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times, in order of areas, whatever the order might be, that the order is not in order of taking all the saved together and all the lost together, but it goes from one to the other. How many incline to this view? This general judgment? No, not simultaneous, that is forindividual. Individuals are arranged not according to-well, you might say it is like when a boat lands and when you land in Europe and you come before the officers over there the immigration officers and they say, "What country are you from?" "Well, I'm from the United States." "Let's see your passport", and they talk with you and learn a little about you and, "All right. This is the situation. Present your passport and you go here." And the next one. "Where do you come from?" "Oh, I come from Canada." "Well, let's see your passport -- situation so on". Here's the next one. "I'm from Siam". "Here's the situation, and your passport and so on." That is, they take each one in some order, whether as they have to come in, alphabetical order, the order of numbers on the ship's list, what it is, they are taken one by one. When you come to this country from Europe, as you land they say, "American citizens come this way. Aliens go this way," and the American citizens march out one direction and you show your passport. They look at it and look at your face. They stamp your passport, and you go through here. There aliens go through the other way, and they have them sit down one by one with an immigration inspector who looks a t their passport and considers it and deals with it. You are immediately divided into two classes, each of which has a different judgment when you come into this country. When you go on a boat going to Europe you are treated simultaneously, probably because there are more American citizens returning to this country than there are citizens of a particular European country returning in a particular boat. You see the difference.

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Now its terminology here is a little difficult, to decide what is the best