The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 18, NO. 2 FEBRUARY, 1941

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

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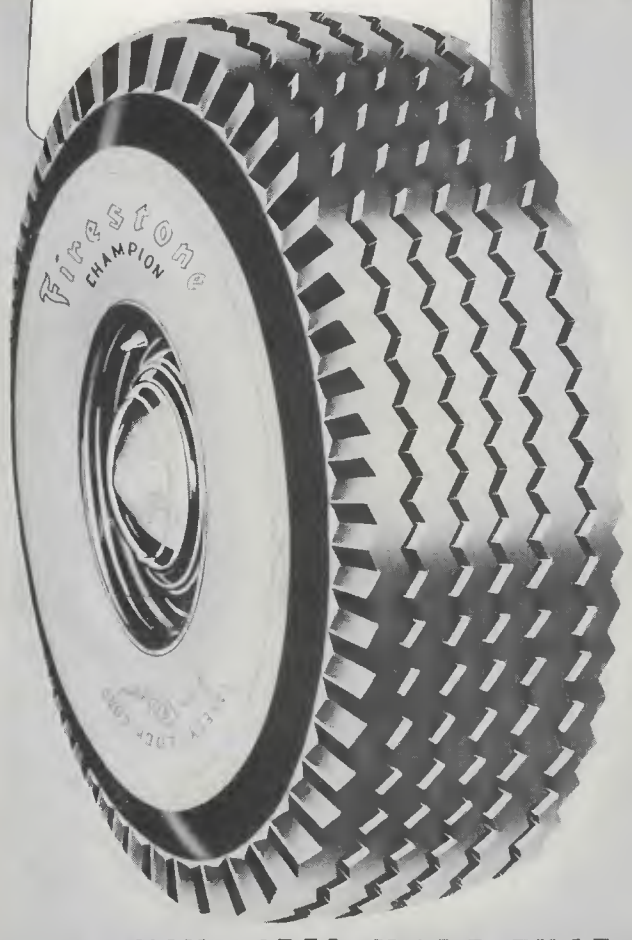

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THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 18, NO. 2 WASHINGTON, D. C. FEBRUARY, 1941

Northward Ho!

By JAMES K. PENFIELD, *Consul, Godthaab*

Photographs by the author

ABOUT noon on May 10, 1940, a slightly dazed Consul and Vice Consul watched from the deck of the Coast Guard Cutter *Comanche* as New York disappeared over the wake. A few days before Greenland to them had been nothing but a geographical extreme mentioned in a well known hymn —now it had suddenly become their destination. They were bound for Godthaab, a place name which somewhat to their surprise they were able to locate on a map, there to establish the first American Consulate (the first Consulate of any kind, in fact) ever to be set up in the land of the icy mountains.

Their dazed state was due to the suddenness with which the future had overtaken them. On May 1 the Department announced that an American Consulate would be provisionally established in Greenland, and on May 10 we left for our new post. Between those dates preparations were carried on with a speed disgracefully out of keeping with the traditional dignified tempo of the State Department, and with a thoroughness and efficiency which landed us in Greenland with a few overdoses—we found 18 rulers for the two of us, for instance—but only one lack, we were not given a single letter size envelope. Getting assembled and on board ship in ten days' time complete office equipment, from impression seal through red ribbon and consular sanitary report forms to the Lawyers Directory, plus essentials of furniture, plus six months' food supply, plus necessary arctic clothing, is, we found, enough to cause a flutter in the Department and to daze any two average consular officers.

The poor little 165 foot *Comanche* was so loaded down (thanks largely to the superhuman efforts of the Despatch Agent, Mr. Fyfe) that even the Captain's shower was stuffed with boxes of books, skis, snowshoes, rubber boots and duffle bags full of parkas, woolen underwear and heavy socks. But in spite of its load it pitched and rolled its way to St. Johns with such gusto that we thought we'd never know the meaning of the word horizontal again, except in the very unsatisfactory relative sense of a body in a bunk (when it wasn't pitched out onto the deck). But during a day's respite in St. Johns we decided we'd live and indulged in such manifestations of what already seemed another life as an automobile ride through green and pleasant countryside, hot baths, and cocktails—all courtesy of the hospitable Consul General, Mr. Quarton.

Another few days of pitch and toss found us one morning off the west coast of Greenland. It was foggy but we stumbled onto land, identified our position and soon were entering Arsuk Fjord, on the shores of which Ivigtut is located. The fog soon lifted and the sun joyously and brilliantly exerted itself on brown gray barren mountains tastefully decorated with patches of snow. Just in time to complete the picture there suddenly appeared on the scene a genuine Eskimo—pardon me, Greenlander —in a genuine kyak. We slowed down and he paddled up alongside of us but the only comment he had to offer on the situation was a series of not very expressive grunts. At any rate he served as a tangible check on Coast Guard navigation and, confi-

dent that compass and stars had led us to Greenland rather than West Africa, we continued up the fjord.

About noon we rounded a point and there before us was a large corrugated iron building, a considerable collection of crane looking objects and a couple of dozen vari-colored houses straggling up the barren mountainside. As we drew near and tied up to a buoy off the bund at least a dozen Danish flags appeared, a siren sounded and there were suddenly people about, looking a bit incongruous to our romantic eyes, for they were apparently dressed in quite ordinary clothes rather than in sealskin pants and parkas. After a short vain wait for something to happen on shore, Captain Meals, Mr. Reddy the Red Cross representative, the doctor and the two consular officers climbed into the *Comanche's* natty boat, put-putted to the landing, and were ushered up a gangway to the shore where waiting to greet us stood the dignified figure of the chief local official, Mr. A. Fischer. We introduced ourselves; Controller (that's his title) Fischer made a little speech of welcome; I said we were glad to be in Greenland: we all held our ground a little uncertainly; numerous blonde Danes in blue or tan polo shirts snapped innumerable shutters; and finally we all vaguely wandered off toward Controller Fischer's house. This proved to be located on the highest point in town, two or three hundred feet above the water, and once inside one might very easily think that he was in Copenhagen rather than Greenland; electricity, telephone and modern plumbing were all in evidence. Here Fru Fischer, weak on English but long on hospitality, plied us with port, gin and tonic, whisky soda, turkish cigarettes and Danish cigars.

Our first impression of incongruity turned out to be not so naive after all, for Ivigtut is not Greenland; in fact, no Greenlanders are allowed to live within its sacred precincts. It is a de luxe mining camp that has an existence of itself, by itself, and for itself. Its raison d'etre is a large oval pit at the water's edge, some 400 feet in its longest dimension and a couple of hundred feet deep. On one side of the pit are the houses of the twenty some officials (the majority with wives and children), the hospital, a mess building where they all eat and where a few of them have apartments, a radio station and miscellaneous administration buildings, storehouses, power houses, etc. On the other side are the workers' buildings, mess hall, community building and living quarters — most of them individual rooms each with its radio. The whole community of 150 or more souls lives an electrically lighted, modern plumbing, Danish food, Carlsberg beer and Aquavit existence which reduces to a minimum the usually paramount factor of geography. The map, the climate, and the treeless barrenness proclaim Ivigtut in Greenland but Ivigtut seems scarcely aware of it.

Cryolite, the substance which comes out of the

Governor Svane, of South Greenland, making a call on the Commanders of the Coast Guard Cutters in Greenland waters, on board the U. S. C. G. C. *Duane* at Godthaab, with the U. S. C. G. C. *Campbell* in the background.

Greenland family at home in Thule.

pit and supplies Ivigtut with its all, is a white quartz like mineral important to the aluminum industry as a flux used in the refining of bauxite. Small quantities are also used in the enamel and glass industries. It can be manufactured synthetically but expensively and Ivigtut is the only known commercially workable deposit of natural cryolite in the world—so Ivigtut (and the shareholders in Copenhagen) sits back and enjoys the profits of monopoly.

We were the first ship to call at Ivigtut since the last ore ship had left the previous November, no word had been received from Denmark since the German occupation, and although the mine's supply ship had left Copenhagen before that event nothing had been heard from it and, so far as the Ivigtuters knew, their badly needed supplies were either at the bottom of the sea or aging in Kirkwall. So we were regarded as tangible evidence of coming salvation from another world and we were entertained as such on the evening of our arrival, the dramatic nature of which was heightened by the fact that no one knew we were coming to Ivigtut until an hour before we appeared. The party started in an atmosphere of heavy Scandinavian formality but as the last remaining bottles of Carlsberg beer and Aquavit were brought forth with the abandoned gesture of true hospitality, and had their effect, the hammered copper fittings of the mess took on a warm gleam, the most inarticulate of the Danes started talking English, and the ship models on the walls seemed to sail joyfully about in time with the singing.

We departed early the next morning and at midnight the following night we dropped anchor in the back harbor at Godthaab, the capital of South Greenland and site of the Consulate to be.

At eight o'clock daylight saving time the next morning (we could unearth no reasonable explanation of why they need to save daylight when they have almost 24 hours a day of it at this time of year) the Kolonibestyrer or Colony Leader of the Godthaab district came aboard and we returned with him in the *Comanche's* boat to call on the Governor. A twenty minute ride brought us around in front of the settlement where a hundred or more Greenlanders and Danes lined the small wharf. As we got out of the boat we were greeted by His Excellency in formal attire (the best we could do in this respect being black Homborg and gloves) and by a three gun salute—the limit of the Godthaab battery. Pushing aside the swarms of Greenlandic urchins with what we hoped were dignified gestures, we set off for the gubernatorial mansion, an attractive Danish house located a couple of hundred yards from the landing. The trek took some fifteen minutes, however, as our progress was interrupted every ten yards or so by the advent of another local official who, of course, had to be introduced all around. Fru Svane, the Governor's charming wife, met us at the door and regaled the whole party, which by that time numbered some twenty persons, with coffee, Danish pastry and liqueurs. Following this session we repaired to the Colony Leader's residence to sip port and admire his house, a rambling

building with steep pitched roof and stone walls two feet thick which was built by Hans Egede in 1728.

The official formalities being over, the natural first step was to look for quarters, a process which was greatly simplified by the fact that every house in Godthaab suitable for our purposes belongs to the Government. All Danes are Government employees, there are a certain number of positions and an equal number of houses for the holders of these positions — which works out very well until an alien factor, in this case a new American Consul, is injected into the picture. So the settlement doctor, having made the mistake (so far as comfort in living quarters is concerned) of remaining single, was the unlucky man who was to be exiled to meaner quarters in order that the stars and stripes might fly over something more in keeping with national dignity than an igloo (and incidentally, but only incidentally of course, more compatible with the physical comfort of the country's representatives). The house is a comfortable two story frame job with neither plumbing nor electricity but with coal stoves in each room and a big coal range and a water barrel in the kitchen — also, apotheosis of luxury, a bath tub. This fine instrument is installed in its own private salon and has built next to it a small furnace surmounted by a large enamel lined water container. When we want a bath we have water put in tub and container and have a fire built—in a few minutes boiling water is ready to be ladled into the tub and the room is as full of steam as a Turkish bath.

Boat from the U.S.C.G.C. *Comanche* coming to the landing at Godthaab.

Bright and early the second day we came ashore with baggage, dumped it in the big bedroom and immediately set a couple of sailors to work unpacking official supplies. By what should have been nightfall we had: eaten lunch and dinner with the Svanes; unpacked our camp chairs; opened 13 boxes of official supplies and distributed most of them about the floor in not very neat piles; swung typewriters into action on the tops of packing cases: hired Elizabeth Egede to minister to our wants; and put a couple of code books well on the way to becoming dogeared. We finally, in the broad daylight of midnight, opened our suitcases on the bedroom floor, set up camp cots and turned in.

They say that Godthaab has a population of about 700 but looking at the few scattered houses one would never suspect it. At the landing there is a little shack surrounding a small winch which tugs and strains on a block and tackle arrangement for handling cargo to and from the little 50-foot schooners which ply up and down the coast. Then to one side is a very respectably large red warehouse with a steep pitched roof which goes up to about three story height. To one side of the warehouse is a small mustard colored house the use of which is not apparent from its deserted appearance. Back of mustard is a nondescript red edifice which might be farmer Jones' chicken coop but which actually is the colony store, open (and crowded with Greenlanders) on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings. There one can buy cheap cotton cloth, sugar, tin wash basins, ten cent mirrors, hardtack, margarine and similar Eskimo necessities. The Gothaab housewife's shopping tour is completed by a trip to the bakery next door where she can buy black rye bread. Just to one side of store and bakery is the American Consulate, where we sit and contemplate the hustle and bustle of Greenland metropolitan life between spells of looking up bits of the best departmentalese in a code book. Beyond the store is the Colony Leader's house, the colony office and the Postoffice. Still further is the hospital

(*Continued on page 96*)

Press Comment

ABOUT THE TOWN
WITH DUDLEY HARMON

This week 92 young men, many of them familiar faces around town, are undergoing the painful ordeal of oral exams to enter the Foreign Service. The possible future diplomats are the only ones out of nearly 500 who succeeded in passing the stiff written tests given all over the country last fall.

The theory that you have to be rich and look well in a top hat to get into the Foreign Service has been thoroughly exploded.

Several exams ago the son of a former Ambassador was turned down, while a young man who had been earning his way as a hell hop was admitted. This year one of those who passed the writtens earned part of his tuition by working as a cook in California. Still short of the necessary expenses, he spent last winter as floor walker in a Washington department store. Others, already in the service, have backgrounds as varied as salesmen, clerks, Army officers and dairy farmers. Some stuffed shirts still creep into the Service, but less than formerly.

Despite the number of diplomatic posts which have been blitzkrieged out of existence, the State Department is short of men. This is because new posts have been opened up in such strategic places as Dakar, and many towns in South America in which we have not hitherto been represented. For the first time in many years, a consulate general is being established in Vladivostok.

In countries such as Holland and Belgium the diplomatic officers had to leave, but consuls and vice consuls are still on duty. Only in Poland was every member of the Foreign Service ordered out.

The written examinations concern law, economics, government and other subjects in which months of study are required. But the orals are different. A board of officials simply tries to size up, in a few minutes of conversation, what kind of a person you are. They ask nervous young men such questions as "Why do you want to go into the Foreign Service?" "What are your hobbies?" "How do you spend your leisure time?" "What did the morning newspaper say?" Occasionally there's a controversial question, such as "What do you think of the principle of teaching Communism in the public schools?" A story going the rounds for years says that one young candidate was asked if he played bridge, and on saying yes, was given a pack of cards and told to sort a good hand. But Col. Campbell Turner, who runs one of several Foreign Service schools here, is quite sure this never happened.—*Washington Post*, January 8, 1941.

PETS AND AIR RAIDS

It is in keeping with British traditions that, even in the midst of the terrific destruction and uprooting caused by the air raids, the British people have not forgotten their pets. Writing in the November number of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL on this subject, Miss Emily Bax, who for years was connected with the staff of the American Embassy in London, reminds us of the proverb that "England is every dog's spiritual home" and then quotes from a letter from her sister about the provisions made for the animals.

Nothing, of course, can be done to allay their fright when bombs drop near by. But so as to reduce the hazards of animals becoming lost a system has been worked out under which the name and address of the owner of a dog or cat is stamped on a metal disk, together with the address of a clinic or animal clearing house to which a lost animal should be taken if found by some one other than the owner. As the owner also knows the address of this clinic, he can apply there after the raid and reclaim his pet.

This does not mean that when a raid occurs pets are abandoned. On the contrary, every effort is made by the owners to give as much protection and comfort as possible to their animals. But it is obvious that occasions arise when animals either get separated from their owners or there is not time to care for them as well as for the children. In such cases the effects of fright and distress are likely to take the form of frantic fear, and animals may get lost, despite the efforts of their owners to keep them. It is for these animals that the clinics have been established and that the system of identification has been worked out so that strays may be helped to find their way home, or to come once more into the possession of their owners.—N. Y. *Herald-Tribune*, November 26, 1940.

Switzerland Relies on Her Army to Safeguard Neutrality

Swiss Ski Troops Backbone of Nation's Army

SWITZERLAND has always been a staunch believer in preparedness. She was prepared in 1914, and during all those tragic years of the first World War her army kept vigil on all frontiers at a tremendous expense. At that time the world's oldest republic became an island of peace in a sea of war, and a good samaritan to all war sufferers alike.

The great conflict of 25 years ago was to end war forever, but quite some time ago it became apparent that all humanity was not ready for perennial peace. Discords and jealousies arose as disturbing factors and military preparedness became once more a dire necessity. Four years ago peace-loving Switzerland became convinced that she, too, had to improve her defense system, and in December, 1935, a first credit of seven million dollars was granted for fortifications along the northern border. However, this was only the beginning of things and in April, 1936, the nation enthusiastically voted and considerably oversubscribed another credit of one hundred million dollars to safeguard its cherished homeland. Since then a further emergency defense loan was granted.

Photo Hans Selner, Berne

General Henri Guisan, Commander-in-chief of the Swiss Army.

Switzerland, with a population of 4,066,400, maintains proportionately the largest armed force in Europe. The army now numbers 500,000 men and half of this number can be mobilized over night.

Every able-bodied Swiss citizen is liable to do military service from his twentieth to his forty-eighth year. The Federal forces comprise three different divisions, i.e., the so-called "Auszug," the "Landwehr" and the "Landsturm." To the "Auszug," or Elite, belong the young men up to the age of 32; the "Landwehr," or First Reserve, includes the soldiers from 32-40 years of age, and in the "Landsturm," or Second Reserve, are men from 40-48 years old. Citizens physically unfit for front line duty have to report for reserve service, and a decree issued recently extends the liability to serve in the Swiss Army in an emergency up to the age of 60.

Military instruction is imparted at the expense of the Swiss Confederation. Young men of 20 years of age, or even 19, have to attend Recruiting School for a period of 3-4 months. Afterwards, up to the age of 32, there is a yearly training period of about 3 weeks, the exact length of the same varying somewhat for different units. While "Landwehr" forces are expected for repetition courses lasting approximately 3 weeks about every second year, "Landsturm" men have training periods averaging 3 weeks about 3 times in their respective time of service.

Special courses and training are, of course, required in the case of soldiers who are aiming for a higher rank. Officers of the general staff receive their instruction at Berne; regimental officers attend the Central Military College at Thun, and a training school at Basle undertakes the teaching of the sanitary troops.

Swiss soldiers have been drilled in gymnastics from early boyhood on and Rifle Shooting clubs for boys exist in different parts of the country. Every soldier is obliged to do a certain amount of rifle practice each year and a record of his capacity in this line is carefully kept for him. There is hardly a village which has not its own rifle club. Cantonal and Federal Shooting Festivals, where all these men can show off their skill, are consequently a feature of Switzerland.

Ski-instruction and rigorous winter training have for many years played a vital part in the Swiss Army. Ski courses for officers and soldiers are given in all divisions, not only for mountain service, but also for ordinary field service. The training includes the technique of ski-ing, life saving, transporting the wounded, etc. Ski patrols are clad in white in order to escape attention.

Recent Swiss army improvements are responsible for a considerable increase of the air force. Observation and listening posts are now found in all strategic points in the hills and mountains and nests for anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns are well distributed.

Swiss soldiers, regardless of their political affiliations and four different mother tongues (German,

French, Italian and Romansch) are allowed to take their rifles and uniforms home after army maneuvers, together with 200 rounds of ammunition. This fact alone speaks eloquently for the perfect unity of the Swiss people.

So well drilled for any emergency are these men that as soon as the signal is given they know exactly to which post they have to go and what is expected of them.

Foreign armies have come to grief in the Swiss mountains ever since the beginning of the little Republic in 1291. In the year 1815 Swiss independence was guaranteed by international treaty, giving assurance of "perpetual neutrality, inviolability and independence," with the right to organize a Federal Army.

The second World War, too, has found Switzerland well prepared, with three divisions each stationed along the northern and western frontiers and two reserve divisions in the neighborhood of Berne and Lucerne. The 9th division takes care of the St. Gotthard district, and three independent mountain brigades are protecting the southern and southeastern frontiers.

Since the Swiss Army has no general in peace time, the Federal Assembly, convening at Berne in war emergency on August 30th, elected Colonel Henri Guisan, commander of the First Army Corps (1st, 2nd and 3rd divisions) as General of the Swiss Army, at that time mobilized for defense of the Swiss frontiers. Guisan, a resident of French speaking Switzerland, is sixty-five, and one of the very few professional Swiss Army officers.

* * *

AT THE conclusion of the recent Swiss Ski Championship contests at Gstood General Henri Guisan, Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Army, declared that Switzerland had learned from Finland that the ski troops are the backbone of the army. In view of the Swiss militia system the ma-

(*Continued on page* 97)

Swiss ski troops somewhere in the mountains of Switzerland wear white garments over their regular uniforms in order to blend into the landscape. Switzerland's army of over 500,000 men has been keeping watch at the front since the beginning of September, 1939. About 250,000 soldiers were demobilized the end of June, 1940.

Photo A. Pedrett

A detachment of Swiss ski soldiers on a training march over the loftiest mountain in the canton of the Grisons

Armored tanks of the Swiss Army being reviewed somewhere in Switzerland.

Photopress, Zurich

Selected Questions From the Second and Third General Foreign Service Examinations of 1940

THE nineteenth written examination for the Foreign Service was held on September 16-19. The answers to the selected questions are given on page 101.

I—SECOND GENERAL

This is a test of your skill in estimating facts by reasoning.

Four answers are given to each problem. *One* of these answers *is correct* or *most reasonable*. On the basis of your general common-sense appraisal of a situation, check the *one* answer which is *most nearly correct* for each of the following questions:

(*a*) Estimate the population of the United States.
- 30,000,000
- 70,000,000
- 100,000,000
- 130,000,000
- 230,000,000

(*b*) Estimate the ratio of the population of the United States to the population of the world.
- 1/5
- 1/15
- 1/30
- 1/60
- 1/100

(*c*) Estimate the per cent of increase in the population of the United States since the Civil War.
- 100
- 200
- 300
- 400
- 500

(*d*) Estimate the total vote in the Presidential Election of 1936.
- 45,000,000
- 55,000,000
- 65,000,000
- 75,000,000
- 85,000,000

(*e*) Estimate the number of miles from the earth to the sun.
- 100,000
- 1,000,000
- 100,000,000
- 1,000,000,000
- 100,000,000,000

(*f*) Estimate the total relief of the earth; i.e., the distance in miles from the top of the highest mountain to the level of the bottom of the sea at its deepest point.
- 3
- 6
- 12
- 24
- 48

(*g*) Estimate the distance in miles from the mouth of the Mississippi due north to the Canadian boundary.
- 700
- 1,400
- 2,100
- 2,800
- 3,500

(*h*) Estimate the average July temperature of New York City, expressed in degrees Fahrenheit.
- 74
- 78
- 82
- 86
- 90

(*i*) Estimate the average January temperature of Chicago, expressed in degrees Fahrenheit.
- 0
- 6
- 12
- 18
- 24

(*j*) Estimate the average annual precipitation in San Francisco, expressed in inches.
- 12
- 22
- 32
- 42
- 52

(*k*) Estimate the debt of the United States Government, expressed in billions of dollars.
- 10
- 20
- 40
- 80
- 160

(*l*) Estimate the deficit of the United States Government, 1939, expressed in millions of dollars.
- 50
- 100
- 500
- 1,000
- 3,000

(*m*) Estimate the World War debt owed to the United States by Great Britain as of June 30, 1940, expressed in billions of dollars.
- 5
- 15
- 25
- 35
- 45

(*n*) Estimate the number of men in the A. E. F. who were killed in action or died of wounds.
- 50,000
- 100,000
- 200,000
- 500,000
- 1,000,000

(*o*) Estimate the number of men who participated in the Battle of Gettysburg.
- 50,000
- 150,000
- 250,000
- 500,000
- 1,000,000

IV

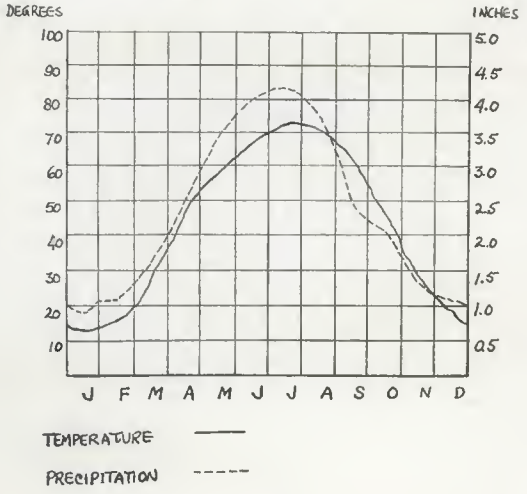
MONTHLY AVERAGES, TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT AND PRECIPITATION IN INCHES

	TABLE A		TABLE B		TABLE C		TABLE D		TABLE E	
	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.
January	70	0.0	12	0.9	55	2.0	90	2.0	53	2.7
February	73	0.2	15	1.1	55	3.1	89	1.8	55	2.6
March	79	0.5	28	1.6	55	4.8	84	1.2	58	2.5
April	83	1.6	46	2.4	55	7.0	77	0.8	61	2.3
May	85	12.2	58	3.4	55	4.6	69	0.3	66	1.5
June	82	49.5	67	4.0	55	1.5	61	0.1	71	0.8
July	81	51.8	72	4.2	55	1.1	59	0.1	77	0.1
August	81	39.5	70	3.7	55	2.2	64	0.1	77	0.3
September	82	23.1	61	2.5	55	2.6	71	0.0	75	0.5
October	82	11.4	48	2.1	55	3.9	78	0.0	69	1.2
November	78	3.3	31	1.4	54	4.0	86	0.6	62	2.0
December	72	0.1	19	1.1	55	3.6	89	1.0	56	2.2

T.—Temperature; P.—Precipitation.

The tables printed above indicate monthly averages for temperature in degrees Fahrenheit and monthly averages for precipitation in inches for five cities. After each of the statements below, write the letter or letters at the head of the table or tables to which it applies:

(1) The city is in the Northern Hemisphere .....
(2) The city is in the Southern Hemisphere .....
(3) The city is on the Equator .....
(4) The city is in a desert .....
(5) The city has no or practically no snowfall .....
(6) The city has a considerable proportion of its precipitation in the form of snow .....
(7) The city has a pronounced dry season .....
(8) The temperature and precipitation of the city is indicated by the graph printed below .....



THIRD GENERAL

TYPE B

Indicate which of the numbered words or phrases in the left-hand column best applies to each of the words or phrases in the right-hand column. Do this by placing the appropriate number in the parentheses to the right of the word or phrase.

Illustrations:

1. Event in ancient history. Peloponnesian War (1)
2. Event in medieval history. Founding of Rome (1)
3. Event in modern history. Crusades (2)
   French Revolution (3)

In answering this type of question, a correct response counts +1, an incorrect response —½, and an omitted response 0.

(As of September 1, 1939)

1. Argentina.		Basutos	( )
2. Australia.		Bechuanas	( )
3. Brazil.		Berbers	( )
4. Canada.		Chipewyans	( )
5. Colombia.		Choctaws	( )
6. Egypt.		Comanches	( )
7. France.		Fellahs	( )
8. Germany.		Gascons	( )
9. India.		Gauchos	( )
10. Italy.		Igorots	( )
11. Japan.		Kalmucks	( )
12. Mexico.		Kulaks	( )
13. Morocco.		Mixtecs	( )
14. Peru.		Montenegrins	( )
15. Philippines.		Rajputs	( )
16. Rumania.		Samoyeds	( )
17. Spain.		Samurai	( )
18. Turkey.		Sards	( )
19. Union of South Africa.		Tamils	( )
20. U. S. S. R.		Tapuyas	( )
21. United States.		Tarascans	( )
22. Yugoslavia.		Vishnuites	( )
		Wends	( )

1. American composer.
2. American founder of a religious sect.
3. American inventor.
4. American poet.
5. American scientist.
6. American statesman and diplomat.
7. Confederate general in the Civil War.
8. Union general in the Civil War.
9. English economist.
10. English general.
11. English poet.
12. English reformer and statesman.
13. English religious leader.
14. English scientist.
15. French composer.
16. French conspirator and statesman.
17. French economist.
18. French general.
19. French poet.
20. French scientist.
21. German composer.
22. German general.
23. German poet.
24. German statesman.
25. Irish patriot and conspirator.

Bazaine, Achille François ( )
Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toutant ( )
Berlioz, Louis Hector ( )
Bourbaki, Charles Denis Sauter ( )
Bright, John ( )
Buell, Don Carlos ( )
Campbell, Alexander ( )
Chénier, Marie Joseph de ( )
Early, Jubal Anderson ( )
Ebert, Friedrich ( )
Emmet, Robert ( )
Forrest, Nathan Bedford ( )
Foster, Stephen Collins ( )
Freneau, Philip ( )
Gounod, Charles François ( )
Harte, Francis Bret ( )
Henry, Joseph ( )
Jeans, James Hopwood ( )
Lanier, Sidney ( )
Mackensen, August von ( )
Mill, John Stuart ( )
Miller, Joaquin ( )
Newbolt, Henry John ( )
Newman, John Henry ( )
Persigny, Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin de ( )
Poinsett, Joel Roberts ( )
Pusey, Edward Bouverie ( )
Rosecrans, William Starke ( )
Smith, Joseph ( )
Southey, Robert ( )
Storm, Theodor ( )
Stresemann, Gustav ( )
Verlaine, Paul ( )
Whitefield, George ( )
Whitney, Eli ( )

---

1. Bergson.
2. Boswell.
3. Bryce.
4. Carlyle.
5. Comte.
6. Croce.
7. Darwin.
8. Emerson.
9. Freud.
10. Irving.
11. James.
12. Keynes.
13. Lawrence.
14. Malthus.
15. Marx.
16. Nietzsche.
17. Parkman.
18. Renan.
19. Roosevelt.

Abraham Lincoln ( )
Aesthetics ( )
Beyond Good and Evil ( )
Capital ( )
Creative Evolution ( )
The Decline of the West ( )
Democracy in America ( )
The Descent of Man ( )
The Economic Consequences of the Peace ( )
Essay on Population ( )
First Principles ( )
The French Revolution ( )
A Half-Century of Conflict ( )
History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus ( )
The Holy Roman Empire ( )
Life of Jesus ( )

20. Rousseau.
21. Ruskin.
22. Sandberg.
23. Santayana.
24. Schopenhauer.
25. Sorel.
26. Spencer.
27. Spengler.
28. Tolstoi.
29. de Toqueville.
30. Voltaire.

The Life of Reason ( )
The Life of Samuel Johnson ( )
The Oregon Trail ( )
Positive Philosophy ( )
On the Psychopathology of Every-Day Life ( )
Reflections on Violence ( )
Representative Men ( )
Resurrection ( )
The Seven Lamps of Architecture ( )
The Seven Pillars of Wisdom ( )
The Social Contract ( )
The Varieties of Religious Experience ( )
The Winning of the West ( )
The World in Will and Idea ( )

(Continued on page 99)

Earthquakes and the Foreign Service

By N. H. Heck, *Chief, Division of Terrestrial Magnetism and Seismology, Coast and Geodetic Survey*

THERE is no group of Americans so widely scattered throughout the earth as Foreign Service Officers. Many of them must necessarily live in regions subject to earthquake since thirty-five countries and many colonial possessions either lie within or contain parts of a major earthquake belt. Better knowledge of earthquakes and methods of dealing with them is likely to be of personal benefit and also an aid in any official action which might be taken in local emergencies.

A classic example is the case of Sir William Hamilton, British envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Court of Naples, who investigated the Calabrian earthquakes of 1783. He was the first to call attention to the fact that the different earthquakes of a series moved about over the region and also that damage to buildings of the same type varied with the underlying geological formation. Foreign Service Officers of the United States have from time to time furnished useful information.

The principal earthquake activity is along a great belt which reaches eastward from Spain to the Pacific Ocean and entirely around that ocean. See Figure 2. The belt with all its branches is long enough to reach around the earth twice at the equator. The countries most subject to earthquake then are those bordering on the Pacific Ocean, including many island groups; Asiatic countries bordering the Indian Ocean, including the Dutch East Indies; and those bordering on the Caspian, Mediterranean (including connected waters) and the Caribbean Seas. Of course only parts of such large countries as USSR, China, India, and United States of America are included.

Just what is the difference between the countries in the belt and outside of it as regards earthquake occurrence? The chief one is that while some great earthquakes have occurred outside of the principal belt, especially in the United States, they have been few in number. Also while in any country within the belt one may live a long time without experiencing a severe earthquake yet the expectancy and the possibility of loss or injury through earthquake is much greater than outside the belt.

The reason why earthquakes are mainly confined to such a belt is obscure in spite of many theories. It is related to the history of the earth and especially to the existence of oceans and continents and to the formation of mountains.

The chances of encountering a very great earthquake are small, yet they have been occurring since long before the start of human history, and there have been a considerable number in the last 40 years. Outstanding earthquakes of recent years have been the Japanese of 1923, New Zealand of 1931, India (Bihar) of 1934, Baluchistan of 1935, Chile of 1939,* and Turkey of 1939-40.† Some of these caused such great loss that the national economy was affected for a time.

Many things have happened in great earthquakes, but only a few can be mentioned. In 1923 there was very great earthquake damage and wholesale destruction by fire in Japan, with loss of life of 40,000 persons in a single group. In California in 1906, the damage by earthquake was much exceeded by that from fire, while in the Chilean earthquake of 1939, the greatest loss was from earthquake alone. The Turkish earthquakes of 1940 caused great landslides and modified the terrain. In the province of Bihar, India, in 1934 great quantities of sand were forced up from below and spread over arable land. The New Zealand earthquake of 1931 was ac-

Figure 1. Damage to School Buildings.

*Editor's Note: See "Earthquake in Chile," by Cecil B. Lyon, in the April, 1939, Journal.

†And Rumania of 1940, since this article was written.

Figure 2. Earthquake Zones. The International Seismological Summary, which contains the positions of all earthquakes, has not been compiled past 1934. However, the addition of the later earthquakes would change the picture very slightly, since they strongly tend to recur in the same regions.

Figure 3. Slipping on vertical fault plane.

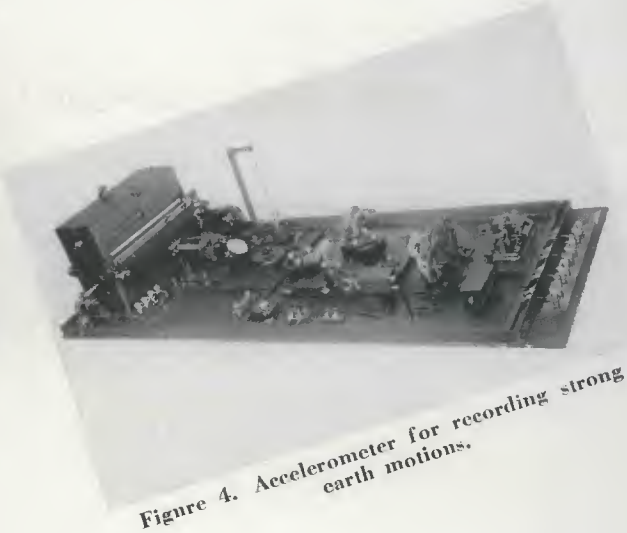


Figure 4. Accelerometer for recording strong earth motions.

companied by ground movements which wrecked the buried pipes providing necessary services to the city of Napier. In the Grand Banks earthquake of 1929, important cable systems between America and Europe were put out of commission by undersea avalanches. In Japan in 1934 a great seismic seaway, often called a tidal wave, wrought havoc along the shores of the east coast of the main island.

Effects found in many earthquakes include slipping along visible faults at the surface (Fig. 3) cracking, landslides, and disturbance of the ground water.

When such a disaster or even a moderately destructive earthquake occurs, the principal interest in the country aside from the obvious ones is what to do to prevent or at least reduce loss in the future. Judiciously extended advice even if confined to reference to sources of information on this subject may be helpful. American experts have been called upon in the past under such circumstances notably in the case of Chile in 1922, when Dr. Bailey Willis of Stanford University among other things advised how to build simple houses to resist earthquake damage.

There are a number of agencies in various countries collecting earthquake information, but many of them have been compelled by present world conditions to restrict or to cease entirely their activities in this field. In all regions under the jurisdiction of the United States, the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Department of Commerce not only operates a number of seismographs, but also is the central clearing house of much information collected by private American institutions. It is, moreover, interested in earthquakes occurring all over the earth and at present is probably the only organization that has been successful in maintaining cooperative relations with official institutions and private organizations in other countries. Earthquakes are in no sense limited in their action to or by political boundaries, so that their study is truly a matter of international interest.

When one experiences an earthquake, he makes an observation at a single point. He cannot tell the position of the center, the size of the area affected, nor the maximum intensity. These things are obtained by securing reports from a large number of widely scattered observers of what they felt and saw, being guided by a post card form which indicates the most useful information. Each report is given a number according to its place in an intensity scale. These numbers are plotted on a map and the lines of equal intensity which can be readily drawn give a good map of the earthquake.

However, there must also be an independent determination by means of instruments of the place of origin of the earthquake. In many parts of the earth and for earthquakes beneath the sea, competent observers are few or lacking; also the place of maximum destruction may not be directly over the place of origin, and finally observers can tell nothing about the depth beneath the surface.

The location of the place of origin of an earthquake, including its depth, is done by means of its autograph—the seismogram. This is a record of waves arriving through the earth, some traveling at different speeds from others and so by their difference in arrival time giving the distance. If the distance from a number of well placed stations are known, the position of the earthquake can be determined by swinging each distance as an arc on a globe from the position of the station recording it.

(*Continued on page* 104)

SS America Joins the United States Merchant Marine

DURING the past year and a half, no single category of American citizens has been made more keenly aware of the importance of our merchant fleet than the members of this nation's far-flung foreign service. The pressing problem of getting Americans out of the danger zones has devolved mostly on the consulates of Europe and the Far East, where harried staffs have labored night and day to stem the tide that beat upon the doorsteps of American communities abroad, in the midst of a world that suddenly was rocking beneath their feet. There were many and varied individual crises to be met, but what dwarfed all of them in importance was the problem of American ships to take them safely home. If at that time there had been no American passenger ships available, the task would have been insurmountable. Fortunately there were American vessels capable in emergency of carrying two thousand evacues at a time, and of making a quick turn around. Several thousand American citizens were able to return to the United States on these ships following the outbreak of war in Europe and following the decision to evacuate Americans from the Far East. But the number of American merchant ships of this type was much too small, particularly when the importanee of the United States and its foreign interests are considered.

With such a spotlight already focusing world attention on the American merchant marine, it is not surprising that the new liner *America* was hailed so enthusiastically last August when she was put into commission by the United States Lines. The past year had brought home to so many thousands of our citizens personally or indirectly the value of such ships that they felt a keen personal interest in the new American queen of the seas and there was nationwide acclaim for the *America* that was probably unprecedented in our maritime history.

The war in Europe made it impossible for the new vessel to be put in transatlantic service, but this only served to emphasize the significanee of the *America* in her capacity as a naval auxiliary. A chief purpose of the Maritime Commission's vast program of shipbuilding is to bolster Americea's sea power, and the vital importance of merchant ships as an arm of the Navy has never been overlooked. In fact, each of the many types of vessel that make up the new trade fleet has been designed to fulfill some vital defense need should an emergency confront the United States.

For the present the *America* is, happily, pursuing a peaceful occupation in the West Indies cruise trade, where she is being operated on fortnightly voyages to San Juan, St. Thomas, Port-au-Prince, and Havana, all American or neutral ports.

The main lounge of the S.S. *America*

The *America's* 35,440 tons and 723-foot length give her the title of the nation's largest liner. She has been pronounced by experts the world's safest liner and by the general public

as the finest and most outstanding ship ever built in an American yard.

In outward appearance the *America* is distinctive, with slightly curved raking stem, high freeboard forward and modern streamlined treatment of the curving bridge front and superstructure. The unusual design of the two widely spaced streamlined stacks with winged "sampan" tops to deflect soot from the sports deck, and a glass enclosed promenade deck 514 feet in length with windows extending from floor to ceiling, create an impression of grace, power and speed, and make her easily distinguishable from all other vessels.

S.S. *AMERICA* AT SAN JUAN

A Puerto Rican soldier gets his first view of America's new Queen of the Seas from the walls of the ancient fortress of El Morro.

The *America* was built and equipped to be the safest ship ever constructed and has been given the highest rating for North Atlantic passenger service. More than ninety per cent of the vessel is constructed of non-inflammable material and she is the first one designed with magnetically controlled fire doors that can shut off any section of the ship in an instant from the bridge. All partitions and wall coverings in the public rooms and cabins are made fireproof by the use of "marinite," a new fireproof sheathing.

Eight of the *America's* ten decks are given over largely to passenger accommodations and five electric elevators operating in the passenger quarters connect these decks. Three more elevators serve officer and crew quarters and other parts of the ship.

All three dining rooms, as well as the beauty parlors and the barber shops, have "manufactured weather." Other public rooms and all passenger cabins are connected with a ventilating system that supplies a mixture of fresh hot and cold air. Volume and temperature is under the control of the passenger by means of a simple, finger-operated knob on the outlets.

The whole promenade deck is given over to spacious and beautifully designed and furnished rooms for shipboard social life, and there are other social rooms on lower decks. In all, the *America* has twenty-three public rooms, including three children's playrooms, a tiled swimming pool with adjacent gymnasium and therapeutic baths. There are both open and closed promenades. Ample game decks are provided and in addition to the traditional shipboard games, there is a handball court, the first on any ship.

In planning the staterooms on the *America*, much thought was given by the architects to achieving floor spaces unbroken by projections, and the functional character of the furniture coincides with this plan and has made possible a most unusual amount of drawer and closet space even in the modestly priced rooms. There are wardrobes long enough to take the longest of evening gowns, and a full length mirror in every room.

Most staterooms have a connecting private bathroom or a shower and toilet, and the balance have either one or two lavatories. A large proportion of the rooms have telephones that connect them with all parts of the ship, and ship-shore telephone service is available to all passengers. All rooms are equipped with electric fans, and new type ports that operate on vertical pivots serve to deflect outside air into the cabins.

(*Continued on page* 113)

The Lion of Judah and Another

By RALPH J. TOTTEN, *Foreign Service Officer, Retired*

Second Prize Winning Story in Journal Competition

R. J. Totten

IN 1926 I was sent as a special envoy from President Coolidge to Ras Tafari Makonnen, Prince Regent and Heir Apparent to the throne of Ethiopia. After the death of the Empress Zaudita, Ras Tafari was crowned as Negus, under the name of Haile Selassie, that tragic little figure who made his hopeless plea for his country before the League of Nations. While on this mission I spent several busy and fascinating weeks in Addis Abeba, a veritable Arabian Nights city, filled with receptions and dinners at the two palaces, interviews with the Empress and the Prince Regent, and a host of other interesting events.

My official duties completed, with the permission of the State Department I determined to use my annual leave in a big game hunting trip. My first and greatest error was made when I told His Royal Highness of this wish of mine. As hereditary Ras of the rich coffee province of Harrar, he was very anxious for me to see and be impressed by his home city and province; and insisted upon taking full charge of the arrangements for my shoot. His kindness was almost overwhelming: I was supplied with riding mules and pack animals, a luxurious tent, and a mounted guard consisting of ten soldiers and non-coms.

Leaving the railway line at Dire-Daoua, we proceeded to the Ogaden Territory, a sort of no-man's land between Ethiopia and British Somaliland, by way of the old walled city of Harrar. Our safari was an imposing one with the richly caparisoned riding mules, military escort and pack animals. These latter during the first part of the trip were mules and donkeys; but after we reached the lower, desert like country, three camels were added. In Harrar, Jigiga and the smaller towns, we were received like royalty, being met by the highest local official, and a guard of honor from twenty to two hundred soldiers, and having presents of sheep, goats and other food given us for our caravan.

As far as hunting was concerned, the trip was foredoomed to failure. Ras Tafari had made such excellent plans for my personal safety (telling my bodyguard that they would be shot if any thing happened to me) that I was never allowed to get twenty paces from camp without at least two soldiers to guard my precious carcass. And I challenge the best hunter in the world to stalk wary African game with two or three heavy footed soldiers stalking him!

On our third day in real game country we made an expedition on mule back to a section where there were said to be many kinds of big game, including large numbers of the beisa oryx, a fine, grey antelope running up to 400 pounds in weight. There also were many lions which preyed on the antelopes and the cattle of the local Somalis.

About ten o'clock we ran across a Somali herdsman who informed us that a pride of lions had killed one of his cattle the night before, and was almost certainly sleeping in some bushy dongas near the kill. The dongas were in the vicinity of a rocky koppie about a half mile away from where we then were, and we decided to try to find the lions. We dismounted near the slope of the koppie and left our riding animals with two of the men; and then climbed about half way up the hill, then went around it to the southern side where several bare clay ridges radiated from the foot of the slope like fingers, with deep, thickly grown dongas in between the ridges.

There were four Somali hunters and trackers, several Abyssinian soldiers, two gunbearers, my friend and companion, David King, and myself in the party. The head Somali hunters said that if David and I would take places about fifty yards apart, hiding as well as possible behind small bushes, he would *call* the lions to us! He was perfectly serious about it, swearing that he had successfully called them many times, and could do it without difficulty unless something went wrong.

Since finding a bunch of lions in thick cover is likely to be difficult and extremely dangerous, we decided we had nothing to lose, so told him to go ahead and do his stuff. When we had taken the

suggested positions, he put his cupped hands to his mouth and gave a queer, resonant call. It acted like black magic! One moment the clay ridges and dongas in front of us were bare and empty of life; and the next moment there were four huge lions in sight and coming toward us, not over 150 yards away. Later we learned that the hunter had imitated the cry of the wounded oryx, and the lions were investigating the possibility of getting an easy meal.

Unfortunately, the men left with our mules had disobeyed orders; and, either curiosity or the fear of being alone when lions were about had driven them around the hill above us, where they were in plain sight. The four lions saw the cavalcade, and at once turned back to the thick growth of the donga. They were straight in front of David; and he, feeling that we would have no other chance for a shot, fired at the nearest to him, which happened to be a huge lioness.

A tawny lion against a clay background doesn't make a very good target, but David made a good shot considering the difficulties. The big .405 bullet hit her just a little too far back for heart or lungs, but she was hurled to the ground by the impact. Roaring horribly, she was on her feet again in an instant, and like a flash disappeared in the thickly grown donga. Eventually the wound would have caused her death; but right then it didn't slow her down a bit, but turned her into a terrible engine of destruction.

She passed through the first donga and came out on the next clay ridge in front of me, but even farther away. She was moving fast by then, but I tried a quick shot in the hope that I might hit a vital spot. My shot was *almost* good. Two or three inches higher would have finished her, but as it was, the bullet went through the fleshy part of her foreleg, creased her keel, and again rolled her over, but did no real damage. Before either of us could get another shot she disappeared from sight in the next donga.

The law of the veldt is that wounded game must be followed up and killed; not only because of the desire to save the poor beast from unnecessary suffering, but also, in the case of dangerous game, to avoid leaving a potentially deadly animal to charge and kill some innocent herder who might unknowingly approach it. So, there we were with an unruly mob of nondescript followers and the task of following up the most dangerous game I know anything about—a wounded, savage, lightening-fast lion, in thick cover!

We called our motley crew about us, and with the aid of an interpreter, told them that we were going to follow the lion which was twice wounded, in a savage rage, and would certainly charge when we got close to it. We gave them strict orders to stay back out of the way, and let us handle the wounded beast. Our gang promised to do this, but said that in a great emergency, if we were in difficulties, they would fire. We agreed to that, but I felt sure that they would pay no attention to orders; would almost certainly get out of the affair without someone getting hurt.

We went straight down to where the lioness had first been seen, finding plenty of blood at both places where she had been bowled over, and then followed the spoor into the thick cover where she had disappeared. During this phase of the chase our men behaved quite well. The Somali hunters did the spooring; David and I followed them; and the rest of the party was strung along behind. Twice we got to places where the lioness had lain down, but had evidently moved off when we got close.

Working slowly and taking infinite pains, we came out into a little more open country where one could see for as much as fifty yards in some directions. At this moment the lioness, apparently tired of being hustled, charged from a distance of some eighty yards. I saw that beast charging twice that day, and have been charged by lions twice since that time, and I can truthfully say that it is a terrifying sight. They are about as fast as anything on four feet for short distances, up to, say, eighty yards. They start a deep, soul shaking roar which lasts as long as the charge, stick their tails straight up in the air, and come like a flash, not in a series of great bounds, but belly right down to the ground and running like a thoroughbred.

When this charge started, we couldn't see the lioness because of the dense growth, but her growling roars warned us. We were perfectly cool, and I felt at the moment that the charge was the best thing that could have happened. We were warned in time, had a moment to get set, and I was sure that we could stop the great cat before it could do any damage.

But alas for too much confidence! As that lioness burst from the bush into sight, and just as David and I were settling for the stopping shots, our whole damned army opened fire with everything from one modern, high powered rifle to a glorified gaspipe, raining bullets all around her, and throwing gravel and sand in her face from shots falling short. That was too much for her, and she swerved aside into the thick cover once more.

Cursing vigorously—and uselessly—David and I followed to the edge of the donga where we got a glimpse of her slipping along to the upper, denser

(*Continued on page* 111)

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. 18 FEBRUARY, 1941 No. 2

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

The American Foreign Service Journal is open to subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of $4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy. This publication is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions.

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 NON-CAREER SERVICE

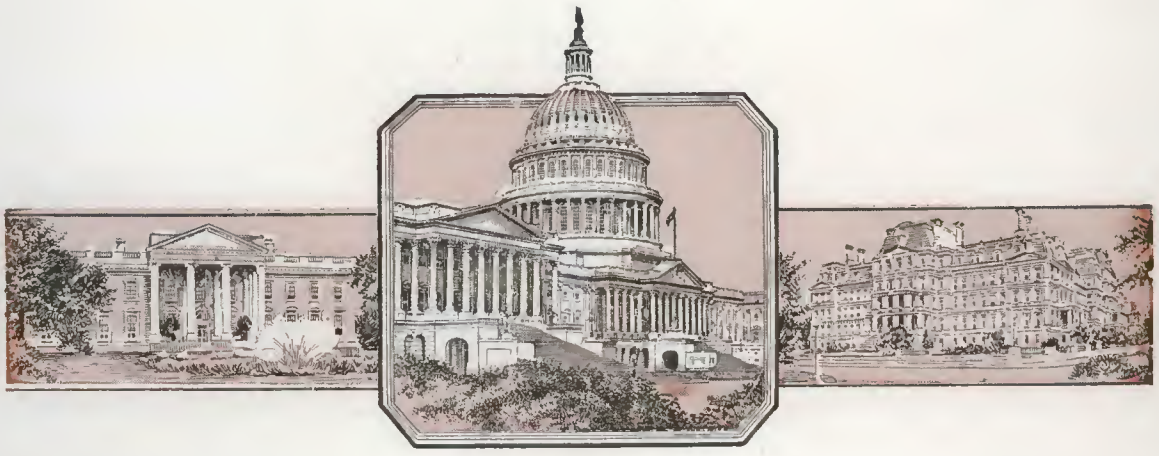
It would be difficult to visualize a post in the Foreign Service entirely devoid of clerical personnel, where every officer carried out for himself the duties now traditionally discharged by clerks and by vice consuls who are not Foreign Service Officers. Such a post would doubtless rate low in the efficiency returns, if indeed it were not disastrously handicapped in the performance of its functions. While there are emergencies from time to time, when a solitary Foreign Service Officer has to be all in one, the utter absence of clerical assistance would as a rule be an unthinkable state of affairs.

To the outside world, the indispensability of a clerk may not be apparent, but every one of us who has served in the field can testify to the essential role played by members of the personnel who are not officers in the Foreign Service. In embassy, legation, consulate general or consulate, the work goes on without chaos or interruption because of the experience, the devoted interest, and loyalty of the clerical staff. Foreign Service Officers may come and go, taking with them the glory and the credit, but the clerks and vice consuls often stay on—if not forever, then for long periods of time without leave or transfer.

This continuity of service on the part of the clerical branch is the foundation of success in any office. One can only imagine what would happen if there were no keepers of the files, no person practiced in local usage and custom, no one familiar with our own rules and regulations, no one with friendly contacts beyond the limits of official circles. In times of crisis, dependence on the clerks is heavier than ever. It is not too much to say that this type of personnel is the backbone of the Service, the career officers its head and limbs.

Despite the provisions of the Moses-Linthicum Act, which became law on February 21, 1931, the status of the clerks and vice consuls has left much to be desired. Classifications, salaries, and promotions are subjects which are of just as vital interest to that branch as to Foreign Service Officers. If any concrete illustrations were needed to prove the value and utility of the group, one need only look at the many posts today which are testing to the limit the courage and resourcefulness of their clerical personnel. No matter what the ordeal in this trying world, the staff which renders such indispensable assistance to Foreign Service Officers is everywhere meeting the strain without quibble and without flinching.

Surely it is not too much to suggest that recognition of these services is now more than ever in order. The editors of the JOURNAL believe that they are expressing the sentiments of the entire Foreign Service when they venture the hope that steps may soon be taken to place the clerical branch on a more definitely career basis. The resulting improvement in morale alone would be a very real contribution to our first line of national defense.



News from the Department

By Reginald P. Mitchell, *Department of State*

Foreign Service Officers

J. Rives Childs, who completed virtually four years in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, ended this assignment on January 13 and departed with Mrs. Childs for New York City preparatory to sailing on the S.S. *Excalibur* on January 18 for Lisbon. They planned to motor from Lisbon to Algeciras and cross by mail boat to Tangier, where Mr. Childs will serve as First Secretary.

Homer Brett, Consul General and First Secretary at Lima, arrived at New York on January 2 on the S.S. *Santa Elena* from his post and joined his son-in-law and daughter, Lieutenant George M. Rouzee, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Rouzee, with their infant son, G. M. Rouzee, Jr., prior to proceeding to Washington, where he spent the greater part of January. On leaving Washington he planned to make a motor trip to Mississippi, Texas and Southern California preparatory to his scheduled retirement on May 1.

George P. Shaw, Consul at Mexico City, visited the Department for several days beginning on January 3 prior to returning to New Orleans to join Mrs. Shaw and thence return by car to Mexico City. They spent most of December in New Orleans, having proceeded there by car from Mexico City with their two sons, Donald and Barry, whom they placed in school in New Orleans. Mr. Shaw while in New Orleans saw the Sugar Bowl football game between Tennessee and Boston College.

Three persons who were attached to the Embassy-Consulate General in Paris until recently when the Department acceded to the request of the German Government and withdrew them, arrived in New York City on January 14 on the *Atlantic Clipper* from Lisbon. They were Cecil M. P. Cross, Consul and First Secretary; Leigh W. Hunt, Consul and Second Secretary; and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Deegan, clerk-receptionist at the Embassy. They were the subjects of especial interest by the press on their arrival. Mr. Cross proceeded to the Department and registered on January 16.

Hallett Johnson, until recently Counselor and Consul General at Stockholm, arrived in New York on December 23 on the S.S. *Excambion* from Lisbon and spent the holidays in New York City with Mrs. Johnson, their two daughters, Catherine, 19 years old, and Priscilla, 17 years old, both students at Graduate School, Boston, and Hallett, Jr., 17 years old, a student at St. Marks preparatory school. He and Mrs. Johnson then proceeded to Washington and Mr. Johnson assumed his new duties in the Division of Controls on January 4. His trip from Stockholm to New York was made in 21 days, comparatively good wartime speed, including train via Berlin to Stuttgart, plane from Stuttgart to Barcelona, and train from Barcelona via Madrid to Lisbon.

North Winship, Counselor at Pretoria, accompanied by Mrs. Winship, arrived at New York City on January 8 on the S.S. *City of New York* from Capetown. After dividing their time between Philadelphia, Mrs. Winship's former home, and Washington, they left Washington on January 18 for their

home, "Breezy Hill," at Macon, Georgia, to spend leave.

William W. Butterworth, Jr., Second Secretary at London, registered at the Department on January 16 upon his arrival from his home in New Orleans, where he has been spending the greater part of his home leave and where he left Mrs. Butterworth. He departed from Washington on January 18 for New York preparatory to sailing on January 25 on an Export Line vessel for Lisbon en route to London.

Adrian B. Colquitt, Vice Consul at Cayenne, who opened the Consulate there last summer, visited the Department for several days beginning on December 26 upon his arrival by train from Miami, where he had proceeded by plane from his post. He purchased an automobile while in Washington and then proceeded to his home in Savannah, Georgia, for a brief leave. While at Cayenne he availed himself of the opportunity to visit the famous French penal colony of which Devil's Island is a part.

John P. Hurley, until recently Consul General at Marseille, was a visitor at the Department in mid-December and again during a part of January.

Alfred R. Thomson, Consul General at Dresden, arrived at New York City on December 23 on the S.S. *Excambion* from Lisbon, and joined Mrs. Thomson and their sons, David and Malcolm, who are residing in Washington. He planned to spend his home leave principally in this city.

Graham Kemper, Consul General at Rome, accompanied by Mrs. Kemper, arrived at New York City on December 16 on the S.S. *Excalibur* from Lisbon. He visited the Department for several days beginning on December 20.

Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., Second Secretary and Consul at Budapest, began a temporary detail in the Division of European Affairs on January 6 at the conclusion of home leave, which he has been spending with his family at Baltimore.

Charles W. Lewis, Jr., until recently

N. Winship

W. F. Busser

F. C. Gowan

G. H. Kemper

Second Secretary and Consul at San José, assumed his new duties in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs in December.

James E. Henderson, until recently Vice Consul at Beirut, assumed his new duties in the Special Division on January 17 at the conclusion of home leave.

William F. Busser, Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, began a temporary detail in the Division of the American Republics on January 2 at the conclusion of home leave.

George W. Renchard, who in mid-December completed a four-year assignment in the Secretary's office, left Washington on December 21 by car for his home in Detroit to spend the holidays preparatory to proceeding early in January to Ottawa, where he has been assigned as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

Franklin C. Gowen, Second Secretary and Consul at London, arrived at New York City on December 31 on the S.S. *Siboney* from Lisbon, having journeyed by plane to Lisbon from a point near London. He joined Mrs. Gowen and their two sons in Philadelphia, where they have been residing since they were evacuated from London a year ago. Mr. Gowen registered at the Department on January 6 and remained about two weeks before returning to Philadelphia.

Francis B. Stevens, who has been on duty in the Department since the outbreak of the European war, principally in the Special Division, began his new duties in the Division of European Affairs on January 13.

Edward L. Reed, until recently Counselor at Rome, arrived at Jersey City on January 7 on the S.S. *Exeter* from Lisbon and registered at the Department on the following day preparatory to assuming his new duties in the Department soon.

Wesley Frost, until recently Counselor at Santiago, registered at the Department on January 6 preparatory to an early departure for his new post as Consul General at Wellington.

(*Continued on page* 102)

Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship invites children of present or former Foreign Service officers interested in applying for the scholarship to submit their applications in such time as to be in the hands of the Committee not later than June 1, 1941. Applications should be *in duplicate* and addressed to the Honorable Sumner Welles, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Each application must include information covering the following particulars:

Age and sex of applicant; a full statement concerning the education and courses of study pursued by the applicant up to the present time, including scholastic ratings; the courses of study and profession which the applicant desires to follow; whether or not the applicant contemplates the Foreign Service as a career; the need of the applicant for financial assistance (this should include a statement whether the applicant will be able or not to complete or continue his education without the aid of this scholarship); the institution at which the applicant proposes to make use of the scholarship if granted; and evidence that the school experience of the applicant covers the work required for admission to the institution selected. A small photograph of the applicant must also be included. The application may include any further information which the applicant deems pertinent and which, in his or her opinion, should be taken into consideration by the Committee.

The application should be accompanied by a letter, likewise in duplicate, from the parent or guardian of the applicant.

The Committee calls attention to the following conditions, which should be borne in mind by applicants: The amount available for scholarships in any year will presumably be little in excess of $1,200 and may, in the discretion of the committee, be divided among two or more recipients. Funds awarded under the scholarship may be used only in defraying expenses at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school. This school may be selected by the recipient. No payment may be made until the recipient has been finally admitted to the particular educational institution selected.

It may be recalled that the deed of trust instituting the scholarship provides that in the selection of recipients the Advisory Committee shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

"(a) The recipients shall be selcted from among the children of persons who are then or shall theretofore have been Foreign Service Officers of the United States; and the moneys paid to a recipient from the income of the trust fund shall be used by the recipient in paying his or her expense at such American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school as may be selected by the recipient.

"(b) The scholarship may be awarded to a single recipient or may be divided among two or more recipients in such proportions as the Advisory committee shall determine.

"(c) The candidates for the award of the scholarship shall apply therefor in writing to the Advisory Committee at such times and at such place as may be designated by it on or before May 1 in each year. Such applications shall be accompanied by letters from the parent or guardian of the candidate and by such other data or innformation as from time to time may be required by the Advisory Commitee. Each application shall be made in duplicate.

"(d) Each candidate shall submit evidence that his or her school experience covers the work required for admission to the American educational institution selected by him or her.

"(e) No payments from the income of the trust fund shall be made to a recipient until the recipient shall have been finally admitted to the University or other institution which he or she may desire to enter and payments of such income to any recipient shall continue only so long as the Advisory Committee shall direct."

The Advisory Committee is at present constituted as follows: The Honorable Sumner Welles, Chairman; Mr. Elliott Debevoise, Manufacturers Trust Company; Mr. A. B. Fisk, Manufacturers Trust Company, and the Honorable Breckenridge Long.

SUMNER WELLES,
Chairman, Advisory Committee.

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN,
Foreign Service Scholarship.

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*
Cooper, Charles A.—*Japan*
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*
Lippincott, Aubrey E.—*Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq*
Lyon, Cecil B.—*Chile*
McGregor, Robert G., Jr.—*Mexico*
Maleady, Thomas J.—*Colombia*
Plitt, Edwin A.—*France*
Preston, Austin R.—*Norway and Sweden*
Reams, R. Borden—*Denmark*
Schuler, Frank A., Jr.—*Tokyo area*
Simmons, John Farr—*Eastern Canada*
Smith, E. Talbot—*Nairobi area, Kenya*
Williams, Philip P.—*Brazil*
American Embassy, Berlin—*Germany*
American Consulate, Yokohama—*Yokohama area*

HAMILTON, BERMUDA

December 16, 1940.

The U.S.S. *George E. Badger*, aviation tender, with three naval seaplanes, arrived in Hamilton on November 23, the first naval vessel to make its appearance in Bermuda after the announcement of the selection of the airbase site. The ship is commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Frank Akers.

On Thanksgiving Day, November 21, the Commanding Officer, together with several of the ship's personnel, as well as Major Donald G. White and Captain Austin W. Betts of the United States Army Engineers' Survey Party, were entertained by the Consul General and Mrs. Beck at Thanksgiving Dinner at "Durham," their residence.

After the reading of the President's Proclamation, Commander Akers presented a consular flag to Mr. and Mrs. Beck on behalf of the officers.

William H. Beck.

Consul General Beck waves from the captain's gig of the U. S. S. *George E. Badger* in Hamilton Harbor, Bermuda. The consular flag at the prow was presented to Mr. Beck by officers of the *Badger*, which is seen in the background at dock. Mr. Beck, busily engaged ironing out details of the new U. S. air and naval bases at Bermuda, has taken larger consular offices recently. The *Badger* was the first American ship to be stationed at Bermuda in connection with the base establishment.

Photograph by James E. Henderson

STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL AT BEIRUT—SEPTEMBER, 1940

Officers (seated), Consul General Ely E. Palmer (right center; now transferred to Sydney), Consul William M. Gwynn (left center), Vice Consul James E. Henderson (right), Vice Consul William Witman II (left). Staff, rear row (from left to right, with nationality, rank, and date of assuming duty): Yousif Khabbaz, Lebanese, Chief Kavass, November 17, 1895; Aziz Garzouzi, Lebanese, Interpreter, April 1, 1920; Hanna M. Ayoub, Lebanese, Clerk (commercial), December 10, 1927 (at American Consulate, Damascus, until June, 1928); Amy K. Nixon, British, Clerk (reception), October 15, 1908; Philip Khuri, Lebanese, Clerk (visa), January 1, 1920; Daisy Humphrey, American, Clerk, January 7, 1924; Artin Jacob, Armenian, Clerk (visa), October 1, 1920; Hermine Tobgian, Armenian, Clerk (stenographer), December 1, 1928; Leon N. Kasparian, Armenian, Clerk (citizenship), July 1, 1920 (at American Consulate, Aleppo, until June, 1928); Maroun Jalkh, Lebanese, Clerk (investigation), July 26, 1922; Toufie Hitti, Lebanese, Messenger and Chauffeur, August 1, 1926. Front row: John Khabbaz, Lebanese, Office Boy, July 1, 1931; Sabri Onichak, Syrian, Junior Kavass, August 1, 1927 (at American Consulate, Damascus, until June, 1928); Edmond Khabbaz, Lebanese, Telephone Operator, January 1, 1939.

The American Consulate General at Beirut should be able to claim a near-record for the loyalty and constancy of its staff. While the officers here have been transferred as frequently as elsewhere, the clerical staff shown in the rear row of the picture has not changed since 1928; the average for the clerical staff is 19, and for the entire non-officer staff of fourteen members, 18 years of service.

Head and shoulders above the rest is "Old Yousif," who will celebrate on November 17, 1940, forty-five years of uninterrupted service as Chief Kavass, and who is carrying on the tradition with two of his sons. Next and far ahead of the rest is Miss Nixon, as young and energetic as ever after more than thirty-two years in the Consulate General. Comparative youngsters in terms of service are the seven local clerks who joined the staff between 1920 and 1928, though in contrast to the rapid turnover of personnel at many other posts they are all oldsters in their own right. Even the Junior Kavasses, messengers, office-boys have grown up with the Consulate General, only one of them having joined the staff since 1931, and two of them being sons of "Old Yousif." Daisy Humphrey, American Clerk, has jollied and intimidated ship-captains and managed coding and filing since 1924, having previously worked in Beirut with the Near East Relief.

Can another office show a comparable record?

WILLIAM WITMAN II

(Continued on page 102)

The Bookshelf

J. Rives Childs, *Review Editor*

Where Do We Go From Here? by Harold J. Laski. The Viking Press, November, 1940, pp. 192.$1.75.

Those acquainted with the previous works of Harold Laski will find nothing startlingly new in "Where Do We Go From Here?" nor will those interested in an exact blueprint of the post-war world war be able to satisfy their craving by devouring these pages. Those more modest spirits, however, who would be content to see a few elementary principles of economic and political science applied to the chaos of the modern scene will find Mr. Laski's latest a most rewarding and timely piece of pamphleteering. The comparison with "Common Sense" is overworked and in these days when printers' ink falls so copiously on the just and unjust no single production can play such a definite a rôle as did Tom Paine's masterpiece, but nevertheless, "Where Do We Go From Here?" belongs to the same school, precepts of which seem incendiary to its contemporaries and elementary to their grandchildren.

Mr. Laski devotes the first two-thirds of his book to a summary restatement of his political beliefs, to wit: that only a fundamental reform of capitalism in the direction of greater economic and social equity will permit the survival of democracy, and that fascism, being sixteenth century power politics armed with twentieth century industrial skills, is the greatest threat ever faced by western civilization. From these premises, he moves to the conclusion that only a total mobilization of democracy can resist the total organization of reaction embodied in the Nazis. "The way to victory," he says, "lies in producing the conviction now among the masses that there are to be no more distressed areas, no more vast armies of unemployed, no more slums, no vast denial of genuine equality of educational opportunity. The resolution of the masses is a function of the power of the British leaders to persuade them that the purpose of the war is in reality the defence of a democracy that will not have to risk its fortunes to privilege when the victory is won. A call to equality of sacrifice must not mean the preservation of privilege in the name of democracy." And further: "This means, as I have argued, at least the beginning of large-scale social and economic adjustment in Great Britain, and that kind of transformation of our own imperialism which is symbolized by our recognition, in more than verbal fact, of the right of India to self-government. In war, as in equity, it is vital for those who seek justice to come into court with clean hands."

This fundamental principle of "clean hands" for the victors guides Laski's brief comments on the world he believes must be created after the war. He points out that not only Britain must achieve this elementary purity if she wishes to win the victory, but that all the conquered nations in Europe whom she hopes to free must recognize that the old order with its vested interests, its fetish of unlimited national sovereignty, and its military and impartial preoccupations must go forever. Furthermore, he is convinced that in the last analysis victory will be won conclusively only if the German and Italian people join in the struggle for liberation and they will join, it is clear, only if they believe that no Carthaginian peace will be imposed upon them, that life in a "New Europe" will not, for them, be more intolerable than life under the dictators. "We have to make our enemies feel," says Laski, "that they are sharing in the construction of right, not that they are victims of the imposition of what, just because it is imposed, they are certain to regard as wrong."

It is probable, as we suggested above, that all of these considerations will appear elementary and banal thirty or forty years hence, but now they are far from being so and it is to Mr. Laski's great credit that, ignoring the temptation to draw up an agenda for a parliament of man, he has concentrated on basic facts and first principles.

—Charles W. Yost.

The New Spirit in Arab Lands, by H. I. Katibah, published privately by the author, 303 Fifth Ave., New York City. $3.00.

"There was need for a book that essayed to study Arab nationalism from the inside, intimately revealing the inner spirit—the deep-rooted attachment to the past, the struggles and conflicts of the present, the yearning aspirations for the future."

Thus does the author state his inspiration for this readable and informative work describing the course of modernization in the Arab world. Convinced that Arab nationalism will be an important factor in the social regeneration likely to result from the world's present-day ideological conflicts, he appraises its value as such a factor by tracing the

history of the Arabs, examining their anthropological identity, the unity wrought by language and religion, and the evolution forced by various reforms designed to adapt the ways of the East more closely to those of the West. While agreeing with Antonius that modern Arab nationalism owes its rise in large part to the literary renaissance launched by American and other missionaries in Syria, the author finds that it was only after the new spirit had awakened a social consciousness among the masses, and other foreign domination had become sufficiently attenuated so as to release the energies of Arab nationalists that Arab nationalism may be said to have come into its own. The extensive reform movement in the Ottoman Empire and the revivification of Islam had also their share as mainsprings of evolution of Arab nationalism.

Pan-Islamism and Pan-Arabism are the two movements into which the deeper trends of Arab nationalism have crystallized. These are frequently confused, the author finds, either intentionally or otherwise, yet cannot be identic since the former embraces some 250 millions of world Moslems of all races, while the latter affects some 40 millions who can rightfully claim to be Arabs. Pan-Islamism today is beginning to show two distinct schools of thought, the one, the Wahhabi propounded by Saudi Arabia, satisfied with nothing short of an orthodox caliphate; the other the Egyptian, revealed in the growing propaganda of Egyptian Pan-Islamists in favor of the King of Egypt, which if successful would constitute more of a spiritual leadership of the Moslem world with a minimum of conflict with local nationalism. Pan-Arabism likewise reveals itself in two schools of thought: the one favors political domination of one state over the rest, or an Arab empire with centralized authority; the other, which the author believes is now gaining ground, favors federation in which each state is sovereign in its internal affairs.

Western imperialism and its hand-maiden Zionism are roundly censured and condemned at considerable length, as is perhaps naturally to be expected from a writer so devoted to the Arab cause.

In the middle of the volume the reader comes upon a really captivating chapter entitled "Four Cities, Four Attitudes." Cairo, Beirut, Damascus and Jerusalem are chosen as symbols of four types of attitudes visible in the Near East toward westernization. "Conflict is the keynote of Egyptian politics; for it is in Cairo that you find the most intransigent nationalism of the Near East. It is in Cairo that you find the most abject surrender to Western rule, the most radical reforms of native life and culture, the most thoroughgoing Moslem iconoclasticism." Beirut is defended by the author against the too readily formulated impression of Levantine superficiality and prententiousness: "The attitude of impatient disgust which some Westerners openly display toward Beirut arises from a misunderstanding and lack of appreciation of its genuine cosmopolitanism, the authenticity of its claim to Westernization. It cannot be blamed if it displays undue affinity to the West; for it was of the West before Frenchmen could lay claim to any civilization whatsoever." The author then adduces the famous law school of the Roman Empire at Beirut, as well as the sincere lament of a Byzantine Greek poet at its earthquake-wrought destruction in 551 A.D., as tributes to Beirut's early European, rather than Asiatic, personality.

The attitude of Damascus toward westernization is not one of antagonism and conflict, but one of inquisitive yet supercilious interest. Significance is noted in the fact that the Crusaders never took possession of it. Open on east and south to the "arid wilderness, that remarkable human biological culture laboratory of the ancient Semitic world—the Syrian Desert," it is a citadel of pure Arabic culture, in contrast to Beirut, the gateway through which European influences enter the East.

Jerusalem is characterized as the most international though not the most cosmopolitan city of the Arab lands. "A sense of taboo is upon Jerusalem. One is convinced that much for which the city stands can no more weather the scrutiny of reason than its multitudinous holy places weather the unbiased investigation of history and archeology. It is a city . . . for all humanity, the spiritual capital of the Hither Eastern world, and of the Western world as well. All modern developments in that truly medieval city have taken place outside its ancient walls."

A figurative median for the focus of development of the East's future destiny is placed by the author somewhere between Beirut and Damascus. "Somewhere between an open hospitality for everything good and of lasting worth in the West and a wise assimilation of these with the old and established human values and traditions of Semitic culture and Semitic racial consciousness, lies the path to a happy and balanced civilization."

WILLIAM S. FARRELL.

INTRODUCTION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF MODERN GREECE, by Nicholas Kaltchas, Columbia University Press, 1940, pp. xx, 188. $2.00.

An appraisal of this work is hampered by the fact that it was left incomplete (footnote p. 148) upon the death of its author three years before its publication. As the work is posthumous, one must wonder where the hand of the entirely anonymous

(*Continued on page* 115)

Journal Photograph Contest

RULES

1. The contest is strictly for amateurs. All subscribers to the JOURNAL, and members of their immediate families are eligible. Members of the JOURNAL staff in Washington are not eligible.

2. Entrants may submit as many pictures as desired at any time during the period of the contest.

3. Pictures must have been made after October 1, 1940. The contest opens March 1, 1941, and closes September 1, 1941.

4. Your snapshots may be made on any type of film. Developing and printing may be done by a photo finisher or the entrant. No print or enlargement more than ten inches in the longest dimension will be accepted. No art work or retouching is permitted on prints or the negatives from which they are made. No composite pictures, such as multiple printing or montages permitted. Pictures should not be mounted or framed.

5. All pictures shall be judged solely on general interest and/or appeal. Photographic excellence or technique, while important, will not be the deciding factor in determining prize winners. The decision of the judges shall be accepted as final.

6. To enter the contest, mail a print or prints of as many pictures as you desire to The Editors, AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, c/o Department of State, Washington, D. C. On the back of each picture print your name and address clearly in ink and the class in which you wish the picture entered. (See classifications.)

7. No prints will be returned. Do not submit negatives with your prints. The JOURNAL reserves the right to retain all pictures for possible future use.

8. Each month the JOURNAL will pay $3.00 to the winners in each classification and the pictures selected will appear in the JOURNAL. In addition, at the close of the contest a prize of $10 will be awarded the final winner in each of the three classifications listed below.

9. The Judging Committee will be composed of:

   Dr. Arthur J. Olmsted — Photographic authority of the Smithsonian Institution.

   Mr. Franklin Fisher—National Geographical Magazine.

   Mr. Henry S. Villard—Chairman, Editorial Board of the JOURNAL.

Following are the classifications in which prizes will be awarded monthly and at the end of the contest:

A. NEWS PICTURES: Photographs covering "spot" news and those of timely interest, including war-time scenes and pictures of the American Foreign Service in line of duty.

B. OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES, AND FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS AND THEIR FAMILIES: Photographs of official activities will include pictures of the type which usually appear in the News from the Field section of the JOURNAL not having "spot" news interest. Also pictures of Foreign Service Officers and their families engaged in any activity, sports, games, hobbies; also children to be judged for expression of character or mood. Also household pets.

C. SCENES AND "STILL LIFE": Pictures to be judged for scenic or pictorial appeal, landscapes, marine views, street scenes, buildings, or unusual "still life" subjects, such as monuments, statues, etc.

flying cameras

By Russell C. Holslag

PHOTOGRAPHY from the air has its own special fascination. Bearing witness to man's mastery of the ultimate mode of transportation, it provides picture viewpoints that can be had in no other way. Aerial shots can give an interesting, comprehensive idea of all the topographical features of a landscape; of cities, rivers, mountains and coasts, in a manner impossible to secure from the ground. Now-a-days, flying is no longer a novelty, but one never, perhaps, will quite recover from occasional touches of amazement that he is a passenger on an air vehicle which weighs tons, travelling at a speed impossible on the ground and totally supported by a transparent, imperceptible gas! Certainly, aerial photography is in a class by itself and good pictures taken from superterrestrial viewpoints are always interesting.

Many amateur photographers have a firm conviction that, to make effective pictures from the air, one must possess a special "aerial camera" with mysterious, particular gadgets no other camera has. This is not the actual fact. While it is true that highly specialized, automatically operated, multiple lens cameras are used for particularly accurate work in aerial mapping and photogrammetry, these are sciences which serve military or other purposes and should not frighten the amateur away from an attempt to make ordinarily good pictures from the air. In the early days of air photography, the cameraman often had to work in an open cockpit and, under such conditions, had to have a special camera that could pretty well "take it." An ordinary camera of the folding type, for instance, might have its leather bellows simply torn away under such circumstances.

But the average, modern vehicle of air transportation offers no such disadvantage. The cabin facilities are comfortable and convenient and even the windows are sealed up so that no rude slipstream can snatch the camera from the user's hands. And so, any good camera can be used to take air pictures, nor need it have special gadgets or attachments. A good, fast lens and a speedy shutter are desirable qualities in a camera for air picture

Photo by H. S. Villard

". . . the best aerial landscape pictures are generally those which feature some really prominent topographical characteristics, such as mountain ranges, indented coastlines, rivers, large islands, lakes and the like . . ."

making, but any good, general purpose camera has these features.

Before we consider the actual picture subjects, we should seek advice as to how best to use our camera for air pictures. A wise acquisition, for good black and white shots, is a filter. If you have never used one before, this is a good time to get acquainted with it before you leave the ground. Any camera worth its salt has a lens so made that a filter can be screwed on or clipped over it. The filter is a disc of colored glass (or gelatine) which has the property of absorbing, selectively, part of the light which comes from the scene. It so happens that the average camera film is quite sensitive to blue so that, if there is much of this color present in the scene, it may have a tendency to act upon the film too strongly, out of proportion to the action of other colors. Thus, in making a ground shot in which there is a large area of blue sky, we often notice that the resultant picture is white and "bald" in the sky portion, while other objects may be too dark. Distant shots, too, are often disappointing because the bluish, aerial haze which intervenes may throw a sort of fog over the picture.

The filter, however, absorbs part or all of the color that isn't wanted, while letting the other colors through to affect the film. Filters which subtract blue in various degrees are yellow, orange or red in color and should be used only with panchromatic film.

Now, practically all shots taken from plane to ground are "distant" shots hence, on all but exceptionally clear days, there is bound to be present some effect of aerial haze. The effect of this bluish haze is cut down by a yellow filter, which can easily be supplied to fit your own camera lens, either in the form of a screw cap or a clip-on mount. Because of the constant handling of the camera, and the general excitement of securing pictures from a plane, it is better to have your filter in a screw or clamp mount that cannot slip off.

Some films are more sensitive to the action of filters than others, but any of the panchromatic roll or cut films, now universally known, will give good results when filters are used. Filters cannot help but hold back a certain amount of light, which means that it is necessary to open up the lens a little wider when the filter is used. The amount of light which the lens lets through to the film is usually controlled by the movable, "cat's-eye" arrangement inside the lens which is called the diaphragm. To change the diaphragm opening, you turn a ring around the outside of the lens, marked in numbers called "stops." The average yellow filter has a factor of 2X, which simply means that, using this filter, you open up one stop over the normal exposure without the filter; for a 3X, one and one-half stops and, for a 4X, two stops. Your camera dealer will advise you as to the proper filter and show you how to do this. By a strange perversity of mathematics, the stop numbers on the lens get larger as the diaphragm opening gets *smaller*. It is worthwhile to remember this.

In air shooting, you can use regular panchromatic film, like Panatomic or Finopan or, you can use supersensitive pan film, which is much faster. If you want to take shots inside the plane's cabin, of passengers, details and the like, the faster film is indicated. But, if you wish only to shoot scenes outside the plane, the normal speed pan film is perfectly satisfactory. Incidentally, the factor (exposure increase) necessary with any given filter changes with the kind of film used. The faster the film, the less the need for opening up the lens diaphragm when using a filter. For instance, the 2X yellow filter would call for a one stop increase in exposure with normal pan film but for practically none at all with supersensitive.

By using an orange or red filter, you can get striking sky and cloud effects in the picture. For instance, if you wish to photograph a billowy cloud formation against a blue sky, use a red filter. This will form a background against which the white clouds will stand out with startling distinctiveness. For ground objects, however, the medium yellow filter over the lens, with pan film in the camera, will give the best, all 'round effect.

The use of the filter is not a guarantee that all types of aerial haze will be absent from the picture. If a heavy haze, mist or actual fog is present, the filter may have little or no effect. Filters do not do much with gray or foggy skies. White clouds in a clear blue sky show up the effect of the filter to its best advantage.

For the utmost in distant penetration, it will be interesting to try a roll of the new infra red film, which is already familiar to miniature camera users and which has just been made available in some of the popular roll film sizes. This film, best used with a red filter, practically eliminates the effect of distance haze and enables one to make remarkably clear pictures of landscape features many miles away, if conditions are favorable. However, because the blue is completely absent in such pictures, a queer falsification of color values may occur in which, for instance, certain kinds of foliage appear as white and, of course, blue skies appear black. In short, infra red film is for experimenta-

(*Continued on page* 107)

Foreign Service Changes

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

Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, American Consul General at Geneva, Switzerland, has been designated Counselor of the American Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Hugh S. Fullerton, of Springfield, Ohio, American Consul at Marseilles, France, has been assigned American Consul General at Marseilles, France.

A. Dana Hodgdon, of Leonardtown, Maryland, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned American Consul at Naples, Italy.

Robert L. Buell, of Rochester, New York, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Miss Constance R. Harvey, of Kenmore, New York, Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Bern, Switzerland, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

George W. Renchard, of Detroit, Michigan, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada.

Bartley P. Gordon, of Boston, Massachusetts, American Clerk at Budapest, Hungary, has been appointed American Foreign Service Officer, and assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Non-Career

Charles C. Sundell, of Minnesota, American Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Frank C. Nicoll, of Colorado, American Vice Consul at Milan, Italy, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since December 21, 1940:

Charles Bridgham Hosmer of Lewiston, Maine, now serving in the Department of State, has been nominated and confirmed as American Consul General, and has now been assigned American Foreign Service Inspector.

James T. Scott of Georgia, Commercial Attaché at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Athens, Greece.

Clark E. Husted, Jr., of Toledo, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

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

George K. Donald of Mobile, Alabama, American Consul General at Southampton, England, has been assigned American Consul General at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, upon the closing of the office at Southampton.

Frederick P. Hibbard of Denison, Texas, First Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, has been designated First Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

Parker W. Buhrman of Botetourt County, Virginia, American Consul General at Basel, Switzerland, has been assigned American Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland.

Marshall M. Vance of Dayton, Ohio, American Consul at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, has been assigned American Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Angus I. Ward of Chassell, Michigan, First Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Moscow, U.S.S.R., has been assigned American Consul at Vladivostok, U.S.S.R., where a Consulate General will be established.

Eugene M. Hinkle of New York, New York, Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Edward P. Lawton of Savannah, Georgia, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, and will serve in dual capacity.

Sidney H. Browne of Short Hills, New Jersey,

Consul S. H. Day poses at the end of a perfect day of shooting which he had with Bob Harding, in the marshes bordering Georgian Bay, Ontario.

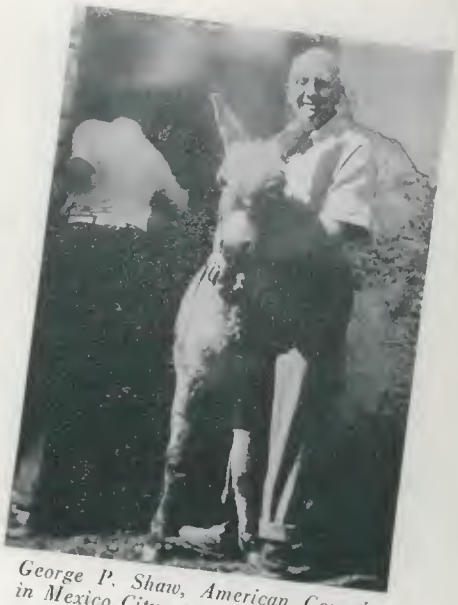
SODOM AND GOMORRAH GOLF CLUB CHALLENGE TROPHY

Lot's wife, turned into a pillar of salt thousands of years ago, comes back to us in the form of a challenge trophy, shown above, presented to the Sodom and Gomorrah Golf Club by Consul General George Wadsworth and the District Commissioner of Jerusalem, Mr. E. Keith-Roach.

The trophy was executed by a well known local sculptor in rock salt brought from Jebel Usdoom (Mountain of Sodom) at the southern end of the Dead Sea.

Occupying an unchallenged position as the "lowest down" golf course on earth (1300 feet below sea level), at the edge of the Dead Sea, the Sodom and Gomorrah Golf Club was conceived and built by Consul General Wadsworth in 1938.

Winter playing is ideal, but not in summer when the mercury reaches 115 in the shade.



George P. Shaw, American Consul in Mexico City, was snapped in this pose following the recent elections in the United States

SERVICE GLIMPSES

Wolves howled at night and Indians prowled around this log cabin at Sault Ste. Marie, lived in by Consul [illegible]. Hulley, shown here with his mother and son.

John Morgon, Miss Helen Rodgers and Miss Thereso Welch enjoy the sun at Zarauz, Spain. (Photo by Vice Consul Smythe, Bilbao, Spain.)

American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned American Consul at Genoa, Italy.

Carl Breuer of Locust Valley, Long Island, New York, American Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, has been assigned American Vice Consul at La Guaira, Venezuela.

Robert B. Memminger of Charleston, South Carolina, American Vice Consul at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, and will serve in dual capacity.

William P. Snow of Bangor, Maine, Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been assigned Vice Consul at Lima, Peru.

Fred E. Waller of Michigan, American Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been appointed American Foreign Service Officer, and assigned American Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Non-Career

Donald H. Nichols of New Mexico, American Vice Consul at Moscow, U.S.S.R., has been appointed American Vice Consul at Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.

NORTHWARD HO!

(*Continued from page 68*)

and next to it the Governor's house and office, and perhaps a quarter of a mile beyond that is the Seminarium, the only institution of higher learning in Greenland. To the average Godthaabian this stronghold of the scholar is important principally because of its gymnasium, where once every two or three weeks the print shop generator a few hundred yards away coaxes a little tired electricity over to run a projector and anyone who has the necessary 3c to buy a ticket can see, for example, a French movie of a Russian war story with Danish subtitles. Around and about these more pretentious buildings is scattered what seems like just a handful of small square wooden residences. That, plus the suburban radio station, ship's harbor, fox farm, sheep shelters and cemetery, is Greenland's capital.

Each day Elizabeth would go out to buy us fish for our dinner and each day we would unpack a few more things. Then one day came a ship bringing furniture and no sooner were we sitting at real desks than a visa applicant showed up. So we put on our coats, got out our red ribbon and seals, and felt a bit more like consular officers and less like arctic explorers. Our graduation into a full fledged Consulate came, however, some days later when we were able to step out of the door with the arms above it and greet, as doyen of the consular body, our newly arrived Canadian colleague.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS

The following retirements from the American Foreign Service became effective on January 1, 1941:

Walter F. Boyle—Foreign Service Officer of Class IV.

John H. MacVeagh—Foreign Service Officer of Class V.

The Honorable Ferdinand L. Mayer—Former American Minister.

The Honorable Hugh R. Wilson—Former American Ambassador.

Daniel Webster said, "A diplomat is a person who is appointed to avert situations that would never occur if there were no diplomats."

SWITZERLAND RELIES ON HER ARMY TO SAFEGUARD NEUTRALITY

(*Continued from page* 71)

jority of the citizens are soldiers and most of them are also excellent skiers. As a result the February ski championships were easily captured by army skiers.

In order to give the population in general an idea of the work and high degree of training of the Swiss alpine ski forces a large number of press representatives were lately invited to witness military ski drills somewhere in Switzerland.

The demonstrations opened with detailed explanations about the men's fundamental training. This takes place in two separate courses: one devoted to personal instruction and the other to schooling in winter duty in the high mountains. The training centres operate throughout the winter, with officers and soldiers coming and going for their respective drilling periods. The same centres also function in summer when drills are in conformity with the requirements of that season.

While skiers-for-pleasure can indulge in super swift downhill runs and a variety of intricate "turns," soldiers on skis carry about forty pounds on their backs and accomplish their "downhills" in evenly spaced distances. Nevertheless, their form of ski-ing adheres strictly to the methods of the Swiss Ski School.

Wherever possible the mountain brigades find shelter in the comfortable huts which are maintained by the Swiss Alpine Club. These huts were commandeered by the army last September. However, there are many important locations in the Swiss Alps where soldiers are stationed, and where such shelters are not available. How Switzerland's defenders meet such emergencies was also shown

to the newspapermen. In about one hour four men can dig a shelter or build an igloo. Wooden boards which they bring along are fitted into a floor which is then surmounted by a tent if the shelter is not a snow hut. Warm sleeping bags and wholesome hot food are, of course, always provided for the occupants.

The reporters also had the privilege of watching drills of ski patrols, each numbering 6-10 men. Since all Swiss soldiers on skis wear white garments over their regular uniforms, also white Finnish fur coats wherever necessary, they blend into the landscape and can hardly be detected. A downhill run at precise speed and with specially prescribed curves was one of the exercises demonstrated. It was followed at short intervals by the ambulance unit, pulling light-weight sleds with supposedly wounded men also special sleds laden with vital supplies. Another patrol gave a demonstration of a swift descent on ropes, with their carbines slung over their shoulders and chests. Excavation work to be performed in case of avalanche mishaps was also illustrated.

Switzerland's citizen army of over 500,000 men has been keeping watch at the front since September 1st. This vigil costs the gallant little nation over one million dollars per day, not taking into account the vast sums which have in recent months been spent on additional fortifications and defense measures. The liberty loving, patriotic citizens of the world's oldest republic cheerfully bring these sacrifices in order to safeguard Swiss neutrality.

BIRTH

CURTIS. A son, Glion Curtis III, was born November 13, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Glion Curtis, Jr., at Port-au-Prince, where Mr. Curtis is Vice Consul and Third Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM

MURPHY. James J. Murphy, Jr., Consul General at Hamburg, died at his post on January 6. Until his assignment as Consul General at Hamburg on August 2, 1940, Mr. Murphy had for a number of years rendered outstanding service in charge of the commercial work of the Department, having been appointed Chief of the Consular Commercial Office on March 24, 1931. Mr. Murphy, during the course of his career, held posts at Genoa, Lucerne, Santo Domingo, in charge of the political section, Consular Commercial Office, May 6, 1929, and Chief of the Consular Commercial Office on March 24, 1931.

SPARKS. John Sparks, son of Edward J. Sparks, Chargé d'Affaires at Port-au-Prince, died on January 6 from injuries received in an automobile accident at Port-au-Prince. He was the recipient of one of the Foreign Service Associate Scholarships for the current scholastic year.

SELECTED QUESTIONS FROM F. S. EXAMINATIONS OF 1940

(*Continued from page 74*)

1. Adams, Charles Francis.
2. Bethmann-Hollweg.
3. Bismarck.
4. Burchard.
5. Chamberlain.
6. Cleveland.
7. Decatur.
8. Disraeli.
9. Franklin.
10. Gibbon.
11. Henry.
12. Ingersoll.
13. Jefferson.
14. Johnson, Andrew.
15. Johnson, Samuel.
16. Lincoln.
17. Macaulay.
18. Paine.
19. Pétain.
20. Roosevelt, Theodore.
21. Seward.
22. Sherman.
23. Stanton.
24. Taney.
25. Webster.
26. William II.
27. Wilson.

"War is Hell" ( )

"They shall not pass" ( )

"Now he belongs to the ages" ( )

"We are swinging round the circle" ( )

"I believe that it is peace for our time" ( )

"Free trade is not a principle, it is an expedient" ( )

"I am not a Virginian but an American" ( )

"The world must be made safe for democracy" ( )

"Thank God, I—I also—am an American!" ( )

"They had no rights which the white man was bound to respect" ( )

"We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately" ( )

"It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces" ( )

"I have described the triumph of barbarism and religion" ( )

"A little group of willful men, representing no opinion but their own" ( )

"It would be superfluous in me to point out to your Lordship that this is war" ( )

"[The great questions of the day] are not decided by speeches and majority votes, but by blood and iron" ( )

"Though the people support the government the government should not support the people" ( )

"After an existence of nearly 20 years of almost innocuous desuetude these laws are brought forth" ( )

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations, may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong" ( )

"If a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few; by resignation, none" ( )

"The Summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country" ( )

"A man who has never looked on Niagara has but a faint idea of a cataract; and he who has not read Barère's Memoirs may be said not to know what it is to lie" ( )

"A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid" ( )

"Germany's greatness makes it impossible for her to do without the ocean, but the ocean also proves that even in the distance, and on its farther side, without Germany and the German Emperor, no great decision dare henceforth be taken" ( )

"What country before ever existed a century and a half without a rebellion? . . . The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure" ( )

"We are Republicans, and don't propose to leave our party and identify ourselves with the party whose antecedents have been Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" ( )

"Just for a word—'neutrality,' a word which in war-time has so often been disregarded — just

for a scrap of paper. Great Britain is going to make war on a kindred nation who desires nothing better than to be friends with her" ..... ( )

"From the poetry of Lord Byron they drew a system of ethics compounded of misanthropy and voluptuousness, a system in which the two great commandments were to hate your neighbour and to love your neighbour's wife" ..... ( )

"I have not permitted myself, gentlemen, to conclude that I am the best man in the country; but I am reminded in this connection of a story of an old Dutch farmer, who remarked to a companion once that it was not best to swap horses when crossing a stream" ( )

"Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine, marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen foreheads of the defamers of his country, and the maligners of his honor" ... ( )

"There is a homely old adage which runs: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.' If the American nation will speak softly and yet build and keep at a pitch of the highest training a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe Doctrine will go far" ..... ( )

"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has

come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness, and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other" ..... ( )

(To be continued in a subsequent issue of the JOURNAL)

ANSWERS TO 1940 SELECTED QUESTIONS

SECOND GENERAL:

I. (a) 130,000,000, (b) 1/15, (c) 400, (d) 45,000,000, (e) 100,000,000, (f) 12, (g) 1,400, (h) 74, (i) 24, (j) 22, (k) 40, (l) 3,000, (m) 5, (n) 50,000, (o) 150,000.

IV. (1) A, B, E; (2) D; (3) C; (4) D; (5) A, C, D, E; (6) B; (7) A, D, E; (8) B.

THIRD GENERAL:

Type B: The races should be marked, respectively, as follows: 19, 19, 13, 4, 21, 21, 6, 7, 1, 15, 20, 20, 12, 22, 9, 20, 11, 10, 9, 3, 12, 9, 8. The persons should be marked, respectively, as follows: 18, 7, 15, 18, 12, 8, 2, 19, 7, 24, 25, 7, 1, 4, 15, 4, 5, 14, 4, 22, 9, 4, 11, 13, 16, 6, 13, 8, 2, 11, 23, 24, 19, 13, 3. The authors should be marked, respectively, as follows: 22, 6, 16, 15, 1, 27, 29, 7, 12, 14, 26, 4, 17, 10, 3, 18, 23, 2, 17, 5, 9, 25, 8, 28, 21, 13, 20, 11, 19, 24. The quotations should be marked respectively, as follows: 22, 19, 23, 14, 5, 8, 11, 27, 25, 24, 9, 21, 10, 27, 1, 3, 6, 6, 7, 13, 18, 17, 15, 26, 13, 4, 2, 17, 16, 12, 20, 27.

MARRIAGE

ROYT-NEWELL. Miss Louella Grace Newell and Mr. Frederick L. Royt, Vice Consul at Guayaquil, were married on October 9, 1940, at Lawrence, Kansas.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

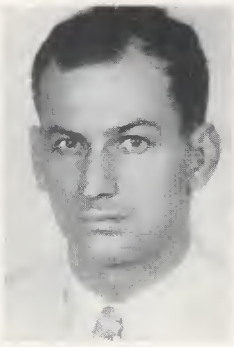
(*Continued from page 84*)

George H. Butler, Second Secretary at Lima, visited the Department in late December and early January on official business, and returned to his post.

John Ordway, Vice Consul at Colombo, visited the Department for a short time in late December while on home leave.

Nelson R. Park, Consul at Barranquilla, visited the Department on December 19 and 20 while on home leave prior to visiting in Boulder, Colorado.

Robert B. Memminger, until recently Vice Consul at Zagreb, and Mrs. Memminger sailed from New York City on January 10 on the S.S. *Uruguay* for his new pos tas Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Montevideo.



John Ordway

R. B. Memminger

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(*Continued from page 87*)

ZÜRICH

This is a very short story about the girl from California who came to Europe and made good at a time like this.

Miss Anderson had been studying voice in Paris. She had been there just a year last summer when, as everyone knows, she and many others had to leave that city rather hurriedly. She also had to find a job which was a difficult undertaking. But she succeeded, and after a series of hair-raising adventures finally reached Zürich. Two weeks later she made her first appearance in grand opera singing the part of Senta in "The Flying Dutchman." The public like her and now she has a season's contract. I believe that Miss Anderson is the only American in Zürich and one of the very few in Europe receiving a salary from local sources. The newspaper men here receive theirs from New York and the other Americans, those in the Consulate, are "public charges," according to elderly American lady. She was returning to the United States and wanted to take a servant with her. The lady was told that her maid was likely to become a public charge. "Well!" she exclaimed, "My maid is only likely to *become* a public charge, while *you*. Mr. Consul, have been one for years!"

So today the girl from the Golden West with the golden voice is really unique in that she receives her pay envelope from the Zürich public. She has still another claim to distinction: having been baptized Esther Anderson she has no intention of changing her name—at least not for a professional and unpronounceable one!

Any of the few Americans now on this little island in the midst of a raging sea who were "listening in" the evening of Sunday, December 8, must have experienced a thrill when the announcer said in English over the Beromünster station: "There follows a program of negro spirituals sung by Senta Erd." Miss Erd, an American living in Basel, and a former opera singer, then entertained her radio audience with the following program:

Gambler Git Off o' Yo' Knees
My Way's Cloudy
Steal Away to Jesus
Git on Board Little Children
I'm Troubled in Mind
I'm a Rollin'
Crucifixion
Roll de Ol' Chariot Along

There are many Swiss here who have spent years in the United States and love the country. No doubt they were carried west in fancy and back to "happier days," while Miss Erd sang: "Gambler Git Off o' Yo' Knees," and the other old spirituals.

JAMES B. STEWART.

COVER PICTURE

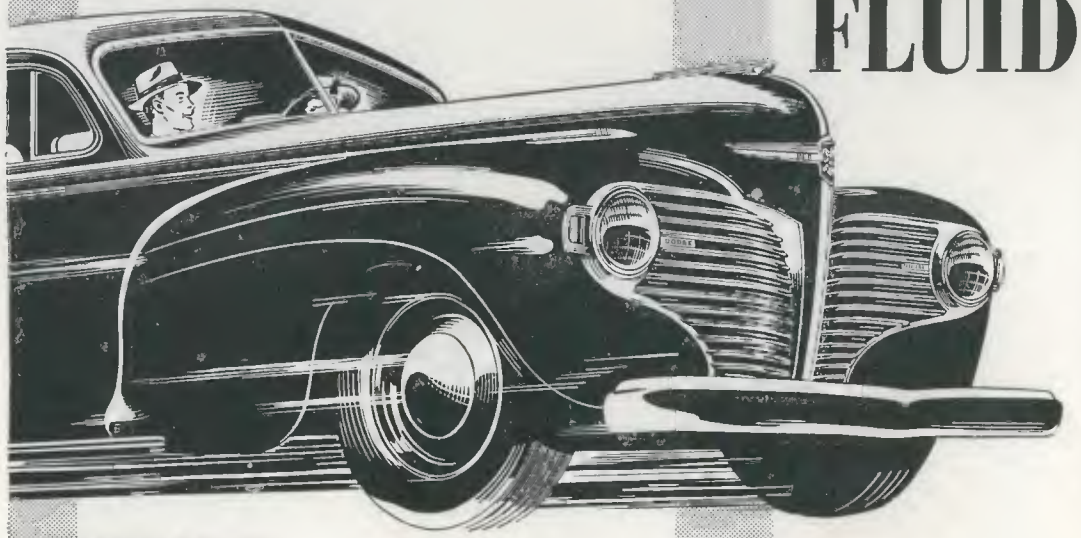
Photograph taken by Henry S. Villard from a Pan American Airways plane en route between South America and Miami with a Zeiss Baby Ikomat (vest pocket size) with a Zeiss Tessar F3.5 lens.

JOURNAL RECOGNITION

Frederic William Wile in his column, "Washington Observations," in the Washington *Star* of December 18, 1940, quoted the JOURNAL's editorial "Career Service" which appeared in the December, 1940, issue with statistical tables on career vs. non-career appointments. Mr. Wile commented at length on the editorial, as well as on the annual greetings from the President and Secretary Hull which also appeared in the December number.

The news broadcaster on Station WMAL on January 11 commented in amusing vein on the letter entitled "Impervious to Reason," which appeared on page 51 of the January, 1941, issue of the JOURNAL. The Associated Press reprinted the letter and added observations of its own.

These big, handsome Luxury Liners offer more Dependable motoring.



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Power made incredibly smooth, that sweeps you from a standstill to any desired speed without a jolt or jar to mar your effortless progress—this you can now have in motoring with Fluid Drive,* for Dodge offers it for the first time in a car of moderate price. Try driving without gear shifting. Try the magic of Dodge Fluid Driving. Come in today, and try a Fluid Drive in Dodge.

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D-18

DODGE

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EARTHQUAKES AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(*Continued from page* 77)

There are many types of seismographs, some weighing 18 tons and some only a few pounds. The general principle on which most of them operate is that of the simple pendulum. When the support is moved, the pendulum bob moves differently and this difference makes the recording of the earth motion possible. Several new types have been developed in the United States and for new installations these are probably the only kinds that can be purchased at the present time.

Can earthquakes be predicted and if not, why not?—My answer is that they cannot and probably never will be predicted in time, place, and maximum intensity—the only really useful type of prediction. It is usually possible to say that an earthquake is much more likely to occur in one place than in another, and this may be improved upon as time goes on.

One may ask why science which has done so many seemingly impossible things is stopped by earthquake prediction. The answer is that there are too many unknown elements, since direct observation is confined to the surface of the earth and cannot be made in the region concerned—the interior of the earth. Besides with fracturing and other distortion going on for millions of years the structure is so complex that we cannot predict the place of yielding to accumulated stresses which produce the earthquake. Further, the stresses may accumulate so slowly that the point of yielding may be near for a long time and any little additional stress from inside or outside by earth may fix the moment of the earthquake. Many studies have been made of relation between earthquake occurrence and forces due to bodies outside the earth, but the results have given little or no promise.

A number of methods has been devised and used to find whether growing stress can be detected from observations at the earth's surface, but it is too early to determine whether they will give useful results with the passage of time.

Even if earthquake prediction were possible, this alone would not prevent damage and loss of life. The obvious thing to do is to make all structures strong enough to resist earthquake damage (Fig. 1). When wholesale destruction occurs as in Chile in 1939, it might seem hopeless, but we must remember that every ship has to stand stresses greater than those due to earthquake. For many buildings, it is only a question of expense and fortunately in general the increased cost of proper design and construction is not great. The city problem is more

complex because many useful types of buildings are difficult to construct with proper earthquake resistant qualities and because of the fire danger.

The usual practice is to follow building codes enforced by law. These are based partly on principles first used in Japan with many later modifications. In general the method is to treat the earthquake motions somewhat as wind pressure is dealt with, that is, to resist a certain horizontal force. This seems to work well for simple structures, though not perhaps a very scientific method, and in Japan structures are limited in design and height. However, in other countries, especially in the United States, there are many types of buildings, especially tall office buildings, erected in regions where major earthquakes have occurred.

Simple methods do not solve all the problems and in every case knowledge of the earth motions is important. Human perception and memory of the motions is too defective to be useful.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has developed an instrument (Fig. 4) for the precise measurement of strong earth motions. It has been called a silent sentinel since it is put into action by the earthquake and after a suitable interval stops recording unless the earthquake continues. The motions are measured in a vertical direction and in two horizontal directions at right angles to each other. Actually accelerations are measured, this being the most convenient and the most important element in destruction. From these by mathematical methods there are derived other curves, especially those of ground displacement, meaning the to-and-fro movement of the ground and not permanent shift. The displacement curves are particularly useful in making it possible to reproduce on a shaking platform the actual earth movements so that suitable models of buildings and other structures can be subjected to the equivalent motions of actual earthquakes and many useful lessons are thus learned.

For a similar purpose the natural periods of vibration (approximately 0.1 second for each ten feet of height for a building of simple design) and the periods of the ground itself have been measured in the attempt to work out the complicated problem of building response to earthquake.

Certain places should be avoided if possible. In Central America in several cases, town or city sites have been abandoned to avoid repetition of great damage. More commonly economic considerations require the retention of unsafe sites and in such cases every precaution should be used. In any case, houses and other structures should not be built very near a fault slip of historic occurrence and places in the path of landslides or where great cracks have occurred should be avoided. Finally such organiza-

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Serve American—The American Way

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tions as the American Red Cross and a number of cities on their own behalf have worked out plans for dealing with an earthquake emergency.

Particularly in the present circumstances, when the customary channels of international scientific intercourse are so badly disrupted, Foreign Service Officers are in a position to supplement effectively the world-wide study of earthquake effects. The Coast and Geodetic Survey would welcome from them information on matters of special interest. Pictures of ordinary building damage are not especially useful except in the case of a well built modern structure which may have shown ability to resists damage by earthquake. Pictures of geological changes, surface slips, landslides and cracks, damage to bridges and dams, are always useful and instructive. Local reports in newspapers and magazines are likewise valuable, since they would supplement the purely scientific information received through other channels.

At the same time the Survey stands ready to supply information to Foreign Service Officers whenever its knowledge and experience might prove useful to them in their relations with local foreign officials of areas in which earthquakes are of possible or frequent occurrence.

FLYING CAMERAS

(*Continued from page* 92)

tion and special purpose shots only, not for average picture making.

Having decided on camera, film and filter, we board our plane with a resolve to come back with some fine pictures. If we have no special objective in mind, what ought we to look out for?

To most people, ground shots of the various stages of preparation for the take-off are extremely interesting. In these days, it is not always *de rigeur* to blaze away at the details of every airport indiscriminately, but it will certainly be permitted to make shots of most of the familiar sights which passengers usually see. There are interesting pictures showing the re-fueling truck in operation and the general checkups which occur prior to taking to the air. There are shots of passengers entering or leaving the plane or, one may strive for a well arranged composition showing the nose, or other portion of the plane, outlined against the sky. Here, too, a dark yellow or red filter will do yeoman service in snapping up the white details of the plane construction against a blue sky background.

Once safely stowed inside the plane, there are

many interesting shots as the ship takes off. Try to secure a seat on the opposite side of the plane from that on which the sun shines, and you may be able to get a view of the shadow of the ship, speeding along the ground, just after the takeoff. Of course, it may not always be possible to do this, but it makes an interesting picture if the time of day is right. The shadow side of the plane is always the best from which to take pictures as, from the opposite side, there may be danger of a flare caused by the sun shining on the lens.

Make sure that the port through which you are shooting is clean. This will usually be the case, but try to pick out one as flawless as possible. During the takeoff, and immediately thereafter, you won't have a chance to move around very much but, after the ship is well on its way, you may be able to make special arrangements as to the choice of a selected shooting viewpoint.

In aerial mapping, photographs are classified as vertical and oblique, the vertical being shot straight down and the oblique at an angle. In the average passenger plane, it is impossible to shoot vertically downward, as there are no holes in the floor. But oblique shots may be made through the windows, the smallest angle off the vertical possible being about fifteen degrees. However, abrupt, downward angles are not so good when shooting from a plane; those about thirty to forty-five degrees being generally better. If, on leaving the field or elsewhere, you are lucky enough to sight a companion ship in the air somewhere near, this always makes an interesting picture. Cloud formations, well filtered against a blue sky, are always effective. Don't attempt to photograph close-lying cloud formations, past which the plane is moving at right angles. Shoot the clouds farther away, a little ahead, or a little to the rear.

But the main theme for most air pictures will be the ever-changing panorama spread out below. For such shots, oblique views are best and the picture maker should try to confine his real efforts to clear days and bright sunlight. Everyone knows that many distant views, when taken from the ground, are disappointing, because the details of small, distant objects tend to disappear in the finished print. The same holds true with a vengeance in making air shots. The eye may pick out some interesting, distant detail on the ground below, but an attempted picture of this object may show only a pinpoint surrounded by a flat, extensively uninteresting area.

For this reason, the best aerial landscape pictures are generally those which feature some really

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prominent topographical characteristics, such as mountain ranges, indented coastlines, rivers, large islands, lakes and the like. Remember that the lens of the ordinary camera includes a lot of territory from high in the air. Of course, the relative size of objects will depend upon how high one is travelling, but here the comic remark "the higher, the fewer!" really applies to a purpose. If taken nearer the ground, shots generally should be more oblique.

It is always well to bear in mind that certain areas, because of their importance in national defense or other plans, are not invited as air subjects to the casual photographer. Plane crews are notified of this and the passenger will do well to learn of these restrictions in advance and respect them.

Exposure is a matter of some discussion in air photography. Under certain conditions, the brightness in the air about the plane may be deceptive in estimating the illumination on the ground, which is the important part of the picture sought. An exposure meter is a valuable aid in getting a general idea of how much light is available for making the picture and one of the modern types of meter, with a narrow covering angle, should be used for this work. The reading should be taken from the shady side of the plane. If the sun is somewhat low and there are long shadows on the ground, is is wise to open up the lens a bit over the reading given. But the best pictures are secured when the sun is high and brightly shining. A fiftieth of a second is about the slowest exposure that should be given while the plane is in motion and the "1/100" setting can he used when the light is bright. It isn't wise to rest the camera against any part of the plane while taking pictures, as there is inevitable vibration from the motors. Hold the camera as steadily and as firmly as possible in the hand.

Color film and movies are two specialized and remarkably effective media when employed in air shooting. To these, most of the foregoing considerations apply except that, with color film, no filter is used ordinarily. The use of a polarizing filter with color film sometimes gives most unusual results, but this is a specialized accessory which lack of space must compel us to leave undiscussed here. Movies are perfect for plane filming, both in the black and white and colors. This medium gives a vivid effect of the motion and aliveness of flying and will respond to the same photographic principles already given.

But, by all means, take your camera flying with you. The results are well worth the trouble.

THE LION OF JUDAH AND ANOTHER

(*Continued from page* 81)

part. By that time our Abyssinians were completely out of hand—shouting, firing at every fancied movement, and scattered all around. We made another effort to get them back out of danger, and told Ali, David's gunbearer, who was the most reliable of the lot, to try to get the moh to stay back.

Going around a thick bunch of thorn bush, I saw, about twenty feet away, a small Abyssinian non-com standing on the bank in full view of anything in the donga, and getting ready to shoot. Frantically shouting at him not to fire, I rushed forward to drag him back from his perilous position; but just as I reached him—almost as I put my hand on his shoulder,—he fired. The bush below him seemed to explode. Like a bolt of tawny lightning, up the bank came the great cat. There was no time for me to get my rifle to my shoulder; but, depressing the muzzle, I fired from the hip. I hit her fairly center in the chest, but a little too low, so that the bullet went through the muscles without entering the chest cavity. It did check her for a second, giving me time to throw myself backward out of her line of charge, but she was so close as she passed that I could have touched her without much reaching, and could smell the strong, animal stench.

She hit that little chap like a battering ram, hurled him to the ground, and began to maul him horribly. My backward leap carried me into a thorn bush that pushed my sunhelmet forward over my eyes. It was necessary to push the topi from my eyes, throw another cartridge into the chamber of my rifle, and drop to my knee to avoid hitting the man before I could fire—but I did all those things faster than ever I did anything else. My bullet hit her in the shoulder, causing her to cringe back just as David, who is one of the most absolutely fearless of men, sprang to her side, and holding his rifle in one hand as if it were a pistol, put the muzzle almost against her head and completely finished her with a bullet in the brain.

She was only on the soldier a few seconds, but the first great bite had crushed his shoulder and the tremendous canine teeth had pierced him through and through, the inner pair penetrating his lung; and then she had worried his arm so that there wasn't a piece of bone in it larger than a match stick. He lived a short time, but must have been bleeding internally, for he died before we could get him back to camp.

Why the lioness took the little soldier instead of me I shall never know. It is said that lions will always attack a moving man rather than one

who is still—but it didn't work out that way. I was leaping backward, while the Abyssinian was so paralyzed with fear that he couldn't move. Perhaps he was her original objective, and she didn't change: perhaps she preferred black meat to white; or, as baseball players say, perhaps is was just a question of fielder's choice; but in that moment when either an Abyssinian or an American must be the victim of a terrible beast, the Fates chose to take him, leaving me unscathed.

SS. AMERICA JOINS THE U. S. MERCHANT MARINE

(*Continued from page* 79)

Four de luxe suites on the upper deck consist of large sitting room, bedroom, bath, foyer, trunk room and maid's room and between these is a de luxe bed-sitting room that can be made to connect with either suite.

Four differently arranged suites on the Main Deck consist of bedroom, sitting room, bath and trunk room, and connect with the adjoining de luxe bedroom.

In addition to complete telephone service with 366 instruments connecting staterooms and operating departments, and a switchboard with provision for twelve trunks to be used in connecting with shore exchanges at ports of call, the *America* has a sound powered telephone system which requires no batteries, the voice of the talker supplying the power to transmit speech.

The *America* presented a brand new problem in architecture and decoration that called for an entirely new approach by all concerned in the construction of the liner. The new maritime building code of stringent safety requirements imposed many structural restrictions, necessitated new materials and new methods. It was necessary to search for new materials that conformed to the new law and this very limitation, too, was more beneficial than otherwise, since it led to the discovery of new and more interesting materials.

The interior, therefore, was designed by the architects along simple lines, using broad surfaces, either veneered in wood or painted, and where necessary a few simple moldings were used. In this type of treatment the flat surfaces were broken to give interest, necessitating a nicety of proportion in the component parts.

Throughout the public rooms and cabins, the decorators have worked to achieve an atmosphere of lightness and cheerfulness, and to avoid stuffiness or over decoration. Where color has been used they have avoided muddy or "sour" colors—such as cer-

tain shades of yellow, green and gold, and have chosen a lot of blues, reds and clear greens. Bleached woods, now so much in favor, have been selected, with one or two notable exceptions, in wall paneling and furniture. More than a dozen woods were used, alone or in combination, including the beautifully grained member of the Honduras mahogany family known as lacewood; zebra wood, a tropical variety grained in narrow tan and gray stripes; Primavera, another mahogany relative; curly maple, sycamore, and macassar, which has a striking combintion of dark brown and golden stripes.

While there is a conspicuous absence of elaborate ornamentation in the decoration of the *America*, the use of metals in structural and decorative detail is a modern note that adds much luster to these interiors. Wherever it is used, simplicity and taste are conspicuous in the design, however humble the object may be. Aluminum, nickel bronze and gold bronze have been used throughout the *America* for stair rails and ornamental balustrades, troughs, for the indirect lighting, door frames, sills and push bars and even solid doors, simple ornamentation on furniture, frames of glass topped tables, and in the ballroom, the chairs themselves. In addition, a number of the most important and effective mural decorations in public rooms and stair wells are metal.

A score of noted American artists were chosen by competition to create murals for important wall or ceiling spaces, among them Griffith Baily Coale, Charles Baskerville, Pierre Bourdelle, Barry Faulkner, Austin Purves, Andre Durenceau and Constantin Alajalov. Four sculptured groups in the lounge are the work of Paul Manship and two bronzes in the library are the work of Wheeler Williams.

The principal public rooms occupy the Promenade Deck. At the forward end the huge smoking room 86 feet in width and almost as deep overlooks the sea from full length windows along its semi-circular forward wall. Each room on this deck leads easily into the adjacent room without intervening corridors. The wide main foyer separates the smoking room from the lounge, which is two decks high through the center section, with mezzanine galleries at either side. From this spacious room one enters the library and writing room on the port side and the shopping center on the starboard side. These give access to an intimate little H-shaped cocktail lounge and bar, which is separated by small foyers on either side from an immense ballroom that overlooks the sea at the after end of the deck.

THE BOOKSHELF

(*Continued from page 89*)

editor has tampered with the original text; to him in particular may probably be attributed the pedantic and aphonetic transliteration of the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet by *e* rather than by *i* (e. g. Koraes instead of the usual Koraïs).

Two facts stand out, however. For the first, Dr. Kaltchas' command of a most lucid style in English prose enables the layman to read and appreciate what is not history as the layman conceives of it but instead an advanced exercise in political science in which there is used a series of episodes in the constitutional development of a single country to illustrate a given theorem. For the second, the author's carefully demonstrated application to the facts of Greek constitutional development of his chosen theorem, that there is a "close relationship between the international position of a given country and the development of its political institutions," runs unbroken from the first chapter (which treats of the very beginnings of Greek constitutionalism in the theoretical and Jacobin-inspired writings of such early apostles of Greek statehood as Adamantios Koraïs and Rhigas Velestinou and in the intensely practical workings of local government under the Ottoman Empire) on through the ensuing episodes only to come to a jarring halt at the close of the third chapter, which deals with the constitutional crisis during the first World War.

It is obvious that death prevented Dr. Kaltchas from adapting the eighth and final chapter of his work, on post-war developments, to fit in with the closely knit logic of the preceding pages. The unknown editor states that this chapter is a reprint, slightly amended by himself, of a report written for the Foreign Policy Association. As such it is a purely objective recital of events. Whether Dr. Kaltchas would have argued that the events so narrated demonstrated the continued applicability of his theorem or that the exchange of populations with Turkey had so fundamentally altered the international position of Greece as to emancipate that country from further working of the theorem can never be known definitely. If the last few paragraphs of the work, presumably added by the anonymous editor to take the place of the summary and conclusion usually to be found at the close of a completed scientific dissertation, may be taken as an expression of Dr. Kaltchas' expressed opinion, he would have favored the second alternative. But the events of the last few weeks make some of the assertations in the paragraphs referred to seem fatuous and make one doubt that Dr. Kaltchas ever felt

that the inexorable logic of his basic theorem, more or less easily discerned in its operation, could ever release any state from its grasp.

ALBERT E. CLATTENBURG, JR.

THE GREAT CRUSADE, by Gustav Regler. Longmans, Green, New York, 1940, pp. 448. $2.50.

It is, of course, perfectly impossible to write a book about a war, unless one writes only a series of technical manoeuvers and campaigns. But these are not the things that stand out in the mind of a man who has taken part in a war. His memory is concerned first with impressions: of broken glass lying in the road, of a joke, a quarrel, a girl's pretty face above a serving tray. Personal encounters, personal impressions come much nearer to him than movements of large bodies of troops, and the memory of a purple flower that lay near his face on a battle field will sometimes be stronger than memories of the battle itself. And this is the only criticism that can be made of this book, "The Great Crusade," that the author, Gustav Regler, has been attempting the impossible.

It is a very good attempt. All the personal impressions are there, the flowers, the bottle with three stars on its label, the sense of confusion that characterized the war in Spain, the doubts and treasons. But there are too many impressions of too many different people, which gives little continuity to the book. There is no doubt, of course, that this also has its effect, but it is an effect gained at the expense of continuity. For the purpose of the varied personal reactions was to give a picture of the whole movement of the international brigades, and this, as we have said, is impossible in a novel.

The value of the book lies in its assurance that people who cannot even speak the same language can fight the same battles and win them if they have the same ideals. The Polish brigade came to fight in Spain, the Hungarians, Americans, Anti-Fascist Italians, and Anti-Nazi Germans. Heroism and capacity for suffering were confined to no race. The Garibaldi, or Anti-Fascist Italians, fought for liberty in Spain with incredible bravery. And the lesson that we may read into this book, although none was intended, is that suspicion and lack of coordination are only the beginning of the end.

The war in Spain really was a Great Crusade, where men of all nationalities joined to fight for liberties lost in other lands. When the history of our times is read a hundred years from now, this "battle of confusion" will be seen in such a light, I have no doubt. But future historians may not call

the Spanish war the greatest crusade, and maybe, too, they will not call it the last.

ELIZABETH M. TRUEBLOOD.

THE MANILA GALLEON, by William Lytle Schurz. Dutton, 1939. pp. 453. $6.00.

This is a book which will give much pleasure to *aficionados* of sail. If due regard is given to distance covered and continuity of operation as well as to difficulty and danger, the Manila galleon service was the greatest achievement of man with wood and canvas. Dr. Schurz describes, with a precision which will be best appreciated by those who take their salt water seriously, the structure of the galleon, the shipboard organization, the routes followed, the catastrophes at sea, and even the homely details of pay and rations.

But the book is much more than an item for a yachtsman's library. The Manila galleons were armed royal vessels which, during the two and a half centuries from 1565 to 1815, made one round trip a year from Manila to Acapulco, Mexico. To Acapulco the galleon or galleons,—for in some years there were two,—brought the entire annual export quota permitted to the Philippines by the Crown. To Manila they took the Mexican silver paid for the goods, the additional silver constituting the annual subvention to the Philippine Government, and the necessary replacements and reinforcements of troops and other personnel.

It is obvious, therefore, that the galleon service was no merely commercial affair. It was the transmission belt carrying Spanish power to the Far East, and as such, it was automatically involved in all broad Spanish undertakings in that region.

One part of the power game played by Spain was its policy regarding the Pacific Ocean. Interests create principles. The Spaniards, as they were in possession, based on various grounds a claim to the whole ocean washing the western shores of America. Outsiders put forward counter-theories. This question, however, belonged to the category of those which are considered by governments to be too important to settle on their merits. How it was settled in practice is sketched by the author in the chapter entitled "The Spanish Lake."

"The Manila Galleon" is a well matured work. Its keel was laid twenty-seven years ago. The task was carried forward through the years as a labor of love concurrently with other occupations except for a period of research in the original Spanish archives at Seville. Service as a Trade Commissioner of the United States in South America may well have

added something of value to the author's equipment. In any case, the book gives a special impression of being the work of a writer familiar with the dynamics of trade and of men.

EMERSON CHRISTIE.

KODO: THE WAY OF THE EMPEROR, A Short History of the Japanese, by Mary A. Nourse, Bobbs-Merrill, 1940. pp. 350. $3.50.

After she had written a book about China called *The Four Hundred Million*, Miss Nourse went to Japan to gather material for several months for the purpose of writing the same sort of volume on that country. The title under review is the result.

The book trade must place on the market a great diversity of product to appeal to wide variations of taste, and there is no reason why Miss Nourse's present work should not find a considerable public. But it is not particularly for the Foreign Service. When it comes to books on foreign countries, and specifically works in the history of foreign countries, the needs of those whose profession is foreign relations are, after all, somewhat special. All of us have a background of general diplomatic history and some familiarity with the types of questions dealt with in such books, even when the country treated is not within the field of our personal experience. By consequence we are apt to seek, in this category, books which are authoritative either as appraisals or as compilations of the pertinent facts. For the needs of the Foreign Service reader, Miss Nourse's book is not the logical selection in either of these respects.

CABOT COVILLE.

VISITORS

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

	December
Robert J. Clark, retired	12
Donald W. Dumont, Dakar	13
Llewellyn E. Thompson, Moscow	14
Elizabeth L. Love, Zürich	16
Samuel Edward Williams, Peiping	16
Ferdinand Mayer, Port-au-Prince	16
Donald C. Dunham	16
Johanna Jagi, Tallinn	17
Marion Lea Dugan, Panama	18
William E. deConrey, Naples	18
Mrs. W. Everett Scotten, Bucharest	18
Joseph A. Frisz, Santiago de Chile	18
Merritt M. Grant, London	18
Nelson R. Park, Barranquilla	19
Mrs. Prentiss Gilbert	19
W. W. Butterworth, London	19

• CHINA

• CUBA

Graham Kemper, Rome	20
Emma Messing, Stockholm	20
George W. Renehard, Ottawa	20
Roger L. Smith, Pretoria	20
John Ordway, Colombo	21
Ernest L. Ives, retired	22
Barry T. Benson, Calcutta	23
Dorothy T. Brown, Guatemala	23
George H. Butler, Lima	23
J. E. Jacobs, Cairo	23
Mrs. M. R. Endicott, Hankow	26
Carl F. Norden, Surinam	26
Adrian B. Colquitt, Cayenne	26
Mrs. Norris B. Chipman, Cairo	27
Mrs. Donald W. Smith, Tokyo	27
Alfred Ray Thompson, Dresden	28
Harold B. Quarton, St. Johns	30
Jack G. Dwyre, Guayaquil	30
Horace H. Smith, Shanghai	31
Mrs. R. L. Smith, Peiping	31
Oliver B. North, Ottawa	31
	January
Parker W. Buhrman, Basel	2
Harvey B. McClellan, Department of State	2
Homer Brett, Lima	2
George P. Shaw, Mexico, D. F.	3
Walter P. McConaughy, Osaka	3
Hallett Johnson, Stockholm	4
M. A. Colebrook, London	6
Franklin E. Gowen, London	6
Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., Budapest	6
R. M. Scotten, Ciudad Trujillo	6
Charles V. Friedmann, Department of State	6
Fred E. Waller, St. Johns	6
Wesley Frost, Wellington	6
Frederick P. Hibbard, Lisbon	6
Mrs. S. H. Wiley, Lisbon	6
George E. Seltzer, St. Michail	8
Clifton W. Wharton, Las Palmas	8
Carl A. Bannman, Tallinn	8
Edward L. Reed, Rome	8
Donald W. Brown, Department of State	8
Frank C. Niceoll, Milan	9
A. M. Young, London	9
Lillie Maie Hubbard, Las Palmas	10
Mrs. Samuel G. Ebling, Izmir	10
Louise McKirdy, Lima	11
Mrs. Helen J. Skouland, Tokyo	11
Mrs. C. J. Spiker, Hankow	11
William H. Beck, Hamilton	11
J. Rives Childs, Tangier	11
Stuart Allen, Lyon	13
Richard F. Boyce, Lima	13
Roy W. Baker, Bristol	13
John Cudahy	13
Charles Gilbert, Madrid	13
Alfred T. Willborn, Montreal	13
C. B. Chiperfield, Athens	13
Carmen Bucher, Zürich	14
Lyle R. Piepereburg, Department of State	15
Kennett F. Potter, Habana	15
North Winship, Pretoria	15
Elizabeth Deegan, Lisbon	16
Cecil M. P. Cross, Paris	16
Elizabeth W. Fletcher, Tientsin	16
Henry P. Levcrich, Berlin	16
Gladys Wells, London	17
James E. Henderson, Beirut	17
Gladys Powell, Department of State	18
Keld Christensen, Reykjavik	18

Time has obscured the deeds for which many family crests were awarded. But all were born of a challenge to a man's ability. Whether for valor in the field or astuteness in court, the crest was the reward for outstanding achievement. Today the crest remains a constant inspiration to uphold and enhance the honor and prestige with which it has always been associated.

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