services of needy unemployed writers, the American Guide, one of the Federal Writers' Projects under the program of the Works Progress Administration, has set approximately six thousand persons to

work studying authoritative sources, interviewing old inhabitants, making maps and photographs, and compiling data.

Delving into yellowed documents, many amusing items have been found. A writer for the South Carolina guide discovered the following petition addressed to the King of England which appeared in the South Carolina Gazette of March 2, 1734:

"The humble petition of all the maids whose names are underwritten, Whereas we, the humble petitioners, are at present in a very melancholy dis-

MASSIVE ARCHITECTURE GIVES AN UNFORGETTABLE IMPRESSION OF ENDURANCE

Photographic study of the Chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea at the very heart of Washington Cathedral fabric. The great circular piers will support the Gloria in Excelsis Tower.



The Cathedral Age



position of mind, considering how all the bachelors are blindly captivated by widows, and our more youthful charmers thereby neglected, the consequence of this our request is that your excellency will for the future order:

"That no widow shall presume to marry any young man till the maids are all provided for, or else to pay each of them a fine for satisfaction for invading our liberties and likewise a fine to be laid on all such bachelors as shall be married to widows. The great disadvantage it is to us maids is that the widows, by their forward carriage, do snap up the young men, and have the vanity to think their merits beyond ours, which is a great imposition upon us, who ought to have preference."

"This is humbly recommended to your excellency's consideration and hope you will prevent any further insults."

The petition was signed by fifteen maidens.

Many instances of the imposition of fines upon persons who sang off-key were found in the court records of Massachusetts. In the days when New England was first settled, hymnals were not available, so each church had a precentor whose duty it was to lead the singers by reading the psalms, a line at a time and setting the tune. Loud-voiced in-

dividuals who started the congregation off on a wrong track were thorns in the flesh of the precentors.

According to research findings of WPA workers in California, the stock market terms of "bulls" and "bears" originated in the Mother Lode gold country of California, where miners staked their last ounce of gold on fights between bulls and grizzly bears in the early gold rush days. It is stated that the bears used in the fights were huge, some being eleven feet long. They sold for as high as \$4,000.

The gambling terms used by the miners caught the fancy of Wall Street brokers, it seems, and they adopted them for their market operations.

An account of the removal of bodies from Boot Hill, a pioneer burial ground for men who were slow on the draw, was found in the Ford County Globe of February 9, 1879. The hill got its name in the days when Dodge City, Kansas, served as an outpost of civilization. Dead men, whose pockets proved devoid of funeral expenses, were hurried there from the saloons and dance halls and buried unceremoniously. Sometimes, the toes of their boots were left protruding through the few shovelfuls of earth tossed upon them.



The Cathedral Age

Evidence that Mark Twain opened his wife's mail was found by a Missouri worker. It was a torn envelope addressed to Mrs. Clemens with this note scrawled across it: "Opened by mistake to see what was inside. S. L. C."

Facts about the theft of the Washington monument were

WASHINGTON HAS BECOME THE CENTER OF THE NATION'S THOUGHT IN MANY FIELDS

As illustrated by the newly completed home of the National Geographic Society on Sixteenth Street.



The water splashed lustily over the horses' hocks, at times rising half way to the withers. Through the vast darkness came the muffled rumble of rapids now drowned under in the freshet. Negrito, who rode in the rear, spoke ruefully to Bento, "Ché, not even the ducks could like this," and he twisted his body aside to dodge a low branch, "Stumps enough here to scratch a man's ribs out. You can have it if you want it."

Bento, a half breed born and bred nearby, a veteran of many such passages, answered him in the same bastard Spanish, "Keep your eyes open, Spaniard, you're riding into a pool."

Out from the river they swung and followed a trail which serpented along between the hillocks, now transformed into islands, through the tree clumps, never straight, twisting right and left with the broken contours of the land. At last, with the five leagues of precarious footing behind them, they reached more level ground. Now each of them rode with his Winchester held across the saddle bow, hand around the thin of the stock, ready for what might come. This was the zone of danger.

At any moment the customs guard might spring out of the shadows. An ambush spread in the darkness could attack unseen almost body to body. It was for this that Chirú rode out ahead. On him and his cool alertness depended the safety of all. His task was simple, and full of risk, to let his comrades know if he glimpsed the guard. If he could not turn back to warn them he was to fire a shot and then take thought of his own safety. The post required courage, and fidelity. But they trusted Chirú. They knew that at cost of his life he would not let them ride blindly up to the carbines.

Fear they had none. The restlessness and insecurity of life on the frontier, where death was ever at hand, had bred them to take danger as a part of the scheme of things. For years they had crossed the border with cargoes made precious by the Tariff, now cautiously weaving away in a twisting escape, or suddenly breaking clear in a flurry of gunfire. Riding between life and death they were calm, bringing to their trade a racial heritage of courage and stoicism inherited by them from times long past, out of centuries of stress, war and revolution along the arc of the frontier from Iguassú to Chuy.

Zeca, straining to glimpse the stars in a sky clouded

with mist whispered to Osorio, "Must be about four. Anyway, it looks like we're getting through."

Negrito could not stay quiet for long. He pulled his horse up beside Bento. "You know, *ché*," he said, "I've got the damndest craving for a smoke." Bento merely shrugged. It was an order. No smoking. Put a light up for the guard, eh? You could smoke with the lighted end in your mouth.

On such jobs every act that could betray the passage was banned. No one smoked. Conversation was brief, and in whispers. They rode in silence, keeping to the fields to avoid the grit of the road which would betray the horses' hoofs. Fidencio was ever on the alert, his ears strained to catch the slightest sound which might advertise horses and harness. And their luck held good; they had not even started up a *quero-quero* bird, the eternal watchman of the pampas whose strident call would have told the whole world of their presence.

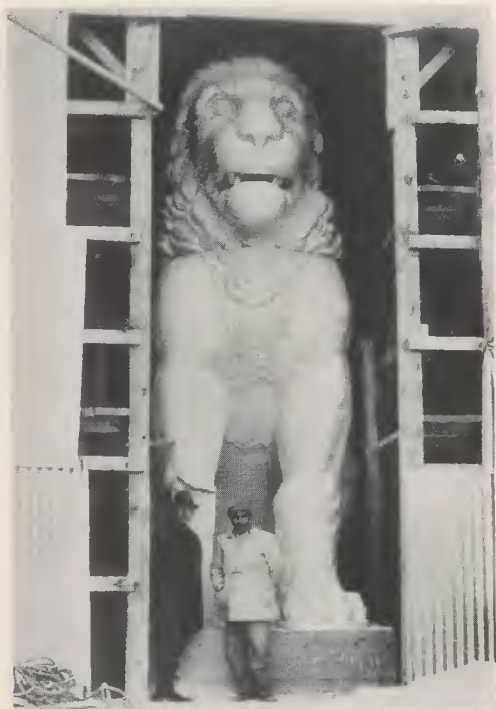
Already the old smuggler savored the pleasure of having played one more trick on the customs. No fox could know better than he, hush by bush, this section which he had traveled so often. A few more turns and he would be home. After that there was nothing more.

From ahead, half indistinctly, he caught the dull sound of a horse stumbling. That would be Chirú's horse, he thought. Chirú is a good lad, a lad you can trust, keen and dependable.

Chirú was riding in front at a foot pace, searching with his eyes the gray-black thickness of the misty dawn. He was proud of the post of honor that the boss had given him. A mere boy, he had Old Fidencio's complete trust. On the death of his father, the past year, he was made foreman of the Limeira homestead, really its boss since the owner seldom went there. His father's house he made over to his mother and

(Continued to page 356)





THE LION AS RECONSTRUCTED
IN PLASTER

AMPHIPOLIS was in ancient times one of the most famous localities in the North of Greece. Originally known as "The Nine Ways," it lay on a hill on the east bank of the river Strymon where that stream winds its way through a deep gorge to the sea three miles away, and as its name implies had the river to the north and the south of it as well as to the west. On the north, across the river, the Serres plain opens out, with, until recently, Lake Achinos at its southern end. To the west, again across the river, lies a spur of the mountain range dividing Bulgaria from Greece. This range closes the Serres plain on the north, steeply, like a wall, except where the Strymon breaks through the Rupel gorge. On the east there is Mount Pangajon, sloping northward to the little Angitsa River which connects the plains of Serres and Drama. And on the south the Strymon winds

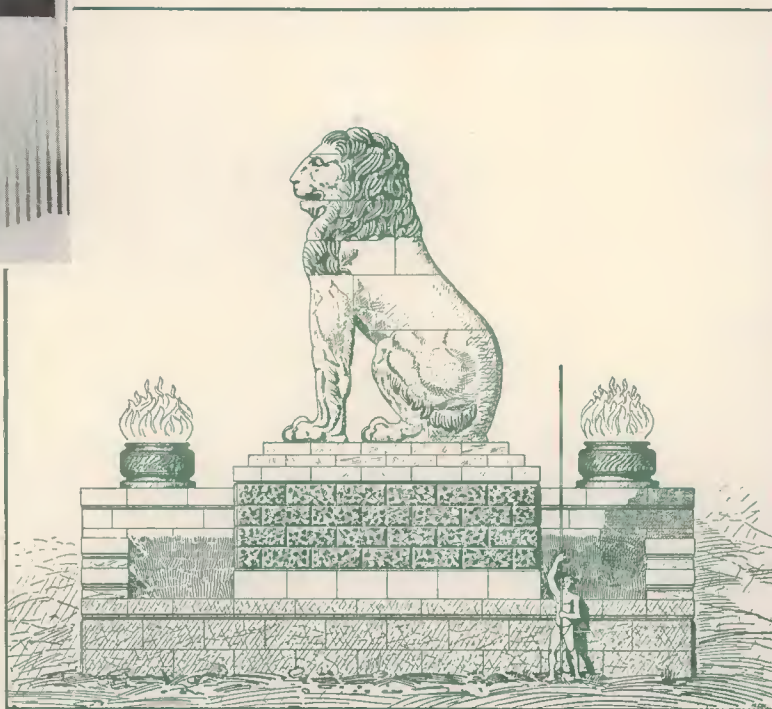
*A lecture delivered before an open meeting of the French School of Archaeology in Athens, in the presence of His Majesty, George II, King of the Hellenes, February 19, 1937. Printed by permission of the school.

The Lion of Amphipolis

A Diplomatic Adventure in Archaeology

By THE HONORABLE LINCOLN MACVEAGH

American Minister to Greece



THE LION OF AMPHIPOLIS
(Design for reconstruction)

through its own widening delta to the sea. In ancient times the whole region appears to have been rich in forests and in minerals, particularly gold, and the strategic importance of the site of Amphipolis, as holding the key to the entire district, appears to have been recognized at least as early as the middle of the sixth century before Christ, when Peisistratus, the exiled tyrant of Athens, established himself in the neighborhood and drew from the environs of Amphipolis the riches with



which he smoothed the path of his return.

The history of Amphipolis is closely interwoven with that of the two great empires of ancient Greece, Athens and Macedon. During the years when Athens controlled it, it furnished her with valuable timber for her fleet, and served as a most useful strong-point in the defense of the Black Sea route so essential to her grain supply. Its capture by the Spartans was a severe blow to Athens, and few things show so clearly the extent to which the Athenian empire was weakened at the close of the Archidamian War than the fact that, though restored to Athens by the Peace of Nicias, Amphipolis remained virtually independent for a long time thereafter. Athens was powerless to prevent its seizure by Philip in 357, and from that time on the city is linked with the fortunes of the North and West. Controlling the bridge over the Strymon on the most practicable route from Northern Greece to the Hellespont, and favorably situated in regard to the rapidly developing gold mines of Pangaion, it was both strategically and commercially of the first importance to the Macedonian power. Alexander is said to have placed here his principal mint. In the spacious and peaceful Roman period, the city's importance may have dwindled, but probably not its prosperity. It was one of the larger towns on the Via Egnatia, which linked Rome with Byzantium, and under the early empire it was the seat of the Governor of the Macedonian province.

Historically, Amphipolis disappears with the coming of the dark ages, and may be said to have almost disappeared physically, too, at some time undetermined. Archaeology has gleaned from the

site very little to attract attention. Some scratchings have revealed remains of fortifications and house walls. But the layer of débris is thick, the site remote, and the labor of adequate excavation costly and forbidding, though the latter conditions may change as road-making progresses in the region. Some traces of a Roman aqueduct are visible and the ground-plan of a Byzantine church has been laid bare on the Acropolis. The site has also yielded a small harvest of inscriptions and coins, and near the river-bank to the south of the town, a Roman road has been recognized in some remains of pavement. The great forests of antiquity no longer cover the hills. Lake Achinos has been drained away, and there seems to be no trace of gold anywhere in the neighborhood, nor, strange to say, of the gold mining of which we read so much in history.

Within the last few years, however, American engineers engaged in draining the Serres and Drama plains for the Greek Government, and in deepening the Strymon channel, have dredged up from the river some portions of the ancient bridge, together with at least one important inscription, embodying the general orders to the Roman guard at that point. They also saw, and prophetically appreciated at their true value, certain stone and marble fragments half-hidden in the bushes on the west bank of the stream, at a spot inevitably called by the natives of the region "Marmara." Properly speaking, their observation constituted no discovery, for the fragments were already known and recorded, but their enthusiasm led directly to renewed study of the monument and to coordinated professional efforts toward its reconstruction which



MONKS-ULEN RELIEF MAP OF THE PLAINS SHOWING THE POSITION OF AMPHIPOLIS



THE LION OF AMPHIPOLIS



THE LION'S MAGNIFICENT MANE



THE LION'S HEAD AS DUG UP BY BRITISH SOLDIERS DURING THE WORLD WAR



FRAGMENTS OF THE LION EXCAVATED BY AMERICAN ENGINEERS

have produced astonishingly interesting results.

The Marmara appears to have been first brought to more than local attention by Greek soldiers during the First Balkan War. What was later recognized as the base of a colossal marble lion was partially excavated by Mr. Oeconomos and Mr. Orlandos in 1913, but their work was soon stopped by renewed hostilities. The fragments of the lion itself seem to have been discovered by British troops during the World War, when much trench-digging took place in the region. In June, 1930, they were again seen, and carefully examined, by Messrs. Collard and Devambeze of the French School in Athens, who later learned of the previous discovery and excavation, but were led to the site by Mr. Tsatsos of the Monks-Ulen Companies during a trip through the Strymon region described in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique* for 1931. In their report Messrs. Collard

and Devambeze give a very clear description of the fragments as they appeared before the work preparatory to reconstruction began. They state that its style points definitely to a Hellenic rather than Macedonian origin, quite aside from the fact, reported in Pausanias, that the Macedonians were not addicted to setting up monumental trophies of the kind indicated. They suggest its funerary character, believing from their observations that its locality constituted a necropolis, and they add that they would hazard the opinion that it was erected in connection with the most famous events in the history of the region, the capture of Amphipolis by the Spartans and the defeat of Cleon, were it not for the Lion's colossal size, which would seem to indicate a later date, and the lack of all literary reference. On the other hand, they report that they were unable to examine the face—the head was

(Continued to page 368)

The Muse Goes Culinary

From John M. Cabot, Second Secretary, The Hague

Mr. Cabot explains his contribution as follows:

"On February 12th the van Kleffens invited the Le Rougetels and us to supper before going on to the movie version of 'Romeo and Juliet.' Van Kleffens is Chief of the Diplomatic Section of the Foreign Office; Le Rougetel is the first secretary of the British Legation. The van Kleffens gave us a stockfish supper, stockfish being a Dutch national dish made largely of cod. Two days later we received the enclosed 'Shakespearian' interlude from van Kleffens, to which we replied as in the other enclosure after much sweating of blood."

THE UNWRITTEN COMEDIES OF PAKESHEARE

Jomeo and Ruliet

(A gay episode devoid of killing)

Prologue (a fragment)

The Stockfish-eaters

Scene I. The drawing-room in the Kleffens' flat

Margaret (standing; animato)

Lest thou forgetst the key of this our house,
And lock'st us out at night when we come home,
Depend on me, I have it in my bag.

Elcho

Hark! the bell.

Margaret

Are these the Cabots? or the Rougetels?

(Enter Mr. and Mrs. Cabot)

Ah! Mrs. Cabot! Welcome in our home!
And worthy Mr. Cabot! pray be seated.

Elcho (to Mrs. Cabot)

Shall I compare thee to a winter's night
(I mean thine gown): red in the dull, dim dark
A moon hangs here, and there, and there anon—
But I talk nonsense as behoves no host.
Dost thou like stockfish?

Mrs. Cabot

Who shall praise the cod,
Standby of Massachusetts in the past,
Loudly enough? There, in the Hall of State,
That revered denizen of northern seas
Forever has its place of honour—
(Enter Mr. and Mrs. Le Rougetel)

Margaret

Hail to thee,
Mrs. Le Rougetel, about to grace our board,
And you Sir, whom affairs of State

Did not prevent from tying this white bow
Round thine proud neck. Prithee be seated,
While in the kitchen stew the vitamins.

Elcho

My lady Nicotine lies hidden in this box
If smoking is according to thine mood
But lo! the wench announces dinner.

(Enter Maid)

Maid

Dinner is served, Madame,

Margaret

So let us go and eat.

(Exit Maid)

Scene II. The dining-room in the Kleffens' flat

Margaret

Let each be seated as prescribes his station—
You here, Sir; Mr. Cabot on my left,
And lest a man be neighbour to his spouse,
This is your chair, Mrs. Le Rougetel.

Cabot

Full many a sea-born codfish have I seen
Flatter the china with its ivory meat,
Kissing the palate with a briny taste,
While sauces, due to learned alchemy
Brought out its flavour to the best advantage.
But stockfish? This is new to me.

Mrs. Le Rougetel

Me too intrigues the beast, but without shame
I own that, crossing this vast mansion's threshold,
My nostrils sensed the Spanish onion's smell,
Filling my heart with frantic, horrid fear,
For onions, which I like much, like me not.

Elcho

On what compulsion must thou eat that herb?
A land of liberty this always was,
And no one here shall force down thine fair
throat
What ill lies in thy stomach.

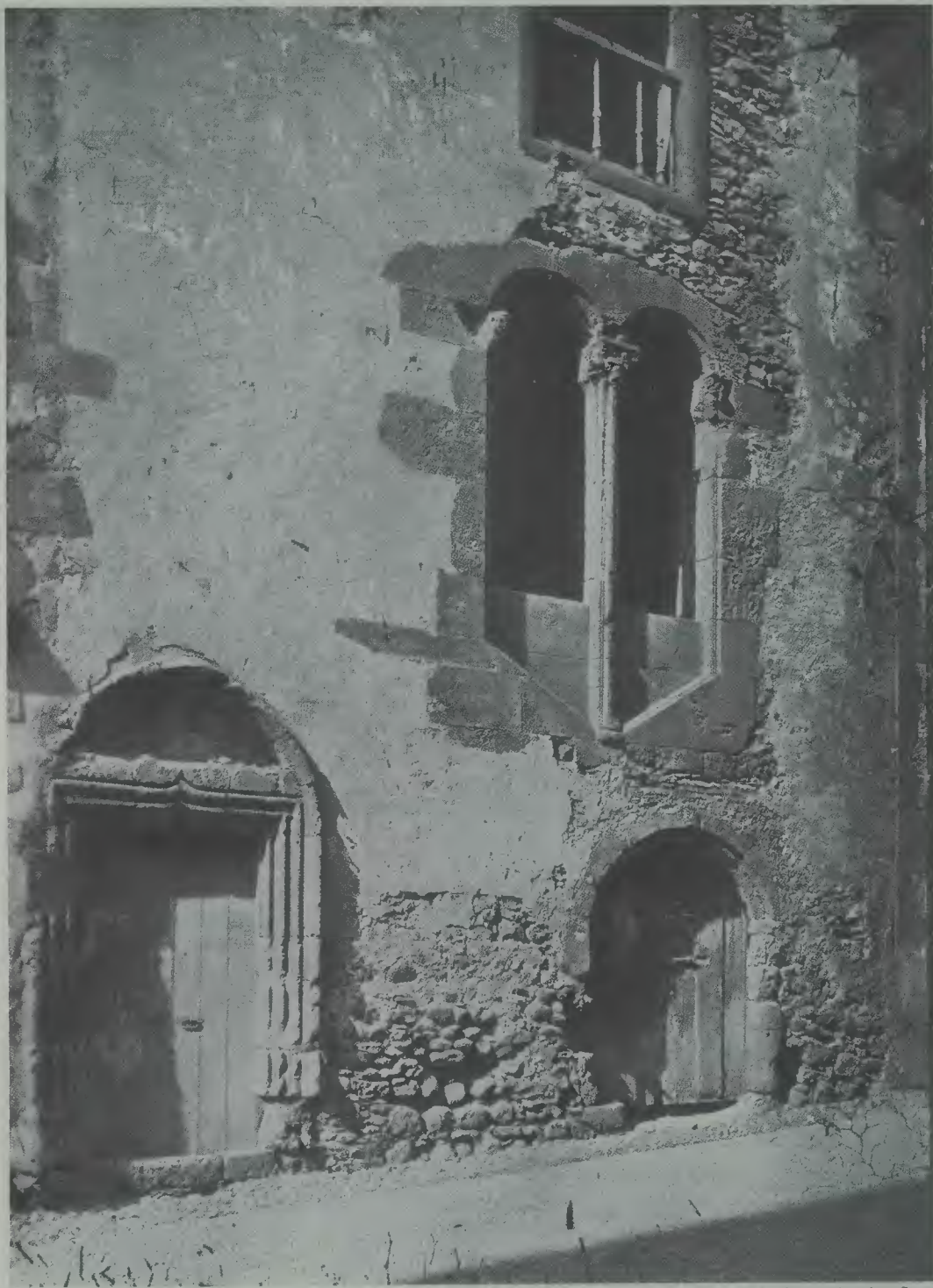
Mr. Le Rougetel

On my soul,
I feel tonight like the voracious wolf.
Is this a fish-knife which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand? Come, let me
clutch thee.

Margaret

A fish-knife, aye, and with the dexter hand

(Continued to page 358)



Contributed by Alexander Cruger, American Consul

House in which Christopher Columbus lived while in Funchal, Madeira, about 1450

Our First Language Student

By ERNEST L. IVES,* *Consul General*

SHORTLY after his arrival in 1815, the Diplomatic Agent and Consul General, Mr. William Shaler, recommended that a young man be sent to the Consulate General at Algiers to study the Arabic and Turkish languages. It was ten years later, however, before Mr. William B. Hodgson, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, our first language student, was appointed.

William Brown Hodgson, a native of Washington, whose "wealthy and respectable family" came from Virginia, was appointed on January 14, 1826 Student Interpreter, or, as he is referred to "élève," at the Consulate General in Algiers. His first despatch, accepting his appointment, written from Baltimore, is dated February 11, 1826. Mr. Hodgson reached Algiers on April 12, 1826; he remained there until October 11, 1829. During this period he was left several times in charge of the Consulate General.

Previous to obtaining the appointment to Algiers Mr. Hodgson sought and was offered a position in March, 1824 as private secretary by the Honorable Ninian Edwards, Senator from Illinois, who was about to proceed to Mexico as Minister. Subsequent correspondence reveals that acting on the advice of the Honorable John Quincy Adams, who assured him "there is no use whatever for a private secretary," the offer of the appointment was withdrawn by Mr. Edwards. The following month Mr. Hodgson was informed by a letter dated Nassau Hall, April 15, 1824, from James Carnahan, President of the College of New Jersey, "that in consideration of your attainments in sciences and literature the *honorary degree* of *Master of Arts* was conferred on you by an unanimous vote of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey at a meeting held at Princeton on the 14th instant." In May Mr. Hodgson was offered by the Reverend John Emory, President of Asbury College, Baltimore, Maryland, the Professorship of Languages and Mathematics at that institution. This he refused, explaining that at the moment he had undertaken some translations "which the Secretary of State requested me to make from the Portuguese, being of very important character," and that "my prospects at present are somewhat flattering, as to my ob-

taining a place under my Govt. If I be not sent abroad, there is every possibility of my securing a place in the Dept. of State. These are my views, which I commit to you Sir for the present, until they are realized. An annual appropriation is made for the Translation of Languages, in the Dept. of State. The papers to be translated, are chiefly, the correspondencies of Diplomatic Agents, in their respective languages. The intercourse of this Govt: must be extended under succeeding administrations, which will embrace, Modern Greece, Turkey and perhaps some other Eastern Nations. These negotiations will require a Knowledge of the Oriental Living languages, to which I shall immediately devote myself for their acquisition. At present, there are not more than \$500 appropriated for the French and Spanish. I incline to believe, that the Govt. will in the event, as suggested above, make an ample provision for a Translator, of the requisite qualifications. I translate at present 4 Modern Languages and have a foundation (in Hebrew) for the Arabic, Persian, etc. At my age, and with my laborious Habits, how vastly important it would be for me, to commence a regular course of Study, for the acquisition of languages. What might not 5 years of steady application effect? . . . At present I am employed in Translating Portuguese & Spanish but do not know how long I may be wanted."

Mr. Shaler's despatch of June 1, 1826, with regard to Mr. Hodgson, is of interest:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 29 December ult: by Mr. W. B. Hodgson, who landed here from the U. S. ship *Ontario*, on the 15th of April ult. I am very much pleased to find that the government have at length determined to avail themselves of the great advantages offered by the Barbary Consulates for the instructions of young men, which must result in important benefits to the public service. Mr. Hodgson appears to possess all the qualifications necessary to avail himself of these advantages, and if I have not erred in my judgment of him, he will not disappoint the expectations of the President. The salary which has been assigned to him, is quite equal to what the case requires, and I have denominated him Secretary to the Consulate. I have already sent to my bookseller in Paris for the elementary

(Continued to page 360)

*Mrs. Natalia Summers of the Office of the Historical Adviser has supplemented the author's manuscript with material from the Department's archives.



BEACHING A CORACLE

Thirty fishermen, under double yoke, are needed to beach the coracles of the Portuguese fishermen. A double row of jellyfish on the sand provides a runway on which the boat glides to tide-water.

Sons of Phoenicia Go Fishing

By REGINALD ORCUTT, F. R. G. S.

Photographs by the Author
(Courtesy of Travel Magazine)

DINIZ had been a mess boy on a New Bedford trawler; he had been an able-bodied seaman on an Alaskan whaling ship out of Anchorage; he had swabbed decks on a Portuguese tramp, running manganese and salt from the Malabar coast; and he had broken his leg stevedoring on the docks at Sydney. But it was in Caparica that I met him, sunburned and laughing, mending sardine nets, and philosophizing with fluent Cape Cod accent that in all the earth's wide roundness the greatest gift of the good God to men is the sea, and that the happiest of mortals are they that go down to it in ships.

Diniz bears the proud name

of Portugal's great Farmer King, writer of ballads, planter of forests, establisher in 1314 of the Order of the Knights of Christ "For the defence of faith, the expulsion of the Moors, and the extension of the Portuguese Empire:" forerunner of Prince Henry the Navigator and the intrepid bands

of Lusiads that bore the crimson Maltese cross of the banner of Aviz to China, to India, and to the Cape. But Diniz is not of these people. He wears the Portuguese *barrete*, his native tongue is Portuguese, his loyalties are all for the *bandeira nacional*. But for the rest you might have met him on the wharfs of Beirut or in a fishing smack at



THE CATCH IS SORTED

Fluttering mounds of quicksilver, destined for the delicatessen shops of New York, London and Buenos Aires, are sorted and counted for the deputies of the Sardine packers from Setubal. The millions of sardines harvested from the Atlantic are, along with cork and wine, one of Portugal's leading industries.



Alexandretta, whence his Canaanite ancestors, two and a half milleniums ago, developed a strangely unsemitic love for the sea and steered the prows of their great Tarshish ships through the Pillars of Hercules to these Atlantic harbors of the Iberian Peninsula to trade their purple-dyed textiles and spices overland from India, for silver, iron, and lead, mined by the indigenous Celts, returning homeward via North African ports to collect their famous cargoes of "ivory, apes, and peacocks," centuries before the first Roman legion marched down the verdant valleys of Lusitania to the Olisippo that today is Lisbon. Thus from these earliest times, throughout the fat years and the lean, centuries of high romance and swift moving history, hardy colonies of the direct descendants of these early Phoenician traders have flourished and are a very active factor in the daily life and commerce of the present Republic; for the millions of sardines that they harvest daily from the Atlantic Ocean have become, with cork and with wine, one of the three leading industries of Portugal. Living peacefully and in harmony with their other fellow citizens they are yet socially aloof, intermarrying generally among their own Phoenician colonies up and down the coast, and preserving their ancient maritime traditions.

"Come and see our *praia*," invites Diniz: "So damn fine beach like Atlantic Ceety." It is. The *praia da Caparica*, broad clean and glistening, stretches more than twenty kilometers in a sweeping curve from the south bank of the Tagus estuary to Caho Espichel, whose lighthouse salutes two great liners daily on the express route between Northern Europe and the River Plate. This fishing colony is scarcely an hour from Lisbon, yet only recently has the jitney bus from Trafaria risked the lights and livers of its motor and its passengers to invade Caparica's isolation, and to lure the younger hloods of Phoenicia to Greta

Garbo's relayed charms with Portuguese subtitles, or to watch the spinning of the wheel of the Saturday lottery at the top of the Largo das duas Egrejas. A score of ancient *barracas*, primitive one-room cabins with roofs of thatch, stand in orderly sequence with more modern yet simple cottages roofed wit htiles, cool under the summer sun and snug in wind and tempest of the never cold winter of rains. Between these and the sea a tumbling escarpment of dunes, anchored with beach grass and *chorão*, the creeping "weeper"-vine.

Surmounting these, we first behold the sardine fleet, a dozen *barcas do mar*, as graceful a surprise as ever Virgil dreamed of. It is a brilliant

October morning, warm yet crisp, with an azure sky full of lazy puffs of cumulus, in which the eye can see incredible distances, and the coast of Cascais and Estoril lies sharp to the north across the Tagus. A strong tide is running. A long surf curls and thunders, jade and silver, upon a hard and shelving strand.



The fishermen measure the catch by the *cabaz*, the basket holding two thousand sardines that has been used by the Portuguese since time immemorial.

Thirty men make ready to launch the first boat, *Anjo da Guarda*, guardian angel of the fleet, forty feet fore and aft at the waterline, with crescent prow facsimile of those of Viking galleys that carried Norsemen to Iceland a thousand years ago, and to Greenland, and to Vineland the Good. For the Viking ships were as familiar to the Mediterranean as were the Phoenician ships as far north as the Scillies; these fishing boats of Portugal are today a remarque of that epoch. On the bow, port and starboard, is a huge eye, "to see the sardines," Diniz explains. The coracle is broad in the beam, stout and seaworthy, with oaken locks for twelve pairs of great oars, to be manned by four-and-twenty athletes. Net and ropes have been dried and coiled in the hoat with professional neatness, for to be untidy here might spell disaster to the catch, and seriously endanger the lives of the fishermen. For the gear is more than half

a mile in length, and the dispatch in laying it is carried out with all the snap and discipline as a life-saving drill at Monomoy.

The youngsters have been gathering huge jellyfish, uninvited discards from the last net, now thriftily to be transformed from liabilities into assets. In double row they form a shiny runway to tidewater, on which the *Angel* glides easily as the fishermen, under double yoke, with laughter and songs, coax her to the sea again. Now begins the battle!

The launching of a *barca* into normally lively surf is a thrilling show. If the high crescent prow meets the combing breaker at right angles, the *barca*, with all twenty-four oarsmen pulling together, leaps through into deep water in a great shower of spray. But if the boat is sideswiped by the surf, it can easily be capsized, giving everyone a dangerous spill. To ensure a swift and safe getaway, therefore, the land end of the net rope is snubbed about the poop by the helmsmen, and skilfully paid out to half a dozen of the shore crew, who manipulate the tautness of the line until the breakers are passed. There is still a legend of Caparica, worthy of Edgar Wallace, of a villainous Tyrian from Aveiro who slashed the shore-line of his rival, and drowned him and all his crew!

The work of laying the net now proceeds with great speed, as the craft describes a broad half moon against the tide. Leads find their depths; a sequence of corks and inflated goatskins keep the net vertical. Now half a dozen boats are out together, laying nets in unison, yet never entangling one another.

In an hour the job is done. The *Anjo* comes to shore again and is anchored in the shallows. Oars are shipped and all hands leap over the side to man the ropes, and to pull in the catch. By this time half the village is assembled on the beach, speculating upon the

prowess of the *Anjo's* lucky eye. "*Bom Jesus!*" exclaims Diniz. "The net feels heavy, but she may be full of *alforrecas*, the jellyfish. Wait and see!" Women of the colony are arriving with donkeys, laden with *cabazes*, the baskets of lawful measure for sardines, containing a standard eighty "four-hundredths," or two thousand sardines, for from time immemorial the Portuguese have counted in the *quarteirão*, which is a score plus five. The government auctioneer is here, with pencil and notebook and lungs that compete with the roaring surf, beside him a revenue officer and a policeman to "control" the sales and to see that the federal treasury is enriched by Portugal's oldest tax, the *dizimo do pescado*, ten per cent to the State on the gross revenue from fish taken in Portuguese waters.

All hands are pulling cheerfully, with song and jest and badinage. A fever of excitement animates the group, as with hopes and fears they tug away. That net is heavy. Too many jellyfish this time. No, by Peter, Paul and all the Saints! It is a magnificent catch! There will be extra wine tonight, and the *patrão* will give extra silver to every man in the boat, besides their ten per cent of the profit. And there will be a great *caldeirada*, Portugal's famous fish chowder, and a dance at the Bar Maritima. Diniz is right; the nets are full to bursting.

Wading into the sea, the children prance about, splashing and yelling, and brandishing small handnets with which they pursue the few fishes that have wriggled through the mesh that holds captive so many million others. A final heave, and the net and its burden arc up on the sands, a fluttering mound of quicksilver, destined for the delicatessen shops of New York and London and Johannesburg and Buenos Aires!

Deputies of the sardine packers from Setabul have

(Continued to page 359)



News of a good catch brings half the village to the shore. A government auctioneer conducts the sale, aided by a revenue officer and a policeman to collect Portugal's oldest tax, a ten per cent revenue on all fish taken from Portuguese waters.

Trade Agreement Notes

By HARVEY KLEMMER

THE trade agreements program has been very much in the forefront recently due to the annual observance of Foreign Trade Week. Scores of organizations took part, as usual, which should result in a clearer understanding on the part of the public of the objectives of the program. The Department issued a statement through the National Foreign Trade Council, while addresses were made by Secretary Hull and Assistant Secretary Sayre.

The trade agreement with El Salvador took effect on May 31. The agreement was signed at San Salvador on February 19, 1937, was promulgated in El Salvador on April 30 and was proclaimed by the President of the United States on May 1. This was the fifteenth agreement to go into force, and the eighth with a Latin-American country. All of the agreements thus far negotiated, except that with Costa Rica, are in effect.

Announcement has been made that the Government contemplates the negotiation of a trade agreement with Czechoslovakia. This is not the usual announcement of intention to negotiate but a preliminary announcement designed to give interested persons a greater opportunity to submit suggestions

as to the products that should be considered. A similar announcement was made some time ago with respect to Ecuador. The formal announcement on Czechoslovakia, as in the case of Ecuador, will be accompanied by a list of products on which the United States will consider the granting of concessions. This procedure has been adopted to save producers and importers the trouble of preparing briefs on products in which they are interested but which are not involved in the negotiations.

A letter written to the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association relative to the Argentine Sanitary Convention has been made public by the Department. The letter goes thoroughly into the situation as to Argentine meat, charges that the sanitary restrictions now in force are a subterfuge to restrict imports and urges immediate ratification of the Convention.

Henry F. Grady has been appointed a member of the Tariff Commission. He was the first Chief of the Division of Trade Agreements, resigning in June, 1936, to return to his position as Dean of the College of Commerce of the University of California. Mr. Grady will also serve as Chairman of the Committee for Reciprocity Information, the



Courtesy of the Washington Star



interdepartmental agency which was set up to receive the views of interested persons in connection with the negotiation of trade agreements.

E. Allan Lightner, who has been doing some special work in connection with the program, has returned to his post as Vice Consul in Buenos Aires. Warren M. Chase has left to take up his duties



Courtesy of the Dallas News

A BREACH IN THE WALL

as Consul at Hamburg after spending six months in the Division of Trade Agreements. Alan N. Steyne, whose assignment to the Division terminated recently, has left to take up his duties in London. William P. Cochran, Vice Consul and Third Secretary at San Salvador, has been assigned temporarily to the Division. This assignment is pursuant to the Secretary's policy (see page 278 of the May issue of the JOURNAL) of utilizing the Division for grounding Foreign Service officers thoroughly in the types of work involved in carrying out the Trade Agreements Act.

The World Two-Way-Trade Fair, which was scheduled to be held in New York from May 10 to 22, has been indefinitely postponed. Sponsors hope to revive the undertaking later, perhaps in the Fall. Several of the Government displays originally scheduled for the Fair were shown at the Hotel Astor in New York during Foreign Trade Week.

Foreign traders, concerned about the activity of certain groups hostile to the Government's trade program, are considering the formation of a new organization to disseminate information on the importance of foreign trade to the national economy. The name tentatively chosen for the new organization is "The World Reciprocal Trade Association."

The Tariff Commission has published a bulletin entitled, *Extent of Equal Tariff Treatment in Foreign Countries* (Report No. 119, price 15 cents). This bulletin gives the extent of equal tariff treatment of 42 of the important commercial countries of the world. Some of the information contained in the publication has been available in a former publication, *Tariff Bargaining Under Most-Favored-Nation Treaties*. The new bulletin is up to date and contains much information in convenient form for the use of foreign service officers.

The Chicago branch of the League of Nations Association has just completed a lengthy survey designed to show the importance of foreign trade to the Chicago area. The survey has been under way for almost a year, and published copies should be available within a month. A somewhat similar undertaking is under way in Knoxville, where one of the peace groups is preparing a map to show the interest of Tennessee in foreign trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE CHANGES

Passed Assistant Surgeon George G. Van Dyke. Relieved from duty at Toronto, Canada, on or about May 15, 1937; proceed to Stuttgart, Germany, for duty in the Office of the American Consulate.

Surgeon Frank V. Meriwether. Relieved from duty at Stuttgart, Germany, upon the arrival of passed Assistant Surgeon George G. Van Dyke; proceed to the U. S. Quarantine Station, Rosebank, S. I. New York, for duty.

Medical Director Hugh de Valin. Relieved from duty, U. S. Quantico Station, Rosebank, S. I. N. Y., on June 2, 1937; proceed to London, England, via Steamship *Washington*, for duty in the Office of the American Consulate in connection with the medical examination of aliens.

World Educators Meet in Tokyo

By CATHERINE REDMOND

“TO achieve—through education—international understanding, appreciation, justice, good-will, friendship, and cooperation”—that is the prime objective of the World Federation of Education Associations which will hold its seventh world conference in Tokyo, Japan, from August 2 to August 7, 1937.

Hundreds of teachers from the United States are expected to journey to the Orient to confer with educators from other countries included in the Federation—Great Britain, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Canada, India, Brazil, Siam, China and Japan. In the ancient city of the East, surrounded with that genuine hospitality so characteristic of Japanese hosts, the World Conference delegates will discuss the progress made in their special field of endeavor during the two years which have lapsed since the last conference in Oxford, England.

In addition to discussions of the advancement already made, delegates to the Tokyo conference will formulate plans for the future growth and expansion of its program to include the educational organizations of all countries of the world. Such expansion is necessary and such universal membership desirable if the World Federation is to accomplish its objectives two, three and four: elevation of the position of teachers and improvement in the quality of teaching throughout the world; making of educational movements, events, and achievements quickly available to the teaching profession of all lands; facilitating through conferences and personal contacts the cooperation of the official representatives of educational organizations of all countries.

The World Federation of Education Associations was founded in San Francisco, California, in 1923 and is chartered by the Regents of the University of New York. Its conferences have been held biennially since 1925 in the cities of Edinburgh, Scotland; Toronto, Canada; Geneva, Switzerland; Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.; Dublin, Ireland, and Oxford, England. A Pacific Regional Conference was held in Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1932. Nation-wide organizations of persons directly connected with education or any organization of educators in a country not possessing a nation-wide organization are eligible for full membership in the World Federation. The privilege

of associate membership is extended to individual organizations whose chief function is education but who are ineligible for full membership as required in the foregoing regulations. In addition to these group memberships, the World Federation is endeavoring to encircle the earth with a Good-will Legion composed of individuals everywhere who are interested in the advancement of world education and good-will.

Briefly, the World Federation of Education Associations is endeavoring to bring into being that state of world friendliness and understanding which each past generation has striven to create, that solid foundation of good-will which will make possible arbitration of international differences without resorting to the barbarous methods of war. In the past, efforts have centered in the conversion of mature men to the principles of peace but wars, growing ever more brutal and continuing without visible signs of abatement into our “enlightened” twentieth century, are evidence enough of the failure of these endeavors. Undaunted by such dismal failures, however, the World Federation approaches the old, old problem of world peace from an entirely new angle; it visualizes teachers as the media through which ideals of friendship, of justice, good-will and understanding may be transmitted to the fertile minds of children throughout the world; it hopes to establish, within the space of a single generation, a bond of international amity so strong and genuine that it will be recognized in times of emergency as a monument to civilization rather than a mockery.

A proverb, reminiscent of all the subtle, un-hurried philosophy of the Orient, declares that “As the twig is bent, so inclines the tree” and upon such a premise has our entire program of child training, both at home and in the school, been established. It is this idea also which has motivated Education Associations scattered over the globe to unite in a World Federation and thereby join efforts to bring about a better understanding between the peoples of the universe. We have learned that if we wish our children to be brave in the face of danger, strong before temptation and honest in their lives, we must develop and encourage in them from infancy such

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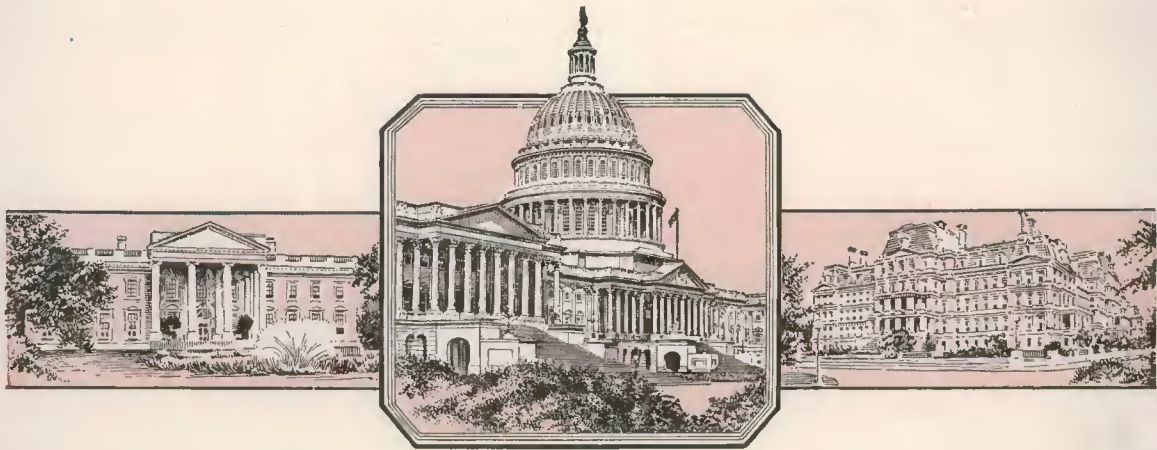
THE EDITORS' COLUMN

One of our faithful correspondents has recently been kind enough to send along some of his impressions concerning the JOURNAL, together with a number of interesting suggestions for future articles. We intend to try to pin him down to do at least one article for us himself, so that he won't get off scot-free, and hope that some of our readers will be encouraged to follow some of his suggestions.

"My suggestion after critically looking over the recent JOURNALS is 'more of the same thing.' I think that the JOURNAL has improved greatly and that a lot of Foreign Service officers actually like to read it, which unfortunately has not always been the case. I suggest that you leave fiction alone unless Harold Nicholson, André Maurois, or Eugene O'Neill ask for the privilege to appear in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL as I think fictional ability is not usually developed among Foreign Service officers except spontaneously. I wish it were. Politics, which of course would interest the officers in the field, I suppose must be left alone. That narrows down the field to the historical, economic, artistic and cultural fields, which must unfortunately necessarily be treated in a non-controversial nature. It is a pity that we can not have some stimulating discussions, but I suppose that somebody's toes would be stepped on. I should think that the JOURNAL should specialize in short essays or descriptions of interesting historical, economic, literary, artistic, or cultural events or facts touching foreign countries, although, of course, Foreign Service officers living so much abroad are perhaps even more interested in items of that nature regarding the United States as they often get little news from home.

"Swedish glassware is an interesting subject for someone to work up, as is the Ragnar Ostberg school of Architecture, which has been developed in Sweden. Swedish handcrafts should also be interesting. A couple of years ago there was a good article in the JOURNAL on Swedish hand-textiles. Danish, Swedish and Finnish cooperatives are very interesting and might not be too controversial in the present state of the nation. The German labor corps might have some interesting and non-political aspects. You might get some one in Holland to work up a modern "Tulipe Noire" about the Dutch bulb trade. Some aspects of the Japanese silk industry and the Argentine packing industry would be of interest to some of our Foreign Service Officers. Why not get some culturally minded gentlemen in

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News from the Department

Recent Appointments in the Department

The following appointments in the Department have been made recently:

Name: Lloyd P. Rice.

Position: Principal Divisional Assistant, temporary.

Division: Office of Philippine Affairs.

Date Appointed: February 5, 1937.

Biography: A.B., Wesleyan, 1913; A.M., Harvard, 1914; Instructor in Economics, Tufts College, 1916-17; Assistant Professor of Economics, Wesleyan University, 1917-20; Assistant Professor and later Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College, 1920- ; Economic Expert, Federal Farm Board, July to September, 1930; Economic Expert, Federal Farm Board, July to September, 1931; Economic Analyst, Tariff Commission, August, 1934, to July 31, 1935.

Name: George F. Luthringer.

Position: Senior Divisional Assistant, temporary.

Division: Office of Philippine Affairs.

Date Appointed: February 15, 1937.

Biography: B.S., Princeton, 1926; M.A., Princeton, 1930; Professor of Economics, Princeton, 1930- .

Name: Joseph M. Jones, Jr.

Position: Divisional Assistant.

Division: Economic Adviser's Office.

Date Appointed: March 16, 1937.

Biography: A.B., Baylor University, 1928; M.A., University of Pennsylvania, 1929; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1935; Author of book entitled "Retaliation, Discrimination and Reciprocity"; One year, Research Assistant to Vice President and General Counsel, Delaware

and Hudson Railroad Company; 2 years, Penfield Travelling Fellow in Europe for University of Pennsylvania; Economist, United States Tariff Commission, 1933-1937.

Name: John H. Spencer.

Position: Associate Divisional Assistant.

Division: Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Date Appointed: August 17, 1936.

Biography: A.B., Grinnell, 1929; A.M., Harvard, 1931; University of Berlin, 1933; University of Paris, 1935; Carnegie Fellow in International Law, 1933; Holder of Grants from French Government for advanced study, 1934; Humboldt Fellowship, Berlin, 1935.

Name: Harley A. Notter.

Position: Research Associate in International Relations.

Division: Division of Research and Publication.
Date Appointed: February 19, 1937.

Biography: College of Puget Sound, A.B., 1925; M.A., Stanford University, 1927; Ph.D., Stanford University, 1937; One year, Assistant, History Department, Stanford University; Two years, General Supervisor, Teacher Training, University of Oregon; Three years, Principal, Roosevelt High School, Eugene Public Schools, Eugene, Oregon; Four years, Instructor, American Social Problems, Stanford University; One semester, Lecturer, American Diplomatic History, Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Name: Laurence C. Frank.

Position: Chief of the Bureau of Accounts.

Division: Bureau of Accounts.



Date Appointed: May 1, 1937.

Biography: Emerson Institute; B.F.S., Georgetown School of Foreign Service, 1928; LL.B., Georgetown, 1932; Member of the Bar of the District of Columbia.

This is a promotion from Mr. Frank's former position of an Administrative Officer in FA.

Name: Carlton Savage.

Position: Assistant Historical Adviser.

Division: Historical Adviser's Office.

Philippine experts to study trade relations between the United States and the Philippines and to recommend a program for the adjustment of Philippine national economy in preparation for the termination of preferential trade relations between the United States and the Philippines. President Quezon and the Interdepartmental Committee have already agreed that preferential trade relations are to be terminated at the earliest practicable date consistent with affording the Philippines a reasonable



Photo by Thos. D. McAvoy

THE SECRETARY AND UNDER SECRETARY WELLES

Date Appointed: April 28, 1937.

Biography: See Department of State Register of July 1, 1936.

This is a promotion from Mr. Savage's former position of Associate in Historical Research.

Joint Preparatory Committee of American and Philippine Experts

President Roosevelt has approved the setting up of a joint preparatory committee of American and

opportunity to adjust their national economy.

The members of the joint committee appointed by the Interdepartmental Committee with the approval of President Roosevelt and by President Quezon are as follows:

AMERICAN GROUP

Joseph E. Jacobs, Vice Chairman of the Committee and Chairman of the American Group. Mr. Jacobs is Chief of the Office of Philippine Affairs, Department of State.

Louis Domeratzky, Chief, Division of Regional Information, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Lynn R. Edminster, Chief Economic Analyst, Division of Trade Agreements, Department of State.

Colonel Donald C. McDonald, Assistant to the Chief, Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department.

Carl Robbins, Assistant Chief, Sugar Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture.

Frank A. Waring, Senior Economist, United States Tariff Commission.

PHILIPPINE GROUP

Jose Yulo, Vice Chairman of the Committee and Chairman of the Philippine Group. Mr. Yulo is Secretary of Justice of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Conrado Benitez, Dean, College of Business, University of the Philippines.

Joaquin M. Elizalde, Member of National Economic Council.

Quintin Paredes, Resident Commissioner for the Philippines.

Jose E. Romero, Floor Leader, Majority Party in the National Assembly.

Manuel Roxas, Floor Leader, Minority Party in the National Assembly.

The joint committee will begin its work under the direction of the Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Philippine Affairs, the Honorable Francis B. Sayre. The first meeting of the joint committee was held on Monday, April 19, 1937.

In addition to the above members, a number of special technical experts will be attached to the committee.

A Secretariat was established by the appointment of Mr. Roy Veatch and Mr. Benito Razon as Secretaries of the Joint Committee.

Retirement of Mr. William McNeir

Mr. William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of

Accounts, Department of State, retired on April 30, 1937, after more than fifty-five years' service in the Department of State and sixty years in government service. His friends in the Department of State and the Foreign Service paid special tribute to him upon his last day in the Department. On their behalf the Secretary of State presented to Mr. McNeir a large silver punch bowl and silver cups as a token of their friendship and esteem. Addressing Mr. McNeir in the Diplomatic Room at the Department of State, the Secretary of State said:

"After fifty-five years of service in the Department of State you are about to retire to private life. Your friends in the Department and in the Foreign Service of the United States, deeply regretting the severance of their agreeable official relations with you, desire on the occasion to give visible evidence of their personal high regard for you. To that end they have asked me to present to you in their behalf these pieces of silverware which they trust will be to you a lasting reminder



BIRD SEED

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of their friendship and esteem. I am happy to do this.

"At the same time I desire to give expression to my own recognition of the loyalty to the Department and the fidelity to trust which have characterized your conduct of the responsible positions you have occupied. The duties they involve were fulfilled with commendable efficiency and to the best interests of the public service.

"I ask you to accept these tokens of friendship with the assurance of our best wishes that in your retirement you will enjoy that serenity of mind and that physical ease and comfort which you have justly earned through so long a service of usefulness."

Any Volunteers?

C. Paul Fletcher asks the editors: "Why not give someone the assignment of writing an article upon the subject of how the Foreign Service is portrayed upon the stage and screen?" He observes that, whether we like it or not, the Service is receiving attention both in the theatre and in the movies. Mr. Fletcher sees espionage drama giving way to drama in more prosaic, yet realistic, form. After mentioning "His Excellency," which played at the Belasco Theatre in Washington during March, and which is concerned with the carryings-on of diplomats seated about a conference table, Mr. Fletcher continues:

"Saturday morning I reviewed two cases in which members of the Hollywood colony received immigration visas in Mexico. While I was working on these cases, a telephone call came from the Research Division of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer requesting that two copies of the Photographic Register of the American Foreign Service be sent at once. It is hoped that the Register will set Hollywood right after the O. Henry picturization of consuls such as recently appeared in the film 'The Champagne Waltz.'

"During a picture which I saw recently, there was listed among the many executives who contributed to the making of the film the name of a Russian to whom, about 1933, I issued a nonquota visa upon the basis of his American wife's petition.

"Saturday night I saw Grace Moore in her latest picture at the Earle Theatre. She took the part of an Australian singer who had been forced by the immigration authorities to leave the United States. The opening scene was in Mexico, where she was waiting patiently for a much stressed

quota number. When the American Consul, in evening clothes, announced in a local night club that an Australian quota number was not available, the fair singer, in order to facilitate her entry into the United States, forthwith married an unknown American youth who was languishing in the local jail. You can guess the rest."

What we are trying to guess is who will write the suggested article.

LETTER

The Editor,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

SIR:

For many months the JOURNAL has carried on the back page of its cover an invitation to Foreign Service Officers to visit Rockefeller Center, New York, and in particular the Bonded Warehouse in charge of Mr. Wallace Benjamin.

While on recent home leave of absence I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Benjamin, and it might interest officers of our Service contemplating home leave of absence to know that this gentleman will be very much interested in meeting them and will make it possible for any member of our Service to visit all the various parts of Rockefeller Center, including the studios of the National Broadcasting Company, without expense or inconvenience, including many courtesies not otherwise available to the general public.

The acceptance of Mr. Benjamin's offer to be of service will be well worth while to any officer and his family who may be in New York several days.

Very truly yours,

J.

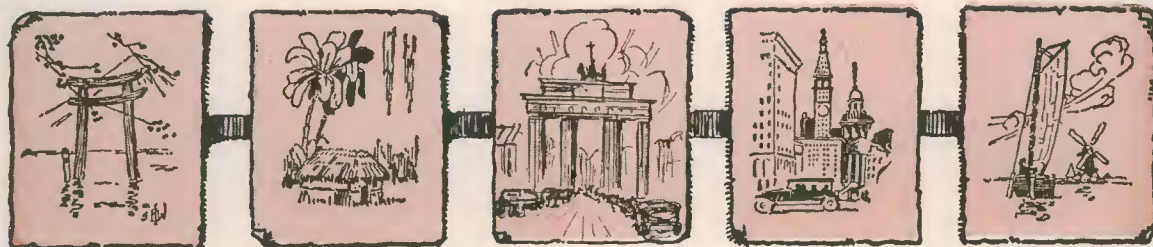
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

The following Foreign Commerce Officers have recently returned to their respective posts after spending several months in the United States:

Commercial Attache Thomas L. Hughes, Brussels

Commercial Attache Sam E. Woods, Prague
Trade Commissioner Elisabeth Humes, Rome
Trade Commissioner Basil D. Dahl, Stockholm
Assistant Trade Commissioner Paul H. Pearson, Copenhagen.

Trade Commissioner Osborn S. Watson, Stockholm, who has been in London for temporary duty, has returned to Washington on special assignment.



News from the Field

JAMAICA

It would appear that, as an inevitable consequence of the establishment of a radio-telephone service between Jamaica and the United States, the scope for "wrong numbers" has been considerably widened. Recently, for example, a call from New York City for the American Consul was found to be intended for Bermuda!

The Governor of Jamaica made a round trip to Miami by air as the guest of Pan American Airways, Incorporated, in connection with an additional weekly direct flight of the "Jamaica Arrow" during the height of the tourist season. It is understood that airplane and steamship accommodations, to say nothing of cruise ships, were fully taken advantage of during a record tourist season.

Mr. George A. Gordon, American Minister to Haiti and Mrs. Gordon, and Mr. R. Henry Norweb, then Minister to Bolivia, have recently passed through Jamaica, and Foreign Service Inspector Nathaniel P. Davis and Mrs. Davis came here for one of the last stops on a two years' tour of inspection. Consul and Mrs. A. R. Preston and their daughter are expected to arrive early in May, after a long trip from Brisbane, Australia, the start of which was delayed as an indirect consequence of the West Coast shipping strike. Two submarines (*U.S.S. Bonita* and *Bass*) and a destroyer (*U.S.S. Tucker*) have visited the Island, and two Coast Guard cutters (*Alexander Hamilton* and *John C. Spencer*) and a light cruiser (*U.S.S. Omaha* carrying Rear Admiral Y. S. Williams, Commander Special Service Squadron) are expected shortly.

Kingston is undergoing a "Paint Up and Clean Up" campaign in honor of the Coronation, similar to the one carried out on the occasion of the visit of the present King and Queen when they were Duke and Duchess of York.

J. S. L.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ, FRANCE

Bobby Chapman, three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Chapman, "threw a party" on Easter Sunday at Saint-Jean-de-Luz, France. In the forefront of the picture is Bobby with his egg basket and an Easter package. Behind him is Miss Patricia Bowers, and to the left of the latter are Ambassador Bowers, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Chapman and Mr. Chapman. The tallest man (6 ft.



4 in.), center back, is Alfred Nufer, Commercial Attaché. The first lady back of the man in the front row with his right hand in his pocket is Miss McCrone of Mr. Nufer's office, and the lady back of her is Miss Dunham of the Embassy staff. Mr. Lazarescu of the Embassy staff is standing next to the man with right hand in pocket. Second from the right in the back row is Mr. Charles Gordon, whose direct ancestors chartered to the British Government the ships that carried

(Continued to page 364)

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN CANADIAN RELATIONS. By James Morton Callahan. New York. The Macmillan Company, 1937. Pp. 559.

In his preface the author states that the recent (1927) establishment of direct diplomatic representation between Ottawa and Washington provides a fitting occasion for the appearance of the first general historical volume on American policy and Canadian relations during the long period in which all negotiations on American-Canadian problems were "complicated and embarrassed" by the necessity of constant reference to the British Government in London. Although it might be difficult to sustain the claim of being the first in this field (Mr. Keenleyside's "Canada and the United States," published in 1929 would appear to be a rival in that respect) certainly our relations with Canada have seldom, if ever, had a more thorough "going over."

Mr. Callahan begins, appropriately, with the problems and policies of the revolution (Chapter I). At first the inclination of the Continental Congress was to leave Canada undisturbed, but it subsequently decided upon a "friendly invasion" as a defensive measure. The early success of the expedition to Montreal, prior to the defeat at Quebec, led Jefferson to write: "In a short time, we have reason to hope the delegates of Canada will join us in Congress and complete the American union" (p. 3). This hope continued in the face of reverses, for in the Articles of Confederation, Congress provided that "Canada, acceding to the Confederation and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to, all the advantages of the union" (p. 6). Even after hostilities had ended, efforts were made in the peace negotiations to persuade Great Britain to cede Canada, primarily to remove the cause of probable future wars. Probably at no other time, even on the few occasions when "annexation" had serious advocates on both sides of the border, were Canadians and Americans nearer to joining forces.

In recent years the unusually close collaboration between Canada and this country has tended to focus attention on certain high points in our relations. No after dinner speech, where Canadians and Americans are present, is now complete

without a glowing reference to the three thousand miles (5,526 to be exact) of undefended frontier between the two countries. Much of the credit for this Utopian state of affairs—with gratuitous advice to European nations to follow our example—is given to the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817, which is generally and erroneously regarded as prohibiting armaments of all kinds along the border. Actually, the agreement only provided that the naval forces of each party should be restricted on the Great Lakes to four vessels of not more than 100 tons burden and with arms limited to one eighteen-pound cannon:—one vessel on Lake Ontario, two on the upper lakes and one on Lake Champlain (p. 100).

While the agreement was of practical value during the early years of its existence, for it definitely killed the prospect of a naval race with the British following the War of 1812, its chief value in modern times is as a symbol of mutual good faith. In the course of bringing about this change, the two countries have gone through a good many periods of stress and strain which we are accustomed now to forget or ignore. In 1837, for example, when Upper and Lower Canada were in the throes of a rebellion, a crisis was precipitated by the case of the *Caroline*, an American private vessel prepared to engage in carrying supplies to the rebels (p. 165). The vessel was seized and burned in American territory by a small Canadian force and during the short fight an American named Durfee was killed. Shortly after this occurrence, a Buffalo paper reported that "the whole frontier from Buffalo to Lake Ontario now bristles with bayonets" (p. 165).

In 1840, a Canadian by the name of Alexander McLeod had one drink too many in an American border tavern and seized the occasion to boast that while acting as a Deputy Sheriff of Upper Canada he had killed Durfee on the *Caroline*. He was promptly arrested on the charge of murder and arson. Feeling became so high that the British Minister at Washington was instructed by his Government to return to England should McLeod be convicted and executed and in this situation the President took the extraordinary action of telling the Minister that his departure would be prevented, by constraint if necessary (p. 178). The subsequent acquittal of McLeod relieved this



painfully delicate situation. Problems related to the *Caroline* affair and other incidents of the rebellion contributed to the negotiation of our first extradition treaty with Great Britain, as a means of checking lawless elements along the border.

In 1844 when the Oregon dispute was at its height Mr. Polk was nominated for the presidency at a convention which declared our right to all the Oregon Territory. During the campaign one of the principal slogans of Mr. Polk's party was "54° 40' or fight." Although he was successful in the election, the boundary was ultimately fixed at 49°, without a fight. The American Government also "for the sake of peace consented to a deflection from the parallel of 49° so as to leave Vancouver's Island undivided to Great Britain" (p. 235). An official at this time remarked that Vancouver Island was one of the most worthless of the Northwest and that he would not accept it as a present—an observation which must have endeared him to the islanders.

There were numerous other causes of friction, not the least of which were the border raids during and after our Civil War. Enough of these are cited to dispel the illusion that the 120 years following the conclusion of the Rush-Bagot agreement have been wholly taken up with cordial exchanges of mutual respect.

Mr. Callahan contributes an interesting chapter on the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 (chapter XI). "Originating in Canadian efforts to find a means to avoid trade losses resulting from changes in British economic policy, it (the Reciprocity Treaty) was accepted by the American Government as a convenient way to secure an adjustment of American northeast fishery rights, to meet the demands of the growing western trade and the expectations of eastern manufacturers, and possibly to cultivate a growing desire for closer future political relations."

The treaty was a popular one although one critic objected that "it had been floated through on champagne." To this criticism Lord Elgin's private secretary remarked: "Without altogether admitting this, there can be no doubt that, in the hands of a skillful diplomatist, that beverage is not without its value" (p. 260).

After little more than ten years in operation, the treaty was denounced by the United States and, in spite of frequent efforts to negotiate another, the commercial relations between the two countries were not again placed upon a formal basis until the trade agreement of November 15, 1935, was signed.

It is not possible here to touch upon more than a very few of the problems dealt with by Mr.

Callahan. It is perhaps sufficient to say that his work is all inclusive, dealing carefully with such major problems as the fisheries (chapter VI), the Alaska boundary (chapter XIX), and annexation agitation (chapter XIII), without neglecting such minor thorns as the spawning of pike and pickerel in Missisquoi Bay and the level of Lake Memphremagog (p. 511).

Mr. Callahan has had the opportunity of consulting the official archives of the United States, Canada and Great Britain. As a reference book of unquestioned authenticity it will have a very real value. Those who prefer their history in narrative form, however, will perhaps be somewhat daunted by the continuous stream of quotations throughout the 559 pages.

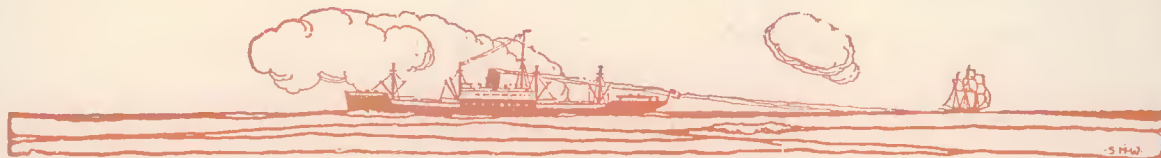
JAMES C. H. BONBRIGHT.

A MANUAL OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. By Paul C. Bartholomew. Minneapolis, Burgess Publishing Company, 1936. Pp. 131.

During the recent oral examinations for the Foreign Service several of the candidates who were graduates of well known universities gave answers in reply to questions pertaining to the government of the United States which seemed to indicate that they were confusing political theory with the functions of government. A knowledge of the theory of government has its value but, after all, the work of the Foreign Service officer is largely in the domain of political and international realities. He must constantly deal with problems which call for a thorough knowledge of his government and how its divisions and subdivisions operate, their duties, responsibilities, et cetera. To be sure, such a knowledge is taken for granted but, tell it not in Gath, in spite of the fact that we are presumed to know all about the subject, a concise manual on the Government of the United States is a very handy thing to have on one's shelves just to read over from time to time. A few such readings during, let us say, a three year sojourn at a post will not only call to mind the things which we ought to know (although we sometimes forget them), but in calling them to mind may be of considerable help in the preparation of a despatch or a report on a political question not to mention an address to be delivered on the Fourth of July.

Dr. Bartholomew's *Manual of American Government* is a work of the nature mentioned. It is replete with information comprised, believe it or not, in 131 pages. The author discusses such

(Continued to page 378)



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 9, 1937:

Joseph E. Haven of Chicago, Ill., American Consul at Florence, Italy, died at his post on May 4, 1937.

The assignment of Morris N. Hughes of Champaign, Ill., to Teheran, Iran, has been cancelled and he has been assigned to Tirana, Albania, as American Consul and Second Secretary.

Robert B. Memminger of Charleston, S. C., assigned to the Department of State, assigned to Zagreb, Yugoslavia, as American Vice Consul.

Harold E. Montamat of Westfield, N. J., American Vice Consul at Hankow, China, assigned to Callao-Lima, Peru, as American Vice Consul.

Benjamin R. Riggs of Philadelphia, Pa., American Consul and First Secretary at Tirana, Albania, assigned to Helsinki, Finland, as American Consul and First Secretary.

Elvin Seibert of New York City, American Vice Consul at Shanghai, China, assigned to Habana, Cuba, as American Vice Consul.

Maynard N. Shirven of La Crosse, Wisconsin, American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada, resigned from the Foreign Service.

Addison E. Southard of Louisville, Kentucky, Counselor of Embassy and Consul General at Paris, France, assigned to Hong Kong as American Consul General.

Tyler Thompson of Elmira, New York, American Vice Consul at Marseille, France, assigned to Paris, France, as American Vice Consul.

Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., of Annapolis, Md., American Consul at Habana, Cuba, assigned to Pernambuco, Brazil, as American Consul.

Thomas C. Wasson of Newark, N. J., American Consul at Naples, Italy, assigned to Lagos, Nigeria, as American Consul.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since May 8, 1937:

Robert M. McClintock of Altadena, Cal., Third Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile, assigned to Caracas, Venezuela, as Third Secretary of Legation.

Homer Brett of Meridian, Miss., American Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands, nominated as a Consul General.

Edward L. Reed of Wayne, Pa., who has been serving in the Department of State, assigned to Rome, Italy, as Counselor of Embassy.

The following changes in Foreign Service Officers on duty in the Department have occurred since April 1:

Consul Warren M. Chase, who was temporarily in TA, has left for his post at Hamburg.

William P. Cochran, Jr., formerly at San Salvador, is detailed to TA.

Consul General Nathaniel P. Davis has recently completed a tour of inspection and is now temporarily in the Department.

First Secretary Eugene H. Doorman, who was in FE, has left for his post in the Embassy at Tokyo.

Vice Consul E. Allan Lightner, Jr., who was temporarily in TA, is now on leave.

Consul Harry E. Stevens, at Hankow, is now at FE.

Eric C. Wendelin, formerly at Madrid, is now detailed to WE.



NON-CAREER

Ernest L. Eslinger of Knoxville, Tenn., Clerk in the American Embassy at Paris, France, appointed American Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Sam Park of Texas, American Vice Consul at Biarritz, France, died at his post on May 6, 1937.

Warren C. Stewart of Baltimore, Maryland, American Vice Consul at Vigo, Spain, assigned to Malaga, Spain, as American Vice Consul.



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VISITORS

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

| | <i>April</i> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| C. Tomlin Bailey, Warsaw | 16 |
| Harold E. Montamat, Callao-Lima | 16 |
| Joel C. Hudson, Berlin | 16 |
| Woodruff Wallner, Barcelona | 16 |
| Richard W. Byrd, Marseille | 16 |
| W. M. Chase, Hamburg | 17 |
| Warden Wilson, The Hague | 19 |
| William K. Ailshie, Warsaw | 19 |
| Hayward G. Hill, Geneva | 19 |
| George F. Scherer, Habana | 19 |
| Dora A. Crawford, Windsor, Ontario | 19 |
| George Messersmith, Vienna | 20 |
| James S. Stewart, Mexico City | 20 |
| Walter P. McConaughy, Kobe | 20 |
| James Espy, Shanghai | 21 |
| Fay Allen Des Portes, Guatemala City | 21 |
| Dudley G. Dwyre, Panama City | 22 |
| Glen Bruner, Nagasaki | 22 |
| Francis H. Styles, Ottawa | 23 |
| Pierrepoint Moffat, Sydney | 23 |
| E. A. Lightner, Jr., Buenos Aires | 23 |
| Elbert G. Mathews, Sydney | 24 |
| Andrew B. Foster, Athens | 24 |
| Carleton A. Wall, Monrovia | 26 |
| George C. Cobb, Tahiti | 26 |
| Kurt Robert Mattusch, Berlin | 26 |
| Florence L. White, Brisbane | 26 |
| Jerome J. Stenger, Paris | 26 |
| Tyler Thompson, Marseille | 27 |
| Clare H. Timberlake, Zurich | 28 |
| Walter W. Orebaugh, Trieste | 28 |
| Andrew G. Lynch, Jerusalem | 28 |
| Walter J. Linthicum, Kannas | 29 |
| Russell W. Benton, London | 29 |
| Gerald R. Mokma, Antwerp | 29 |
| John D. Johnson, Madrid | 29 |
| W. E. Flournoy, Jr., São Paulo | 30 |
| | <i>May</i> |
| Homer Brett, Rotterdam | 1 |
| Edward Albright, Helsingfors | 3 |
| G. Edith Bland, Berlin | 3 |
| Antonio Certosimo, Tegucigalpa | 3 |
| Thomas D. Bowman, Naples | 5 |
| C. Spamer, Nagasaki | 5 |
| Edwin L. Neville, Tokyo | 5 |
| R. Borden Reams, Johannesburg | 6 |
| Alan N. Steyne | 6 |
| Ernest L. Eslinger, Halifax | 6 |
| H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld | 6 |
| Ralph J. Totten, Pretoria | 6 |
| Eithel Keyser, Paris | 6 |
| John R. Putnam, Genoa | 6 |
| Willard Galbraith, Mexico City | 7 |
| Wilhelminia E. Coffey, Moscow | 7 |
| Hugh S. Miller, Yarmouth | 8 |
| Robert Newbegin, 2nd, Mexico City | 10 |
| John P. McDermott, Ottawa | 10 |
| John Z. Williams, Mexico City | 10 |
| Mrs. K. A. Egerton, London | 10 |
| Julian L. Pinkerton, Port-au-Prince | 11 |
| Marie E. Gyr, Riga | 11 |
| Horace Remillard, Port Said | 12 |



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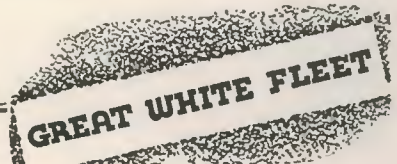
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FIRST FINNISH NAVAL VESSEL TO VISIT AN AMERICAN PORT

The "Soumen Joutsen"—"Swan of Finland"—Finnish naval training ship, and the first Finnish naval vessel to visit an American port, tied up in the Hudson River at West Thirty-fifth Street on March 3, 1937. She is a full-rigged ship, a three-masted frigate. Her sails were furled as she came into the harbor under power of her auxiliary Diesel engines, but she furnished the impressive spectacle of a square-rigger under sail when she headed down the river toward the open sea under canvas a few days later.

The ship was manned by twenty-five officers and a crew of ninety-seven, and carried, in addition, sixty-three naval cadets. She left Helsingfors on November 2, 1936, calling at Portuguese ports, French West Africa, the West Indies, Mexico and Cuba, before reaching New York. A call will be made at Oslo before the "Soumen Joutsen" returns to her home port. Commander John W. Konkola exchanged calls with American naval and army officers and officials of New

York City. A visit to West Point and an inspection of Radio City were included in the program of entertaining while the ship was in port.

OVER FIFTY YEARS OF EXPORTING AMERICAN PRODUCTS

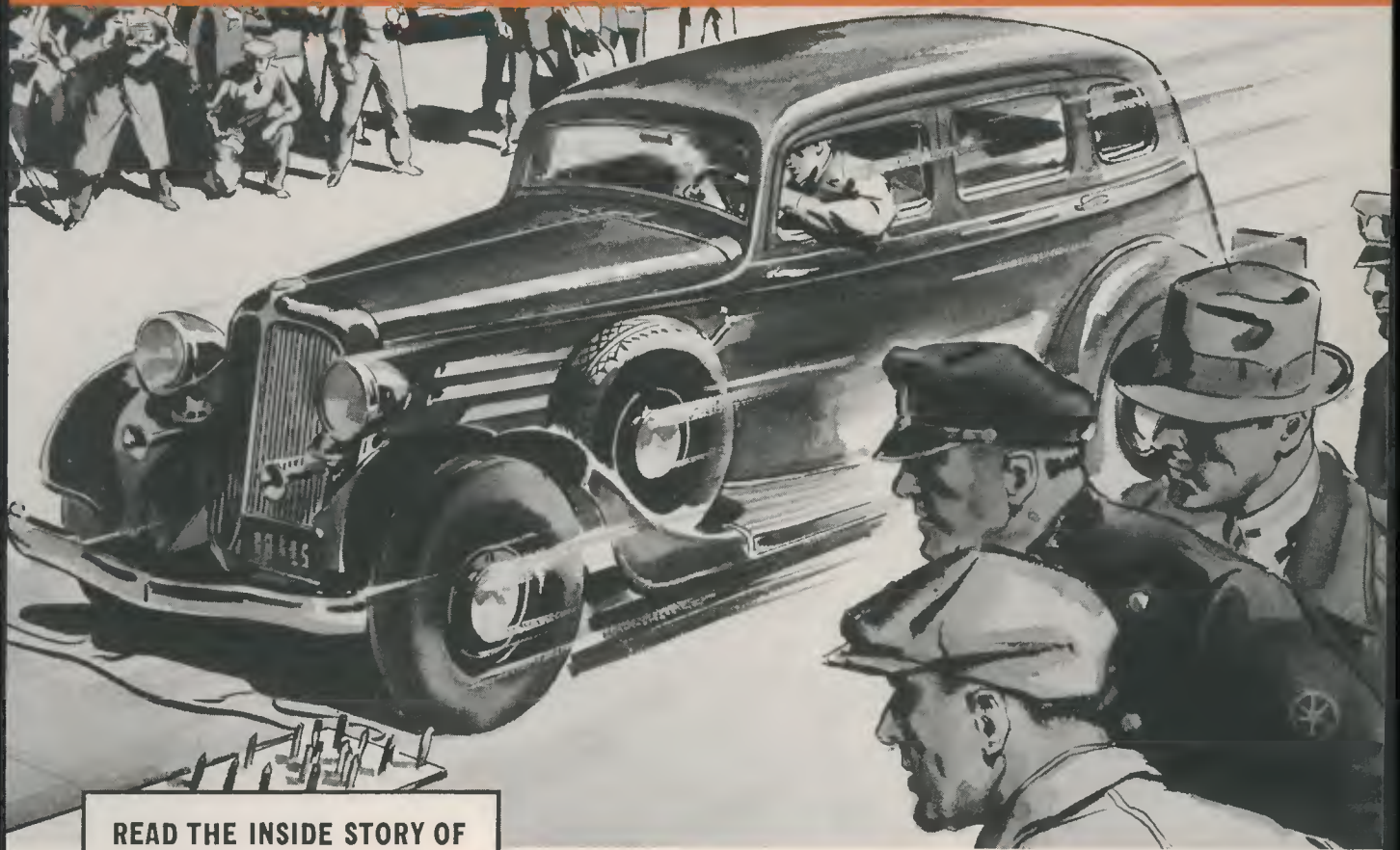
Over fifty years ago, Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago started shipping its merchandise to Africa, the Orient and Latin America. Earlier shipments were mostly soft goods and miscellaneous merchandise to large and medium sized buyers. This business grew in volume until the early nineteen twenties, when the company established its factory export division and started selecting distributors and dealers for volume distribution of key electrical, mechanical, automotive and engineering products in all parts of the world. A representative of the company recently transmitted a very large order by radio-phone from Bandoeng, Netherlands East Indies, to Chicago, a distance of 13,000 miles. Shipment was made from Chicago a few days after the order was phoned from Bandoeng.



THE "SOUMEN JOUTSEN"

Photograph by P. L. Sperr

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THE AMERICAN GUIDE

(Continued from page 325)

able possession of the fort of New Castle by giving him the key thereof to lock upon himself alone the door which being opened by him again, we did deliver also unto him one turf with a twigg upon it, a porringer with River water and soyle in part of all what was specified in the sd Indenture or deed of Infeoffment from his Royal Highness and according to the true intent and meaning thereof."

"Idaho: A Guide in Word and Picture," a 431 page volume sponsored by the Secretary of State of Idaho, has several chapters dealing with the early history and anthropology of the Indians, and the origins of place names. Buried treasures are discussed, ghost towns are explored, and one section recounts "tall tales."

Even the chapters devoted to proposed tours of the state are far from prosaic. Near St. Anthony we are told ". . . the wind-drifted golden banks that vary in height from ten to a hundred feet flow over the landscape like a great arrested tide with most of them unbelievably perfect in their symmetry and contour. They are a beautiful picture at any time of day, and even under a cloudy sky; but their soft and shimmering loveliness is to be seen most impressively under a gorgeous sunset, when the flame of the sky falls to the hurning gold of the dunes, and the whole earth here rolls away in soft mists of fire."

Copies of "Washington: City and Capital," a guide to the District of Columbia and environs, are now available through the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or at any bookstore that has ordered a supply from that source.

This guide, which contains approximately 1,100 pages, 98 original full-page photographic reproductions, many small maps, a large new folder map, and several half-page floor plans of public buildings, is about six inches wide and nine inches long and is cloth bound.

Various tours are planned, dependent upon the time at one's disposal. Not only are the government buildings and their decorations described, but something is told as well of the functions of the various departments. The museums, monuments, galleries, historic houses, parks and numerous other points of interest are also described.

Concerning the monumental architecture of the Triangle, the guide remarks: "Only an extreme cynicism concerning the nature of the activity behind these fronts could find any reasonableness in their architecture. They are too imposing to be

real; too grand to be impressive; and one comes at length to doubt whether they are inhabited."

Even though Washington is toured in the quiet of one's study, the city's atmosphere is sensed in such passages as:

"The Goodyear blimp, sailing serenely above the city, compact silver cloud by day, a shifting constellation of red stars by night; youth, chiefly feminine youth, issuing in surging late-afternoon tide from some great government building, as from a college stadium; Rochambeau in bronze, at a corner of Lafayette Square, pointing a sternly accusing finger at the gingerbread State Building diagonally opposite his pedestal; the flashing color and harsh cry of a bluejay darting out of an elm tree in the Negro quarter; panhandlers pleading for dimes in the shadow of buildings where hillions of dollars are being disbursed for relief; fur-clad young women breakfasting hastily in drug stores; an elderly Congressman in wide-brimmed hat and cape overcoat, trying to look like Daniel Webster; a tree-lined vista opening from one of L'Enfant's circles and closing in the filtered light of sunset over Georgetown; the huh-bub of a huge cafeteria, filled daily with government employees, where six to seven thousand meals are served daily; a flower or fruit stand's splash of vivid color against the drab background of a downtown street corner—of such various small change as this, no less, perhaps, than of the large currency of noble architecture and rich historical associations, will the sum of one's Washington memories he made up."

A fair comparison of the American Guide series with previous works cannot be made, inasmuch as the last general guide was one brought out by Baedeker in 1909. Tourists, desiring more recent information, have had to depend largely upon pamphlets issued by the railroad companies and automobile associations.

The present guide series not only contains practical and useful information relative to points of interest, modes of travel and types of accommodations, but also presents the historic, economic and cultural traditions of the various regions. Each region is so clearly portrayed that it becomes a familiar spot to the stay-at-home reader as well as to the traveler. Emphasis, in one area, is placed upon its scenic grandeurs, in others upon the recreational, cultural, scientific or industrial advantages.

All source material has been checked for accuracy and inclusiveness by outstanding authorities who have volunteered their services. In fact, more than 12,000 volunteers—State governors, mayors, college presidents, professors, editors, historians,



civic leaders, transportation officials—have assisted in making the guides the useful reference books which they are by serving as members of State and local advisory committees and as consultants.

Among the national organizations cooperating with the executives and workers of the Federal Writers' Projects in the collection of data for the guides are: The American Institute of Architects, Association of American Railroads, National Bus Traffic Association, Bus Operators, American Hotel Association, American Automobile Association, American Steamship Owners' Association, and Air Transport Association of America.

IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

Joseph E. Haven, American Consul, who died at his post at Florence, Italy, on May 4, 1937.

Mrs. Joseph I. Brittain, widow of the late Joseph I. Brittain, Consul General, retired, who died at Los Angeles, California, on February 1, 1937.

Miss Virginia Kocsis, American clerk at the Embassy in Mexico, who died at Mexico City, on April 25, 1937.

Larz Anderson, former American Ambassador, who died at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on April 13, 1937.

Stillman Witt Eells, Foreign Service Officer, retired, who died at New York City on May 12, 1937.

Norman Hapgood, former American Minister, who died at New York City, on April 29, 1937.

Sam Park, American Vice Consul, Biarritz, France, who died at Biarritz on May 6, 1937.

LARZ ANDERSON

Larz Anderson, who held many diplomatic posts several decades ago, died at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on April 13, 1937, at the age of 71. President Harrison appointed Mr. Anderson Second Secretary of Legation at London in 1891, at the end of his first year in the Harvard Law School. He was named First Secretary at Rome in 1893, and later acted as Chargé d'Affaires at that post. Military service during the war with Spain interrupted his diplomatic work. In 1911, President Taft appointed him American Minister to Belgium, and in the following year he was named Ambassador to Japan, from which post he resigned in 1913.

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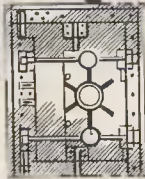
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BORDER TALE

(Continued from page 327)

installed himself in the owner's quarters, assuming entire charge and responsibility. Little more than adolescent, the life of the range had brought him quickly to manhood.

Fidencio had for Chirú the affection which he owed the boy's father. With the father he had shared hardship and danger in the campaign of '93. Once in a skirmish he went down with a bullet in his thigh and would have died under the horses' hoofs if the friend had not pulled him up behind his saddle. At the death of the old comrade he transferred to the son that deep and intense affection which binds together the ranch owner and the trusted hand, both bred in the same life, where place depends not on birth or fortune but on a man's real worth.

Chirú, as he rode, turned over in his mind the scheme of his life and his work. He had to train two yoke of oxen before winter set in, and there were those two loads of corn to hull, in the loft of the small barn. Then there was the range work. More to do now, with the two hundred head bought from Ferico. Fine cattle they were—made for the pampas, yearlings it did you good to see. The boss had told him to hire another cowhand. The two men, whom he had, could not do it all. Bit by bit his simple and hardworking existence passed before him, free as it was from doubts or worries, almost without ambition.

Later, when he got his own little yoke of beasts he would arrange things for himself. The "arrangement" meant Lavica. A wave of tenderness filled him. Ah, Lavica. How a man gets knocked over! In his imagination a clear place opened in the night, where he saw, with a gently glowing background, the browned face of the little *china* made bright by the light of her eyes. More than her moist lips, more than the round little figure, more than all the rest of her he was held by her eyes, those mysterious eyes of woman which held the infinite softness of the Southern plains, now bathed in sun singing of life, now immersed in the yearning and languor of moonlit nights. In them dwelled all Chirú's unformed and deepest dreams. He wanted her, would work to have her. And a sweet certainty comforted him. It was just like.....

Suddenly, his dream ended. There ahead he seemed to hear the noise of metal, a muffled sound that broke the silence and then left it more heavy than before. Hitching his holster around to hand he rode on, his ears now intent, his eyes opened wide to drink the thin light of the night into their



dilated pupils. There was nothing, however, Nothing. It was as dark as an oven. A clump of trees came out of the night on his right. He had not yet passed it when a dry voice came:

"Halt, friend!"

Quite close, as though detached parts of the mist itself, the shapes of horsemen and horses suddenly surrounded him. He saw all at once the dull glow of metal buttons on the dark tunics and felt a lump in his throat. His temples throbbed and in his ears came a dull, intermittent surge.

"Don't move there! Who are you?"

Hesitation was the thing of a moment. The voice restored his calm. In a second he remembered the comrades who were nearing the danger without suspicion and his duty to warn them. There was the barrel of the customs guard's revolver leveled at him. Perhaps he had to die, but he would let them know. Slowly he brought his right hand up alongside his body; now it came to his belt, gripped the butt of his pistol, and his finger clasped over the trigger.

"Talk, friend, or else . . ."

He twisted the barrel to one side and pulled tightly on his finger. A tongue of flame flashed out, singeing the sheepskin saddle cover. The guard, thinking the shot was for him, pulled trigger, too.

It was enough. Warned by the two shots the smugglers at once put into movement the prearranged plan. Zeca and Osorio with the pack animals swung off at an angle, around a hill noiselessly, away from the danger. Fidencio and the rest turned left, into higher ground, firing as they went, a customary maneuver. The guards followed the firing while the contraband itself, making a wide detour, swung back again into the trail at a point beyond the danger zone and continued on its way certain now of safe arrival.

Fidencio and his comrades kept on firing. You could note the difference between the resounding bang of the Winchesters and the dry crack of the guards' Mausers as a slow and irregular exchange went on aimed on chance at moving and indistinct targets which disappeared in the night.

o
o o

The first clear gleams of day came thinly out of the East. A light breeze began to disperse the mist which slept in the hollows. In a little while the sun came out, far off in the immensity of the horizon, gilding the outlines of the tree clumps which stood out like dark blots.

Chirú lay stretched out at the top of the small rise where his horse had dragged him, his arms



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spread open and his face turned to the sky. The first ray of sunlight creeping up the side of the slope covered his face, where a thread of blood was drying.

Bathed in the tepid light the young gaucho seemed only to sleep, so serene was his face, and—to his noble soul—so simple and natural was loyalty, even death.

THE MUSE

(Continued from page 331)

Wield this large spoon. Thus old tradition wills it.

But soft! Methinks I scent the onion air;
 Brief let me be. A small spoon-full of mustard
 First mix with juice pressed from the soya-bean.

Elcho

Then add some salt, and Maggi's strong distilment,
 And molten butter, and the juice of fish.
 Mix it with rice—come, Maid, and hand it 'round.

Mrs. Cabot

And these potatoes, brought to the Old World
 From mine own country, go they also in?

Margaret

Undoubtedly. Look, how our partner's rapt.
 Add now the fish, and stir the unholy mess
 Into an even mixture—

Mrs. Le Rougetel (muttering to herself)

Come what may
 Time and the hour run through the roughest day.

LINES WRITTEN FEBRUARY 13, 1937. ON A CERTAIN
 SUDDEN INCREASE IN THE WAISTLINE

Forthwith to Duinwijk's lusty hard is due
 An answer in Kleffian pentameters
 Appreciation to express for dish
 Which Jove himself, once tasting, would command
 Olympian fare to be instead of ambrosia.
 Muses! Inspire me once to sing
 The delectations of that fishy fare!
 Grant me but once the power to express
 In rounded rhyme and flowing metaphor
 The happy thoughts that feast inspired in me,
 The satisfaction of the inner man!
 Alas! As soon hope sidewalk art
 Might rival Raphael; as soon expect
 Stalin to embrace the Papaey;
 As soon think Mistinguette
 No older than she says she is,
 As hope this humble bard might rise
 To the sublimity required to express
 Our noble frenzy inspired by onion's might
 Our decorous calorous odoriferous thanks!



SONS OF PHOENICIA

(Continued from page 336)

come: the auctioneer beams prosperously upon this good fortune of the morning, even though he knows that it will not fetch the handsome prices of "before the crisis." They are counting out the catch by the *cabaz*, and there are more than a thousand of these measures, more than two million fishes, some destined to be sold from the tin one by one, *de luxe*, in the hotels of Berlin or Tokyo. The selling is to us a novelty, for the auctioneer opens the bidding at a high price set by the *patrão*, and work down, until the first buyer, fearful lest his competitor beat him to it, holds up his right hand and shouts "*cheu!*" and the lot is knocked down. One marvels at the endurance of one lungful. The auctioneer takes a huge breath, mops his forehead with a violent vermilion handkerchief and intones his business in a voice that is something between that of a train announcer in the Pennsylvania station and a Persian pomegranate vendor.

The sale is soon finished, the largest here in many weeks; and it will be many weeks again before a catch of a thousand *cabazes* will be taken from these hazardous waters. There will be days too stormy to risk life and boats and gear; and tomorrow there may be nothing but a net full of *alforrecas*, and perhaps only ten *cabazes* of sardines. The boats must be kept in repair; nets must be dried and mended, and eventually replenished, two months' hard work for women's busy hands; taxes must be paid; and there must be a fair profit for the *patrão*, whose lifetime's savings are all invested in this gamble with the sea, and a bewilderingly stable market. And for the fishermen themselves, an annual average far less than that of many of their fellow workers in the sweet security of farm and pasture. "But," explains Diniz, "by damn we just gotta fish!" It's in the blood of these Phoenicians, this love of their wine-dark sea, that lured them forth from Tyre and Sidon in that dim past, of which Ezekiel, writing twenty-five hundred years ago, exclaimed. "Tarshish was thy merchant by reason of the multitude of all kinds of riches; with silver, iron, tin, and lead they traded in thy fairs. . . . The ships of Tarshish did sing of thee in thy markets and thou wast replenished, and made very glorious in the midst of the seas."

But there is plenty for everyone of bread and fish and wine, and potatoes too for that matter; a new woolen shawl for the *senhora* and hoops and tops for the kiddies. And always next Satur-

(Continued to page 362)

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FIRST LANGUAGE STUDENT

(Continued from page 333)

books necessary to the study of the Arabic and Turkish languages, and in the meantime, I have borrowed from friends, such as are sufficient to begin with. As to the Lingua Franca it cannot properly be termed a language; it is a barbarous jargon compounded of Spanish, French and Italian, and is naturally understood by all who are acquainted with its elements. It is not used in any serious business, and is spoken with any fluency only by the lowest vulgar. Perhaps it might be proper, Sir, at a later period, when Mr. Hodgson has made himself acquainted with the Turkish, to authorize me to send him into the Levant, in order to acquire a familiar knowledge of its pronunciation."

Some time later Mr. Shaler wrote of Mr. Hodgson that "his faults are only those which pertain to an ardent mind, without much experience in the affairs of men . . . but his progress made in the study of Arabic and even Turkish and Persian is beyond anything that I could have imagined . . . I doubt not that he may become a very useful man and may probably rank amongst the first philologists of his time."

Mr. Shaler who was in failing health returned to the United States in 1828 and Mr. Hodgson was in charge of the Consulate General until the arrival of Major Henry Lee the following year.

Between 1829 and 1831 Mr. Hodgson served in the Department. He helped in the translation of the first treaty with Turkey of May 7, 1830. Mr. Hunter Miller is of the opinion that his knowledge of Turkish was very imperfect. (See Miller's *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, Volume 3, pages 588-592). In April, 1831, Mr. Hodgson was sent to Constantinople as bearer of despatches and of the ratification of the above treaty. He was instructed to deliver these to Commodore Porter, and in case the latter was unable to undertake the exchange of ratifications to do this himself. He arrived at Port Mahon on June 11, 1831, where he found Commodore Porter and delivered to him the treaty and despatches. He reached Constantinople together with Commodore Porter on August 9, 1831. Mr. Hodgson arrived in Boston on January 19, 1832, bearing despatches from Commodore Porter and the Turkish ratification of the treaty.

Admiral David D. Porter in his "Memoir of Commodore David Porter" makes this observation:

"All official business of a foreign representative with the porte, is conducted through a dragoman,

and the person who then filled this important office under Commodore Porter, was Mr. William B. Hodgson of Virginia, who had the reputation of being an accomplished linguist, and therefore well qualified for the position of interpreter. There was also another official attached to the legation, Mr. Ascaroglou, an Armenian, whose duty it was to interpret Mr. Hodgson's interpretation to the interpreter of the Grand Vizier! In fact, so many forms had to be gone through, that by the time the words finally reached the minister, their meaning was quite changed in passing from one language to another."

On March 23, 1832, Mr. Hodgson was appointed dragoman of the Legation at Constantinople and reached his post on June 19, 1832. Subsequently he was sent as Confidential Agent to Egypt: "for the purpose of ascertaining how far it may be desirable and practicable to form commercial relations with the Pacha of that country, distinct from those with the Porte." Mr. Hodgson arrived at Alexandria on his new mission on August 24, 1834. In March, 1835, he was back in Washington and submitted a report on the political, commercial and industrial conditions of Egypt. On August 8, 1835, Mr. Hodgson was appointed Special Agent "to take charge of the presents which are intended for the Emperor of Morocco and his various officers upon the renewal of the Treaty between that country and the United States." He sailed from New York on the Frigate *Constitution* and reached Tangier on October 7, 1835. He remained in Tangier as "Arabic Secretary" until February, 1836, to assist the Consul in the negotiations. He took back to Washington a copy of the journal of the negotiations to February 17, 1836. On October 12, 1837, Mr. Hodgson was appointed bearer of despatches to Lima, Peru. He served as Clerk in the Department of State from May, 1839, to September 21, 1841, when he was appointed Consul at Tunis. He reached Tunis on February 11, 1842, and had an audience with the Bey on February 14. The details of this audience are described in a detailed and interesting despatch of February 15, 1842.

On July 3, 1842 Mr. Hodgson wrote from London saying that he intended to marry an "American Lady" and therefore submitted his resignation, to take effect on July 21, 1842:

"I have not been allowed to take this important step in the career of life, without accepting the conditions of resigning my present appointment, I, therefore, Sir, very respectfully submit thro' you to the President, my Commission as Consul of the United States for the Kingdom of Tunis."



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He suggested that he should be "happy to serve my country at this (London), or a Continental Court, as Secretary of Legation."

In January, 1843, the Secretary of State wrote to Mr. Hodgson, then at Savannah, Georgia, requesting him to translate a letter from Imaum of Muskat. On September 1, 1843, Hodgson wrote, from Saratoga Springs, making certain suggestions as to the rank of the American diplomatic representative in Constantinople. This letter, apparently, is the last record concerning Mr. Hodgson that is to be found in the Department's archives.

SONS OF PHOENICIA

(Continued from page 359)

day we may win the lottery, as José did seven years ago last Easter, and married Luisa at Aveiro, where he is now a fine *patrão* with six great *barcas* and nets, all his own. So let us go to the Bar Maritima and have a dish of *caldeirada*, with a second glass of *vinho tinto* from the cask that has come from Collares! Call for the cards, an *escudo* if you can tell which of three is red!

Late that night we pass by groups of the old-timers smoking their pipes under a spangled sky above the sand dunes, and telling tales as old men will, of the days of the Empire, and of great-grandfather who went out with Dom Pedro to the Brasils, and sent back home the medal of the Emperor won in the campaign against the Paraguayans of the Pilcomayo. Beyond the dunes, a magic silhouette of the *barcas*, resting above their jellyfish slipways until tomorrow. Back of us, hilarious laughter from younger spirits at the canteen; the strumming of guitars, and a pleasing baritone voice bursts forth in an animated *fado*, an ever young folk-song of this coast:

*O mar tambem é casado
O mar tambem tem mulher;
É cacado com a areia,
Bate-lhe quando quêr . . .*

"And what," we ask Diniz, "does that mean?" Diniz smiles, and reflects upon his bachelor existence.

"That means," he grins, "the sea, he is also married; the sea, he too has a wife. He is married to the sand, and by damn, he whales hell out of her when he feels like it!"



WORLD EDUCATORS MEET

(Continued from page 339)

qualities as bravery, self-control and honesty; and if we wish them to be loyal in their friendships we must teach them the true meaning of the word, help them not only to find friends but to know them and to keep them.

Every parent recognizes this last responsibility, does his part to help his children make contacts, "get along" with other young people. But at best his efforts are confined to a narrow field; unless he is in the Foreign Service or engaged in private business which necessitates his temporary residence in various parts of the world, his children will have slight home opportunity to form acquaintances beyond the confines of the group in which their parents move. Hampered by these circumstances, they are likely to grow up into rather smug and provincial young things unless schools—through teachers—succeed in providing them with a perspective which will enable them to visualize and understand the problems of people remote from their own suburban neighborhoods, people whose countries, customs of life and contributions to civilization are known to them only through study and story.

And childhood is as opportune a time for studying the various people of the world as it is for learning pages of history and mastering the intricacies of fractions and compound interest. Recalling the huge square geography books of my school days, I can see where a study of that subject helped somewhat in opening to my young mind the vista to a great outer world but most of its information was too serious, too impersonal to make a really deep impression. For example, I learned from the geography that Japan produced more raw silk than all the other countries of the world put together; I learned that rice was the principal food; that the inhabitants were of the Mongolian, or yellow race, and in appearance were similar to the Chinese. This last fact was the most interesting because I had seen a Chinaman; our small southern town boasted one member of the Mongolian race—Ching Lee, a short, inscrutable-visaged laundryman whose life appeared to be just a succession of shirts to be ironed under a dim drop-light which illuminated his cubbyhole of combined workshop and living quarters. If I had been told then that there were children in Japan whose interests were the same as mine—little girls who loved dolls and looked forward with eagerness each year to March third, the day of the great Doll Festival devoted to

(Continued to page 372)

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 345)

to Boston the tea for the Boston tea party.

Mr. Chapman writes that, according to a manuscript in his possession, entitled "History of Enderbys," Mr. Gordon's grandfather, Samuel B. Enderby, 1755 to 1829, was the owner of the ships in partnership with a Mr. Buxton. A part of the manuscript reads as follows:

"Two of their ships carrying cargo to America with the intention above mentioned of bringing back the oil, were chartered by the English Government to carry tea to America for the purpose of making the American colony pay duty thereon and thenceforward subjecting them to English taxation. The Colonists resisted this as an unjust imposition and on the ship's arrival at Boston, some of the first merchants of the place with their faces blackened came on board, broke up the tea chests and threw the tea overboard.

"This commenced the American revolutionary war which eventually terminated in the independence of the United States, perhaps one of the most important events of the world."

TOKYO



Ambassador Grew and the Japanese Foreign Minister signing exchange of notes and letters regarding American perpetual leases in Japan—March 25, 1937.



SEOUL

O. Gaylord Marsh, American Consul General, who took the above photograph, writes: "Gate of American Consulate General, Seoul, Chosen (Korea). Whang Chi Myung, shown at entrance and familiarly known as 'Tony,' has stood guard and helped raise and lower the American Flag in the compound for fifty-four years."

FUNCHAL

The picture, furnished by Alexander P. Cruger, American Consul, shows the present "Quinta Magnolia," Funchal, Madeira, headquarters of the British Country Club. It was, according to Mr. Cruger's comment, the home of John Howard March, American Consul at Funchal, from 1817 to 1858. Extensive subterranean passages run underneath the house, and were used, it is said, by smugglers in the days of Captain Kidd. The Miscellaneous Record Book at Funchal contains the following entry:

"Consul March was very popular during his more than forty years residence in Madeira. He always kept open house and entertained lavishly whenever U. S. Navy Officers were in Madeira. In the early part of 1858 he loaned his residence to President Pierce and his wife, and later placed it at the disposal of Commodore Hull and his family for the winter. The Commodore's ship remained in Funchal for the entire winter, and in consequence, it is said, the Navy Department



"QUINTA MAGNOLIA," FUNCHAL

removed Madeira from the list of West African stations! In any event, it is true that no more vessels of our West African squadron called at Funchal thereafter."

OSLO

Even whaling expeditions to the Antarctic do not lack the possibilities for romantic sequels. The S.S. *Frango*, a whaling vessel of American registry whose departure from Sandefjord, Norway, for the whaling grounds off Australia was reported in the JOURNAL for August, 1936, carried Johames Smith as captain and Harry Songdahl as 2nd mate.



MR. AND MRS. SONGDAHL CAPTAIN AND MRS. SMITH

On returning, the *Frango* touched at an American port and the captain's wife and daughter there joined the ship for the sake of a visit to Norway. It was during the journey from the United States

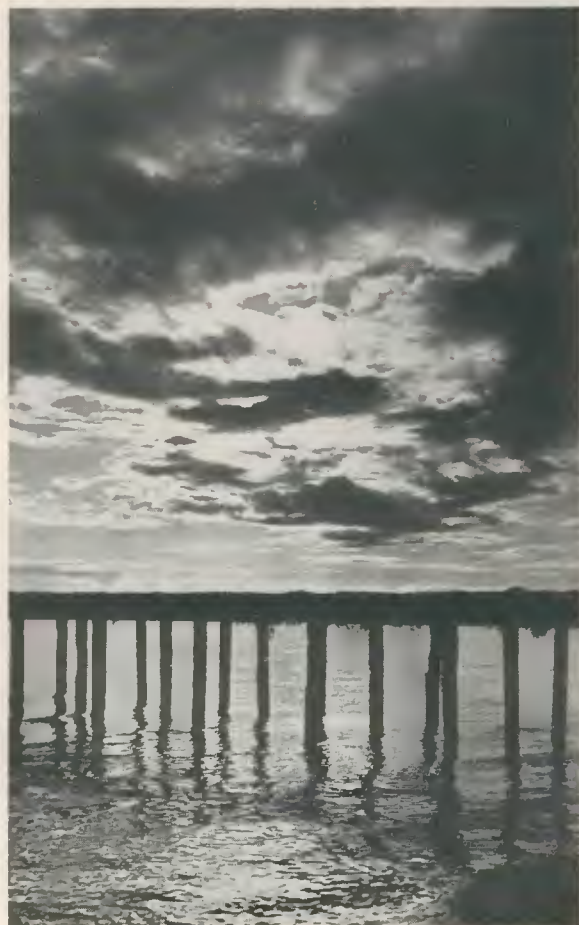
to Norway that 2nd Mate Songdahl met Miss Sonja Smith, the captain's daughter, and persuaded her to sign on as his 1st mate for a life voyage.

February 27, 1937, was the silver anniversary of the wedding of Captain and Mrs. Smith. On that day, they celebrated by attending their daughter's wedding. A civil marriage ceremony performed by the Byfoged (Justice of the Peace) of Oslo was solemnized at the Consulate General, all of the members of the staff being present as witnesses. Form 87—not a shipping form—was the last official document issued in connection with that voyage of the *Frango*.

B. A. P.

SANTIAGO, CHILE

Edward A. Dow, American Consul General, calls attention to the following extracts from an article by Harper Sibley, President of the United States



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Carnival scenes at Stuttgart, Germany, contributed by Walter G. Nelson, Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S., Berlin.



SANTIAGO, CHILE

Chamber of Commerce, entitled "Look South, Business Man!" published in *Nation's Business* for March:

"I met many representatives of our American exporting companies and found them a remarkably well trained, high-grade group. If you walk into the American Chamber of Commerce in Rio de Janeiro, in Sao Paulo, in Buenos Aires, in Santiago, Chile—the same is true in Havana, Mexico City, and of course in our own San Juan, Puerto Rico—you will find an upstanding lot of business men.

"Abroad, the American business man has numerous occasions to deal with our government representatives—ambassadors or ministers in some instances, but naturally more often with the career men representing the State Department, the Commerce Department, or the Department of Agriculture. After travelling a good deal in most parts of the world, I want to mention that the impression I brought back from South America regarding our diplomatic secretaries, and the way in which we are served by our consuls, commercial and agricultural



attaches there, is encouraging. Our government has good men there.

"As for the Buenos Aires Peace Conference itself, it brought together no group of suspicious statesmen of Latin descent on the one hand, and of imperially minded Anglo-Saxon representatives of a 'Colossus of the North' on the other, but rather, a sympathetic, single-purposed gathering of statesmen seriously and loyally working to a constructive end."

NORWAY



Photo by courtesy of The Honorable A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.
THE GINGER BREAD HOUSE
(A hut in the Norwegian mountains.)

MARRIAGES

Dillingham-Thomas. Miss Melita Thomas and Sherburne Dillingham, American Vice Consul, were married on April 2, 1937, at Buenos Aires.

Derrick-Cuchet. Miss Dolly Mary Cuchet and Mr. Marvin A. Derrick were married on April 1, 1937, at Istanbul.

BIRTHS

A son, Robert Edward, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John S. Service, at Peiping, on February 16, 1937.

A daughter, Sylvia Dorothy, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Wilson Taylor, at Copenhagen, on March 10, 1937.

COVER PICTURE

A view of Beirut by moonlight taken from Brummana in the Lebanon. The picture was taken and contributed by J. Theodore Marriner.

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LION OF AMPHIPOLIS

(Continued from page 330)

then upside-down—and that while the veins are carefully indicated in the sculpture the muscles are not. Later study has proved them wrong in this. They also state that the whole is too mutilated to permit of an analysis of its characteristics, an opinion which has also been proved erroneous, though it was natural enough at the time in view of the difficulty of obtaining an adequate survey of all the fragments.

The idea that the Lion might be set up again was first suggested to me by the Monks-Ulen engineers, Colonels Gausmann and Judge. But it was decisive for what followed that the French School found itself able and willing, at my suggestion, to explore the archaeological justification for the project. The confidence and courage without which the really important discoveries in regard to the Lion of Amphipolis could not have been made, and its future provided for, are due to M. Roussel and M. Feyel, to M. Lemerle and M. Ducoux. It was to their assurance, confirming the enthusiasm of others less qualified to judge, that the donors of the necessary funds responded. At the encouraging word of these experts, and for their closer inspection, the engineers dragged the scarred and lichenized fragments of Thasos marble into the clear, cut away the bushes, and completed the uncovering of the stone and marble quadrilateral which Messrs. Collard and Devambeze had identified as the foundations of the base. Immediately not only the imposing but the extraordinarily beautiful quality of the find became apparent. Particularly magnificent was the face, which, on account of its upside-down position, had, till M. Roussel and his aides arrived, eluded the scrutiny of experts. Though of colossal size,—the head is almost two meters in depth,—this fragment is sculptured with such sensitiveness, such fire in the eye, such quivering delicacy in the nose, as almost to seem alive. Almost equally fine is the modeling of the enormous thighs. That first unimpeded view of the principal fragments settled clearly any question as to whether the Lion was worth the trouble being expended on it, and the problem narrowed down suddenly, and rather breathlessly, to whether enough fragments remained to make a reconstruction of the whole a possibility.

Happily, as this preliminary investigation proceeded it soon became clear that enough fragments did indeed exist to allow of a complete restoration, and M. Ducoux at once set to work studying and measuring and drawing. Because the existing fragments contain all the essential parts, the out-

line of the whole may be taken as settled beyond a doubt. M. Ducoux's restoration provides the missing parts adapted to the requirements of what remains, and is certainly a close approximation if not an exact reproduction of the original figure. Because this figure is reminiscent of the Lion of Chaeronea, in its attitude, size, and method of construction, if not in its workmanship and rendering of nature, M. Ducoux gave it a pedestal similar to that at Chaeronea, though keeping, of course, certain proportions observed in the substructure unearthed at Amphipolis. It was thought that the pedestal, on these proportions, must have been somewhat larger than that at Chaeronea, and the Lion is certainly larger than his Boeotian counterpart.

On the basis of the work done by the French School, and particularly this reconstruction of M. Ducoux's, an appeal was launched for funds to carry on a work which was shown to be as possible as it was desirable. The funds asked for were assured, and now, thanks to the Monks-Ulen companies and their loyal and interested staff, to the Greek Government, and especially Mr. Oeconomos and Mr. Philadelphus, to Mr. Panayiotakis, the sculptor, and the French and American Schools, and last but not least, to a host of generous donors in many countries, to Mr. Philip R. Allen of East Walpole, Massachusetts, and the late Mr. Spiro Loverdo, Mr. Michalakopoulos and Mr. Costes Palamas, of Greece, not only is the Lion well on its way to reconstruction, but Amphipolis is coming back into its own with the emergence of a monument which, as will appear later, must have greatly contributed to its ancient glory and considerably dominated its classical landscape.

The American School of Classical Studies has taken charge of the funds and has assumed the responsibility of their disbursement. To M. Demangel, Director of the French School, and to Mr. Capps, the former, and Mr. Morgan, the present Director of the American School, is owing the initiative and successful maintenance of an international archaeological collaboration which reflects credit on all concerned, and which enables two organizations to guarantee the expeditious prosecution of an enterprise which might, on account of the inaccessibility of the site and the amount of other work on hand, have proved onerous to one alone. Last summer Dr. Broneer of the American School and M. Roger of the French School spent some weeks together at Amphipolis, where they were housed in one of the Monks-Ulen camps. At this time they undertook a thorough excavation of the site of the Lion, and their work bore unexpected fruit. It is true that this more elaborate



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excavation yielded nothing to change the theoretical reconstruction of the Lion itself, but it soon became evident that the true nature of the base had not been grasped. Fragments demanded placing which obviously could not be accommodated in a simple pedestal. Little by little, evidence accumulated pointing to the existence of something much more elaborate, to a building, in fact, rather than a base, a building some forty feet in height, surrounded by pilaster-like half-columns of the Doric order, and probably possessing a roof stepped back after the fashion of a well-known restoration of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus. The Lion itself appeared to be but an acroterion, 16 feet in height, on the summit of this roof. Messrs. Broneer and Roger came back from Amphipolis in astonishment. Not only does the Lion itself, despite much that is conventional, show what seems unmistakable evidence (particularly in the face) of having been sculptured by somebody who had actually seen a Lion—something rare in Greek leonine sculpture after Mycenaean times—but the character of the whole monument is micro-Asiatic rather than Greek. Indeed nothing like it on such a scale has been found hitherto on the European side of the Aegean. Yet the evidence seems too clear to be denied, and M. Ducoux prepared a second restoration, which we may accept as accurate in its main lines, though a few details are yet to be decided.

Another and almost equally important discovery of last year's expedition has to do with the orientation of the monument. Whereas before it was thought that the Lion may have faced the sea, with its side to the river, it has now been established that it faced the river and Amphipolis, with the hill, against which the monument is built, symmetrically at its back. Furthermore it appears likely that it faced squarely on the bridge, so that travellers leaving Amphipolis for Salonika saw it straight ahead of them, the pyramidal hill behind it pointing a vista and reminding one of a landscaping device well-known and widely practiced in formal gardens of later times.

While the collaboration of the French and American Schools was thus producing unexpected results, the Greek authorities were also helping, and besides giving the whole enterprise their blessing, kindly accorded the schools the collaboration of Mr. Panayiotakis of the National Museum. This able sculptor spent weeks at Amphipolis, again thanks to the Monks-Ulen Companies, which lent their camp and collected the necessary workmen and tools for his operations. With great effort and patience, far from the conveniences of the city, Mr. Panayiotakis successfully carried through the task of making moulds, some of them of truly gi-

gantic size, of all the existing fragments of the Lion. From these he made casts on the spot, and again with the help of the engineers, fitted these together under an enormous shed, and provided in plaster the missing pieces to complete the whole figure. This year it is planned to put the actual fragments themselves together and make the missing parts out of marble cement of a color agreeable to the rest. These new parts will of course be made, not summarily and hastily like the present chin and shoulders, but after careful study of the style of the original pieces.

What is the period of the sculpture? The evidence we have is all contained in the fragments themselves. There is no literary evidence known, and no inscriptions, sherds or coins have appeared in the excavation to help us. In such circumstances, the best experts go cautiously. Furthermore, we may at any time acquire evidence such as we lack today, for some further excavation of the arca is planned, and the Lion will certainly attract increasing study from scholars as time goes on. But there is considerable naturalism in the treatment of the nose, and a meticulous rendering of veins and muscles, contrasting on the one hand, with an odd appearance of conventionality in the monument as a whole, and on the other hand with an astonishingly bold and free handling of the mane. Such stylistic evidence seems to indicate a transition period. The first half of the fourth century has been suggested. Incidentally, the evidence of the dowel-marks, showing pour-holes for the metal, as well as other considerations, would seem to put the fifth century quite out of the question. Perhaps some evidence of sophistication may be observed in the fact that the sculptor, knowing that his Lion would be skied, has saved himself the trouble of giving him a tail. But on the whole this sculpture is more than reminiscent of the grand manner. It is in itself grand.

What was the monument for? Here again we are, for the same reasons, hardly in a position to answer. From the design as now established, and from the purpose usually served by similar sculptured lions in Greece, and similar structures in Asia Minor, it may perhaps be reasonably conjectured that it was a common mausoleum of warriors fallen in some famous fight or war. If so, to what combat or conflict we should relate it, we are equally unable to say. The famous victory of Brasidas over Cleon occurred in 422. That seems perhaps too early, but the memory of that victory remained green a long time, and it takes time to construct such a monument as this. There is also the possibility that our monument may have been built to replace an earlier and perhaps less pretentious structure, and thus bears a later date than



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the events it commemorates. The fourth century produced events which might conceivably result in such a monument at Amphipolis, but only after the rise of Macedon, and we know that setting up sculptured lions to commemorate victories was a Greek and not a Macedonian custom. It would therefore still seem the most likely hypothesis that the Lion of Amphipolis is, as Messrs. Collard and Devambež conjectured, a memorial, though possibly a late one, to the victory of Brasidas, which conferred more lustre on Amphipolis than any other event which occurred there, whether in Greek times or later.

If, however, there are still problems to be solved in regard to the Lion of Amphipolis, I believe that all those who make his acquaintance will have patience in these matters for the sake of his quality, and feel with me that he is an ornament to his native land and a credit to the archaeologists and their friends who have undertaken his reconstruction. The Greek Government is now fast completing the new road from Salonika to Cavalla, which will cross the river on the track of the old Via Egnatia. By the time the Lion is up again on a pedestal—we can hardly give him a forty-foot marble mausoleum to stand on—he should be easy of access, as I am sorry to say he is not today, and I hope many people will see him.

WORLD EDUCATORS MEET

(Continued from page 363)

happy little "pretend" mothers; little boys who flew kites and on the fifth of May had their own colorful holiday—I am sure my real interest in Japan and appreciation of its ancient culture and philosophic people would have begun then instead of many years later.

In my case, the teacher was handicapped by lack of time and facilities for assembling a vast fund of additional information about subjects only touched on in the textbooks, a fact which worked to her pupils' disadvantage. But today the situation is changed. Through the World Federation, teachers may obtain data about any country in the world, data prepared for children by teachers and therefore certain to be well selected. Thus a teacher in one of our small mid-western hamlets, far from library and museum, can give her pupils as many interesting sidelights on the Land of the Cherry Blossoms and its people as the metropolitan teacher whose facilities for research are unlimited. And in far-off Japan, dark-eyed little children listen to stories of the American youngsters who shoot marbles and roller skate and tap dance like Shirley Temple! Indeed, Shirley might well be our



Ambassador of Good-will to the Orient.

This ideal upon which the World Federation has been founded—the possibility of achieving world understanding and harmony through education—so intrigues the imagination that it refrains from pursuing tangents only with the greatest difficulty. It is a beautiful and practical ideal and one which the parents of today and tomorrow will surely hasten to foster and develop. With the parents and the teachers lies the responsibility for the citizens of the future.

Sarah Addington, in a short story called "Mary England," has woven this ideal into a piece of fiction that already has been widely read and heralded. Miss Addington tells the story of a not-too-prosperous American couple who strain their purse to take their brood of three—two boys and a girl—to England for a summer vacation. They admit that it is a quixotic, a highly extravagant thing to do and are at a loss to understand just why they feel that it is so necessary. They go abroad and home again before the riddle solves itself and they know rightly why they "did it." The answer comes on an autumn afternoon while they sit on their porch and watch their children play in the yard with friends.

"What'll we play?" their Chris asked.

"War!" shouted a neighbor's son.

"What war?" Chris.

"Any war. American Revolution!"

"No," said Christ. "I don't like that game any more."

"Why not?"

Their Jeff spoke up: "I've got an English friend. We box, but we don't fight."

A silence fell upon the group, broken by a neighbor's boy who suggested: "Well, then, let's play Ethiopia. I'll lead the Ethiopians and I'll bet we'll beat the Italians."

"You won't beat the Italians!" Their daughter Marda protested. "There was an Italian boy on the boat coming home and he was lovely and you won't beat him."

"Well, we won't play war," said Chris clearly. "It isn't fun for us any more. We've been around, you see, and met people."

But of the millions of children who can't "Get around and meet people" the World Federation of Education Associations, meeting this summer in Tokyo is ever mindful and so dedicates itself to carry forward its program of "world understanding, appreciation, justice, good-will, friendship, and cooperation;" to bridge the gap between ignorance and understanding and lend guidance in the ways of friendship rather than of war.



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THE EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 340)

Australia to write about the kangaroos, ornithyrincus and other "believe it or not" oddities of that small continent. Some literary light in the South Seas might be persuaded to describe R. L. S. among the Omoos, et cetera, or Gauguin in Tahiti. [Editor's Note: We hope to have something on this order in the near future if one of our South Sea correspondents fulfills his promise.] In this connection, I understand that a few years ago the latter's workshop, covered with priceless paintings, was burned piecemeal by a coffee planter for fuel. In short, it seems to me that the world is so full of a thousand interesting events that the JOURNAL could be made constantly "brighter" by the addition of a few articles along the lines above tentatively suggested.

"With regard to American news, it seems to me that some articles dealing with the non-controversial aspects of the TVA, soil erosion, the Grand Coulee dam, new educational theories, historical oddities, the Mellon national art gallery, the new Interior Department building, et cetera, would be interesting. Why not get our political chiefs of missions' versions of how they became interested in the Foreign Service, or various curators in the Museum of Natural History to describe material on various foreign countries, both acquired and lacking, in their collections? How about reprints of press statements pro and con on the Supreme Court issue, without editorial responsibility?"

The Editors had the pleasure the other day of a short chat with an officer on leave whose service to date totals more than their combined service. We enjoyed our talk and wish that other officers would follow his example and stop in.

We asked him what he thought of the JOURNAL. He echoed the criticism that it had been running too many second-rate travel stories, and repeated the old saw to the effect that "the JOURNAL is the best managed, the best edited and presented and the dullest magazine in existence." He didn't like the idea of running so much "cold" news, such as promotion lists and transfers. We told him that we were inclined to feel the same way, but that there was a body of opinion which favored retaining these features, as being of interest to family, relatives, and constituting a permanent record of some value.

He said some people thought the JOURNAL ought to be a technical or "craft" publication, full of serious articles on international relations. This idea didn't appeal to him, he added, since



he thought it would restrict its general readability. He did believe, however, that the JOURNAL should try to publish material of general interest on subjects such as citizenship, immigration work and shipping. We intend to look into this suggestion to see whether anything is possible along this line.

Another observation made by our caller interested us a good deal. He remarked—in talking about the service in general—that our service seemed to be losing some of the bonhomie, the esprit de corps which it used to have. As an example of what he had in mind, he cited the fact that officers going through a city where a consular office is located, no longer bother to stop in to pay their respects to their colleagues. This may be a result of bigness or expansion, he thought, but after all the service today is numerically not so much greater than it was ten or 15 years ago. Whatever the cause, he regretted the change, and we are inclined to agree with him.

**AMBASSADOR HUGH GIBSON ON
THE FOREIGN SERVICE**

By WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR.

An article by Ambassador Gibson, entitled "Diplomats Pay to Work," was published in the *Saturday Evening Post's* issue of May 3, 1937. Many in the Foreign Service probably will agree with his ideas and conclusions. His refutation of much of the criticism directed at the Service by those with some individual bias is fair and logical. He cites the charge that Foreign Service Officers are either too sympathetic towards a certain cause, or not sympathetic enough; that their hearts do not "throb" with this or that element in a given country. Ambassador Gibson observes that such critics overlook the fact that "our officials are not hired to throb; they are hired to divorce themselves entirely from personal perspectives and carry out the policy of our Government."

Ambassador Gibson takes the position that the criticism of the Foreign Service as undemocratic is warranted, in that a capable officer, no matter what his financial or family status, cannot be sent to an expensive post with the assurance that his necessary expenditures will be met by the Government to a sufficient degree to enable him to fulfill his obligations properly and do good work. Important steps have been taken to throw the Foreign Service open to men of ability, regardless of financial status; advancement is not limited by considerations of social or intellectual class; but the business of the Government still suffers because many able officers cannot be utilized where their

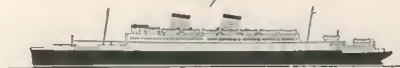
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services would be most valuable or cannot be appointed to high positions because they are unable to contribute out of their own incomes to carry out their official duties.

In this discussion of the undemocratic character of our Foreign Service, two important points are emphasized. Contrary to the general impression that Franklin made such a success of his diplomatic work in France because he was a "plain everyday American from private life," Ambassador Gibson recalls that Franklin was able to accomplish what he did because he was one of the shrewdest and most intelligent men of his time, because he had a fluent command of French and Italian, because his homespun attitude was only a pose of "backwoods simplicity," and because his house, his entertainments and his equipage conformed to the time and place. His simplicity did not extend to his scale of living. In the second place, Ambassador Gibson notes that, to many in the Service, the "social relaxation" is not the life of unalloyed pleasure so often pictured, but often is a burden and duty; and that social appearances are necessary for many reasons, not

the least of which are contact work and the development and maintenance of sources of information. His remarks on the arduous nature of some of these occasions (shades of the Fourth of July!) will strike many responsive chords.

The solution for the financial problem, according to Ambassador Gibson's opinion, is not larger salaries, but fair consideration in the matter of allowances, especially for justified and necessary official entertaining. He gives figures to prove how much of a representative Foreign Service Officer's salary (supposedly received for services rendered) is expended upon public business, and the financial hardships which inevitably result.

The article comments upon the fact that the higher officers of the Department are overworked and submerged with detail, when they should be free from "dishwashing" in order to devote themselves to the larger questions of long-term policy. Though sympathetic with these overworked officials, Ambassador Gibson's plea for their relief is based upon the realistic ground of public interest in a more efficient functioning of the Department.



FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL: CLASS OF APRIL, 1937

First row, left to right: Lowell C. Pinkerton, Wilbur J. Carr, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; R. Walton Moore, Thomas Murray Wilson. Second row: Richard W. Byrd, Woodruff Wallner, Roswell C. Beverstock, Elbert G. Mathews, Andrew B. Foster and Richard D. Gatewood. Third row: Russell W. Benton, James Espy, William P. Snow, E. Tomlin Bailey, John Ordway, Douglas MacArthur and George F. Scherer.



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A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 347)

subjects as our constitutional system, citizenship and suffrage, the President, Congress, the American court system and state and local government. The discussion is in language which is a model of brevity and precision. At the same time the treatment of the various topics considered is remarkably complete.

Dr. Bartholomew is to be congratulated on his work. The Manual is commended to Foreign Service officers and, without offense to these officers, to candidates who are studying for the Foreign Service.

C. W.

AS OF POSSIBLE INTEREST

Quite a few communications have been received from Foreign Service officers on duty in the field requesting the titles of recently published books dealing with economic questions. It is, of course, impossible to compile a complete list of such works in view of the ever increasing number of publications pertaining to the general subject mentioned. It may be added that as distinguished economists, just like distinguished political scientists, historians and even jurists, are not always in complete agreement on certain questions, any list of books of the nature mentioned will include treatises or works which may provoke if not disagreement at least discussion. It is with some hesitation, therefore, that the list of books relating to subjects in the general field of economics is submitted. In submitting the list the Editor of this column hastens to state that if interested members of the Foreign Service should care to add other titles he will be glad to include them in subsequent numbers of the JOURNAL and to consider for publication reviews of these books. It is hoped that officers serving at diplomatic missions and consular offices who have access to foreign publications which are of interest to the Service will prepare such reviews.

Economic Principles, Problems, and Policies. By William H. Kiekhofer. (New York: Appleton. 1936. Pp. xxvii, 955. \$4.00.)

Clark, H. F. *An Introduction to Economic Problems.* (New York: Macmillan. 1936. Pp. xv, 271. \$1.75.)

Mayer, G. *Friedrich Engels: A Biography.* Translated from the German by Gilbert Highet and Helen Highet. (New York: Knopf. 1936. Pp. xii, 332. \$3.50.)

Teilac, E. *Pioneers of American Economic Thought in the Nineteenth Century.* Translated by E. A. J. Johnson. (New York: Macmillan. 1936. Pp. xi, 187. \$2.50.)

The Nationalizing of Business, 1878-1898. By Ida M. Tarbell. (New York: Macmillan. 1936. Pp. xvi, 313. \$4.00.)

Französische Wirtschaftsgeschichte. By Henri Sée. Vols. I and II. (Jena: Fischer. 1930; 1936. Pp. 434; 633. RM. 20; RM. 30.)

Andrews, J. M. *Siam: Second Rural Economic Survey, 1934-1935.* (Cambridge: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard Univ. 1936. Pp. viii, 396.)

Bogart, E. L. and Landon, C. E. *Modern Industry.* 2nd ed. (New York: Longmans Green. 1936. Pp. x, 704. \$3.50.)

Fong, H. D. *Toward Economic Control in China.* Preliminary paper prepared for the Sixth Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Yosemite, California, August 15-29, 1936. (Shanghai: China Inst. of Pacific Relations. 1936. Pp. 91. 75c.)

MacInnes, C. M. *An Introduction to the Economic History of the British Empire.* (London: Rivingtons. 1935. Pp. vii, 431. 7s. 6d.)

Kepner, C. D. *Social Aspects of the Banana Industry.* (New York: Columbia Univ. Press. 1936. Pp. 230. \$3.00.)

Pogue, J. E. *The Economic Structure of the American Petroleum Industry.* Third World Power Conference, section ii, paper No. 5. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1936. Pp. 47.)

The Cotton Economy and Its Problems. Proc. of the Southern Social Science Research Conference, New Orleans, March 8-9. (Dallas: Arnold Found., Southern Methodist Univ. 1936. Pp. 86.)

Herring, J. M. and Gross, G. C. *Telecommunications: Economics and Regulation.* (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1936. Pp. 654. \$5.00.)

International Transactions of the United States: An Audit and Interpretation of Balance-of-Payments Estimates. By Ray Ovid Hall. (New York: Nat. Industrial Conf. Board. 1936. Pp. xv, 230. \$3.00.)

De Haas, J. A. *Foreign Trade.* (New York: Alexander Hamilton Inst. 1936. Pp. xxii, \$4.00.)

Lockwood, W. W., Jr. *The Foreign Trade Policy of the United States.* Am. Council data papers, No. 5. (New York: Am. Council. Inst. of Pacific Relations. 1936. Pp. 58. 50c.)

Salter, A. *World Trade and Its Future.* (Philadelphia: Univ. of Pennsylvania Press. 1936. Pp. 101. \$1.50.)

Exchange Depreciation: Its Theory and Its History, 1931-35, with Some Consideration of Related Domestic Policies. By S. E. Harris. (Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press. 1936. Pp. xxix, 516. \$5.00.)

Thomas, B. *Monetary Policy and Crises: A Study of Swedish Experience.* (London: Routledge. 1936. Pp. xxii, 247. 7s. 6d.)



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