

# *The* **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 19, NO. 4

APRIL, 1942





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APRIL, 1942



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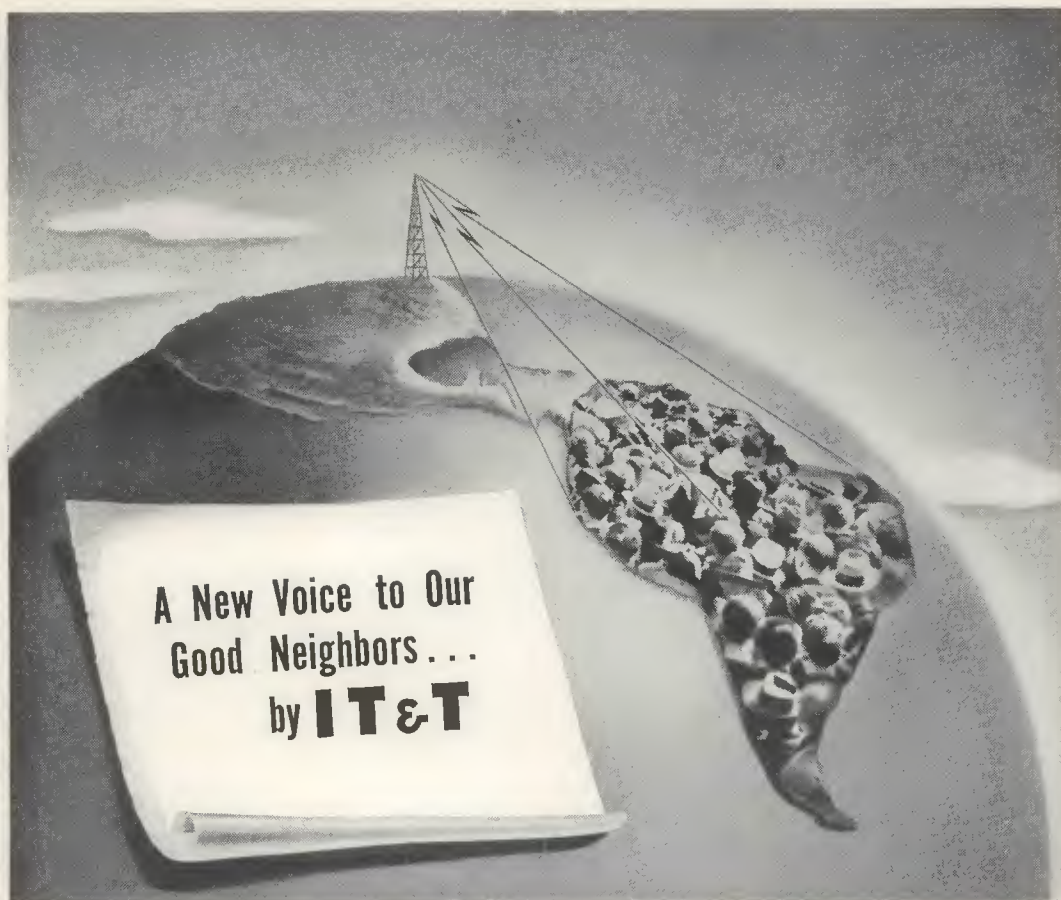
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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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APRIL, 1942

## Australia: Pacific Base

By DAVID W. BAILEY, *Director, Australian News and Information Bureau*

**T**HREATENED for the first time in 154 years of its national existence with war on its own soil, Australia is taking in her own right, a place of increasing importance in the strategy of the United Nations. Mark of the final development of Australia's progress toward full nationhood was the signature on Australia's behalf, by Australian Minister to the United States, Richard G. Casey, of the Declaration of the United Nations.

Considerable emphasis has been laid on what has been described recently as Australia's "diplomatic coming of age." Until early in 1940, Australia had no diplomatic representatives in foreign countries; but since the appointment of Mr. Casey to Washington, Ministers have been sent to Tokio and Chungking, and official representatives to other countries. A Minister has been appointed to the Netherlands court in London, and a Netherlands Minister has been sent to Australia.

This expansion of diplomatic interests is in keeping with the view expressed by Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies when he formed his first Government in 1938—a view which has since been widely and approvingly quoted by all shades of Australian political opinion. At that time, Mr. Menzies said that Australia, having primary risks and primary responsibilities in the Pacific, must be in a position to act as interpreter of the Pacific to the rest of the Commonwealth of Nations—in effect, that she must be able to decide for herself what her policy should be in relation to Pacific affairs, and that her views, in conjunction with those of New Zealand, should carry considerable weight in Empire councils when Pacific policy was under discussion.

Menzies' view that Australia had primary risks in the Pacific has unfortunately been confirmed by events. His argument that she has primary responsibilities has been accepted and developed by the Australian people, who since September, 1939, have shown by their actions that they have accepted the principle that geographic limitations cannot be set to the defense of democracy. They have accepted responsibilities, not only in their own territory, the southwest Pacific, but on many other fronts as well.

Australians of all political opinions are agreed that, whereas 12 months ago it seemed that the future way of life in the Pacific might well be decided by the outcome of the war in Europe, it might now equally well be that the future way of life in Europe will depend on the outcome of the war in the Pacific. They are now faced with the necessity of defending Australia on her own shores, their determination reinforced by the knowledge that there they are fighting as much for the democratic nations as when they were fighting abroad in Libya or Greece, or Crete, or Syria, or Iraq, while they were defending Tobruk, or fighting in the skies over Britain and Europe.

The Australian view is that the holding of Australia by the United Nations is essential to the final offensive by which victory will be gained. Without Australia, the United Nations will be without a Pacific base, an advanced spearhead, from which an attack can be launched against the Oriental partner of the Axis.

There is no misapprehension about Australia being able to carry the war to Japan, or even of being able to stop Japan alone. Australians approach the



question with complete realism; but with the knowledge that if their country's productive effort and manpower are not to be wasted or sacrificed, if they are to continue making their contribution to the United Nations front, their effort and manpower must be joined—it now seems in their own territory—to forces big enough, as well as brave enough, for victory.

Willingness to give everything in the cause has been indicated by Australia's own action in the emergency. In the words of Prime Minister John Curtin, announcing gazettal of regulations for complete mobilization of manpower, wealth, and property: "... every human being in Australia, whether or not he or she likes it, is at the service of the Government for the defence of Australia. . . . Only two things stand between us and everything we have and hope to have. These are the heroism and fighting power of the men going to battle, and the industry, zeal, and devotion of the men left behind. We have reached the stage at which a new way of life is impelled on us. . . . We are seven million people, occupying the largest continental island on earth. We have tamed this country, gone into its vast open spaces and filled it with courageous men and women. From the day Captain Arthur Phillip landed here, this land has been governed by the men and women of our race, and we do not intend that this be destroyed because an aggressor marches against us. . . . Adversity has never cowed you, overwhelming odds have never intimidated you, and today I call on you to invoke all the best qualities of our ancestry to go forth to your workshop and factory, to work there as long as you can stand."

These brave words have been supported by action. The mobilization of human and material resources announced by Curtin was a complete one, placing in the hands of the Labor Government powers great-

er than any held by any democratic government before. Wages and prices were pegged, holidays—except Good Friday—abolished, absenteeism in industry prohibited for both employer and employee, workers were forbidden to leave their jobs or transfer from one job to another without permission, employers were prohibited from hiring men already in employment. Sale or transfer of property, and speculation in commodities is banned, and profits of businesses are limited to four per cent of capital employed.

Non-essential industries have been, or are in process of being, closed down, and men so released are being made available for war work. Thousands of women have been called up to release men in aircraft and munitions factories. Trading banks are eliminating many branches to release workers, equipment, and premises for the war effort.

Australians, like Americans, are an independent people, who do not enjoy regimentation. Their constitution is based largely on that of the United States. Their concepts of freedom and democracy approximate largely those of the United States. The rights they have surrendered are rights won by many years of struggle. Many of the controls and restrictions in the industrial field cut directly into the most deeply-cherished principles of the powerful trade union movement. Yet they have been accepted without demur by a people regarded by the old world at least as undisciplined.

These Australians whose view of the world situation in September, 1939, was as realistic as it is now, merit a closer look. What sort of people are these, who do not merely intend to throw everything they have at the oncoming Japanese, but at the same time present an unanswerable case for use of their territory as a springboard for a giant counter-offensive when the United Nations are ready for it—who,



#### Australian Tanks

Photos  
Courtesy  
Australian News  
and Information  
Bureau



Australian cruiser in Sydney harbour, with mammoth bridge in background. This span between pylons is 1,650 feet.



even in a time of defensive crisis, reject retreatism, and plan offensively?

There is an audacity in this attitude by seven million people, many of whose seasoned fighters and airmen are thousands of miles away.

Australia's size, and her geographical position in the Pacific, more than her wealth or resources, justify her position as an advanced base for the United Nations. But her resources and war potential are not small. Since the outbreak of war in 1939, she has developed a sound basic industry into a war industry of astonishing size and efficiency, based on almost unlimited supplies of iron ore and coal, an industrial skill and genius for improvisation, and a whole-hearted belief on the part of the labor movement that the war she was fighting was a workers' war.

Before Hawaii, more than three quarters of a million men were under arms or engaged in munitions and other war industries. Australia had become the most important source of supply for the Eastern Supply Group. Nearly half a million men were under arms in the volunteer Australian Imperial Force, the home defence forces—which called for compulsory service all men between 19 and 34—the Royal Australian Air Force, or the Royal Australian Navy. A proportionate force, raised from the population of the United States, would be nearly 10,000,000.

Within hours of the attack on Hawaii, Australia had declared war on Japan. The effort that had gone before was submerged under the new total effort. The material she has sent to her own and Allied troops abroad—rifles, machine guns, tank guns, artillery, fighter and bomber planes, muni-

tions, and equipment—during the past two years are sufficient proof that her production is an important factor in the United Nations' campaign, not only in the Pacific, but, if communications can be maintained, in other theatres of war too.

Not only this war production, but the production of food, and control of the Australian Continent itself, may at any moment be at stake. It is this that Australia herself, and the United Nations, now need to defend.

Recent reports from Australia suggest that the instinctive offensive reaction of the Australian people to the present threat is finding expression in the planning of the Australian political and military chiefs. Already Prime Minister John Curtin has made clear Australia's willingness to accept American leadership in the Pacific war. Australian newspapers have urged that General MacArthur should take supreme command of operations in the area. Undoubtedly Australia would welcome an offensive leadership which, combined with adequate forces and materials—"a force strong enough, as well as brave enough"—would enable the Japanese to be held in the Anzac area until the time comes when it is possible for the combined forces to strike back.

Defensive strategy has undoubtedly been largely discredited with the Australian public, and in seeking a voice in the strategy of the British Commonwealth and the United Nations, the Australian Government has certainly been expressing the popular will. In a statement in the Federal House of Representatives a few days ago, Minister for External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt pointed out that in practical terms, co-ordination of Allied effort included

three aspects. These were (1) creation of machinery for the higher direction of the war, so that while decisions could be made with speed and firmness, due weight could be given to all phases of the conflict, and to the special situation of the various allies; (2) the setting up of unified command or commands; and (3) establishment of machinery to handle reinforcements and supply in accordance with the decisions of the higher authority.

Foreign Minister Evatt said that Australia had tried hard to secure establishment in Washington of an inter-Allied body for the higher direction of the war in the Pacific. He explained that Australia preferred Washington as a venue, but that she desired above all to have the opportunity of conferring as an ally with the United States and China at the same council table, and on a common footing.

These proposals were not accepted, although they were favored, in part at least, by New Zealand, by China, and by the Netherlands East Indies, which are all so directly affected by the Pacific war. Eventually, because of the urgency of the situation, Australia accepted a proposal that a Far Eastern Pacific council should sit in London, with representatives on it of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the Netherlands. Australia expressed the hope then, and she hopes still, Dr. Evatt said, that this question of Allied machinery will be reviewed in the light of recent military experiences.

A further point of importance to all Allies now fighting in the Pacific is that of reinforcement and supply. A Raw Materials Board and a Munitions Assignment Board function in the United States, with parallel boards in London. The Commonwealth Government has appointed representatives for consultation with these bodies, but, again, the only countries directly represented are the United Kingdom and the United States. The Australian Government believes that the function of planning for effective and timely reinforcement of key Allied positions will best be performed by an authority which can dispose of conflicting, divergent, or competitive claims or arguments on a body within which the advice of all the allies can be given in consultation. It believes that the establishment of such a body will help to end retreatism, and open a way to the ultimate offensive.

Dr. Evatt told members of the House that Australia recognizes and welcomes the fact that contact with the United States has become very close. "Australia recognizes the immense strength that the United States will bring to the cause of the United Nations," Dr. Evatt said, "but this does not mean that Australia hopes to creep into safety behind the United States. Australia will maintain front line spirit, and will continue to make a front-line fight.

She will continue to contribute all that she can from her necessarily small resources towards the common cause."

The total picture, therefore, is of a people of very considerable independence and vigor, a people who have contributed much to the Allied cause, and who will contribute more; but who believe that the fight they are now waging is not their fight alone, and who realize that their victory will be their friends' victory, just as their friends' victory will be theirs.

Australia has in the past shown an eager participation in world affairs, both in peace and war. In two world wars she has voluntarily raised 700,000 men for foreign expeditions. In the period of peace she has set out to add something to the total of the world's achievement. She has not set out to isolate herself.

Ethnic and economic influences combine to explain this very active participation by a numerically small nation in the world's troubles. Australia is predominantly British, and her culture Anglo-American. She has grown far more than her people could consume, in wheat and wool and other commodities. Climatic influences sharply mark the Australian attitude towards life. There are years of plenty, followed by years of drought, and more years of plenty. The cycle has made them adventurous, improvisational, adaptable, audacious. Traditions have been too few to hold them back.

Seven million people in an area of 2,948,000 square miles—little less than the size of the continental United States—have at the most optimistic estimate not more than two-thirds of their land productively usable by today's standards. The statistical figure of 2.3 persons to every square mile in Australia, compared to the United States' 42 to each square mile suggests a land-wastage which facts do not support. Australia could support—and hopes to support—a greater population, but the most reliable expert estimate sets her maximum population at little more than 25,000,000.

Employing only 400,000 as permanent productive labor force in agriculture and pastures, Australia produced enough to feed for a year according to American standards:

40,000,000 persons with wheat and  
20,000,000 persons with flour and  
25,000,000 persons with butter and  
14,000,000 with meat—

and with other things besides. As the surplus of land affected their outlook, the surplus of goods determined broadly their relations with the outside

*(Continued on page 238)*



## Excerpt from a Speech by Congressman Rabaut before the House of Representatives

*From the Congressional Record, February 16, 1942*

First, I want to make a few observations about the State Department. We are carrying approximately \$27,000,000 in the bill for the operating expenses of the State Department for 1943. This sum is approximately \$2,200,000 more than the appropriation for the current year.

Two items are mainly responsible for this increase. In one, we have provided a considerable implementation in staff for the Secretary of State's office in Washington in order that the Department may keep up with the terrific increase in the volume of work and responsibilities that they are being called upon to perform.

An Economic Operations Board has recently been created in the State Department to take charge of all the various phases of the war effort which the Secretary of State must administer, and it was necessary for us to supply additional employees to this Board as well as to the other divisions of the Department whose work is expanding to such a marked degree.

The other main item in the State Department that has caused this increase is to be found in the item bearing the title "Cooperation With the American Republics." The increase under this head amounts to approximately \$1,000,000. I think I speak the unanimous conviction of the subcommittee, which visited South and Central America last fall, when I say we are definitely getting dividends on the comparatively modest expenditures we are making in this cultural and cooperative work in South and Central America. We have just seen a heartening display of cooperation on the part of our southern neighbors at the recent conference at Rio de Janeiro, and I feel that it is safe to say that one of the factors that contributed to this splendid display of unanimity of thought was the work that the State Department has been doing in furthering the program of cooperation with our Ibero-American neighbors so that they may know more about us, and providing means and methods whereby we may know more about them. The program of cooperation that the Department is planning for the next fiscal year proposes the enlargement of some of the programs involving the employment of additional technical advisers and assistants as well as the institution of new projects to cover fields of governmental activity in which the republics to the south

of us have indicated an interest and expressed a desire that we send representatives to assist them.

We are not proposing any enlargement in the regular career Foreign Service for next year, as the emergency needs for meeting the increased demands in Central and South America are being met at the present time through appointments of auxiliary foreign service personnel out of the emergency funds of the President. We are carrying in the bill an item of \$750,000 to continue this emergency auxiliary Foreign Service throughout the next fiscal year—thus releasing the President's fund from this continuing obligation.

On the recent trip of our subcommittee to South and Central America I was accorded an excellent opportunity of viewing at close range the work and operations of many of our Foreign Service consulates, legations, and embassies, and, I think, it is fair to observe that we are represented in those countries by a very high-type, splendidly trained personnel. There are, of course, a few exceptions that prove every rule, and we spotted some of them, but in the main we can well be proud of our Foreign Service and the work that it is doing. They are working long hours and are producing excellent results.

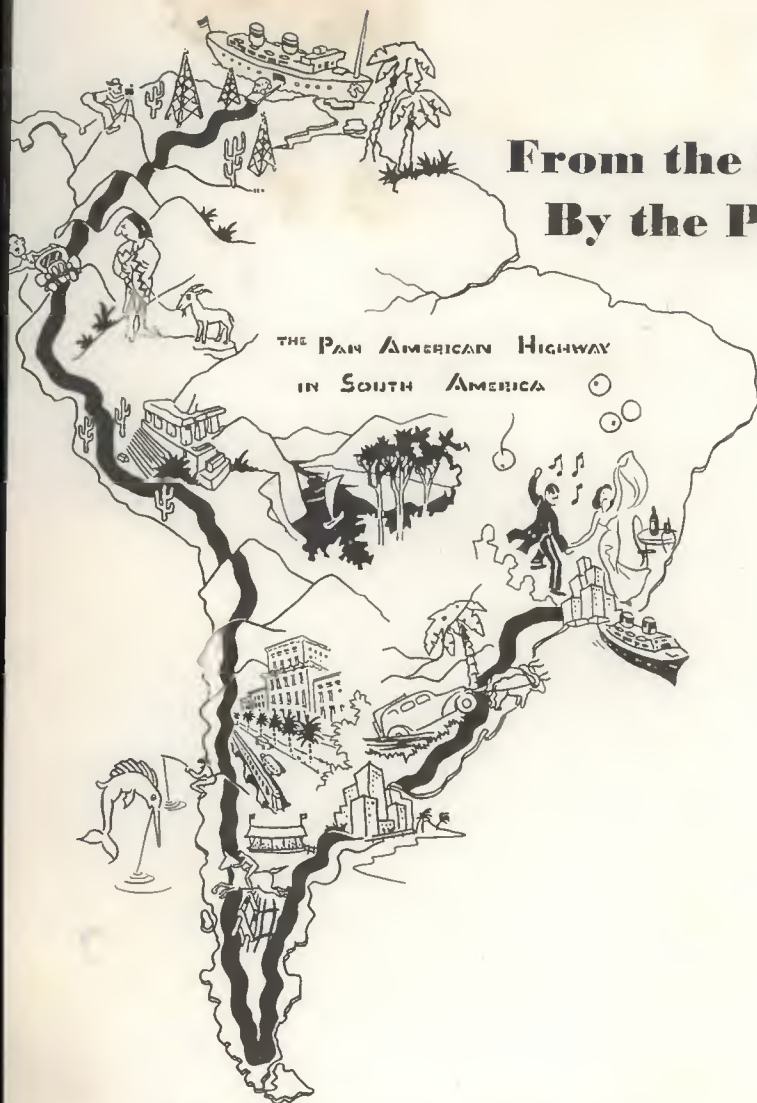
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### "OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE"

Professor William E. Rappard of the University of Geneva, in an address delivered in Zürich before the Swiss Friends of the United States of America, attributed the phrase "of the people, by the people, and for the people" to a Swiss judge named Schinz, and stated that he had used it 30 years previous to President Lincoln at Gettysburg. Walter W. Ostrow, formerly Vice Consul, Zürich, and now in the Treasury Department, having looked into the question of the origin of this famous phrase, discovered it in John Wycliffe's introduction to his translation to the Bible published in England in 1382, to wit: "The Bible is for the government of the people, by the people and for the people." Mr. Ostrow cites as authority the "World Almanac" 1941, p. 32, under the chapter on "Biographies of Presidents and their Wives."

JAMES B. STEWART.

## From the Caribbean to Cape Horn By the Pan American Highway



Herbert C. Lanks and Major Paul Pleiss covered 13,250 miles on an unusual motor tour when they rimmed the South American continent, penetrating to each of the South American capitals with the exception of Asunción. The trip took six months and is supposed to be the first car to make an uninterrupted trip from the shores of the Caribbean to the Straits of Magellan.

The Pan American Highway was followed all the way with the exception of a little detour of some four thousand miles down to the Straits.

Photographs by Herbert C. Lanks.

Type of semi-arid country along the Caribbean coast of Venezuela and northern countries of South America. The road is the famous Simon Bolivar Highway which crosses the three countries of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador from the Caribbean to the Pacific. It is essentially the route followed by the great conqueror, after whom it is named, in the fight for South American independence.

The motorists stop along the highway in the low-tropical country of Venezuela to prepare a nonday meal.







Mr. Lanks takes some movies of a native celebration in the mountains in the descent from Mucuchies toward Mérida in Venezuela.



They are held up by a small landslide in the highlands of Peru and wait while the native gang of road workers clear away debris so that they might proceed.

Type of bridge encountered along the highway in the Andean highlands of Peru. This is on the Carretera Central, the highest road in the world.



The highway crosses the Desaguadero River which drains into Lake Titicaca and is the boundary between Bolivia and Peru. The sheet iron gates on the single lane international bridge are closed to traffic at night.





The photographer after coming through a village fiesta in which the Indian celebrants throw paper serpentine and talcum powder at each other—and visitors.



The descent down into Abancay, Peru, from the Andean heights above is by means of a narrow, precarious, one-way road, cut into the sheer mountain side in places.

Ferry across Renaico River in southern Chile. With its 3,000-mile length running through some sparsely populated sections of the country, Chile cannot afford to put in bridges immediately the full length of its north-south highway.



Magallanes, Chile. Port on the Strait of Magellan and farthest city south in the world. Children gather around the car, the first ever to have made it down the full length of South America, as if it were a car from another planet.







Southern Chile has a temperate climate like the United States and Canada and in the southern lake region and the foothills of the Andes, there are stands of fine timber. Here the travelers cross a low pass of the Andes, called Troiman, from southern Chile into Argentina.



Loading the expedition car on board the boat for ferrying across the river Plate at Buenos Aires to Uruguay.

Bogged down in the mud in Uruguay near the border of Brazil because of unusually heavy rains.



In the drive from Buenos Aires to Rio de Janeiro the famous beaches of southern Brazil are used for driving for several hundred miles. One must not venture up too high on the dry sand or such difficulty as this is the result. The closer to the water the better, the same as Daytona Beach.



# New Zealand's Role In World Affairs

By ROBERT B. STEWART, *Department of State*

ON February 16, 1942, Mr. Walter Nash called at the White House and presented to the President letters accrediting him as "His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary with the special object of representing in the United States the interests of the Dominion of New Zealand." Mr. Nash thus became not only the first New Zealand Minister to the United States but the first diplomatic representative which New Zealand has accredited to any foreign country.

Hitherto New Zealand's diplomatic relations with the United States were conducted through the Foreign Office in London and the British Embassy in Washington. Formerly this arrangement applied to all British Dominions and the foreign relations of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations were conducted through the Foreign Office in London and the British diplomatic service abroad. Shortly after the close of the First World War, however, the Dominions having grown to equal partnership in the Commonwealth association, this system came to be altered through the establishment of separate diplomatic representation by the Dominions. The lead was taken by Ireland (then a Dominion) and Canada which appointed Ministers to Washington in 1924 and 1926 respectively, as did the Union of South Africa in 1929. The exchange of diplomatic representatives with other countries followed apace, and the establishment of legations abroad by these countries soon became an accepted policy. Australia and New Zealand, on the other hand, continued to use British diplomatic machinery until after the outbreak of the Second World War. In March, 1940, Australia sent a Minister to Washington and, later, to certain other capitals, and received diplomatic representatives in

return. Thus New Zealand, in accrediting Mr. Nash to the United States, is the last of the British Dominions to take the step of establishing its own diplomatic representation abroad.

That New Zealand should make its first diplomatic appointment to Washington is entirely in line with precedents established by all other Dominions. Coming at this juncture, however, it has a special significance. It is a recognition by the United States and New Zealand of their growing community of interests and of the urgency of direct communication on matters relating to the prosecution of the common war effort. As the President stated in receiving Mr. Nash: "Both the United States and New Zealand are Pacific Powers and the interests of our two countries are inextricably woven together. The spread of wanton aggression has only drawn our countries closer together and made us more conscious of our interdependence."

The importance which both countries attach to this new link is indicated also by the calibre of

men chosen to inaugurate the service. The United States chose a former Cabinet member, Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War from 1929 to 1933 and recently appointed Brigadier General, and assigned to a special war mission before proceeding to Wellington. New Zealand in turn, chose its Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister, one of the most distinguished men of the Dominion, who has at once become known in Washington as a man who combines simplicity with great forcefulness of character, a wide knowledge of world affairs with a deep love and admiration for his own country.

The entry of New Zealand directly into the field of diplomacy nearly 20 years behind certain other Dominions is in no sense



Courtesy Underwood & Underwood

The Honorable Walter Nash



to be construed as tardiness in constitutional development. Rather, it illustrates how little concerned New Zealand has been with the forms of autonomy and status. The fact is that New Zealand has possessed the same full authority as other Dominions in this field but for a variety of reasons has chosen until now not to exercise such authority.

Following the First World War New Zealand, along with the other Dominions, was given representation at the Peace Conference, signed the Treaty of Peace, and became a separate member of the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization and also one of the Mandatory Powers. In general New Zealand has shared, not always with enthusiasm, the expansion of international autonomy for which certain other Dominions constantly pressed in the post-war years. The Declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926, e.g., that the Dominions were "equal in status" with, and "in no way subordinate" to, the United Kingdom was not acclaimed in New Zealand as an important landmark in its constitutional development. On the contrary, as Prime Minister Coates explained to his people after the Conference, "no suggestions or demands whatever were put forward on behalf of New Zealand." He added: "I feel sure that I interpret opinion in this country aright when I say that we are entirely satisfied with our status and we have no desire other than that our present association with Great Britain and the British Dominions may be maintained unaltered. Such influence as New Zealand possessed was used always, to the best of our wisdom, in strengthening the bonds of the Empire." Prime Minister Savage echoed the same thought ten years later: "New Zealand," he said, "had found no difficulties and expected to find none in conducting its affairs with complete freedom and to carry out any policy decided upon."

This attitude has won for New Zealanders the reputation of never-failing loyalty to the mother country. They are undoubtedly more conscious of the Imperial connection than most Dominion na-



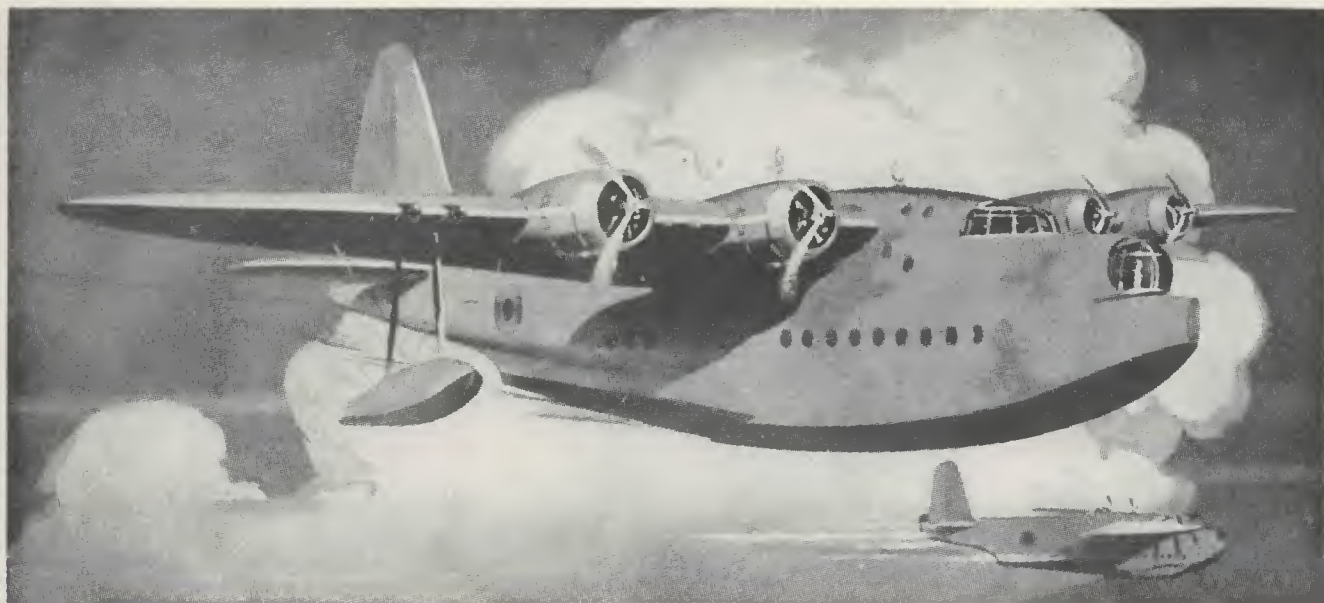
**The Honorable Patrick Hurley**

tionals and more anxious to maintain the Commonwealth relationship. They have not troubled to adopt the Statute of Westminster of 1931 so that the old British Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 remains in force, legally, with respect to this Dominion (and also Australia). They have also resisted all moves to weaken the common status of British subjects by the adoption of separate nationality acts by the Dominions. Nor have any steps been taken to restrict appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. Indeed there is strong sentiment opposed to the abolition of appeals and a wide faith in the Judicial Committee as a court of last resort.

This disposition to maintain the Imperial relationship unimpaired stems in large measure from the predominantly British origin of the population. Approximately 94 per cent of the population is of British and Irish descent, and 14 per cent were born in the British Isles. Both the present Prime Minister and Mr. Nash, Deputy Prime Minister, for example, were born in England and went to New Zealand after reaching manhood. Mr. Nash's sentiments on this matter are expressed by his statement: "When I leave New Zealand to go to England, I leave home to go home. Likewise when I leave England to go to New Zealand I leave home to go home." This feeling toward the mother country is typical of the New Zealander who, whether born in the Dominion or the United Kingdom, still "goes home" to England.

Despite its traditional preoccupation with domestic rather than international affairs and its willingness to leave the conduct of foreign policy to London, the spread of Fascist aggression from 1935 onwards forced New Zealand into compelling awareness of world relations and into positive attitudes about them. (The accession of the Labor Party to power in 1936 is relevant here also). These views did not always coincide with the views of the United Kingdom and other members of the Commonwealth, as Prime Minister Savage made clear at the Imperial Conference of 1937.

*(Continued on page 234)*



# CONVOY\*

By JAMES N. WRIGHT

**H**UDDLING around a huge chart-spread table in the Merchant Plotting room of the grey old Admiralty building off London's Trafalgar Square, numerous clerks and officers busy themselves every morning with hundreds of small multi-colored pins that dot the charts.

These inconspicuous small pins are the life-line of a great empire.

Each pin represents a ship; its color designates whether it is in convoy or independent, whether inbound or outbound. When the men in the Plotting Room have spotted the location of every ship at sea—some 600 independents and more in convoy—the charts are taken to another room where convoy experts fight a paper skirmish, determining the best routes for each ship to pursue in the light of information on where submarines, enemy raiders, and planes are operating.

By the afternoon the plotted charts and recommended courses are forwarded to the naval staff for study. Then directions are teletyped to the secret headquarters in a west-coast port of Admiral

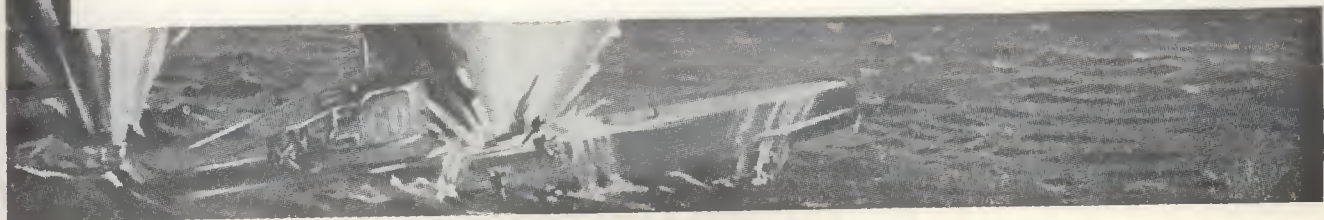
Sir Percy Noble, Commander in Chief of the Western Approaches.

Sir Percy and his aides then send wireless orders to the ships at sea. In the case of convoys, they signal the naval escort, which consists in most cases of two destroyers, with here and there a corvette thrown in, trying to protect 20 to 60 vessels in the convoy.

But before this careful, secret activity can be of any effect, intrepid seamen and masters must guide their ships through submarine and raider infested waters from the arsenal of democracy to the English shores.

It is to these unsung heroes, English, American, Greek, Dutch and other nationalities, that Britain today owes her very life. Their task is, perhaps, the most important ever entrusted to any body of men, for without their unselfish sacrifice in the face of tremendous odds the English Isles would have been battered to its ruins, starved, without arms.

\*From *The Leatherneck*, magazine of the U. S. Marines.





Britain licked the submarines in the last war. After the terrible losses during April of 1917, the worst month of unrestricted submarine warfare, the convoy system was devised. And it worked. Of all the British ships convoyed across the Atlantic in 1917 and 1918, 99.08 per cent reached their destination safely. Destroyers learned how to spot and reached their destination safely. Destroyers learned how to spot and sink U-boats. By the end of the war, destroyers and their depth charges had reduced the rate of sinkings by 71 per cent.

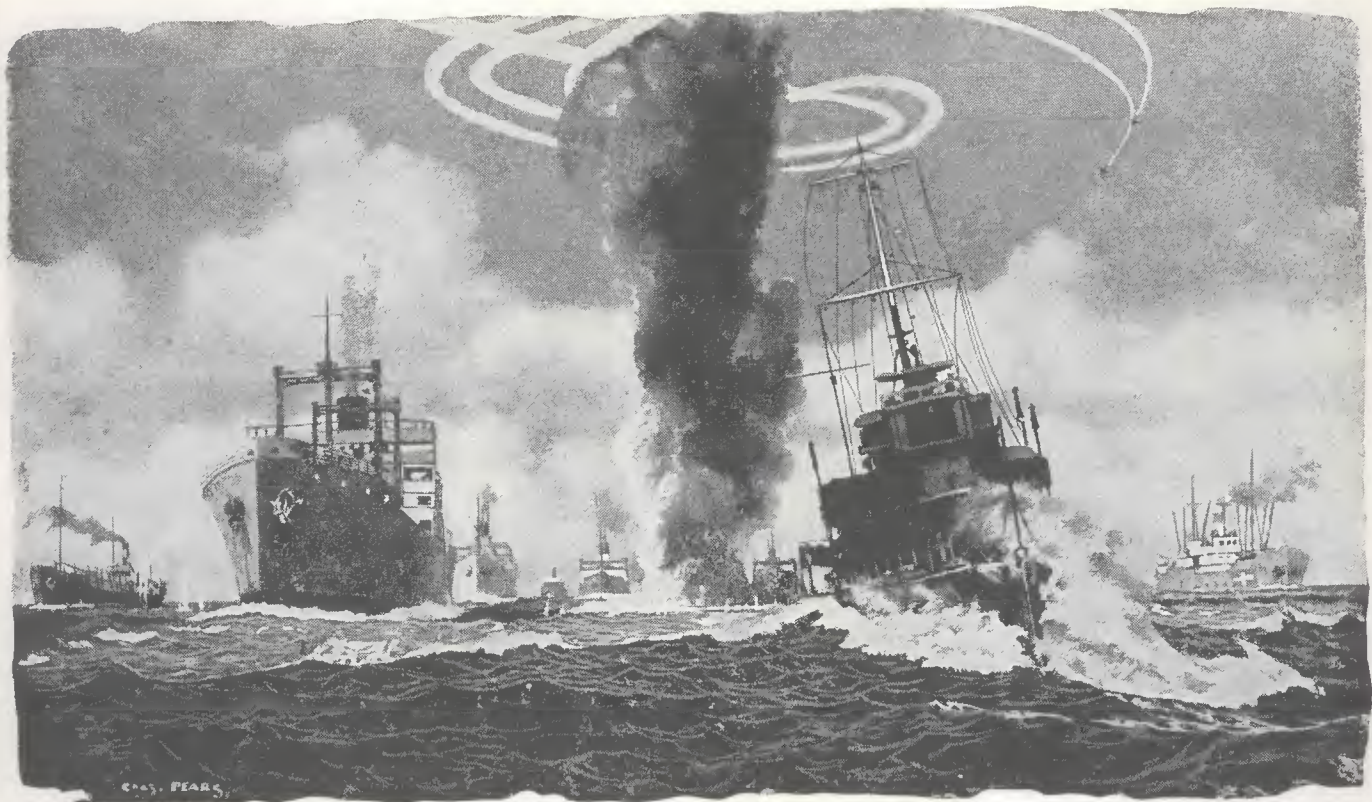
But in the last war the relative strength of the attackers and the attacked was radically different. Toward the end of World War I Britain had 496 destroyers, and could call to her assistance 100 United States, 92 French, and 67 Italian destroyers—a total of 755 friendly destroyers. Now Great Britain has a few more than 300 escort vessels and destroyers, counting the 50 turned over by us, and a few score corvettes. In the spring of 1917 Germany had 128 submarines—now she has many more.

So, while Germany's offensive flotilla is more

than half again as strong, Britain's parrying strength is less than half as strong. Perhaps the most important difference, though, is the Germans' use of aircraft. At first the Germans used aircraft principally as eyes, and to sow magnetic mines, but with the development of two long-range fighter-bombers, which can sweep halfway across the Atlantic and back, they began to use planes for destruction as well.

Besides giving the enemy bases directly opposite England, the fall of France had another important effect. The Germans seized certain French vessels which had been equipped with secret British anti-submarine devices, notably the super-sonic detector called the ASDIC. A study of this gear enabled the Germans to develop new tactics.

The U-boats tried a new tactic. From a distance they fired what the British called "Browning shots"—hit or miss attempts aimed diagonally into convoys from an extreme range of five or six miles—and then ran for it. This method was unsuccessful, for at such long ranges torpedoes often missed altogether.



Vapor trails and explosions are the greeting upon approaching the channel

Then they hit upon the system that has been the scourge of the heroes braving the Atlantic. The submarine pack. Survivors arrived at Canadian ports tell of having been attacked by "at least three or four" German submarines; others arriving in New York referred to "a nest of at least seven subs." In one recent case, nine simultaneous torpedo explosions gave a convoy its first warning of the presence of submarines.

And still these men unflinchingly go about their duty—bringing food and munitions to an embattled island.

Their ships are not rapier-like, flashing through the skies at break-neck speeds; nor heavily armed and armored, going out to give battle on even terms with an equally armed foe.

Rather their steeds are wallowing, dirty freighters, painted a dull black, slow, and lurching in action. Their armament is of the pea-shooter variety; a platform being erected on the afterdeck, with the underpinnings reinforced for the mounting of a 4.7 inch naval gun. Above the bridge, each enclosed in a tiny housing of concrete slabs, are the machine guns. These and the gun on the poop-deck complete the armament.

Forward of the wheel is a device called a Zig-Zag clock, which can be set according to any of the previously decreed zig-zag patterns so as to give an alarm at staged intervals whereupon the course is changed.

These hard-bitten men are convinced, and perhaps they are right, that flaws in the blackout are the cause of many torpedoings. It is also one of their beliefs that an escort vessel will shoot into any convoyed ship that refuses after being warned to douse an offending light. Radio sending by ships in convoy is against the rules, and all radio receiving apparatus is usually sealed, except for the ship's official radio. Signaling is generally done by flag, Aldis lamp in Morse Code, flare and whistle.

Since a torpedoed ship may settle very fast, within minutes, lifeboats, even with the improved davits and falls, are often useless. All ships are equipped with life rafts mounted on inclined rails, which can be shot over the side and to which the men must

swim if they cannot get off in the relative comfort of a boat. Around the ship, just inside the scuppers, is the de-gaussing cable which dates from the pre-Dunkirk days when it provided an answer to the "Minnen-krieg" or electric mine, then the chief threat to allied shipping. On the afterdeck are carried chemical smoke floats which can be thrown overboard to make a smoke screen. This is the only protection since merchant ships in this war are not covered with the bizarre camouflage of the last. The hulls are plain freighter black or grey and the superstructure usually brown.

Off the entrance to the harbor of Halifax, one of the greatest now engaged in the business of supplying the principal enemy of the Axis powers, the merchant ship master ceases to be a free agent, answerable to no one but the owners. The super organization of the convoy has clamped its discipline on even the most ruggedly individual of ship's masters, and from the time of arrival at the port of assembly until the ship is free of convoy again on

her outward voyage from England there will be a super-authority to which the erstwhile autocrats will have to subordinate themselves.

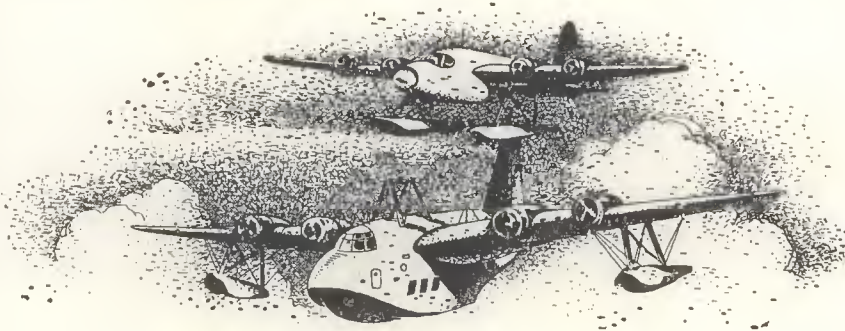
To enter the harbor the ship

picks up the Halifax pilot and is guided over the submarine boom. She is soon boarded to see that she is not an enemy craft in disguise and then brought into Bedford Basin, which has been plotted out with key letters and numbers, identifying each anchorage position, like city street corners.

Once a ship is anchored in the basin, cleared through her agents, all necessary repairs attended to, and equipment completed, she awaits her orders from the Naval control under Commander G. C. Jones, Officer Commanding Atlantic Coast, Royal Canadian Navy.

While in Halifax the convoy is made up. Special care is taken to see that ships of nearly equal speed are sent together, since all in convoy must steam at the speed of the slowest. Delays occur in proceeding out of the way to posts of assembly, in waiting for the formation of convoys, and frequently in deferred loading because of congestion at ports of

(Continued on page 229)





# Selected Questions From the Third and Fourth Special Foreign Service Examinations of 1941

*The Twentieth Written Examination for the Foreign Service Was Held on September 8-11*

## HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Answer one question from each group.

Devote approximately one-half hour to each of the questions which you select from Groups A, B, C, and D. Devote approximately 1 hour to answering the question which you select from Group E. The answer to the question which you select from Group E should be in the form of a brief essay.

An examination of this type of a test of judgment as well as of knowledge and of your ability to present your knowledge in an appropriate manner. Whenever possible select a question with which you are prepared to deal with as great a degree of thoroughness as the time to be devoted to it permits. Avoid subjects concerning which your information is superficial or inaccurate.

*Cite Specific Facts to Substantiate Your Statements and Support Generalizations by Specific Illustrations.* Give approximate dates or otherwise indicate the time of all important events referred to in your answers.

The manner of presentation and the quality of the English used in your answers will be taken into consideration in computing the grade.

### GROUP A—ONE-HALF HOUR

1. "In nearly every branch of social thought and endeavor the American Revolution marked the opening of a new epoch." Comment on this quotation.

APRIL, 1942

2. "The Civil War was the logical result of the acceptance by the South of the political theories of John C. Calhoun." Comment on this quotation.

3. What were the motives, purposes, and methods of the Radicals in the Reconstruction Period?

Comment on their statesmanship in the light of its results.

4. "If Cleveland's administration wrecked the Democratic Party, it was because the politicians had dodged all important issues since the Civil War, and any President who faced those issues honestly invited party disintegration." Comment on this quotation.

5. "The decade after the World War like the decade after the Civil War was a period of conservatism in politics and in social philosophy. It was characterized by political and business corruption, decline in liberalism, apathy toward reform, and a florid but badly distributed industrial prosperity." What can be said in mitigation or rebuttal of this indictment?

### CORRECTION IN FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN THE MARCH ISSUE

The Editors regret that an error in set-up appeared in the selected questions from the Third General Foreign Service Examinations of 1941 on pages 131-3 of the March, 1942, issue. Attention was called to this by the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service. It is obvious that if the questions had appeared as printed in the JOURNAL, all of the candidates would have been eliminated! Each word numbered should be opposite 4 definitions from which the most appropriate should be selected. For example:

- |              |                |     |
|--------------|----------------|-----|
| 1. Adumbrate | to silence     | ( ) |
|              | to stupefy     | ( ) |
|              | to foreshadow  | ( ) |
|              | to expostulate | ( ) |
| 2. Ambiance  | environment    | ( ) |
|              | equality       | ( ) |
|              | descent        | ( ) |
|              | duality        | ( ) |

The Board naturally would not expect a selection definition out of some 400 words—The JOURNAL's sincere apologies.

### GROUP B—ONE-HALF HOUR

6. "The French Revolution was the natural result of the fact that society and thought were fast advancing, while government was stationary." Comment on this quotation.

7. "Cavour had all the prudence and all the imprudence of the true statesman." Do you consider this to be an accurate description of the Italian statesman? Justify your conclusion.

8. To what extent was Germany justified, in the period 1905-14, in the assertion that she was being "encircled"? To what extent was Germany herself responsible for the "encirclement"? Justify your conclusions.

9. "Even without the outbreak of the war in 1914, the anarchy of her institutions must soon have plunged Russia into revolution." Comment on this quotation.

10. "The decline of the Liberal Party in England signifies not the defeat but the triumph of Liberalism. The Liberal Party has declined simply because its principal demands have become the undisputed realities of English political life." Comment upon this quotation.

#### GROUP C—ONE-HALF HOUR

11. "It became evident during the troubled times that followed the declaration of the Republic in Brazil that imperial Brazil had not differed greatly from colonial Brazil, and that the main problems of the modern state were still to be solved." Comment on this quotation.

12. "The policy of Diaz was for Mexico no policy at all. It was merely an agreement between the exploiters, the brigades and the grafters that they would not quarrel over the body of the victim. 1910 proved conclusively that Diaz had solved not a single one of Mexico's many problems." Is this too harsh a judgment? What can with justification be said in refutation of these statements?

13. "Not one of the Latin-American republics can be said to be a democracy in our sense of the term. But in the homogeneity of its population, a sound economy based upon the products of its soil, and a political system allowing some scope for its traditions of strong localism, the Argentine possesses these resources which will enable her very shortly to attain this ideal." Do you agree with this analysis? Justify your conclusions.

14. "During the forty years which elapsed between the coming of Admiral Perry and the Sino-Japanese War, Japan threw over entirely the clearly marked characteristics of a feudal state and emerged, as far as political and social structure is concerned, a westernized power." Comment on this quotation.

15. "Sun Yat Sen was a doctrinaire with no real understanding of the problems which faced twentieth century China." Comment on this quotation.

#### GROUP D—ONE-HALF HOUR

16. What important constitutional questions were decided before John Marshall became Chief Justice?

17. Explain the term "provide for general welfare" as it was understood by our early political theorists, and as it is understood in our political thought today.

18. "Taken by and large, the history of the Presidency is a history of aggrandizement, but the story is a highly discontinuous one. Of the thirty-one individuals who have filled the office only about one in three has contributed to the development of it spowers; under other incumbents things have either stood still or gone backward." Comment on this quotation.

19. Describe the more important features of the German constitution as established in 1871. What factors help to explain the fact that such a constitution continued unchanged down to 1914?

20. "In Great Britain the only fundamental law is that Parliament is supreme. The rest of the law comes from legislation or the judicial bench. Strictly speaking, therefore, there is no constitutional law at all in Great Britain; there is only the arbitrary power of Parliament." Comment on this quotation.

#### GROUP E—ONE HOUR

21. "The historian like every other specialist is quick to over-step the bounds of his subject and elicit from history more than history can really give; and he is forever bringing his stories to a conclusiveness and his judgments to a finality that are not warranted by either the materials or the processes of his research." Comment on this quotation.

22. "Constitutional controversies as well as nearly the whole history of American politics through the nineteenth century can be understood only in terms of a struggle between the agrarian interests and the capitalistic exploiters of a protected market. The theories are always rationalizations of this fundamental clash." Comment on this quotation and select for illustration and analysis a period of approximately 20 years.

23. "Men rarely adhere to the same views during the course of a war which they had upon entering it, and are likely to change their beliefs as to its causes when they look back upon the consequences of their actions." Comment on this quotation in respect to the men who carried the American Revolution.

(Continued on page 224)



Greek police, who behaved with admirable dignity and efficiency under the trying circumstances, watch motorcycle troops go by.



A sign of occupation—bread-line.



## ATHENS

When the German army entered Athens on April 27th the staff of the American Legation, which was located in the same building as the German Legation, assembled on the balconies to watch the event. Third Secretary George Lewis Jones, Jr., was able to take this series of photographs for the *Journal*.

The pictures were brought to Washington by Third Secretary Foy Kohler.



The sign used to protect British diplomatic premises.

German staff cars halt before the German Legation.



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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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### RADIO BULLETIN

The radio bulletin has developed an appendage. This factual sheet which during past years has become so well known to all Foreign Service Officers for its anonymity of form and its daily summary of definitely useful information about current domestic developments has now had added to it a digest of editorial opinion, not a group of carefully selected sentiments, but an attempt to portray in very limited space a short word picture of the editorial pages of some of our big newspapers. In the effort to portray the editorial page the necessary cutting appears to have been made so far without emphasis on favorable or unfavorable factors and the objective appears to have been a true representation of what the particular newspaper was driving at, if anything.

While there has, with few exceptions, been no comment yet from the field, we wholeheartedly endorse this addition to the bulletin and also its purpose of trying to provide Foreign Service Officers abroad with immediate and honest summaries of the official declarations of the American fourth estate.

It could be argued that those opinions which are sometimes unflattering to us or our Government should not be permitted to find utterance outside of this country, even in this form and with the very limited circulation of the radio bulletin. The Department has apparently considered that its Foreign Service Officers, and through them the people they talk to abroad, should be informed of what our press is saying, good or bad, and that a hostile eavesdropper would find no help from the contents of editorials which are, in the opinion of all except the more naive, obviously available to the enemy anyway.

In truth lies the best propaganda this country can offer to a world from which all knowledge of unflavored, unbiased news is being steadily cut down. There is no limit to the number of our listeners or their belief in us if their propaganda conscious ears should recognize frankness and truth in the presentation of our story of what is happening. In this sense too what the Department is doing is in principle important. We believe that the material facts concerning our participation in the war and the free expression of our people constitute a convincing argument for victory both physically and spiritually that will give hope to our friends and will discourage our enemies. Because this is the true situation let us not cause the comprehension abroad of what is happening here to be confused. An undue hesitation in disclosing discords that only bring out the truth of our basic strength might do this. Except for that information which would be of practical use to the enemy and must be withheld, let us give out our news and opinions unembellished. The story will speak for itself.





## News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

### *American Hemisphere Exports Office*

Conforming to the policy of this column to furnish officers in the field with data on the various divisions of the Department, there follows a description of the newest Division—AE—furnished the JOURNAL by Foreign Service Officer WILLIAM BARNES, assigned to the Division:

Departmental order 1029, of February 20, 1942, vests in the Board of Economic Operations, of which Assistant Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON is the Chairman, and Special Assistant to the Under Secretary, EMILIO G. COLLADO, is the Executive Secretary, full authority for foreign policy relating to the provision of goods to the other American Republics.

The same order establishes within the secretariat of the Board an office of American Hemisphere Exports (AE) to concern itself in the first instance with this matter. CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL, a member of the secretariat, has been named Chief of AE.

The new office has liaison with the War Production Board, including the secretariat of the Batt Requirements Committee; the Board of Economic

Warfare, including the Policy Committee, the Inter-Departmental Foreign Requirements Committee, the Reviews and Appeals Committee, and the Clearance Committee; and the Army and Navy Munitions Board. It has direct responsibility for contacts with our missions abroad and with representatives of foreign governments in this country concerning matters relating to exports to the other American Republics.

The delegation of these functions to a single unit in the Department is expected to provide effective coordination and direction to the work of carrying out the Government's policy of furnishing the other American Republics in so far as may be practicable with those raw materials and manufactured goods which are essential to the maintenance of their domestic economies.

\* \* \* \*

Visiting officers are having difficulty in locating various divisions of the Department—which is not surprising due to the rate they are being shifted about as a result of the expansion for the emergency.

State Department offices are now located in *eight*

different buildings in Washington. The most recent changes are the removals during the past month of several divisions to the Temporary U Building on the corner of 12th and Constitution Avenue. The whole building is devoted to State Department offices with the exception of one corner which houses a section of OEM. The following offices may be found there: The Visa Division, International Communications, the Geographer's Office, Research and Publication, Office of the Chief Special Agent, a part of the Division of Special Research, the Caribbean Office, and the Office of Philippine Affairs.

By the time this issue of the JOURNAL appears the Division of Cultural Relations, now in the Winder Building, will be in the old Grant Building, 532 17th Street, and their old quarters will be occupied by the Division of Commercial Affairs. The American Hemisphere Export Office, now in space belonging to the Division of American Republics, will move to the fifth floor of the Winder Building. There is also much shifting of offices within the State Department Building itself.

\* \* \* \*

#### *New Offices*

A study of the new Foreign Service List will make you brush up on your geography. There are six additions to the number of offices since the last List appeared. Besides the exchange of Ministers with Iceland and New Zealand, there has been a Vice Consulate opened in Curitiba, Brazil. (You will find it about 200 miles south of São Paulo.) Also, an Office of the Commissioner has been opened at New Delhi, India, and Consulates at Antigua, B.W.I., and Basra, Iraq. The date of the establishment of this last one was Christmas Day.

The "opener-uppers" have been busy, too, since the publication of the January List. LIVINGSTON D. WATROUS opened up a Vice Consulate at Puntarenas, Costa Rica. (Don't confuse this with Punta Arenas, Chile, the southernmost city in the world, where we also have an office.) MYLES STANDISH is in charge of the new Vice Consulate at the much publicized Aruba; and HARVEY L. MILBOURNE opened the Consulate at St. Lucia, B.W.I. (pronounced Saint Looshia, don't give it a Spanish twist).

On February 11 a Vice Consulate was established at Salina Cruz, on the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The guide books say this part of Mexico is noted for its olive skinned, sloe-eyed, beautiful women, who outnumber the men in a ratio of 5 to 1.

Several officers have left for new posts, the dates of establishment of which have not been received

before going to press. W. STRATTON ANDERSON, JR., was transferred from Lagos to Accra, Gold Coast. BERTEL E. KUNIHOLM is en route to open up in Tabriz, Iran, not far from the Russian border. Mr. Kuniholm is a Russian scholar. E. TALBOT SMITH has left for Asmara, Eritrea, where a Consulate will be established.

A door in Cayenne, French Guiana, will soon display the Great Seal of the United States, which will complete our representation in all three Guianas. Reading the atlas from left to right, the order of the Guianas is, in case you have forgotten, British, Netherlands (Surinam), and French (Inini).

CHARLES W. THAYER has been transferred from Moscow to open up the Legation in Kabul, Afghanistan. There are no railroads in that country and Mr. Leon Henderson might advise against risking tires on its roads. Although they might have skipped that stage in transportation evolution, we understand there is an airport at Kabul.

\* \* \* \*

Some of the successful applicants for the 1941 Foreign Service examinations were assigned to posts abroad as non-career Vice Consuls, pending confirmation of their career status by the Senate.

While awaiting the oral examinations thirty of the men who passed the writtens were given clerical assignments in the Visa Division. Seven of these passed the orals. The remainder have filed application to take the Civil Service examination for Junior Professional Assistant.

The State Department has announced that because of present war conditions it has been found impractical to hold a written examination this year for commission to the Foreign Service. The Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service has not set a date of a later examination, and it is impossible to forecast when one will be held.

\* \* \* \*

DR. HENRY GRADY, former assistant Secretary of State and a member of the advisory mission to India, will assume the active chairmanship of that body. He will replace Colonel Louis Johnson, so Colonel Johnson will be free to devote his full time to his duties as personal representative of President Roosevelt to the government of India.

The function of the advisory mission will be to investigate on the spot and recommend ways and means whereby the United States can aid in increasing India's war potentialities.



### Supply Notes

We can't make any more mistakes—for the simple reason that soon there will be no more erasers. And you needn't think you will get around that by using the end of your pencil, because the Supply Room reports that the next lot of pencils will come in *sans* rubber.

No more paper clips. No more shears.

You might think the paper-cutters made a mistake when the next lot of letter paper comes through. No; the standard size of 8 x 10½ inches is going to be considerably trimmed down—to 7 x 9. And no more draft paper. What comes out of your head the first time must be good.

No more scratch pads. No more doodling.

\* \* \* \*

JAMES K. PENFIELD, Consul at Godthaab, arrived at the Department in March to spend some leave before returning to his post. One day out of Ivigtut, en route home on a U. S. coast guard cutter, he received the news that Vice Consul GEORGE L. WEST, who had been left in charge, had fallen on the ice and broken his leg.

\* \* \* \*

Censorship is playing havoc with "comings and goings" information in this column. Itineraries of officers proceeding to their posts must now be almost entirely eliminated due to the fact that most travel route information is a "military secret." Several officers on being interviewed as to their post assignments cannot even give out that information and offer instead that culminating phrase "Military Secret."

\* \* \* \*

Arrangements have been made for the issuance, to Foreign Service Officers traveling to their posts on army transports, of identification discs, similar to those worn in the last war. HARRY L. TROUTMAN wears his as a bracelet in preparation for his trip aboard an army transport en route to Turkey. Mr. Troutman says this disc is similar in appearance to the one he wore in the last war but the information contained thereon is very different.

In addition to his name and "State Department" imprinted, there appears a date which indicates when he had his last tetanus injection as well as his blood type indication. On the reverse appears his index finger print which was first put on in ink and then burned into the metal in acid.

Foreign Service Officers traveling to their posts these days are faced with rigid inoculation requirements. One officer informed the JOURNAL

that he had taken a series of tetanus injections, three rounds of typhoid serum, smallpox vaccination, and serums for yellow fever and cholera.

\* \* \* \*

STUART ALLEN visited the Department during February and was telling us of his interesting post, Georgetown, British Guiana.

All the houses are built on stilts—more to seek the scarce breezes than to avoid rising waters and insects. "And some of the native foods are delicious. Have you ever eaten a soursop?" We learned that this is an indigenous West Indian fruit.

There is a good golf course in Georgetown and although the whole area is very flat, the course, well trapped with a plentiful sprinkling of palm trees, furnishes a sporty game. There are good tennis courts and American movies, and the inter-continental planes land in the nearby river.

There are interesting trips to be taken into the interior—to the gold and bauxite mines, to Kaieteur Falls, over the savannas near the Brazilian border. And you can travel inland by British Guiana Airways in U. S. planes and piloted by the well known American pilot, Art Williams.

Mr. Allen left the first part of March for his new post at Vancouver.

\* \* \* \*

Blackout preparations in the Department are proceeding rapidly. Complete blackout is now ready in all sections where twenty-four hours service is necessary, i.e., the Code Room, the Telephone Room and the Division of Current Information. Within a few days to this list may be added a part of the Stenographic Section and the Duplication Section. Special blinds made of masonite have been installed over all windows in these sections.

### FROM SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, JUNE 17, 1941

"At the American Consulate I have been treated as a human being. Notwithstanding their overwhelming responsibilities and the stress of thousands of people who daily flood their premises, they keep kind and full of dignity, and my sore and humiliated self was greatly uplifted by these moments of human contact.

"On my return I found a document for which we have been imploring for months and suffering cruelly—a permit to go to market and buy food-stuffs. I am sure their knowing the Americans take an interest in us has had a favourable influence."

—Courtesy CONSUL LYNN W. FRANKLIN,  
*Niagara Falls.*

## News From the Field

### FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*  
 BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Bermuda*  
 BINGHAM, HIRAM, JR.—*Argentina*  
 BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*  
 COOPER, CHARLES A.—*Japan*  
 COUDRAY, ROBERT C.—*Hong Kong Area*  
 CRAIN, EARL T.—*Spain*  
 FISHER, DORSEY G.—*Great Britain*  
 FUESS, JOHN C.—*Ireland*  
 FULLER, GEORGE G.—*Central Canada*  
 KUNIHOLM, BERTEL E.—*Iran*

LANCASTER, NATHANIEL, JR.—*Portuguese East Africa*  
 LIPPINCOTT, AUBREY E.—*Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq*  
 LYON, CECIL B.—*Chile*  
 LYON, SCOTT—*Portugal*  
 MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.—*Mexico*  
 MITCHELL, REGINALD P.—*Haiti*  
 POST, RICHARD H.—*Uruguay*  
 SMITH, E. TALBOT—*Abyssinia, Eritrea, British and Italian Somaliland*  
 TRIOLO, JAMES S.—*Colombia*  
 WILLIAMS, PHILIP P.—*Brazil*

### ASUNCIÓN

Since the first of the year a number of changes have taken place among our Legation Staff. On January 8th Edmund B. Montgomery arrived to be First Secretary. His last post was in Mexico so he, accompanied by Mrs. Montgomery, travelled by train, boat and plane to reach Asunción. They were the guests of Minister and Mrs. Frost at the Legation for ten days. On January 14th Mr. Morrill Cody, Junior Cultural Relations Officer, who came to Asunción in December, was joined by Mrs. Cody and five year old daughter. They arrived by river boat. Commercial Attaché DuWayne Clark arrived by plane from Miami on February 4th. He will be joined shortly by Mrs. Clark and two young sons. On February 16th Mr. J. Forbes Amory, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, arrived to be the guest for several days of the Montgomerys. Mr. Amory, who is a cousin of President Roosevelt, is making a tour of South America. The Montgomerys entertained for Mr. Amory at a buffet supper and bingo party (see Service Glimpses on page 215) and Mr. Amory was the guest at cocktails of Third Secretary and Mrs. Henderson in their new home on Avenida Columbia; and of Minister Frost at luncheon at the Legation. Mrs. Frost and daughter, Sophie, are absent in Chile, where Sophie Frost will enter boarding school.

### HAMILTON, BERMUDA

February 18, 1942.

On January fifteenth the Colony entertained for approximately twenty-four hours its most distinguished transit visitor, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill, on his way to London from conferences with President Roosevelt in Washington. This was the first time in the long history of the Colony that an English Prime Minister, while holding that high office, had landed here. Due to defense security regulations, his arrival was a closely guarded secret, but some time before he actually set foot on the main part of the Islands his presence in the Colony became known in some mysterious manner. On his carriage drive from Hamilton to Government House, accompanied by Lord Knollys, the Governor of Bermuda, who had flown with the Prime Minister from the United States, the welcome was spontaneous. At Government House a special Guard of Honor was formed by the Cameron Highlanders, many of whom had participated in the Battle of Dunkirk, and Mr. Churchill chatted with several of the men before entering the House.

A luncheon party at Government House immediately followed, the following being present:

The Prime Minister; The Governor of Bermuda and Lady Knollys; Sir Dudley Pound, Admiral of the Fleet; Commander Thompson, R. N., Personal



At Government House, Hamilton, Bermuda, when the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill was guest of honor.



Courtesy Official British Photographer

Assistant to Mr. Churchill; Mr. J. M. Martin, Principal Private Secretary; Vice Admiral Sir Charles E. Kennedy-Purvis and Lady Kennedy-Purvis; Rear Admiral Cook, U. S. N.; Sir Brooke Francis, Chief Justice of Bermuda; Major E. A. T. Dutton, the Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Dutton; Brigadier General Alden G. Strong, U. S. A.; Brigadier H. D. Maconochie; The American Consul General, Mr. William H. Beck; Captain Jules James, U. S. N.; His Honor the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. J. R. Conyers, and Lieutenant John Bett, R. N., A. D. C. to the Governor.

After planting a cedar tree in the grounds of Government House, the Prime Minister then produced the greatest surprise, a desire to make a brief address to the House of Assembly. Arrangements were hurriedly made, and two hours later Mr. Churchill appeared before the second oldest Parliament in the world. Bermuda's legislative body has been in existence since 1620.

The visit was both memorable and historic and certainly stimulated Bermuda with enthusiasm and determination to be worthy of the part she has been called upon to play as her contribution toward the success of the War effort.

WILLIAM H. BECK.

## BOGOTÁ

March 14, 1942.

Since this is the first news report that has come from Colombia for some time, it might be well to provide a brief summary of the highlights which have occurred during the presence of Ambassador

Spruille Braden as the head of the mission in Colombia.

During the period of a little more than three years that Ambassador Braden has been in Bogotá he has seen this mission change from an office comprising 16 officers, clerks, stenographers and messengers, to one with a large personnel consisting of 69 officers, clerks, stenographers and messengers, both figures include Army and Navy personnel. This growth in personnel can best be characterized as a metamorphosis from a small, family-like group in which a few persons occupied themselves with many functions, to a large, bustling organization, occupying three times as much office space as formerly, in which the attendant problems of the world conflict and increased volume of work which has resulted, are dealt with by a large staff of specialists in each of the various divisions of official business.

Colombians and Americans alike are cognizant of the manner in which their two nations have been drawn closer together commercially, culturally and politically as a result of the ceaseless and untiring efforts of Ambassador Braden, who left us on March 9th to take up his new duties as Ambassador in Habana. The Ambassador's remarkable stamina has permitted him to achieve an outstanding record in the efficient and thorough performance of his official duties, while at the same time not neglecting his social obligations on a calendar that has required his consistent attention and activity.

Among the most important and interesting personnel changes at the Embassy during the period of

(Continued on page 222)

## The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

THE PHILIPPINES, by Ralston Hayden, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1942. 1,010 pp. \$9.00.

Dr. Hayden, Professor of Political Science at the University of Michigan, is well qualified to write concerning the national development of the Philippines, having spent a total of two years there as exchange and visiting professor at the University of the Philippines and as press correspondent; and, while on leave from the University of Michigan, having served as Vice Governor of the Philippines during 1933-1935. His book fulfills the promise of its author's qualifications and is a scholarly, comprehensive and up-to-date "study of the development of a nation in the Philippine Islands." As such it constitutes informative and interesting reading for those who are genuinely interested in our unique and complicated "Philippine problem," as well as for all serious students of Far Eastern and world politics. Its greatest limitations appear to be its length—805 pages of text (1,010 in all); its weight—four pounds; and its price—\$9.00.

Dr. Hayden describes the Philippine people and the Commonwealth Government; discusses the political parties and national leadership; gives a picture of the educational system developed in the Philippines and its relationship to "Church and State"; discusses the problems of language, literacy, public health and welfare and their relation to national independence; and finally discusses the relationship of the Philippines to China and Japan, the problem of national defense and the all-important problem of the United States and the Philippines.

He believes that "the Philippines is qualified for nationhood by the size of its territory as well as by the number of its inhabitants." While acknowledging the obstacles to national unity presented by the diversity of languages, differences of religion and great distances between islands, he believes these can and will be overcome. He recognizes, however, that "he would be a rash man who would declare that such unity could certainly be maintained once the powerfully unifying force of foreign domination were withdrawn."

He finds that the "Constitution of the Philippines . . . reveals the possession of a high degree of political capacity by those who drafted it" and that it "provides the constitutional foundation for a genuinely Filipino government." The study of the evolution of the Presidency is interesting, as is the picture

the reader gets—often between the lines—of the colorful character and personality of President Quezon.

The author believes that "the bonds which since 1898 have united America and this developing nation across the Pacific cannot be dissolved as easily and painlessly as many citizens of both countries seem to believe." Writing in the summer of 1941 he said:

"The effects of the war can not be foreseen. But it is obvious . . . that wartime conditions may subject the Commonwealth and the United States to strains that were undreamed of when the Tydings-McDuffie Act was put into effect, and may compel further changes in the independence program. Both Americans and Filipinos are called upon to face the possibility that separation may not be accomplished according to schedule."

He concludes his study by observing that

"Thus far, despite certain shortcomings in American policy towards the Philippines, the Filipino people have benefitted immeasurably economically, politically and culturally from their American connection. They have advanced far along the path of nationhood. If given a reasonable opportunity for survival, they will do their share towards enriching modern civilization. America will not have completely discharged the obligations which it has assumed in the Philippines until this new nation has been given this opportunity. From the standpoint of its own interests and honor the United States cannot afford to walk away from the responsibilities which it assumed when it forcibly extended its sovereignty over Spain's great Oriental colony. It dare not leave its task in the Philippines half done."

JOHN K. DAVIS.

ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED STATES, by Clarence H. Haring. World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1941. 222 pp. \$2.00.

In this very readable little volume Professor Haring has sketched the essential features of Argentina's political and economic development and has shown how they have affected that country's relations with the United States. The well-known orientation of Argentina toward Europe resulting from strong ties of trade and culture has been materially shifted since the outbreak of war and there are many evidences of the fact that the country is moving away from the non-cooperative position it has until recently assumed with regard to the democracies. After examining the obstacles which have



in the past militated against the establishment of cordial relations between the United States and her southernmost neighbor, including such causes of friction as the American high tariff and the Argentine exchange control policy, the writer cites the growing economic collaboration of Argentina with the United States as evidenced by the conclusion of a trade agreement in October 1941 and by the negotiations in progress for the purchase of surplus stocks of strategic raw materials by the United States. Professor Haring points out that collaboration in the economic field should promote collaboration in other respects as well and that Argentina may be expected to play an increasingly more co-operative role in the system of continental defense as a result of the new economic ties which have been established with the United States and the other American republics as a result of the war.

WILLIAM BARNES.

THE KREMLIN AND THE PEOPLE, by Walter Duranty, Reynal & Hitchcock, New York, 1941, 222 pp. \$2.00.

Walter Duranty has sometimes been regarded as an exponent of the Soviet point of view in the field of internal and external affairs. In the book under review this trait is noticed especially when the author comments on such phases of post Munich-Soviet foreign relations as the reasons leading to the signing of the Soviet-German Pact in the summer of 1939 and the Finnish war. On these occasions Mr. Duranty apparently accepts in full value the point of view of the Soviet Government. Furthermore, when dealing with the Purge of 1935-38, around which the book centers, the author lays emphasis on the theory now currently in vogue that the famous trials and purge were instigated for the sole purpose of eliminating a Fifth Column in the Soviet Union of great magnitude. The majority of unbiased Soviet observers continue to reject this theory and in general adhere to the opinion that the political trials were arranged for the express purpose of eliminating particular persons or groups in the Soviet Union which were in the opposition and that the accusations of treason or conspiracy, in fact even the confessions of the accused, did not give a complete picture.

With regard to certain other phases of the internal situation in the Soviet Union, however, Mr. Duranty writes in a more disinterested manner. He gives an excellent picture of the theatrical quality of the trials and his descriptions of life in Moscow during the period of the purge, with its overpowering element of fear, atmosphere of suspicion and terror and of the disorganization of Soviet industry are well done. Mr. Duranty comes to the conclusion that the Purge did incalculable harm to the

Soviet Union and set back the country's progress at least five years.

All in all, Mr. Duranty's book, which he states is an account of the whys and wherefores of the policies pursued by the Kremlin since 1935 is for the most part a lively and colorful description of Soviet life during the last few years and for this reason is interesting reading. It will not, however, contribute a great deal to a clear understanding of the Soviet Union.

E. P.

IS TOMORROW HITLER'S? by H. R. Knickerbocker. Reynal & Hitchcock, New York, 1941, xviii, 382 pp. \$2.50.

H. R. Knickerbocker has joined the ranks of the foreign correspondents who came back from Europe and wrote a book. However, Mr. Knickerbocker has differed in one important respect from most of the others. Before he sat down to present his version of what happened in Europe from his arrival in 1923 to his departure in 1940, he went on an extended lecture tour of the United States. This brought him into contact with Americans the country over and gave him an opportunity to find out what they were thinking and what they wanted most to know.

From the 3,000 questions asked him, he selected the 200 most often asked, most pertinent or most fundamental, and arranged them in his book in question and answer form. Here may be found the answer to your particular pet wonder: Why doesn't some one kill Hitler? What made France fall? Can Russia hold out? Why did Hess fly to Scotland? Mr. Knickerbocker endeavors, and on the whole successfully, to make a reply to each. Some of them you may not agree with, such as his statements that "Lindbergh, however, is, I am convinced, mainly responsible for the long hesitation of this country to go to war to defend its life." or "The Russians Dostoevsky wrote about, who dreamed and sorrowed and could not act—all these have long been eliminated."

The book is divided into seven parts: Germany, France, Russia, England, War Aims, the United States, and Fifth Columnists (mostly Lindbergh). It is written in concise, crisp style, without redundancy or pomposity. The author's long acquaintance with the men now in control in Europe gives his statements an authority that does not need emphasis. It is a good book for the ordinary citizen to read, who wants some inside information on those two mysterious subjects: Hitler and how the Soviet Union works, as well as why the United States should go to war.

This gospel that he most fervently preaches—

(Continued on page 222)

## All Quiet Along the Patuxent

By GRIF ALEXANDER

TO ADD a rider to a famous phrase, it may be said that the Nation's Capital is a city of magnificent distances entirely surrounded by magnificent sites for country homes, with handsome old country homes on ever so many of them.

And in these pleasantly situated country places there are not only Marylanders and Virginians, but Americans from all over the United States, all echoing the sentiment of Mr. Payne that there is no place like home; and all alike, strangely enough, meaning Tidewater Country; for it is a peculiarity of the terrain that it grips its inhabitants, permanent and transitory, to its bosom, and holds them thrall.

It is so in Maryland, and particularly in Patuxent River territory, as many men in our State Department know.

Consider, for instance, three who are near neighbors in St. Mary's County:

Anderson Dana Hodgdon, Maryland born and now in Rome, doing long-range farming at Dana-on-the-Patuxent. (The place was named by his grandmother, who affectionately calls it "The Pat.")

Maynard Barnes, born in the Middle West, and now in Iceland, superintending from afar the building of a wing to his ancient manor;—

and

Francis Colt deWolf, who thought tenderly of Batty's Purchase when he was in Cairo and now thinks of it no less tenderly when he is far away in Washington for nearly a week at a time.

And what is true of the St. Mary's County trio is equally true of a quartette on the opposite shore of the Patuxent in Calvert County: Messrs. Patterson, Nielsen, De la Rue and Groeninger.

Jefferson Patterson, First Secretary of Embassy in Lima, has a warm spot in his heart for Point Farm, all 200 acres of it, at Petterson's Point on the Patuxent.

Mr. Patterson was married in Berlin some little time ago to Miss Mary Marvin Breckinridge, well-known radio broadcaster of war news in Europe. Dana Hodgdon was best man at the wedding.

Cremona, home of Jefferson Patterson's sister, wife of Brigadier General Howard Davidson, is within easy canoeing distance of Petterson's Point. Joseph Groeninger, U. S. Consul at Auckland,



King's Reach Farm, Mackall, Calvert County. The house pictured is a new one. The old one, the "four stacker brick house," burned down many years ago, and the bricks from its ruined walls are to be found in the chimneys and fireplaces of nearby houses. Home of Sidney De la Rue.



owns about 150 acres not very far from the Paterson place.

Orsen N. Nielsen, formerly Consul General at Munich and now in the Division of Exports and Defense Aid, State Department, is the owner of Cove Farm, a property of 130 acres situated about a mile above the entrance to St. Leonard's Creek. The creek is a beautiful body of water which stretches across the peninsula to within a mile of the bay. It is famous in history as the scene of the Battle of the Barges in 1813. It was here that Commodore Barney, facing a vastly superior force, delayed the British on their way to Washington. He managed at last to reach Benedict, further up stream, where he burned his barges and marched his men to Bladensburg where he and they gave as good an account of themselves on land as they had done on water.

The Battle of the Barges, incidentally, was the Patuxent's second naval engagement. The first, in early colonial days, was fought by ships of Lord Baltimore, the Propriety, and William Claiborne, claimant of vested rights by virtue of ownership of Kent Island.

Sidney De la Rue, formerly financial adviser, Haiti, and, before that, Liberia, finds ease and comfort at his home, King's Reach Farm, Mackall, Calvert County.

The house pictured is a new one. The old one, the "four stacker brick house," burned down many years ago, and the bricks from its ruined walls are

to be found in the chimneys and fireplaces of nearby homes.

The place went to rack and ruin, house and garden sites being covered with honeysuckle and brier. Now all is changed. The surrounding grounds have been beautified and there is work and play enough in and around the acreage to keep a man happy. Mr. De la Rue quotes and endorses the reply of Rudyard Kipling when asked what he found to do in the country: "I find everything but the time to do it."

Recent letters show how fervently Dana Hodgdon and his wife long to see "The Pat." (And it won't be long now!)

It is a beautiful old place with a wealth of exotic trees, shrubs and flowers. The late Dr. Alexander L. Hodgdon, father of the present owner, was an arboriculturist of note. He collected growing things from all parts of the world and had the pleasure of seeing them thrive in their new home. St. Mary's County is as kind to vegetation as to people.

Dr. Hodgdon never manifested the collector's desire to hoard unusual specimens other people lacked. He shared his trees with friends and neighbors and soon they were growing all over the county. There are fruit trees in abundance near the house, foreign and native thriving alike: black walnuts, English walnuts, pecans, almonds, figs, citrus fruit (little and bitter), Japanese persimmons (which, true to type should be little and bitter, but, instead are big and sweet as plums), apples, pears, grapes, plums, peaches and pomegranates. Among

Cove Farm is a property of 130 acres situated about a mile above the entrance to St. Leonard's Creek, an estuary of the Patuxent River, in Calvert County. The Battle of the Barges, in which Commodore Barney commanding a flotilla of barges and light craft, attempted to turn back greatly superior British forces in the War of 1812, was fought in this part of St. Leonard's. Home of Orsen N. Nielsen.



the deciduous trees worthy of note are the cork oak and the Magnolia Flora Grandiosa. And there is a veritable forest of bamboos, some of them as thick as a man's wrist and forty feet tall.

It was Dr. Hodgdon's hope that some day the Federal Government would establish a Botanical Garden in St. Mary's County, a garden for scientific research.

The Hodgdon house is a large one and its drawing room has been the scene of many important functions. President Wilson's brother, James Wilson, his wife and their son, were frequent visitors. Never a warship dropped anchor in the Patuxent (which happened often) but the Hodgdon launch was on hand with the customary and expected invitation, and officers were prompt in their attendance at the hospitable Hodgdon home.

The Hodgsons had a fondness for the Navy and it was the most natural thing in the world for Dana Hodgdon, then a progressive young lawyer in Baltimore, to join the Naval Reserves. He served throughout the first World War in convoy duty, retiring with the rank of Commander.

Long years ago two thousand acres of land adjoining Mattapany, home of Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, was known as St. Richard's Manor. It was deeded by the Proprietary to Richard Gardiner in 1640. Gardiner may or may not have taken immediate possession, but concerning his home the records are silent. St. Richard's Manor House was not built until 1680.

The original manor now has many owners. The Manor House still stands, but not on that portion of the property, which by deed and Court House record bears the title, St. Richard's Manor, but on the two hundred acre farm adjoining. It was known for many years simply as The Brick House and is now briefly known as St. Richard's.

The house has been owned by Maynard Barnes for some ten years past and has been restored by him with infinite patience after painstaking research. With taste and discrimination the house has been made liveable and comfortable, the fields tilled; the enclosed grounds around the house made beautiful.

When early this summer Mr. Barnes returned from Paris he set about making an addition to the house and this was done with strict regard to harmony and atmosphere. The new wing conforms to the lines of the old building. The bricks are the old-fashioned kind, somewhat larger than modern brick; and they are laid in the same way as in the old house, in Flemish bond. The wood used is the same, heart

of white pine, hard and knotty, save the window frames and sashes, where the sapwood of white pine, free from knots, is used. The asbestos shingles on the roof are made to resemble the old-fashioned shingles. And where truly modern improvements were necessary they were camouflaged and made as unobtrusive as possible.

Mr. Barnes was transferred to Iceland before the job was finished, but the work proceeds apace.

When Francis Colt de Wolf bought ten acres on Green Holly Creek, on a beautiful knoll overlooking the Patuxent River, he had no idea that the original and honest-to-goodness name of the place was Batty's Purchase. But there was really no reason for surprise. The early records of Maryland manors and plantations are full of such names: Resurrection Manor, Duck Pye, Dear Bought, Hard Bargain, Double Purchase, Do Better, Rest Content, Cheap Price, Come by Chance, Second Choice, What You Please, More Clack, Clocker's Fancy, Aha-at-a-Venture, Walker's Tooth and None So Good In Finland, to name but a few.

Batty's Purchase! When they made the discovery the de Wolfs were delighted. And why not? The name gave a quaint and amusing touch to a pleasing adventure. They had the pleasure ahead of them of turning a wilderness into a Paradise.

Naturally this was something that could not be done all at once. There were inevitable interruptions, since a man's regular job must always come first, but every break merely gave a fillip to the work. And when in Washington, the only time available for the supervisions of the building of the new house was during the all-too-brief week-ends.

Then, of course, there were the individual improvements in which Mr. de Wolf, Mrs. de Wolf, and their two boys had a personal interest. Mrs. de Wolf planned herb gardens. The boys built a boat, a hoathouse and a wharf. And the master of Batty's Purchase, not to be behindhand, constructed a catwalk around the knoll that is the wonder and admiration of those who have traversed it.

And now the house is built: a thing of beauty as seen from the far side of the creek; a thing of comfort and convenience when viewed near at hand. The garden is getting into shape. And

before the house there is a lovely lawn with borders of shrubs and flowers. What more can the heart of man desire?

Come to think of it, Washington summer weather has one good quality: It gives one a proper appreciation of something different.





## Musical Tastes of South American Indians

PRIMITIVE South American Indians prefer classical music to jazz, reports Baron Hermann von Waldegg, an explorer, after observing their reactions to musical programs received in the jungle from WGEO, the General Electric short-wave radio station in Schenectady, New York.

The explorer made anthropological and ethnological studies of tribes at the headwaters of the Amazon River, and recently sent WGEO an account of this study.

"Pechamila," in the language of the Guayabero tribe, means "beautiful"—"camila" means "ugly." In the opinion of the Guyaberos, the explorer reported, the music of Tschaiowsky, Rachmaninoff, Beethoven, is "pechamila"—but "camila" is the word for modern jazz.

As part of his equipment Baron von Waldegg took with him a short-wave radio receiving set, feeling that preference in music is often an indication of the nature of a people and that through music he would be able to draw a fairly accurate psychological picture of the Indian tribes.

For this experiment, which according to him was the first of its kind to be made, von Waldegg chose a group of pure-blooded Indians, practically unknown, never studied before, most of whom had never seen a white man—the Guayaberos of the village of Shaaq. In a straw-thatched hut in the midst of the jungle, in the darkness of a tropical night, he set up his little radio and tuned in Caesar Frank's D-Minor Symphony from WGEO in far-away Schenectady.

"The Indians had never seen a radio before," Baron von Waldegg told representatives of the General Electric Company, "and while the hut resounded with that magnificent music they sat there, spellbound, not even moving a finger.

"After Caesar Franck, Rachmaninoff's Piano Concerto No. 2 came on the program, and still the Indians sat silently around the radio, full of admiration, listening to the music."

It was not until the concert was over, and a swing-band came in that the explorer noticed a decrease in the Indians' attention to the music. They became restless; they began muttering among themselves. And finally from their midst came the astonishing words, "camila"—ugly—"turn on more music."

Great was von Waldegg's amazement. But he was not satisfied with one experiment. Night after night it was repeated; night after night the results were the same. "On one occasion," says von Waldegg, "a few days after the performance of

Beethoven's Fifth Symphony on WGEO, I was able to get it again on another station, and, to my great astonishment, they recognized the music and showed now an even greater delight in listening to it than the first time."

Von Waldegg was deeply impressed by what he learned, through his short-wave experiments, of the effect of present-day civilization on the primitive man. Three points were obvious: "the more primitive the tribe, the greater its love for symphonic music and its disgust for modern dance music; the less primitive the tribe, the greater indifference toward classical music; tribes having a long-established contact with our civilization showed a definite preference for our dance music.

"The explanation for these particular likes and dislikes," von Waldegg continued, "is obvious if we understand the environment in which these men live.

"The white invasion has suddenly stopped the development of the Indian's culture, introduced him to the inferiority complex and made him dependent on the white man, deprived him of his religion and his age-old customs. These groups have been forced to change their entire philosophy of life, or rather have abandoned any philosophy at all. We can thus understand why they dislike emotional classical compositions and just try to find an outlet for their misfortune in the crazy whirligig of modern dance music."

Of the Indian as yet untouched by the white man's culture, von Waldegg said:

"All his actions bear the heavy mark of sadness. But sadness does not necessarily mean that the Indian is unhappy. I have reason to believe that the Indian is happier, perhaps, than a great majority of our society . . . sitting around a fire in his native hut, listening to the long stories of his elders, as a free man.

"The primitive Indian cannot conceive of music not in proportion to his religious ideas and his own tribal life. His music is practically all in minors and flats. It is rhythmic, of course, but every one of its notes portrays that ideas of 'Weltschmerz' that rests upon the jungle. There is little in the universe that surround the Indian of the South American jungle to change his natural inclination toward melancholy."

It is, then, von Waldegg concluded, this quality of sadness in the primitive Indian, and the simplicity and majesty of his world, that underlie his love for the dynamic, melancholy "pechamila" music of the great symphonic composers.



## Foreign Service Changes

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 17, 1942:*

Walworth Barbour of Lexington, Massachusetts, Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Richard D. Gatewood of New York, New York, Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.

Robert W. Heingartner of Canton, Ohio, American Consul at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, is retiring from the American Foreign Service effective on October 1, 1942.

The assignment of Thomas McEnelly of New York, New York, as American Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has been cancelled. In lieu thereof, Mr. McEnelly has been assigned American Consul at Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Edward J. Sparks of New York, New York, Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, and will serve in dual capacity.

Harold S. Tewell of Portal, North Dakota, American Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned American Consul General at Habana, Cuba.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 24, 1942:*

Clayson W. Aldridge of Rome, New York, American Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned American Consul at Sydney, Australia.

Harold M. Collins of Marion, Virginia, American Consul at Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Perry Ellis of Riverside, California, American Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, where an American Consulate is to be established.

Robert Grinnell of New York, New York, Amer-

ican Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia, where an American Consulate is to be established.

The assignment of Paul S. Guinn of Catawissa, Pennsylvania, as American Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, has been cancelled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Guinn has been designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at Caracas, Venezuela.

Joel C. Hudson of St. Louis, Missouri, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Dale W. Maher of Joplin, Missouri, American Consul at Lyon, France, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation at Bern, Switzerland.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 7, 1942:*

Maurice M. Bernbaum of Chicago, Illinois, American Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

Ellis O. Briggs of Topsfield, Maine, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba, has been designated Counselor of the American Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

Thaddeus H. Chylinski of Bridgeport, Connecticut, formerly American Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

John K. Emmerson of Canon City, Colorado, formerly Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Tokyo, Japan, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

Leys A. France of Shaker Heights, Ohio, American Consul at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, will retire from the American Foreign Service effective on March 1, 1942.

The assignment of Ralph C. Getsinger of Detroit, Michigan, as American Vice Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been cancelled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Getsinger has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation at Bern, Switzerland.



# Service Glimpses

*"Doesn't this tempt you to come to Nassau?" asks Consul John W. Dye. This wahoo weighed 50 pounds, length 5 feet 6½ inches.*

## STAFF PARTY IN ASUNCION

*(See News From the Field)*

*Front row: left to right—Salvador Pardo, Second Secretary Mexican Legation; Forbes Amory, Mrs. Montgomery, Morrill Cody, Cultural Relations Officer under Mr. Rockefeller; Ruth Henderson. Second row: DuWayne Clark, Commercial Attaché and Second Secretary; Marion Cody; Edmund B. Montgomery, First Secretary; Minister Wesley Frost; Caroline Guttman, Mary Jane Van Natta, Lt. Col. Thomas Van Natta, Military Attaché; Marie Pardo. Top Row: George Henderson, Third Secretary, Davis Guttman, Vice Consul.*



*Messrs. Eberhardt and Cunningham, Retired, on the lawn of Mr. Cunningham's Florida home.*

*Left—Consul Quincy F. Roberts, Gardener Yu Chan-hai and Second Gardener Wang Chung-ming display their prize collection of Chrysanthemums. Chefoo, China, November 1, 1941.*

Parker T. Hart of Medford, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Pará, Brazil, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Manaus, Brazil.

G. Wallace La Rue of Columbia, Missouri, American Vice Consul at Bombay, India, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria.

The assignment of Hugh Millard of Omaha, Nebraska, as First Secretary of the American Legation at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been cancelled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Millard has been designated First Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

Paul H. Pearson of Des Moines, Iowa, formerly Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, and will serve in dual capacity.

Edward E. Rice of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, formerly American Consul at Foochow, Fukien, China, has been assigned American Consul at Kunming, Yunnan, China.

Winfield H. Scott of Washington, District of Columbia, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at Bombay, India.

John C. Shillock, Jr., of Portland, Oregon, Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Tangier, Morocco, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Lima, Peru, and will serve in dual capacity.

Charles W. Thayer of Villa Nova, Pennsylvania, Third Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R., has been designated Third Secretary of the American Legation and American Vice Consul at Kabul, Afghanistan, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Alfred R. Thomson of Silver Spring, Maryland, as American Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland, has been cancelled.

Stephen B. Vaughan of Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, formerly American clerk at Berlin, Germany, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

The assignment of Hugh H. Watson of Montpelier, Vermont, as American Consul General at Capetown, Union of South Africa, has been cancelled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Watson has been assigned American Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland.

Aubrey Lee Welch, Jr., of Charleston, South Carolina, American Vice Consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica, has been appointed American Vice Consul at San José, Costa Rica.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 14, 1942:*

Charles B. Beylard of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Nice, France, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

Ellis A. Bonnet of Eagle Pass, Texas, formerly American Consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Panama, Panama, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert L. Buell of Rochester, New York, formerly American Consul at Rangoon, Burma, has been assigned American Consul at Calcutta, India.

William C. Burdett, Jr., of Macon, Georgia, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Robert E. Cashin of University City, Missouri, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Iquitos, Peru, where an American Vice Consulate will be established.

Clifton P. English of Chattanooga, Tennessee, American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been appointed American Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and American Vice Consul of Career, and has been assigned American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Frederick W. Eysell of Kansas City, Missouri, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

C. Paul Fletcher of Hickory Valley, Tennessee, American Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Peter H. A. Flood of Nashua, New Hampshire, has been assigned American Foreign Service Officer to assist in Mexican Claims work, with headquarters at the American Consulate at Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

The assignment of Julian B. Foster of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, as American Commercial Attaché at Stockholm, Sweden, has been cancelled.

Harry F. Hawley of New York, New York, formerly American Consul at Gibraltar, has been assigned American Consul at Marseille, France.

Charles H. Heisler of Milford, Delaware, American Consul at Tunis, Tunisia, has been assigned American Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Heyward G. Hill of Hammond, Louisiana, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Panama, Panama, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Madrid, Spain, and will serve in dual capacity.

Martin J. Hillenbrand of Chicago, Illinois, formerly American Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

*(Continued on page 219)*



# INSURANCE

## for foreign service officers

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# List of Retired American Foreign Service Officers

February 15, 1942

- Philip Adams, c/o Mr. Thomas H. Adams, 49 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
- Knox Alexander, 2763 Prince St., Berkeley, Calif.
- Julian Arnold, 262 Arlington Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
- Franklin B. Atwood, 3454 Macomb St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Henry H. Balch, Box 415, Huntsville, Ala.
- Herbert C. Biar, c/o Hotel Phoenix, Phoenix, Ariz.
- William A. Bickers, 312 W. Asher St., Culpeper, Va.
- Maxwell Blake, c/o American Legation, Tangier, Morocco.
- Robert Woods Bliss, P. O. Box 596, Santa Barbara, Calif.
- Frank Bohr, 1028 Lincoln Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- John L. Bouchal, Serikova 4, Prague, Bohemia. (No American address available.)
- Walter F. Boyle, P. O. Box 213, McLean, Va.
- Robert R. Bradford, c/o Trust Department, Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Nebr.
- Norton F. Brand, 88 Main St., Potsdam, N. Y.
- Homer Brctt, Box 464, Silver Spring, Md.
- Lawrence P. Briggs, c/o American Trust Company, Berkeley, Calif.
- William W. Brunswick, 2101 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- George A. Bucklin, P. O. Box 601, Lynn Haven, Fla.
- Alfred Theodore Burri, 2035 Garden St., Santa Barbara, Calif.
- Ralph C. Busser, 1012 Stephen Girard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Charles R. Cameron, c/o Hotel Tivoli, Ancon, Panama Canal Zone.
- Wilbur J. Carr, 2300 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- George E. Chamherlin, 2138 Rivermont Ave., Lynchburg, Va.
- William E. Chapman, 528 Elm Ave., Norman, Okla.
- Harold D. Clum, Hilltop, P. O. Box 98, Malden-on-Hudson, N. Y.
- Arthur B. Cooke, 3111 First Ave., Richmond, Va.
- Harris N. Cookingham, Red Hook on the Hudson, N. Y.
- Alexander P. Cruger, 3206 Tennyson St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Edwin S. Cunningham, 400 Coronado Drive, Clearwater, Fla.
- Leslie A. Davis, P. O. Box 266, Stockbridge, Mass.
- Claude I. Dawson, 111 Cambridge Road, Asheville, N. C.
- Fred Morris Dearing, 202 S. Third St., Wilmington, N. C.
- Carl F. Deichman, c/o Whitaker & Co., 300 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.
- José de Olivares, 7920 Orchid St., Washington, D. C.
- Charles L. De Vault, 304 S. East St., Winchester, Ind.
- Alfred W. Donegan, 4828 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- W. Roderick Dorsey, 729 Euclid Ave., Orlando, Fla.
- William F. Doty, 9 Port-e-chee Ave., Douglas, Isle of Man, Great Britain.
- Maurice P. Dunlap, 718 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Alexander V. Dye, 108 E. 38th St., New York, N. Y.
- Charles C. Eberhardt, c/o Mr. Fred Eberhardt, 449 S. 8th St., Salina, Kans.
- Clement S. Edwards, No. 10 Bedford St., Concord, Mass.
- Augustin W. Ferrin, Bowlers Wharf, Essex Co., Va.
- Cornelius Ferris, 3921 Morrison St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Fred D. Fisher, Marianne Apartments, 1422 Bellevue Ave., Burlingame, Calif.
- Ray Fox, Glenn, Glenn Co., Calif.
- John A. Gamon, 927 Mendocino Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
- Arthur Garrels, 24 E. 82nd St., New York, N. Y.
- William P. Garrcy, 5927 David Ave., Culver City, Calif.
- Hugh S. Gibson, University Club, 1 W. 54th St., New York, N. Y.
- Arminius T. Haeberle, Raleigh Apartments, 3664 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
- Albert Halstead, c/o Fifth Ave. Bank, Fifth Ave. and 44th St., New York, N. Y.
- Miss Margaret M. Hanna, 1529 Varnum St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Ernest L. Harris, P. O. Box 2641, Carmel, Calif.
- Charles M. Hathaway, Jr., P. O. Box 184, Summerland, Santa Barbara Co., Calif.
- William W. Heard, 805 Walnut Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- P. Stewart Heintzleman, 614 E. Catherine St., Chambersburg, Pa.
- Oscar S. Heizer, Palma Sola Park, Bradenton, Fla.
- Herbert C. Hengstler, 2816 27th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Calvin M. Hitch, P. O. Box 270, Quitman, Ga.
- Charles L. Hoover, 1200 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
- George Horton, c/o Mr. George McKee, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. (Not living in the U. S.)
- William H. Hunt, 1115 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Carlton Bailey Hurst, 920 Coral Way, Coral Gables, Fla.
- George N. Ift, c/o The Tribune, Pocatello, Idaho.
- Ernest L. Ives, The Holland, Apt. 7, Norfolk, Va.
- Jesse B. Jackson, 1030 Parkway Drive, Grandview, Columbus, Ohio.
- Douglas Jenkins, P. O. Box 130, Aiken, S. C.
- Henry A. Johnson, P. O. Box 952, Laguna Beach, Calif.
- Wilbur Kablinger, c/o U. S. Despatch Agency, 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
- Francis B. Keene, c/o United States Trust Company, Fifth and Main Sts., Louisville, Ky. (Living in Rome, Italy.)
- Graham H. Kemper, 3722 Harrison St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Samuel T. Lee, P. O. Box 268, West Rutland, Vt.
- Walter A. Leonard, c/o University Club, Washington, D. C.
- Marion Letcher, Chatham, New Jersey.
- Will L. Lowrie, No. 217 North Royal St., Alexandria, Va.
- Clinton E. MacEachran, 4502 Cheltenham Drive, Bethesda, Md.
- David B. Macgowan, 106 Madison St., Lynchburg, Va.
- John H. MacVeagh, 3015 Whitehaven St., Washington, D. C.
- Alexander R. Magruder, Glengyle, Aldie, Loudoun Co., Va.
- O. Gaylord Marsh, 112 Clark Street, Buchanan, Mich.
- Ferdinand L. Mayer, Underwood, Bennington, Vt.
- Lester Maynard, c/o Irving Trust Company, 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (Living in Monte Carlo, Monaco.)
- William J. McCafferty, 711 Leavenworth St., San Francisco, Calif.
- Andrew J. McConnico, 63 East 56th St., Jacksonville, Fla.
- Carl D. Meinhardt, Middleburgh, N. Y.
- Hugh S. Miller, P. O. Box 324, Rochester, Ind.



Maxwell K. Moorhead, P. O. Box 600, Lee Highway, Warrenton, Va.

David J. D. Myers, Stoneleigh Court No. 604, 1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Edward I. Nathan, c/o American Consulate, Monterrey, Mexico.

Edwin L. Neville, Center Conway, N. H.

John Ball Osborne, 413 Cedarcroft Road, Baltimore, Md.

Hoffman Philip, 2228 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

George H. Pickerell, Caixa Postal 632, Pará, Brazil.

John R. Putnam, P. O. Box 718, Coburg, Ontario, Canada.

Bradstreet S. Rairden, 532 7th St., Santa Monica, Calif.

Bertil M. Rasmusen, Story City, Iowa.

Gabriel Bie Ravndal, Highland Lake Apts., Orlando, Fla.

William H. Robertson, Miramont Apartments, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

William W. Russell, 2200 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Emil Sauer, 5649 Western Ave., Chevy Chase, D. C.

Walter H. Schoellkopf, 2700 Macomb St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

George E. Seltzer, 329 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Robert Peet Skinner, 2 Congress St., Belfast, Me.

Fred C. Slater, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

Alexander K. Sloan, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Floridatown, Fla.

Carl Ober Spamer, 4109 Alto Road, Windsor Hills, Baltimore, Md.

Francis R. Stewart, c/o Chemical Bank & Trust Company, New York, N. Y.

Laurits S. Swenson, 644 Landfair Ave., Westwood Village, Los Angeles, Calif.

Merritt Swift, c/o Riggs National Bank, Dupont Circle Branch, Washington, D. C.

Ralph J. Totten, 2800 Ontario Road, N. W., Apt. 103, Washington, D. C.

Roger Culver Tredwell, R. F. D. 3, Ridgefield, Conn.

Egmont C. von Tresckow, Greene St., Camden, S. C.

Craig W. Watsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.

Ernest A. Wakefield, Suite 701, Hotel Edmond Meany, Seattle, Wash.

Post Wheeler, c/o Atherton & Currier, Graybar Bldg., New York, N. Y.

Charles S. Wilson, c/o Mr. John C. Wilson, Hilliard Road, Lincoln, Mass.

Hugh R. Wilson, 2839 Woodlawn Drive, Washington, D. C.

G. Carleton Woodward, 5200 11th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

Romeyn Wormuth, 1801 Piedra China St., Laredo, Tex.

William J. Yerby, 4756 Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Bartley F. Yost, 1746 Asbury Drive, Pasadena, Calif.

## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 216)

has been assigned American Vice Consul at Bombay, India.

Charles F. Knox, Jr., of Maplewood, New Jersey, Assistant Commercial Attaché at Santiago, Chile, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Sidney K. Lafoon of Danielstown, Virginia, has been appointed American Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and American Vice Consul of Career, and has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

George D. LaMont of Albion, New York, former-

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ly American Consul at Canton, China, has been assigned American Consul at Cayenne, French Guiana, where an American Consulate will be established.

William Frank Lebus, Jr., of Cynthiana, Kentucky, American Vice Consul at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Aruba, Dutch West Indies.

Oliver M. Marcy of Newton Highlands, Massachusetts, has been appointed American Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia.

Allen W. Pattee of Monmouth, Illinois, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Arthur R. Ringwalt of Omaha, Nebraska, formerly Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Peiping, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The assignment of Wells Stabler of New York, New York, as American Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been cancelled.

Robert M. Taylor of Seattle, Washington, formerly American Vice Consul at Tientsin, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

The assignment of J. Kittredge Vinson of Houston, Texas, as American Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma, has been cancelled. In lieu thereof, Mr. Vinson has been assigned American Vice Consul at Karachi, India.

Woodruff Wallner of New York, New York, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at Vichy, France, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 28, 1942:*

Stuart Allen of St. Paul, Minnesota, American Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana, has been assigned American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

D. Chadwick Braggiotti of New York, New York, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Riohacha, Colombia.

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

Juan de Zengotita of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Cúcuta, Colombia, where an American Consulate will be established.

Jack G. Dwyre of Boulder, Colorado, American Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Arequipa, Peru, where an American Vice Consulate will be established.



Samuel G. Ebling of Bellefontaine, Ohio, American Consul at Izmir, Turkey, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Tehran, Iran, and will serve in dual capacity.

Hugh S. Fullerton of Springfield, Ohio, American Consul General at Marseille, France, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Randolph Harrison, Jr., of Lynchburg, Virginia, Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Alden M. Haupt of Chicago, Illinois, American Vice Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, has been designated Third Secretary of the American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R., and will serve in dual capacity.

Frederick P. Hibbard of Denison, Texas, Counselor of the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Counselor of the American Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

Ellis A. Johnson of Springfield, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Istanbul, Turkey, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Izmir, Turkey.

Hugh Millard of Omaha, Nebraska, First Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Counselor of the American Legation at Lisbon, Portugal.

James S. Moose, Jr., of Morrilton, Arkansas, Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Lehan, Iran, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Legation and American Consul at Jidda, Saudi Arabia, where an American Legation will be established. Mr. Moose will serve in dual capacity.

Edward Page, Jr., of West Newton, Massachusetts, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of the American Embassy and American Consul at Moscow, U. S. S. R., and will serve in dual capacity.

Kenneth S. Patton of Charlottesville, Virginia, formerly American Consul General at Singapore, Straits Settlements, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Thomas H. Robinson of Princeton, New Jersey, American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, has been assigned American Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

John M. Slaughter of South Bend, Indiana, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The assignment of Woodruff Wallner of New York, New York, as American Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia, has been cancelled.

William L. S. Williams of Racine, Wisconsin, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Caripito, Venezuela, where an American Vice Consulate will be established.

APRIL, 1942



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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

*(Continued from page 207)*

Ambassador Braden's stay in Bogotá has been the change in the office of the Commercial Attaché from Mr. Clarence Brooks to Mr. Merwin Bohan and a few months ago to Mr. George C. Howard, who occupies the position at present. Mr. James Wright, former Second Secretary, was replaced by Mr. Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., in June, 1941. All of us at the Embassy are now awaiting the arrival in the near future of Mrs. Ackerson from the States. Vice Consul A. R. Randolph left Bogotá for Caracas in the early part of 1941 and much of his work has been taken over by Second Secretary Barry T. Benson, who came from Calcutta. In the middle of last year Third Secretary Vernon L. Fluharty was assigned to the Consulate at Medellin. Andrew E. Donovan III, Daniel V. Anderson, R. Kenneth Oakley and Alfred E. Lovell, Third Secretaries of Embassy, joined the staff during this same period.

The greatest increase in staff personnel has occurred since June, 1941, and, strangely, this growth has been accompanied by a wave of engagements and one wedding of members of the staff. Miss Elaine Mallory, clerk in the Political Section; Miss Marty Bannerman, clerk in the Reporting Section; Miss Elizabeth Tharpe, clerk in the Commercial Section, and Miss Barbara Bird, clerk in the Political Section, have all recently announced their engagements. To keep it strictly an Embassy family affair, Miss Tharpe is to be married to Mr. Charles Jewson in the Naval Attaché's office, and Miss Mallory was married to Mr. James Triolo, Vice Consul in the Commercial Section, on February 22, in a ceremony in which Mr. Gerald Keith gave the bride away in the absence of her parents, who reside in Buenos Aires.

JAMES S. TRIOLO.

## THE BOOKSHELF

*(Continued from page 209)*

"that the United States should be in a state of formal, shooting war with Germany as speedily as possible"—has been accomplished, although not in quite the way that Mr. Knickerbocker, or any one else, for that matter, foresaw. However, the reason he sets forth are as convincing as ever, and if doubts linger in your mind as to our wisdom in entering the war, Mr. Knickerbocker will do much to dispel them.

H. G. KELLY.

THAILAND, the New Siam, by Virginia Thompson. The MacMillan Company, 1941. 865 pp. \$5.00. (Issued under the auspices of the Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific Relations: International Research Series.)

This book, released October 21, 1941, is a timely

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



one, timely because it is perhaps the last comprehensive survey we shall have of the interesting kingdom of Thailand, known to all of us as Siam up to July, 1939, until the curtain which the Japanese forces have pulled across the country shall have been removed.

The book is more than a comprehensive survey. It is an encyclopedia of Thailand and things Thai, and an invaluable work of reference. Besides presenting all the facts and figures up to the minute so to speak, the book gives the historical background of every phase of Thai life, linking present day conditions to the earliest past and showing their evolution over the centuries. The chapters on the history and foreign relations of the country will be found by general readers perhaps the most interesting, not only because of the light they throw on Siam's recent diplomacy and present international position but also because in them is interwoven the romantic story of early European intercourse with that farthest limit of European colonial settlement. Most of us will learn for the first time, for instance, of such magnificent adventurers as Phaulkon, the Greek cabin-boy on an English ship, who rose to the position of chief favorite of the Siamese king and dictator of Siamese policy in 1675; or of the first Siamese mission to Louis XIV of France, which bore such costly and rare gifts to Louis as a letter written on a sheet of gold and elephants and rhinoceroses.

The book will acquaint most readers not only with the history of Siam but also to some extent with the history of the great British and French colonial empires built about Siam's borders. How very new these empires are, parts of them having been incorporated in the present generation, will be news to many of these readers. The question that will arise in many minds as to how it came to pass that Siam preserved her independence while her historical rivals Burma, Cambodia and the Malayan sultanates and states lost theirs is answered in the introduction of the book. The author explains that Siam's survival has been "due less to the innate superior qualities of her people than to the strategy of her leaders, who have played off against each other two powerful and mutually jealous rivals. By decorous and diplomatic statesmanship in the treacherous international game, Thailand progressively cast off the shackles of a semi-colonial status and transformed an Asiatic feudality into a modern, and in many ways model, state, with official friendship for all and little malice towards any but the Chinese within her frontiers. Only with the revolution of 1932 have there appeared indications of the growth of a more aggressive, supernationalist policy."

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*Right: On hilly streets in Lisbon, Portugal, a burro brings olive oil and vinegar. Photographed for THE GEOGRAPHIC by Harvey Klemmer.*

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

The chapter on foreign relations ably recounts Siam's patient and successful diplomacy to remove the fetters of extraterritoriality and to liquidate the European threat to her independence and the shift of Thai policy from Europe to the Far East. The book takes us down to the Thai-Indo-Chinese conflict of early 1941. Denying that Thailand's activities were largely the result of Japanese machinations in southeastern Asia, the author states that it is quite conceivable, in view of Thailand's agitation for the return of territories that had been vaguely under her suzerainty in the nineteenth century and of her recent nationalism, that Thailand might have seized the opportunity to press her claims against prostrate France even without the simultaneous Japanese putsch.

Considering that the book has been issued under the auspices of a learned society, readers must not expect it to be a travelogue rich in entertaining anecdotes and witty accounts of odd people and quaint scenes. They may nevertheless feel assured that, besides giving them intimate knowledge of the general arena of the current Far Eastern war, the book will not be dull reading.

WILLIAM R. LANGDON.

### SELECTED QUESTIONS FROM THE THIRD AND FOURTH SPECIAL FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS OF 1941

(Continued from page 200)

lution through to success; the Unionists in the Civil War; and American statesmen and soldiers of the World War.

24. "How can one expect to find in the United States traditional ideals and a traditional culture when most of the population consists of people whose progenitors were living in other countries when Lee surrendered to Grant?" Comment on this quotation.

25. How do you account for the fact that it is possible today for the United States Government to operate under a brief Constitution adopted 150 years ago under very different social and economic conditions?

26. "Five times in the last century Germany has violated the peace. She must never be in a position to play that role again." To what extent is this indictment of Germany (Prussia), pronounced by the British Foreign Minister in 1941, justified by the



facts in each of the five instances to which he refers?

27. "Cléricalisme, voilà l'ennemi!" Discuss Gambetta's pronouncement in the light of French history since 1815.

28. "The prevalent idea that the rise of the totalitarian State in Europe and of the theories and institutions which characterize it marks a new era in sharp contrast with the preceding period, betrays a superficial knowledge of history. The fact is that Communism, Fascism, and Nazism have their roots deep in the 19th Century." Comment on this quotation.

29. Write an essay on the various factors which have been responsible for the division of Latin America into a score of separate nations.

30. "Every great revolution tends to overshoot its mark. . . . And in each case the final settlement is somewhat midway between the starting point and the highest peak of the revolutionary development." Comment on this quotation, with special reference to the French Revolution, the Russian Revolution, the Mexican Revolution of 1911, and the Chinese Revolution of 1911.

## ECONOMICS

*Read Carefully*

Answer the question in Group A; two questions in Group B; two questions in Group C; one question in Group D; one question in Group E; and one question in Group F. Devote, approximately, 20 minutes each to Groups A, D, and E, and approximately 40 minutes to Groups B, C, and F.

An examination of this type is a test of judgment as well as a test of knowledge and of your ability to present your knowledge in an appropriate manner. Whenever possible, select a question with which you are prepared to deal with as great a degree of thoroughness as the time to be devoted to it permits. Avoid subjects concerning which your information is superficial or inaccurate.

The manner of presentation and the quality of the English used in your answers will be taken into consideration in computing the grade.

### GROUP A—20 MINUTES—ANSWER THE QUESTION

1. Name 10 of the most important ports of the British Empire and list the principal foodstuffs and raw materials shipped (a) into, and (b) out of, each of these ports in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war in 1939.

### GROUP B—40 MINUTES—ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS

2. Discuss the probable importance of South America as a source of raw materials for the United

States over the next 20 years.

3. Summarize briefly the history of public-land policy in the United States in the period 1789-1865 and discuss the primary issues that were involved.

4. The foreign trade balance of the United States has passed through the following changes:

1789-1837 Excess of imports over exports.

1838-1848 Excess of exports over imports.

1849-1873 Excess of imports over exports.

1874-1940 Excess of exports over imports.

Discuss the factors responsible for these shifts and indicate the principal items by which the trade balance was offset in each of these periods in the balance of international payments of the United States.

5. What are "free ports"? What advantages would there be in the establishment of several in the United States? Are there any now? What ports in the United States do you believe are suitable for the development of such facilities?

6. Give some account of the efforts which have been made since 1920 to control or restrict world supplies of any *one important* raw material, with reference to the causes which led to these efforts and the degree of success which they have enjoyed.

7. "Before the current war, China's problem was not over-population but under-industrialization through failure to develop her resources." Comment on the validity of this quotation.

### GROUP C—40 MINUTES—ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS

8. "Inflation is a condition resulting from an extension of purchasing power, either in the form of money or credit, which is not secured by adequate reserves or adequate commodities." Comment on this quotation.

9. Discuss the rôle of competition in the American economic system. Is "competition" approximately synonymous with "free-enterprise"? Justify your answer.

10. What is meant by excess capacity and in what kinds of industrial situations is it likely to develop?

11. Suppose that a country which would otherwise export capital places a prohibition on such export. What effects on the foreign trade, wages of labor, and general prosperity of the country might be expected from such action?

12. Would you expect unfair competitive practices to be more prevalent under conditions of pure competition or under conditions of what is referred to as monopolistic competition or imperfect competition? Support your conclusion by concrete illustrations.

13. Distinguish between an excess profits tax and a tax on undistributed profits. Summarize the arguments for and against each.



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GROUP D—20 MINUTES—ANSWER  
ONE QUESTION

14. (a) 44.81 percent of all imports into the United States in the 5 years 1901-1905 entered free of duty and 55.19 percent were dutiable. In the years 1931-1935, 63.11 percent were free of duty and 36.89 percent were dutiable.

(b) The ratio of duties collected to the value of all imports into the United States in 1914, 1924, and 1939 was as follows:

1914—14.88 percent.  
1924—14.89 percent.  
1939—14.41 percent.

What light do the two foregoing sets of data throw on the relative height of United States tariffs in the respective years? Justify your answer. Comment on the adequacy of these data in measuring the general height of the tariff.

15. The following tables gives certain items from the combined statements of all Federal Reserve Banks on two different dates. Discuss the changes revealed by these figures, indicating which ones you consider most significant.

Combined Federal Reserve Banks  
(Millions of dollars)

	Dec. 31, 1930	Dec. 31, 1939
Gold and gold certificates .....	2,941	15,209
United States securities .....	729	2,484
Bills discounted:		
Secured by U. S. Govern- ment obligations .....	89	1
Other bills .....	152	6
Bills bought in open market.....	364	0
Members' reserve deposits .....	2,471	11,653
Federal Reserve Notes .....	1,664	4,959

16. The X Corporation has outstanding \$1,000,000 (par value) of common stock and \$1,000,000 (par value) of 6 percent preferred stock. It declares a dividend of \$1,000,000. How much money will go to the preferred stockholders and how much to the common stockholders in each of the following cases?

- If the preferred is nonparticipating.
- If the preferred is participating.
- If the preferred is cumulative, nonparticipating and has not received dividends for the past 5 years.
- If the preferred is cumulative, participating, and has not received dividends for the past 5 years.

GROUP E—20 MINUTES—ANSWER  
ONE QUESTION

17. A certain type of machine is produced under a patent giving the manufacturer a monopoly of the



market for the machine. The demand for this machine in the United States and the manufacturer's costs are shown below:

<i>U. S. demand</i>		<i>Manufacturer's total costs</i>	
<i>Number of machines</i>	<i>Dollars per machine</i>	<i>Number of machines</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
10	\$12,000	10	\$104,600
11	11,300	11	108,000
12	10,700	12	111,400
13	10,100	13	114,200
14	9,500	14	116,000
15	8,900	15	120,000
16	8,300	16	126,600
17	7,800	17	136,000

- (a) How many machines will he produce and at what price will he sell them?
- (b) The manufacturer discovers that he could sell one machine in England at a price of \$10,100, two machines at a price of \$8,000 each, three at a price of \$6,700 each, and four at a price of \$5,500 each. He decides to produce two more machines than he did under condition (a) above, to sell one less machine in the United States and to sell three machines in England.
  - (i) Was this decision to his advantage? Justify your answer.
  - (ii) Did he lose money on the machines sold in England? Justify your answer, explaining fully the theory on which it is based.

18. If cotton is produced under conditions of increasing cost, explain with precision the effect which each of the following would tend to have on the world price of cotton:

- (a) An increase in the demand for cottonseed oil.
- (b) Development of a monopolistic combination among the manufacturers of cotton textiles.
- (c) Imposition of a tax of 2 cents a pound on cotton.

19. Germany has announced its intention of conducting its post-war trade on a compensation or barter basis. It is envisaged that Germany will export manufactured products and in exchange will import foodstuffs and raw materials. A German spokesman has argued that this policy will be to the advantage of economically under-developed countries. He argues that under such conditions an agricultural country will obtain machinery and other capital equipment in exchange for its own current production, whereas if it obtained the same capital by means of international borrowing it would not only have to export enough to repay the loan but also to pay interest on the loan. Discuss the economics of this argument, ignoring any political implications.



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## CONVOY

(Continued from page 198)

arrival. Then the ships are assigned their stations, the inner columns composed of the gasoline tankers and the ships with explosive cargoes.

A ship with suitable passenger accommodations is picked out for the Commodore of the convoy, since he must go on board and make the crossing with his two wireless operators and two naval signalmen.

Just before the day of sailing the masters and the Commodore meet ashore for distribution of the signaling codes and final instructions.

Halifax and Bermuda convoys sometimes join at sea and proceed as one. Halifax is not the only assembly port for eastbound convoys, but is one of the busiest and most vital places in the Empire.

Once on the open sea the forty ships of the home-bound convoy are herded into position by the nervous ministration of three Canadian destroyers and a corvette. The forty ships—this is not a large convoy, some having twice as many ships—form into eight columns of five each so as to keep maneuverability and at the same time present a flank not too long to be properly screened by the escort.

Each ship has a number—the first digit the position in column and the second the column number reading from port to starboard. The Commodore's ship is number 14, that is, at the center of the front rank. Her signals, by flag, lamp or whistle, are repeated by all ships except those in the rear rank, which merely acknowledge.

The Commodores are men of the Royal Navy Reserve, officers who have earned a peaceful retirement, but who are now called back to duty on merchant vessels. Some are retired admirals, one a former sea lord, and one is many times a millionaire.

Convoys in the North Atlantic are polyglot affairs and show that Britain is not fighting this war without allies who are able to help her, at least at sea. Most important are the Norwegians, whose merchant marine, largely intact, is directed by the government in exile. Of its thousand ships, more than half are operating in the North Atlantic. A large proportion of the Netherlands merchant fleet—430 ships with an aggregate tonnage of nearly a million—is now sailing to and from Britain carrying vital supplies. The remainder of the Dutch merchant vessels is in the carrying trade in the Pacific and Indian oceans. There are also Greek, Belgian, Free French, and even Polish vessels carrying war supplies to Britain.

Out of Halifax the convoy is guarded by airplanes overhead, by a destroyer on each side and a

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destroyer and a new corvette as advance and rear patrols, and by an armed converted passenger ship that will provide the "ocean escort" after the smaller craft turn back to Halifax.

If the convoy system in this war is not yet a real success it is due largely to the lack of warships for escort purposes. Destroyers take time to build and even with the 50 transferred from this country there are not enough to protect the North Atlantic convoys. The remedy, however, may be provided by the new corvettes, which are a new type of small sloop, named after the light sailing vessels of 18th century navies. Today's corvette is strong enough to fight a submerged U-boat, but not much more. It is no more than 190 feet long, makes a speed of less than 20 knots, and carries a complement of only 50 men.

It is armed with an anti-aircraft pom-pom and four inch gun, but its deadliest weapons against subs are its depth charges. It is also equipped with all the sonic devices of a destroyer.

Most important of all, it can be built quickly and cheaply. Thus it is not out of the question that future historians may look back and decide that these frail, little and almost unarmored craft played a decisive part in the war. In Canada alone, roughly fifteen of them can now be built at a time. Canadian and British production, plus the destroyers that are now coming off the ways, make the North Atlantic convoy safer with each passing month.

A few hundred miles out of Halifax the anti-submarine escort turns back, the airplanes having been lost to sight earlier. All that remains as ocean escort is the faithful merchant cruiser, a ship that in more peaceful times was a passenger liner operating through the Suez to the Orient. Now she is armed with 6-inch guns and is playing her part in the best traditions of the British Navy. The merchant cruiser can steam more than twice as fast as the convoy, and she works her way around the freighters, sometimes taking her station ahead, sometimes astern.

The gallant men in the convoy know that the ocean escort will be no match for any deep sea raider that the Germans may have lying in wait to the North.

But they also know that no matter how powerful the battleship that may attack the convoy, the old passenger liner will move to intercept it to give the convoy a chance to scatter.

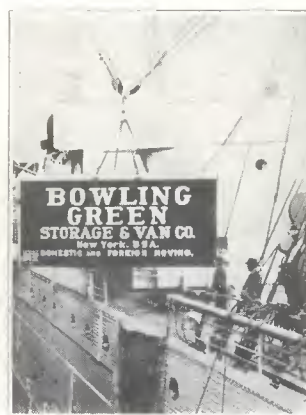
Many recall the Jervis Bay and her heroic sacrifice.

All Englishmen know the story of the 38 ships strung out in line on a calm sea. The sun was just setting gloriously. The raider appeared from the north. At about eight miles distant it started hurl-

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ing 11-inch shells, the first of which fell against the largest member of the convoy and first to signal the alarm.

Without an instant's hesitation, out of the line of defenseless freighters and straight for the death-laden steel-clad swerved the armed merchant cruiser Jervis Bay, a hardy old packet of the Aberdeen & Commonwealth Line which used to take freight and poor emigrants from Britain to Australia. She had just six-inch guns and no armor plate over her ribs. Her commander was an Irish admiral's son named Edward Fegan. He had promised his men that if they ever met the enemy they would face him and close in.

The Jervis Bay closed in, laying a smoke screen as she went, behind which the rest of the convoy scattered into the growing dusk.

It was sacrificial suicide. Captain Fegan and all his men—most of them boys just out of training school—well knew it. It was also duty.

The raider's heavy shells crashed around them and Captain Fegan bawled for more steam, to get his ship within 10,000 yards so that what guns he had might penetrate the enemy's armor. As soon as the raider had the range, she sent her metal over in salvos. One of the first carried away most of the Jervis Bay's main bridge and part of Captain Fegan's right arm. Bawling for more speed from his engines, more fire from his guns, he clambered to the after bridge. Another salvo wrecked the Jervis Bay's steering gear.

She steamed straight ahead.

A stoker passing cordite up to one of the Britisher's forward guns was puzzled by the sudden silence above him. He went aloft to see what was the trouble. He found most of the men dead. The third salvo had carried away another forward gun. Another powder monkey later recalled how, after half an hour "my gun was hit directly. There was a terrible sound and the gun and its whole crew were blown completely off the ship."

With his forward guns out of action, his steering gear gone, Captain Fegan had a hard time maneuvering to use his after guns. But with the wind he managed it, and with the ship in flames, his shredded arm dangling, he set out, when his after bridge was shot out from under him, for what was left of the main bridge.

The Jervis Bay was settling fast by the bow. But only just before the hot muzzle of his last active gun hissed in the sea did Captain Fegan give the order to abandon ship. Sixty-eight men of 250 reached the one lifeboat and two rafts that remained floatable.

Captain Fegan was not among them.

Three of the men on the rafts died of their



wounds. Their comrades buried them in the sea. After five hours a ship throbbed near through the night. They signaled it with torches. It was a Swedish freighter, one of the convoy coming back. "They did so well for us," explained Sven Olander, its captain. "I did not want to leave them there."

The total loss out of the 38 ships was four.

Fog is encountered, making impossible the zig-zag drills and the speed is cut down for a few hours. Ships in line have to follow the wake of the ship in front and sometimes get lost. This is only one of the tribulations that come from the attempted organization of many merchant ships and is not so serious as the worry on the part of some captains and their crews that it might be safer to travel alone because of the shortage of escort vessels.

There is no truth in this conjecture, since the admiralty claims that in recent weeks some 69 out of 70 convoyed vessels have successfully reached their destination and it hopes to lower the ratio still further with more escort vessels, and airplanes of the Coastal Command.

But some who travel on some of the ships have seen the Germans shoot 10, 12 and more ships out of convoy, so rugged individualism reasserts itself from time to time, and the escort vessels sometimes even suspect that ships lost at night or in bad weather are merely glad of the excuse to stray from the convoy.

On the few nights in port the convoy men rehash previous trips, and tell of the Jervis Bay, and the old English sea dog with his tramp steamer who decided that he would be safer alone.

Aided by a thick blanket of fog about half-way across, the old timer took his weather-beaten craft and veteran crew out of the convoy and took off for England by himself. Nearing the Irish coast, he was surprised by a submarine riding on the surface. As the sub's first shells started to scream over his bow, and his own gunner, a veteran of the first war, started to reply, he dropped his smoke raft and hurried for safety as fast as his old scow would take him.

Driven far off his course due to the sub scare, he finally made port to discover that his gunner had disabled the sub in such a manner that she was unable to dive or proceed on the surface, and had been picked up by the destroyers going out to meet the convoy.

Decorated, and assigned to an inside position in his next convoy, the old warrior screamed, and demanded a position on the outside.

The foreign ships know these stories too, and a Norwegian Captain no doubt has them in mind when he says "Yes, the British are a cold lot, but they make the best allies in the world."



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## NEW ZEALAND'S ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 195)

In the League of Nations, New Zealand stood firmly on the side of collective security. When the League had before it the issues of Spain and Abyssinia in 1936 and the Sino-Japanese conflict in 1937, New Zealand took the position in each case that a clear breach of the Covenant had been committed which demanded positive action. On other occasions it affirmed its adherence to the principles of collective security and expressed its willingness to join in the collective application of force against any aggressor. This policy was embodied in a concrete proposal submitted to the League in 1936 stating New Zealand's willingness to agree to the institution of an international force under the control of the League or to the allocation to the League of a definite proportion of the armed forces of League Members "to the extent, if desired, of the whole of those forces—land, sea, and air."

To New Zealand there has been no conflict between this policy of collective security and its paramount desire to strengthen the bonds of Empire and to maintain unity in foreign affairs of the British Commonwealth by the adoption of a common foreign policy by all its members. Indeed certain New Zealanders have argued that acceptance of the principles of collective security represents the best and perhaps the only basis for unity in Commonwealth foreign policy. Not through sheer idealism but rather by a stern realization of its position as a small Power has New Zealand maintained that the only security is collective security. The outbreak of war in 1939, it might easily argue, represented not a failure of these principles but a failure of nations in their application.

When war came there was no question where New Zealand stood. Immediately upon receiving news of the existence of a state of war between Great Britain and Germany as from 11 a. m., September 3, 1939, the New Zealand Government telegraphed London its desire to associate itself with the United Kingdom and to offer "the fullest assurance of all possible support." This action was approved and confirmed by Parliament two days later. As the late Prime Minister Savage in his broadcast of September 6, 1939, said: "Both with gratitude for the past and with confidence for the future, we range ourselves without fear beside Britain. Where she goes, we go; where she stands, we stand. We are only a small, young nation, but we are one and all a band of brothers, and we march forward with a union of hearts and wills to a common destiny."

The manner in which New Zealand has fulfilled its pledge of "all possible support" is indicated by

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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its supplies of both men and materials. From a population of 1,640,000 it now has 60,000 men in active service overseas, and even larger forces mobilized for home defense and reinforcements. In all 1 out of every 4 men of military age is in the armed forces. Being primarily an agricultural and pastoral country New Zealand has contributed vast quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials to the war effort including, during the first two years of war, 254,000 tons of butter, 210,000 tons of cheese, 598,000 tons of meat, and 1,600,000 bales of wool. In the campaigns of Libya, Greece and Crete, New Zealand forces have added new lustre to the Anzac glories of the last War. On the sea New Zealand plays its part too, as shown by the action of the cruiser *Achilles* in the battle with the *Graf Spee* in the South Atlantic. Likewise in the air New Zealand is playing its full part on all fronts and is now providing annually 5,000 men for the Empire Air Training Scheme.

Among the principles of the Atlantic Charter on which the leaders of the American and British nations "base their hopes for a better future for the world" is that which calls for "the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security." New Zealand, it would seem, is well prepared to join in such a program or, indeed, to help lead the way. It does more overseas business per capita than any other country of the world. It has long been a pioneer in social and labor legislation. It has reduced its infant mortality to the lowest in the world (32 per 1,000 as compared with 56 in the United States), and its people have the longest life span. It provides pensions from the age of 60, free medical and hospital services to the sick, and benefits to the unemployed.

Any world program looking to future economic advancement, however, can come into being only "after the destruction of Nazi tyranny." To this task New Zealand and United States, along with other United Nations, have pledged themselves.

### **FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS**

The following retirements from the American Foreign Service became effective on March 1, 1942:

The Honorable William Phillips  
The Honorable Frederick A. Sterling  
Leys A. Franee, FSO—Class VII.

### **COVER PICTURE**

New 57-ton Monster crushes an armored car during a demonstration at the proving grounds. Heavily armed and armored, this tank is the biggest to be built in the United States, and is now in mass production. (*Army Signal Corps photo.*)

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Friends of Miss Romeyn throughout the Service will be glad to have their attention called to the remarks made by Mr. Bonsal, Chief of the Division of American Republics, at the hearing on the Department of State Appropriation Bill for 1943 before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.*

MR. BONSALE: \* \* \* I do not know whether it would be out of order or not to say a word about an employee we have had on the distribution, and that we still have on the distribution desk.

MR. RABAUT: Do you want it on the record?

MR. BONSALE: I refer to Miss Nina G. Romeyn.

MR. RABAUT: Do you want it on the record?

MR. BONSALE: Yes; I would like to have it on the record.

MR. RABAUT: All right.

MR. BONSALE: She has been with the Department of State since the year 1903. She has been with this Division for nearly 24 years. I think it is not at all out of order to record a tribute to her work.

MR. KERR: Is she retiring now?

MR. BONSALE: She will reach the year of retirement very shortly. Her loyalty and marked devotion to duty here, if anything, increased from year to year. I hope, myself, that when the age of retirement is reached, she will not retire, but that, of course, is a matter which we do not have to decide now.

She has served with the Division and handled this distribution work unaided from a time when the Division was much smaller than it now is, up to the present time.

MR. RABAUT: Would you say that she had a good influence over those who came into the Division?

MR. BONSALE: She has been a splendid influence on all of us.

MR. RABAUT: Very good.

MR. BONSALE: That is, perhaps, out of order at a time like this.

MR. RABAUT: No. It is not out of order. We are very glad to have this praise of a faithful employee told in this committee and, of course, we have many faithful employees, but when they are approaching the age of retirement, with long, faithful years of service in a department, I think it is fine that it should be referred to by a person coming before the committee, and I commend you for doing it.

MR. BONSALE: Thank you, sir.

APRIL, 1942

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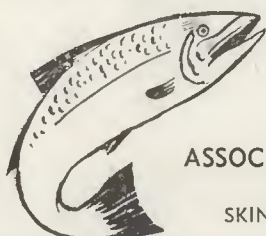
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**AUSTRALIA: PACIFIC BASE**

*(Continued from page 188)*

world. Politically part of the British system, Australian trade nevertheless opened to accommodate the manufactures of countries outside that system more and more. The people sought eagerly every advancement of science and method, particularly, in production.

Broadly homogeneous in racial character, and in language, with no minority racial problems except an incipient Italian problem on the sugar canefields, it became possible a quarter century ago to put down in figures for the whole country a basic living standard expressed in the national currency, to index it and allow for fluctuations. To many 25 years ago in Australia, it seemed like challenging Providence to attempt to fix a living standard for a country that depended on sale of its raw goods in a world market. Nevertheless Australia did it. She has maintained her standards with success since, through wars, despite depressions.

How reckon that standard? The courts of Industrial Arbitration which govern the relation of employees and employers in industry, primary and secondary, and fix the basic wages of stockriders or miners, bank clerks or writers, with margins for skill, ascertained the bare needs of food, clothing, rent, education and amusement of the average family. Upon that foundation all superstructures of cultural expense were built. After twenty-five years, the Australian feels fairly happy about that. And that is one test of the living standard.

But here is another test that does not rest upon the Australian's own estimate of what he does. It is a record of the consumption of staple commodities per head in four countries of approximate cultural and industrial development. It shows that the basis of the Australian standard of living is not less than, and in most cases better than, that of the United States. Admittedly there are other factors to be reckoned in the standard of living of a people. But, at least this table deals with the fundamentals of living, and it speaks well for a country that lives mainly by the sale of competitive rawstuffs:

**CONSUMPTION OF STAPLE FOODS, ETC.†**

All Figures are Per Head Per Annum

	<i>Aus- tralia</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Can- ada</i>	<i>Britain</i>
Wheat (except seed) bushels	5.6	4.7	5.5	5.8
Flour, wheaten, lbs.	203	160	166	200
Sugar, refined, lbs.	109	105	96	102
Milk, whole, gallons	22.5	*	37	21
Butter, lbs.	30.5	16.7	31.8	24.8
Cheese, lbs.	3.8	5.4	3.6	8.6
Meat (all kinds), lbs.	212	125	125	141
Beef, lbs.	112	63	62	69
Mutton, lbs.	81	7	6	30
Pigmeat, lbs.	19	55	57	42



Wine, gallons	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Beer, gallons	8.2	13	6	33.1
Spirits, gallons	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2
Tea, lbs.	6.8	0.7	3.6	9.2
Coffee, lbs.	0.6	13.3	3.4	0.7
Raisins, currants, lbs.	5.5	2.2	3.8	5.7
Potatoes, lbs.	98	*	*	241

\*Not available.

†From authoritative sources quoted in the Commonwealth of Australia Year Book, 1940.

Comparatively with America, those figures show that the Australian standard of living must be high in energizing foods, low to moderate in stimulants, although those who are familiar with "drinking" in Australia would rate the Australian more absorbent than the American. Australians commonly eat meat three times a day, and the consumption was lately on the increase. Pro-vitamin propaganda associated with proprietary manufactured foods has had some effect upon the decrease of the already-vitaminized meats in America, whereas in Australia the meat habit has too strong a hold, and the price of meat is still too attractive for that to suffer.

The standard of living is something the Australian will fight for in season and out of season. On its behalf he—and she—has elected and dismissed Parliaments. Any industry seeking to establish itself in Australia has, by virtue of this circumstance, a comparatively simple yardstick with which to measure its market. The economic differences in the population are not extreme. The Australian individual has a political preoccupation far more than the American or the English. He has one Parliament to every million people. That sounds like a luxury. Only the unification of local interests set up suddenly by the Pacific War has broken down the spirit of State rights. All powers of trading banks, policing, public security, transport control (all railroads are government owned) tend now to the same unification as were long enjoyed by postal, telephone, telegraph, and currency systems. The shock of war at home for the first time in history has thrown the people together into one phalanx of resistance and attack.

#### IN MEMORIAM

VOETTER. Thomas W. Voetter, retired Foreign Service Officer, on February 5, 1942, in San Diego.

MURPHY. Lt. Colonel William Herbert Murphy, son of the late Consul General George H. Murphy, killed in action in the Far East on February 3.

#### BIRTHS

BARNES. A daughter, Virginia Lee, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes on January 30, in Philadelphia. Mr. Barnes is now assigned to the Department.



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## VISITORS

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

	February
Edward Nathan, retired	18
Leonard Bostrom, Lisbon	19
Henry W. Spielman, Sao Paulo	20
W. F. Smith, Madrid	20
John W. Slaughter, Guayaquil	23
Walter Orebaugh, Nice	23
Francis James Colligan, Quito	23
Avery F. Peterson, Ottawa	23
Ralph C. Getsinger, Bern	23
Eimar I. Strom, Jr.	24
D. M. Phelps, Caracas	24
Oliver M. Marcy, La Paz	26
Michael R. Garnett	26
E. Edward Schefer, Batavia	26
Alexander W. Weddell, Madrid	26
Ralph A. Jones, Santiago, Chile	26
Brock Havron, St. John's	26
Bertel E. Kuniholm, Tabriz	26
	March
Russell Brooks, Casablanca	2
Fred Eyssell, Cartagena	2
George Gregg Fuller, Winnipeg	2
Caldwell Johnston, Montreal	2
William R. Morton, Mazatlan	2
Heyward G. Hill, Panama	2
Henry George French, Panama	2
Stuart Allen, Vancouver	2
Edwin L. Neville, retired	3
Homer Byington, Montreal	3
Allan W. Pattee, Valparaiso	3
Leonard J. Cromie, Leopoldville	4
Edwin C. Kemp, Halifax	6
John R. Putnam, retired	6
Walter Smith, Canton	9
Carlos J. Warner, Loanda	9
Pierre de L. Boal, Managua	9
James C. Lobenstine	9
Charles F. Knox, Jr., Santiago, Chile	9
Henry L. Pitts, Jr., Mexico City	9
Laurence W. Taylor, Department of State	11
Ralph C. Busser, retired	11
Jewell Truex, Nuevo Laredo	12
J. C. Satterthwaite, Asmara	12
P. Henry Mueller, Panama	13
Walter J. Linthicum, Pernambuco	14
Dr. A. H. Hamilton, Batavia	14
North Winship, Toronto	16





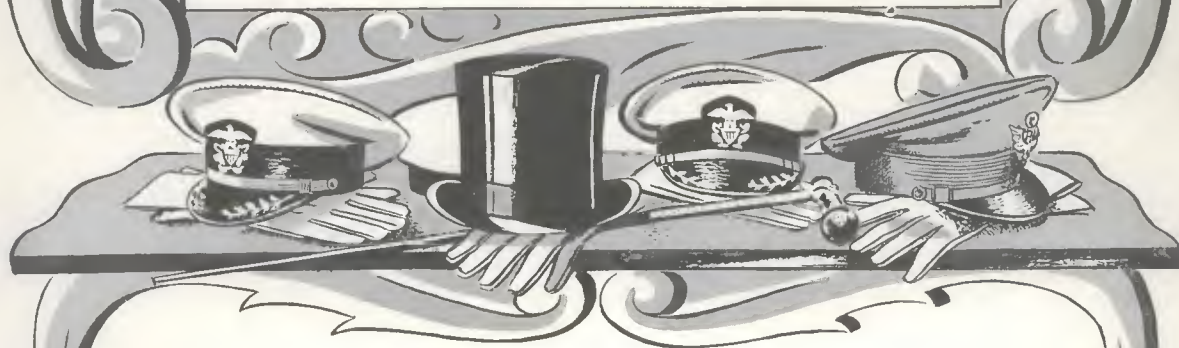
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