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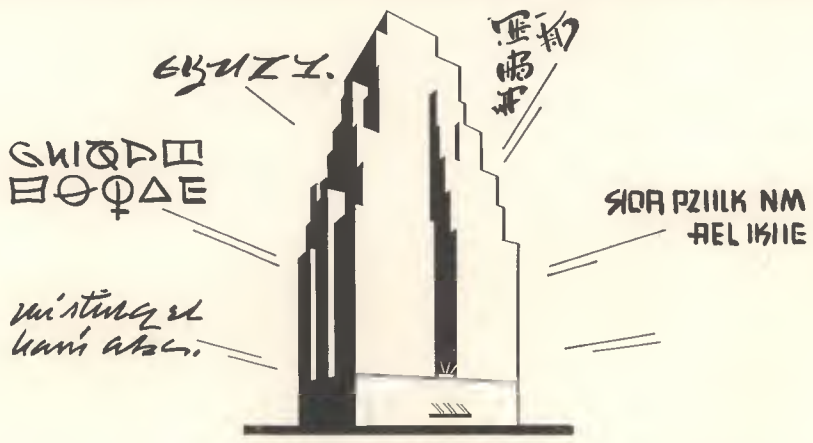

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NOVEMBER, 1940

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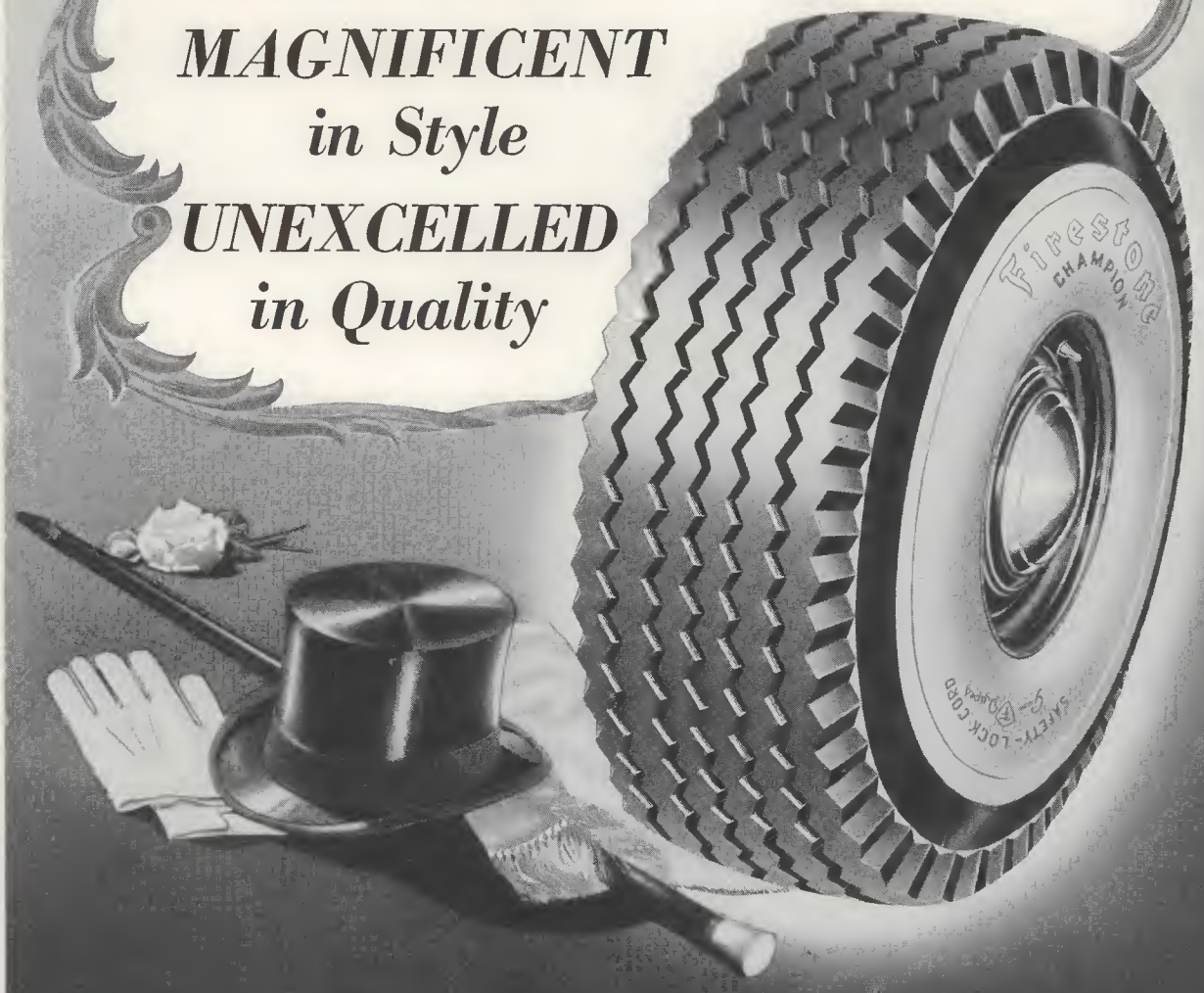

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THE
AMERICAN
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 17, NO. 11 WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER, 1940

Cinematography in the Foreign Service

By IRENE A. WRIGHT, *of the Division of Cultural Relations, based on a Memorandum by* WILLIAM S. FARRELL, *Second Secretary at Baghdad*

IN THE last decade the hobby of amateur cinematography has developed rapidly in the United States and Canada, according to facts presented by the magazine *Movie Makers* published by the Amateur Cinema League, Inc., of New York. Nevertheless amateur cinematography has not yet achieved the popularity among Foreign Service Officers stationed abroad which some enthusiasts feel certain it will eventually enjoy. Expense is the usual initial superficial objection or obstacle, but it should be emphasized that the cost of equipment, films and service of American manufacture has substantially decreased in the scant decade and a half since the hobby of 16-millimeter cinematography began to make headway in North America.

> "A movie is the most faithful record of the living world that man's genius has yet devised. It lets us look at, and listen to, the past with fewer obstacles than we should have met if we tried to observe that past when it was the present, because a movie can recreate an event, in actual motion and sound, just as it really happened, and can then present a similar record of what occurred five thousand miles away, without losing time. This is a feat beyond the present capacity of any other human mechanism."—*The ACL Movie Book*, 1940, published by the Amateur Cinema League, Inc., of New York.

The prevalence of the hobby in 1940 in this country and its neighbor, Canada, testifies to the value placed upon it by the average amateur for the recording of family growth, vacation experiences, and travel; by numerous clubs of amateurs for more purposeful filming, intended to "put the locality on the map"; by civic groups and city governments in "Safety" campaigns; and more professionally, by surgeons and dentists to create film records of operations and dental surgery. Furthermore, various outstanding American industries utilize the 16-millimeter apparatus for advertising and for technical films by which their salesmen, at home and abroad, instruct users of their products. For example, Caterpillar Tractor Company, as long as nine years ago, produced films of tractors and allied road building and forestry equipment at work, and by such visual means their salesman in Addis Ababa succeeded in interesting the Ethiopian Government in buying from his company.

With such widespread interest evident among amateurs permanently resident in North America, in filming their stay-at-home lives and activities, or at best short vacation trips, how much more interest the hobby should provide among Foreign Service Officers who serve at various posts and find themselves in a unique position to create film records of foreign life, or even more serious records of industrial or shipping activity, as supplemental to

Minister Bert Fish in informal audience with King Abdul Aziz Ibn al-Saoud, to whom he had presented letters of credence the preceding day. This picture and those appearing below were taken by William S. Farrell.

Mecca Gate, east wall of Jedda.

Radio station of the California Arabian Standard Oil Company at Jedda, for communication with their workers in Al-Hasa on the Persian Gulf.

Typical Jedda architecture.

their reporting work. Some enthusiasts visualize the day when every diplomatic mission and consular office of the United States Government will be equipped with 16-millimeter camera equipment, in order that an officer submitting a report may accompany it, when suitable, with sound motion pictures illustrative of the text—a day when his superiors, on receipt of such a report will, after reading it step into the Department's own projection room to see the screening of its accomplishments. They may live to see the fulfilment of their vision taken as fully for granted in the Service and the Department as are typewriters today in their replacement of quill pens.

Nor is the advantage directed in but the one direction of producing informative or exotic films for eventual viewing in the United States. Officers stationed abroad, in possession of projection equipment, are in a strategic position to exhibit films of American life and institutions before foreign viewers, thus contributing to a better understanding of the United States. When in Addis Ababa eight years ago Mr. William S. Farrell filmed Haile Selassie as well as many scenes of Ethiopian life, and was able to exhibit the films to the Ethiopian monarch when the latter was a guest at the American Legation. How appropriate it would have been had it been possible for him on that occasion to follow up these films with others showing American life, industries, institutions, scenic spots, important seaports and shipping, educational institutions; in short, our own nation at work or at play. Similarly Mr. Farrell succeeded in photographing King Ibn al-Saoud at Jedda in February last on the occasion of the mission of Judge Fish to that country to present his letter of credence. This film interests audiences in the United States, who in general have little concept of life in the Arabian Peninsula. An analogous ignorance of the United States is prevalent among the peoples of many of the countries in which our Foreign Service is stationed.

In lands where guests are difficult to entertain during the period after dinner, because of language barriers, the motion picture is an ideal solution, and provides an excellent opportunity. Knowlton V. Hicks is another officer who on such occasions uses his projector and his own films of American life to focus the attention of foreign friends on the good points of the United States.

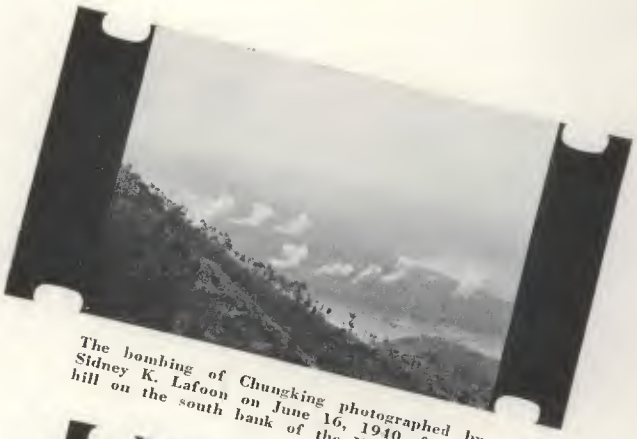
The Department (Division of Cultural Relations) would be glad to hear of and from officers other than those mentioned who own projection equipment and take or use 16-millimeter film. The Department is actively interested to assist in the distribution abroad of informative educational motion

pictures of every appropriate aspect of the American scene and would appreciate knowing to what extent its Foreign Service Officers can assist in this work.

The Government's own production of motion pictures is steadily improving. Those made by the Department of Agriculture, for example, are losing nothing of their scientific value by their increasingly interesting presentation and rising technical excellence. Furthermore, the Department has access to non-government pictures with which to vary the types of subjects available for distribution. There is reason to believe that any requests which Foreign Service Officers may address to the Department for 16-millimeter sound or silent films acceptable for display abroad can be met satisfactorily.

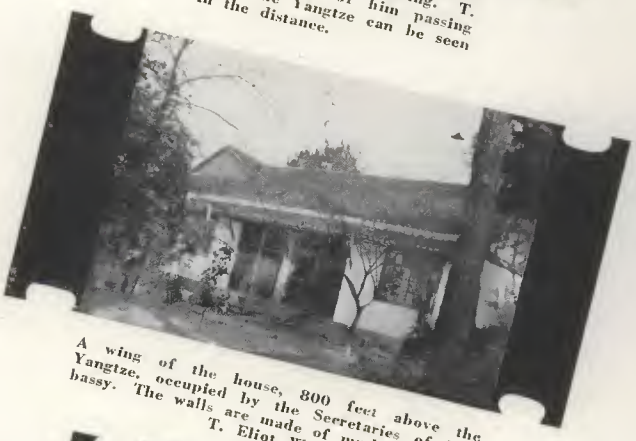
It would be helpful if, in this connection, the Department might be advised concerning the possibility, as discovered by officers in the field, of routing acceptable films "on circuit," that is, from mission to mission, in order to increase the use of the films sent out. One of the obstacles in the way of furnishing such films on loan to an individual officer stationed abroad is the time consumed in effecting the round shipment. This objection would be obviated if several officers, or posts, in a given area of the world were found to be in possession of equipment, so that the film could follow a "circuit" and be of use at those various posts in its long course to and from the United States. If a satisfactory system of routing can be devised, and "circuits" set up, the problems of distribution will be found to have diminished in proportion to the numbers of films put into circulation and the number of posts at which shown.

American engineering ingenuity and mass production have so developed the motion picture camera and projector, placing them within reach of thousands in North America, that it would be neglect of oportunity not to utilize their potential advantages for good-will cultural publicity and salesmanship abroad. The very operation of the apparatus in the presence of foreign leaders places squarely before them a superb example of a highly-developed precision instrument and product of American genius. The display abroad of such pictures of the United States as the Department is in a position to distribute and the corresponding display in this country of the very excellent pictures which Foreign Service Officers make while on station in other countries, surely constitute an effective means to form and foster friendly foreign relationships soundly built on mutual knowledge. It is a means capable of further development, in which the Department invites the cooperation of all officers whose hobby is cinematography.



The bombing of Chungking photographed by Sidney K. Lafoon on June 16, 1940, from a hill on the south bank of the Yangtze River.

Ambassador Johnson travels by chair from his residence to the Embassy in Chungking. T. Eliot Weil caught this view of him passing through the streets. The Yangtze can be seen in the distance.



A wing of the house, 800 feet above the Yangtze, occupied by the Secretaries of Embassy. The walls are made of mud. Photo by T. Eliot Weil.

View from the window of the Embassy at Chungking. Photo by T. Eliot Weil.

"All Clear"

By Paul J. Reveley, *Vice Consul, London*

"'OP in 'ere wiv we, guv'nor, unless you want Fritz to lay an egg on yer 'ead. Lively now, they're right over'ead." Old Timer pulls me gently but firmly by the sleeve into the narrow alleyway.

We are watching the first big London raid from the main street of an east London suburb, September 8th, shortly after teatime. Old Timer and I share as a shelter a small covered passage-way between two houses. Five minutes ago Suburbia presented the lazy and completely comfortable picture of a languid easy-going English half-holiday. Casual shoppers, a few regulars outside the pub door waiting for opening time, mothers with children in the park.

The wail of the siren changes the scene but the shift is made without any increase in the leisurely tempo. Slow and easy, almost sutbborn, like the movement of a revolving stage, with no un-English bustle or hysteria. Shoppers leave the stores one by one, mothers in the parks gather up hoops, tricycles and other tops and lead the children to the public shelters, the thirsty handful at the pub door saunter off despondently. The stage completes the half circle and clicks into place, but the setting of the blue sky, luxuriant foliage and rolling Essex hills remains.

White dots appear from nowhere two miles above, as though made by a giant noisy typewriter banging ragged white periods on pastel blue paper. Half a hundred German bombers and fighters come in with a dull roar following the cue given by the Thames River batteries. Old Timer and I watch a dozen Spitfires climb up on the left of the V formations, loop up and over to the right, then down right into them. The late afternoon sun shining up on the wings makes them look like sleek flying silverfish diving at sharks in a topsy-turvy ocean of air.

The German V's waver a little, swoop lower and turn to head channelwards. Way down the scale between the gun staccato we hear the meaty crunching of the bombs. The V's are now almost overhead, ready to lay eggs on our 'eads, Old Timer's and mine. We hear the local battery in back of our alleyway open fire at a formation purposely unmolested for the moment hy the British fighters. A lone bomb screams for a few uncomfortable seconds before landing in the trees a quarter of a mile away. Old Timer and I again emerge, keeping one eye each on the first wave disappearing eastwards and the other on the new formations coming up the river.

The V's of this flight are more jagged and have probably met Hurricanes and Spitfires at the coast. More guns, white shell bursts, screams and crunches. Old Timer and I again retreat to our alley as they pass overhead. A shell splinter whines down onto the street five yards away from my little English Ford.

We watch from the doorway as two large bombers dive and twist and crash into the Essex forest. Always the same sequence—a few vicious machine gun or shell bursts, the black smoke, the hopeless spiral, the dull thud and then, least lovely of all, the nauseating silence. A Blitzkrieg cocktail of high explosive emotions—mostly dull Pity with a jigger of passing Exultation and a few drops of Fear; guaranteed to make the innards snaptwist for a second into an icy knot and the eyes close tight and burn.

Half a minute later a Spitfire glides down not far over our heads, slow and wobbly, and disappears beyond the trees. Another British plane follows closely.

"One of ours, 'e is," says Old Timer philosophically, "and there goes 'is matey to look out for 'im when 'e lands."

My friend looks at his watch as the fourth formation drops its bombs into the dock fire and begins to run the gauntlet back to the coast. A new flight of Spitfires appears from the north and dives straight into the enemy. I see with one eye through the crack in the door another bomber pause and begin its spiral. A stick of bombs crashes in the forest some distance away. The door of the pub across the street opens slightly on the dot of 6 P. M. Old Timer, thirsty and now somewhat bored, leaves our shelter and walks slowly across the road towards the pub entrance.

They say that Cockney spirit and humor will never die. As he reaches the other side of the street, Old Timer pauses an instant, pushes his cap back defiantly and cups hands to mouth, waiting for a pause in the din and bedlam of the raid.

Standing on tiptoe on the curb, his five feet few inches seeming stretched to Guardsman's height, Old Timer roars, loud enough to reach the ears of all Suburbia, two words: "ALL CLEAR."

Nationality Act of 1940

By George Stephens Knight, *Assistant to the Legal Adviser*

Historical Background

THE enactment of the Nationality Act of 1940, which became a law on October 14, 1940,* represents the first attempt ever made since the founding of our Republic to codify and unify all the laws of the United States relating to the important subjects of nationality and naturalization. The need for revising and codifying our nationality laws, which is of especial importance at this particular time, has for many years held the attention of high government officials.

As early as 1923, Mr. Alvey A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State, in a memorandum addressed to the then Secretary of State, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, agreed with a suggestion of Mr. Richard W. Flournoy of the then Solicitor's Office, that our complex nationality laws should be revised, and made the following characteristic statement:

"I think a commission to *determine* something should be recommended to Congress."

In order to have the proper background not only for recommending appropriate legislation to Congress but also to obtain comments on a pending bill in Congress, the Department on December 28, 1927, sent a circular instruction to certain American consular officers in which opinions were requested regarding desirable changes of the existing nationality laws, based upon their experience in dealing with cases arising at various posts where they had been stationed. The information obtained from these sources, upon being summarized in one report, proved of considerable value.

On June 23, 1928, Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg created by a Departmental Order an Interdepartmental Committee composed of Mr. Richard W. Flournoy, Assistant Solicitor; Mr. Donald Bigelow, Foreign Service Officer; and Mr. John J. Scanlan, Assistant Chief of the Passport Division. This Committee, being charged with the duty of drafting a bill which would embody the views of the Department with respect to the codification of our nationality laws, made its report on March 29, 1929. An important provision recommended was that, with certain exceptions, a person who was born with dual nationality would lose his American nationality if, when he attained the age of twenty-three years, he had his principal place of abode in the foreign country of which he was also a national. While the Department of State recommended that such a provision should be included in the Nationality Act of 1940, the Departments of Justice and Labor would not agree that this was desirable. Another important provision recommended by the Interdepartmental Committee was that a naturalized person upon residing for two years in his native country or five years in any other foreign country would, with certain exceptions, cease to be an American national. The latter provision recommended by the Inter-departmental Committee was used as a basis for Sections 404-406 of the recent Act, which provide for a loss of citizenship in the cases of naturalized persons who reside for certain periods in foreign countries.

On April 25, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt designated by Executive Order No. 6115 the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Labor as a committee to review the nationality laws of the United States, to recommend revisions, and to codify the laws into one comprehensive nationality law for submission to the Congress. In pursuance of this Order, a committee of advisers, composed of six representatives of the Department of State, Wilbur J. Carr, Chairman, Green H. Hackworth, Richard W. Flournoy, Ruth B. Shipley, John J. Scanlan, and Benedict M. English, Secretary; six representatives of the Department of Labor; and one of the Department of Justice, was appointed to study the existing nationality laws, and prepare a draft code containing such changes as seemed desirable, together with a report covering the suggested changes. Due to the complexity of these laws, the wide scope of the field covered by them, and certain obstacles which arose, the report was not completed until August 13, 1935. Among those called upon for suggestions in connection with the preparation of the code were several chiefs of division of the Department of State, certain Passport Agents in New York, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco, and thirteen of the principal consulates abroad. It may also be mentioned that the appropriate committees of the American Bar Association and the Federal Bar Association rendered valuable assistance in connection with the preparation of material for and the enactment of the Nationality Act of 1940.

On June 13, 1938, the President transmitted to Congress, with a message, the text of, and explanatory comment on, the various provisions of the

*The Act does not take effect until 90 days from this date.

original draft code which was transmitted by the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Labor to the President on June 1, 1938.*

After occupying the attention of the Committee of Immigration and Naturalization for considerable time, during which extensive hearings were held, the bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Dickstein, Chairman of the Committee of Immigration and Naturalization, on September 11, 1940.†

The bill finally passed Congress on October 4, 1940.

Substantive Changes

Since it will be impossible in this short discussion to mention all the substantive changes regarding nationality embodied in the Nationality Act of 1940, only the most important changes made by the law will be dealt with.

Section 201(e) declares that "A person born in an outlying possession of the United States of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such person" shall have American nationality at birth.

Section 201(g) is much stricter than the old law, i.e., Section 1 of the Act of May 24, 1934, which concerns the citizenship of a child born abroad to parents one of whom was an American citizen and one an alien. The old law did not require any specific period of residence for the citizen parent in the United States as a condition to the acquisition of citizenship by the foreign-born child. Section 201(g) provides that the citizen parent should have "had ten years' residence in the United States or one of its outlying possessions, at least five of which were after attaining the age of sixteen years." This provision appears to be especially desirable since it will prevent citizenship of the United States being transferred to a foreign-born child by a parent who, although born in this country, is likely to be attached to a foreign country more closely than to the United States. In this connection, it will be observed that in these cases the other parent is an alien. Also, attention is invited to the fact that the provisions of this section apply not only to a male citizen parent and an alien female parent but also to an alien male parent and a citizen female parent.

Section 203(a) and Section 203(b) serve to clarify the status of persons born in the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama under certain conditions.

The provisions of "Chapter III — Nationality Through Naturalization," i.e., Sections 301 to and including Section 347, relate to the process of obtaining naturalization in the United States and are not of primary concern to diplomatic and consular officers.

The following provisions of Section 401 which set out in part the means by which an American national shall lose his nationality are of especial interest:

"(b) Taking an oath or making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; or

"(c) Entering, or serving in, the armed forces of a foreign state unless expressly authorized by the laws of the United States, if he has or acquires the nationality of such foreign state; or

"(d) Accepting, or performing the duties of, any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof for which only nationals of such state are eligible; or

"(e) Voting in a political election in a foreign state or participating in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; or

"(f) Making a formal renunciation of nationality before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State; or

"(g) Deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, provided he is convicted thereof by a court martial; or

"(h) Committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force to overthrow or bearing arms against the United States, provided he is convicted thereof by a court martial or by a court of competent jurisdiction."

Section 402, concerning "a national of the United States who was born in the United States or who was born in any place outside the jurisdiction of the United States of a parent who was born in the United States," was inserted in the Code at the instance of the War Department, while the bill was under consideration by the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. It will be observed that this Section provides that, when a person of the class mentioned "shall remain for six months or longer within any foreign state of which he or either of his parents shall have been a national according to the laws of such foreign state, or within any place under control of such foreign state," it shall be presumed that he has expatriated himself under Subsection (c) or (d) of Section 401. Subsections (c) and (d) of Section 401 are quoted above.

Subsection (c) of Section 317 provides for expeditious naturalization of persons who lose nationality under Section 401(c).

Section 403(a) states that "Except as provided in subsections (g) and (h) of section 401, no national can expatriate himself, or be expatriated, under this section while within the United States or any of its outlying possessions, . . .", but that expatriation will result from the performance of such acts upon

*See Part 1 of the House Committee print of H. R. 9980, 76th Congress, 1st Session.

†See Congressional Record, Vol. 86, No. 169, of September 11, 1940, pp. 18085-18106. For the other discussions of the Act in Congress, see Congressional Record, Vol. 86, No. 182, of September 30, 1940, pp. 19344-19345; *idem.*, No. 186, of October 4, 1940, pp. 19889-19890.

taking up a residence abroad. Section 403(b) provides that "No national under eighteen years of age can expatriate himself under subsections (b) to (g), inclusive, of section 401."

Section 404 provides that a naturalized citizen who resides for two years in the territory of a foreign state of which he was formerly a national or in the foreign country of his birth shall lose American nationality "if he acquires through such residence the nationality of such foreign state." Subsections (b) and (c) of Section 404 provide that, with certain exceptions, a naturalized citizen will lose his American nationality if he resides for three years "in the territory of a foreign state of which he was formerly a national or in which the place of his birth is situated" or by "residing continuously for five years in any other foreign state." It will be observed that under these provisions nationality of the United States is definitely terminated upon the happening of certain conditions. Under the old law, naturalized citizens could reside abroad indefinitely without losing their citizenship. Such persons could also transmit citizenship to children when they themselves were little more than nominally American citizens. Obviously, the provisions of the new law will be advantageous to the United States. Before passing, it might be well to mention that Section 409 provides that nationality shall not be lost under the provisions of Section 404, above mentioned, until the expiration of one year following the date of the approval of this Act.

Section 501 requires diplomatic and consular officers to report to the Department of State, under regulations to be prescribed, the cases of persons who are believed to have lost Amrican nationality under the provisions of the Act.

Section 502 authorizes the Secretary of State, in his discretion, to issue "a certificate of nationality for any person not a naturalized citizen of the United States who presents satisfactory evidence that he is an American national and that such certificate is needed for use in judicial or administrative proceedings of a foreign state."

Section 503 reads:

"If any person who claims a right or privilege as a national of the United States is denied such right or privilege by any Department or agency, or executive official thereof, upon the ground that he is not a national of the United States, such person, regardless of whether he is within the United States or abroad, may institute an action against the head of such Department or agency in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia or in the district court of the United States for the district in which such person claims a permanent residence for a judgment declaring him to be a national of the United States. If such person is outside the United States and shall have instituted such an action in court, he may, upon submission of a sworn application showing that the claim of nationality presented in such action is made in good faith and has a substantial basis, obtain from a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in the foreign country in which he is residing a certificate of identity stating that his nationality status is pending before the court, and may be admitted to the United States with such certificate upon the condition that he shall be subject to deportation in case it shall be decided by the court that he is not a national of the United States. Such certificate of identity shall not be denied solely on the ground that such person has lost a status previously had or acquired as a national of the United States; and from any denial of an application for such certificate the applicant shall be entitled to an appeal to the Secretary of State, who, if he approves the denial, shall state in writing the reasons for his decision. The Secretary of State, with approval of the Attorney General, shall prescribe rules and regulations for the issuance of certificates of identity as above provided."

It is believed that the Nationality Act of 1940 is a well drafted law, which will impose few, if any, real hardships in individual cases arising thereunder. One of the main purposes of this legislation was to remedy loopholes and obvious weaknesses of the old laws. The provisions cited above appear to accomplish this purpose satisfactorily.

There is every reason to conclude that the Nationality Act of 1940 will be of great benefit to the United States in its relations with foreign countries, since it will tend to reduce the number of cases of persons in foreign countries who have only technical claims to American nationality and whose real connections are with the countries in which they reside.

MARRIAGE

VILLARD - GRINGUTES. Miss Tamara Gringutes and Mr. Henry S. Villard, former Foreign Service Officer and now Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, were married October 11 in Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Villard is Chairman of the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL.

BIRTHS

GEERKIN. A daughter, Barbara Karen, was born on October 1 to Mr. and Mrs. Forrest K. Geerkin, at Colón, where Mr. Geerkin is Vice Consul.

GUNSAULUS. A daughter, Patricia Elizabeth, was born September 29 to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin N. Gunsaulus in Halifax, where Mr. Gunsaulus is Vice Consul.

TURNER. A son, Daniel Sands, was born recently to Mr. and Mrs. William T. Turner in Tokyo, where Mr. Turner is Second Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM

Edwin J. King, Vice Consul at Dublin, died at his post September 17.

Mrs. Robert Harrison Jordan, mother of Mrs. Sydney Brayton Redecker, died on August 27 at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Philander Cable, former Foreign Service Officer, died on September 28 in St. Louis.

Thar's Gold in Quebec

By RICHARD FORD, *Consul, Montreal*

IF ONE is an habitué of Hollywood a gold digger is one thing. But in the snowy wastes of Quebec a gold digger is apt to be a husky behemoth from Nova Scotia or Cape Breton who moils high grade anywhere from two hundred to two thousand feet underground and whose only contact with Hollywood is via a portable radio in his steam-heated bunk house or a juke box of a Saturday night in a frontier town saloon.

And a gold brick in Quebec isn't something one exchanges for Brooklyn Bridge. Up here a gold brick is pure gold with maybe a smattering of silver. It weighs plenty of pounds. It may be small in dimension but it assays into real money. I know, because I just hefted one which weighed a few ounces less than ninety pounds. It was small enough to fit snugly into a fairly over-size parka pocket, but the Ottawa mint was glad to exchange for that particular lump of metal a certified check totaling something more than thirty-one thousand dollars.

The author solving transportation problems. (The maximum load of the average snowplane is three men and four cases of dynamite. On our trip the dynamite was left behind.)

Gold mining is no new thing in Canada. Since the turn of the century prospectors have been mushing their way through the solitudes of the bush country, searching for what some shortsighted citizens erroneously consider the root of all evil. And in scores of places their quest has not been in vain. The mining districts of northern Ontario, of western Quebec, of Manitoba have long been golden actualities. Dozens of towns have forgotten their false-fronted frontier days and have become substantial cities, largely as a result of the golden flow. Fortunes have been made, and lost, and again made, and again . . . but after all, from the grass roots to the northernmost depths, gold mining is ever a matter of ups and downs.

However, such is the perversity of human nature, new areas are constantly being opened up. Diamond drills are almost daily bringing up their tell-tale cores from still hidden ore bodies. New shafts are being sunk and old ones dug to yet deeper levels. New ore mills are being built as fast if not faster than old ones are abandoned.

It was the opening of a new mill in Cadillac County that took me recently into the 40-below-zero invigoration of northern Quebec. The initial brick from a brand new mine was to be poured. The first several hundred tons of ore had been hoisted to the surface from three promising levels far below a snow-laden world. The ore had been ground in the ball drum to a consistency finer than talcum powder. It had been reduced to liquid form in mammoth settling and reducing tanks. Thereafter, it had been sent through a complicated chemical process involving attractions, reactions, and reagents, and finally forced through locked canvas presses. And now the

resultant peck or so of golden residue was to be heated in a refining pot about the size of an old-fashioned wash boiler, and the molten mass poured into a cast iron mold.

The trip to the mining country was made in company with some thirty Montrealers who, what time they were not discussing mines and mill runs and money, were dealing amazing hands of seven-toed-pete, deuces wild, and the like. The first twenty-four hours of the journey were made in private Pullman and club car comfort. But thereafter transportation was considerably more diversified and definitely more exciting. For while taxi-cabs abound in the north country and one of the outstanding revelations of the visit was to find that roads which apparently lead to nowhere are kept plowed throughout the snow-bound winter season, other modern methods to solve the problem of transportation into more remote districts have likewise been introduced. Thus, where a taxi or truck cannot penetrate, a snowmobile is used to defeat the snowdrifts. And when that method bogs down a snowplane is brought into play. A snowmobile has traction through its rear wheels, but a snowplane has no traction at all. It is pushed noisily about on runners over the snowy landscape by means of an airplane propeller attached to the rear end, it is steered chiefly by guess and by gosh, and while it appears frequently to be on the point of taking off it never actually does, although it will make round about forty miles an hour over fairly rough country. Nothing stops it on the highway of course, since if it meets an obstacle, it merely skims out over the snow-covered fence, around a couple of trees, and so back into the road. It is possibly the noisiest method of locomotion on earth, but it cheerfully gets one places in the remoteness of the Quebec bush.

Invitations to the first pour had been broadcast throughout the north country. A pleasant fact about gold mining is that there is no competitive

(*Continued on page 642*)

Snowplaning on the Harricanaw River, a few miles from James Bay.

A Quebec gold mine and ore mill.

The main street of Cadillac, Quebec.

Their Socks Come From Camels' Backs

By B. R. Angus

IT was less than fifty years ago that the explorer-traveler Younghusband, making his way through Asia, noted a trade just springing up in camel-wool. Previously the hair went to waste even in the shedding season, when the camels were gathered together in great numbers for summer grazing, and collection of the wool would have been especially easy. Large quantities were lost along the caravan trails also, where sometimes the desert winds gathered it into great balls, like the big tumble-weeds of our Plains, and rolled them over the sands. Since a camel sheds 7½ to 8 pounds of wool, three-fourths of which is of the finer grades, a herd of only 100 camels lost 750 or 800 pounds of wool yearly.

At first the hair brought a low price, but as camel-hair goods became more popular the price rose steadily. Before the world depression knocked the props from under all prices, camel-hair sold in the China markets for fourteen times what it formerly brought. At about $35 (American) a *picul*, 133 pounds, the wool from 100 camels was worth the net sum of $175 to $210 a year. Figured in wages, this amount would pay the wages of 58 to 70 camel-men for three months—enough men to "pull" from 1,044 to 1,260 camels on quick trips to 1,600 to 1,800 miles between North China and Chinese Turkestan. In other words, the hair could be made to pay an important proportion of the operating or the overhead expenses of a caravan business.

Of late years the owner has had to share the wool to a certain extent with his pullers, for what strikes the outsider as a comical purpose. The pullers want it for knitting and crocheting. Now a Chinese camel-puller is unwashed, rough, tough, foul-mouthed, and violent. Nobody asks him where he came from or why he left there, any more than people asked the stranger such questions along the cattle trails of our Wild West days. If a puller has joined up because the banditing-business was bad or too hot for him, or he used a knife or a club on somebody not wisely but too well, it is his own business. To see these tough specimens knitting or crocheting for dear life as they watch the herds of ugly, mal-odorous, ill-tempered camels at pasture, or trudge heavily along the trail leading a string of eighteen such beasts, is like seeing a stevedore or a hobo doing embroidery-work.

But the puller takes it seriously, for he needs socks, a lot of socks, for those hundreds of miles of hard, often cold, slogging, by night and by day, over sand, gravel ,and broken slate, and sometimes snow and ice. He has a very kindly feeling therefore toward those Russian refugee "White" soldiers who gave him the knitting idea some twelve years or so ago, when they were making their way eastward by caravan after the communists drove them out of Siberia, Russia, and Mongolia following the World War.

A Mongolian yurt, five days' march north of Pastow

The custom of allowing the camel-men wool for sock-knitting purposes quickly established itself, although almost every other of the strict customs of caravan service is so ancient that no one really knows how or when it originated. Perhaps the newness of the knitting custom accounts for the fact that it is not as strictly observed as most "caravan laws." The pullers, it is said, would not

A nomad group in Mongolia

think of "mooching" the wool itself for sale, but they do sometimes make the mistake of knitting or crocheting not socks, but scarves and other such articles that they can sell at the end of the Journey. You can see plenty of such goods in the markets. Like the politician who said, "What's the Constitution between friends," the pullers probably reason, what are a few pounds of wool between us and the owner?

The knitters spin their own yarn with the most primitive kind of spinning wheel. Rolling the beginning of a thread by hand from a bunch of hair probably pulled directly from one of their moving *lien* of camels, they tie a knife, stone, or bit of tamarisk wood to it and start it twirling, then continue feeding wool into the thread as it forms until they have as much yarn as they need.

Suffling along on the march, hour after hour, with eighteen camels tied nose-to-tail between him and his nearest fellow, the puller has nobody to talk to but himself or his sullen beasts. It is a lonesome, tedious job, and doubtless the knitting, giving him something to occupy his hands and attention, helps to relieve it . . . not to speak of the eternal fact that a man needs socks. Possibly the puller would feel set up to know that—if only he and the wool had been washed—he wears better socks than thousands of Americans who earn four and perhaps eight times as much money in a day as he earns in a month. But he doesn't know it, and never will.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS

Cameron, Charles R.—July 1, 1940.

Chapman, William E.—July 1, 1940.

Heard, William W.—July 1, 1940.

Neville, The Honorable Edwin L.—September 1. 1940.

Ferrin, Augustin W.—October 1, 1940.

St. Lucia

By John Valentine

IT WAS well after midnight when I was cleared by the Customs at Castries, the principal town on St. Lucia, northernmost of the Winward Islands, and started out to look for a boarding place. Before me and behind me walked two gigantic negro porters carrying my belongings on their heads, while I endeavored to light the way with a small electric torch.

The best boarding place the town afforded was situated on the main thoroughfare opposite the Catholic Church. The house was in complete darkness, with the door bolted and the heavy wooden shutters closed. Admittance looked hopeless, but the combined shouting of the porters and myself presently roused an elderly lady and I secured a room.

From the balcony next morning, my gaze met a wondrous view. Before me was the mountain known as "Morne Fortune," at the top of which the Governor's residence was built. Around it were brick buildings, formerly barracks, now let out as private residences.

I thought that of all the beautiful islands in the Caribbean, St. Lucia was the most beautiful. At the foot of the mountain, behind the tree tops, were the roofs of Castries and the blue harbor beyond which a spit of land, known as "La Vigie," jutted forth. A pile of military buildings on La Vigie reminded me that the island might be strongly fortified in time of need. In the dim clear distance Martinique, about twenty miles away, was clearly visible.

Castries has a magnificent harbor, probably the best in the West Indies, where steamers can come right alongside the wharf. All around the harbor entrance, which is about one-third of a mile across, rise hills. The oldest inhabitants still remember a memorable occasion right after the Spanish-American War when the United States squadron, consisting of three battleships, two first class cruisers, three second class, and a Dutch warship besides, were berthed inside Castries harbor taking on coal. All this without interfering in the least with the normal waterborne commercial traffic of the town.

Coaling a steamer at St. Lucia, B. W. I.

Photographs courtesy Canadian National Steamships

A view of Castries, St. Lucia, B. W. I.

Columbus is said to have been the first to sight St. Lueia in 1502, but this is not certain and he did not land there. France and England battled desperately for the control of St. Lucia. Each one held it seven times. In 1642, the King of France gave the island to the French West Indies Company, and about ten years later, it was sold to Messrs. Houil and du Parquet, because these gentlemen in their eapacity of stockholders had been making themselves so annoying that other members of the Company simply could not get along with them. They paid 41,500 livres for the island, that is, about £1,660.

Someone has called St. Lucia the "Helen of Troy of the West Indies," for no other island has witnessed so much bloodshed and such stubborn fighting. Every inch of ground has been contested, chiefly on account of the fine harbor and also hecausc therc is plenty of water on the island. Finally it was definitely ceded to the British once and for all by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Castries was named after the Marechal de Castries, French Colonial Minister in 1784. In spite of British occupation, a casual inspection of the map reveals almost entirely French names, sueh as: Anse de la Raye; Anse du Choe; Daughin Gros Isle; Choiseul (another French statesman), etc. Although the British have held St. Lucia for a century and a quarter, the prevailing language is still French, or rather a patois interspersed with Frenehified English words and idioms incomprehensible to anyone "off island." This is further proof, if sueh were needed, how little Great Britain interferes with the lives and customs of the races she governs.

Life at Castries I found very agreeable, especially when a ship was in. Then there were dinners, teas and dances at the Club. Of course, there was always tennis, boating and fine sea bathing at Choc Bay, north of Castries. A Carnegie Library provided mental stimulation with new books and periodicals.

My boarding plaee, well named the "Unique" because of the odd characters it harbored, looked on pleasant tree shaded Columbus Square with a fountain playing in the eenter. In the evening, we all gathered in the great hall in the front of the house and listened to a sugar planter tell yarns of his experiences in China and Malaya. He was always urging me "not to miss a trip to Soufriere to see our volcano, while you're at St. Lucia."

Wishing to see everything of interest on the island, I decided to make the trip to Soufriere, twelve miles from Castries. Although the actual distance was insignifieant, the roads were so winding that an automobile had to travel almost sixty-five miles to reaeh Soufriere. Fortunately I did not attempt this, but instead diseovered a small motor boat that would take me out that way for about one shilling fourpence!

We started from Castries amid wild confusion, everyone shouting in patois French. Outside the

harbor, we hugged the shore closely. Innumerable waterfalls, caused by the recent rains, roared over the cliffs. Few tourists ever came to this almost unknown part of St. Lucia, because it is on the "wrong" side of the island. With its wild beauty this compares with mountain scenery anywhere in the world. I found myself wondering how so many mountain tops could be compressed into so small a space.

The approach to Soufriere I considered one of the grandest sights in the Caribbean. There were two mountain peaks at the entrance to the harbor, known as Gros Pitou and Petit Pitou. Petit Pitou was nearer the town of Soufriere, lower and more to the south. Shaped like an ice cream cone, it was considered inaccessible to man until the 70's, when a courageous Frenchman, de Lomperes, scaled it.

When we landed at Soufriere not a white person was in sight. Two huge black fellows, naked to the waist, came down to meet us. They walked with an easy swinging stride and balanced large nets on their shoulders, in which sprawled the one-clawed lobsters of the Caribbean. As they passed, they laughed and joked continually in their strange lingo, of which I did not understand a word.

Soufriere proved to be a town of shacks. It was once the center of a rich sugar industry, but when the market prices dropped, Soufriere was left high and dry. Ruined sugar mills and rusty machinery are to be seen in the fields round about. It is a very dreary place, unreal and strangely like the background for a romantic tragedy or grand opera.

I walked down the main street, lined on either side with people who stared at me as if I had been a hippopotamus.

"Hardly an encouraging welcome," I thought, as they continued to stare at me as if I had been from another world. An acute feeling of stage fright took possession of me. I wanted to run away and hide.

I hurried down a side street and found a hotel, which was not much more than a barn, but where I could at least eat and sleep. Barnlike though it was, it contained some beautiful old mahogany furniture left over from the First Empire, when this island was a French possession.

At five o'clock the next morning, with the hotel boy to guide me, I started to walk to the volcano. He told me it was only two miles, but neglected to inform me that this meant two miles *up* the side of the mountain. However, the walk was worthwhile.

The volcano covers about eight to ten acres of land, and is in a continual state of mild activity. Most active is the center, where steam jets issue forth with great force and noise, and the bubbling water collects in basins, while the black volcanic mud is thrown up five or six feet into the air. All the grass about and stunted shrubbery is stained and discolored, while the stench of sulphur permeates the asmosphere.

I had been warned not to enter the mouth of the crater without a guide, and I found an old negro who lived in a hut nearby to go with me. He knew the crater well and led the way, walking barefooted over ground so hot it burned my feet even in shoes. I followed him, and together we explored as much of the sides of the crater as I thought prudent. Hours later, I descended, smelling as if I had come from the infernal regions themselves.

There were, at one time, medicinal baths in the vicinity—large and well equipped, constructed by Baron de Laborie, St. Lucia's most popular Governor, in 1784. They were specific for rheumatism and gout, the mineral waters were said to be exactly the same chemically as those of Aix les Bains and to cure stomach ulcers. The buildings fell into ruin. Later in the 19th century, a British Governor wished to re-build them for the benefit of the island sick and poor, but private ownership was claimed for the land and he had to abandon this plan.

JOURNAL RECOGNITION

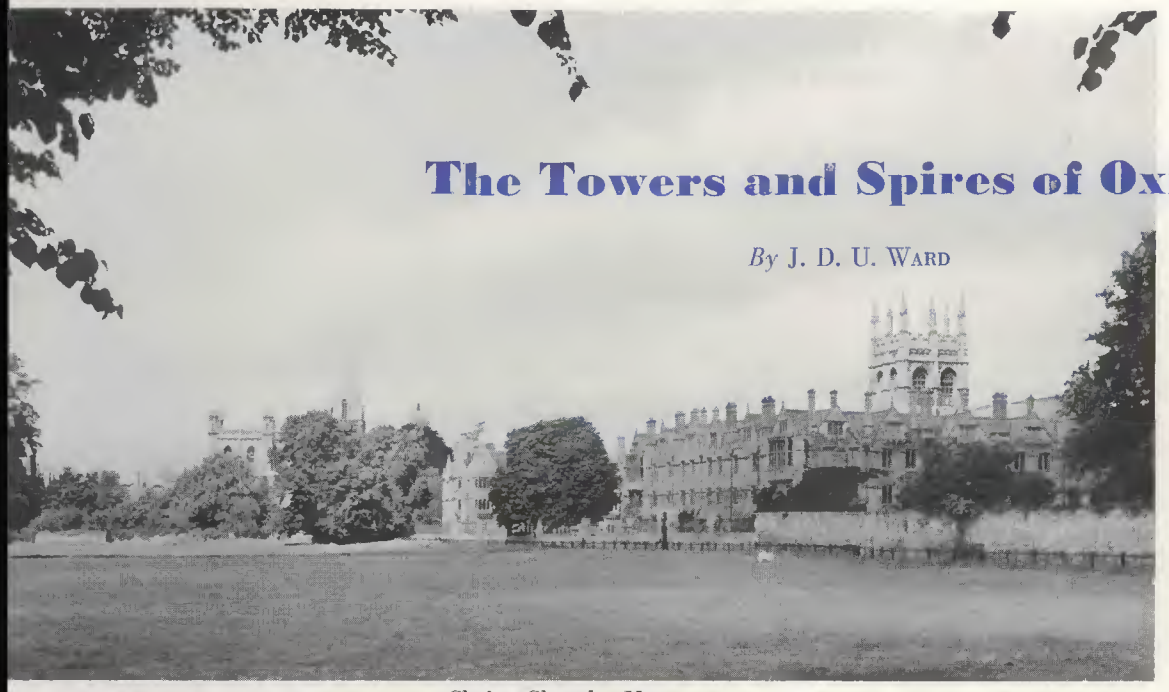
The China Weekly Review for August 24, 1940, reprinted the photograph of the staff of the Consulate General at Shanghai, which appeared in the July issue of the JOURNAL, and gave a resumé of the article "Vice Consul Coryell, Creator of 'Nick Carter,'" which also appeared in that issue of the JOURNAL.

The *Oregon Journal* for September 15 quotes at length from the article entitled "Night Watch," by William D. Moreland, in the August issue of the JOURNAL.

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP

The advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship has awarded one-half of the Scholarship for the year 1940-41 to Mr. Damon C. Woods, Jr., and has divided the other half equally between Miss Natalie Louise Boyle and Mr. Stewart Heintzleman.

Mr. Woods is the son of the late Damon C. Woods; Miss Boyle is the daughter of Mr. Lewis V. Boyle, American Consul, Agua Prieta, Mexico; and Mr. Heintzleman is the son of Mr. P. Stewart Heintzleman, Foreign Service Officer, Retired.



The Towers and Spires of Oxford

By J. D. U. Ward

Christ Church, Merton

"THE most absolute building in Oxford" was King James the First's description of Magdalen Tower, when he brought his son to the college. It is notorious that the majority of these innumerable undergraduates who are emotionally inspired by Oxford to begin writing a novel include a description of the tower, as viewed by a major character from one or another of its many aspects. One may scoff, but Magdalen Tower is undeniably beautiful. It was built at a time (1492-1504) when towers had lost most of their military importance, so the topmost story is no mere defensive castellation but a rich crown. The effect of this decorative summit is increased by the severity of the lower stories. And the whole 150-feet-high tower is rendered graceful by its perfect proportions and by the scarcely perceptible tendency to taper—each story being a few inches smaller than the one below it.

Wolsey was the first Junior Bursar and then Senior Bursar at Magdalen while the great bell tower was rising but there is no real reason to think that he had any special connection with the work, though he has sometimes been described as the actual builder of what is, undoubtedly, one of the finest examples of later Gothic architecture in England.

It is from the top of this tower that Magdalen choir every year sings the famous Latin hymn on May Morning, and there is always — despite the early hour of 5 A. M.—a little crowd to listen on the classical 18th century bridge below. The custom seems to have begun in 1504, when a concert lasting two hours was given from the same place, to mark the completion of the tower. Incidentally, since the pronunciation of Magdalen as "Mawdlin" sometimes puzzles strangers and is a pitfall to visitors from abroad, it may be noted that in those early times the college's name was spelled "Maudelayne": that is the spelling in the charter of 1448 before the college's first stones were laid.

The Founder's Tower, rising above the cloisters, is much less famous than the bell-tower but it is scarcely less beautiful. It was Magdalen's "great tower" for the generation before the bell-tower was built and the oriel windows on the first floor belong to the magnificent state or banqueting room.

Merton Tower, completed in 1450-51 at a cost of £150, is as richly crowned as Magdalen Bell-tower but it is less tall and perhaps gives an impression, from a distance, of greater strength. Yet there can be no questioning its aesthetic appeal, especially when it is viewed from the far side of Merton Fields. This tower, belonging to the best period of perpendicular work, is undoubtedly the second finest Gothic tower in Oxford and any cathedral might be proud to own it.

Readily to be enjoyed from the same positions in the fields or meadows is the spire of Christ Church, despite the fact that it has been termed "squat" and "unadventurous." Such criticisms make no allow-

ance for the fact that the spire was experimental: it was among the earliest ever built in Britain: indeed, some have said that this was the very first spire ever built anywhere in England. The square Norman tower from which the spire rises was completed about 1170 and the spire was probably added during the next 50 years.

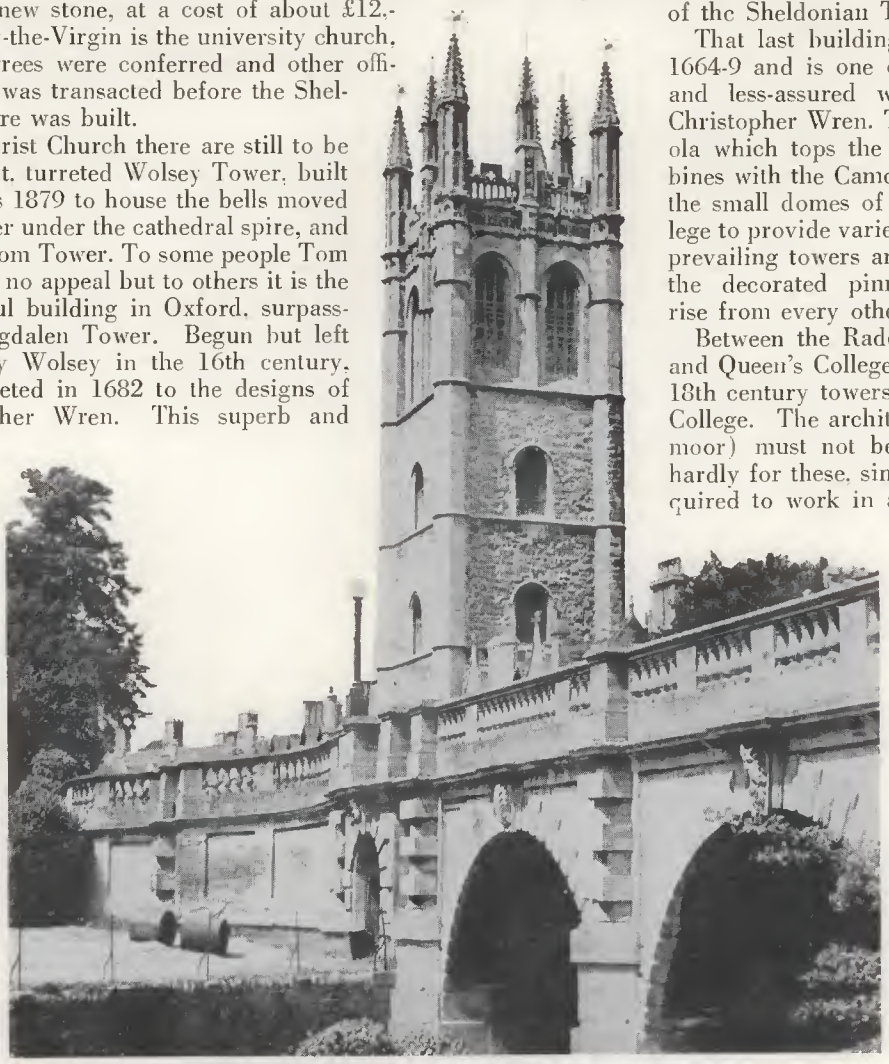
For purposes of comparison one may look next to the spire of St. Mary's, dating from a century later (it was probably finished a little before 1300) and displaying the greater confidence of the masons. By many, St. Mary's spire is regarded as among the very finest 13th century buildings in England or even in Europe. There must be no disputing about tastes: the spire stands for all to see, thanks to repairs in 1506, 1609, 1734, 1861 and 1897-98. During the last period the topmost 48 feet were rebuilt, largely with new stone, at a cost of about £12,000. St. Mary-the-Virgin is the university church, in which degrees were conferred and other official business was transacted before the Sheldonian Theatre was built.

Back at Christ Church there are still to be seen the squat, turreted Wolsey Tower, built so recently as 1879 to house the bells moved from the tower under the cathedral spire, and the famous Tom Tower. To some people Tom Tower makes no appeal but to others it is the most beautiful building in Oxford, surpassing even Magdalen Tower. Begun but left unfinished by Wolsey in the 16th century, it was completed in 1682 to the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. This superb and unique tower owes its name to "Great Tom" (Magnus Thomas Clusius Oxoniensis), the 18,000-lb. bell within, which came originally from Osney Abbey and used every night at 9 o'clock (until this war began) to boom out 101 strokes, a stroke for every one of the original students with one added in 1663.

The Oxford skyline has two or three architectural "eminences" which are strictly neither towers nor spires but nevertheless deserve an interpolated paragraph, since they appear in any general view of the university-city. First is the Radcliffe Observatory, built in 1772-5. Its octagonal "tower" was copied from the Temple of the Winds at Athens and is surmounted by a globe. Next, half a mile away and sometimes well-described as the hub of the University's buildings, is the Radcliffe Camera, built by Gibbs in 1737-49 at a cost of £40,000. The gallery surrounding the dome of this masterpiece in the classic style affords one of the finest close prospects of Oxford, comparable with those to be obtained from the top of Magdalen Tower or from the lantern of the Sheldonian Theatre.

That last building dates from 1664-9 and is one of the earlier and less-assured works of Sir Christopher Wren. The roof cupola which tops the lantern combines with the Camera dome and the small domes of Queen's College to provide variety among the prevailing towers and spires and the decorated pinnacles which rise from every other buttress.

Between the Radcliffe Camera and Queen's College are the twin 18th century towers of All Souls College. The architect (Hawkesmoor) must not be blamed too hardly for these, since he was required to work in a style which he made no pretense of liking or understanding and which he regarded as "barbarous Gothick." But every judge to his own decision: while some of us, finding these towers distressing, will agree with Sir Reginald Blom-



The Great Bell Tower (1492-1504), Magdalen College

The Twin Towers (18th century Gothic revival), All Souls College

field that they are "amongst the very worst examples of new Gothic design to be found in this country," others will concur with Horace Walpole's opinion that there the architect "blundered into magnificence."

Several colleges have a relatively low but very broad and deep tower at their chief or their secondary entrance. Brasenose College, New College, University, Corpus Christi, St. John's and Wadham Colleges may be cited as examples. Carfax Tower, all that remains of St. Martin's Church which formerly stood at Carfax, is also quite low and seems relatively insignificant yet deserves a word, for it was the bell of this tower which summoned the townspeople on that dark St. Scholastica's day (10th February, 1354) when the "town versus gown" battle caused the death of over fifty people and the university's removal from Oxford to Stamford seemed likely. Carfax Tower was formerly taller, but after the riot the king ordered that its higher stories should be removed.

Another apparently unimportant tower is that of St. Michael's Church, but this is in fact a very rare Saxon relic, dating from the 11th century. The name of the church is St. Michael's-at-the-North-Gate, and the tower was originally a watch tower of the city wall, its round-headed windows being so built that an archer might shoot from them. This was a true belfry, a fort of refuge and not (as many people wrongly imagine a belfry to be) a place for bells.

Less noteworthy yet not to be overlooked are New College's severely plain bell-tower (in which Royalist munitions were stored during the Civil War), the slim spire above the bell-turret on the roof of Exeter Chapel—which is a 19th century copy of the Sainte Chapelle in Paris—and the "mixed classic" tower and spire of All Saints' Church, which dates from 1708 and, being situated in the High Street, acts as a foil in the general view to the great spire of St. Mary's.

The churches of St. Aldates, St. Ebbes, St. Peter-le-Bailey, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Giles, St. Peter-in-the-East and St. Cross all have spires or towers of slight account, but when Oxford is viewed from afar the 19th century spire of the church of St. Philip and St. James and the factory-like campanile of St. Barnabas will appear prominently among the outer "towers and spires" of Oxford.

(*Continued on page* 656)

Carfax Tower

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The American Foreign Service Association

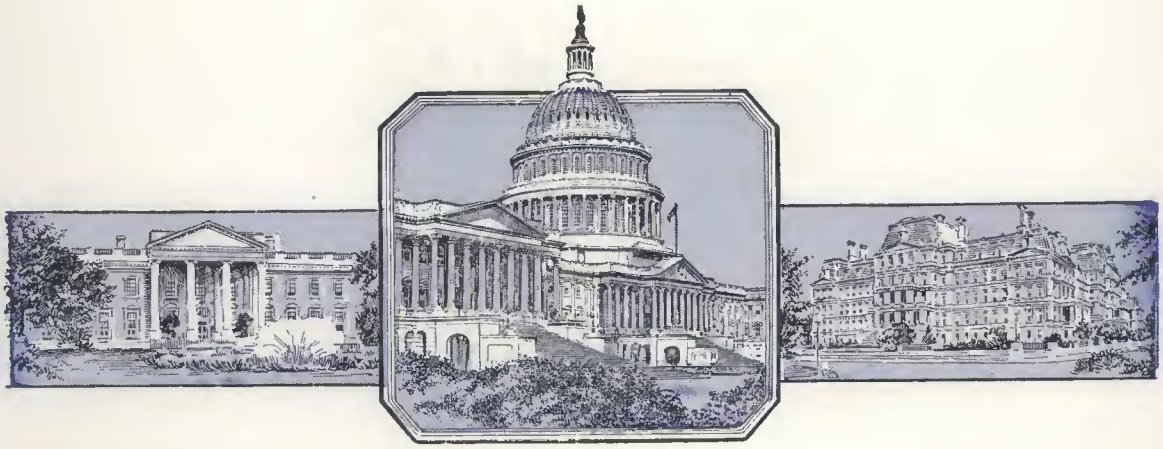
The American Foreign Service Association is an unofficial and voluntary association of the members of *The Foreign Service of the United States.* It was formed for the purpose of fostering *esprit de corps* among the members of the Foreign Service and to establish a center around which might be grouped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

EDITORS' COLUMN

The practice, probably frowned upon in the past under accusation of that over-worked word "propaganda" but now recognized as legitimate and in fact well advised, of "putting your country on the map" by exhibiting to foreign audiences motion picture images of the life and institutions of the United States, of this nation at work and at play, is the subject in part of of an article in this issue of the JOURNAL which is seriously recommended to the attention of its readers. The motion picture has been used in recent years in the United States as a visual means of selling various types of merchandise to American consumers. In certain parts of the world it has been used, unfortunately, not only to attract tourists to snow-covered slopes or sun-blessed shores but also to further class hatreds, racial antagonism, and for intimidating future preys of aggression. It can be used for better purposes in the Foreign Service—for creating a clearer understanding of the United States and what it stands for, especially with those people in more remote parts of the world, geographically and politically, who have no concept, except in dream or hearsay, of life and conditions in this country.

Several years ago a person relatively high ranking in the educational hierarchy in the country in which the writer was stationed questioned him concerning the "Hoover villages" in America, millions of persons seeking night shelter in the subways of our greater cities, the widespread famine and uprisings throughout the land, and other conditions which could only have been engendered by a press hostile to the interests of this country and by an abysmal ignorance on the part of its readers with regard to conditions in America. Such misunderstandings are often difficult, if not impossible, to dismiss by word of mouth, but it is believed that visual records of contemporary conditions and events in the United States might well assist in dispelling some of the false impressions which exist abroad of conditions here. It is true that the projection by members of the Foreign Service of motion pictures on American industries, agricultural educational institutions, social service attainments and natural resources of this country, as well as the lighter side of American life, may only reach and possibly influence a small group of those persons of the country in which the Foreign Service officers are stationed. It is likewise true, however, that that group may well have considerable influence in the economic, political and social affairs of the country involved, especially with regard to this country. With this in mind, the JOURNAL sincerely hopes that the future will witness the increased projection by our missions abroad of films on American life and institutions.

Although space does not permit comment on the other suggestions raised in the article under discussion, it is hoped that the Department will consider the advisability of canvassing the Foreign Service with a view to ascertaining what films are available for cultural display in this country and, after duplication in America, for circulation in the field. An officer of the Foreign Service has foreseen the day when motion picture films of scenes and events abroad will not be unusual enclosures to official despatches, and when the Department will have its own library of such enclosures and its projection room and equipment for their display. Such enclosures, as well as motion pictures on American life, may well be sent to the field to the great benefit of the United States.



News from the Department

By Reginald P. Mitchell, *Department of State*

Minister J. Pierrepont Moffat

The Minister to Canada, Mr. J. Pierrepont Moffat, arrived in Washington by train from Ottawa on October 6 and left for Ottawa on October 10.

Minister John D. Erwin

The Minister to Honduras, Mr. John D. Erwin, sailed from New York City on October 5 on the S. S. *Musa* at the conclusion of home leave en route to his post.

Foreign Service Officers

H. Earle Russell, Consul General at Johannesburg and First Secretary at Pretoria, accompanied by Mrs. Russell, sailed from New York City on October 5 on the S. S. *City of New York* for Capetown at the conclusion of home leave. He visited Washington for several days beginning on September 27.

Julean Arnold, Commercial Attaché stationed at Shanghai, registered at the Department on October 15 following his arrival from his post on September 27 at San Francisco on the S. S. *President Coolidge*. He stated that he was going on leave prior to his retirement.

Ralph Miller, Second Secretary at Habana, visited the Department on October 8 en route to Habana at the conclusion of leave.

John J. Muccio, First Secretary at Panama, arrived at New York City on September 28 on the S. S. *Panama* from his post and proceeded by plane to Flint, Michigan, where he took delivery of an automobile to commence an extended motor tour. He visited the Department on October 3 and left for his home at Providence, Rhode Island, and points in New England.

James Hugh Keeley, Jr., Foreign Service Officer on duty in the Special Division, was designated assistant administrative officer of that division, effective October 1.

Robert P. Joyce, until recently Second Secretary and Consul at Belgrade, arrived with Mrs. Joyce at New York City on October 5 on the S. S. *Excalibur* from Lisbon. They had proceeded from Belgrade to Geneva, there being only two other passengers aboard the train. They journeyed from Geneva on an American Express autobus along the now-usual route through unoccupied France via Aix-les-Bains and Bezieres to Port Bou, entraining at the border for Barcelona, Madrid and Lisbon. They visited Washington for 10 days, beginning on October 7, and left to spend leave at their home in Pasadena.

Montgomery H. Colladay, until recently Second Secretary and Consul at Tallinn, accompanied by Mrs. Colladay and their three daughters, arrived at New York City on October 5 on the S. S. *Excalibur* from Lisbon. They proceeded from Tallinn across Germany to Geneva and made an overland trip from Geneva to Lisbon similar to that of Mr. and Mrs. Joyce. They planned to take leave en route to their new post at Winnipeg, where Mr. Colladay will serve as Consul.

Frederick P. Hibbard, First Secretary and Consul at Bucharest, arrived at New York City on leave on October 5 on the *S.S. Excalibur* from Lisbon, having proceeded there from Bucharest by plane on the Bucharest-Rome and Rome-Lisbon routes.


F. P. Hibbard


H. E. Montamat

Alexander C. Kirk, until recently Counselor at Berlin, arrived at New York City on October 18 on the Atlantic Clipper from Lisbon to report to the Department for consultation prior to leaving for his new post as Counselor at Rome.

Benjamin M. Hulley, Second Secretary and Consul at Vichy, visited the Department for several days in mid-October following the closing of the temporary Consulate at Sault Ste. Marie, where he was in charge. He continued on leave on a trip in Connecticut and planned to have reported back to the Department by the first of November.

John C. Pool, en route from Hong Kong to his new post as Vice Consul and Third Secretary at La Paz, was on temporary detail in the Division of the American Republics from September 18 until October 21, after which he took leave prior to his scheduled sailing from New York City sometime in November for his new post.

Joseph Flack, F. S. O., concluded a four-year assignment in the Division of European Affairs on October 16 and left Washington with Mrs. Flack for an extended motor trip of three to four weeks, preparatory to receiving an assignment in the field and departing for his new post.

Irving N. Linnell, until recently Consul General at Prague, visited the Department on September 23 and 24 following his arrival at New York City on September 20 on the *S.S. Exeter* from Lisbon. He left to spend his 60 days' home leave at his home in Medina, Washington.


I. N. Linnell


E. G. Mathews

Harold E. Montamat, until recently Third Secretary and Vice Consul at La Paz, visited the Department on September 18 following his arrival at New York City on the *S.S. Santa Lucia* from Antofogasta. He proceeded to his home in Westfield, New Jersey, and planned to take a number of motor trips prior to coming to Washington in early November to spend about a week before sailing on November 15 for his new post as Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Panama.

E. Austin Acly, Consul at Johannesburg, visited the Department for several days beginning on September 23 following his arrival at New York City on the S. S. *City of New York* from Capetown with Mrs. Acly, their five-year-old daughter, Barbara, and their one-year-old daughter, Nancy. They planned to divide their time on leave between Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and Bedford, New York, and to return to Washington about the first of November.

Cyril L. Thiel, until recently Consul at Habana, visited the Department on October 1 on leave and left for Miami en route to Habana preparatory to proceeding to his new post as Consul at Guayquil.

John H. Marvin, Vice Consul at Habana, visited the Department on October 12 during his usual Fall leave, which he spent principally in New England.

Richard W. Byrd, Vice Consul at Calcutta, was on temporary detail in the Visa Division from October 7 to 16 and on the latter date began a temporary detail in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Elbert G. Mathews, until recently Vice Consul at Sydney, accompanied by Mrs. Mathews, visited the Department for several days during the latter part of September following their arrival in August on the *S.S. Monterey* from Sydney. They left to visit relatives in Missouri anl to sojourn at his home in San Francisco. He planned to leave Los Angeles by plane in early November for his new post as Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Managua.

Charles W. Lewis, Jr., Second Secretary and Consul at San José, accompanied by Mrs. Lewis and their seven-year-old daughter, Nancy, visited the Department for several days, beginning on September 24, following their arrival at New York City on the *S.S. Chiriqui* from Port Limon. They left by car to spend leave in California.

H. V. Cooke, Jr.

Jno. Davies, Jr.

Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., Consul at Bombay, was on temporary detail in the Visa Division from September 25 to October 17 after closing the temporary office at Sherbrooke, Ontario, where he had been in charge. He left for San Francisco with the intention of sailing on the S. S. *President Adams* on October 24 for Bombay.

William N. Carroll, until recently Vice Consul at Birmingham and latterly at London, visited the Department for several days in early October following his arrival in New York City on September 27 on the S. S. *Exorchorda* from Lisbon. He stated that he had resigned from the Service and that his plans were uncertain following a visit to his home in Fayetteville, North Carolina.

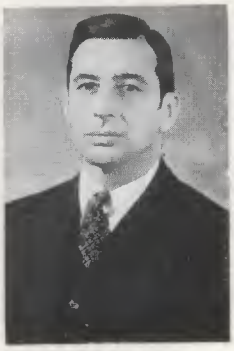
Joseph E. Newton, Vice Consul at Habana, began a temporary detail in the Visa Division on October 9 at the conclusion of home leave.

Richard H. Post, Vice Consul at Windsor, visited the Department on October 11 on a week-end visit to the United States, proceeding to his home in Quogue, Long Island, before returning to his post.

Eugene H. Dooman, Counselor at Tokyo, was on a detail in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs from September 20 to October 16 while on home leave. He then resumed leave in New England.

Prescott Childs, until recently Consul at Barbados, accompanied by Mrs. Childs and their two sons, sailed from New York City on October 18 on the *S.S. Uruguay* for his new post as Second Secretary and Consul at Rio.

David Williamson, until recently Second Secretary at Rome is on duty in the office of Leo Pasvolsky, Assistant to the Secretary.



David Williamson

K. V. Hicks

John Davies, Jr., until recently Vice Consul at Hankow, assumed his new duties in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs on October 26. He arrived at San Francisco from Shanghai on September 21 on the *S.S. President Pierce*, having journeyed from Hankow on a Japanese military transport.

Jesse F. Van Wickel, until recently Commercial Attaché at The Hague, visited the Department for several days beginning on October 14 preparatory to leaving with Mrs. Van Wickel by car for San Francisco to sail possibly at the beginning of November for his new post as Consul at Batavia.

Frederick L. Royt, Vice Consul at Guayaquil, visited the Department for several days beginning on October 7, having taken leave following his arrival in August from his post. On leaving Washington he visited former Consul General Harold D. Clum, now retired and residing at Malden-on-Hudson.

Sheldon Thomas, who recently was inducted into the Foreign Service, concluded his tour of duty as Assistant Chief of the Division of Current Information on October 3 prior to leaving Washington with Mrs. Thomas on October 15. They sailed from New York City on October 18 on the S. S. *Uruguay* for his new post as Second Secretary at Buenos Aires.

William P. Cochran, Jr., Consul at Veracruz, visited the Department for two days during the latter part of September, having made the round trip from Veracruz by car.

Willard L. Beaulac, Counselor at Habana, visited the Department on October 11 following his arrival from Habana on leave. He left for Pawtucket, R. I.

Russell B. Jordan, Vice Consul at Ottawa, registered at the Department on October 14 following his arrival from his post. He planned to remain in Washington on leave until December 11.

Knowlton V. Hicks, Consul at Halifax, visited the Department on Sept. 26 on leave and left to spend a short time at his home in Troy, N. Y., before returning to Halifax.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACKERSON, GARRET G., JR.—*Rumania, Hungary*
ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*
BARNES, WILLIAM—*Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay*
BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Bermuda*
BOHLEN, CHARLES E.—*U.S.S.R.*
BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*
BYINGTON, HOMER, JR.—*Yugoslavia*
CRAIN, EARL T.—*Spain*
FERRIS, WALTON C.—*Great Britain*
FULLER, GEORGE G.—*Central Canada*
GROTH, EDWARD M.—*India*
HICKOK, THOMAS A.—*Philippines*
ROBINSON, THOMAS H.—*British Columbia*
KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.—*Iceland*
LANCASTER, NATHANIEL, JR.—*Portuguese East Africa*
LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.—*Turkey*
LEWIS, CHARLES W., JR.—*Central America*
LIPPINCOTT, AUBREY E.—*Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq*
LYON, CECIL B.—*Chile*
MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.—*Mexico*
PLITT, EDWIN A.—*France*
PRESTON, AUSTIN R.—*Norway and Sweden*
REAMS, R. BORDEN—*Denmark*
SCHULER, FRANK A., JR.—*Tokyo area*
SMITH, E. TALROT—*Nairobi area, Kenya*
WILLIAMS, PHILIP P.—*Brazil*
American Embassy, Berlin—*Germany*
American Consulate, Yokohama—*Yokohama area*

ISTANBUL

Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell White arrived at Istanbul from Calcutta en route to their new post at Tangier, on July 22, and left on July 24 for Italy by the Simplon Express. They planned to fly from Rome to Lisbon. Mr. and Mrs. White made a brief stop at Ankara on their way from Baghdad to Istanbul.

Minister Bert Fish arrived at Istanbul on August 4, returning to his post at Cairo from home leave in the United States. He was the first American to arrive here following the establishment of the bus line across France from Spain after the surrender of France. Mr. Fish took twelve days to come here from Lisbon, the only stopover of more than overnight duration being at Geneva, where he waited three days for his Italian transit visa.

CONSULATE, BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA
Seated, left to right: **Vice Consul Raymond Phelan, Consul Nelson R. Park, Vice Consul Girvan Teall.** ***Standing, left to right:*** **Messenger Henry Sullivan and Clerks Carlota Ortiz and José Manuel Ariano.**

Minister Fish proceeded on his way to Cairo on August 5 via the Taurus Express.

Mr. James T .Scott spent a few days in Istanbul en route to the United States from his post at Cairo, arriving here August 20. His stay at Istanbul was occasioned by the delay in obtaining an Italian transit visa.

Mr. William Gwynn, American Consul at Beirut, spent two days at Istanbul between trains, having come here from Beirut to initiate the shuttle courier service connecting Cairo, Jerusalem, Beirut and Baghdad with the Southern European courier service, the junction point being istanbul.

FREDERICK *P.* LATIMER, JR.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA

Oct. 10, 1940

When the *S.S. Excalibur* (American Export Line) en route from Lisbon to New York, anchored in Grassy

Bay, outside Hamilton Harbor, on October 3, an opportunity was presented to welcome the following Foreign Service Officers:

Mr. Frederick P. Hibbard, First Secretary of the American Legation at Bucharest, Roumania.

Mr. Robert P. Joyce, Second Secretary and Consul at Belgrade, Jugoslavia.

Mr. Montgomery H. Colladay, Second Secretary and Consul at Tallinin, Esthonia.

Mr. Clarence E. Macy, Consul at Karachi, India.

By means of a message conveyed to the Consulate at the request of Mr. Hibbard, through the cooperation and kindness of one of the Colonial Government's Revenue Officers, Mr. Rowe Spurling, it was learned that these American Foreign Service Officers were aboard; otherwise, no knowledge of their close proximity to Hamilton would have been obtained. The Consulate therefore renews its cordial invitation to officers of the Department and the Service to communicate with the office when ships and Clippers call at Bermuda, when every effort will be made to arrange a visit at the airport or anchorage.

WILLIAM H. BECK.

CAPE TOWN

July, 1940.

Visitors of interest to the Service who have recently passed through Cape Town are:

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Byrd from Calcutta en route to the United States on leave.

Mrs. F. L. Spalding, a refugee from Cairo, who traveled by train, bus, air and ship via Baghdad and Bombay, to get home—and traveled with an infant!

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Lewis from Calcutta en route to Chicago where Lewis is to take a graduate course under the Department's supervision.

Each ship from India brings its share of refugees from Cairo and other places in the Near East which are now receiving the attention of Mussolini; and as a result of the closing of the Suez Canal we are getting all of that traffic.

ARTHUR L. RICHARDS.

Courtesy Orsen N. Nielsen

CONSULATE GENERAL, MUNICH

Interior view; quarters occupied since July 1, 1939, by the Consulate General, Munich, in what formerly was the town house of the Baron von Cramer-Klett, who until his death about four years ago was one of the prominent Bavarian industrialists and landowners.

CIUDAD JUAREZ

October 8, 1940.

Recently a group of Mexican and American friends of Consul General William P. Blocker offered him a luncheon banquet in Ciudad Juarez honoring his latest promotion. Representative business men and officials from El Paso, Texas, were also present.

OWEN W. GAINES.

The Bookshelf

J. Rives Childs, *Review Editor*

The Dynamics of War and Revolution, by Lawrence Dennis, The Weekly Foreign Letter, N. Y. pp. 259. $3.00.

The title of this book suggests its challenging character. Mr. Dennis has long insisted, both in print and on the lecture platform, that the United States would, sooner or later, be engulfed in the new world revolution of collectivism, which he considers as the successor to the industrial revolution of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. He now advances the thesis that the United States will "inevitably" be drawn into the present war, and that the controls adopted during the conflict will be adjusted to the needs of the authoritarian state set up by the "new elite" at the end of the war.

Whether this new state be called socialist or fascist is merely a matter of words. Mr. Dennis is not interested in text-book definitions. "Definitions must be made by those who make history, for a definition which has no historical basis is not different from a dream." (xxv)

While the author is not gentle with Marxism, he introduces a new dialectic, namely, the necessity of a new "dynamic," or social revolution, which is postulated as the only alternative to stagnation. The dynamic elements of the nineteenth century are grouped around the idea of the frontier and the opportunities for profit offered by free land, rapid population increase, and expanding markets. In common with various writers, Mr. Dennis draws the conclusion that the end of the frontier means the end of "democracy," but he does not undertake to explain how old and settled countries like Sweden have achieved social and political democracy and a high degree of general well-being without the aid of colonies or frontiers. He might also be criticized for using democracy in too narrow a sense. While frontier democracy obviously ceases to exist as once virgin lands became settled and industrialized, and although parliamentary democracy is being forced to modify its technique, the essence of democracy may not necessarily be bound up with these specific historical processes. The author never makes it quite clear just what will provide the dynamic for the new authoritarian state, since centralized control is not itself dynamic, but the title of the concluding chapter suggests the nature of his answer, namely, "Out of war a new revolutionary folk unity." Here he states that the big social problem is *not* how to achieve greater abundance. "Abundance without dynamism or discipline may be called the cause of our trouble. The problem is not how to get abundance, but how to get on in spite of it. . . . A socialist state in which a painless and nearly effortless abundance of material goods and services was enjoyed by everyone would quickly disintegrate and soon perish. It did not take Russian communism, which started out with free love and free abortions, long to find out that all that nonsense had to be stopped and the stern virtues of the family and the workshop to be restored." (p. 231.)

As regards international affairs, no alternative to balance-of-power politics is seen, since the people of the democracies are unwilling in time of peace to assume the responsibilities implicit in collective security.

The book is written in the pungent style which characterized the author's earlier volumes. However much one may disagree with the conclusions, it has the virtue of presenting in an extreme and striking form the alternatives which we must face. The author has had very broad experience, having served in the American Expeditionary Forces, spent seven years in the Foreign Service and six years in Wall Street.

George Wythe.

The Impasse of Democracy, by Ernest S. Griffith, Harrison-Hilton Books, Inc., New York, 1939, pp. 380. $3.00.

Professor Griffith, dean of the Graduate School of the American University, Washington, considers one of the principle weaknesses of democracy its lack of an emotional appeal for which people will work hard and endure sacrifice. His book under review may be considered a part of his endeavor to remedy this situation, for both hard work and sacrifice on the part of the average reader are required to get through it. This reviewer has scarcely encountered harder sledding than the well-entitled "Impasse of Democracy." Had it not been for love of the Journal, he doubtless would have faltered.

But having persevered through to the end, he feels an exaltation good for the soul. The mental discipline involved, somewhat like a refresher course in calculus, may be unwillingly undertaken but re-

garded in retrospect with satisfaction and even pleasure.

If Professor Griffith has employed language that is complex to the point almost of obscurantism, one may recall that a serious study in political science, intended as a definitive contribution to the subject, may hardly be written in words of one syllable. But when he poses inquiries such as the following: "Can institutional adjustments and an integrating motivation move quickly enough to stem the existing dispersive disintegration?" only God and Robert Browning can be quite sure what he means.

The approach of the book is psychological. The nature of man as a political individual, and the nature of group action are examined to determine what kind of governments men choose, and what returns they demand from that government in the way of psychic income. People demand that government provide not only order, police protection, and an opportunity to acquire food and shelter, but also, if it is to elicit their enthusiasm and a willingness to sacrifice, it must provide slogans or aims which arouse the emotions. If the latter are sufficiently strong, the people are willing to undergo considerable sacrifice of physical needs.

A searching study of the advantages and disadvantages of democracy as compared with dictatorship is contained in the volume, with the balance by no means swinging constantly in favor of democracy. No doubt can be entertained of the author's preference for democracy—he is careful to state as much very categorically, but he is not one to hesitate looking the facts in the face. The "class distinctions and bewildering and divided counsels of democracies" show up poorly in his opinion when placed beside the "equality of the labor camps" under a dictatorship. A more striking advantage of modern dictatorships, he notes, results from their offering of a thrilling program, a dynamic appeal to action and service, while the old and tired democracies try to whip up what enthusiasm they may for liberty and the Jeffersonian principles.

A perhaps more fundamental advantage of the dictatorships is pictured as their adoption of two important Marxian principles, (1) national planning, and (2) elimination of class divisions. Professor Griffith's opinion on these points may be summed up as: "The dictatorships have got something there."

The author charges the competitive system with bungling inefficiency as compared with a planned economy. Furthermore, according to Professor Griffith, a nation whose population is divided among social and economic classes is not sufficiently unified to produce enthusiastic support of the Government, particularly when that Government has to call on its citizens to wage war. (If Professor Griffith's book, which was finished just as the present war began, had been deferred for a year, he might have cited in this connection the fall of France, torn for several years previously by the struggles between the Popular Front of Leon Blum and the middle class followers of Daladier.) Germany, Russia and Italy, by ruthless means it is true, are represented by the author as having largely eliminated this type of internal dissension, and their armies are pictured as imbued with a spirit of fighting for their native country, not for the perpetuation of an outworn class society.

The evils of dictatorship, on the other hand, are shown as even more disastrous than those of democracy, and as rendering dictatorship, as a system of government, less satisfactory even than the hit and miss blundering of a free society. The cardinal weakness of dictatorship is the obvious one—the development of a bureaucracy based on force and terrorism which causes each man to suspect his neighbor, deprives the individual government official of any initiative or willingness to make decisions, and prevents the nation from having the benefit of ideas which may be developed only through the free exchange of opinion. Dictatorship "is necessarily an hierarchy of administration which does not automatically justify itself by corresponding gradations in ability. Tyranny filters downward. All the bevy of little leaders who stick out their chins and bellow

(*Continued on page* 650)

Photographs by Vice-Consul Alfred J. Pedersen, Bogota

From Mulcback To Aeroplane

By Sylvia A. Randolph*

ON August 6, 1938, Bogotá, Colombia, celebrated the fourth centenario of its founding as a city. Four hundred years since the dawn when handsomc, bearded Don Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada "conquistador" planted his foot on Colombian soil and said: "This for Spain!"

To the one hundred and sixty-six tired, hungry, and discouraged explorers, after trekking through malaria-ridden, disease-infested and snake-haunted hot moist jungles, and then up into the Andes, the sight of Bogotá clustering cool against still more and higher mountains, must have been to them a dangerously unreal apparition: "Another mirage or are we going loco!"

Gradually the dream was to become reality, and now after four centuries the present Santa Fé de Bogotá, capital city of a new world republic rather larger in area than France, located 8,600 feet above the level of two oceans that lap its shores, combines the movement and excitement of the ultra-modern with the quiet and simplicity of an earlier, less complex life.

In the very old sections, now rapidly being abandoned to the poorer classes, are numbers of thick-walled quaint sixteenth century houses with tiled roofs and overhanging balconies and sturdy doors opening onto narrow streets that follow the contours of the foothills. The doors are museum pieces in themselves, heavy and beautifully carved of hard cabinet wood, studded with iron, and marked with heavy brass knockers. The beauty and the simplicity of the Spanish colonial architecture standing next to modern seven-storied office buildings on every side attract the eye just as do the abundant orchids amongst the extraordinarily large flowers from the northern zone which mingle in this land filled with antiquities and modernism, with contrasts in methods and manners and customs.

Antiquity lives in Bogotá amidst modern surroundings. A house designed in a style that would fit easily into the atmosphere of an imaginary world of tomorrow may be seen decorated with a lovely figure of the Virgin Mary or a tiny model of the Christ Child fixed over a cubistic doorway. Inside of these same houses each night a servant goes the rounds in accordance with the customs of centuries to put up solid wooden shutters backed with iron bars; all of this not so much for the sake of safety but because it has always been done in this city six hundred miles from the coast. Of course all houses in Bogotá are not so equipped and especially not the numerous Tudor and Georgian style structures that have been erected in the extensive building cam-

*Wife of Archibald A. Randolph, Vice Consul and Third Secretary at Bogotá.

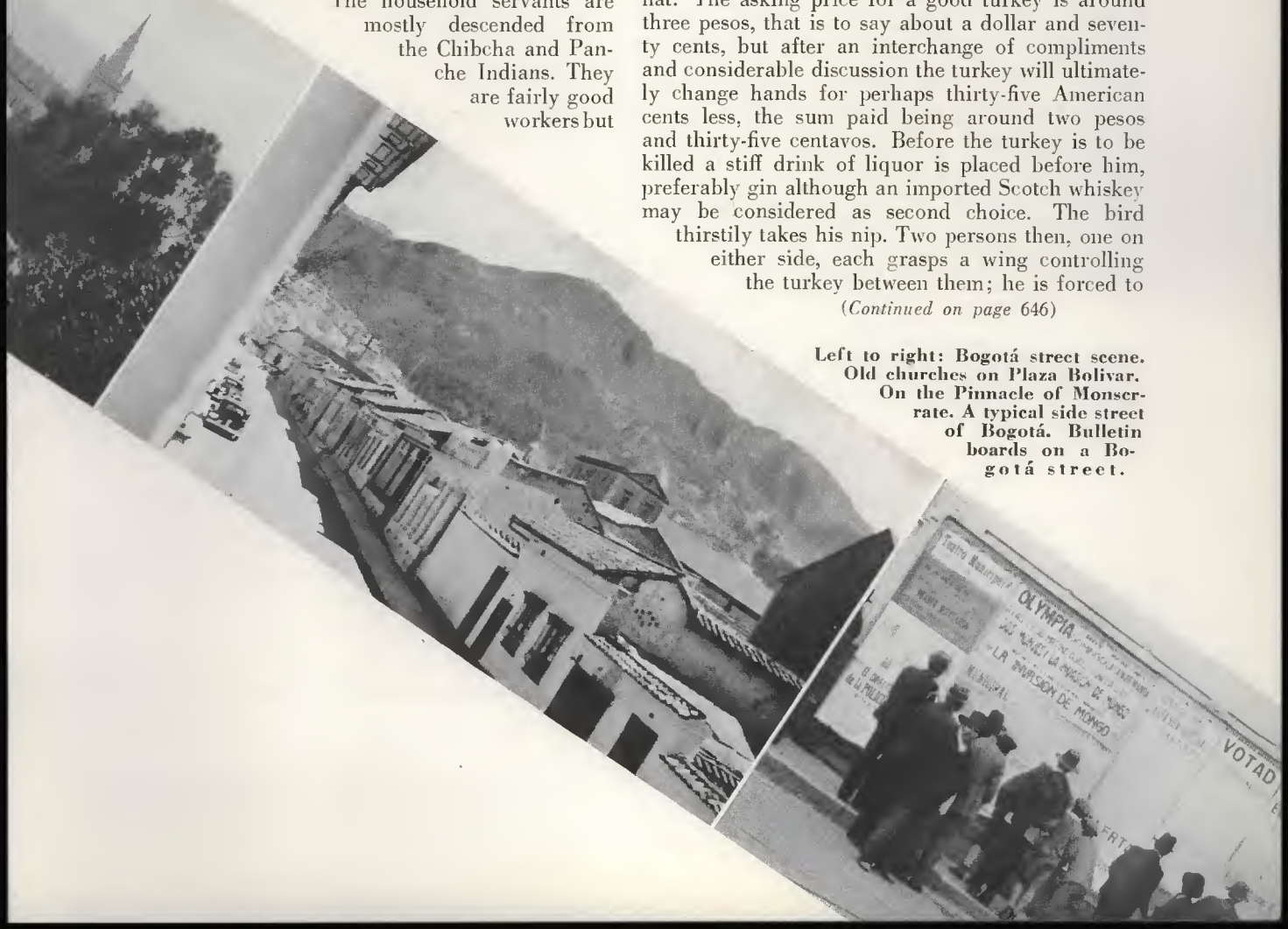
paign of recent months. The newest houses are up-to-date in every respect, and visitors reach the city now by the aeroplanes that frequently fly in from north and south, but just ten years ago conditions were vastly different. In order to reach this city from the Pacific it was then necessary to ride on mule-back over the more than 11,000 feet high mountain pass, the Quindio, where now a motor road climbs and winds to connect the two railroad terminals.

The popular furniture sold today in the best shops is modernistic in design. The domestic furniture is made of solid mahogany or other tropical hardwoods, the chairs upholstered in velvet or plush. The bedsteads often seen are futuristic effects in wood with sharp angles and surprising curves. They stand about twelve inches from the floor and are provided with mattresses that frequently are no more than thin pads of about four inches in thickness laid on top of removable wooden boards. If accustomed to a downy mattress placed atop a box-spring this Bogotá bed reminds one vaguely of the Spanish Inquisition although, as might be expected, the race nurtured on them is a hardy people with the push and energy of pioneers.

The household servants are mostly descended from the Chibcha and Panche Indians. They are fairly good workers but the former, true to their inheritance from a proud and once dominant race, have firmly intrenched ideas that are frequently disturbing and sometimes stubbornly out of place in the new and changing world about them. They are, however, more or less quick to adopt new ideas and these neat looking little Indians in trim black uniforms with white organdy collars and aprons present another seeming contrast of the old and the new. Five minutes before one of these maids serves your dinner she has more than likely been grinding the pepper you are using betwen two flat stones, the very pungent and aromatic pepper which now appears in a silver cruet.

Colombian food is hardy and good but rather monotonous on the whole to a palate accustomed to the diversity of dishes that daily greets the average North American. A unique way of preparing food in Bogotá is the ceremony preceding the killing of a turkey for your dinner. Turkeys, ducks, chickens, and birds may be bought alive at the door of your home. The man who sells the smaller fowls will probably be carrying them in a specially constructed dome-shaped woven basket of wattles slung either upon his back or in a pair balanced from each side of a wise-eyed burro. Your turkey will likely be led on a string by a woman wearing a man's felt hat. The asking price for a good turkey is around three pesos, that is to say about a dollar and seventy cents, but after an interchange of compliments and considerable discussion the turkey will ultimately change hands for perhaps thirty-five American cents less, the sum paid being around two pesos and thirty-five centavos. Before the turkey is to be killed a stiff drink of liquor is placed before him, preferably gin although an imported Scotch whiskey may be considered as second choice. The bird thirstily takes his nip. Two persons then, one on either side, each grasps a wing controlling the turkey between them; he is forced to

(*Continued on page 646*)



Left to right: Bogotá street scene. Old churches on Plaza Bolivar. On the Pinnacle of Monserrate. A typical side street of Bogotá. Bulletin boards on a Bogotá street.

Supplement to

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

of 1936

Subscribers to the JOURNAL in November, 1936, will recall that a Photographic Register of the Foreign Service, containing photographs of each officer in the Service at that time, was published as a supplement to the November, 1936, issue of the JOURNAL. During the past four years there have been approximately 250 additions to the Service, including career and non-career officers. This unusually large number of additions has resulted in considerable part from the inclusion in the Foreign Service on July 1, 1939, of 115 officers of the former foreign services of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

The JOURNAL now proposes to issue a supplement to the Photographic Register of 1936, containing the photographs of all of the career and non-career officers who have been commissioned since that time. The new supplement, which should be ready for distribution with an early issue of the JOURNAL, is not intended to contain the photograph of any officer whose picture was included in the former supplement.

After considerable effort, the JOURNAL has succeeded in obtaining photographs of all of the new officers except two, and there is every expectation of obtaining these two pictures soon. The 1936 supplement was 100 per cent inclusive up to the closing date of publication, and the JOURNAL is determined to make the new supplement similarly inclusive.

In addition to the photographs of the new officers in the Foreign Service, the supplement will contain photographs of the executive and principal officers of the Department, including chiefs of divisions, who have been appointed during the past four years, and photographs of the chiefs of diplomatic missions who were not included in the previous supplement. The December, 1940, issue of the JOURNAL will contain further information regarding the new supplement.

Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 31, 1940:

Wesley Frost of Berea, Kentucky, Counselor of the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile, has been assigned American Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand.

Joseph E. Jacobs of Johnston, South Carolina, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Counselor of the American Legation and American Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Ellis O. Briggs of Topsfield, Maine, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Santiago, Chile, and will serve in dual capacity.

Sheldon Thomas of New York, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Cyril L. F. Thiel of Chicago, Illinois, American Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned American Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Brewster H. Morris, of Villanova, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Dresden, Germany, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

The American Legations at Kaunas, Lithuania, Tallinn, Estonia and Riga, Latvia, including the consular sections of each, have been closed as of September 5, 1940.

The following have been appointed American Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified; Vice Consuls of Career; and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States; and they have been assigned Vice Consuls at the posts indicated:

Charles W. Adair, Jr., Xenia, Ohio; Nogales.

H. Gardner Ainsworth, New Orleans, Louisiana; Winnipeg.

Stewart G. Anderson, Chicago, Illinois; Toronto.

Irven M. Eitreim, Mt. Vernon, South Dakota; Nuevo Laredo.

C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., Schenectady, New York; Winnipeg.

W. Horton Schoellkopf, Jr., Miami, Florida; Mexicali.

Harry H. Schwartz, Los Angeles, California; Vancouver.

Bromley K. Smith, San Diego, California; Montreal.

Henry T. Smith, Atlanta, Georgia; Matamoros.

Oscar S. Straus, II, Purchase, New York; Montreal.

John L. Topping, New York, New York; Montreal.

Livingston D. Watrous, Fort Hamilton, New York; Agua Prieta.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 7, 1940:

Lynn W. Franklin of Bethesda, Maryland, American Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been assigned as American Consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.

Walter H. McKinney of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, American Consul at Sheffield, England, has been assigned American Consul at London, England, upon the closing of the American Consulate at Sheffield, England.

Eugene A. Masuret of New Jersey, Third Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France.

Ernest de W. Mayer of Flushing, Long Island, New York, Third Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Casablanca, Morocco.

The following American Consulates which were established for the purpose of performing non-immigrant visa services only, will be closed September 30, 1940:

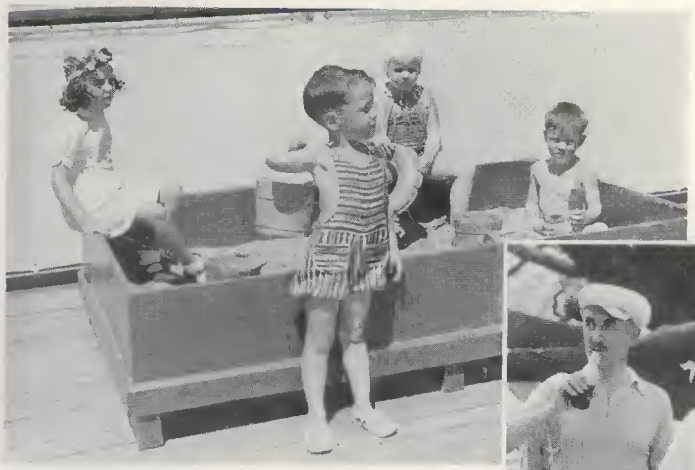
American Consulate, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

American Consulate, Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada.

Standing on the gurden terrace of the Embassy at Madrid, left to right: Ambassador Weddell, Mrs. Weddell, Ambassador Biddle, Mrs. Biddle, Ambassador Bullitt.

After seeing this picture no one can smile skeptically at hearing Coert Du Bois' big blue marlin story. He landed this fine fellow, u 424 pounder, from Ernest Hemingway's boat "Pilar" about two miles from the shore and some four miles east of Morrow Custle. Its length is 11 ft. 4 in. and it took him 1½ hours to boat it. (George Andrews, please note.)

SERVICE GLIMPSES



Walter Alan Ray, in the foreground, leads the Sand Brigade aboard the S. S. "Argentina" when accompanying his father from Porto Alegre. From all appearances he wielded a wicked bucket and shovel.

Consul Butrick and Judge Helmick "give them the once over" from the shade of St. John's historic camphor tree during the American University Club of Shanghai's annual garden party. Butrick is President of the Club and Helmick is a former President.

American Consulate, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.

American Consulate, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada.

Non-Career

Jones R. Trowbridge of Augusta, Georgia, American Vice Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R., has been appointed American Vice Consul at Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Worthington E. Hagerman of Maryland, American Vice Consul at Faris, France, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Boredaux, France.

Henry O. Ramsey of Pierre, South Dakota, American Vice Consul at Sheffield, England, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Manchester, England, upon the closing of the office at Sheffield, England.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 18, 1940:

Dudley G. Dwyre of Fort Collins, Colorado, First Secretary of American Legation and American Consul General at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been designated First Secretary of American Legation and American Consul General at San José, Costa Rica, and will serve in dual capacity.

John P. Hurley of Brooklyn, New York, American Consul General at Marseille, France, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

William L. Peck of Washington, Connecticut, American Consul at Naples, Italy, has been assigned American Consul at Marseille, France.

Charles L. Luedtke of Minnesota, American Foreign Service Officer, assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Agriculture, has been designated Agricultural Attaché at Panama, Panama; San Jose, Costa Rica and Quito, Ecuador.

Benjamin M. Hulley of De Land, Florida, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Paris, France, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Ralph J. Blake of Portland, Oregon, Language Officer at the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned American Consul at Tokyo, Japan.

The assignment of Foy D. Kohler of Toledo, Ohio, for duty in the Department of State, has been canceled. Mr. Kohler will remain at his present post, Athens, Greece.

John Frémont Melby of Bloomington, Illinois, American Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela.

The American Consulate at Trail, British Columbia, Canada, which was established for the purpose of performing non-immigrant vise services only, will be closed September 30, 1940.

Non-Career

Mr. Stephen C. Worster of Maine has been appointed American Vice Consul at Coatzacoalcos (Puerto Mexico), State of Veracruz, Mexico, instead of at Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, where a consular Office will not be established as previously reported.

Edwin J. King of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Dublin, Ireland, died at his post on September 17, 1940.

Francis M. Withey of Michigan, American Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Nice, France.

Leonard G. Bradford of Boston, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Marseille, France.

George D. Whittinghill of New York, American Clerk at Milan, Italy, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 28, 1940:

Lynn W. Meekins of Pennsylvania, American Foreign Service Officer, assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Commerce, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Pretoria, Union of South Africa.

The assignment of Rolland Welch of Texas as Third Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Panama, Panama, has been canceled. Mr. Welch has now been designated Third Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

Charles A. Cooper of Humboldt, Nebraska, American Vice Consul at Shanghai, China, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Harold E. Montamat of Westfield, New Jersey, Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Panama, Panama, and will serve in dual capacity.

E. Edward Schefer of New York, New York, American Vice Consul at Manila, Philippine Islands, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Elbert G. Mathews of Oakland, California, American Vice Consul at Sydney, Australia, has been designated Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, and will serve in dual capacity.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 5, 1940:

Alexander C. Kirk of Chicago, Illinois, Counselor

of the American Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Counselor of the American Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Edward L. Reed of Wayne, Pennsylvania, Counselor of the American Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

L. Randolph Higgs of West Point, Mississippi, Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Helsinki, Finland, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Willard L. Beaulac of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, First Secretary of American Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been designated Counselor of the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

Howard Bucknell, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia, First Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul General at Madrid, Spain, has been designated Counselor of the American Embassy at Madrid, Spain, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Clayton Lane of Iowa, Commercial Attaché of American Legation at Pretoria, Union of South Africa, has been assigned American Consul at Calcutta, India.

Kennett F. Potter of St. Louis, Missouri, American Consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been assigned American Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Carl F. Norden of New York, New York, American Vice Consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy, Berlin, Germany.

E. Tomlin Bailey of Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, American Vice Consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin, Germany, upon the closing of the office at Prague, Bohemia.

John K. Davis of Wooster, Ohio, American Consul General at Dublin, Ireland, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

George D. La Mont of Albion, New York, American Consul at Shanghai, China, has been assigned American Consul at Canton, China.

Kenneth C. Krentz of Waterloo, Iowa, American Consul at Canton, China, has been assigned American Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, China.

Non-Career

F. Willard Calder of New York, American Vice Consul at Southampton, England, has been appointed American Vice Consul at London, England.

DINING ROOM

LIVING ROOM

The American Legation at Helsinki

RESIDENCE (COMPLETED 1838) AND COMMERCIAL OFFICE QUARTERS

DEVELOPMENT OF OUR DEPARTMENT OF STATE

By DIPLOMATICUS

Translation from the
New York Staatszeitung & Herold
of Sunday, August 11th, 1940
Letter from Washington

Washington: . . . If we disregard what we heard of the State Department before arriving in the United States, when we forget everything we have read in books and documents on the history of the American Foreign Service and on characteristics of American diplomats, if we "let speak the facts by themselves," then we must acknowledge that this part of the American governmental machinery has grown into an exemplary institution of extraordinary efficiency. In our opinion this institution is better organized than the German Foreign Office, works more harmoniously and faster than the London Foreign Office, and is much, much more orderly than the French Foreign Office on the Quai d'Orsay. It is especially difficult to compare adequately the State Department with the Italian Foreign Office: principles and methods are too different. Italian diplomacy is working on completely different principles from the methods of American diplomacy, of the German Reich, of England and of France. There is simply no way of comparison.

In one respect the American Foreign Service cannot be beaten anywhere or by anybody in respect to what you may call in business "service to the client." In this respect the United States is so far ahead of all other countries that it probably never will be equaled. This "service to the client," or better "service to the citizen" is reliable and quick. . . . In some way the younger set of officers seems to be systematically induced to think of the state of mind of a person who writes to a diplomatic or consular office or to the State Department; it has definitely been proved to us that the young officers of the American Foreign Service put such questions to themselves and make such points of view the starting points of their answers to letters received.

. . . The American officer is a master in the use of the telephone and in the art to obtain in short matter-of-fact conversations such informations as are required for his reports.

. . . The organization of the Department of State is being developed. It is obliged to "keep abreast of time" in the rapid course of events, in the changes of the world-picture—and it does. The slogan "Time marches on!" applies also to the State Department.

Bells Into Guns

FOR the conscription of church bells in Germany, so that they may be added to the state's "metal reserves," there are precedents enough. Many parts of France were cleared of church bells in the time of the first Napoleon: some of the bells were made into coins but more (the great bell of Rouen among them) were made into guns.

It was because of the similarity of bell-metal to gun-metal that Henry VIII of England declared, shortly after great numbers of bells were thrown on the market by his dissolution of the monasteries, that

noe pson or psons shoulde from thenceforthe carrye or convey any brasse, copper, laten, bell mettall, gunemetall, ne shroffe mettall into anye part or parts beyonde the sea, upon payne of forfeyture of the saide mettall.

For two or three centuries many English firms were in fact both gun-founders and bell-founders, and in Nichols' "Bells thro' the Ages" are scattered various references both to cannon made from bells and bells made from cannon. An example of the latter process exists at Liversedge, Yorkshire, England, where one of the peal of eight bells carries the inscription:

THESE EIGHT BELLS WERE CAST IN 1814 AND 1815 WITH BRASS ORDNANCE TAKEN AT GENOA

Indeed, very many of the church bells made from guns, and of the guns made from church bells, have been spoils of war. It will be recalled that Belgium lost many of her bells between 1914 and 1918, and the Germans also removed the bells from churches in South Jutland—then under her jurisdiction as a result of the aggression of 1863-4. Substitute bells for the South Jutland churches were cast, however, from the brass of 44 old cannon provided for the purpose by Copenhagen Arsenal.

The story of two famous bells, one at Vienna and the other at Cologne, illustrate the double process of guns-into-bells and bells-into-guns. The great 17¾ ton Viennese bell was cast in 1711 from the metal of 180 cannon taken from the Turks; but during the last European war it was broken up and the metal returned to something very like its original use. Cologne Cathedral's "Kaiserglocke" weighed 26 tons, of which four were tin while the other 22 came from 22 cannon captured from the French during the Franco-Prussian war. During the next war, this bell went to the melting pot, for conversion into armaments. The familiar Biblical comparison (or antithesis) of swords to ploughshares might surely be brought up to date without any loss of brevity or picturesque appeal.

Isaiah II, 4—"They shall beat their swords into plowshares."

Joel III, 10—"Beat your plowshares into swords."

The Wide Horizon

Diplomacy: Rags to Patches

By Carlyle W. Morgan

(From the *Christian Science Monitor*, May 7, 1940)

There was a time you would have had to take even a Congressman aside and explain this thing to him. And perhaps state it in personal terms—with a put-yourself-in-these-shoes argument—to convince him that the American State Department could use more money usefully.

You would have said: "Suppose, Mr. Congressman, that you were appointed to represent your country abroad. Are you a rich man? Well, then, what would you do on perhaps a quarter of the money that some other Governments allow their representatives in the United States?" And he might have said: "I'd live within my means. I'd take a small apartment and put on no airs. I'd do it the American way, and let others take me as they found me."

But would he? And if he did, would his representation abroad be worth even the limited amount that his Government spent to send him and maintain him there? And would he be truly representative of the "American way?" These are questions you would have to thresh out with him.

Today it is not necessary to convince Congress that the United States' foreign representatives need adequate funds to carry out their functions properly and profitably. It is recognized at the State Department, even emphasized, that the political parsimony with which the Department had once to contend has given way to notable improvement in the situation of the United States' diplomatic corps. Yet in at least two sections of the diplomatic service inadequate financial provision hampers the most desirable development of this service.

* * *

These two sections are the highest bracket and the lowest bracket—the Ambassadorships in the world's chief capitals such as London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, and the minor positions in less important cities, consular assistants, clerks and so forth.

The American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's has to keep up with the London Joneses on scarcely more than a fourth of the means at the disposal of the British Ambassador to Washington, State Department officials point out by way of illustration.

At the other end of the diplomatic scale are the members of the clerical staff of the Foreign Service who have never made the unpatriotic mistake of Edward Everett Hale's "man without a country," but yet experience Philip Nolan's inability to return to their native land. Their incomes hardly permit them to save enough money for transoceanic travel, and there are as yet provided no allowances to make possible proper periodic visits to the United States.

One result is that many a male worker never again sees "the girl he left behind him." He marries into a foreign family and becomes even more Anglo- or Franco- or Italophile than he otherwise would. Perhaps this is not entirely disadvantageous to the service or to the cause of world understanding, but its disclosure may nevertheless enlist young American womanhood in the cause of adequate travel allowances for these workers.

Though, today, happily, the story is no longer one of "diplomacy in rags," it still is one of diplomacy often in patches. But nowadays the average citizen rather than the Congressman needs the talking-to on this matter, say the gentlemen behind the white shutter-like doors that open off the almost too venerable corridors of the State Department building.

When the people know why their diplomatic service needs more support, the service will get it. Legislative opinion is still responsive to public opinion in the land whose capital is Washington. This can be judged from the pressures that develop whenever national economy measures begin to threaten some sectional interest.

* * *

The counterpart of the Congressman of yesterday who had to be told is many an American citizen who does not yet comprehend the part that social obligation plays in the sphere of diplomacy. This voter still thinks that if he were sent abroad he would manage to do his job without expensive entertainment.

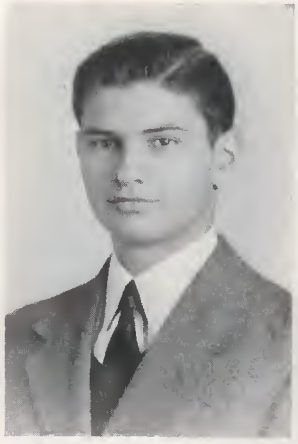
He does not realize that an Ambassador to an important capital may find himself the recipient of such courtesies as cannot be repaid without great expense—possibly fifty or sixty dinners or other social events, many of them in his honor,

within the first ninety days of his stay. The citizen may have to be reminded that unless such obligations can be repaid, they can hardly be accepted, and that refusal of them may lead to all sorts of political as well as social misunderstandings.

Thus the person who accepts a diplomatic appointment must either be assured of sufficient appropriations to cover his needs, or must be in a position to supplement his Government's provision out of his private pocketbook. A result of inadequate provision in the American service is to make the appointment of an Ambassador contingent on wealth as well as ability, and sometimes more contingent on the former than the latter. Many a person with a wealth of tact, education, insight and moral courage must consider the shortness of his money purse when considering a diplomatic career. Democracy has therefore a hurdle to jump before it really can set the pace for ability in the foreign service.

While recognizing vast improvement both in the service and in the financial provisions for it, State Department officials see opportunity for further gains. Both in the case of subordinates in minor posts and in the case of Ambassadors to the most important capitals, these advances would seem appropriate in a diplomatic service dedicated to the maintenance of democratic prestige.

ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS



Miss Joyce Goforth and Mr. John R. Sparks, recipients of the Foreign Service Association Scholarships for 1940-41. (See notice of these awards which appeared in the October issue of the JOURNAL.)

COVER PICTURE

West Lake, Kunming, Yunnan. Kunming is the key center of the Burma Road. Photograph by Sidney K. Lafoon.

ANIMALS IN WAR-TIME

By EMILY BAX

"England is every dog's spiritual home" says an old proverb in many languages, and that the love of their animals has not been dimmed by the war is evidenced by a letter which I received from my sister in London a few days ago. The hero of the episode is our three-year old black half-persian cat, whom I knew on my last visit as a gentleman of half-pint size who would fit easily into a pocket, but who was even then a man of the world.

Says she: "Nicky—that most masculine, pugnacious egoist who still rules us with a rod of iron knowing our devotion to him and almost everything he does—has come into his own as a personage in this war. The other day a friendly woman arrived with a disk for his neck, on which was inscribed his name, our name and address, and the address of the clinic to which he should be taken if during raids or other disasters he manages, in spite of us, to get himself lost. The woman explained that one of the sad parts of raids is the frantic fear of the animals who easily become panic-stricken and lost, so because it is fully realized how much they mean to their owners a system has been thoroughly worked out to care for them until their owners come for them or until they can be returned home when things quiet down. You may be sure I was delighted, and produced Nicky himself after chasing him across the garden and half way up a tree. We tried to explain the situation to him and his responsibility for his disk, but he wriggled with boredom, his whiskers standing out straight and aggressive, and his ears wagging, while I kept a tight grip on him, knowing his amiable propensity for making a sudden spring at any moment. In spite of his struggles — through which he purred loudly — the disk was got round his neck, and he went off about his business. I regret to report that he has already lost half his precious disk—or possibly some other cat tore it from him in one of his many forays—so one of my next jobs will be to go to the clinic and get him another one."

THAR'S GOLD IN QUEBEC

(*Continued from page 609*)

spirit prevalent in the industry. Sly envious glances may be exchanged here and there, but a rich gold strike is hailed quite as universally as a work-out ore body is bewailed. The uncertainties inherent in the business superinduce a kind of philosophy which admits that only God can make an ore body and there's little that anyone else may do about it. Hence, the Cadillac gathering included some two hundred owners, superintendents, managers, and other stock-holding representatives of mines throughout northern Quebec and Ontario who had come to congratulate and remained fittingly to celebrate the new mine's inauguration.

Judging by stock-holder reaction the first pour was a thorough success. One could fairly feel the surge of pleasurable realization which swept through the crowded room of the refinery as the molten metal hissed into the waiting mold. Here came the first tangible return on their three-quarters of a million dollar investment. Nor were they long in making that return revenue-producing. After the crust of slag had been struck from the brick with a single blow of a hammer and almost before the brick had become sufficiently cooled a small box was produced suitably addressed to the Federal Mint at Ottawa.

Which brings up another unique characteristic of gold mining. This happy trait is that the industry requires no elaborate sales organization to dispose of its product. Once the gold has been prospected, dug, milled and refined, it is merely a matter of boxing the brick and turning it over to the express company. A government check is automatically forthcoming in due course. First and last the entire undertaking is something of a gamble, of course, with the odds pretty low, but occasionally somebody hits the jackpot.

The celebration following the ceremonies in the refining room continued at considerable length. Hard rock miners who had been following the golden grail since the days of the Klondike were there, swapping hearty stories and reminiscences amongst themselves but evincing a definitely patronizing air toward the younger element. These latter, made up for the most part of men who are permitted by schools of mines here and there to write certain letters after their names, were pleasantly tolerant of the entire proceedings but soon grew bored. For the nearby town of Cadillac called.

Cadillac is well worth a call. The town is a necessity, mothered by mining. It is a mining district's inevitability. Hardly have the footprints of the prospector, the diamond driller, the mucker and sapper and mill builder become filled with blown snow before there come quite naturally the purveyors of food and clothing and mine equipment and various other things less salutary but apparently no less indispensable to a mine's well being. Frequently these newcomers establish a squatters' community hard by the more promising of the new ventures. Presently, however, a semblance of order comes to the helter-skelter settlement, and suddenly a new town, with streets and sewers and politicians and all the rest, blossoms in the bleak bush.

Such a town is Cadillac. Less than a year old, it offers a strange mixture of mining town crudity and chamber-of-commerce modernity. One feels while walking its one main street that here is the last frontier, although a glance at the town's single movie house reveals that next week's bill is a superproduction only two weeks off Broadway. The several false-fronted general stores, still exuding the resinous fragrance of recently cut pine boards, carry a wide assortment of such frontier fundamentals as spades, socks, potatoes, woolen underwear, axes, parkas and quarters of beef, but already two night clubs are doing a thriving business and a photographer's art studio is in considerable demand. The town has a multitude of taxis, each driven by a dare-devil who has no more respect for a ten-foot snowdrift than for one's own internal organism, but six snarling huskies and their sled must make reluctant way for a snowplane that roars into town to collect yesterday's editions of the Montreal and Toronto and New York papers . . . . Cadillac is like a set from an early "western" dressed to accommodate tomorrow's sophisticated play.

At that, however, the bush country of northern Quebec does in very truth bear many of the marks of civilization's frontier. To be sure, each isolated frame or log dwelling, invariably set in a clearing in the pine wooded wilderness, is equipped with a wind-driven propellor with which to recharge its radio batteries. But in the desolate miles between these scattered pioneer homes, the wilderness yet resists. Questing fingers of progress reach out but hesitantly in this untamed domain of trackless snow and forest. Here in the depths of winter there reigns a stillness so absolute that it literally beats upon one's startled eardrums. During the brief summers the vast green world comes alive with insects and birds and beasts, insolent in the knowledge that they still possess this place. One becomes a presumptuous atom in a limitless universe, until there suddenly looms over the eastern horizon a twin-engined sky giant chartered by a party of prospectors to get them quickly from the diggin's on Lac Chibougamau to a rich strike somewhere on the Harricanau River. As likely as not, they have

a rendezvous this very evening with an Eskimo a few miles from James Bay who knows of yet another promising prospect farther north.

Because thar's gold in Quebec. I know, for I just struggled to lift a yellow brick that nearly broke my back, although when I reluctantly set it down again the near-break was somewhat closer to my heart. I was given as a souvenir a fragment of high grade ore that is like a jewel studded with flakes of free gold. On the 500-foot level a sapper, who spoke only Gaelic, proudly pointed out a foot-thick seam which I was assured would run to plenty per ton. I stood together with some scores of other slightly envious-eyed onlookers while the brick was packed for shipment. However, being the only American official present, I had perforce to maintain a discreet silence when a voice somewhere behind me growled, "Seems a shame to take so much trouble diggin' the stuff out of a hole in Quebec only to have it buried in another hole in Kentucky."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, JANUARY, 1940

RESOLVED, That the movement to have a thorough revision of the nationality laws of the United States be endorsed, and that it be embodied in a single nationality code similar to H. R. 6127 introduced May 3, 1939, and entitled "A Bill to Revise and Codify the Nationality Laws of the United States into a Comprehensive Nationality Code."

* * *

RESOLVED, That the American Bar Association endorses in principle the organization of an INSTITUTE OF COMPARATIVE LAW FOR THE AMERICAS, either as an independent institution or as a separate division of the American Institute of International Law, and invites the bar associations of all the other countries of the Western Hemisphere to cooperate in the organization and establishment of such an Institute; and refers the subject back to the Section for further study and submission of a report, at the next annual meeting of the Association, on how it should be financed, how the membership should be constituted, and on other questions concerning a more definite statement of its organization.

* * *

WHEREAS, It would be of great service in the development of satisfactory commercial relations among the American Republics if a uniform system of law for such relations could be adopted throughout the Americas:

Resolved, That the American Bar Association recommends that a detailed study be made of the problems of international commercial law in the

Americas with a view to the formulation of an adequate code which may be submitted in the form of a convention for consideration by the Ninth Conference of American States to be held in Bogotá, Colombia, in 1943.

* * *

WHEREAS, The American Bar Association adopted at its annual session in 1937 a resolution in favor of cooperation with other national bar associations in the Americas with a view to promoting uniformity of law in the western hemisphere;

WHEREAS, Such cooperation would be greatly facilitated by the establishment of a central organization in which all the national bar associations in the Americas were represented:

Resolved, That the American Bar Association with due regard to the membership of the American Bar Association in the International Union of Advocates favors the establishment of an Inter-American Bar Association, authorizes the Section of International and Comparative Law to explore fully the possibility of establishing such an association, and directs the said Section to submit a report on the subject and recommendations as to future steps which should be taken for the realization of this project.

WHEREAS, The overlapping jurisdiction of the United States and foreign countries to impose inheritance and estate taxes frequently results in the imposition on the estates of American citizens engaged in business, or owning property in foreign countries, of taxes which in the aggregate exhaust or almost exhaust the business or property subject to such double taxation:

Resolved, That the American Bar Association recommend to the Congress of the United States that the application of the principle of eliminating international double inheritance and estate taxes be reciprocally arranged, either by legislation or by treaties, between the United States and foreign countries.

* * *

WHEREAS, The American Bar Association, at its meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, July 25-27, 1938, took cognizance of the fact that relief from international double taxation is an essential part of the program for encouraging foreign trade and helping American enterprises to compete in foreign markets.

AGE *plus* ANCESTRY

You get <u>both</u> in this great whiskey

IN WHISKIES AS IN MEN, time can be trusted to reveal true character. And character can be trusted to reveal quality more truly than words. So we suggest . . . *try Ancient Age.* Let the first smooth sip tell you: "It must have been great to begin with . . . for the years to have brought out such mellow authority! *You'll* find it an eloquent spokesman for Kentucky's Blue Grass country, cradle of great whiskies. *Your guests* will find that it speaks in gracious accents of your great good-taste.

NATURAL KENTUCKY WHISKEY

SCHENLEY'S ANCIENT AGE

The Whiskey advertised herewith is intended only for export distribution in bond.

SCHENLEY INTERNATIONAL CORP.
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1940.

State of District of Columbia }
County of Washington City } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared George V. Allen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, American Foreign Service Association, Washington, D. C.; Editor, Henry S. Villard, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Business Manager, George V. Allen, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: American Foreign Service Association—President: John K. Davis, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; Secretary-Treasurer: Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., Department of State, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

GEORGE V. ALLEN, *Business Manager.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1940.

NORVELLE H. SANNEBECK.

(My commission expires May 15, 1943.)

FROM MULEBACK TO AEROPLANE

(*Continued from page* 627)

run around and around in a circle until he is staggering drunk, at which time his throat is cut. This may have a cruel sound but the debauched turkey assuredly feels neither pain nor fear and since his muscles are completely relaxed the result is unbelievably tender meat for the table.

In the best residential streets modern automobiles driven by uniformed chauffeurs contest the right of way with pack trains laden with kindling wood moving into town from the nearby hills, and the little ponies and mules and burros, freed of their loads, trotting briskly back to their rugged homes. As the pack animals with neatly arranged bundles of cut firewood thread their way through the paved streets they are invariably followed by a woman and small boy on foot. In the business section the streets are filled with an ever-moving, jostling crowd of men, talking in group everywhere, and the sight of a woman is sufficiently unusual to be remarked upon. Here also are the many coffee drinking establishments patronized by men only, talking the business of oil and coffee and transportation and the next airmail. Laborers wear a dark woolen

poncho called a ruana — a very sensible article of apparel which protects both against the rarified cold and the frequent rains that come with as little warning up here as in the warm tropical lowlands. Immaculately groomed bankers, lawyers, and business men in general move aside to make way for jogging ruana-garbed peons carrying a piano slung between them on poles, two men bearing twenty-foot lengths of steel pipe, a woman bending under a high load of baskets, or a small boy with an armful of leopard skins. Throughout the city you will see men, women, and children passing to and fro, their backs bowed under the weight of huge bundles, their red chapped bare feet slapping along in the canvas-top sandals with leather soles that they wear, while expensive automobiles carrying ladies dressed in fine furs and in the latest styles from Paris are slowed by the foot traffic. Thus does the old and the new go side by side.

A child is crying in the newer residential part of town. A little tear-stained face not more than four years old is running along behind a jogging cow, its owner trying to grasp a long trailing rawhide rope which has gotten out of her tiny hand. She is hopelessly, desperately running after the clumsy beast, obviously picturing only too vividly the difficulty she would get into if she should go home without her charge. And to her rescue come two young men in European clothes, from one of the nearby foreign legations. They catch the unruly animal, put the rope into the waiting hands, and send her thankfully whimpering up the street. Farther along the eucalyptus bordered avenue is a ten-passenger bus that has been brought to an unexpected stop and is impatiently honking because of a flock of ten sheep and several goats that are being herded by a small boy, and by three pigs driven by a woman in a black fringed ruana and a man's Panama hat.

A funeral passes. It must be someone of local prominence as the hearse, drawn by two horses, is an exceptionally handsome one of ebony and mounted in silver, and the long black plumes on the horses' heads grandly sway as they solemnly move along. The cathedral bells toll loudly, the hooves of the horses are painted silver and they twinkle in the sunlight as if laughing at death in this land where only the fittest may survive. Stretched diagonally across the back of the hearse is a purple ribbon with the name of the deceased in gold letters. The mourners walk slowly behind the bier. Horse-drawn open carriages filled to overflowing with exotic flowers have preceded the hearse and are already drawn up before the wide old cathedral doors. When an infant or child of poor parents dies, the small plain wooden coffin is borne through the

streets on the shoulders of the male mourners while children carry the floral wreaths — a pathetic sight in the cheerful bustle of the life around them.

Colombia is the third largest country in South America and Bogotá is a city of some 350,000 people. Look at your atlas of approximately ten years ago and note the population at that time. It was about 170,000. And now a new source of wealth has been discovered that is quickening the tempo of its life and is destined to make the city grow still more. Not coffee, in the production of which Colombia bows only to Brazil, nor rich emeralds from her famous Musa Mines, nor gold whose output now reaches $10.000,000 annually, nor platinum, but petroleum! Liquid gold, true, black gold that is today commencing to flow from the land as if by some weird magic. Tapped in its prehistoric hiding-places and conducted in modern steel pipe, it struggles its tortuous way through the jungles of palms and mahogany and rubber trees. Through bananas and cacao to the sea coast it goes in order to motivate great ships, to light huge cities, to transport modern man faster than any animal since the dawn of history has ever gone over the land and swifter than any hird can fly through the air. Oil is something today's world needs, a commodity that is a prime necessity, and its possession spells wealth to Colomhia.

There are many exquisite works of art in Bogotá —primarily in the churches and cathedrals: carvings in walnut and mahogany, some overlaid in gold leaf, depicting religious scenes by some of the greatest Latin-American artists, religious portraits by great masters, utensils of gold and silver. One of the most picturesque and charming of scenes in Bogotá is the church of Montserrate. Bordering the city are two twin-like mountain peaks, Montserrate and Guadelupe. On the top of Montserrate has been built a church that looks out nearly a thousand feet above the level of the city's streets. A funicular is available to convey the people to the crest but many choose the arduous climb on foot. At night this church is flooded with light from the outside and in the ohscurity of thc surrounding shadows it seemingly hangs in the sky like a tremendous jewel, a symbol of light in the darkness.

The people of Bogotá are handsome and virile They are mostly of pure Spanish descent and are vigorous from experience with the rigors of the land and climate they have inherited. They are a learned and highly cultured people surrounding their everyday lives with the books, paintings, and other works of art of the great masters of centuries past. They are kind, hospitable, and strangely peace-loving. Revolutions in Colombia's history are conspicuous by their rarity.

THE BOOKSHELF

(*Continued from page* 625)

their racial generalities do not and can not carry the hearty acceptance of those who are ordered about. Here the psychological imperatives are surely on the side of democracy."

Furthermore, dictatorships, as Professor Griffith notes, necessarily develop a war spirit and lead to militarism. They are traveling in the opposite direction from an international society based on peaceful settlement of disputes and the safety of small nations, a development which democracies in general have made attempts to foster.

The book ends with suggestions for the improvement of the democratic system. Indeed, certain improvements are said to be imperative if the remaining democracies, including the United States, are to avoid dictatorship. The advantages of a planned economy are believed by Dr. Griffith to be possible in a democracy, and the parliamentary system may, if it wishes, enact laws and levy taxes which will eliminate, in his opinion, the worst abuses of the present class society. Democracies, moreover, have the opportunity to provide their peoples with the psychic income which is necessary to cause them to toil and sweat for their principles. The imperative which faces democracies is to make their system work. They must do so. But they must act strenuously, and without delay. This is the thesis of the author and one with which there will be little disagreement as America moves foward confidently and undismayed toward the great tasks which lie ahead.

GEORGE V. ALLEN.

THE FIGHT FOR A PANAMA ROUTE, THE STORY OF THE SPOONER ACT AND THE HAY-HERRÁN TREATY, by Dwight Carroll Miner, Columbia University Press, 1940, pp. 432, xv. $4.00.

CADIZ TO CATHAY, THE STORY OF THE LONG STRUGGLE FOR A WATERWAY ACROSS THE AMERICAN ISTHMUS, by Miles Key DuVal. Jr., Stanford University Press, 1940, pp. 537, xiv. $5.00.

Each of these two studies is excellent and together they provide a practically definitive presentation of the long historical effort to put asunder two continents which had been joined together in creation, for the sake of those things ancient man ignored and modern man requires.

Dr. Miner, writing with scholarly precision and a critical point of view, opens his study with the barbarians' rumors of a secret strait, for which Spanish explorers futilely searched. With disillusion came desire to cut a strait through—at any one of several narrow places from Mexico to Colombia. In 1814

Spain at last ordered a canal constructed; in 1826 Henry Clay wanted the matter discussed; in 1838 French engineers acquired their first concession; and in 1881 work was formally started by the French "Old Panama Canal Company." The vital interest of Colombia was clearly realized there, from the days of the great Simón Bolivar, and Dr. Miner for the first time makes a fully comprehensive and sympathetic presentation of Colombian hopes and difficulties respecting canal economics and politics. That theme is indeed the counterpoint in Dr. Miner's composition.

The Nicaraguan Canal project, to which the United States was practically committed until 1902, is given the serious consideration it deserves, and Senator John T. Morgan's persistent and dramatic championship of it is stirringly portrayed. Dr. Miner's emphasis in connection with the Panama route is on the remarkable activities of the counsel for the New Panama Canal Company, William Nelson Cromwell, whose actions are sharply criticized. The roles of Tomás Herrán and Philippe Bunau-Varilla,—the tribulations and struggles of the one and the canny insight and uncanny success of the other,—are described with friendliness for the first and cold appraisal for the second. Step by step, and some days hour by hour, the story is unfolded, the pages studded with citations from published and manuscript sources in the Archives of the United States, the private papers of Bunau-Varilla, Senator Morgan, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root and John C. Spooner in the Library of Congress, and the official documents of Colombia in Bogotá.

Despite the fact that in Dr. Miner's book the trees are as visible as the forest, the clarity in detail serves generally to silhouette the bulky mass of events. In particular, his new emphasis on the intricate political, economic and social factors in Colombia during the difficult period of years just antecedent to the revolution in Panama gives a much fairer and truer understanding of the final events leading to the construction of the Panama Canal. It is apparent that if the United States did not understand the reasons for Colombia's position, the Colombian officials in Bogotá in turn did not fully understand, or were not able to implement their understanding of, the position of the United States and the international situation. While Dr. Miner explains the policy of the administration of Theodore Roosevelt regarding the Canal with new facts, he confirms, in the main, the judgment already pronounced by scholars since 1903.

Cadiz to Cathay was written not by a trained professor but by a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, now a Commnder in the United States Navy, writing with a full disclaimer that his book

has any official complexion. It is undoubtedly the more readable work of the two because of style and more frequent interpretative comment. Perhaps its documentation is not quite as rich in unpublished sources as *The Fight for a Panama Route,* but the difference does not materially affect the value. Commander DuVal does not end the story with 1922 but with the treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Panama signed in 1936 and ratified by both governments in 1939. With generous comment and interesting generalizations, he gives a broader survey of the early beginnings of the canal idea; the conflicting Isthmian diplomacy of Great Britain and the United States is more earthy in fact and longer in perspective, and the personal role of Bunau-Varilla in the "Battle of the Routes" is more vividly and fully brought out. However, the influence of Cromwell is much less adequately treated than in the book by Dr. Miner, which is also superior in presenting Colombian difficulties, points of view and plans.

It is sound to be reminded by Commander DuVal that the international setting of the Panama Canal project was complicated and that the Venezuelan episode was fresh in the thinking of many American statesmen. This is especially important in regard to the extent to which Theodore Roosevelt was influenced by the attitude of European powers towards the other American Republics. Among other notable merits of *Cadiz to Cathay* are its new light on the exact history of the Panamanian Revolution of 1903, and its detailed examination of the negotiations of the new Canal Treaty with Panama in 1904; many a fact heretofore unknown or out-of-focus has been uncovered and set straight. The volume concludes with a chapter of careful, temperate judgment on the governments involved and on the great men who crossed the stage in this epic story, concluding with the hope that the Nicaraguan Canal may yet be built.

Both of these volumes are built upon many years of study by other writers and are the best studies of the subject in print. The authors' competence in presenting the fascinating subject they treat is above serious reproach on any ground—neither has written a polemic. Both use valuable new materials and have a judicially honest care in statement. One or the other, or both, of these timely books should receive concentrated attention by anyone interested in defense of the Americas,—most of the keys of which turn in the locks of the Western Hemisphere Canal.

HARLEY NOTTER.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE UNDER FIRE, by James Frederick Green, Foreign Policy Association Head Line Books, No. 24, New York, 1940, pp. 96. 25 cents.

This is one of the best short treatises on the British Empire-Commonwealth in print today. The author has not attempted to present a seholarly or heavily doeumented work but rather to give to the general reader a basic and elementary work—an outline picture of the British Commonwealth as it functions in peace time and as it now operates "under fire." The expert on British Commonwealth affairs may find little that is new to him but it is not for the expert that Mr. Green has prepared this work.

He reviews in simple non-technical language the structure of the Commonwealth and the political and social make-up of its component members. He describes the manner in which the Commonwealth is held together by a combination of legal institutions, political conventions, emotional attachments and personal contacts. Mr. Green has been remarkably successful in covering so broad a field in sueh hrief eompass without sacrificing either depth or detail. One is surprised to find in a treatise so brief a discussion of Canadian constitutional problems, Australia's difficulties in meeting a large external indebtedness by its exports of agricultural products, New Zealand's social legislation and government control of the national economy, South Africa's internal conflicts between the British population and the Afrikander, Ireland's demand for the end of Partition, and India's struggle for independence.

The author coneludes on the following note: The very outbreak of war was a defeat for the British Empire since the Empire is so peculiarly dependent upon normal peace-time trade and investment. Every day war continues to pile up burdens and troubles for the future and should war continue for a long time, even if Great Britain emerges the victor, its present social structure has little chance of survival. The defeat of the British Empire would leave an enormous vacuum for some power or powers to fill and at the same time place some tremendous problems on the doorstep of the United States.

In this booklet Mr. Green has done an altogether excellent job of selection, emphasis, and presentation.

ROBERT B. STEWART.

AN AMERICAN DEMOCRAT—The Recollections of Perry Belmont, Columbia University Press, 1940, pp. ix, 705. $3.75.

According to the author, this book is not an autobiography in the accepted sense of the term but rather a "contribution to the political history of our eountry during a critieal period."

Perry Belmont was born in 1850, the son of August Belmont and Caroline Slidell Perry. His

mother was the daughter of Commodore Perry and the book begins with the publication of a number of letters written by his maternal grandfather.

The author then proeeeds with an aeeount of the life of his parents at the American Legation at The Hague, where his father was first Chargé d'Affaires and subsequently Minister. Other ehapters which should prove of some interest to Foreign Serviee offieers are those dealing with Seeretary Blaine's South American poliey when Mr. Belmont was serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, the Berlin Congo Conferenee, the International Interoeeanie Canal, the fisheries question, the author's stay in Madrid as American Minister to Spain, the ehapter on the 1914 World War, and the eontroversy eoncerning the League of Nations.

While the author has undoubtedly lived a rieh and varied life, one feels that he has perhaps been unduly absorbed in the surfaee glitter. He has always been a loyal and faithful Demoerat, whieh does not necessarily imply that he ever was a demoerat. The pages of his book are studded with the names of the great and the near great. In faet, the index eonstitutes a *Who's Who* of the American soeial and politieal figures of his time. Somehow, however, one gathers the impression that at times these names are dragged in without any partieular relevaney to their eontribution to the history of our country.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.

ASIAN ODYSSEY, by Dmitri Alioshin. Henry Holt and Company, New York, 1940, pp. 313. $3.00.

Although *Asian Odyssey* would probably be classified as an adventure story, and incidentally as exeiting and harrowing an account of the Far Eastern aspect of the Russian Revolution as the reviewer has ever read, it should also find itself on the historical bookshelves of those seeking a real understanding of that Revolution's aftermath and its repereussions on China. Mr. Alioshin, an officer in the former Imperial Army, managed to escape from Russia only to be thrown into the turmoil created by the mad Baron von Ungern-Sternberg, one of the eruelest and most savage produets of the Revolution. The author brings to life mueh that has never been published, to the reviewer's knowledge, regarding this fantastie and horrible figure. The vivid deseriptions of his buteheries and eruelties are not reeommended for the weak hearted.

Mr. Alioshin also knows how to write. His portrayals of the Gobi Desert, of Siberian winters and ice-locked rivers are not to be forgotten, and his eolorful deseriptions of Mongol life and customs are of unusual interest. *Asian Odyssey* is adventure story-telling at its best and it is also an unusual narrative of a little known yet interesting phase of post-war history.

EDWARD PAGE, JR.

PERISH BY THE SWORD: The Czechoslovakia Anabasis and the Supporting Campaigns in North Russia and Siberia 1918-1920, by R. Ernest Dupuy, Major. U. S. Army, the Military Service Publishing Co., Harrisburg, Pa., pp. 302. $2.50.

This is a valuable addition to the all too meager literature on the American expeditions to North Russia and Siberia in 1918.

The author appears to have placed main reliance in his study upon General Graves' *American Siberian Adventure* and the pertinent volumes of *Foreign Relations of the United States*, the outstanding sources of information on the subject. Neither in the author's bibliography nor in the main text, however, is there any indication that he has consulted two rare but important contributions to the history of the Archangel Expedition by two American participants. namely Albertson's *Fighting Without a War* (1920) and *Archangel: the American War with Russia* published in 1924 "by a Chronicler" who is believed to be identical with an American very much in the news recently. A further important source apparently unconsulted is the British Command Paper, *The Evacuation of North Russia in 1919* (Cmd. 818).

American Foreign Service officers will be interested in the tribute paid Mr. Felix Cole, now Consul General in Algiers, by the author. Here is what Major Dupuy writes of Mr. Cole:

"One man alone of our representatives in Russia at this time seemed to see the entire North Russian situation in true perspective—Felix Cole, United States Consul at Archangel. Under date of June 1, 1918, he presented to Ambassador Francis a memorandum outlining his conception of the results of intervention, a viewpoint truly prophetic and with such grasp of the military potentialities involved that it is worth study. What attention Mr. Francis paid to it, one does not know."

VISITORS

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

	August
Jesse F. Van Wickel, The Hague	26
Albert F. Nufer, Habana	27
Thomas F. O'Brien, London	28
Donald W. Lamm, Tokyo	29
Charles H. Stephen, Negoya, Japan	31
Charles W. Adrian, Jr., Nogales	31
Marvin A. Derrick, Helsinki	31
	September
Irja E. Lindgren, Helsinki	3
Agnes S. de Lambert, Antwerp	3
T. Elliot Weil, Chungking	4
Robert B. Streeper, Penang	4
Raymond E. Cox, Oslo	4
Prescott Childs, Rio de Janeiro	5
J. Graham Parson, Mukden	5
Lillie Maie Hubbard, Las Palmas	5
H. Gardner Ainsworth, Winnipeg	5
John Z. Williams, Ciudad Trujillo	5

THE TOWERS AND SPIRES OF OXFORD

(*Continued from page* 617)

In conclusion it should be noted that any visitor who seeks to view Oxford's towers and spires all together, from a distance, should take account of the sun. The view from Shotover, to the east, is good in the morning, but in the afternoon Hinksey Hill affords a better prospect, and late on a summer's evening the towpath on Port Meadow or Wytham Hill behind is best. No photograph or even picture ever does justice to these distant views of Oxford: it seems to be impossible to illustrate effectively on paper those clustered towers and spires which, when lit by the sun and viewed by the eye direct, make Oxford appear to be a dream city. In close views the same fairy-like quality is produced by the magic reflected light of a full-moon, now that the black-out of war insures that there shall be no street or window illuminations to spoil the effect. Then indeed the statues which stand in niches high on Oxford's towers and spires or clean against the sky upon her pediments and parapets seem to be reigning over a splendid kingdom which is, to any world-sick idealist, infinitely more lovely in these quietest hours of night than in the "real life" of wideawake and noisy day.

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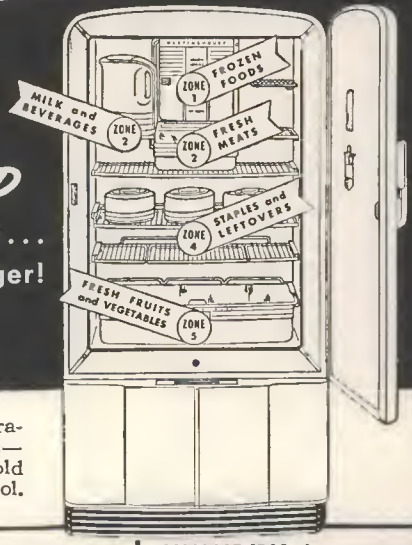

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