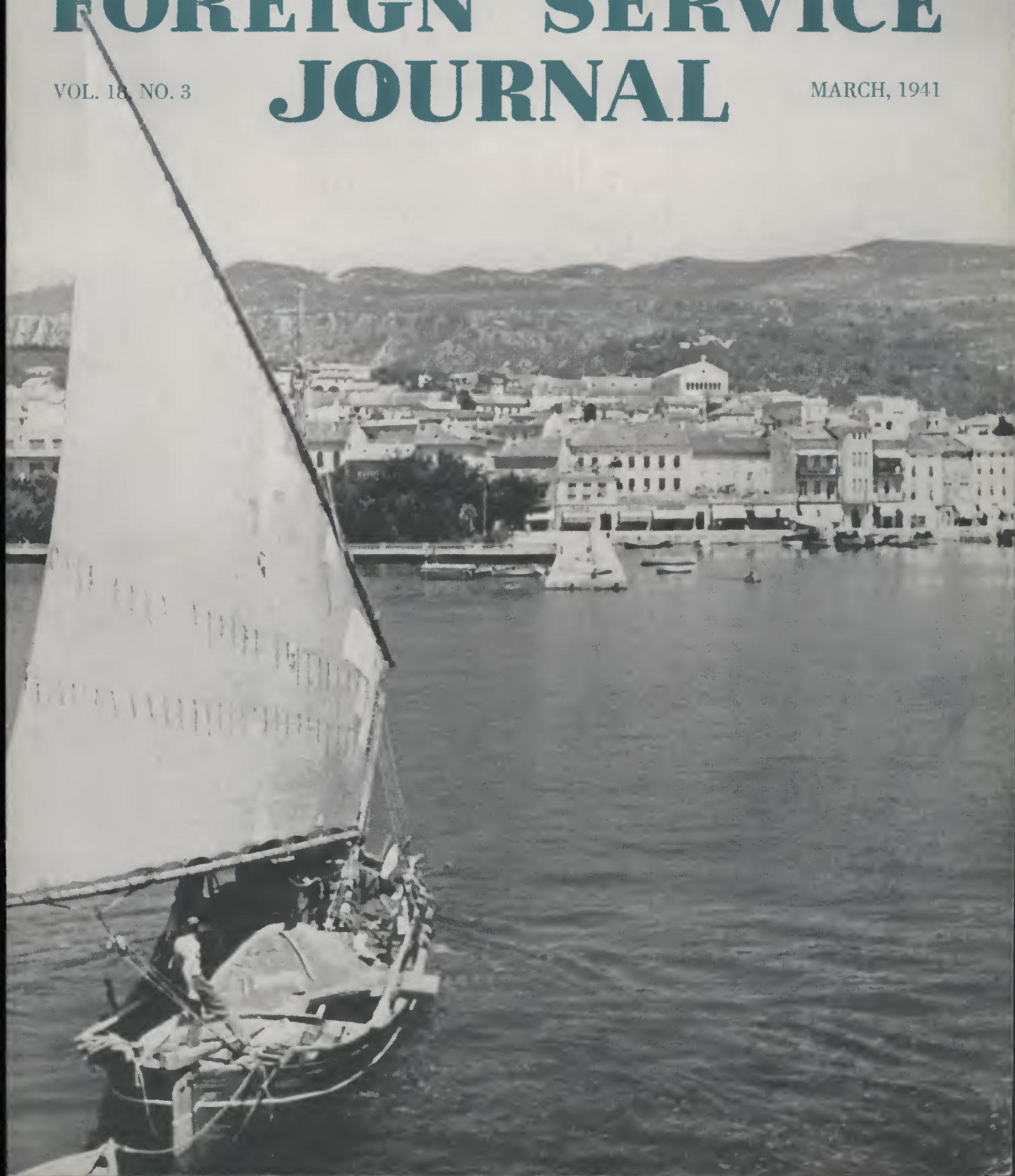


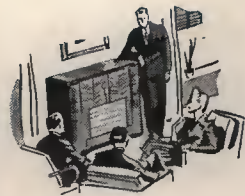
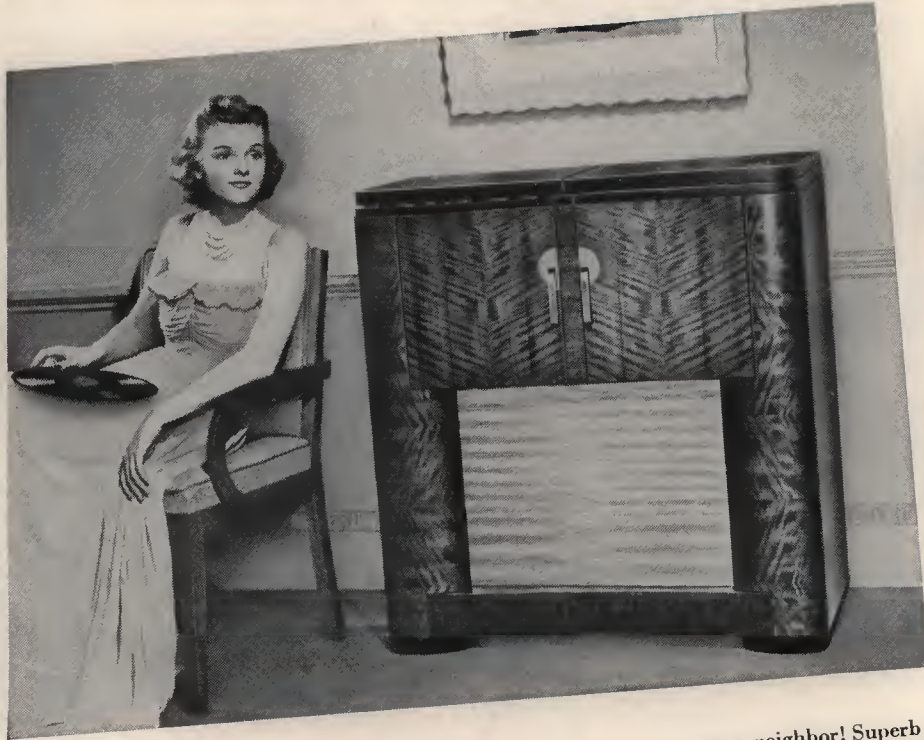
The **AMERICAN
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VOL. 18 NO. 3

MARCH, 1941



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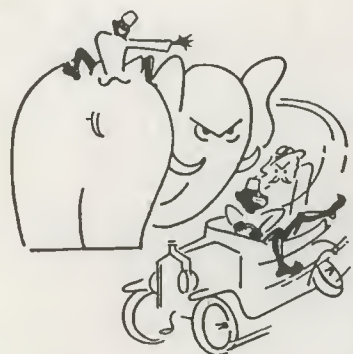
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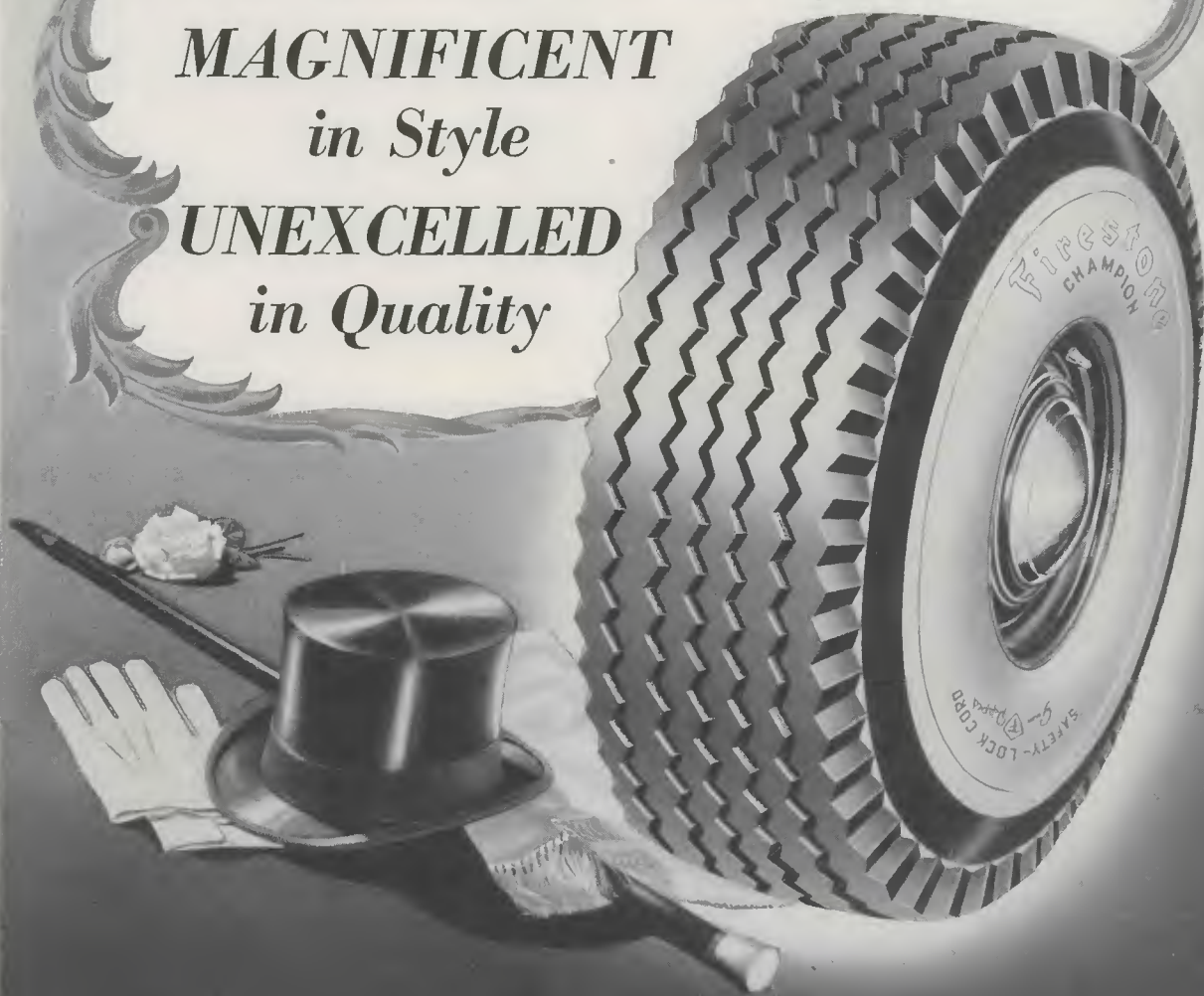
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MARCH, 1941

The New Importance of Electrical Communications

Prepared for the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL by the Federal Communications Commission

WHEN Marconi made his pioneer transatlantic wireless tests at the turn of the century the world little anticipated the vital role that radio would today play in international affairs. The spark signal then used has, thanks to the vacuum tube, given way to improved transmission by means of radio telegraphy, radio telephony, and radio broadcasting.

Radio's development makes it possible for voices to be wafted between Europe and America in one-sixtieth of a second! Operation of electrical apparatus capable of such farflung and almost instantaneous communication has been a commercial boon. But in war, as in peace time, broadcasts cut across time and distance to challenge any claim of isolation.

The current war is the first major conflict to be fought on the land, on the sea, and in the air to the inclusion of the ether. The World War had no radio problem of the magnitude now so evident. Then there was only the dot-and-dash signal to consider. Today there are commercial, amateur, and program transmissions to perplex the international picture.

"Policing" the ether has become an important duty in connection with the national defense program. This is attested in the fact that the United States now has more than 56,000 amateur radio stations; nearly 10,000 commercial stations; 6,300

police stations; 4,500 ship stations; 2,000 aircraft stations; more than 1,000 forestry stations; and almost 500 special emergency stations, not to mention nearly 900 broadcast stations whose programs filter to some 50,000,000 receiving sets.

This phenomenal growth of radio is apart from developments in the older electrical communications services—telephone, telegraph, and cable.

Supervision of these forms of communication is coordinated in the Federal Communications Commission. Before passage of the Communications Act in 1934, such regulation was shared by the Federal Radio Commission (which had been created in 1927 to handle this lusty newcomer in the field), by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and also by the Post Office Department.

The purposes of the Federal Communications Commission, as outlined in its creative act, are:

"... regulating interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio so as to make available, so far as possible, to all the people of the United States a rapid, efficient, Nation-wide, and world-wide wire and radio communication service with adequate facilities at reasonable charges, for the purpose of the national defense, for the purpose of promoting safety of life and property through the use of wire and radio communication, and for the purpose of securing a more effective execution of this policy by centralizing authority heretofore granted by law to several agencies



Photo by U. S. Forest Service

Forest fire patrolman using shortwave radio in Umatilla National Forest, Ore.

and by granting additional authority with respect to interstate and foreign commerce in wire and radio communication. . . .

The Commission's particular role in the preparedness program is to maintain an effective surveillance over radio communications. For that purpose, it has augmented its monitoring and other field activities in the United States and its possessions. As the name implies, a monitoring station determines the bearings and characteristics of unauthorized or questionable transmission. Supplementary mobile equipment traces the origin of such signals.

At the same time, the Commission must be accurately informed about the many persons who operate electrical communication facilities. So it is requiring all radio operators (about 100,000 licensees—including commercial and amateur) to prove their citizenship, which is required of all licensees. Common carriers are cooperating by compiling similar data with respect to employees who engage in radio and cable international communication.

As a precautionary move, the Commission has

banned amateur communication with foreign countries, and, further, prohibits the use of portable long-distance transmitters by amateurs. The Commission does not want to interfere with radio and wire communications any more than is necessary for the national protection. Individuals and industries concerned are collaborating in this common contribution toward the national security.

The relationship of radio, wire, and cable facilities to the defense picture is being further coordinated by the Defense Communications Board, created by Executive Order in September. This board, which has no operating or procurement functions, is basically a collective planning agency for the various Federal departments and agencies having a vital interest in this phase of preparedness. It is advised by committees representing all branches of communications involved. The board is headed by James Lawrence Fly, who is also chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and has these additional members: Major General J. O. Mauborgne, Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Rear Admiral Leigh Noyes, Director of Naval Communications; Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the Division of International Communications, and Herbert E. Gaston, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the Coast Guard.

In licensing and regulating interstate and foreign communication by means of electric energy, the Commission's jurisdiction extends to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, but not to the Philippine Islands or the Panama Canal Zone. Unlike telephone and telegraph, a radio broadcast station is not deemed a "common carrier" under the terms of the Communications Act. More than 23,000 tariff schedules are filed with the Commission by common carriers annually. Authority over local and intrastate wire service is reserved for the respective State regulatory bodies.

The Commission is enjoined from censoring individual radio programs. However, it can review general broadcast service under the clause which requires such stations to be licensed in the "public interest, convenience, and necessity." Obscene language and lotteries are barred, and there are certain provisions with respect to candidates for public office. Broadcast facilities are limited, so it is im-

portant that the public frequencies be entrusted to stations which have a high sense of public responsibility. The broadcast license period is now one year.

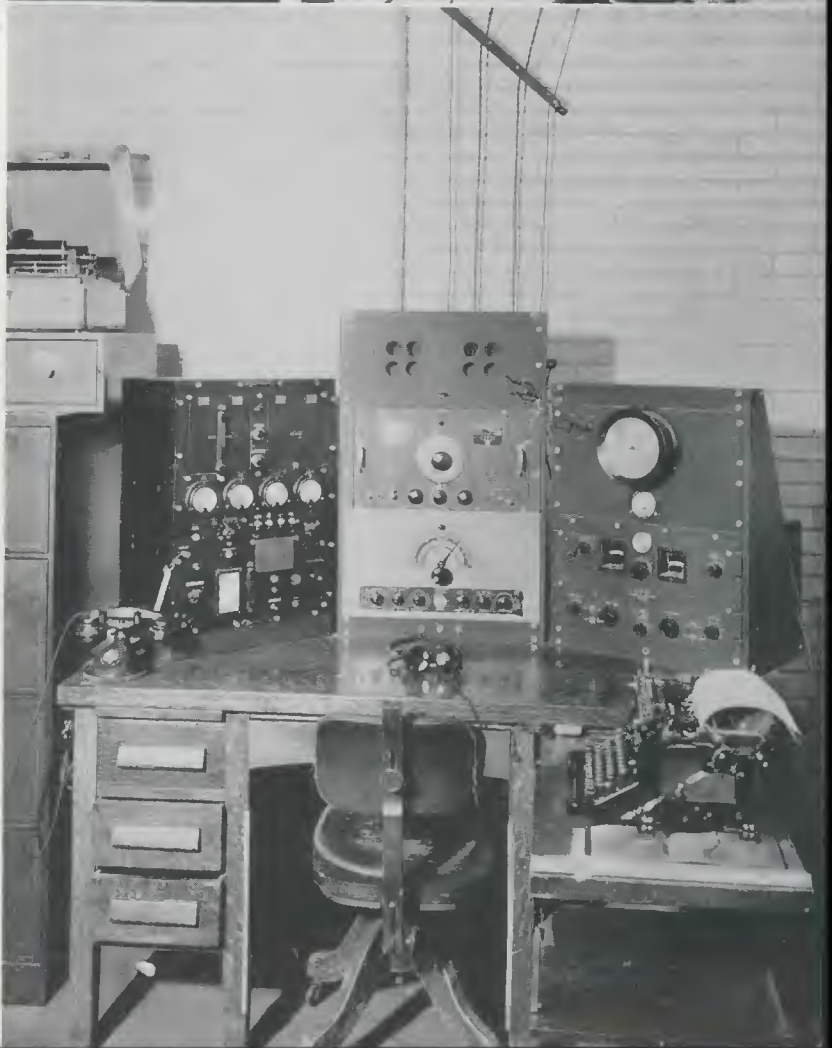
Since radio signals have effects which extend beyond State borders, any person intending to operate a radio receiver is required to be licensed by the Commission. This license privilege is restricted to citizens only. Broadcast licenses are denied corporations "of which any officer or director is an alien or of which more than one-fifth of the capital stock is owned or record or voted by aliens or their representatives." No fee is exacted for any kind of license.

The Commission is charged with administering communication provisions of certain treaties and international agreements to which the United States is a party. Of timely interest is the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, which is scheduled to go into effect March 29th. Mutual interference problems are expected to be eliminated or minimized as a result of this compact between Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, and the United States. To make agreement possible, the Commission has scheduled an orderly shift of frequencies in the United States without disturbing the general broadcast structure.

The Commission participates in numerous international conferences involving radio, telegraph, and cable problems. In 1939 it established fundamental rules governing international broadcast service and, for the first time, opened these channels to domestic programs. Broadcast service to South America has been improved by reason of the Commission requiring power of at least 50 kilowatts for international program service. At the present time almost a dozen international broadcast stations are operative in the United

States. Domestic pick-up and rebroadcast of non-commercial international programs on a non-profit basis was authorized last year.

In a "Report on the Special Study of Radio Requirements for Safety Purposes for Ships Navigating the Great Lakes and Inland Waters of the United



Operating the controls of a 15-watt mobile unit used for police communication.

Section of a Federal Communications Commission marine safety station watch where observers listen in 24 hours of the day for distress calls and other radio signals from the sea.

States," recently made to Congress, the Commission determined that radio communication is necessary for a distance of at least 50 miles over such waters as contrasted with the 200-mile range required on the high seas, with either radio telegraphy or radio telephony as the medium. However, it recognized that no drastic change should be undertaken without reaching an agreement with the Canadian Government, so that the ships of both countries can be placed on an equal basis. There is also an international aspect in the Commission's function of licensing radio equipment on planes and ships departing from the United States.

Possibility of foreign domination of international communications services of carriers domiciled in the United States was cited by the Commission last year in recommending consolidation of international telegraph services, embracing cable and radio facilities, to "best serve national needs," promote the national defense, and "provide a more effective device for securing equitable communication arrangements with foreign administrations." The proposal was made in a report to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and supplemented a previous recommendation that existing domestic telegraph carriers be consolidated into one or more unified systems as an obvious remedy for many of the existing ills in that highly competitive industry.

Where radio and cable circuits have been interrupted by war conditions, the Commission has speeded authorization for new or temporary replacements.

In the field of program broadcasting, there is a notable development in use of the high frequencies by "FM" (frequency modulation). This is a new type of public service which has been authorized by the Commission to proceed on a regular commercial basis. Three distinct advantages are claimed for "FM", namely, that it gives more tone range, is free from static, and more stations can operate on the same channel. Also, by using the frequencies of 43,000 to 50,000 kilocycles, "FM" holds promise of relieving the long congested standard broadcast band (550 to 1600 kilocycles). Being widely separated in the radio spectrum, "FM" cannot be received on standard broadcast receivers, and *vice versa*. Therefore, by requiring special sets, servicing, and other equipment, "FM" offers new business prospects. Since "FM" is generally limited to local coverage, it should also have a stimulating effect on local programming. The debut of "FM" does not make standard broadcast obsolete. Rather, it tends to augment the older type of broadcast, which uses amplitude modulation. The rural areas,

particularly, must continue to depend upon the more extended coverage of standard broadcast for a long time to come.

Television has recorded considerable progress of late. Its rapid evolution is marked by experiments in color reproduction, large-screen projection, and further demonstrations of practical service. Whereas broadcasting started with general agreement on engineering principles, which makes old receivers still capable of service, there has been a difference of opinion in the television industry as to methods of transmission and image frames and lines. This has necessitated different types of receivers for different types of transmission.

With a view to reaching early accord on technicalities which will protect the public by insuring standard reception, the Commission has licensed many television stations geographically distributed throughout the nation to experiment with the present varying processes. Participating stations have budgeted \$3,000,000 for this demonstration work. At the same time, a National Television Systems Committee, jointly sponsored by the Radio Manufacturers Association and the Commission, has made a study of the engineering phases of the situation which should be helpful in arriving at an early agreement which will enable television to move forward on a full commercial basis.

Radio facilities are extremely limited, so it is necessary to control the use of the available channels in the public interest. Also, by spanning great distances, radio waves can interfere with one another. Hence, there must be international agreement on the allocation of channels for particular services. Within our own borders these frequencies are further apportioned to prevent confusion.

A broadcast channel is the ether path assigned for the emission of a particular station. It may, in effect, be likened to a modern highway, with the dividing white line of the latter representing the assigned frequency. A broadcast program rides this ether way with identifying call letters akin to license plates of an auto traveling a land highway. Each must keep in its assigned path to prevent "colliding" with traffic in adjoining lanes.

Under international agreement, the first letter or the first two letters of a radio call signal indicates the nationality of a radio station. At the turn of the century it became apparent that wireless stations should bear distinguishing letters. The Berlin International Radio Convention of 1906 proposed such

(Continued on page 177)

In Memoriam

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

"I make the announcement of the death* of Mr. R. Walton Moore with a sentiment of deep personal sorrow. By his passing from this life I have lost a dear friend and the country has lost one of its ablest citizens, whose long years have been spent in faithful service to its welfare. His interests knew no narrow bounds; his abilities carried him to ever wider fields of service. From state legislator he entered upon a distinguished legal career of national scope, followed by more than a decade of service in the House of Representatives. The third and final phase of his career began in 1933 when he came to the Department of State as Assistant Secretary. As Counselor of the Department since 1937 he gave of his wisdom, his ripe experience of four-score years, and spent his strength in the stress of a period of gravest concern to his country. At all times he gave himself to the duties and obligations of his position in the Department of State. As an authority on constitutional and international law his counsel was invaluable in such matters as recognition and neutrality, particularly the multifarious questions connected with the latter subject. Often called upon by his position as Counselor to meet with the representatives of foreign governments he maintained the best traditions of the diplomatic relationship. I have spoken so far only of his political accomplishments, using that term in its most inclusive significance. He was likewise a scholar, as all who have heard him speak on historical and legal subjects recognized. His vital interest in educational fields was only another expression of his broad and varied interests.

"We mourn the death of Mr. Moore as bereaving those who have been associated with him through the past years of an inspiring friendship. We can give him now only that tribute of devotion which is the just meed of the distinguished and unfaltering patriot whose last strength and final breath were given in service to the public good."

* * * * *

PRESS COMMENT

Some individuals are born to power, some to fame, some to be dearly loved by their friends. Not many persons, however, are privileged to enjoy an

*On February 8th, at his home in Fairfax, Virginia.



R. Walton Moore

endowment so comprehensive as to include all three of these precious gifts. It was, then, a rare destiny which R. Walton Moore fulfilled. By inheritance he received noteworthy talents; by tradition he was provided with an example for the employment of his faculties in public service. His time was turbulent yet it did not prevent appreciation of his labors. From the beginning of his career until its end, he earned success. His achievement predominantly was institutional, but it was not the less useful or the less gratifying on that account.

Mr. Moore died, as he had lived, a Virginia gentleman in the best meaning of the phrase. He was devoted to his native State beyond the capacity of ordinary language to report. Its history he mastered in meticulous detail. The Old Dominion never had a son more profoundly concerned to preserve the chivalrous spirit of the past. A similar observation might be made with regard to his reverence for the national community in which he found his greater opportunities. In the House of Representatives from 1919 to 1931 he was universally admired for his skill as a debater. He possessed a magic for the exposition of the strength or, perhaps, the weakness of pending legislation. A logician, a philosopher, impersonal but not selfishly detached, reserved but not stoically unconcerned, he was sought after by the wisest of his contemporaries. His colleagues esteemed him, but their attitude was characterized by a warmth unusual in Congress even among men closely allied in party circles.

He was seventy-four when he entered the State Department, yet no one thought of Mr. Moore as being advanced in years. His resilience was demonstrated by the zeal with which he approached a task. In the spring of 1939 he was "young enough" to be a passenger in the first round-trip flight of a clipper plane to Europe and back. When he was persuaded to celebrate his eightieth birthday anniversary, he insisted that "you might call it a biological accident when a man reaches my age and still holds his mental and physical strength and youthful outlook." The theory so expressed was rejected by those who were familiar with the essential gallantry of his undiscouraged soul. A scholar, an accomplished lawyer, an ardent patriot, a keen student of the

(Continued on page 179)

The Newest National Treasure

By ROBERT HENRY MCBRIDE*

ON the evening of March 17, 1941, President Roosevelt will take part in an important cultural event in Washington—the official ceremony of the opening of the new National Gallery of Art. With the major European galleries all suffering from the dislocations of a war-torn world, Washington will become a haven for art and a center for art lovers.

The Gallery will open with an imposing collection of painting and sculpture. Added to Andrew W. Mellon's original gift in 1937 of some 115 first-rank paintings and 23 pieces of sculpture is the large and important collection of Samuel H. Kress, composing about 375 paintings and 18 pieces of sculpture. A further acquisition of importance was a group of eleven 18th Century American Portraits, which was added to the Mellon Collection.

Another major acquisition came last fall with the announcement that the superb collection of Joseph E. Widener would be added to the National Gallery, though the exact date of its arrival in Washington has not been announced. Thus, the Gallery will open not merely with the nucleus of a great national collection, but with a full artistic panorama.

Mr. Mellon's determination to start a national gallery and the action he took to make his dream come true are too well known to need repeating. But perhaps de-

tails of the blossoming of that dream would be of interest to people who have not been in Washington recently to watch the creation of the great marble building that will house the national collection. The structure, costing approximately \$15,000,000, is located on the site which Mr. Mellon favored between Constitution Avenue and the Mall, from Fourth to Seventh Streets. Into its building went the widest variety of marble, from the pale pink marble of Tennessee in the exterior, to the sumptuous *verte imperiale* of the Ionic columns in the main rotunda.

The building is 785 feet long, and will have five-and-a-half acres of gallery space. The galleries themselves, unlike those of many European museums, will be relatively small in size. To prevent

monotony and to insure harmonious surroundings for the pictures, the galleries have been designed to form appropriate settings for the paintings which will hang there. The earlier Italian pictures, for example, will hang on walls of plaster or travertine stone, the later Italian paintings against damask. The Dutch and Flemish rooms are oak paneled; and the British and American rooms have painted wood paneling; while the later pictures will hang against a new type of textile background.



Bartolommeo Veneto—Portrait of a Gentleman

*Son of Mr. Harry A. McBride, formerly a Foreign Service Officer, and now Administrator of the National Gallery of Art.



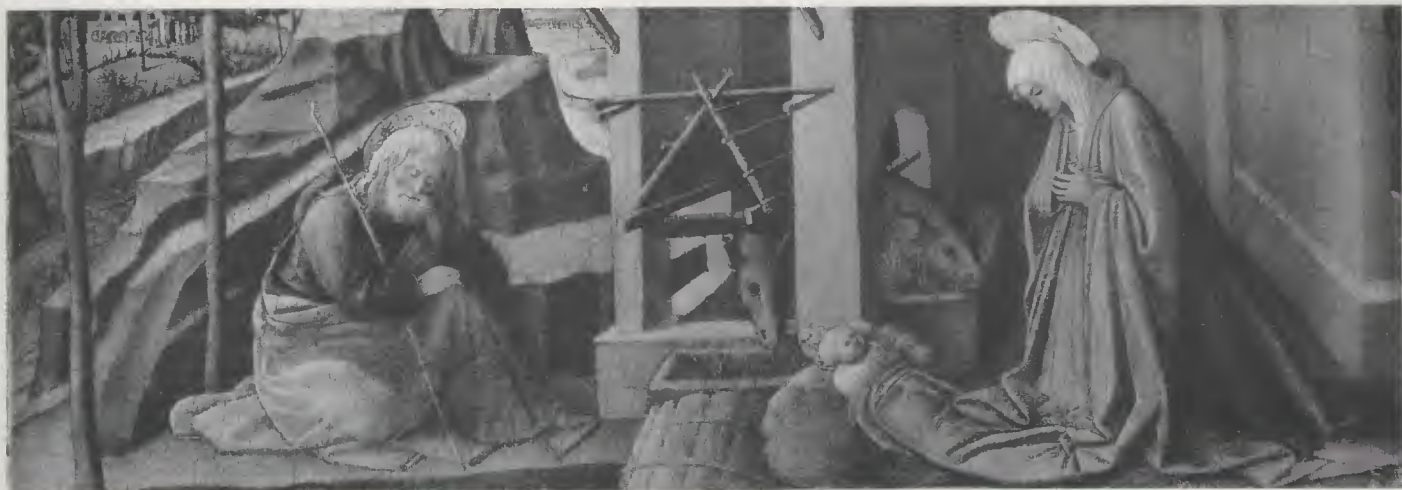
Gentile da Fabriano—*Madonna and Child With Two Angels*



Pierino—Profile Bust of a Girl

Many of the paintings themselves have a fascinating history and some will appear familiar to those who know the galleries of Europe, since many of them have crossed the ocean fairly recently. The largest single acquisition of the Mellon Collection was the purchase of 21 masterpieces from the Hermitage Gallery in Leningrad in 1930. These included two famous Raphaels, the "Alba Madonna" costing over a million dollars, and the fine "Saint George and the Dragon." Among the other acquisitions from the Hermitage, every one a gem in itself, are a fine "Crucifixion" by Perugino; a remarkable "Annunciation" by the greatest of early Flemish masters, Jan van Eyck; a magnificent "Adoration of the Magi" by Botticelli; and outstanding paintings by Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Rubens, Frans Hals, Titian, Veronese, Velazquez, Charding and others. All of these pictures exemplify Mr. Mellon's original intention that his collection contain not only the works of the greatest artists, but works of these artists in fine condition, and of subjects which are in themselves pleasing.

The stories behind some of these paintings are often interesting. In the jewel-like Raphael "Saint



Fra Filippo Lippi—The Nativity



Albertinelli and Fra Bartolommeo—*Madonna and Child With Saints and Angels*



Luini—Portrait of a Lady

George and the Dragon," for example, we find the Saint, the traditional hero of England, astride a horse, in the process of slaying the dragon, and wearing strangely enough the Order of the Garter. Actually, this picture was originally a present from an Italian Cardinal to King Henry VII of England, but later in its wanderings became part of the treasure of the Romanov capital. The portrait of Pope Innocent X by Velazquez in the National Gallery is said to be the original from which was painted the full-length painting, also by Velazquez, in the Doria Palace in Rome. Upon seeing this picture, the Pope found it too life-like and too unflattering, so the later version presented a considerably more handsome sitter. The picture in Washington, however, presents the Pope as a hard, strong man with flashing eyes which seem to bore into the onlooker.

An interesting pair of pictures are the Rubens "Isabella Brant" and the Van Dyck "Susanna Fourment and Her Daughter." The former of these two ladies was the first wife of Rubens while Susanna Fourment was the sister of his second wife. In these pictures, however, the two ladies wear the same elaborate costume and jewelry, showing that in the 17th Century it was common artist's practice to have on hand a collection of finery by means of which to add to the "glamor" of his subjects.

There is an interesting story behind the acquisition of almost every picture in the Mellon Collection. The earliest picture in it, a "Madonna and Child" of the 13th Century Byzantine School, for instance, came from a monastery in Spain where it had lain, hidden to art students, for hundreds of years. The Goya "Marquesa de Pentejos" was purchased by telephone from Spain. Mr. Mellon heard this picture was for sale, but that the transaction must be completed immediately, and so he made one of the first trans-Atlantic art purchases by telephone.

The first picture Mr. Mellon bought was procured in 1882 and was the forerunner of the

(Continued on page 160)



Fra Angelico—The Meeting of St. Francis and St. Dominic

Personnel Shortage in the Foreign Service

Prepared by the Division of Foreign Service Personnel

MISCONCEPTIONS concerning the Foreign Service — the nature and seriousness of its work and the composition of its personnel — are so common among the general public as to cause little if any surprise when encountered by members of the Service and the State Department. Consequently, it is even less surprising that a lack of understanding of the implications of present world conditions as regards the work of the Foreign Service has resulted in the somewhat general assumption that, because of the closing of offices and the curtailment of certain types of activity, there is actually a surplus of Foreign Service officers, and has even given rise to the rumor that the entrance examinations for the Service are to be suspended.

Nothing could be further from the truth than this idea that the Service is drying up for lack of something to do and that the responsible officials are losing sleep trying to find jobs for surplus Foreign Service officers. It is very doubtful that at any time during the past twenty years the shortage of personnel in the Foreign Service has been as acute or the pressure on the personnel as heavy and as constant as at the present. The reason most commonly advanced for the supposed surplus of personnel is the number of offices that have been closed. It is true that twenty-three offices (including three missions where consular offices are still functioning) have been closed since July 1, 1939, but it is probably not generally realized that during the same period thirty-one new offices have been opened. The establishment of these offices has not been attended by the same dramatic circumstances as usually characterized the closing of offices and the publicity has consequently been correspondingly less.

The chief contributing factor to the present personnel shortage in the Foreign Service is found in the rapid expansion of and addition to normal activities as the result of war conditions which have affected all geographical areas and most posts. A few of the smaller posts in countries which have been directly affected by the war have experienced curtailment in both the volume and scope of their

activities, but on the whole the offices in all geographic areas are operating at a greatly increased tempo and in many cases with insufficient personnel. As examples may be mentioned the development of immigration work in southern France, Spain and Portugal; the protection of foreign interests work throughout Europe; prisoner of war work at many posts; protection of American interests particularly in Europe and the Far East; expanding commercial activities in Latin America; defense activities in all parts of the world; and other multifarious duties which have developed as a result of the war.

Another factor which has contributed to the present shortage of Foreign Service officers is the increased demand for their services in the Department of State, and, to a limited extent, in other Government departments or on work related to other Departments. In meeting the personnel requirements incident to the establishment of new divisions and the expansion of the activities and increased work of most of the older divisions of the Department, it has been found that the training of Foreign Service officers makes them especially adapted to such work. It has been by no means possible to meet the demands of this nature, but the increase in Departmental assignments has been sufficient during the past eighteen months to reduce appreciably the number of officers available for field service.

Most of the officers in the field have ample evidence at their posts of the fact that there is a shortage of Foreign Service officers and they are undoubtedly interested primarily in learning what is going to be done about it. The immediate answer lies in the announcement of the forty-three successful candidates in the recently completed Foreign Service examination.* This is the largest number passing the examination since 1928 and approximately 50% over the average for the past ten years. The early commissioning of these men and their assignment to posts should go far towards relieving the present situation. The entrance examinations for the Foreign Service have not been suspended.

*See page 156 for list of successful candidates.

Selected Questions from the Third General Foreign Service Examination of 1940

(Continued from the February 1941 issue of the JOURNAL)

The nineteenth written examination for the Foreign Service was held on September 16-19. The answers to the selected questions are given on page 175.

TYPE D

In each case, select the word or phrase in the right-hand column which defines or more nearly approximates the meaning of the words in the numbered list. Place a plus sign (+) in the parentheses opposite the word or phrase selected. In this question, a correct response counts +1, an incorrect response $-\frac{1}{2}$, and an omitted response 0.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. adamantine. | prehistoric ()
unbreakable ()
primitive ()
obstinate () | 9. atavism. | action contrary to established precedent ()
excessive devotion to tradition ()
reversion to a primitive type ()
lack of moral principle () |
| 2. alluvial. | living at the bottom of a body of water ()
deposited by running water ()
permissible ()
jovial () | 10. attainer. | extinction of civil rights ()
confiscation of property ()
summary execution ()
forcible capture () |
| 3. altruism. | strict veracity ()
tedious repetition ()
slight deviation from veracity ()
regard for the interests of others () | 11. avatar. | miser ()
incarnation ()
flying mammal ()
disembodied spirit () |
| 4. animism. | belief that human souls after death are reincarnated in animals ()
belief that all objects have souls ()
worship of animate beings ()
worship of animals () | 12. bowdlerize. | to expurgate ()
to hesitate ()
to confuse ()
to roll up () |
| 5. apocalyptic. | severely afflicted ()
extremely remote ()
prophetic ()
sacred () | 13. captious. | disagreeable ()
hypercritical ()
headstrong ()
supreme () |
| 6. apodictic. | absolutely certain ()
spoken mysteriously ()
clearly expressed ()
required by law () | 14. caryatid. | column of imitation stone ()
colonnade of square columns ()
nonclassical capital on a column ()
column in the form of a female figure () |
| 7. apostasy. | desertion of principles ()
deification of a hero ()
addiction to drugs ()
religious trance () | 15. casuistry. | causal relation ()
careless attitude ()
specious reasoning ()
accidental connection () |
| 8. assize. | imprisonment ()
assortment ()
arrest ()
trial () | 16. condone. | to pardon ()
to condemn ()
to complete ()
to cooperate () |
| | | 17. congruous. | improper ()
credible ()
suitable ()
joined () |
| | | 18. corroboration. | confirmation ()
penetration ()
corruption ()
refutation () |

19. deliquescent.	delicious () liquefying () solidifying () transgressing ()		theory of international ex- change () doctrine relating to death () study of ancient coins ()
20. diastrophism.	irregular versification () immortality of the soul () movement of the stars () geologic upheaval ()	31. ethereal.	sleepy () delicate () supreme () imaginary ()
21. diatribe.	deviltry () philippic () primitive group () undiagnosed disease ()	32. exigency.	former agency () withdrawal () abundance () emergency ()
22. dichotomy.	expression () dictation () division () tyranny ()	33. exiguous.	hasty () external () diminutive () insistent ()
23. dogmatic.	positive () credulous () persistent () disagreeable ()	34. extenuate.	to narrow () to excuse () to accuse () to lengthen ()
24. dudgeon.	toil () prison () fatigue () resentment ()	35. flaccid.	oily () woven () stale () flabby ()
25. ecumenical.	foamy () general () miserly () restricted ()	36. flamboyant.	florid () buoyant () flagrant () incendiary ()
26. effete.	gay () remote () affected () exhausted ()	37. gasconade.	effervescent beverage () miniature bomb () explosive () bravado ()
27. entoptic.	in high latitude () within the eye () equatorial () invisible ()	38. gerontocracy.	government by old men () government by financiers () government by the courts () government by bonded of- ficials ()
28. epistemology.	study of biblical literature () theory of human relation- ships () theory of the grounds of knowledge () study of conventional forms for letters ()	39. grandiloquent.	pompous () powerful () classical () broadcast ()
29. equivocation.	equalization of assets and obligations () career of a professional horseman () use of a word of double meaning () action by doubtful author- ity ()	40. hebetude.	youthfulness () subserviency () virginity () stupidity ()
30. eschatology.	science of atmospheric movements ()	41. hedonism.	extreme caution () living for pleasure () classic pattern of life () attention to nonessentials ()
		42. heterodox.	immoral () irreligious () devoted to fixed principles () contrary to accepted doc- trine ()

43. hiatus.	upper atmosphere () pinnacle () flight () space ()			compiler of a dictionary () compiler of a code of law () to chew () to hammer () to torment () to accumulate ()
44. hydrosphere.	fear of water () minute drop of water () distribution of water () waters of the entire earth ()		56. macerate.	outer atmosphere () minute organism () extinct animal () universe ()
45. iconoclast.	worshipper of graven images () attacker of cherished be- liefs () imprisoned heretic () religious hermit ()		57. macrocosm.	segregation () cross section () doubtful origin () interbreeding ()
46. ignominy.	disgrace () stupidity () ignorance () namelessness ()		58. miscegenation.	escape () contempt () acquittal () misdemeanor ()
47. incantation.	enchantment () imprisonment () choral singing () fervid petition ()		59. misprision.	assisting memory () making uniform () hieroglyphic () puzzling ()
48. innocuous.	harmless () painful () immune () quiet ()		60. mnemonic.	place of burial () period of delay () wholesale execution () agreement with a debtor ()
49. intransigent.	opaque () permanent () impenetrable () uncompromising ()		61. moratorium.	theory of government by young men () word of recent coinage () childlike expression () youth movement ()
50. jeopardy.	danger () unfair trial () illegal partnership () dissolved partnership ()		62. neoterism.	opiate () stimulant () light breeze () surface of the sea ()
51. juvenescent.	approaching maturity () growing young () exuberant () childlike ()		63. nepenthe.	pertaining to written docu- ments () pertaining to correct spell- ing () written from right to left () clearly portrayed ()
52. lacustrine.	immersed () indifferent () pertaining to lakes () pertaining to shores ()		64. orthographic.	solitary confinement () cruel punishment () exclusion () contempt ()
53. latifundia.	rent derived from lands () excessive expenditures () large landed estates () cash on deposit ()		65. ostracism.	discoloration of the skin () thick-skinned animal () ponderous animal () leather case ()
54. levirate.	polygamous marriage of two sisters to the same man () marriage of a widow to her husband's brother () elevation to a higher order of priesthood () hereditary priesthood ()		66. pachyderm.	advanced state of decay () insufficient diet () childbirth () separation () ornithological () mebranous () antique () oceanic ()
55. lexicographer.	author of a law () author of a dictionary ()		67. parturition.	
			68. pelagic.	

69. pejorative.	disparaging _____ ()	81. sardonic.	scornful _____ ()
	affirmative _____ ()		precious _____ ()
	profane _____ ()		minute _____ ()
	untrue _____ ()		marine _____ ()
70. perihelion.	orbit of a planet _____ ()	82. sentient.	conscious _____ ()
	gases surrounding the sun _____ ()		responsive _____ ()
	area within the solar system _____ ()		discerning _____ ()
	point nearest to the sun on the orbit of a planet _____ ()	83. sirdar.	impressible _____ ()
71. peripatetic.	perspicacious _____ ()		regiment of cavalry _____ ()
	itinerant _____ ()		council of ministers _____ ()
	iterative _____ ()		isolated fortress _____ ()
	pathetic _____ ()	84. sirocco.	commander-in-chief _____ ()
72. phantasmagoria.	fear of ghosts _____ ()		hot cyclonic wind _____ ()
	dance of evil spirits _____ ()		subtropical calm _____ ()
	gruesome succession of events _____ ()	85. solecism.	sand storm _____ ()
	procession of imaginary forms _____ ()		typhoon _____ ()
73. pleonasm.	satisfaction of appetite _____ ()		celibacy _____ ()
	heart disease _____ ()	86. sophistry.	isolation _____ ()
	redundancy _____ ()		doctrinal error _____ ()
	eloquence _____ ()		grammatical blunder _____ ()
74. pragmatic.	trained _____ ()		childish behavior _____ ()
	doubtful _____ ()		excessive refinement _____ ()
	mechanical _____ ()	87. spurious.	deceptive reasoning _____ ()
	practical _____ ()		worldly wisdom _____ ()
75. primogeniture.	inheritance of land from a parent _____ ()		false _____ ()
	illegitimate descent from royalty _____ ()		impure _____ ()
	descent from aristocratic ancestors _____ ()	88. sumptuary.	spat out _____ ()
	right of the eldest male descendant _____ ()		extravagant _____ ()
76. proclivity.	obstacle _____ ()		luxurious _____ ()
	precipice _____ ()		abundant _____ ()
	excavation _____ ()		regulating expenditure _____ ()
	inclination _____ ()	89. sybarite.	inducing extravagance _____ ()
77. prolix.	poverty stricken _____ ()		voluptuary _____ ()
	protuberant _____ ()		fanatic _____ ()
	productive _____ ()	90. syllogism.	hermit _____ ()
	verbose _____ ()		lawyer _____ ()
78. proselyte.	assistant to a priest _____ ()		absurd argument _____ ()
	prose writer _____ ()		condensation of a text _____ ()
	convert _____ ()		logical analysis of an argument _____ ()
	bore _____ ()	91. symbiotic.	mathematical process of reasoning _____ ()
79. redolent.	lazy _____ ()		living in close association _____ ()
	odorous _____ ()		abbreviated expression _____ ()
	delicious _____ ()	92. synecdoche.	utterly senseless _____ ()
	sorrowful _____ ()		suggestive _____ ()
80. sanguine.	clear _____ ()		form of worship _____ ()
	cruel _____ ()		unified doctrine _____ ()
	optimistic _____ ()	93. tautology.	figure of speech _____ ()
	belligerent _____ ()		connected discourse _____ ()
			philosophical doctrine of identity _____ ()
			superfluous repetition _____ ()
			study of similarities _____ ()
			illogical reasoning _____ ()

(Continued on page 175)

Before the Firing Squad

Third Prize Winning Story in Journal Competition

By GEORGE P. SHAW, *Consul, Mexico, D. F.*

IT was about 3 A.M. and light enough to see to shoot in that little clearing in the banana plantation, in one of the then revolutionary republics. The day was September 15, Independence Day of the country, and what looked at the moment like it would be my last birthday for me. The Colonel in a straw hat and sandals had lined up his eight ragged men and their single-shot Remingtons were cocked, when he turned to me and said: "Now, my young spy, is there anything you would like to say before I execute you?" Well, I had plenty to say . . . but I might as well begin the story at the beginning.

The country I have just referred to, where I was stationed a long time ago, had been going through a series of revolutions and counter-revolutions for some time. It happened that during

one of these episodes I had been so fortunate as to be able to get in touch with both the revolutionary and the federal generals then in the field opposing each other, and, as a result of a conference which was arranged, a town was turned over to the then revolutionary forces, which were superior in numbers, and the defending forces withdrew in accordance with the agreement and the whole transaction accomplished without the loss of a single life.

The revolutionary forces then became the established government but before it had been functioning very long one of the leading generals became dissatisfied with the new government and decided to start a counter-revolution. This movement followed the usual route of such military operations in that particular country and when

the forces were finally located by me, it was found that another town was threatened with attack and that very likely people would be killed. I thought I could make history repeat itself and could arrange another bloodless evacuation. This was my mistake, as you will see later. I had pressed my luck too far.

The Legation was concerned about the objectives of this new revolutionary movement and when it was confidently informed by me that I could establish contact and get a statement from the new revolutionary leader, I was asked to do so. However, upon going to the place where I last knew of my revolutionary friend, I found that he had moved with his entire force into the interior. Undaunted and with the enthusiasm of youth, I obtained a five-hundred-dollar mule from the manager of the local fruit company and two companions also furnished by him, and set out in pursuit of the revolutionists.



Illustrated by
JEANNETTE JOHNSON

"Now, my young spy, is there anything you would like to say before I execute you?"

We rode all of that night and most of the next day and finally came upon 2,500 men in single file going up a long canyon into the mountains. The first stragglers were footsore and weary and without arms and ammunition. As we went up this line of soldiers, we saw evidences of how such a force lives off the country. The heart of every palm plant along the trail had been cut out and eaten. A few cattle had been encountered and had been slaughtered and cooked where they lay. The soldiers had eaten as much as they could and then had cooked little pieces of meat, which they carried on long spits over their shoulders. Upon nearing the head of the line, the soldiers were found to be well armed and with increasing supplies of ammunition. Finally, the leading group had machine guns and was in personal command of the revolutionary general and his aides.

Food was scarce at headquarters also, but the General had in his possession half a roasted turkey, his entire food supply, which he gladly shared with the young consular officer who had come to interview him. The General was accompanied by a couple of American adventurers, at least one of whom, now dead, was a romantic character in some of Richard Harding Davis' books.

The statement desired by the Legation having been obtained, and after a short rest, the return trip was begun. The distance was about 110 kilometers and the difficulty of it is attested by the fact that one of the mules gave out and had to be killed on the return trip. We arrived at the riverbank where the General had camped and found that one of the heavy tropical rains peculiar to that region had occurred and the river was in flood. It was midnight and my companions were no longer to accompany me. I took a canoe in the blackness of the night and crossed the river to a point where I had seen a small light shining. Inasmuch as the river was full of crocodiles, the canoe flimsy and the current strong, this was no mean undertaking in itself. The light was found to be at the encampment of the then federal forces pursuing the rebel general, near the landing place.

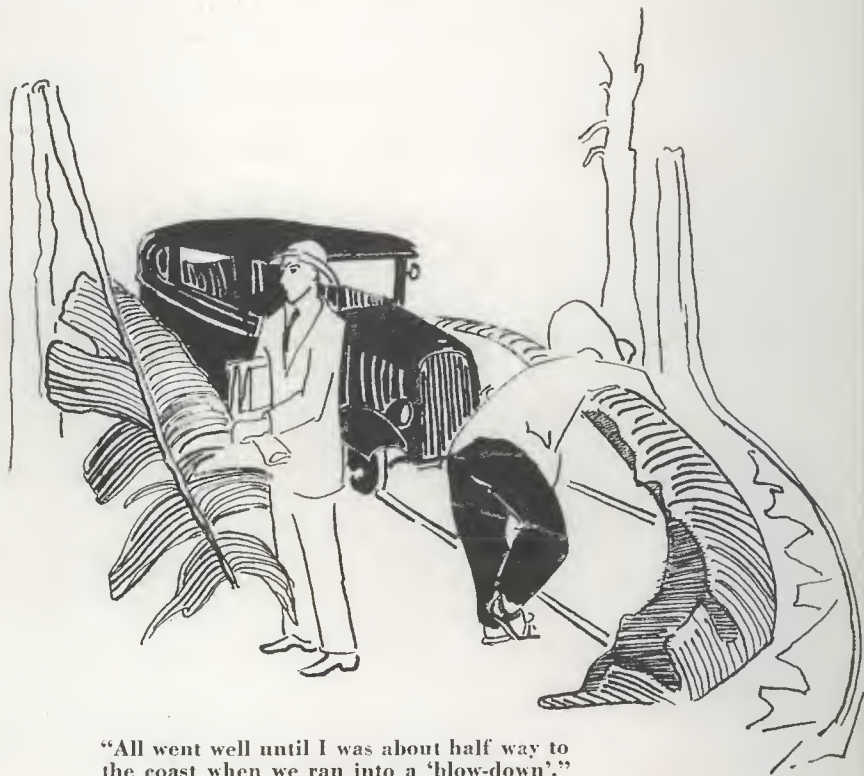
The Colonel in charge of this group of soldiers viewed my crossing of the river at that hour of the night as a

strange procedure but through some quickly thought up excuses and much polite conversation, I managed to get into the Ford car mounted on flanged wheels on the railroad, which I had had the foresight to have waiting, and hastily departed.

All went well until I was about half way to the coast when we ran into a "blow-down." A "blow-down" in the banana country is the result of the quick, violent winds which are the dread of the banana companies. One of these had swooped down from the hills and huge banana stalks were blown across the tracks for a long distance ahead. The great banana plants of the region weigh several hundred pounds and it was impossible to clear the way. The black boy driving the motor car assured me there was nothing to do but to return to the river and try to get to the coast by a roundabout route.

We returned to the river bank and then the trouble started. While we had been gone, the Colonel had done a considerable lot of thinking and he had also consumed a large amount of "guaro," or native rum. The next time he stopped

(Continued on page 171)



"All went well until I was about half way to the coast when we ran into a 'blow-down'."

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The American Foreign Service Association

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

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ON THE AIR

The leading article in this issue of the JOURNAL calls to notice the near fabulous progress of electrical communications. The record of technical achievement is both impressive and fascinating, but the layman is apt to center attention upon but one

instrumentality — radio, the great and common means of enjoying and sharing ideas, entertainment and cultures. What, then, is the clue to the technical progress which has been made in radio?

It has been said that we live with our technical requirements, not by them; that technology is not self-supporting. It seems probable, then, that progress in radio is the result of popular appreciation of the services it renders, of enthusiasm for the means it provides for the banishment of isolation and the sharing of international cultures.

At the present point in world history radio has been called, and surely is, the "instant mode for vast geographical interrelation." Equally, its potentiality for good or evil influence has been recognized as practically unprecedented. For it is literally true in international radio that every loudspeaker gives out something of the character of a nation. There can be a diffusion of wholesome entertainment, liberal ideas, and the seeds of peace, or the fomenting of vicious tendencies and incitement to violence.

However, there is much to the credit of radio on the record. In the United States especially, the freedom of radio from censorship gives it unlimited scope. We hear the world news round-ups from London to Istanbul; programs of musical entertainment and educational features freely come and go; and the broadcasting companies see to it that we do not miss the great events. In recent weeks dramatic realization of another possibility of radio has been seen in the periodic radio-telephone conversations held between parents in Great Britain and their children temporarily residing in American and Canadian homes due to the war.

Again, within our own borders, we see radio as an obviously important influence in a matter bearing closely upon our foreign relations and the national interest. Radio has been a major factor for the achievement of national unity, or at least what a leading educator has called that minimum unification of the mind and interests of the nation which is imperative.

We of course could have still greater things from radio, at least more of them. There might be more broadcasts, for example, which would bring to the microphone persons who by reason of their wit, wisdom or special achievement have something to share across their national frontiers. The anniversaries of distinguished figures of the past have provided the occasion for stimulating programs, but this does not compensate for the more positive contribution to the air waves which men now living might make. Any who have heard a Chesterton or a Shaw on the air will fully appreciate the possibilities that are but indicated here.



News from the Department

By REGINALD P. MITCHELL, *Department of State*

Foreign Service Officers

George F. Kennan, First Secretary at Berlin, visited the Department for several days beginning on February 3 following his arrival from his post on January 28 at New York City on the S.S. *Siboney* from Lisbon. On leaving Washington he proceeded to his home in Milwaukee to spend several weeks with his children. He planned to return to Washington on March 1 to spend five days before continuing to New York City to sail about March 8 for Lisbon en route to Berlin.

Ernest E. Evans, Consul at Bradford, England, arrived at New York City on February 10 on the S.S. *Excalibur* from Lisbon, having traveled by plane from "somewhere in England" to Lisbon. He visited the Department from February 13 to 18 en route to New Orleans, where he planned to spend home leave with Mrs. Evans and their daughter, Ghislaine, 17 years old, who returned to the United States last September from Southern France where they had been residing temporarily after their evacuation from England. He planned to return to Washington on April 13 to spend about five days.

Edward S. Maney, Consul at London, visited the Department for several days beginning on February 11 following his arrival on the preceding day at New York City on the S.S. *Excalibur* from Lisbon. Mrs. Maney, who had been evacuated from London and had been residing in the United States, joined him here. They left by automobile for Douglas, Arizona, to join their two young sons to spend

about two months in Arizona and Texas. Mr. Maney planned to return to Washington about April 20 to spend two or three days prior to sailing for London.

Willys R. Peck, Counselor at Chungking, China, concluded a temporary detail in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs on February 1 and left Washington with Mrs. Peck for Clifton Springs, New York, to resume leave.

Joel C. Hudson, until recently Consul and Second Secretary at Berlin, accompanied by Mrs. Hudson and their son, Michael, five and one-half years old, arrived in Washington on January 26 at the expiration of home leave which was spent principally at La Jolla, California. He was assigned to the Department and on February 10 he assumed his new duties, being detailed to the Department of Commerce. Although Foreign Service Officers taken over from the Department of Commerce on July 1, 1939, occasionally are detailed to that Department for duty this was understood to be the first time that an F. S. O. not formerly with that Department has been detailed there on a regular assignment. Mr. Hudson informed the JOURNAL that Mrs. Hudson, a native of New Zealand, was naturalized on November 20 in Superior Court at San Diego.

Adrian B. Colquitt, until recently Vice Consul at Cayenne, revisited the Department for three days beginning on February 3 while on leave at his home in Savannah, Georgia. He returned to Savannah and left there during the second week of February for Miami to proceed by plane to his new post as Vice Consul at Martinique.

Christian M. Ravndal, Second Secretary and Consul at Buenos Aires, left Washington by plane on February 6 at the conclusion of a temporary detail of almost three months in the Division of the American Republics in connection with the visit of an economic-financial mission from Argentina visiting the United States. He stopped off in Orlando, Florida, to see his father, former Consul General Gabriel Bie Ravndal, and his brother, who reside there, and on February 10 sailed for Rio on the S.S. *Brazil* from Port Everglades, about 20 miles north of Miami. His plans were to fly from Rio to Buenos Aires.



C. M. Ravndal



H. P. Leverich

Henry P. Leverich, Third Secretary at Berlin, who has been on home leave principally at West Newton, Massachusetts, on February 14 began a detail of about three weeks in the Division of European Affairs during leave of an officer on duty there. He planned to proceed to a new post at the conclusion of this detail.

W. Leonard Parker, until recently Vice Consul at Rangoon, arrived with Mrs. Parker at New York City on January 27 on the S.S. *President Adams* from Rangoon via the Cape of Good Hope. They visited his home in Binghamton, New York, and proceeded to Washington where he assumed his new duties on February 3 in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

Robert P. Joyce, who recently was appointed Second Secretary at Habana, arrived in Washington on January 23 by train from Miami after having reached thereby plane via Panama from Bogotá, where he had a month's temporary detail. He joined Mrs. Joyce in Washington and they left by train on February 2 for Miami to spend several days before journeying by boat to Habana.

Stuart E. Grummon, First Secretary at Tokyo, registered at the Department on February 14 for a stay of several days while on home leave.

Edward P. Maffitt, Third Secretary at Buenos Aires, concluded a temporary detail as one of several "watch officers" attached to the Secretary's office on February 8 and left with Mrs. Maffitt for New York City to resume leave which ends during the latter part of March.

Randolph Harrison, Jr., Second Secretary and Consul at Rio, concluded a brief detail in the Division of the American Republics on February 1 and left by plane for his post.

Daniel V. Anderson, Vice Consul at Bombay, arrived in Washington on February 10 and remained for almost two weeks before proceeding to New York City and to his home in Frederica, Delaware. He planned to spend most of his home leave in Washington. He proceeded from Bombay to Honolulu on the Dutch S.S. *Bloemfontein*, a journey of 46 days because of a delay encountered in joining a British convoy in the Pacific Ocean. He transferred to the S.S. *Lurline* at Honolulu and arrived at San Francisco on February 5, proceeding without delay to Washington.

Karl deG. MacVitty, until recently Consul at Amoy, has been spending home leave principally at his home in Nashville, Tennessee. He visited the Department for about a week in late January and left on January 31 by train for Los Angeles preparatory to sailing on February 5 on the S.S. *Mariposa* for Sydney, where he will disembark to await sailing on another vessel for Noumea, New Caledonia, where he will establish the first American Consulate ever located in New Caledonia.

Homer M. Byington, Consul General at Montreal, visited the Department on February 6 on arrival from Montreal en route south to spend a leave of one month.

Parker W. Buhrman, until recently Consul General at Basel, visited the Department several times in February during home leave. He planned to sail from New York City about March 1 for his new post as Consul General at Glasgow.

Clayton Lane, until recently Commercial Attaché at Pretoria, registered at the Department in late January for consultation in the Departments of State, Commerce and Agriculture preparatory to making a trade conference tour and then taking leave. He planned to sail from San Francisco possibly in April for his new post as Consul at Calcutta.

Ashley B. Sowell, Commercial Attaché at Panama, registered at the Department on January 21 while on leave.

Marselis C. Parson, Jr., until recently Vice Consul at Batavia, arrived at New York City on February 4 on the S.S. *President Jackson* from Singapore. He visited the Department on February 10 and returned to his home in Rye, New York, before proceeding to Florida to spend the greater part of his leave. He planned to return to Washington about April 1 to spend a few days before sailing from New York City for his new post as Vice Consul at Zagreb.

T. Muldrup Forsyth, Vice Consul at Cartagena, registered at the Department on January 28 during home leave which he planned to spend almost in its entirety at his home near Charlottesville, Virginia. He planned to visit Washington for several days at the termination of leave.

Richard P. Butrick, Consul at Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Butrick and their children, Ann, seven years old, and Dickie, five years old, arrived at San Francisco on December 14 on the S.S. *President Taft* after spending part of their home leave at Honolulu. They visited in New York State and came to Washington on January 24. Mr. Butrick began a month's period of consultation in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Leys A. France, Consul at Mexico City, registered at the Department in early February while on leave.

Renwick S. McNiece, until recently Consul at Valparaiso, accompanied by Mrs. McNiece, arrived at New Orleans on January 10 on the S.S. *Delargentino* from Buenos Aires. They visited Washington for several days beginning on January 23 and left to spend home leave with Mr. McNiece's brother in Los Angeles. They planned to sail from New York City in late March for his new post as Consul at Maracaibo.

James B. Young, until recently Consul General at Lisbon, registered at the Department on January 23 at the expiration of home leave and assumed his new duties in the Special Division.

Lowell C. Pinkerton, Consul General at Wellington, registered at the Department on February 11 following his arrival in Washington with Mrs. Pinkerton from Wellington.

Stuart Allen, until recently Consul at Lyon, spent about 10 days in Washington in late January and left on January 30 by train for Miami, where he joined Mrs. Allen and their son, Christopher, four years old. They remained there until February 4 and left by plane for San Juan, Puerto Rico, for a stay of two days en route to Georgetown, British Guiana, where Mr. Allen took charge of the Consulate.

Homcr S. Fox, Assistant Commercial Attaché at London, accompanied by Mrs. Fox, arrived at New York on February 3 on the S.S. *Exeter* from Lisbon. They visited Washington for several days and left to spend the greater part of home leave at their home in Central Lake, Michigan. He planned to return to Washington about April 10.



T. M. Forsyth



P. C. Seddicum

George E. Seltzer, until recently Consul at St. Michael, Azores, registered at the Department on January 21, following his arrival in New York City on December 23 on the S.S. *Excambion* from Lisbon. He was a frequent visitor in the Department during February.

Paul C. Seddicum, Vice Consul at London, accompanied by Mrs. Seddicum, arrived at New York City on February 3 on the S.S. *Exeter* from Lisbon. He registered at the Department on February 5 and planned to remain in Washington for the duration of home leave.

Emil Sauer, Consul General at Frankfort, registered at the Department on February 12 while on home leave.

Richard F. Boyce, until recently Consul at Yokohama, visited the Department in mid-January and early February following his arrival at San Francisco on December 29 on the S.S. *President Cleveland* from Yokohama. He planned to visit Boston, New York City and Florida on an extensive motor trip before returning to Washington about March 10 to spend a day prior to sailing from New York City on March 14 for his new post as Consul at Lima.

Russell W. Benton, Vice Consul at London, began a temporary detail in the Visa Division on February 4. He had arrived in New York City on December 9 on the S.S. *Exeter* from Lisbon and had been spending home leave with his family at Lake Placid, New York.

Robert R. Patterson, Vice Consul at Cork, who has been on temporary duty recently at London, visited the Department for several days beginning on February 6 following his arrival at Norfolk, Virginia, on January 11 on the U.S.S. *Tuscaloosa* from Lisbon, where this cruiser had taken Admiral William E. Leahy, new Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Leahy. He returned to Ann Arbor, Michigan, to rejoin Mrs. Patterson and their four children, who have been in the United States since last July. He stated that upon expiration of home leave his resignation would become effective and that he would enter business in Detroit.

Roy W. Baker, Consul at Bristol, England, arrived at Norfolk on January 11 on the U.S.S. *Tuscaloosa* from Lisbon. He registered at the Department on January 23 while on home leave which he intended to spend with members of his family at Hartford, Connecticut, and Warren, Pennsylvania, and with friends in New York and Virginia.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

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

American Embassy, Berlin—*Germany*
American Consulate, Yokohama—*Yokohama area*

Knute Nelson's Birth Place to Be Moved to America

Translation from the Norwegian Bergens Tidende of September 30, 1940

The American Consul in Bergen, Mr. Dunlap, explains to *Bergens Tidende* that he has bought the house where Senator Knute Nelson was born about a hundred years ago at Evanger, near Voss; it is the Consul's intention to give the house to Minnesota to be reconstructed near Saint Paul. Thus the memory of one of the greatest Norwegian-Americans that ever lived, will continue to live.

Mr. Dunlap, as is known, has decided historical interests and emphasizes in an interview with one of our reporters that he has taken this step not merely as a token of respect for Norway, a land that has given birth to so many great pioneers of America but also for personal reasons:

"Senator Knute Nelson twenty-five years ago recommended me for the career I hoped to begin and my first post was in Norway, namely Stavanger.

"As to the Nelson-Home it is hoped the house may be rebuilt in America in a way to show that Knute Nelson was not born in such lowly circumstances as some have understood. There is a whole collection of buildings on the farm and the house, when rebuilt, will show how well-to-do farmers lived in Norway at the time.

"Many surprising things came to light in the house which makes up part of the farm called

Kvilekvale, near the town of Evanger. There were a number of documents and books including bibles of antiquarian value, showing the cultural interest of the former residents. There was a geography from 1843, the year of Knute Nelson's birth: strangely enough Oslo, not Christiania, appears given as the place of publication. This book has a very instructive description of that America of which the young Knute must have read. Otherwise there were beds, table, chairs, tapestries and other things that date back to Knute Nelson's childhood.

"One tapestry will be taken as a sample by Ragna Breivik who will weave a similar one. Otherwise we shall carefully take care of all that can be of interest for the coming generation.

"One may even be surprised that the nearby town of Vosc does not seem to have understood the importance of these relics but I hope now that we may be able to have them kept in our Norwegian-American colony to the glory of Knute Nelson's memory and as a source of pride for Americans of Norwegian origin."

"A great inheritance indeed
Of good-folk to be born."
(Norwegian proverb.)



CHUNGKING, CHINA, DECEMBER 1, 1940

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. H. Tong, Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Second Secretary Everett F. Drumright. This photograph was taken on the porch of a thatched roofed rest house just outside of a dugout in which Ambassador Johnson had an interview with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the morning of December 1, 1940. On the way to keep his appointment the air alarm sounded and by the time the Ambassador had reached the headquarters of the Generalissimo the planes were overhead so the appointment was kept in a dugout in proper Chungking fashion. The picture was taken after the planes had left and just before the all clear sounded. The day was foggy and the planes left without dropping any bombs.

London

January 12, 1941.

I need not tell any who have read the press in the last four months that the war as we have experienced it during that period has been quite different from that described in my letter of September 8, 1940. (See London letter in September 1940 issue of the JOURNAL.)

That evening (September 7, 1940) there was the first great fire of London in this war blazing in the sky when the East India docks were attacked and from that time until late in October air raid warnings four or five times a day were the order of the time. The staff of the Embassy frequently went down to the shelter. That was before we arrived at our present viewpoint of tending to feel that such precautions are superfluous unless intense attacks on this very region are involved. All during this period pieces of ruin showed up unexpectedly in any quarter of London at any time, reminding us that we were living in the period of greatest physical

change London has ever known, except for the one incident of the Great Fire of 1666. At present those of us who have been here since the beginning are to a small extent in the frame of mind of troops who have smelt the battle for the first time, come through unhurt and have found out that it is no use wondering when the next experience will come. The air raid siren, the Hyde Park anti-aircraft guns, the walk or ride home in the blackout with the buildings outlined against the sky, dimly or clearly, as in a Mediaeval city, the return to the custom of spending practically every night at home — these are all parts of the atmosphere which seems to us highly natural and in the usual order of things, although not always agreeable or acceptable.

The present seems to be a period of lull between Chapter 2 and Chapter 3, the contents of which no one knows yet but all may know by the time these lines appear in the JOURNAL. WALTON FERRIS.

(Continued on page 172)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

EDITOR IN POLITICS, by Josephus Daniels, The University of North Carolina Press, pp. 644. \$3.00. Illustrated.

One would suppose that a newspaper editor who had gone through many years of fighting, hammer and tongs, in contests where name-calling and the worst sort of villification were normal procedure, might have been left embittered by his experience. An outstanding characteristic of Ambassador Daniels' latest volume of memoirs, *Editor in Politics*, is its clear evidence that he has mellowed through the passing years, has grown more tolerant and more kindly in his attitude towards those who were not on his side of the fence during his earlier days. One is reminded in this connection of the somewhat parallel experience of Benjamin Franklin, the prototype of all subsequent American editors in politics. The older Mr. Franklin grew, the more he was inclined to qualify his statements by some such phrase as "I believe this to be true," or "It is my opinion that . . .," rather than the unqualified and dogmatic declarations of his youth.

Although Mr. Daniels admits that if he had to go through again the period of his life covered by the present volume, 1893-1912, he would probably curb his invective somewhat, he does not apologize for the things he said and did, nor does he attempt to gloss over the instances when his enthusiasm may have triumphed over his restraint. The activities he describes begin with that tense period in the South when the native whites were recovering the control of their State governments from the carpet-bag rule saddled on them by the events following the Civil War. Mr. Daniels, as the editor of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, and as Democratic National Committeeman from North Carolina, played a leading role in this fight in North Carolina, and the battle was seldom conducted according to Marquis of Queensberry rules. It may be surprising to the generation which has grown up during the twentieth century that the climax of this fight in the South came as late as the last decade of the nineteenth century. Mr. Daniels was coming into his prime at this time, and the age called for fearlessness, straight talk, and the courage of one's convictions. The editor of the *News and Observer* possessed all three qualities sufficiently to cause him to defy even the Federal judiciary when need arose.

The present volume is the second of four volumes

of Mr. Daniels' memoirs which have been promised. The first, *Tar Heel Editor*,* reviewed his earlier career as a journalist in North Carolina. The present volume begins with his first entry into the national arena, when he spent two years in Washington as chief clerk of the Interior Department during Cleveland's second administration. The idea of a Federal Civil Service was making a weak appearance at the time, but the great majority of Federal jobs were still being given to faithful party workers, and Mr. Daniels' position made him a central figure in the great problem of finding rewards for deserving Democrats. He accomplished much in the difficult task of making a system function as well as possible under the circumstances.

During his second year in Washington, Mr. Daniels took advantage of an opportunity to buy the *News and Observer*, an achievement he had long desired. On July 30, 1894, he addressed a personal letter, in his own handwriting from the Department of the Interior, to a hundred picked men in North Carolina, offering them the opportunity of subscribing to stock in the newspaper. More than seventy favorable replies to this appeal were received immediately, and more later. A facsimile of the letter which accomplished the results in this dramatic episode is contained in the volume.

Returning to North Carolina, Mr. Daniels used his new organ to fight for the Democratic Party. But more significant was his fight within that Party for the liberal ideas in which he believed. The particular aims for which he strove with might and main, in an era of intense personal journalism, included public education and notably support for the State University, control of the railroads by the State rather than by the railroad magnates, and support of the farmers of the State against the Tobacco Trust.

Mr. Daniels' first volume showed clearly the liberal foundations of his political philosophy. In the present volume we see a great liberal in action, applying his principles day by day, in every question which came before the public for consideration.

The impression is widespread that the Democratic Party in the South has become a conservative party, controlled by the "haves" in their own interest. The great liberal principles of Thomas Jefferson.

*Reviewed in the JOURNAL, February, 1940.

who founded the party in the interests of the common man as opposed to the Federalist Party of economic royalists of that era, are often said to have been discarded by the present Democratic leaders south of the Mason and Dixon line. Much is heard, furthermore, of a conflict between the old-line Democrats and the New Deal in a struggle for control of the Party. One hears the question: "How can a Southern Democrat of the old school work in harmony with the New Deal?"

The answer to this question appears in the pages of *Editor in Politics*. Here we follow the career of one of the most active and influential leaders of the Democratic Party in the South during the past fifty years. Throughout that time he was a staunch liberal at all times, a friend of the underprivileged, and an enemy of vested interests. We are able to understand why he has subsequently experienced no difficulty in supporting the major aims of the New Deal. In fact, we reach the conclusion that it is largely his position that the New Deal has taken, rather than the contrary. As represented by Joseph Daniels, the Democratic Party in the South has remained the liberal party of Thomas Jefferson.

Doubters may ask, "But what about the Negro question? Has Mr. Daniels shown any interest in the largest group of under-privileged in the South?" Here again, *Editor in Politics* makes no effort to avoid this delicate question, and supplies a convincing answer. Mr. Daniels admits without quibble that he fought for white supremacy in the South, against a system which had resulted in the election of recently emancipated slaves to Congress, to the control of several State legislatures, and to other high official positions. But he felt that the system was maintained by alien support, through demagoguery and corruption, which could only result in the

ruin of the Southern States for all their inhabitants, both black and white. He believed that the section could progress only through the ousting of alien control. But at the same time he campaigned for better schools for Negroes, and was an ardent supporter of their vocational training schools and colleges. He was invited to be the principal speaker at the first Negro fair in Raleigh, he spoke from the same platform as Booker T. Washington, and received numerous tributes from leaders of the colored race as a genuine and loyal friend of the Negro.

After reading *Editor in Politics*, no one will wonder that this Southern Democrat is able to serve as the New Deal Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Daniels began fighting for a new deal for the underprivileged long before the phrase was capitalized.

GEORGE V. ALLEN.

WORTHWHILE BOOKS

RANDOM HARVEST, by James Hilton. Little, Brown and Company, 1941. pp. 327. \$2.50.

A new novel by the author of *Mr. Chips* and *Lost Horizon*. With love and mystery and not too heavy philosophy on the England between the two World Wars.

OUT OF THE NIGHT, by Jan Valtin. Alliance Book Corporation, 1941. pp. 749. \$2.75.

A sensational saga of the OGPU and the Gestapo. The Book of the Month selection for February.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. The Heroic Age of American Enterprise. by Allan Nevins. Charles Scribners, 1940. 2 vol., pp. 683 and 747. \$7.50.

One of America's leading historians writes a most readable account of the life and times of the founder of the Standard Oil Company. History, not propaganda.

DAILY LIFE IN ANCIENT ROME, by Jérôme Carcopino. Yale University Press, 1940. pp. 342. \$4.

Not a history of the Empire but an extremely engrossing recreation of the every day life of the inhabitants of Second Century Rome, by the Director of the Ecole Française de Rome.

concerns a "special institution" which in its present stage is foreign, not domestic. Fundamentally, however, the authors of "Beyond German Victory" are at pains to point out, the problem is the same—what shall we do about slavery.

This little book is a treat for the times. While not attaining the stature of a "Common Sense" and an "Uncle Tom's Cabin," it presents in brief and startling compass glimpses of the future if the Nazis win, answering once and for all those who regard with complacent indifference the aspect of the world beyond our three-mile limit.

(Continued on page 161)

The Sinking of the "City of Rayville"

By FRED W. JANDREY, Vice Consul, Melbourne

CAPE OTWAY is a rocky point on the stormy southern coast of Australia, southeast of the Great Australian Bight, and 120 miles southwest of Melbourne. It is well-known to mariners, the point for which they make in order to enter Port Phillip Bay from the west.

Late on Friday afternoon, November 8th, an American freighter was approaching the Cape from Port Adelaide, bound for the port of Melbourne. The *City of Rayville*, of the American Pioneer Line, is familiar to consular officers in widely-scattered ports. Many officers will also recognize the name of its master, A. P. Cronin.

The sea was not rough on this particular Friday afternoon but the barometer was falling so fast that the sailor on the fore-castle head was called to the bridge to continue his "look out" from there. At 7:10, just after sunset, Second Officer Green, who was on the bridge, picked up the Cape Otway lighthouse 10 miles off, and in reply to its query, blinked back "m.s. *City of Rayville*," and signed off with a cheery "Good night." Some minutes later the ship came abeam of Cape Otway Light, and Mr. Green altered his course to 90° preparatory to coming in through the Heads of Melbourne.

At 7:38, able-bodied Seaman Carter looked at the time and saw that he had two minutes to wait before calling the 8-12 watch. He leaned over the port side of the bridge and looked down at the cold sea foaming along the bow of the ship. At this moment a terrific explosion lifted the entire forward part of the vessel high out of the water. A red flash seemed to shoot from under the port anchor. Hatch-covers, tarpaulins, bits of metal, dunnage, and tons of water were hurled with great force over the



Lighthouse, Cape Otway, Australia

bridge and onto the boat deck. The impact sent a shower of splinters through the wheelhouse as every window smashed inward. The bow came down with a terrific slap and plunged into the sea. Within a few seconds the forward hatches were awash, and the ship showed a slight starboard list. Thus began a disaster which resulted in the loss of the first American ship to be sunk as a consequence of the present war in Europe.

The Captain hurried to the bridge. The engines were stopped and the order to man the lifeboats was given. The first thought of the crew was that the ship had hit a reef, because

it felt as though she had piled up against a stone wall. Leaving their beds, their card-games, and their work, the thirty-seven members of the crew rushed to their positions on the boat deck, without stopping to save clothes or belongings.

As they appeared on the top deck, the seamen hastily snatched lifebelts from the large wooden box placed near the lifeboats. (There has been a dispute among the officers of the Pioneer Line about the proper place for lifebelts, some arguing that they should be in the crew's quarters; others, that they should be near the lifeboats. In this case the loss of life might have been great had the belts not been placed just where they were.)

Because the ship had a decided list to starboard, most of the crew found their way to the starboard boat, or were ordered to go there. The Captain encouraged his men as they cut the lashings which held the canvas covers, plugged the drain in the bottom of the boat, and wound out the davits. Men scrambled into the boat as she swung free and was lowered away. More men leaped in as the boat

came abreast of the main deck; others slid down the falls from both decks.

One of the messboys, in pushing the boat out on the davits, lost his footing and fell headlong from the top-deck into the water. He must have struck floating debris, because he later turned up with a dislocated shoulder. He and an officer were swept away by the current and carried towards the stern of the ship.

Another messboy, who remained on deck after the lifeboat had been lowered, leaped wildly for the fall, caught hold of it for a moment, slipped, and went hurtling down twenty feet, shoulder first, into the boat. Someone tried to break his fall, but he landed heavily and lay on the bottom semi-conscious.

The engineer and his oiler, after stopping the engines, were ordered out of the engine room, but they also reached the deck too late for the launching of the starboard boat. One slid down the after fall; the other leaped into the water. Neither had lifebelts. Their shipmates dragged them out of the icy water and shoved them to the bottom of the boat so that they could be kept warm.

"Sparks," having been ordered by the Captain to get off an S.O.S., found that no response came through the main transmitter. He tried the emergency transmitter, but got only a hissing sound when he threw the switch. Realizing that he could not send a distress signal, he made a dash for the deck; finding the starboard boat already away, he jumped overboard without a lifebelt and swam until he could touch the oars stretched out from the lifeboat for him.

The electrician, after having assisted in lowering the boat, ran to the forward part of the main deck and stepped off into the sea. His cries brought the boat to his aid. He was the last man on that side of the ship to be rescued.

When the starboard boat, which had been launched in about five minutes, at last pulled away from the side of the ship, there were 22 men found to be present. As the men started rowing, the falling barometer brought rain.

After the Captain had seen the starboard boat being lowered to the water, he ordered some of his men to the port side. For a few seconds it looked as if the list to starboard would prevent them from launching the lifeboat; but fortunately at this time the ship settled back just enough to permit the men to swing the boat out. When the Captain dropped from the falls he made the thirteenth man in the port boat, and they pulled away a short distance. The Captain ordered his boat held as close to the ship as possible, in order to rescue any men who might be found in the water. They soon sighted the officer and messboy who had gone overboard on the starboard side. The current had carried them swiftly along the side of the ship and under the stern, which by then was protruding high out of the water. When picked up, cold and exhausted, they made a total compliment of fifteen men in the port boat. They stood off at a safe distance from the ship and waited for about an hour until the sea filled the last resisting bulkhead. Then the *City of Rayville* stood steeply on her nose, and with a tremendous roar made her final plunge. When the American flag on the stern had disappeared beneath the water, the Captain ordered the men to row for the Cape Otway Lighthouse.

Meanwhile the fishermen who live in Apollo Bay, a small village near Cape Otway, had been informed by the Australian Navy of the lighthouse keeper's report of the disaster. At 8:20 three small fishing boats, manned by nine men in all, put out to sea in the face of developing squalls. After nearly three hours of searching in the rain they found the star-

(Continued on page 161)

Survivors of the *City of Rayville* at Apollo Bay



Changes in the Journal Staff



Chas. B. Hosmer



W. E. deCourcy



J. Rives Childs

DURING the past month the JOURNAL has recorded several changes in its staff. Mr. Charles B. Hosmer, due to his recent appointment as a Foreign Service Inspector, has tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the JOURNAL. Mr. Hosmer served in this capacity from July, 1937, when he was assigned as Chief of the Office of Fiscal and Budget Affairs in the Department and later made Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State. The Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association at its meeting on January 7, 1941, unanimously approved a motion of appreciation for Mr. Hosmer's services. The JOURNAL Board also extends its thanks to Mr. Hosmer for his able handling of the JOURNAL'S finances. The Executive Committee unanimously approved the appointment of Mr. William E. deCourcy as Mr. Hosmer's successor. Mr. deCourcy has served, until recently, as Consul at Naples and is now assigned to the Department as Executive Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State, and the JOURNAL welcomes him to its staff.

* * * *

Mr. J. Rives Childs, who has so ably performed the duties of Book Review Editor of the JOURNAL since November, 1939, during his assignment to the Near Eastern Division of the Department, has recently left for his new post at Tangier where he



F. C. de Wolf



Jane Wilson

will serve as First Secretary. The Board of Editors of the JOURNAL wish to express their appreciation to Mr. Childs for his work on the JOURNAL and for his many excellent contributions to its columns for a number of years.

The Editorial Board is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Francis Colt de Wolf as Book Review Editor. Mr. de Wolf is now serving in the Division of International Communications in the Department.

* * * *

Miss Jane Wilson, who has since April, 1939, served in the capacity of Secretary to the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL has recently been appointed Managing Editor.

* * * *

COVER PICTURE

THE DALMATIAN COAST

Photograph by Miss Peggy Lane

The Dalmatian Coast is noted for its scenic beauty and its fine tourist facilities. The area is similar in appearance to the French and Italian rivieras, that is to say, there is a narrow, semi-tropical coastal strip backed by high mountains. The climate is excellent for most months of the year and there are very good beaches. Furthermore, the coast is sprinkled with towns and cities of great historical value, including Split, where the ancient and grandiose palace of Diocletian still exists. Ragusa, now known as Dubrovnik, is perhaps the most famous of these cities along the coast; it is interesting to recall that Ragusa was an independent republic for many centuries until its final overthrow by Napoleon.—R. D. COE.



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Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 4, 1941:

H. Lawrence Groves of Pennsylvania, Commercial attaché at Athens, Greece, has been designated Commercial Attaché and assigned American Consul at Shanghai, China.

Owen L. Dawson of Illinois, Agricultural Attaché at Shanghai, China, has been assigned American Consul at Shanghai, China, in addition to his designation as Agricultural Attaché.

H. Merrell Bemminghoff of Rochester, New York, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Peiping, China, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Paul S. Guinn of Pennsylvania, American Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Stanley G. Slavens of Austin, Texas, American Consul at Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned American Consul at Osaka, Japan.

Walter P. McConaughy of Montevilla, Alabama, American Consul at Osaka, Japan, has been assigned American Consul at Tokyo, Japan.

James B. Henderson of San Francisco, California, American Vice Consul at Beirut, Lebanon, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Beppo R. Johansen of Clearwater, Florida, American Vice Consul at Harbin, Manchuria, China, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Peiping, China.

Max W. Schmidt of Bettendorf, Iowa, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Jay Dixon Edwards of Corvallis, Oregon, Language Officer at the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Harbin, Manchuria, China.

Richard E. Hawkins, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Brisbane, Australia, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Sydney, Australia.

Alfred T. Wellborn of New Orleans, Louisiana, American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, has

been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The American Consular Agency at Djihouti, French Somali Coast, was closed effective December 31, 1940.

Non-Career

Alfred J. Pedersen of Boston, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Bilboa, Spain.

Charles E. Hulick, Jr., of Easton, Pennsylvania, American Clerk at Leipzig, Germany, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Bucharest, Rumania.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 18, 1941:

Gilson G. Blake of Mt. Washington, Maryland, American Consul at Rome, Italy, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome, Italy, and will serve in dual capacity.

Stuart Allen of St. Paul, Minnesota, American Consul at Lyon, France, has been assigned American Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana.

Douglas Flood of Kenilworth, Illinois, American Vice Consul at Naples, Italy, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome, Italy.

Adrian B. Colquitt of Savannah, Georgia, American Vice Consul at Cayenne, French Guiana, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Martinique, French West Indies.

Roland K. Beyer of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, American Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 1, 1941:

J. Rives Childs of Lynchburg, Virginia, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Tangier, Morocco.

Hooker A. Doolittle of Utica, New York, First Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Tangier, Morocco, has been assigned American Consul at Tunis, Tunisia.

Service Glimpses



The exodus of the Ely Palmers from the Near East caused them headaches! They had to go to Sydney by way of Europe instead of Bombay—and in addition the packer miscalculated and the vans were too small—so he had to make another one!

Camilla and Carl Strom, Zürich, on the Carmena skilift at Arosa with the Schiesshorn in the background.



Staff of the Consulate at Matamoros. (Seated, l to r) Consuelo Guerra, Vice Consul Henry T. Smith, Consul Herndon W. Goforth, Vice Consul Henry G. Krausse, Mrs. Alicia C. Guerra. (Standing) Gonzalo del Castillo, Augusto César Mascorro, Gloria Lerma, Evelyn Francklow Yates, Jesus María Vera, Ramón de la Rosa, Esperanza del Castillo.

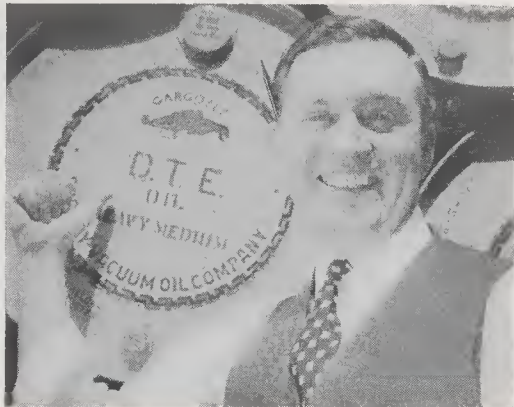


Consul General and Mrs. Nester were photographed in Guayaquil by Mrs. William Dawson.



Bill Witman's car after his accident last August on the Beirut-Haiifa road. (Bill is still in one piece.)

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Joel C. Hudson of St. Louis, Missouri, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Gerald Warner of Northampton, Massachusetts, American Consul at Taihoku, Japan, has been assigned American Consul at Tokyo, Japan.

The assignment of Walter P. McConaughy of Montevallo, Alabama, as American Consul at Tokyo, Japan, has been cancelled. Mr. McConaughy has now been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Peiping, China.

George W. Renchard of Detroit, Michigan, Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Ottawa, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Ralph J. Blake of Portland, Oregon, American Consul at Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned American Consul at Taihoku, Japan.

The following Foreign Service Officers, American Vice Consuls at their respective posts, have been assigned to the Department of State for duty in the Foreign Service Officers' Training School, effective April 1, 1941:

Wymberly DeR. Coerr, New Haven Connecticut, Montreal; Thomas J. Corey, Glendale, California, Vancouver; Lewis E. Gleeck, Jr., Chicago, Illinois, Vancouver; Alfred H. Lovell, Jr., Ann Arbor, Michigan, Montreal; Frederick J. Mann, Brooklyn, New York, Toronto; Richard H. Post, Quogue, New York, Windsor; M. Robert Rutherford, Missoula, Montana, Winnipeg; Joseph J. Wagner, Jamaica Park, New York, Habana; Meredith Weatherby, Waco, Texas, Habana; Charles H. Whitaker, Boston, Massachusetts, Habana; Julian L. Nugent, Jr., Pecos, New Mexico, Mexico City; Kenneth R. Oakley, Fort Smith, Arkansas, Mexico City; Joseph Palmer, 2d, Belmont, Massachusetts, Mexico City; George D. Henderson, Palo Alto, California, Ciudad Juarez; Wallace W. Stuart, Greeneville, Tennessee, Ciudad Juarez; Richard A. Johnson, Moline, Illinois, Naples; Donald B. Calder, New York, New York, Zurich.

Non-Career

Charles H. Stephan of Staten Island, New York, American Vice Consul at Nagoya, Japan, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Tokyo, Japan, upon the closing of the office at Nagoya, Japan.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES IN THE 1940 FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The following candidates were successful in the recently completed Foreign Service examination:

Philip H. Bagby, of Richmond, Va.; born in Richmond, July 16, 1918; attended University of

Virginia 1935-36; Harvard University 1936-39 (B.A.).

Walter W. Birge, Jr., of New York City; born in St. Louis, Mo., May 21, 1913; attended Harvard University 1931-35 (A.B.); George Washington University 1939-40.

William L. Blue, of Memphis, Tenn.; born in Memphis Aug. 8, 1914; attended Southwestern College 1932-36 (A.B.); Vanderbilt University 1936-37 (M.A.) Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1937-39.

George F. Bogardus, of Des Moines, Iowa; born in Des Moines June 6, 1917; attended Harvard University 1935-39 (B.S.).

Gray Bream, of Casper, Wyoming; born in Albion, Indiana, Nov. 3, 1914; attended Midland College 1932-36 (A.B.); University of Chicago 1937-39 (M.A.), now working toward Ph.D.

John H. Burns, of Pauls Valley, Okla.; born in Pauls Valley Dec. 12, 1913; attended Denison University 1931-32; University of Oklahoma 1932-35 (B.A.).

Kenneth A. Byrns, of Greeley, Colo.; born in Dickinson, North Dakota, Feb. 18, 1912; attended Colorado State College 1930-33, June-August 1934, A.B., June 1935; San Diego State College (Calif.), 1937-39; George Washington University (1939-1940—candidate for A.M. in Foreign Service).

John A. Calhoun, of Berkeley, Calif.; born in Berkeley Oct. 29, 1918; attended University of California (Berkeley) 1935-39 (A.B.); Harvard University 1939-40 (M.A.).

Ralph N. Clough, of Seattle, Wash.; born in Seattle Nov. 17, 1916; attended University of Washington 1935-36, 1937-39 (B.A.); Lingnan University, Canton, China, 1936-37; Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1939-40 (M.A.).

Don V. Catlett, of Birch Tree, Mo.; born in Birch Tree Feb. 14, 1918; attended Springfield State Teachers College 1936-40 (A.B.).

William A. Crawford, of Meadville, Pa.; born in New York City Jan. 14, 1915; attended Haverford College 1932-36 (B.A.); University of Madrid, Spain, summer 1936; École Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris, 1936-38.

Juan de Zengotita, of Philadelphia, Pa.; born in Philadelphia Mar. 13, 1914; attended University of Pennsylvania 1933-34; Columbia University 1934-38 (A.B.); Columbia University School of Law 1938-39.

Thomas P. Dillon, of Clinton, Mo.; born in Superior, Wisc., June 28, 1916; attended University of Pittsburgh 1933-1938 (B.A. 1937, M.A. 1938); Harvard University 1938-40 (M.A.).

Paul F. DuVivier, of New York City; born in New York City Feb. 4, 1915; attended Princeton

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University 1934-38 (A.B.); Georgetown University School of Foreign Service 1938-40 (M.S.).

Robert S. Folsom, of West Somerville, Mass.: born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 29, 1915; attended Tufts College 1934-38 (A.B.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1938-40 (A.M. 1939, M.A.L.D. 1940).

Edward L. Freers, of Cincinnati, Ohio; born in Cincinnati March 10, 1912; attended Yale University 1929-33 (B.A.).

Paul E. Geier, of Cincinnati, Ohio; born in Cincinnati Nov. 19, 1914; attended Harvard College 1932-36 (A.B.); Harvard Law School 1936-39 (LL.B.).

James M. Gilchrist, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.; born in Chicago Aug. 19, 1914 attended Cornell University 1934-39 (A.B.).

George McM. Godley, 2nd, of Rye, N. Y.; born in New York City Aug. 23, 1917; attended Yale University 1935-39 (B.A.); University of Chicago, fall and winter 1939-40.

Caspar D. Green, of Hiram, Ohio; born in Hiram Feb. 13, 1915; attended Hiram College 1932-36 (B.A.); Ohio State University, 2 quarters, 1936; Kent State University summer 1937; Ohio State University 1938-39 (M.A.).

Alden M. Haupt, of Chicago, Ill.; born in New York City Jan. 18, 1916; attended Harvard University 1933-34, 1935-38 (B.A.); Cambridge University 1934-35; University of Berlin Sept. 1938-March 1939.

David H. Henry, 2nd, of Geneva, N. Y.; born in Geneva May 19, 1918; attended Hobart College 1935-37; Institut de Touraine, fall of 1937; Université de Paris (Sorbonne) 1937-38; Columbia University (1938-39 (A.B.)).

Oscar C. Holder, of New Orleans, La.; born in Pass Christian, Miss., Aug. 7, 1911; attended Harvard College 1929-33 (A.B.); Leland Stanford Business School 1933-34.

J. Jefferson Jones, III, of Newbern, Tenn.; born in Newbern Mar. 29, 1916; attended University of Tennessee 1934-35; Georgetown University 1935-39 (B.S. in Foreign Service); La Universidad Nacional de Mexico, summer of 1937.

David LeBreton, Jr., of Washington, D. C.; born in Washington Jan. 25, 1913; attended Princeton University 1930-35 (A.B.); Ecole des Sciences Politiques 1932-33; University of Virginia Law School (LL.B.).

David H. McKillop, of Chestnut Hill, Mass.; born in Globe, Arizona, Feb. 2, 1916; attended Harvard College 1933-37 (A.B.); Harvard Law School 1937-38; Harvard Graduate School (M.A.).

Wilfred V. MacDonald, of St. Louis, Mo.; born in St. Louis Sept. 27, 1913; attended Cornell Uni-

versity 1930-31; Washington University (St. Louis) 1931-36 (B.S.).

Edwin W. Martin, of Oberlin, Ohio; born in Madura, India, of American parents, Aug. 31, 1917; attended Oberlin College 1935-39 (A.B.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1939-40 (A.M.).

Richard B. Mudge, of Belmont, Mass.; born in Melrose, Mass., Sept. 9, 1915; attended Duke University one semester 1934-35; Tufts College, one semester, 1936; Harvard University 1935-36, 1937-39 (B.S.).

W. Paul O'Neill, Jr., of Rydal, Pa.; born in Jamestown, R. I., July 18, 1915; attended Princeton University 1934-38 (A.B.).

Richard A. Poole, of Summit, N. J.; born in Yokohama, Japan, of American parents, Apr. 29, 1919; attended Haverford College 1936-40 (B.S.).

Stuart W. Rockwell, of Radnor, Pa.; born in New York City Jan. 15, 1917; attended Harvard College 1935-39 (A.B.).

Lubert O. Sanderhoff, of Pasadena, Calif.; born in Alma, Mich., July 31, 1914; attended Pasadena Junior College 1929-33 (A.A.); Univ. of Calif., at Los Angeles (1933-35); Princeton University 1939-40.

Herbert F. N. Schmitt, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; born in Grand Rapids June 14, 1917; attended Colgate University 1935-39 (A.B.).

Harold Shullaw, of Wyoming, Ill.; born in Peoria, Ill., Dec. 5, 1916; attended Knox College 1934-38 (A.B.).

Ernest V. Siracusa, of Huntington Beach, Calif.; born in Coalinga, Calif., Nov. 30, 1918; attended Fullerton Junior College 1936-38 (A.A.); Stanford University 1938-40 (B.A.).

Charles W. Smith, of Burbank, Calif.; born in Garden Grove, Calif., May 14, 1914; attended Glendale Junior College 1930-32 (A.A.); Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles 1932-34 (B.A.).

Walter L. Smith, of Harrisburg, Pa.; born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1917; attended Georgetown University School of Foreign Service 1935-39 (graduated).

James P. Speer, II, of Comanche, Okla.; born in Comanche Oct. 13, 1917; attended George Washington University 1935-39.

F. Lester Sutton, of Bridgeton, N. J.; born in Bridgeton Jan. 28, 1915; attended DePauw University 1932-36 (A.B.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1936-37 (M.A.); Georgetown University Foreign Service School 1939 and 1940.

James S. Triolo, of Alameda, Calif.; born in San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 18, 1914; attended Stanford University 1931-35 (A.B.), 1935-36 (A.M.).

Temple Wanamaker, Jr., of Seattle, Wash.; born in Seattle July 16, 1918; attended Stanford Uni-



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versity 1936-40 (B.A.).

Byron White, of Fayetteville, N. C.; born in Syracuse, N. Y., June 21, 1906; attended College of William and Mary 1924-25; University of North Carolina 1925-28 (A.B.), 1928-29; George Washington University 1933-40.

THE NEWEST NATIONAL TREASURE

(Continued from page 134)

friendly rivalry between him and Mr. Frick in the acquisition of art masterpieces. At first, Mr. Mellon's friends thought his art hobby was an expensive folly, but later opinion, of course, supported him.

The collection of Samuel H. Kress is of great interest for a different reason. His gift, totalling some 400 objects, is devoted solely to Italian art and contains representative works of all the Italian schools of painting from the 13th to the 18th Century. His collection includes works of nearly all the prominent Italian Renaissance painters. Though from such a

galaxy it is hard to pick a single star, perhaps the most famous painting is the glowing "Adoration of the Shepherds" by Giorgione, pupil of Giovanni Bellini and master of Titian, and rarest of all Venetian painters. The works of Giorgione are so scarce that most authorities list less than 20 known works by this master. The painting in the National Gallery has long been known as one of the half-dozen Giorgiones to leave Italy, and it was in the collection of Lord Allendale near London before it came to the United States. Titian, Tintoretto, Mantegna, Vivelli, Giovanni Bellini and the other Ve-



Cossa—St. Liberal

netian and North Italian masters are also well represented as well as painters of the Florentine, Sieneese, Umbrian and other Italian schools. This great survey collection properly begins with the "Madonna and Child" by Giotto, generally considered the founder of Renaissance art, and the first to break conclusively with the mediaeval tradition.

Another rare painter well represented in the National Gallery is Jan Vermeer of Delft, whose known works total around 40. Mr. Mellon had three Vermeers, including the exquisite little "Girl with a Red Hat," which illustrates brilliantly the artist's concept of light as a vital force in painting. Mr. Widener's collection also contains two Vermeers, bringing the total to five, and forming a very fine group.

The National Gallery sculpture is also of great interest to casual visitor and student alike. The most striking work is the magnificent bronze "Mercury" of Giovanni Bologna, which is poised atop the marble fountain in the vast main rotunda. Most appealing work perhaps is a beautifully modeled marble "Bust of a Little Boy" by Desiderio de Settignano. The sculpture of both collections is primarily Italian

but it covers a wide range, from the glazed terra cotta of the Robbias and the marble and bronze statues of Rossellino, Verrocchio, etc., to the reliefs of Desiderio and Fontana and the famous pair of Donatello's of polychromed wood.

Mere cataloguing and listing of the paintings and sculpture would in itself give a foretaste of the pleasure that awaits the visitor to the National Gallery. However, to those in Washington a trip to the Gallery will demonstrate vividly how the capital of the art world, since here first rate art treasures will be on view in abundance to the pub-

lic, free of charge, and not buried in bomb-proof vaults. To those who are far away, we can only recommend a future visit to the newest of our national treasures.

THE SINKING OF THE "CITY OF RAYVILLE"

(Continued from page 151)

board lifeboat 15 miles offshore and took her in tow. They reached Apollo Bay at 2:30 in the morning.

The half frozen survivors were warmly welcomed by the villagers and hurried from the quay to the Ballarat Hotel, where preparations had been made to receive them. They were promptly given whiskies and soup, and took hot showers. Although exhausted by their ordeal the twenty-two men would not rest until an hour later their shipmates in the port lifeboat reached shore safely. A count was made and their sorrow was great when they were at last compelled to acknowledge that one of their number was missing.

They remained two days at Apollo Bay and were shown every courtesy by the warm-hearted villagers. All of the seamen expressed deep appreciation of their timely assistance and hospitality. They left real friends behind them on Monday morning when they began the long journey home.

But in Melbourne, too, hospitality awaited them. They were immediately settled in comfortable hotels and then sent to clothing stores to replace the belongings which remained in their lockers at the bottom of the sea. Among other courtesies extended was a reception given by Sir Winston Dugan, Governor of Victoria, who congratulated them on their lucky escape. A dinner was also arranged in their honor by the representatives of the Pioneer Line.

Although all the men from the *City of Rayville* will soon be back in the United States, it has not yet been possible for the agents to find immediate accommodations for the entire crew. However, when the S.S. *Monterey* sailed from Sydney on November 22, its passenger list included sixteen sailors who have a dramatic story to tell of the sinking of their ship.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 149)

While in 1933, Helen Hill and Herbert Agar note, the Nazi structure embraced sixty-seven million souls, in 1940 it embraces one hundred and sixty million. These figures, moreover, include only those peoples directly ruled by Berlin and leave out of

reckoning the Italians, the Spaniards, the Frenchmen in unoccupied France, and the Rumanians and other Balkan peoples whose freedom of choice is definitely limited, not to mention the Japanese who are allied with Germany. The territorial scope of Nazi institutions is therefore spreading with extraordinary speed. It draws ever closer to our strategic frontiers and at the same time, by absorbing or at least neutralizing more and more nations, increases its numerical preponderance to our disadvantage. There seems no good reason to believe that Nazi dynamism will cease to operate when it reaches the frontier of our interests or that, victorious, it will leave unchallenged the chief citadel of that democracy which it hates because it fears.

This is the theme of the book. It describes in some detail the methods of Nazi conquest and the servitudes, economic, political, and spiritual, of Nazi rule. It recounts the series of experiments in appeasing the Nazis, in conducting with them "business as usual," which other nations have made, and shows how each has in the end been used by Hitler merely as an instrument of his own aggrandizement. It expresses the authors' conviction that appeasement of Germany by the United States would be utilized by the former as a cover behind which it could at the same time absorb or reduce to impotence our only remaining potential allies, establish a German economic and quasi political domination over Latin America and, by calculated economic pressure, set industry against industry, interest against interest, and class against class in the United States itself. In conclusion, the authors briefly ex-



Andrea Sansovino—*Madonna and Child*



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FIFTY YEARS OF WAR AND DIPLOMACY IN THE BALKANS, by Count Carlo Sforza. Columbia University Press, December 1940. pp. 184. \$2.75.

Count Sforza, the author of this book, was a well-known figure on the European diplomatic stage until he fell afoul of the Fascist regime. He associated closely with the prominent statesmen and diplomats of Europe and is well qualified to write this study of Yugoslav history in the past hundred years by reason of his contacts with Nicolas Pashich.

The rise of the south Slav State is inevitably intertwined with the life of this well-known Serbian statesman. He was born in 1848 and killed in 1926. The book describes his career through the murky rule of the last scions of the Obrenovich dynasty, the early twentieth century, the last war and the final development of the post-war Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

An interesting commentary on the life of a Balkan politician in the nineteenth century is given by the vicissitudes of Pashich's career during the reign of the ill-fated King Alexander of Serbia (1889-1903). He was successively President of the City Council of Belgrade, President of the Skupshtina (Chamber of Deputies), Prime Minister and Minister to Russia; next, he was sentenced to nine months in prison, then later to nine years' imprisonment but pardoned following the intervention of the Emperor of Russia, and then a voluntary exile.

The Radical party of Pashich, and his political ideas, flourished under King Peter I, who restored the Karageorgevich dynasty to the throne after the extinction of the Obrenovich family on Alexander's assassination. Pashich and his party governed uninterruptedly from 1903 until 1918, except for a few brief periods when there were coalition cabinets in which the Radicals also played an important part. There was collaboration between the King and the parliamentary system.

His political situation under King Alexander II went through various phases, and although his relations with the King became very strained, the former held the great Serbian statesman in high personal esteem and he was grievously shocked when Pashich was murdered in the Skupshtina.

In summing up the character of Pashich, Count Sforza states that he "was profoundly convinced of the advantage of the parliamentary system . . . Pashich's parliamentary doctrine had its roots in the purest Servian traditions." The author knew Pashich well, and he says that he "gave his people the example of a life, every hour of which was con-

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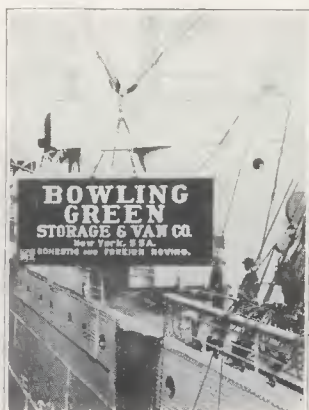
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This book is well written and authoritative and should be of considerable interest to the student of Balkan history.

ROBERT COE.

THE SPOILIATION OF SUEZ, by Pierre Crabitès, Routledge & Sons, Ltd., London, 1940, pp. 276. 12/6.

The Spoliation of Suez by Pierre Crabitès, former United States Judge of the Mixed Tribunal of Egypt, presents a somewhat unorthodox history of the Suez Canal. The author apparently belongs to the fashionable school of writers which endeavors to prove that whereas most of the great heroes of the past were in fact scoundrels, many figures long regarded by history as scoundrels were actually paragons of virtue and accordingly the unorthodoxy of *The Spoliation of Suez* consists mainly in its portrayal of the leading figures connected with the Canal. Thus, Ferdinand de Lesseps, according to Judge Crabitès, was not the Great Frenchman whose life was devoted to advancing the cause of human progress, but merely a clever promoter without the least sense of morality whose guile charmed "the unsuspecting Muhammad Said into selling the birthright of Egypt for less than a mess of pottage."

It may be argued with some reason that one of the consequences of the cutting of Suez was, as the Khedive Ismail later feared, that Egypt would belong always to the Canal and not the Canal to Egypt. From this point of view it would seem that Egypt in granting the concession had sold its birthright. Nevertheless, with the development of the steamboat it is unlikely that the construction of the Canal could have been long postponed, particularly in view of the fact that the project became connected with that belief in human progress which was so firmly to take hold of the men of those times.

It should not be overlooked that not only most commercial interests, but also such figures as Saint Simon had promoted the idea of the Canal. In fact, in his program Saint Simon had included the construction of interoceanic canals at Panama and Suez and one of his most talented disciples, Prosper Enfantin, prior to de Lesseps, had advanced the technical study of the Canal beyond the earlier studies undertaken by Le Pere under the direction of Napoleon. De Lesseps himself became a follower of Saint Simon and it is probably to the latter's influence that may be traced the conception of the great Frenchman that the Canal should be built and operated on the basis of universality and equality.

De Lesseps was not a narrow nationalist nor was he interested in money and consequently it is difficult to agree with the author's view that de Lesseps rose hardly above the common level of the promoter

type. The harm which de Lesseps caused Egypt arose more from the Canal itself than from the manner in which it was promoted. The French writer Quercy once remarked that "great rivers and great highways are bad neighbors" and on these grounds Palmerston, seeing in the Canal a potential bone of contention among the Great Powers, opposed its construction. Today, there must be many Englishmen, as well as others, who wish the Canal never had been built.

While one may readily admit that de Lesseps was thinking more of his stockholders than of Egypt when he gave to the latter in return for the concession fifteen per cent of the future net profits of the Canal, that interest on the basis of the evidence presented even by Judge Crabitès himself soon proved to possess considerable value. Moreover, it is perhaps impossible to measure the many indirect profits which the Canal has brought Egypt.

Regardless, however, of whether one may regard de Lesseps as a cunning promoter or a world benefactor, it is mainly in respect of the portrayal of the Khedive Ismail that the thesis of Judge Crabitès appears at its weakest point. According to this thesis, Ismail was not unduly extravagant but on the contrary had proved to be a wise and efficient ruler until the British and French so maligned him as to render his rule untenable. While it is true as Judge Crabitès points out that Ismail prior to his accession to power had shown himself to be a capable manager of his comparatively small private estates, there is overwhelming evidence that subsequent to becoming Khedive he overburdened the country with taxes owing not only to the too rapid development of public works but also to personal extravagance. The author fails even to mention that one of the worst features of Egyptian finances during the reign of Ismail arose from the latter's refusal to separate his private expenditures from those of the Government. In his endeavor apparently to prove that Ismail was "maligned" Judge Crabitès also overlooks the fact that he engaged Egypt in an attempt to conquer the Sudan and Abyssinia, an adventure which proved costly both in blood and money. Even so staunch a friend of Egypt as Wilfred Blunt received with joy the news of the downfall of Ismail. It would seem nearer the truth to maintain that Great Britain and France took advantage of a bad situation resulting from the misrule of the Khedive.

Another matter of interest to which objection may be made on historical grounds is the point emphasized by Judge Crabitès that Disraeli suffered under the erroneous impression when he purchased the Khedives's shares that he had obtained thereby direct control of the management of the Canal. On the basis even of the evidence presented by Judge

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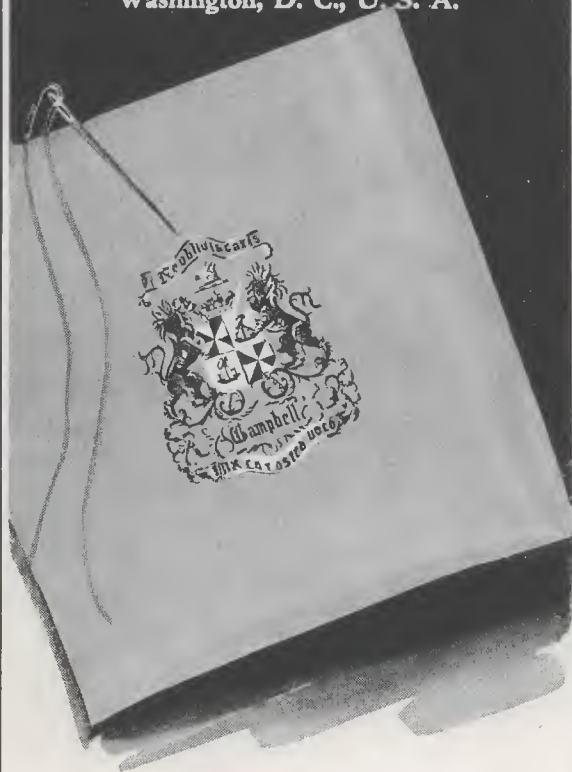
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Crabitès it is clear that Disraeli knew that he had purchased somewhat less than half of the total common shares of the canal company. Leaving aside the question whether the House of Rothschild had advised Disraeli that England in becoming by far the largest single holder of Suez shares thereby acquired effective control of the company by gaining a position where it could, if need be, so manipulate the stock as to ruin the large number of French stockholders, there is ample evidence that Disraeli considered the purchase a political act and not a financial deal. He saw clearly that if France had effected the purchase the Canal would have become practically a French monopoly. Fear of such monopoly was shared at the time by both de Lesseps and Disraeli.

Although one may differ with Judge Crabitès in respect of his main thesis, there is no doubt that most readers will find his book as interesting as it is stimulating. It is apparent that the author has devoted considerable research to his subject and since his material is presented from a fresh point of view and in a pleasant style the reader should find it worthwhile, particularly if he has any interest in Egypt. As of particular value to students of American diplomatic history may be mentioned the material taken from the archives of the American Legation at Cairo relating to the endeavor of the United States to obtain permission for the Navy to pass through the Canal to the Far East during the Spanish American War, as well as to the activities of the United States Consul General at Cairo in preventing part of the Spanish fleet from proceeding to the Far East by buying up all available coal at Port Said and Suez.

NORRIS B. CHIPMAN.

THE ALL-AMERICAN FRONT, by Duncan Aikman. Doubleday, Doran & Company, 1940. pp. 337. \$3.00.

The name of Duncan Aikman does not appear in the current issue of Who's Who. That is a pity: for this reviewer, and no doubt many other persons, would like to have detailed information regarding the author of this excellent book and, particularly, as to how he acquired his extraordinarily accurate knowledge of Latin American law, literature, social conditions and political practices. To those who view the Pan American scene through an aura of sentimentalism the hook may seem to be harshly critical of some of the customs of our good neighbors to the south but, “faithful are the wounds of a friend” and no intelligent Latin American will say that the writer displays any animosity or says anything that is untrue. For young Foreign Service officers going to South or Central America for the first time “The All-American Front” should be *must* reading. They could learn from it much that they will otherwise learn from sometimes exasperating experience.

HOMER BRETT.

U. S. at Derna

American history pupils who have been patiently awaiting the opportune moment to astound their parents by citing the capture of Derna by the United States will have to move fast today. Before they know it their century-old chance to draw an historical parallel will be outdated by the fast moving British troops around the little Libyan port.

The capture of Derna by the United States? Be calm! No breach of the neutrality law is involved. It happened long before Mussolini dreamed of an African Empire. It didn't concern Hitler. The British, with other matters occupying their attention but not their territory, were not half so much interested in that particular stretch of sand and sea as they are at this moment.

In 1805, towards the close of our war against the

Barbary pirates, Derna was captured by William Eaton, a former American consul at Tunis, who had outfitted 600 men and marched them 500 miles across the desert from Alexandria. Eaton's motives in this adventure were somewhat mixed but his achievement was remarkable in military annals of the time, although the signing of a peace treaty in June, 1805, prevented him from carrying through his plan to march on Tripoli.

Reviewed in the light of the current campaign in the same area by the British, the Eaton assault on Derna is worth recalling as an instance of co-ordination of land and sea forces with telling effect. This name and this date in American history likewise are worth recalling for themselves, although a bit of modern British history-making at the same site tends to give it even more telling effect.—*Providence Journal*, January 29, 1941.

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Right: Evzones, killed Royal Guards of Greece, are models of dainty dress on parade, but formidable adversaries on a battlefield. A timely photograph by B. Anthony Stewart, published in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.



THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE — Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor — WASHINGTON, D. C.

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 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.

The Coming of Steam Vessels to Chile

By RENWICK S. McNIECE, *Consul, Valparaiso*

October 15, 1940, marked an important milestone in Chile's history since, just 100 years before, the first steam vessels arrived at the port of Valparaiso. Their coming was largely due to a man who was one of the great promoters of Chile's early economic development, an American, William Wheelwright. He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, on March 18, 1789, and came to the west coast of South America as a very youthful sea captain. In 1835 he received some encouragement in Valparaiso to establish a line of steamships to that port. In an effort to raise the capital he went to Boston, and being unsuccessful there, he proceeded to London where he succeeded in the formation of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which from that day to this has been the principal British shipping line to Chile. The first two vessels of that company rounded the Horn and arrived in Valparaiso on October 15, 1840.

William Wheelwright was a man of very considerable force of character and a real pioneer in various lines of endeavor. To provide coal for his steamers, he developed the coal industry of Chile. He had a part in the construction of the railway from Caldera to Copiapo in the year 1849. This line was the first railway in South America. He was instrumental in establishing the first telegraphic service in Chile and his "infinite activities extended to the construction of lighthouses, a gas plant and a water works system." He was one of the first men to explore the possibilities of the Chilean nitrate

fields. He thus made a deep impression on the economic development of Chile. He died in 1873 and Valparaiso by popular subscription erected a statue to Wheelwright which stands on one of the principal streets of the city.

Chile still remembers this American benefactor. On October 15, 1940, a group of leading citizens of Valparaiso proceeded from the office of the Mayor to Wheelwright's statue. Various organizations paid tribute to his memory by placing wreaths at the foot of his statue. The British Consul General and the American Consul, representing their respective communities, jointly laid a wreath to the memory of this distinguished American. The Mayor of Val-

paraiso made the principal speech and various other addresses were given, including one on behalf of the American Colony by Mr. Rae Hanna, a former American Consul.

On the same day a replica of the ship "CHILE" with simulated paddle wheels made its appearance in Valparaiso harbor where it received a noisy welcome from all the vessels in the bay and from thousands of residents lining the docks. The crew of this historically revived ship wore the seamen's dress of 100 years ago, and there were aboard a number of passengers who also wore the garb of the ladies and gentlemen of a century ago. The arrival of steam vessels was an important event in Chile's life and the country has not forgotten the American, William Wheelwright, to whose energy and foresight their coming was due.



Consul McNiece and Mr. H. H. Cassells, British Consul General at Valparaiso, lay a wreath on the statue of William Wheelwright.

BEFORE THE FIRING SQUAD

(Continued from page 141)

me he remarked that it seemed strange that an American, whose business in the region could not be clearly explained, was running back and forth between the lines at that hour of night. He thereupon seized me and discovered the statement of the revolutionary general, that he had written down and which I had in a portfolio. He did not search me further or he might have found also a .45 caliber automatic pistol under my arm, a matter which later was of considerable comfort to me. Upon seeing the statement of the rebel general and his name, he immediately arrived at the more or less logical conclusion that I was a spy of the revolutionary party and that the only right and proper thing to do was to execute me forthwith and immediately. He called eight men, who were armed with the single-shot Remington rifles, which shoot a lead bullet about the size of your thumb, and we marched off into the little clearing to be shot.

I have never been rated as an exceptional conversationalist, but when the Colonel asked me if I had anything to say, I started and maintained an unbroken two-hour conversation with him. The first thing I did was to promote him to the rank of General and I never addressed him by any other term during the conversation. I explained at great length who I was and what the results might be (drawing somewhat on my imagination) if a representative of the United States Government were to be executed without the approval of his own government. At one stage in the long conversation or argument, it began to lag and it seemed that the Colonel was about to step back and order the soldiers to fire. It was then that I remembered with some satisfaction the pistol under my arm and that I picked out the fourth button on the Colonel's shirt as a possible target. Fortunately, during all of this talk I had had an opportunity to think out a plan of action and I had decided that should it be apparent that my arguments were of no avail and he was going to give the order for my execution, I would beat him to it by a second or two, feeling sure of one thing, that a first shot at the Colonel at close range would demoralize the soldiers and then I would take one jump into the banana plantation, which on a rainy night is one of the darkest places imaginable. I had planned to drop into the mud and should there be one volley from the single-shot rifles, I figured that I could then hold off the soldiers with my pistol and then make my escape, taking my chances with the snakes and other pests.

MARCH, 1941



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However, it was not necessary to put into action the somewhat desperate plan that had formulated in my mind and I finally convinced the personally promoted General that he should go into a conference with his subordinate officers and not execute me until they had all agreed that it was the proper thing to do. I had been standing alone in front of the firing squad for over an hour when the sun came up. The Colonel had sobered up a bit by then and it was decided to send me as a prisoner of war to the Governor of the District, whom I knew personally, and the crisis had passed.

I was sent to the capital of the province and after some delay proceeded to the coast, where I arrived at nearly nightfall. I found that a birthday party had been arranged although my friends had heard by the inexplicable "grape-vine telegraph" that I was in trouble with the revolutionists and had about given me up for lost, an assumption that was truer than they had imagined.

The birthday party went off in the approved fashion. Later that night, upon learning that the radio station had been put out of commission, I boarded a tramp steamer without having had any sleep for three days, and departed for a neighboring country in an endeavor to reach the capital by a circuitous route, something I never accomplished because of running into a yellow fever quarantine . . . but that is another story.

I still consider that early morning stand before the firing squad, waiting for the Colonel to make up his mind to say "fire," as one of the strangest and most unusual experiences I have had in the Service.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 147)

RIO DE JANEIRO

February 8, 1941.

Ambassador and Mrs. Caffery returned from home leave February 8 on the S.S. *Argentina* of the Good Neighbor Fleet. On their return they were met by representatives of the Brazilian Government, the press, the staff of the Combined Office and the members of the American Military, Naval, and Air Missions to Brazil.

Randolph Harrison, Jr., Second Secretary and Consul, returned from home leave by plane on February 7, 1941.

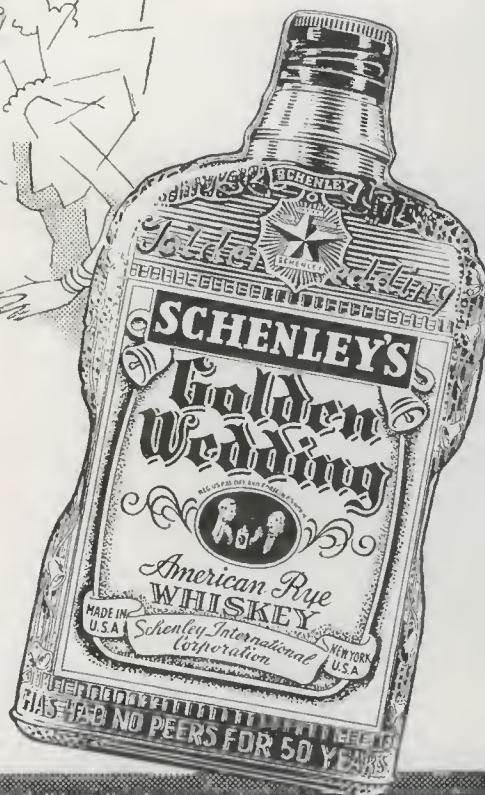
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THIRD TERM VICTIM

American Consul General,
Jerusalem.

DEAR SIR:

I have the honour of introducing myself to you as an owner of a soda water fountain at Raanana Colony in Sharon.

As I became a victim of the American elections and success of Mr. Roosevelt and suffered a loss of 50 mils, I therefore apply to His Honour the Consul with the explanation and request to reimburse me with the amount I suffered from Mr. Roosevelt's success.

And these are the details:

A meeting of the ———— Synagogue Council, which regularly gathers once a week took place yesterday. They used to purchase from me soda water for every meeting for an amount of 500 mils, but this time in honour of the event of Mr. Roosevelt's success in the elections they have purchased beer instead of soda water and raised a toast to the health of Mr. Roosevelt, which had resulted me a loss of 50 mils.

I think that Mr. Roosevelt will participate in the loss caused to me by him.

Very respectfully,

1940 FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATION

(Continued from page 139)

- 94. teleology. study of natural results ()
 doctrine of purpose in nature ()
 theory of transmission of sound ()
 science of long-distance communication ()
- 95. tenuous. solid ()
 clinging ()
 grasping ()
 unsubstantial ()
- 96. termagant. final ()
 limiting ()
 destructive ()
 quarrelsome ()
- 97. tortuous. foul ()
 painful ()
 devious ()
 injurious ()
- 98. trope. minor misdemeanor ()
 acrobatic display ()
 circular voyage ()
 figure of speech ()
- 99. ukase. treaty ()
 decree ()
 province ()
 condemnation ()
- 100. unctuous. harsh ()
 suave ()
 broken ()
 punctual ()

ANSWERS TO 1940 SELECTED QUESTIONS

THIRD GENERAL

Type D. The definitions are: 1. unbreakable; 2. deposited by running water; 3. regard for the interests of others; 4. belief that all objects have souls; 5. prophetic; 6. absolutely certain; 7. desertion of principles; 8. trial; 9. reversion to a primitive type; 10. extinction of civil rights; 11. incarnation; 12. to expurgate; 13. hypercritical; 14. column in the form of a female figure; 15. specious reasoning; 16. to pardon; 17. suitable; 18. confirmation; 19. liquefying; 20. geologic upheaval; 21. philippic; 22. division; 23. positive; 24. rescutment; 25. general; 26. exhausted; 27. within the eye; 28. theory of the grounds of knowledge; 29. use of a word of double meaning; 30. doctrine relating to death; 31. delicate; 32. emergency; 33. diminutive; 34. to excuse; 35. flabby; 36. florid; 37. bravado; 38. government by old men; 39. pom-



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pous; 40. stupidity; 41. living for pleasure; 42. contrary to accepted doctrine; 43. space; 44. waters of the entire earth; 45. attacker of cherished beliefs; 46. disgrace; 47. enchantment; 48. harmless; 49. uncompromising; 50. danger; 51. growing young; 52. pertaining to lakes; 53. large landed estates; 54. marriage of a widow to her husband's brother; 55. author of a dictionary or compiler of a dictionary; 56. to torment; 57. universe; 58. interbreeding; 59. contempt or misdemeanor; 60. assisting memory; 61. period of delay; 62. word of recent coinage; 63. opiate; 64. pertaining to correct spelling; 65. exclusion; 66. thick-skinned animal; 67. childbirth; 68. oceanic; 69. disparaging; 70. point nearest to the sun on the orbit of a planet; 71. itinerant; 72. procession of imaginary forms; 73. redundancy; 74. practical; 75. right of the eldest male descendant; 76. inclination; 77. verbose; 78. convert; 79. odorous; 80. optimistic; 81. scornful; 82. conscious; 83. commander-in-chief; 84. hot cyclonic wind; 85. grammatical blunder; 86. deceptive reasoning; 87. false; 88. regulating expenditure; 89. voluptuary; 90. logical analysis of an argument; 91. living in close association; 92. figure of speech; 93. superfluous repetition; 94. doctrine of purpose in nature; 95. unsubstantial; 96. quarrelsome; 97. devious; 98. figure of speech; 99. decree; 100. suave.

BEATRICE PHILLIPS AWARDED CROIX DE GUERRE

Miss Beatrice Phillips, daughter of Ambassador William Phillips, was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French Ambassador in Washington, on January 15, for her services in France with Miss Anne Morgan's unit of the American Friends of France.

An article by Miss Phillips, on her experiences in France, which appeared in the December issue of the JOURNAL, was referred to in the *Washington Post* of January 16.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS

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

Maxwell Blake—Foreign Service Officer of Class I.
Romeyn Wormuth — Foreign Service Officer of Class V.

THE NEW IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS

(Continued from page 128)

a system, effective in 1908. Our ratification of this agreement in 1912 gave the United States the use of three initial letters—N, K, and W. Hence the present system has been evolved of reserving calls beginning with N for the use of the United States Navy and the United States Coast Guard, K for broadcast stations west of the Mississippi River and those in our territories, and W for those east of the Mississippi River.

Any existing call letter assignments not in accord with this policy are due to the fact that the station was licensed before this allocation plan was adopted. In the early days, radio stations used whatever call letters struck their fancy. An outstanding example was the selection of KOP for the Detroit Police Department station.

Assignments of call letters to amateurs is now in regular order instead of on a request basis. The digit in amateur calls indicates location in one of the nine amateur call areas now in operation. Amateur calls are assigned for the purpose of identifying the station rather than the operator. However, the amateur likes to regard the call as a personal identification, oftentimes using it on his correspondence, as a marker for his automobile, and even gravestones bear cherished call signals.

United States Government radio stations receive their frequency assignments by Executive order of the President, upon the advice of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee. Government radio stations are exempted from licensing and certain other provisions of the Communications Act. However, all such stations, except those on board Government vessels at sea or beyond the limits of the continental United States, when transmitting anything not relating to official business, are required to conform to Commission rules and regulations designed to prevent interference.

The distress call "SOS" famous to radio telegraphy was first officially adopted for international use at the 1906 International Radio Conference at Berlin, although prior to that date the call "CQ" and "CQD" had been employed during certain periods after 1900 when the Marconi International Marine Communications Co., Ltd., began equipping ships for radio telegraph communication.

A distress call for use in radio telephony was proposed by the British delegation at the Berlin confer-

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ence, and the word "Mayday," corresponding to the French pronunciation of the expression "m'aider" (meaning "help me"), was first officially approved for international use in radio telephony at the International Radio Telegraph Convention held at Washington in 1927. Guiding factors in the choice of the spoken word "Mayday" for the purpose mentioned were its similarity in meaning to the "SOS" used in radio telegraphy, and the prevalence of the use of the French language.

"SOS" does not mean literally "Save Our Souls" or "Save Our Ships" as is sometimes claimed, any more than the previous international distress call "CQD" meant "Come Quick Danger." All such calls are based on the speed and clarity with which they can be transmitted.

There was no special wireless call for sea emergency prior to the turn of the century. When the Marconi company began equipping ships for radio telegraph communication it adopted "CQ," which had been in use in wire telegraph as a "general call" for many years, as a precedence signal for any ship desiring to communicate with another ship or shore station.

The need for a common distress call was recognized at the preliminary International Radio Conference held at Berlin in 1903. Here the Italian delegation suggested that in emergency a ship should send at intervals the signal "SSSDDD." No action was taken at this conference.

In 1904 the British Marconi Co. instructed its ship radio stations to substitute "CD" for "CQ." Subsequently, the "D" was inserted in the old "CQ" call. At the 1906 International Radio Conference at Berlin, however, "SOS" was formally adopted. This combination was the outgrowth of "SOE" (. . . — — — .) which had been used by German ships but which was somewhat unsatisfactory because the final dot was easily obliterated by interference.

Even so, "CQD" was so firmly established with some operators that its use was continued for some years thereafter. A notable example was its employment in summoning aid for the steamship *Republic* in 1909. "CQD" finally passed from the sea calls when the international radio conferences continued to approve "SOS."

In the World War "SSSS" was adopted by the Allies and was not used by neutrals, and to that extent was not, strictly speaking, an international signal, whereas "SOS" was recognized for the shipping of all nations. "SSSS" was not used as a call of distress, but was a warning to other ships that a submarine was near by or actually threatening the vessel sending out such a call.



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IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 129)

theory of government and social progress, he was an ideal counselor on foreign affairs "in the stress of a period of gravest concern" to American civilization.

Washington always will be grateful to Mr. Moore for his interest in local problems. He was a neighbor who might have been a native, so helpful was his concern for the development of the District of Columbia as a residential area as well as in its role as Capital of the Republic. The bridges across the Potomac will be, in a certain sense, his monuments. It is not too much to suggest that they symbolize the value of his life.—*The Washington Star*, February 9, 1941.

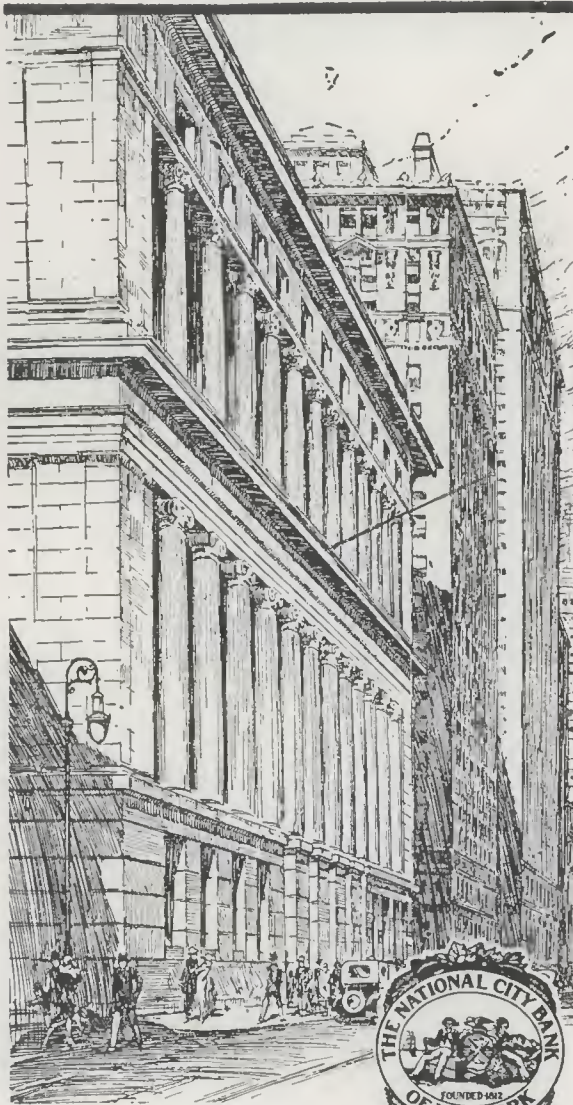
STUART J. FULLER

By the death of Stuart J. Fuller the United States has lost a remarkably able and devoted public servant who played an important and constructive role in the international effort to control the opium evil. Entering the Foreign Service in 1906 he was entrusted with a succession of important consular

posts in various parts of the world during the next 24 years. In 1930 he was brought back to Washington to become divisional assistant chief of the Far Eastern Division. He will long be remembered for the expert skill he displayed in the years from 1932 to 1939 as this Nation's representative on various League of Nations bodies which attempted to suppress the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. A man with a great gift of friendship with men of all nations and classes, he could also be hard and unyielding where the interests of the United States were involved. The progress that had been made before the outbreak of the present war in controlling the traffic in narcotics was in no small measure the result of Mr. Fuller's valiant and unremitting efforts. He was a credit to the Foreign Service and to the United States.—*Washington Post*, February 5, 1941.

WINSLOW. Edward D. Winslow, former Foreign Service Officer, died on January 22 in New York City.

MCCANDLISH. Mrs. Howard S. McCandlish, who is well known to many Foreign Service Officers, died at her home in Washington on February 7.



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BIRTHS

GALLMAN. A son, Philip Gerry, was born on January 10 in Washington, D. C., to Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar J. Gallman. Mr. Gallman is on duty in the Division of European Affairs.

CHRISTENSEN. A son, Jon Alexander, was born on December 21, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Christensen in Barbados, where Mr. Christensen is Vice Consul.

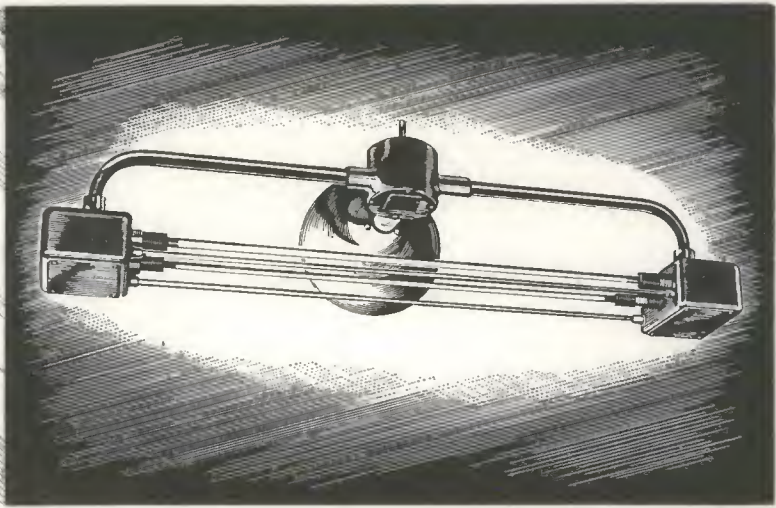
VISITORS

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

	January
W. L. Butterworth, London	18
Stuart Allen, Georgetown	18
Clayton Lane, Johannesburg	21
J. C. White, Port-au-Prince	21
Ashley B. Sowell, Panamá	21
Franklin C. Gowen, London	21
James B. Young, Lisbon	22
Karl deG. MacVitty, Amoy	22
Renwick S. McNiece, Valparaiso	23
John T. Garvin, Santiago de Chile	23
David M. Smythe, Bilbao	24
Richard P. Butrick, Shanghai	24
Robert P. Joyce, Habana	24
Archibald A. McFadyen, Jr., Shanghai	24
Henry E. Stebbins, London	25
Chas. G. Osburn, F. B. O.	25
Russell W. Benton, London	25
Leys A. France, Mexico D. F.	25
Roland K. Beyer, Toronto	25
Joel C. Hudson, Berlin	27
Frederick C. Hunt, Bucharest	27
T. Muldrup Forsyth, Cartagena	28
W. Leonard Parker, Rangoon	28
Ruby Lanouy, Madrid	28
Pauline Johnson, Istanbul	28
Ivan B. White, Department of State	31
	February
Parker W. Buhrman, Basel	1
George F. Kennan, Berlin	3
Richard F. Boyce, Lima	3
James P. Moffett, Amsterdam	3
Matthew J. Milukas, Königsberg	3
Homer S. Fox, London	5
Paul C. Seddicum, London	5
Kenneth J. Yearn, Swatow	5
Adrian C. Colquitt, Martinique	5
Basil D. Dahl, Batavia	6
Robert R. Patterson, Cork	6
C. M. Ravndal, Buenos Aires	6
George Hayes, Brussels	7
Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., Zagreb	7
George C. Howard, Stockholm	7
Joan C. Sokobin, Kobe	10
Edward S. Maney, London	11
Ellen M. Saxe, Bucharest	11
Richard M. Service, Tsing-tao	11
Daniel V. Anderson, Bombay	11
George W. Renchard, Ottawa	11
L. C. Pinkerton, Wellington	11
Tevis Wilson, London	11

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