

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

VOL. 20, NO. 8

AUGUST, 1943





*The Bottle of Algeria* 1815-1816



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Landing Operations of U. S. Marines

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AUGUST, 1943



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AUGUST, 1943

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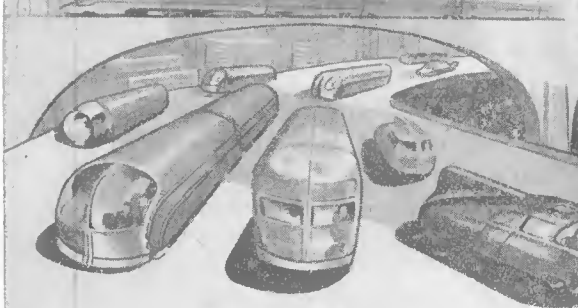


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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 20, NO. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1943

## **“---the Bravest are the Belgians”**

By PERRY LAUKHUFF,\* *Department of State*

On May 10, 1940, there was written in Berlin a dramatic diplomatic footnote to this war which seems never to have been revealed hitherto. It was written by the Belgians and is a monument to their courage and patriotism. It should have been broadcast far and wide over the world at the time, but the censorship of the Nazi Reich was far too strict to have permitted a description of the incident to pass into the free world outside.

At 4 a.m. on that fateful day, it will be recalled, the German invaders struck at Belgium without so much as a warning rattle in advance. At 5 a.m., Viscount Davignon, the Belgian Ambassador in Berlin, was awakened by a telephone call from the Foreign Office and told to come to the Wilhelmstrasse to receive a communication of the utmost importance. He knew the portent of that summons. Ambassadors are not lightly called from their beds at break of day. He recalled the similar journeys which his colleagues, the Polish Ambassador and the Norwegian Minister, had been forced to make eight months and one month before, respectively, and it was with deepest inner foreboding that he prepared to meet the Foreign Minister.

At 6 a.m. he was ushered into the office of Ribbentrop in the Wilhelmstrasse. The meeting was not long, nor was it cordial. Ribbentrop read to Viscount Davignon a note which in the most cynical

terms accused Belgium of having continually violated her neutral status in favor of the Allies. Germany was therefore obliged in self-defence to remove this dangerous menace from her Western border and had in fact begun the process two hours before. It was a familiar note, whose terms Ribbentrop must have learned by heart. He was shortly to repeat it, with slight variations, to the Netherlands Minister and one year later to the ministers of Yugoslavia and Greece.

The Belgian Ambassador, shocked and angry, returned to his Embassy in the Jaegerstrasse only a short distance away. He was already cut off from communication with his Government in Brussels. He knew only what “facts” Ribbentrop had vouchsafed him. He had no instructions, he could only surmise what his Government had told the German Ambassador and what action it was taking.

With his Counselor, Viscount Berryer, he considered the position. Their decision was to defend their country before history in the only way they could, as patriots who were charged with the duty of representing their country before the aggressor. Together they composed a note to the German Government. Armed with this “piece of paper,” which, however, represented the whole mighty moral force which has since proved so disastrous to the Germans, Viscount Berryer made a final trip to the Foreign Office later in the morning. There he faced the Foreign Minister and presented

\*The author was Third Secretary of the American Embassy in Berlin at the time of this incident.

the Belgian reply to him. This document (printed here with the consent of the Belgian Government) protested in flaming terms against this second violation of neutral Belgium in 25 years. It characterized the German charges of Belgian "unneutrality" as outright lies made for propaganda purposes and said the world and history would sit in judgment on the Nazi Government for this unprovoked aggression. Finally, in conventional terms, it demanded passports for the Ambassador, his family, and entire staff.

As Ribbentrop read, his face grew red with anger. He flung the note on the desk, termed it "insolent" and said the German Government refused to receive such an insulting communication. He ordered Viscount Berryer to take the note away with him.

Berryer refused categorically. "Very well, if you do not take it, I will simply throw it in the wastepaper basket," said Ribbentrop, "and that will be the end of it." "You may throw it away, you may tear it up, you may do anything you please with it," rejoined Berryer with that quickness and *sangfroid* which is so Gallic. "The fact remains, you *have* received it, you *have* read it, and it will be published to the world." With that he turned and left the presence of the man who has undoubtedly been one of the most evil influences in Nazi Germany.

This incident, small though it is, deserves to sparkle in the annals of diplomacy. It contains all the fiery independence, all the courage and patriotism of the human spirit which the Germans insist on dismissing with contempt, but which always defeats them in the end. It had its echo, in a small way, five days later at the Anhalter Station in Berlin. The Belgians hoarded their special diplomatic train which was finally to take them to Switzerland after unnecessary and exasperating delays. The American Chargé d'Affaires and members of his staff were present to say farewell to their colleagues, as were the Swedish Minister and other neutral diplomats. The scene was naturally not a cheery



Viscount Davignon  
Last Belgian Ambassador to Germany

one but it ended with a humorous counterpart of Berryer's solemn defiance of Ribbentrop. In the party were the two little boys of one of the members of the Belgian Embassy, attractive lads of perhaps eight or ten. Just as the train began to move, they leaned far out the window and, to diplomats and German guards alike, shouted in unison: "Vive la Belgique, à bas les Boches!"

#### *Translation of Note Verbale*

The Embassy of the King has the honor to protest in the most energetic manner against the aggression of which Belgium has been made the victim by Germany for the second time in twenty-five years.

The Government of the Reich had formally confirmed on October 13, 1937, its determination not to attack the inviolability and the integrity of Belgium "in any circumstance and to respect at all times Belgian territory except, it goes without saying, in the case in which Belgium, in an armed conflict in which Germany should find herself engaged, should concur in a military action against the latter." Of its own volition, Germany solemnly renewed this engagement on August 26, 1939, on the eve of the present conflict.

Since the declaration of October 13, 1937, Germany has several times paid homage to the correctness of Belgium's attitude. In the course of the present conflict, Belgium has not ceased to observe the most scrupulous neutrality. The Embassy of the King therefore rejects with indignation the tendentious considerations, fabricated for the needs of the argument, developed in the memorandum handed to the Ambassador of Belgium on the 10th of this month at 6 o'clock in the morning by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reich.

The Belgian Embassy must again call attention to the fact that at the moment when the war threatened to break out, the King of the Belgians, associat-

(Continued on page 444)

AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE

NOTE VERBALE

L'Ambassade du Roi a l'honneur de protester de la manière la plus énergique contre l'agression dont, pour la deuxième fois en vingt cinq ans, la Belgique est victime de la part de l'Allemagne.

Le Gouvernement du Reich avait solennellement confirmé le 13 octobre 1937 sa détermination de ne porter atteinte à l'inviolabilité et à l'intégrité de la Belgique "en aucune circonstance et de respecter en tout temps la territoire belge sauf, cela va sans dire, au cas où la Belgique dans un conflit armé où l'Allemagne se trouverait engagée, concourrait à une action militaire contre elle". Spontanément l'Allemagne a solennellement renouvelé cet engagement le 26 août 1939 à la veille du conflit actuel.

Depuis la déclaration du 13 octobre 1937, l'Allemagne a mainte fois rendu hommage à la correction de l'attitude de la Belgique. Au cours du conflit actuel, la Belgique n'a cessé d'observer la plus scrupuleuse neutralité. L'Ambassade du Roi repousse donc avec indignation les considérations tendancieuses et forgées pour les besoins de la cause développées dans le memorandum remis à l'Ambassadeur de Belgique le 10 de ce mois à six heures du matin par M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères du Reich.

L'Ambassade de Belgique tient encore à rappeler qu'au moment où la guerre menaçait de se déclencher, le Roi des Belges, s'associant à d'autres Chefs d'Etat et plus particulièrement à la Reine des Pays-Bas, a tout fait pour la conjurer; en novembre dernier il renouvelait, avec cette Souveraine, ses efforts pour y mettre un terme.

Cette nouvelle agression de l'Allemagne, dépourvue de toute justification, heurtera violemment la conscience universelle. Le Reich en portera la responsabilité devant l'Histoire.

En conséquence de ce qui précède, l'Ambassade du Roi prie le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de remettre sans délai les passeports nécessaires pour l'Ambassadeur de Belgique et sa famille, ainsi que les personnes attachées à son service de nationalité non allemande, de même que pour tous les membres de la Mission diplomatique, leur famille et leur personnel non allemand.

Berlin, le 10 mai 1940.

The hitherto-unpublished text of the note from the Belgian Embassy in Berlin to the German Foreign Office.

## Claims by Members of The Foreign Service for War Losses

*There follows extracts from House Document 250, a Message from the President transmitting a report from the Secretary of State regarding claims by certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service who have sustained losses by reason of war conditions.*

Department of State,  
Washington, July 5, 1943.

THE PRESIDENT,

The White House:

I have the honor to submit, with a view to its transmission to Congress, the following report and recommendations in relation to claims of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States for reimbursement of losses sustained by them by reason of war conditions which have been prevailing in all parts of the world during the past 5 years.

The Department has received 96 claims, aggregating \$285,153.91, for consideration by a Claim Board established in pursuance of Departmental Order No. 1082, dated August 20, 1942. Of this number 5 claims have been denied in full; 2 have been withdrawn, and 8 have been deferred. The remaining 81 claims, aggregating \$243,882.34, after careful scrutiny and evaluation by the Board, have been reduced by \$102,844.73, or approximately 42 per cent of the declared aggregate amount claimed; and these claims, in the remaining amount of \$141,037.61, are recommended herein for consideration by the Congress.

For more convenient consideration the claims have been placed in two general categories:

1. Those resulting from bombings or by the confiscation of property by enemy military or civil authorities which have been listed geographically.
2. Those resulting from the disruption of overland transportation systems and from submarine activity of the enemy.

A description of the conditions giving rise to the claim, the amount of the claim, the reductions made as the result of the Board's examination, and the amount approved and recommended to be appropriated for reimbursement are set forth in each claim.

### GREAT BRITAIN

Subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Germany, Germany embarked upon an intensive aerial warfare against Great Britain.

*Claim of Theodore C. Achilles, Foreign Service officer, class VIII.*

From May 11, 1939, until July 9, 1941, Mr. Achilles was assigned to the Embassy at London. His wife and family were with him. Because of the danger of bombing by German air forces he sent his family to the United States and in the spring of 1940 stored his furniture and household effects in the warehouse of the Pall Mall Deposit & Forwarding Co., which was located on the extreme outskirts of the city and was believed to be the safest spot in which storage facilities were available.

On October 20, 1940, the warehouse was struck by an oil bomb and his furniture and effects were completely destroyed by the explosion and consequent fire. Claimed, \$9,860; disallowed, \$4,022.50; approved, \$5,837.50.

*Claim of Henry K. Stebbins, Foreign Service officer, class VII.*

Mr. Stebbins was assigned to the Embassy at London as third secretary and vice consul when on the night of April 19, 1941, his private residence, located at 22 Grosvenor Square, was destroyed by a high explosive bomb. He was able to salvage some of his property but part of his personal effects were destroyed. Claimed, \$530.25; disallowed, \$119.25; approved, \$411.

*Claim of Henry M. Wolcott, Foreign Service officer, class IV.*

Mr. Wolcott was consul at Plymouth, England, in 1941. On the nights of March 20 and 21, 1941, following raids on the city by German air forces, all property in the consulate was totally destroyed. Mr. Wolcott lost all of his personal property which was in the consulate at that time. Claimed, \$104; approved, \$104.

*Claim of William Nicholas Carroll, vice consul.*

Mr. Carroll was assigned as vice consul at the consulate in Southampton from April 12, 1939, until February 13, 1940. He was then transferred to Birmingham, but stored his household furniture and effects in the depository of Pickfords, Ltd., at Southampton. As a result of an enemy air raid on August 13, 1941, Mr. Carroll's effects were entirely destroyed. Claimed, \$2,300; disallowed, \$593; approved, \$1,707.

*Claim of George K. Donald, Foreign Service officer, class III.*

Mr. Donald was stationed at Southampton, England, from 1937 until 1941. Shortly after the outbreak of war he sent to storage some of his best furniture and effects because his residence was in a very exposed place, adjoining the new docks, bordering the railway, within a block of the main railway station and two blocks from the electric-power station.

On August 13, 1940, in a daylight raid German planes bombed and completely destroyed the warehouse of Messrs. Pickfords, Ltd., 31 High Street, where most of Mr. Donald's furniture was stored. Claimed, \$4,313.50; disallowed, \$720; approved, \$3,593.50.

#### FRANCE

As a result of the outbreak of hostilities between France and Germany a large part of the country was occupied by enemy forces and it became necessary for neutral countries to close their consulates.

*Claim of James G. Carter, Foreign Service officer, class IV.*

In May 1940 it became necessary to close the American consulate at Calais. The consul, Mr. James G. Carter, was transferred to Bordeaux. It was not possible for him to take any of his household furniture and effects with him. Sometime during the month of May, as a result of German military operations, Mr. Carter's residence and contents were completely destroyed by fire. Claimed, \$22,735.25; disallowed, \$10,735.25; approved, \$12,000.

*Claim of Myles Standish, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.*

Mr. Standish was vice consul at Marseilles from June 1937 to June 1940. In May 1940 he purchased a "Jaguar 100" from SS Cars, Ltd., of Coventry, England, and instructed that it be shipped to him at Boulogne, France, where he expected to take possession of it. The car arrived in Boulogne on May 11, 1940, but the letter informing Mr. Standish of its arrival was delayed and as a result he was unable to go to Boulogne himself or to make arrangements for its shipment to Marseilles. In the meantime the port and city of Boulogne was bombarded and occupied by German military forces. All efforts to ascertain the fate of the car have failed. The car was insured but the company stated that their liability ended with its delivery at Boulogne. Claimed, \$1,255.30; disallowed, \$355.30; approved, \$900.

#### GERMANY

Subsequent to the outbreak of war between Germany and the United States the affairs of the Em-

bassy at Berlin were taken over by the Swiss Legation. The members of the Embassy staff were interned at Bad Nauheim.

*Claim of Sam E. Woods, Foreign Service officer, class I.*

Mr. Woods was assigned to the Embassy in Berlin at the outbreak of war. Upon his removal to Bad Nauheim he packed a small trunk with personal belongings and left it at the Embassy to be forwarded with the baggage of the other members of the Embassy staff. All of the baggage was forwarded by express train but this particular trunk was never received by Mr. Woods. The Swiss Legation made inquiry about it but no trace of the trunk could be found. Claimed, \$1,135; disallowed, \$485; approved, \$650.

#### GREECE

In April 1941 Germany invaded Greece and eventually occupied the city of Salonika.

*Claim of Edmund A. Gullion, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.*

Mr. Gullion was on duty in the consulate at Salonika when German forces occupied that city. American consular officers were expelled from Greece. An automobile, which he valued at more than \$1,000 was taken by German soldiers, as well as a small sailboat and motor, valued at \$150. Mr. Gullion was able to sell or otherwise dispose of some of his furniture but was forced to abandon some of it when he was forced out by the Germans. He estimates the value of that furniture at \$450. Claimed, \$1,500; disallowed, \$640; approved, \$860.

#### NETHERLANDS

In May 1940 Germany invaded the Netherlands. The city of Rotterdam was subjected to severe aerial bombardment.

*Claim of Harold D. Clum, Foreign Service officer, class IV.*

Under date of April 4, 1940, the Department of State issued instructions to Mr. Clum regarding the date of his retirement and authorized the shipment of his effects from Rotterdam to New York on a foreign vessel. Mr. Clum had previously shipped some of his effects to the United States at his own expense but had the greater part of them in Rotterdam. They were packed and awaiting shipment on the docks of the Hamburg-American Line in Rotterdam. On May 14, 1940, that city was bombed from the air by German planes. His effects were totally destroyed. Claimed, \$8,967.63; disallowed, \$1,877.48; approved, \$7,090.15.

*Claim of John H. Lord, Foreign Service officer, class VI.*

Mr. Lord was consul at Rotterdam in 1940 and lived in the Hotel Weimar at the time of the Ger-

man invasion of the Netherlands. He had previously lived at The Hague but took an apartment in the Hotel Weimar in Rotterdam because of the acute situation in February 1940. Mr. Lord furnished an apartment in the Hotel Weimar but stored the remainder of his household effects in Rotterdam. On May 12, 1940, the city was severely bombed and Mr. Lord and his wife were forced to leave the hotel and seek safety in the country. No automobiles could reach the hotel and they were able to take with them only what clothing could be carried in handbags.

On May 14 the Netherlands capitulated to the Germans and the next day Mr. Lord returned to Rotterdam. Both the Hotel Weimar and the warehouse in which his furniture was stored had been completely destroyed. He carried insurance, amounting to \$10,000, but the British insurance company issuing the policy stated that it did not cover an act of war. Claimed, \$23,788.56; disallowed, \$14,588.56; approved, \$9,200.

#### POLAND

On September 1, 1939, hostilities broke out between Germany and Poland. As the German forces approached Warsaw the Polish Government left the city to establish headquarters elsewhere and the American Embassy staff followed the Polish Government.

*Claim of Landreth Harrison, Foreign Service officer, class IV.*

Mr. Harrison was on duty in the American Embassy in Warsaw, Poland, in 1939 when the American Embassy staff was evacuated from Warsaw to follow the Polish Government. Upon his return to Warsaw, about November 8, 1939, he found that his apartment had suffered minor damages by bombardment and that certain of his property had been looted.

In December 1939 his effects were packed and shipped from Warsaw to Berlin, Germany. Upon arrival in Berlin a number of articles were missing. It is believed that the missing property was taken by soldiers.

Mr. Harrison left Warsaw in his personally owned automobile, that being the only available means of transportation, and while en route his automobile was stripped of all removable accessories. Claimed, \$1,478.63; disallowed, \$308.38; approved, \$1,170.25.

*Claim of Miss Isabel Pinard, Foreign Service clerk.*

Miss Pinard was a clerk in the Embassy in Warsaw when the German Army invaded Poland in September 1939. She was forced to leave very unexpectedly and without warning. There was no time to pack and store her effects which were left in her

apartment. Certain of Miss Pinard's effects were lost or stolen during her enforced absence from Warsaw. The remainder, which were later shipped to her at her new post in Madrid, were greatly damaged by poor packing and exposure to the weather because of lack of facilities, disrupted by the occupation, and incident to the great delay in transit. Claimed, \$623; approved, \$623.

*Claim of Jules B. Smith, Foreign Service officer, class VII.*

Mr. Smith was stationed in Warsaw in 1939. In August of that year, under instructions from the Embassy, he proceeded to Tallinn. As he expected to return to Warsaw he did not pack his effects but left them in his apartment. As a result of the bombing of the city by the Germans all of the window panes in his apartment were broken. Mr. Smith's furniture and effects were badly damaged by exposure to the weather and a part of it had disappeared, apparently having been stolen. In addition to this loss, a Frigidaire which he had purchased and had shipped from New York on the steamship *Navemar* never reached him, the vessel having been sunk by enemy action. Mr. Smith carried ordinary marine insurance but since the *Navemar* was a neutral vessel he had thought it unnecessary to take out war-risk insurance. Claimed, \$1,438.26; disallowed, \$340.87; approved, \$1,086.42.

*Claim of C. C. M. Pedersen, Foreign Service clerk.*

Mr. Pedersen was a Foreign Service clerk attached to the Embassy in Warsaw when the Embassy staff was evacuated from Warsaw in 1939. He was forced to leave his personal and household effects behind. Later the furniture and effects were packed and shipped to his post in Ankara. Upon unpacking the effects many articles were found to have been stolen before the effects were packed and shipped from Warsaw. Claimed, \$639.75; disallowed, \$314.75; approved, \$325.

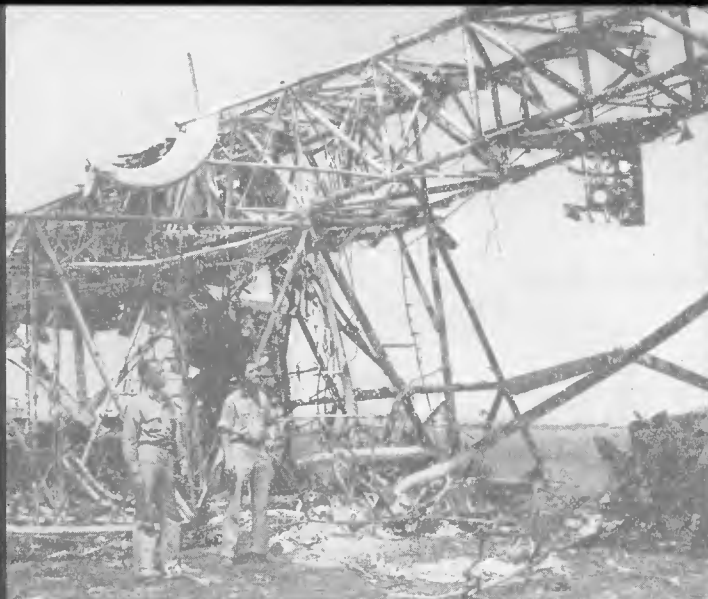
*Claim of Thormod O. Klath, Foreign Service officer, class IV.*

Mr. Klath was commercial attaché assigned to the Embassy in Warsaw. Because of the threat of war in August 1939 he was forced to leave Warsaw on one day's notice. He left on August 28, leaving his house and all of its contents in charge of a Polish servant. The loss for which he claims reimbursement was the result of the German invasion which began on September 1, 1939. Claimed, \$452.33; disallowed, \$177.33; approved, \$275.

*Claim of John K. Davis, Foreign Service officer, class I.*

Mr. Davis was consul general at Warsaw during and after the bombardment and occupation of that

(Continued on page 433)



Wreckage of giant German transport plane intended for the Axis evacuation near Tunis.



An American soldier, carrying the tricolor, leads a happy group of Allied sailors and soldiers down the middle of a main thoroughfare in Tunis.



Below: Wreckage of German military equipment at Porto Farina, a fishing village between Bizerte and Tunis.

## THE ALLIED ARMIES IN TUNISIA

*Official OWI photos by Parrino*

*Left:* Pile of German helmets left by the Germans in their attempted evacuation from Porto Farina.

Cheering woman and children line the streets as the Allied Armies march through Tunis.



## **"Pay-as-you-Go"**

### **Summary of the Tax Payment Act of 1943**

The Act applies only to individuals. It changes the system of tax payment but does not change rates or exemptions. It provides for collection at source from wages and salaries at a rate of 20 per cent above the withholding exemptions and for current payment of liabilities not collected at source on the basis of quarterly declarations. The Act cancels three-quarters of the 1942 tax, subject to certain limiting provisions. The speeding up of payments by one year and the amortization of the uncanceled part of the 1942 tax will, for the great majority of taxpayers, increase the amount of taxes payable during calendar years 1943, 1944, and 1945. It is estimated that the Act will increase individual income tax collections for the fiscal year 1944 alone by \$3 billion, bringing the total to \$16 billion.

#### **I. System of Current Payment**

##### **A. Collection at Source of Tax on Wages**

Beginning July 1, 1943, 20 per cent of wages and salaries in excess of the family status withholding exemption will be withheld to apply on current income and Victory taxes. This withholding rate is designed to collect the Victory tax, plus the normal tax and the surtax at the first bracket rate. Wages of service men, domestic servants, clergymen, agricultural labor, and certain other classes are exempt from withholding but not from tax. The annual withholding exemptions are \$624 for a single person, \$1,248 for a married person, and \$312 for each dependent. In order to insure withholding of the Victory tax, the amount withheld shall in no case be less than 3 per cent of the excess of the wage above \$624, which is the Victory tax withholding exemption for all individuals. The rate of the Victory tax withholding is set at 3 per cent instead of the present 5 per cent in order to approximate more closely the actual net Victory tax liability after post-war credits.

To enable employers to withhold the proper amount, employees are required to certify to the employer their marital status and the number of their dependents.

Employers can determine the amount to be withheld either by exact computation or by the use of simplified tables. The tables set forth the amount to be deducted according to the family status of the

taxpayer, the wage bracket into which his wage falls, and the length of his payroll period. Employers will file quarterly returns but under projected regulations will remit the withheld taxes monthly. Copies of a statement of wages paid and tax withheld for each employee are submitted to the employee and the Bureau of Internal Revenue at the end of the year. Employees are required to file income and Victory tax returns even if their entire tax is collected at source.

##### **B. Current Payment of Liability Not Collected at Source**

Withholding applies only to wages and salaries and does not currently discharge the tax liability in excess of the first surtax bracket. Taxpayers with more than a nominal amount of income from non-wage sources and taxpayers whose wages fall in higher surtax brackets must make a declaration of estimated tax on or before March 15th each year. Payments of estimated tax (consisting of estimated income and Victory tax liability, less estimated amounts withheld at source) are made quarterly, and estimates may be revised each quarter. Penalties are applied if current tax payments during the year, including both amounts withheld and amounts paid quarterly by the taxpayer, fall short of 80 per cent of the actual total tax liability. Final returns are due each year, as at present, by March 15th.

A special rule permits farmers to file their declarations of estimated tax at any time on or before December 15th and applies penalties only if the estimated tax falls short of two-thirds of the actual tax.

##### **C. Tax Payments During 1943**

Taxpayers are required to pay their March and June, 1943, installments, as under present law, but such payments are applied to the 1943 tax. Taxpayers whose current liabilities are not fully discharged by collection at source will file a declaration on September 15, 1943, estimating their 1943 tax and subtracting therefrom the amounts paid in March and June, plus the estimated income and Victory tax withheld at source for the year. The balance, if any, will be payable one-half by September 15 and one-half by December 15, 1943. The final return for 1943 will be filed by March 15, 1944, at which time any underpayments or overpayments during 1943 will be adjusted.

## II. Cancellation of Tax

### A. Cancellation of 75 Percent of One Year's Tax

To provide for transition to current collection without complete doubling up of payments, the Act cancels 75 per cent of either the 1942 or 1943 tax, whichever is the lesser. However, if the liability for the lesser year is \$50 or less, the entire liability for that year is cancelled. A notch provision prevents inequity to persons whose tax liability is only slightly over \$50. The unforgiven 25 per cent may be paid in two equal installments due not later than March 15, 1944, and March 15, 1945.

If the 1942 tax is smaller than the 1943 tax, the taxpayer pays only his 1943 tax during 1943. If the 1942 tax is larger, the taxpayer pays during 1943 his 1943 tax plus the excess of his 1942 tax over his 1943 tax.

### B. Special Provision to Limit Amount of Cancellation

A further limitation is made in addition to the limitations of cancellation to the tax for the lesser year and then only to the extent of 75 per cent of that tax. This limitation provides that where the surtax net income for the cancelled year exceeds by more than \$20,000 the highest surtax net income of any one of the base years 1937, 1938, 1939 or 1940, cancellation is limited to the amount of tax which would result if the surtax net income for the highest base year plus \$20,000 were treated as the surtax net income for the cancelled year. The effect of this provision is, to limit cancellation where the wartime income of the forgiven year exceeds the income of a normal base year by more than \$20,000. The resulting additional amount added to the 1943 tax is payable on or before March 15, 1944, or, at the election of the taxpayer, in four equal annual installments beginning March 15, 1945.

### Facts about "Pay-As-You-Go"

Q. Is the "withholding tax" a new tax or an additional tax?

A. Neither. It is a new "pay-as-you-go" method of collecting the Federal Income and Victory Tax. The amount withheld goes toward paying your regular income tax, including the Victory tax.

Q. Why is it called a withholding tax?

A. Because it is deducted and withheld by the employer from the wages paid to his employees.

Q. Is this the "pay-as-you-go" tax we've been hearing so much about?

A. Yes.

Q. Does this include my Victory Tax payment, or is that extra?

A. The amount withheld includes the Victory Tax.

Q. Does it include Employment Taxes, formerly

called Social Security Taxes?

A. The amount withheld does *not* include Social Security Taxes.

Q. When does it start?

A. The new "Withholding Tax" takes effect on July 1, 1943, and is applicable to all wages paid on or after that date except for wages paid for payroll periods commencing before that date.

Q. Does the withholding mean that twenty per cent of my pay check will be taken out each pay day?

A. No. Exemptions bring the amount considerably lower, even for the single person with no dependents. For instance, in the case of a married man with two dependents drawing \$50 per week, the weekly percentage of withholding amounts to less than 6 per cent. In other words this man pays approximately \$2.80 per week.

Q. Last March I paid one quarter of the income tax levied against 1942 income, \$15.80. What happens to that?

A. The first quarter of the income tax levied for 1942 and paid in March 1943 will be treated as part payment of income tax for 1943.

Q. How about the June 15th installment?

A. The June 15th installment will also be treated as part payment of the 1943 tax.

Q. How can I maintain my regular purchase of War Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan and at the same time pay out the additional withholding tax?

A. It should be as easy under the withholding tax system as at present, since this is not an additional tax but merely an installment or pay-as-you-go method of paying your regular annual income tax.

Q. How much will my employer hold out of pay?

A. There will be withheld from your pay an amount equal to 20 per cent of the excess of your wages over your family status withholding exemption, or 3 per cent of the excess of your wages over the Victory tax withholding exemption, whichever is greater.

Q. What do you mean by exemption?

A. The amount of your wages which is exempt from the withholding tax.

Q. What does that amount to?

A. On an annual basis, \$624.00 for single persons; \$1,248.00 for married persons; and \$312.00 for each dependent. On a weekly basis, this is \$12.00 for a single person; \$24.00 for a married person; and \$6.00 for each dependent.

Q. Suppose both my wife and I are employed. How does the exemption work?

A. The personal exemption may be divided and

- each take one-half, or one may claim it all. Each has the same Victory tax withholding exemption.
- Q. Isn't a large part of last year's income tax cancelled or "forgiven"?
- A. Yes, from 75 per cent to 100 per cent, depending upon the amount of your taxes for the years 1942 and 1943.
- Q. How about that part which is not cancelled?
- A. The part which is not cancelled you still owe to the Government. You pay it in equal parts in March 1944 and March 1945.
- Q. Since three quarters of last year's taxes are cancelled and I paid one quarter this past March, doesn't that clear me up on my 1942 tax?
- A. No. Your quarterly payment of March 15 applies on your 1943 tax. So does the June 15th payment which must be made. If part of your 1942 tax is "unforgiven" you still owe it to the Government as part of your 1943 tax liability. Payment of one half of that balance is due in March 1944, and payment of the other half in March 1945.
- Q. Then the payment of one quarter I made in March, added to the forgiveness of three quarters does not free me from paying another quarterly installment on or before June 15th?
- A. No. You are still required to make that June 15th payment.
- Q. What happens to the money my employer withholds?
- A. The money withheld from your wages is paid by your employer to the United States Treasury. The amount withheld from you stands to your credit at the Treasury against the amount you owe on Income and Victory Tax.
- Q. Is the withholding tax an additional income tax like the Victory tax?
- A. No. It's a deduction from your pay which goes toward paying your regular income tax, including the Victory tax.
- Q. Is the withholding tax an additional tax?
- A. No. The withholding tax is merely an easier way of paying your regular annual income tax on a pre-payment pay-as-you-go basis.
- Q. I am a married man with one child and am now putting 10 per cent of my pay in war bonds and 5 per cent, after subtracting withholding exemption, for the Victory tax. How can I pay the additional twenty per cent withholding tax on top of that fifteen per cent and still have enough to live on?
- A. In the first place your twenty per cent withholding tax includes your Victory tax. If you are married and have one child, your exemptions will bring your tax down to approximately 8 per cent. For instance, if your salary or wage is \$50 per week, your withholding tax will be approximately \$4 per week, and instead of paying an annual income tax of approximately \$212 in a lump sum, you are paying it at the rate of \$4 weekly.
- Q. Suppose when I make my return next March I find my employer has withheld more than enough money to cover my tax. Will the excess be refunded to me?
- A. Yes, in case the amount of tax withheld from wage payment equals or exceeds the amount of income tax liability reported on the annual return.
- Q. Does this new tax mean people will not have to pay out money for income tax on next March 15th, 1944?
- A. It will either be refunded to you or credited against other income taxes due from you.
- Q. Does this mean that I won't have to make out an income tax report next March?
- A. No. You will be required to file a return on the usual form.
- Q. Are there any kinds of workers who are exempt from withholding?
- A. Yes, for certain specified classes which include members of the armed forces, agricultural labor, domestic servants, and ministers of the gospel.
- Q. How about people with big wages? Are they going to get by with only a 20 per cent tax?
- A. No. They also have to make quarterly payments of tax in addition to the amounts withheld.
- Q. How about salaries, bonuses and commissions? Is withholding required?
- A. Yes, since "wages" means all remuneration for services by an employee.
- Q. How about people with income from stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.? Who withholds from them?
- A. There is no withholding on income from bonds, mortgages, etc., but those receiving such income must make a special return and pay the tax quarterly on such income.
- Q. I am paying all I can and above living expenses now in purchase of War Bonds. How can I keep up these payments and pay the withholding tax?
- A. I'm sure that you have been setting aside a part of your pay to meet quarterly installments of your income tax. The withholding tax is merely a "pay-as-you-go," or installment-method of paying your income tax, instead of in a lump sum. It should make it easier for you to buy additional War Bonds.

## PRESIDENT BARCLAY OF LIBERIA VISITS WASHINGTON



Representative Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, outlines points of interest to President Barclay on his visit to the Capitol.



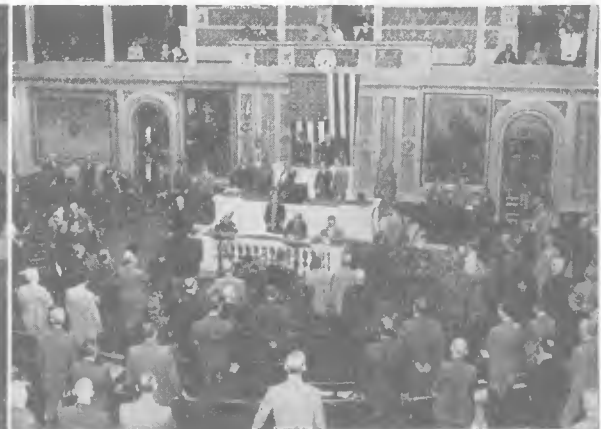
Woltz Studio

Above: Reception given in the garden of Blair House by President Barclay. Below: President Barclay is presented to the House of Representatives.



Above: President Barclay and President-Elect Tubman were accorded full honors on their arrival at the White House as guests of the U. S. Government.

Below: The Liberian President holds a press conference at Blair House.



Below: President Barclay was feted by negro civic, social, professional and educational leaders at a luncheon at the Lucy Diggs Slowe Hall in Washington.

OWI Photos



# CHUNGKING

By JOHN RAWLINSON

CHUNGKING, in the words of an old guide book, is a jewel set in the tumbled mountains of far western China, at the confluence of the mighty Yangtze and Chialing Rivers. Continuing, the book blandly asserts that discriminating tourists have always made Chungking a "must" on their lists, converging on the city to indulge in every sort of pleasure and relaxation.

As I see the city today from the Embassy on the South Bank, I do not think of a mecca for tourists. Long, rock-bound, high, somewhat chaotic, Chungking shimmers in a haze that is too smoky to be beautiful. Its steep sides, shouldering up from the swift, muddy Yangtze, are cluttered with a confusion of cliff-clinging, lopsided little homes which are stilted, propped, wired, or leaned into an angular pattern of brown and grey. Above, on flatter ground, more substantial buildings show squarely against the smoke and the sky. Drably serviceable, they house the city's offices, its banks, its Central Government. A foreshortened segment of crosstown street—if I may apply a New York term to Chungking—splits the skyline that slants back from the city's lower point. I am able to see crowds beating up into the heart of the city, and the wind brings me the distant, ceaseless tumult of China's improvised war-time capital.

Before the war, promoters planned a bridge high across the swirling Yangtze. This project overruled for the duration at least, the ferries continue to wheeze across and back, complaining under their overload of elbowing commuters. In the old days, it was each man for himself with the ferry, the crowd jamming up behind the gates. Now, it is different. A determined policeman makes the mob line up for him, and they weekly file aboard the waiting ferry. This ordered system protects women and children; it also helps to keep the boats somewhat less dangerously overcrowded. At Chung-

king, ferries don't cross the river: they sidle. Bows pointed far up into the sweeping current, they waddle to the other side in a haphazard drift that is somehow right for the surroundings.

At each ferry landing there are sedan chairs that might carry me to the top of the hill, but I do not fit into them. When I cross to the city, then, this means that I must make up my mind to climb three hundred even, uninteresting, steeply uphill steps. Once at the top, I'm not always sure that it has been worth it. But the crowd churns my indecision into movement one way or the other.

If he were not too prejudiced, a Westerner might call Chungking a modern city. Official horns clear the way for long, black sedans; massive, dented busses grind their way through the pedestrians; the streets are pitted, but paved; solid, ten-storied buildings make up a sort of downtown; policemen grandly wave traffic on and on; fireplugs bottle up a good pressure; power lines sag over the streets; dial phones transmit shouted business transactions; shops, miles of them, crowd out onto the sidewalks. Window shopping in Chungking is both fascinating and discouraging: fascinating because in some tiny, cracked showcase there may be the ring of a Manchurian regent; discouraging, because although there seems to be plenty for sale, high prices almost close the market. Neat little bookstores, almost equal in

number to coffee shops and tea houses, distribute shoals of paper booklets to a surprisingly large and inquisitive reading public. Night after night capacity audiences sit through five-hour plays; a tribute to the popularity of Chungking's modern theater movement. Newsboys thrust the city's dailies at the crowds that alight from the ferries or swing around busy corners. There is a well-organized and vastly supported Government lottery. Some of the more recent buildings follow functional lines, with sweep-



"The main traffic is borne on steps that climb and twist where no car can venture."

"At each ferry landing there are sedan chairs that might carry me to the top of the hill, but I do not fit into them."



ing parallels and severe simplicity.

The modern facade is almost convincing. But it is put up in front of something unchanging and timeless. In spite of concrete improvement, Chungking is at heart still an old river trading port, bursting at the seams with a swollen war population. Policemen, for all of their organization and brass buttons, cannot do much more than suggest regimentation to the crowds that shuffle along the streets. There are cars in the city. But the main traffic is borne on steps and in alleys that climb and twist and vanish downhill where no car can venture. There are modern buildings, but they rise from a mass of tea houses and native homes, built one to another along unending, tortuous footways. There is electricity, but with a heavy qualification. In Chungking, electricity is when it is your district's turn. The Chinese meet cold with the force of logic: when the temperature drops, they put on more clothing.

I know of an alley that leads over the edge of a street into the old city. Following it, I forget war, progress, hurry, myself. The steps are worn and hollowed, scuffed by generations of hurrying Chinese leaving their city work and going down home. As I descend and come around to the backs of the buildings facing on the high street, the world of the right angle drops behind and I stand in the midst of a skew-line, bend-about way of life. Tiny houses jostle each other into queer slantings and strainings. The smooth flagstones underfoot have been harried into broken irregularity. The sky is pinched out between black rambling roofs, all abutting and fusing into each other to form a many-ridged and guttered common covering. Here, the winds of heaven are confused and stifled and en-

closed into dank stillness. Through wide-open shop fronts, I look into dark, crowded spaces and beyond, room upon tiny room, to a far, curtained interior. The front room contains showcase, kitchen stove, proprietor's bed, customer's stools, perhaps a spinning loom, and certainly the family table. In the angle between two houses is the dark door of a twisted alley, leading back and around and between and behind and across and through to no one knows what place. But I don't have time to wonder, because a shout from my left warns of the swift approach of a chair; from behind, of the slow progress of a porter sweating and chanting under a load heavier than himself; from ahead, of the lumbering advent of a great water buffalo, flat-horned and powerful. Head down, the beast plods through a blue-gowned crowd that never ends, that drifts the street's length in the threading streams, laughing, shouting, bargaining, living. Unnoticed, hordes of tiny children shout and imitate and cry and shuttle perilously through the inexorably on-moving street life. Overhead, heavy-handed women slip faded laundry onto bamboo poles that sag from house to house.

I dodge by and come into a market place. Which is to say, a lane of wicker baskets full of greens set up most anywhere in the street, where housewives come to mull about and bicker with the hill-men over prices.

Tea houses are the locale of far more scholarly argument. Here, through the daylight hours, Chinese are wont to gather around little tables and sip scalding tea. Their talk is mostly of prices, otherwise, of men and politics, possibly women, though I

(Continued on page 428)

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## EDITORS' COLUMN

We are proud, for a variety of reasons, of the record of the Foreign Service in our national emergency. We are proud of the Service as a whole and we are proud of its individual members. Probably no other branch of the entire Government service has responded so effectively, with so limited a numerical strength and as so little expense to the nation, to such heavy responsibilities.

This is a tribute to the methods the State Department has employed in selecting its Foreign Service personnel and to the vision of our legislators in making these methods possible, but it is also a tribute to the officers themselves and their staffs. With its limited number of officers the Service has met its responsibilities with intelligence, ingenuity, and courage.

We cannot be surprised at this, for in the past quarter of a century we have seen our missions and consulates abroad face many grave emergencies and

crises with calm efficiency. In the present emergency they have been exposed again and again to battle conditions, and their conduct has done honor to our finest traditions.

The knowledge and experience of the Foreign Service have been drawn upon heavily and constantly by the other agencies of our Government, individual officers have been assigned to special duties in fields of activity alien to their normal work, the burdens of routine and responsibility have been enormously increased with the prosecution of the war. The Service has set a high standard of smooth efficiency in spite of two notable handicaps.

The Service is not numerically strong, and its recruitment was suspended when we became involved in the war. The Service has always been embarrassed for funds, and in the emergency has continued to function on a budget modest indeed in comparison with the budgets of the foreign operations of our war agencies.

Since the Rogers Act was placed among the statutes the Department has brought into the Service the best material available in this country. These officers in general have worked their way slowly class by class from the bottom. The average length of service of Foreign Service officers in Class IV, for example, has been 23.2 years. The officer in this class whose advancement has been slowest has served 37 years and the officer in this class whose advancement has been most rapid has served 15 years. Of the eleven classes that make up the career service 146 officers, ranging in periods of service from 34 to 7 years, are crammed into class VII alone. Together with Class IV, which is almost as numerous, virtually 30% of the total number of officers is thus accounted for. The average officer has been self-sacrificing, has carried on in spite of many discouragements, denied by circumstances or denying himself because of lack of funds any number of satisfactions available to almost all Americans, serving for long periods in undesirable posts or posts offering little opportunity for distinction, more often than not foregoing leave of absence because of the exigencies of the Service or because of lack of funds.

The Department has of course over a long period of years been directing its efforts to obtaining greater recognition and more adequate material rewards for the officers of the Service. We feel justified in expressing the hope that, especially in these days when the demands on the Service and the role of the Service in furthering the national interest are greater than ever before in our history, the Department's efforts in this direction may be accorded recognition and support by all branches of the Government and by the American public.

# News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

## *Historic Cannon Removed from State Department*

Members of the Foreign Service returning to the Department will miss the historical cannon, familiar landmarks at the entrances of the State Department building. They had been there ever since most of us can remember. Haulers came the other day, hoisted them up with derricks and carried them away. A little crowd of people gathered and watched silently, curiously, as they were swung up onto the orange trucks. Officers hurrying out of the building for appointments paused to wonder "What are they doing with our cannon?" State Department clerks stopped on the way from lunch at the drug store across the street to watch the men at work—highly entertained as the mammoth masses of iron and steel swung high over their heads.

What were they doing with our cannon? Ten of the total 29 went to war—on the scrap pile. The remaining 19 relics of the Revolutionary, Civil and Spanish-American wars, will be preserved for pos-

terity, but removed to other settings.

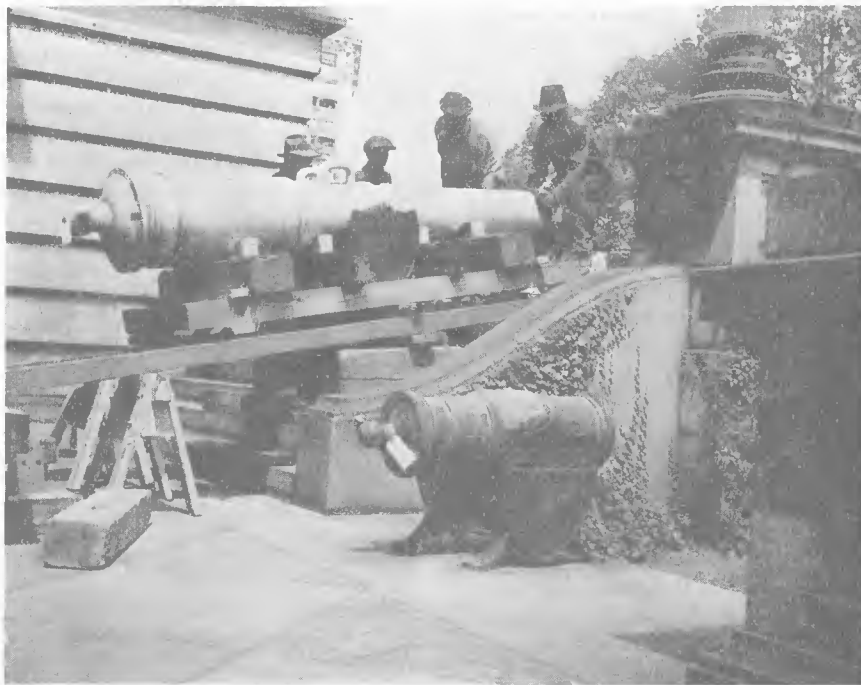
Ten of them will be placed on the grounds of the Army War College here, including a cast iron, rifled, muzzle-loading, 37-caliber 42-pounder. Perhaps the oldest gun ever to fall into the hands of American forces is included in this group. It was cast in Douay, France, in 1693, and was captured at the entrance to San Diego Harbor, Cuba, in 1898. Still another, used in the defense of Fort Sumter, S. C., in 1861, was captured by the Confederates when the fort fell. Taken to Richmond, Va., for overhauling, the cannon appears to have been used later against Federal Forces. It was brought to Washington in 1900.

Four others of those preserved from the scrap pile, with two anchors, will be placed on the grounds of "a naval air station" in Arlington, Va. These were also captured at San Diego Harbor.

Three trophies from the Battle of Saratoga in October, 1777, will be returned to the scene of the

**Historic cannon being removed from the entrance to the State Department.**

Photo courtesy Washington Star



battle. Another, captured in July, 1779, during the Battle of Stony Point, N. J., will be mounted on the parkway approach of the Washington side of Arlington Memorial Bridge.

The last of the collection, a prize of the Mexican War, which was exhibited at the centennial in Philadelphia in 1876, will go to St. Augustine, Florida.

### *Heard in the Corridors*

... Retired CONSUL GENERAL O. GAYLORD MARSH is a Special Lecturer on the Far East at Michigan (State) College of Mining & Technology. . . .

... MATHILDE (MIMI) BOAL, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Pierre de L. Boal, has been assigned to the Embassy at Bogotá as Laboratory Aide of the Division of Health and Sanitation of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. . . .

... Foreign Service Officer JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE has been designated Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, effective June 5. . . .

... WILLIAM C. TRIMBLE and JOHN HOOKER of the State Department were among those accompanying Under Secretary of Commerce Taylor on his recent trip to Mexico City for a conference on economic affairs with Mexican Government officials. . . .

... Short, short story. A young Vice Consul was assigned to a torrid post in the Near East. He landed one day, took a look around, expressed his disapproval, and re-embarked on the same ship the next en route home. Conclusion? *he resigned.* . . .

... INGA RAVNDAL, daughter of F.S.O. and Mrs. Christian M. Ravndal, has a part-time job for the summer in the Division of Communications and Records. . . .

... PAUL J. WALLIN, Senior Economic Analyst at La Paz, was in Washington in June, on consultation at the Department. . . .

... The Division of Foreign Service Administration has what we fondly term "The Office of Pantry Work." It's a regular banking business, handled by Miss Virginia Ellis. However, it isn't money the checks are drawn for—but food points. An officer at his post orders food, FA approves the order and applies for points to the OPA, who issues checks therefor which in turn are endorsed by FA and sent along to the food producer—in fact, the workings of Room 119 resemble a branch of the Federal Reserve Bank. . . .

... Stop me if—Two U. S. sailors were seeing the sights of Washington,

D. C., for the first time. They visited the Department of Commerce, the Treasury Department and were trying to locate the Department of State. Walking up Pennsylvania Avenue they inquired of a policeman, "Which side is the State Department on?" "Well, I dunno," was the reply, "but on our side—I hope." . . .

### *Fingerprints Might Help*

Just try and locate Mr. JOSEPH JONES through the State Department. The Foreign Service List gives JOSEPH A. JONES as Special Assistant at the Embassy at Habana. The State Department Register lists JOSEPH M. JONES as Divisional Assistant in FE, and also JOSEPH MERRICK JONES as Divisional Assistant in DM. The Department telephone book lists one JOSEPH M. JONES in SR. Maybe, we decided, Mr. Jones wasn't the man we wanted to get hold of after all. We would try Mr. Smith.

There's a WALTER SMITH in CR; a WALTER SMITH is Vice Consul at Guayaquil, a WALTER F. SMITH, Attaché at Madrid, and a WALTER L. SMITH, Vice Consul at Maracaibo. Messrs. Walter Smith, we suggest the Spanish custom of affixing your mothers' surnames.

Then, of course, if you want information on African affairs, get in touch with HENRY VILLARD, Assistant Chief of NE. But according to the list of changes HENRY H. VILLARD has been sent as Economic Adviser to Algiers. The former's middle initial is S.

Just to confuse you further there's a HUGH H. WATSON, Consul General at Glasgow, and a HUGH WATSON, Vice Consul at Liverpool; and a WILLIAM P. ROBERTSON, Vice Consul at Oporto, and a WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, retired Consul General.

We'll leave it to the Embassy in Rio to worry about the two WILLIAM GIBSONS assigned to that post, although we feel sorry for the Department mail room too. William G. Gibson is Vice Consul there and William M. Gibson is Senior Economic Analyst.

We could carry this thing too far with: WILLIAM E. DUNN, F.S.O. assigned to the Department, and Lt. Colonel WILLIAM M. DUNN in the London Embassy; and ROBERT Y. BROWN, Second Secretary in Montevideo, and Major ROBERT C. BROWN in the Embassy at Ankara.

Since we are all post-war-planners, we might foresee confusion for Major CHARLES P. BALDWIN, now in the Embassy in San Salvador, and Colonel KARL F. BALDWIN in the Canberra Legation.

That's enough.



William C. Burdett  
Recently appointed  
Minister to New Zealand.

### *Mrs. Davis at War Work*

Mrs. Nathaniel P. Davis, wife of Inspector Davis who is now detained by the enemy in Manila, has a full-time job—8 until 4:30, six days a week—in one of the laboratories at the Dupont Dyeworks in New Jersey. Her work is determining the shade and strength of the oil colors used in coloring gasoline and the amount of insoluble material in the dye; testing powdered dyes for contamination; running titrations and other analyses. This work deals with the most delicate balances, and the weighing of a crucible to the ten-thousandth of a gram requires constant concentration.

However interesting this work might be, Mrs. Davis says she doesn't want to exchange a career in the Foreign Service for one in chemistry!

She lives several miles from the Dyeworks—at 34 Bowen Avenue, Woodstown, New Jersey—and finds time in the evenings to keep her victory garden in order—and thus she works and waits and wonders.

### *What the Readers Think\**

MINISTER LELAND MORRIS writes from Reykjavik: "Let me congratulate you on the appearance and content of the April issue of the JOURNAL. Your staff and your printer have done an excellent job in their respective fields. There is not a single thing in the way of contents that is not worthwhile in this issue. I was particularly struck by the bright little skit by Laurence Taylor "I Hire a Marmiton," as well as the Temple Wanamaker article on Andorra. Your double page illustration of Navy insignia is highly useful—I suppose you are doing the Army soon."

THIRD SECRETARY RANDOLPH A. KIDDER writes from Canberra:

"I always look forward to the next JOURNAL. I find most interesting articles such as that on "The Problem of Relief Abroad"—any articles which give us an idea of what is going on in the Department are grand."

### *List of Foreign Service Sons in the Armed Forces*

Son of MINISTER LELAND B. MORRIS:  
Lt. Kenneth Archbell Morris, U.S.-

\*The Editors welcome adverse criticism as well as favorable comment on the JOURNAL.



Loy W. Henderson  
Recently appointed  
Minister to Iraq.

N.R., on active duty in the Pacific Area.

Son of CONSUL GENERAL HENRY H. BALCH, Retired:

Captain Jackson B. Balch, instructor in the Officer Candidate School at Camp Davis, North Carolina.

### *Sergeant James N. Wright Cited for Meritorious, Loyal Service*

FIRST SERGEANT JAMES N. WRIGHT, U.S.M.C., was cited posthumously for meritorious service on June 12 by Lieutenant General Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the U.S.M.C.

Sergeant Wright died while serving as a State Department diplomatic courier in a plane crash in the European War theater on February 22. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery April 15, with full military honors.

"First Sergeant Wright," the commandant said, "served to the utmost of his ability in the performance of his important and hazardous work as a diplomatic courier on temporary duty with the United States Department of State. His highly meritorious, loyal and effective service, over a period of eight months, culminated in the sacrifice of his life. His exemplary devotion to duty and the valuable service rendered to his country were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Marine Corps. . ."

### *Mr. Shaw Receives Award*

Assistant Secretary G. Howland Shaw on May 8 received an honorary award from the Council of Social Agencies of the District of Columbia, through its Corrections Committee, for his outstanding services in the field of prevention and treatment of delinquency.

The award was presented to Mr. Shaw by the Attorney General at a luncheon given by the Council. At the speakers' table, in addition to outstanding workers in the field of delinquency control, were Messrs. Grew, Sayre, MacMurray and Bliss. The Turkish Ambassador was also present as it was during the early years of Mr. Shaw's service in Turkey that he first became interested in the fields of prison reform and juvenile delinquency.



Ray Atherton  
Recently appointed  
Minister to Canada.

## News From the Field

### FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

ACLY, ROBERT A.—*Union of South Africa*  
 BECK, WILLIAM H.—*Bermuda*  
 BERRY, BURTON Y.—*Turkey*  
 BINGHAM, HIRAM, JR.—*Argentina*  
 BREUER, CARL—*Venezuela*  
 BUELL, ROBERT L.—*India*  
 BUTLER, GEORGE—*Peru*  
 CHILDS, J. RIVES—*North Africa*  
 CLARK, DUWAYNE G.—*Paraguay*  
 DOW, EDWARD, JR.—*Egypt*  
 DREW, GERALD A.—*Guatemala*  
 FISHER, DORSEY G.—*Great Britain*  
 FUESS, JOHN C.—*Ireland*  
 FULLER, GEORGE G.—*Central Canada*  
 GATEWOOD, RICHARD D.—*Trinidad*  
 GILCHRIST, JAMES M.—*Nicaragua*  
 GROTH, EDWARD M.—*Union of South Africa*  
 HUDDLESTON, J. F.—*Curacao and Aruba*  
 HURST, CARLTON—*British Guiana*  
 KELSEY, EASTON T.—*Eastern Canada*

FORD, RICHARD—*Iran*  
 LATIMER, FREDERICK P., JR.—*Honduras*  
 LIGHTNER, E. ALLEN, JR.—*Sweden*  
 LORD, JOHN H.—*Jamaica*  
 LYON, CECIL B.—*Chile*  
 LYON, SCOTT—*Portugal*  
 MCGREGOR, ROBERT G., JR.—*Mexico*  
 NEMMINGER, ROBERT B.—*Uruguay*  
 MILBOURNE, H. L.—*St. Lucia*  
 MINTER, JOHN R.—*Southern Australia*  
 MITCHELL, REGINALD P.—*Haiti*  
 OCHELTREE, JOHN B.—*Greenland*  
 PAGE, EDWARD, JR.—*U.S.S.R.*  
 PALMER, JOSEPH, 2ND—*British East Africa*  
 SMITH, E. TALBOT—*Abyssinia, Eritrea, British and Italian Somaliland*  
 TAYLOR, LAURENCE W.—*French Equatorial Africa, The Cameroons and Belgium Congo*  
 TRIOLO, JAMES S.—*Colombia*  
 TURNER, MASON—*Western Australia*  
 WILLIAMS, ARTHUR R.—*Panama*

### SEVILLE

Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, arrived in Seville by plane from Rome on March 3, 1943 and stayed at the American Consulate until his departure for North Africa on March 5, 1943. He received considerable attention from prominent persons and the press.

This year Holy Week was later than usual, with the result that there were only three days between it and the traditional "Feria de Abril." This enabled many persons from all parts of Spain to attend both events, as well as a ball during the interval given by the Duke of Alba, Spanish Ambassador in London, at his residence in Seville, the "Palacio de las Dueñas." The Mayor of Seville courteously placed a box at the disposition of Ambassador and Mrs. Carlton J. H. Hayes for the Holy Week processions. They were also among the principal guests of some 3,100 persons attending the Duke of Alba's ball on April 27, 1943, the outstanding social event in Spain for several years.

A reception was also held at the American Consulate in honor of Ambassador and Mrs. Hayes, affording them an opportunity to become acquainted with some 140 leading persons in Seville, where they are highly esteemed.

HELEN HAMLIN.

### PORT-AU-PRINCE

Those officers and clerks who have served in Port-au-Prince might be interested in knowing that our Embassy now occupies the building on the east side of the Champ de Mars formerly the locale of the French Legation.

This building was constructed in 1915 by the Laroche family. Upon completion it was the National Palace and was the scene of the events which led to the demise of President Vilbrun Guillaume Sam, the arrival of American forces and the 19-year intervention by the United States.

Upon completion of the present Palace, the Laroche building became the headquarters of the First Provisional Brigade, United States Marine Corps and was used as such until August, 1934, when the Marines left Haiti. For a short period it was the Military Club of the officers of the Garde d'Haiti, and when that organization built a modern club for its use, the building then became the French Legation.

The quarters just vacated by the Embassy were occupied in 1900. Under present conditions and with an expanded personnel they became inadequate, and it was with real regret that the owners were informed of the impending change.

L. E. THOMPSON.



Courtesy DuWayne G. Clark

#### STAFF OF AMERICAN EMBASSY, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY—May, 1943

*Left to right—front row:* Frank G. Siscoe, Comm. Peyton H. Park (Naval Attaché), Edmund B. Montgomery, Ambassador Wesley Frost, Col. Walter E. Sewell (Military Attaché), DuWayne G. Clark, Frederick J. Cunningham; *second row:* Charles E. Apple, Edward L. Freers, John McAdams, Charles A. Windham, George D. Henderson, Morrill Cody, Joseph P. Morray, Oscar W. Frederickson, Charles Douglas, Luis A. Fernandez, Harry L. Hamlett; *third row:* Alexander J. Lechert, William E. Byrne, Lucile Frederickson, Margaret Frowd, Graciela Gondra, Izora Menendez, Josefa Otten, M. Haydee Talavera, Elaine Freers; *fourth row:* Scott J. Daniel (messenger), Pedro (messenger), Theodore W. Gillam, Augustin (messenger), Arthur E. Callahan, Paul M. Elcano, James Maish, Stanley H. Matthews, Thomas A. Brady.

#### CASABLANCA

On May 7th there was a gala showing at the Vox Cinema in Casablanca of the British film "Victory in the Desert," recording the exploits of the British Eighth Army. Among those attending were M. Poussier, Chief of the Region of Casablanca, Admiral Michelier of the French Navy, General Desrée of the French Army, A. N. Williamson Napier, British Consul General, Brigadier General Arthur R. Wilson, AUS, commanding the base at Casablanca, Rear-Admiral S. J. Lowry, USN, and the Consuls of Spain, Portugal and Belgium.

A week later on May 13th a gala showing was also given at Rabat with Resident General Noguès, H. F. Stonehewer Bird, H.B.M. Minister in charge of the British Consulate General, and Ernest de W. Mayer, American Consul, presiding. Enthusiasm was general at both performances, especially because they followed so closely the final victory in Tunisia.

The film had been shown privately to the Sultan of Morocco on May 12th.

On Memorial Day, May 31st, two ceremonies were held at the European Cemetery in Casablanca. The first at 9:30 a.m. was held under the auspices of the "Groupe France-Amérique." There were pres-

ent H. Earle Russell, American Consul General, and J. Mortimer Fisher, H.B.M. Vice Consul. At each of the three groups of Allied graves, French, British and American, wreaths were laid, and this was followed by a bugle call and a minute of silence.

At 11 o'clock another ceremony was held by the American military authorities. Numerous American and French civilian and military authorities were present including Consul General and Mrs. Russell, Consul and Mrs. Brooks, Colonel Ratay, AUS, commanding the Casablanca base, M. Poussier, Chief of the Region of Casablanca, General Desrée of the French Army and Admiral Ronarch of the French Navy. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was read aloud, a memorial plaque was unveiled by Colonel Ratay and a speech was delivered by Colonel Warren Pugh, AUS, the Area Commander.

On June 3 Consul General and Mrs. Russell left Casablanca for a ten days' trip through Eastern and Southern Morocco. They were accompanied by Vice Consul F. P. Culbert (now attached to the American Army as a Civil Affairs Officer) and M. and Mme. Poussier.

PHILIP H. BACBY.

(Continued on page 438)

## The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

*ITALY FROM WITHIN*, by Richard G. Massock. The Macmillan Company. New York, 1943. viii, 400 pages. \$3.00.

One cannot read any volume concerning the present fascist state, if he be a lover of old Italy, without letting his mind run back, a bit wistfully perhaps, to the days of the pre-Mussolini era. He cannot help longing for a quiet, sunny sky, a peaceful, sparkling Mediterranean, smoking volcanoes and blue grottoes, for lilting song and gay laughter and all the panorama of things which made the old Italy a delight to the eye and a stimulation to the heart and mind.

It is, therefore, with something of a shock that the reader finds himself embroiled in the turmoil and the intrigue of the modern record of fascism, and he cannot help but feel that, with all its pomposity and ambition in the recent past, the real Italy has been seriously impaired. How much more realistic that thought has become at present as that pomposity and those ambitions verge on collapse before the victorious sweep of United Nations' power.

Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that its record is a bit depressing, Richard G. Massock's "Italy from Within" is a startling and interesting account of present trends in that unhappy land, with enough of historical background to make this recital complete. It is not a pedantic volume but is a chatty and interesting one which takes the reader into the private homes of Italian officials, the Ministries at Rome and Foreign Diplomatic Missions to hear at first, or rather second, hand choice bits of gossip and rumor which throw light on many things which have since transpired.

If "Italy from Within" was a current literary work some months ago, it is increasingly current in the present state of Italian fortunes and should be worthwhile reading in the days to come when the fate of Italy shall have delivered that unwilling people from the clutches of a German ally and the throes of an unpopular and unsuccessful warfare. That attitude is best expressed at the conclusion of the volume by the following excerpt:

"Said the Italian optimist, 'I think we are going to lose this war.'

"Replied the Italian pessimist, 'Yes, but when.'

"That is the question the Americans and British must answer."

P. CATHERINE OTTERMAN.

*"VICTORY IS NOT ENOUGH—The Strategy for a Lasting Peace,"* by Egon Ranshofen-Wertheimer. W. W. Norton, Inc., New York, 1942, 314 pages, index p. 315-322. \$3.00.

"It is one of Hitler's greatest assets that the United Nations have not yet found any inspiring message for the future."

Readers of "Victory Is Not Enough" will take stock of the grim truth of this statement. Many others are fully aware of it without having read this or any other book.

Egon Ranshofen-Wertheimer, ex-air ace in the Austrian army of the last war, and in later years successively foreign correspondent, office of the League of Nations and professor at American University, brings to this study of post-war reorganization a store of experience, sympathy for human nature and passionate concern for the future. Years of military and diplomatic life have brought him a sense of proportion which those of us who have lived on the European scene will not fail to recognize and respect.

The responsibility of the United States for the maintenance of peace after victory is the dominating thought of this study. Their present unpreparedness to assume this burden is the author's chief worry.

Two basic problems facing the world on the day of victory will be: (1) what to do with a defeated Germany, and (2) what to do about organizing Europe for peace. The American public has not even begun to face these problems, to say nothing of thinking them through.

Ranshofen-Wertheimer is an Austrian. As such, his views on Germany are of peculiar interest. For educated Austrians, of all the peoples of Europe, were until 1938 best qualified to gauge the *Weltanschauung* of their aggressive neighbor without falling into it themselves. The fact that they were eventually caught in Hitler's net does not obscure this fact.

"Abstract devotion to his convictions, self-sacrifice, a taste for the colossal and the unusual, the love of danger, brutality, and uncertainty in his instinct characterize the contemporary German. Life beyond the grave does not interest, does not bother him much. In this sense he has always been a mediocre Christian. . . . But life on earth must not find its end in itself. It must not be a life of leisure. To be worth living, it must have a meaning beyond the individual. . . . The deification of the state is the

logical expression and consequence of such an attitude toward life, the state being of this world and at the same time nearly as eternal as life beyond the grave. The religious urge common to all of us found its expression and fulfillment in a life for the state, a life of service, of danger and sacrifice."

The Weimar Republic, begun with almost religious enthusiasm as a great democratic movement of the German masses, soon became discredited as an expression of the holy state. Is Hitler then the product of the mistakes of the victors, or the expression of incorrigible German aggressiveness? On a satisfactory answer to this question depends a solution to the German question after this war. The author believes that the Republic collapsed because, browbeaten by a jittery France and Little Entente it failed to hold its head high. It had no working tradition. It was new, experimental. When called "a disguise for rearmament," it quickly lost faith in others and in itself and became just that. Attacked from abroad in the press and in diplomatic gatherings, it knuckled under repeatedly and lost that appeal which all German governments must make to the imagination of the German people.

If the Allies are to solve the German question, they must play on Germany's instinct for the immense, the supernatural and the fatal. They must first administer a resounding defeat which leaves no lingering doubt as to who is master. They must then occupy the country with a lightning stroke under a carefully pre-arranged plan. German efficiency must, if anything, be outmatched. Everything must be accomplished with clocklike precision. Then, with all administrative machinery safe in Allied (or preferably American) hands, the business of provisionally governing Germany must proceed with despatch and justice—and with ruthlessness, where that element is needed.

The purpose of such a provisional government must be, first, to eliminate all potential sources of reawakening German aggression (even to the uprooting of her heavy industry) and, second, prepare Germany for incorporation as an autonomous, but not sovereign, entity in a European federation of states, Panaceas such as the partitioning of the Reich, the wholesale slaughter or transplanting of Germans must be dismissed as worthless and impractical. We must face the fact that we have in our midst a neurasthenic patient who is going to continue to live and who must be adapted to our world—adapted by a combination of force and applied psychology. By beating him into utter helplessness we must convince him that Germany's hour of des-

tiny through war and conquest has irretrievably passed. By administering his affairs efficiently we must convince him that the democracies are capable, and know their own minds. By incorporating him, ultimately, into a federation in which he will have equal opportunities, we must convince him that his vitality and overflowing energies can find their best expression in a system far more challenging, far more "kolossal" than the Thousand-Year Reich which Hitler tried to build.

And what about this European federation?

Ranshofen-Wertheimer declares it feasible, in that it expresses natural evolutionary forces working on the Continent. Basically designed to remove military power from the control of national states and to abolish ruinous trade barriers, the federation will not attempt to prescribe the kind of government which each state will have. Within it, smaller groupings based on regional interests will be allowed to form, but not the prewar sovereign entities of 1920-1939.

The author's experience in the League of Nations convinced him that a universal peace organization is not workable at the present stage of history. The United States, the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain are not ready to make it effective. On the other hand, regional groupings of states, along the lines of the European federation, are possible and eminently practical. Although the United States is temperamentally unripe for a permanent interest in the affairs of Europe, it must nevertheless take the initial lead in the establishment of the European federation. Its intervention is the only one likely to be acceptable to Europeans, and therefore the only one likely to succeed.

The book is a good one and well worth study and argument. Readers will disagree strongly on the writer's conclusions, but they cannot help being interested in the reasons which he gives for his thesis.

One will look in vain here for a complete analysis of our basic post-war problems, or for a detailed blueprint of the European federation. The far-eastern theatre and the "problem child" of that area are superficially discussed. The passages dealing with Russia, both as a European and as an Asiatic power, are also casual and unrevealing. Italy is hardly even mentioned. The value of the work lies chiefly in the discussion of Germany and the post-war regional groupment into which she must be made to fit. From this angle it is thought-provoking and realistic.

PARKER T. HART

(Continued on page 442)

# Living Space for All\*

By PROFESSOR E. G. R. TAYLOR, D.Sc.

IN less than a century and a half the population of the world has more than trebled. This is a startling fact and one that might well give rise to misgivings. Supposing such a rate of increase to persist, how could the vast multitudes be fed? For that ultimately is what living space means—not space in which to work and sleep and eat and play, but feeding space, crop space. To put the question more precisely: will there be sufficient agriculturally productive land for our myriad grandchildren and great-grandchildren, or will famine step in to apply the brake to reproduction?

German geographers have declared this question to be the most pressing problem of human geography and have examined it with great care. Their estimates of the number of human souls who will “fill” the world vary from 6000 to 8000 millions, even the latter well under a fourfold increase. Moreover, to find room for this increase they picture vast throngs dwelling in those tropical and sub-tropical spaces from which they believe themselves to have been wrongfully debarred. How are such calculations made? And what is their value?

The word “space” itself has different meanings as used by different thinkers and observers. In its grandest aspect Space implies the Universe, all but the minutest fraction of which we know only indirectly, through the researches of astronomers and mathematicians. Of much less size is the space we can actually explore, still not in our own persons, but by sending instruments up into the skies on unmanned balloons, or down into the ocean abysses on slender cables, or by driving boring apparatus deep into the earth. Next there is the space which can be reached by aeroplane, by submarine, by the mine-shaft—perhaps ten miles up and well under a mile down. But still this is not living space, which for humanity at large is the land surface of the earth upon which he erects his dwelling and from which he gathers his food, although the supplementary sea harvest should not be forgotten.

The area of the land surface is about fifty-five million square miles, or 34,200 million acres, but it is no matter of simple arithmetic to turn this into living space. What do we mean by *living*? Is it to be at a bare subsistence level, or do we presuppose that standard of nutrition, spelling radiant health

and energy, which Sir John Orr has declared possible for humanity at large?

Oddly, enough it may take an enormously greater acreage to support a people living from hand to mouth with starvation always round the corner than to nourish the same numbers adequately. The primitive hunter and food-gatherer, the Australian Black-fellow, for instance, would starve if confined to the ten-acre plot which under irrigation is adequate for the modern scientific farmer. Our forefathers had as living space only the moist tropics, but the discovery of fire and of clothing for warmth (instead of merely for dignity, for ornament, for coquetry) enlarged that living space at a bound almost to the Pole. Life in the Arctic called forth all man's latent skill, as witness the wonderful craftsmanship of the Eskimo, but despite its herds of reindeer, caribou and musk ox, as pictured by Stefansson in his *Friendly Arctic*, despite Russian food-growing marvels at Dudinka and Igarka, despite even the weekly ration of margarine which we owe to schools of Antarctic whales, neither the Far North nor the Far South can be “living space” in the truest sense of the word. Living space must provide bread-stuffs, a provision that the “never-hot” parts of the world are unable to compass.

From our fifty-five million square miles, therefore, we must deduct all those areas which, whether because they are too far from the Equator or because they are too elevated, have a mean summer temperature of less than 55° Fahrenheit, for this sets the approximate “cold limit” to the ripening of wheat and barley. True, that such hardy food and fodder crops as oats, potatoes and hay will yield harvests in even cooler summers, but we are thinking in terms of “good nutrition,” and if we look at a map of the world's population today, we shall find that lands beyond the wheat limit are very sparsely settled indeed. It is worth remembering that the most intense winter cold does not deprive a region of its right to be termed “living space” so long as there is, say, a five-months warm growing season for cereals. At Yakutsk in Siberia the mean temperature for the year is 18° below freezing point, but the July temperature is 67° Fahrenheit—much warmer than London.

To the “cold limit” of living space we have also to add a “dry limit.” It is fortunate that wheat, and even more decidedly barley, is not very exact-

\*From the *Geographical Magazine*, April, 1943.

ing as regards rainfall—too much rather than too little moisture is the danger. Nevertheless, ten inches of rain annually is their minimum demand, and as where rainfall is low it is also likely to be very irregular, with several years' drought in succession, we cannot safely count any area with under ten inches of rain as part of the oecumene (to borrow the old Greek name for "living space"). Within the tropics, where evaporation is so much greater, the limit of successful crops is nearer fifteen inches of annual rain, and so very extensive areas must here be added to what some have termed the anoecumene, the non-living space.

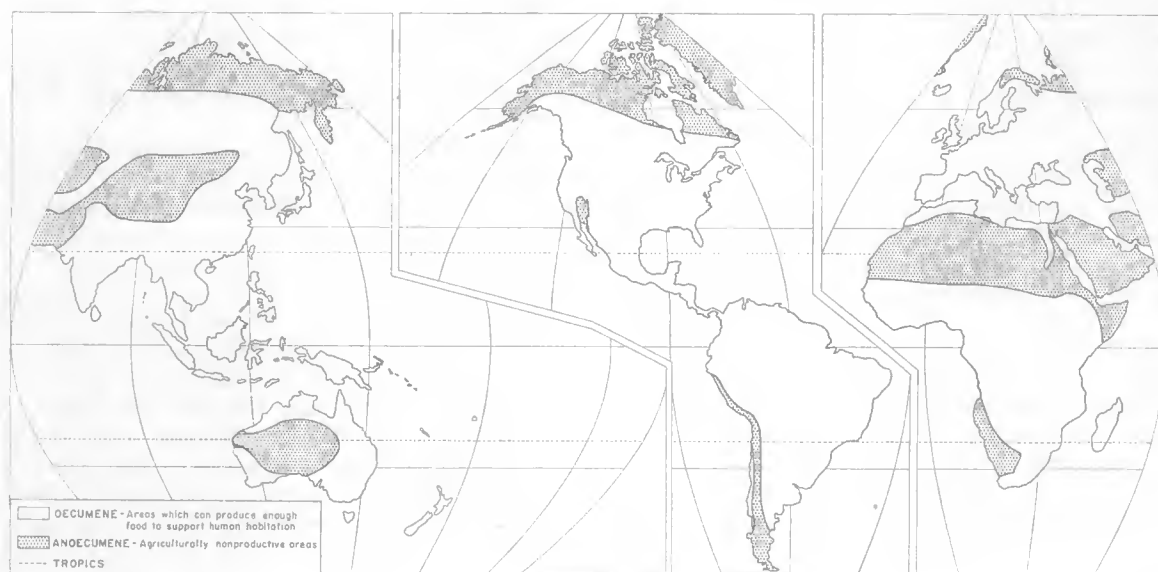
Wheat disappears as a cereal crop in tropical lands, to be replaced by maize, the millets and (where water is abundant) rice. But none of these is so palatable or so nutritious as wheat, and none of these will make a loaf of bread. It is deeply significant that civilization first began, 7000 years ago, in those localities which were unique in their capacity to produce bumper surpluses of wheat—Egypt, Mesopotamia and the Indus valley. Rice was only a *pis-aller*, grown when the wheat farmers reached parts of China and India which were unsuited to the nobler cereal.

Nor should we omit to notice that wheat and wheat-flour are being increasingly imported into the tropics, notably in the West Indies and tropical South America. It is difficult to say whether the torrid zone should rate equally with the temperate zone, acre for acre, as living space. Scientists are now agreed that the so-called "laziness" and apathy of many tropical peoples is traceable to dietary in-

sufficiency and to chronic debilitating diseases, and startling developments might follow a dietetic and hygienic revolution in monsoon Asia.

When we suggest that a cold summer limit and a low rainfall limit can be drawn between the oecumene and the anoecumene, we do not forget that communities are to be found that flourish in the latter. But each one of these on examination is found to be exceptional. In Spitzbergen, for example, a coal-mining town and seaport has been built within 900 miles of the Pole at a spot where darkness reigns for nearly four months and the thermometer falls more than 70° F. below freezing point every winter. In Western Australia, the mining towns of Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie (now sadly decayed) have their water piped from a distance of 380 miles, and all their food carried across the desert. In the Rocky Mountains, scientists man an observatory at 14,000 feet altitude; while La Paz, the highest city in the world, with 120,000 inhabitants, is at 12,000 feet; and there are Andean mining settlements some 5000 feet higher still. Metals, however, have always lured men into strange and even horrible places. Of greater import, because it is permanent rather than ephemeral, is the ribbon of green, affording living space for fourteen million people, which the Nile has unrolled across the desert. But the Nile valley must not be taken as typical of what the dry anoecumene can become. Irrigation can work wonders, but the water for irrigation has to be available first, and it cannot be conjured into existence.

In computing a possible world population of 8000 millions, the German geographer Penck has assumed



that whatever improvement is possible, by irrigation, drainage, reclamation, forest clearing and so on, such improvement will be carried out, and hence he writes off only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the globe (outside the Antarctic) as uninhabitable. Even if we add to his figure the 10 per cent deemed capable only of supplying extensive grazing ground, which is at present occupied largely by nomads, this is a very optimistic outlook.

On the conservative side, and taking the world as it now is, Mr. O. E. Baker, the American agricultural expert, writes off no less than 30 per cent as "too dry," another 12 per cent as "too cold," and as much as 37 per cent as uncultivable because of lack of drainage, mountainous character, jungle cover or other impediment. He calculates that a mere 11 per cent, say 3840 million acres, is under farms of one sort or another, but that another 2880 million acre might be brought into use, rather more than two-thirds as much again. This would provide for an extra 1400 million people, a figure which might well be reached in half a century if the increases of the last hundred years afford a true index.

In fact, however, the population curve, at least in the Western industrialized countries, appears to take the form shown in the diagram, with a double inflexion of great significance. A slow, steady increase is suddenly replaced by a rapid growth that can be explained in terms of the Industrial Revolution, the pioneer settlement of new and rich lands, the spread of new health and hygiene. Then comes a slackening of growth in favour of an almost "steady state," associated with the end of the pioneering era, and with a generally high standard of living that has brought into being a new prudence, since golden opportunity no longer lurks round every corner.

But this doubly inflected curve is not a world curve. Soviet Russia, for example, where the masses before this war were entering joyfully into a new and vast inheritance, still shows a rapid increase, as also does India, although for very different reasons. Anxiety about living space, therefore, takes on a national aspect, and particularly so because the amazing population increases in the industrialized countries of the West had as its counterpart a growing inability to feed that population from the home farms. This was the case in our own country, although viewing as we did the overseas Dominions as living space it gave us no concern. It was also the case, although to a less degree, in Germany; it began to be the case in Japan, and there were clear signs of it in Italy. France, with her population long since in the "steady state," had no such

problem, and the United States with her vast land resources had nothing to fear. In times of peace, with freely developing world trade, the problem might be merely an academic one, but in times of war, economic war equally with military war, the situation was fraught with terrifying possibilities.

Thus the notion of *Lebensraum*, of living space, was bound up in German eyes with the notion of autarky, of self-sufficiency especially in foodstuffs, but also in the other fundamentals of existence. The situation was complicated by another world-wide trend, at least in industrialized countries, the flight from the land to the cities, so that there arose a cry, not only for more soil to feed the people, but for yet more people to till the soil. The attempt to solve both problems by the forcible seizure of neighbours' territories and the enslavement of their peoples is what we are witnessing today. This clearly is no solution, nor shall we here attempt to offer one. But it is worth examining our figures again to see if they throw any light on the question: what should be Everyman's living space, and what proportion of a nation's workers should be settled on the land in a well-balanced economy?

If Mr. O. E. Baker's figures are approximately correct, then mankind is sustained at his present average standard of living by the cultivation of rather less than two acres a head. This agrees with an estimate by the same writer that two and a half acres a head is required for the American standard of nutrition; scaling down to half, or even a quarter of an acre a head for the standard obtaining among the poorest peasants of the Far East. This tallies very well with the German estimates of from three-quarters to two and a half acres according to living standard, and it is not without significance that Mr. Baker remarks that nearly half an acre per head could be saved if mechanical power were substituted for the draught animals which must themselves be fed from the land.

On some such numerical basis as this it can be calculated that Great Britain might have fed the equivalent of twelve to fifteen million people on her pre-war farm acreage, but as a considerable proportion of the land was not "pulling its weight," we must reduce this figure to nine or ten millions, which agrees fairly well with the German estimate that we were importing four-fifths of our food. In German eyes this meant that our islands were overpopulated by no less than 450 per cent; that is to say, we had more than four times as many people as we could feed. By improving our land and our farming methods, however, we were considered to be able to feed another eight millions, leaving us

(Continued on page 425)



*Archbishop Spellman, with Consul and Mrs. John Hamlin, in the patio of the American Consulate, Seville, Spain, March 5, 1943.*

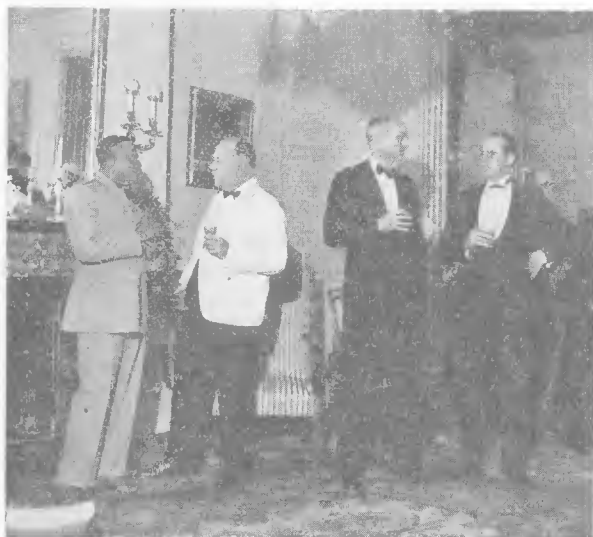
*(See page 410)*



*On May 30 the flag was lowered for the last time at the Chancery on the South Bank in Chungking. The office moved to quarters in the city. In the group may be seen Messrs. Sprouse, Cherp, Richards, Streeper, Rice, Rawlinson, Booth and Boehringer. Photo courtesy M. R. Rutherford.*

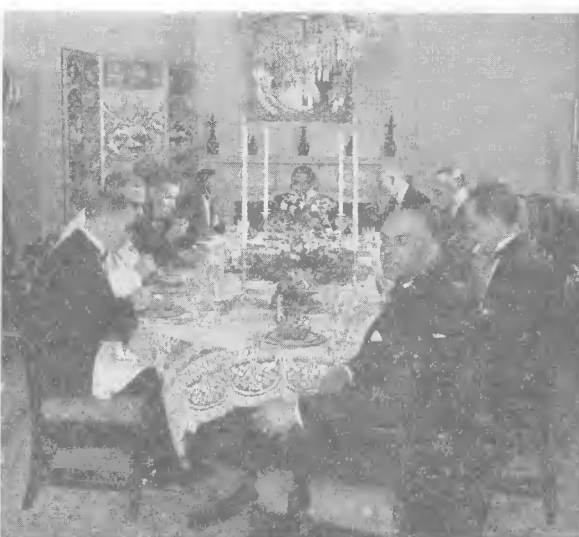
## *Service Glimpses*

*Reception at Blair House during the visit of the Liberian President. Left to right: Captain Russ, Mr. Sidney de la Rue, Mr. Henry S. Villard, and Mr. Charles Lewis.*



*President Barclay of Liberia (far end of table) entertained U. S. officials at dinner at Blair House.*

*Photos, Woltz Studio*



## Good Sport Among Good Neighbors--

### Pan American Racing Promotes Friendly Relations

By BEVERLEY RHETT

WHEN a nation adopts a policy of friendliness toward its neighbors, it is difficult to say to what point the beneficent effects of reciprocal good feeling will extend. It may be seriously doubted, for example, that those who formulated our own Good Neighbor policy were giving a great deal of thought to the possibility of alleviating the lot of the Thoroughbred horses of the State of California in the year 1943. It now becomes apparent, however, that among the many results effected by their wisdom has been an extension of life to more than one race horse in that and neighboring states, so that some, at least, may be prevented from going the route taken, in these days of shortage, by all flesh and most good red herring.

The logic of the situation is, briefly, as follows:

Without a chance to show their worth in competition there would be only a very insecure economic barrier between the untried Thoroughbred and the slaughter house; without the Hipódromo there would have been little racing for the horses of California; and without the reciprocal good neighbor policy of President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico there would be no Hipódromo.

The Hipódromo is, of course, Mexico City's splendid new race course, titled in full the Hipódromo de las Américas. The name itself gives a hint as to the international character of the undertaking which Promoter Bruno Pagliai (an American of Italian ancestry) and Financier Ben Smith (of Wall Street fame) got off to a successful start this Spring at the capital of our sister republic. There many a Thoroughbred from the United States had a chance to show his wares, and there in future years may be run some stake races of truly international importance, at least one of which—the Handicap de las Américas, a 100,000 pesos (about \$25,000) affair—had its inaugural running on May thirtieth of this year, closing date for the regular racing season at the new track.

On the whole the races this first season did not draw the highest class of Thoroughbred. Even the handicap de las Américas did not draw any really outstanding racers—the initial running being won by Step By, owned by W. A. Osborne of Los Angeles and ridden by Bill Morrissey, who covered the mile and a quarter route in 2:18 4/5. Perhaps

the condition of the track may have had something to do with the slow time for the distance, or perhaps it may have been in part due to the great altitude (7,300 feet), though it is reliably reported that horses do well at the new track.

It was something of a disappointment to the managers of the Hipódromo that the great Whirlaway did not accept their invitation to compete in the Handicap. Perhaps another season will bring them better luck with him or other name horses. Certainly as the tradition of their features grows in importance the greats and near-greats of the other American tracks will find invitations to the Hipódromo more and more tempting. And a hint that the managers of the Mexican course are not unconscious of the advantages of building a tradition is given by the fact that they recall with pride that the first Mexican Derby was run in 1874, just one year before the first Kentucky Derby. With such a future in view everything at the Hipódromo de las Américas has been done on a scale calculated to make it a scene of major importance in the picture of racing in the Western Hemisphere.

Certainly in appearance the new racing plant can hold its own with anything which the rest of the Americas have to offer. Planned by John Sloan, who got his hand in practice for track architecture by making the drawings for New Jersey's Garden State, the Hipódromo cost the not unimpressive sum of 7,000,000 pesos (about \$1,400,000) and embodies much of the latest and best in race course design. The grandstand is built on three levels, in order to bring all the spectators closer to the horses—a feature of importance because proximity to the pounding hoofs adds realism and excitement to the spectacle of a close finish. The Club House, swankiest part of Sloan's dream track, is a four-tiered structure with eight oval bars and four restaurants, all so arranged that the customers can see the odds board and watch the races while they eat or drink. And not the least luxurious and unusual feature is its magnificent ballroom, with floor of black marble, walls of silver, and ceiling of delicate shell-pink.

Nor does the Hipódromo need to yield the palm to any other track as regards natural beauty of setting. On 180 acres of land which Promoter Bruno Pagliai obtained from the Mexican govern-

ment, and only fifteen minutes ride from the heart of Mexico City, the plant is located in a pleasant valley at the foot of the beautiful Sierra Madre Mountains.

The conception and execution of the plan for racing in the capital city of Mexico was a triumph for the vision and ability of its promoters, but it could hardly have been possible without the support of the republic's good neighbor President, General Camacho. At first blush the idea of racing in Mexico City seemed to have little to recommend it as a financial venture. Three previous attempts to promote it, one by no less able an entrepreneur than Col. Matt Winn of Kentucky Derby fame, had ended in something far short of success. But Pagliai had several reasons for believing that his venture would be more likely to win the smiles of fortune than were the earlier trails. In the first place Mexico City had grown astoundingly during the past decade, expanding from a population of 500,000 to more than 2,000,000. Secondly, conditions in our sister republic are now relatively stable. And finally, when President Camacho was convinced that a high type of racing would tend to improve the friendliness and understanding be-

tween his country and his American neighbors, success was virtually assured.

So interested in the new sport is Mexico's president that he has acquired several brood mares, with the intention of having racers from his own stud to bear his colors. He has not overlooked the advantages of having a strong source of cavalry remount material for the Mexican which racing can give, for in the contract which gave Pagliai and his associates the right to hold meetings is a clause by which they promise the Mexican Army ten Thoroughbreds each year that racing takes place at the Hipódromo. It is to be assumed that these will be good type stallions and mares to be used for breeding purposes at stations throughout Mexico, in a

*(Continued on page 426)*

**Hipodrome de las Americas,  
Mexico City's splendid new race  
course.**



**President Camacho greets Promoter  
Bruno Pagliai at the races.**



## Letters To The Editors

Philadelphia, Pa.,  
June 18, 1943.

To the Editors,  
American Foreign Service Journal,  
Washington, D. C.

SIRS:

The sudden death recently of Alfred Ray Thomson, retired Consul General, at the age of 54, was a great shock to his many friends in and out of the Service. As he and I were in charge of neighboring Consulates (Dresden and Leipzig) during the Hitler regime and the early part of the present war, we often had occasion to meet for comparing notes and discussing our various official problems. Thus I had ample opportunity to appreciate Alfred Thomson's thorough knowledge of political and other conditions in Nazi Germany, especially in his own district (Saxony), his zeal and activity in protecting American citizens and interests, and his ardent devotion to the United States, its Government and Foreign Service. He had a perfect passion for order and efficiency in conducting his office, and displayed infinite patience, firmness, tact and courtesy in all his dealings. These qualities won for him the respect of the local authorities and citizens and the gratitude of those whom he assisted, befriended, and advised.

Alfred Thomson was always an outstanding figure with a brilliant record, first, as an athlete and cadet officer at the Central High School in Washington, then as a student at George Washington University, and subsequently in our Foreign Service which he entered in 1912. During the first World War he served as a consular officer at Berlin, Saloniki, Belgrade, Moscow, Odessa and Irkutsk. In those important posts Thomson saw a great deal of the war and acquired valuable experience that served him well at Dresden and Hamburg during the first two years of the present war. On account of his long and active consular experience in Russia, Yugoslavia and Germany, he really qualified as an expert on those countries.

Through ill-health and death the United States has lost the services of a faithful and distinguished public official. His family and friends have lost the companionship and society of one who had the unusual faculty of winning the trust and confidence of all those with whom he came into contact.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH C. BUSSE.  
*Consul General, retired.*

American Consulate General,  
Vancouver, B. C., Canada.  
July 8, 1943.

The Editors,  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL,  
Department of State.

SIRS:

His many friends in the Service and elsewhere will be saddened to learn of the death of Stuart Allen which took place at Vancouver on July 5. He had been ill for a little over a month suffering from a heart condition which finally resulted in his death. Previous to his last illness he had, to all appearances, been in good health. He and his family had been at Vancouver for only a little more than a year, but they had in that short time made for themselves a circle of warm friends in this city.

I had met Stuart in Washington in 1929 at the time he entered the Service, had known him later when I was visiting in Tientsin and was most pleased to learn of his assignment to Vancouver. He was at all times hard-working, loyal and cooperative in the office, and outside the office one could not find more true, and at the same time more agreeable and charming friends than Stuart and Betty Allen. We at this post all feel his loss most keenly and extend our heart-felt sympathy to his family.

PAUL R. JOSSELYN.  
*Consul General.*

### BIRTHS

HALE. A son, Ronald Fraser, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Hale on June 9, at Mexico City where Mr. Hale is Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

CARLSON. A daughter, Gail Virginia, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Roger P. Carlson on June 7, at Mexico City where Mr. Carlson is Vice Consul.

MARTIN. A daughter, Marguerite, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Webb Martin on June 8 at Hamilton, Bermuda, where Mr. Martin is Vice Consul.

NUGENT. A daughter, Joan Eliot, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Julian L. Nugent, Jr., on June 22 in Washington, D. C. Mr. Nugent is Vice Consul at Puerto Cortes.

MEEKINS. A daughter, Emma Katherine, was born October 3 to Mr. and Mrs. Lynn W. Meekins in Johannesburg, where Mr. Meekins is First Secretary.

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# The King of Cats

By AUGUSTUS W. FERRIN, F.S.O. Retired

Tybalt: "What wouldst thou have with me?"

Mercutio: "Good King of Cats, nothing but one of your nine lives."

*Romeo & Juliet, Act III, Scene 2.*

OLDER Foreign Service Officers will remember how Mr. Carr used to urge them to cultivate hobbies, as a future relief for the tedium of retirement. The last time I saw him he asked me what my hobby was. I said, "Siamese cats," and he said, "Oh, yes, I believe I have heard about that."

I have always cultivated cats, beginning at the age of 8 with a big gray one named Scamper, and when I was in Persia I had a houseful of the long-haired pussies for which that country is renowned. Some years after I left Persia I met in Europe Mr. Hart, then Minister to Persia, and asked him if he had seen any of my cats. "Have I," he answered, "I couldn't sit down all the time I was in Teharan because every chair in the Legation had one of your cats in it."

But it was not until 1933, in Malaga, Spain, that I began to collect Siamese cats, with Flamenco, so named because his caterwauls sounded like the Moresque singing which the Spaniards call Flamenco; I never knew why. Certainly there is nothing Flemish about it.

I lived in Malaga at the foot of Monte Sancha. One morning a Spanish lady who lived on the sun-

mit asked my cook Maria, in the fish market, "What was that weird wailing I heard on the mountain last night?" "That was our cat Flamenco," Maria answered. "No," the Senora protested, "no ora un gato. Era un desesperado."

Flamenco was married in 1934 to Piclic, a Siamese demoiselle francaise from Biarritz and they promptly produced Felix I, the only cat, I think, that ever had his picture on the front cover of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, a compliment the editors paid him when we passed through Washington in 1936 on the way to Montevideo. He established an American reputation as a fighter at that time by wiping the floor of the University Club dining room with the club cat, after which the house committee requested me to remove him to other quarters.

Shortly after I reached Montevideo a big American yacht entered the harbor and I received a formal invitation to lunch with the owner, with a post-

"Cat-Tails,"  
Tappahannock, Virginia

Felix



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script, "bring Felix." When I asked the gentleman wherever had he heard of Felix he replied "in Rio."

He had hardly landed in Uruguay when he began to clean up the cats of that country and even a pet puma of one of my neighbors. After a short but sensational career in Uruguay he passed out, regretted by a large circle of human admirers, and rests in Montevideo under a marble slab with his name on it, in the shade of a cypress tree, leaving Felix II, his son by an Argentine-Siamese mother, Felicia I, to carry on.

Felix II and his consort, Felicia II, accompanied me on my last trip home. At least he did as far as Santos, but somewhere between that port and Rio he disappeared. For ten days passengers and crew, stimulated by offer of a substantial reward, searched the ship from stem to stern without success and Capt. Simmons insisted that he must have gone ashore in Brazil. I disembarked with the sorrowing Felicia and proceeded to Tappahannock, Va., where six weeks later I received a cable from the captain, at Rio on his next voyage north. "Found your cat yesterday in the chain locker. Will arrive New York June 24 at 7 a. m. June 24 I was on the pier in New York. A customs officer asked if I had a permit to go aboard. I told him no, I had come up from Washington in the night and had no time to get a pass. He hesitated a while and then replied, "Well, you can go on, but you can't carry that basket." I remarked, "I have to take it. I have come all the way from Virginia to get a cat off this ship." At that another customs man exclaimed, "If you are Mr. Ferrin, go get your cat. We have had instructions from the head office."

I found Felix in the captain's cabin, a shadow of his former self, but elated to see me and by nightfall I was back in Tappahannock with Felix in the basket.

In July we all moved into our new home at Bowers Wharf, ten miles down the Rappahannock, renamed Cat-tails, on account of the cats and the bulrushes of that type flourishing along the river bank and in the goldfish pool in the yard. With acres of lawn to run on, countless trees to climb and a big barn full of mice to catch the cats have increased and multiplied so that I have had to scatter kittens all over the county, and some have gone as far as Alexandria.

I have kept Felix III and Felix IV, however, and with the introduction of new blood into the family by Tac-bu, a kinky-tailed, pedigree, Siamese he-cat from Richmond, I expect that Felix V will hang a sock on my Christmas tree in December.

Tac-bu is a fighter, like the first Felix, and has just chased Felix III up a sycamore, where he is

wildly howling for help. To any retiring colleague who likes excitement I can confidently commend Siamese cats. A bull fight is tame compared with a cat fight, and in their calmer moments the Siamese contribute with ingenious antics to the general amusement.

The Siamese is really like Tybalt in Romeo and Juliet, "a king of cats," affectionate, loyal, intelligent. His ancestral training in the royal palaces and the temples of Siam has given him a superiority complex which annoys some persons, but those who are willing to admit this superiority will be rewarded with a feline fidelity equal to that of any dog.

## LIVING SPACE FOR ALL

*(Continued from page 416)*

still with more than half the population to be fed from overseas. Similar calculations for their own country revealed Germany as 75 per cent over-populated, and able to relieve the situation by no more than 20 per cent if every possible improvement were effected. Japan, Switzerland (with a fifth of its territory ranking as anoecumene), and the Low Countries were cited as over-populated, and as incapable of effecting any improvement whatsoever. Only France among Western European countries was deemed to be under-populated in the sense under discussion.

Without necessarily accepting these figures, we may next look at the second problem, that of manpower. How many people besides himself can the average farmer or farm-worker feed? To this question, too, it is not easy to find an answer, in view of the wide range of technical equipment and living standards. In Great Britain a million agricultural workers were on the land at the time when, as we suggest, the equivalent of food for about nine or ten million people was being produced. In the United States, ten million men met the needs of 120 million fellow-citizens and could still send an eighth of their produce abroad, so that it would appear that they could have supplied 140 million people at home. At a conservative estimate, then, every farmer worker can supply ten or a dozen persons including himself.

The German farm figures, however, are less easy to interpret. In 1933, fourteen millions of Germans, the farmers, peasants and their families, were getting a livelihood from the land, and if, say, seven millions of these were actually working (for women and older children give help on the peasant hold-

## ENLISTED FOR THE DURATION.. THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE



We are often asked what American steamship companies are doing now that the Government has taken over, for use during the war, all merchant ships, and the Maritime Commission is building thousands more. . . . Well, except for those operated by the Army and Navy, all merchant ships, old and new, are being managed and operated by American steamship companies under the direction, and for the account of, the War Shipping Administration. To all theaters of war and in serving the United Nations and friendly countries, the companies of the American Merchant Marine and their personnel afloat and ashore are doing the greatest ocean transportation job in history.

## GRACE LINE

ing), then each worker was only providing for five and a half individuals including himself. This lower figure is, however, to be expected where simple peasant agriculture largely of a subsistence type obtains, and when we turn to the millions of farmers on tiny holdings in the East, it is clear that the surplus crop for sale must be small indeed. That the 110 million working farmers of India support 250 millions besides themselves, or just over three and a half persons per head, must be taken as a tribute to their unceasing toil and sacrifice. Since about 250 million acres are recorded as under cultivation, the estimate of about three-quarters of an acre a head for the Eastern farmer, which we have already cited, receives confirmation.

Figures may become tiresome and unreal, but we can review the matter very briefly in another fashion. Suppose all farmers were efficient, all land in good heart, all farming highly mechanized, so that everywhere one man might feed twelve from twenty-four acres? How would the world go then? Need we fight for living space? Or try to force or bribe men back to the land? Of all persons gainfully employed, only one in five would need to go on the land, and surely one in five will be found to go for love!

## GOOD SPORT AMONG GOOD NEIGHBORS

(Continued from page 419)

plan similar to our Army Remount organization. Finally, the President of Mexico has shown his approval by accepting the honorary presidency of the Jockey Club de la Ciudad de Mexico, the organization which will henceforward be to breeding and racing in Mexico what the New York Jockey Club is in the United States.

The Jockey Club de la Ciudad de Mexico, occupying a tier in the Club House at the Hipódromo, lists as members many of the most prominent citizens of the country and is reported to be one of the most exclusive organizations of its kind in the world. Dame Rumor has it that to the doors of the Club on opening day came ex-King Carol of Rumania, and from those doors he turned away a few minutes later without having even sighted the interior of the sanctum sanctorum. It may be that exaggeration has lent the good Dame a hand in the fabrication of this fable, but it must be indicative of the character of the Club.

The interests of the members of the Jockey Club are far from being entirely social, however. Follow-



State Department stenographers Aurelia Toyer and Torreccita Pinder were assigned to the staff of Liberian President Barelay during his stay at historic Blair House in Washington, D. C.

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ing the lead of their president, many prominent Mexicans have enthusiastically espoused the sport, among them men of such note as Governor Barba Gonzales of Jalisco. And it is said that even ex-President Cardenas, who once outlawed all gambling in Mexico save on the great National Lottery, is contemplating racing a stable.

As a gesture of good neighborliness, or perhaps of unity of thought with her sister republic to the north, the Jockey Club of Mexico is basing its stud book upon the American Stud Book, neglecting entirely the famous Jersey Act, by which so many great racers, among them Man o'War, would be barred from registry in the English registry of Thoroughbreds.

This procedure of the Jockey Club de la Ciudad de Mexico has already created a noticeable demand for Thoroughbreds from the United States among the breeding and racing interests in Mexico. There has even been talk of holding this year's California sales in Mexico City itself.

That this great interest is not expected to be a mere temporary boost for American breeders, but in the long run a two way arrangement that will bring the sister republics into a closer relationship and understanding is shown by a statement of Pagliai's to Neville Dunn, who reported in the *Thoroughbred Record* his visit to the Hipódromo.

The Mexican government looks upon racing as an important recreational, agricultural, and economic resource, and we have its full support in this enterprise. As a matter of fact, Senor Gral. Manuel Avila Camacho . . . will breed race horses along with the rest of us. Perhaps he will even race them in the United States some day, and who can say that this policy will not cement more firmly than ever the relations between our own country and Mexico?

Is it possible that the Sport of Kings is on the road to becoming the Sport of Presidents? Our Good Neighbor to the south has given it an excellent start in that direction.

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#### IN MEMORIAM

ALLEN. Stuart Allen, Consul at Vancouver, died at his post on July 5.

GARRELS. Arthur Garrels, retired Foreign Service Officer, died in New York City June 28.

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#### MARRIAGES

DUNLAP-ULINE. Miss Mary Désirée Uline and Mr. Maurice P. Dunlap, retired Foreign Service Officer, were married on June 30 in Boston, Massachusetts.

## CHUNKING

(Continued from page 405)

doubt it. Of old, tea houses dispensed nearly as much wine as tea, and as the tiny cups were drained, round after round, men became warm and self-assertive. But today, because the Central Government frowningly forbids such public tipping, the old gambling games and discussions have become pallid and proper. Nevertheless, tea houses are a national pastime. As I near one of these crowded taverns, faces turn my way, smiles appear over tea-cups, necks are craned. We foreigners are too fair, or too tall, or walk too fast, or something, to pass by unnoticed.

I wander on, until a pale thread of music leads me around a corner and up some steps. An idle, solemn group blocks the street before the entrance of a paper-bedecked temple. Over shaved heads and black-buttoned caps, I see a robed priest apparently mesmerizing a tablet set before him. Beyond, a massive black coffin is being prepared to enclose the shrouded figure on the bed nearby. If I linger, the crowd, perhaps even the priest, will forget the sour, reedy dirge and the disembodied spirit hovering among the incense-dimmed rafters and turn to wonder at the stranger in the midst. My wink, hardly fitting in the presence of death, brings their suppressed merriment to the surface in broad smiles. But being the center of so much unfaltering attention is vaguely disquieting, so I move on.

A dog advances, threatens me with a snarl, and retreats before my indifferent advance. He seems to belong to no one—but if I threaten him with my foot I sense the disapproval of the street.

Around a corner, the afternoon slants dustily into a wayside shrine. The three or four chipped images within look out with slant-eyed indifference on their equally indifferent supplicants. A larger temple shelters an obscured gilded Buddha, draped in time-darkened red vestments. Seated before the deity at a mundane tea house table, his hair coiled slickly around his head, is a slender priest. While droning from an ancient prayer book, he beats monotonously on a wood fish to attract the deity's attention, and to keep his own from wandering. He turns to ignore me with a tired glance. I leave him to his assignment. Suddenly, after passing through a shadow, I find myself back on the high street.

Later, the native city is shakily latched and shuttered against the night, its alleys dim-lit and vacant. Men and women, children, babies, even most of the dogs, have withdrawn behind the draughty walls. But they will not relinquish the day: far into the night, I have heard their whisperings and their

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laughter. And when they finally do sleep, they leave their staring lights on for reassurance in the silent hours.

Chungking is not beautiful. But neither are the bomb-shattered areas of London, and Chungking, acre for acre, was bombed more heavily than London. And I can see plenty of evidence: split houses, naked stairwells, doors that used to open into third-floor bedrooms, torn shopfronts uncovering rough lath and plaster, razed lots shin-deep in rubble. Can the city's people be blamed for building hastily, indifferently, and cheaply? Today people do not come to Chungking for pleasure. Work or escape brought them here, and living from one day into the next is sufficient preoccupation.

Some day, when the bridge has been flung across the river, eliminating the soul-testing climb from the ferry; when electricity is somewhat less of a phenomenon in the city; when there is no war to make relaxation such a trying process, perhaps the tourists will come. For Chungking, if not a jewel, is set in tumbled mountains as beautiful as the phrase implies.

### DIPLOMACY IS FEATURE OF GAME AS CANADIANS, AMERICANS TIE

*From the Montreal Gazette, June 25.*

WASHINGTON, June 24.—(CP)—It was the "Hull Hillbillies" against "Les Panzers Canadiens" one hot, sultry evening this week when Canadian-American relations were settled with baseball bats on the back campus of Georgetown University.

For days before the event ordinary diplomatic channels were clogged with notes, challenges and insults that should form no part of an historical record between two countries with an unguarded frontier, but when the weary representatives of the two countries walked, limped and crawled off the field, the Canadians had shown themselves to be master diplomats, if not good ball players.

It was a game of soft ball between the Canadian Legation and the United States State Department. It ended in a 17-17 tie and the players were too exhausted to play extra innings.

The Canadians got away to a 10-0 lead in the first inning and naturally something had to be done about that or Canadian-American relations were doomed. Out of the box came the star pitcher of

the Canadians, Reg Mooney of Toronto, who used to play in the Toronto Senior Softball League and could have played hockey in the National League with Toronto Maple Leafs.

With Mooney out of the box, the State Department had a chance because second and third rate pitchers like L. B. (Mike) Pearson, minister-counsellor at the Legation, and Syd Pierce of the Department of Munitions and Supply, former Montreal newspaperman and lawyer, took over.

Slowly the State Department sluggers, aided by a few errors, began whittling down the lead. Going into the last half of the ninth, they were four runs down—no deficit at all in a game like this one. The Canadians got one man out, then two. But before Lt.-Col. Basil Wedd, the Canadian military attache, moved all of 10 feet to make the final put-out, the Americans had the fourth run home, giving the Canadians only a diplomatic victory.

The notes that preceded the game will never be exhibited in any school of diplomatic and consular practices. The Canadian challenge stipulated baseball and then continued:

"This game of baseball is understood to be the national sport of both the United States and Japan and, though unknown in Canada, it is consistent with the well-known chivalry and generosity of the challengers to offer to participate in this game in preference to one of the more familiar games, such as snowshoe running, ludo, bull-baiting and "I Spy Dominion Status."

Among the conditions laid down by the State Department was this one:

"It is, of course, understood, stipulated and insisted upon that all members of the Canadian team shall be in favor of full Dominion status, although, if it is so desired, this Government will interpose no objection to the nomination as bat boy of a representative of the Colonial Office."

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

## CLAIMS BY MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE FOR WAR LOSSES

(Continued from page 398)

city by the German Army. On September 21, 1939, a short armistice was arranged and Mr. Davis, along with other members of the Embassy staff, was allowed to pack a small quantity of personal effects and leave the city that same day. Later his furniture and effects were packed and shipped to his new post, Dublin. Upon their arrival he found many articles missing and a great many others badly damaged. In addition, several shipments of effects addressed to him for delivery in Warsaw never reached him although he has knowledge that they actually arrived at a European port. It is believed that all the losses for which he claims reimbursement arose out of his assignment to Warsaw. Claimed, \$699.33; approved, \$699.33.

### FAR EAST

During the summer and fall of 1941 conversations were in progress between the United States and Japan, which reached a crisis the latter part of November. On December 7, 1941 (our time), without warning, Japanese forces bombarded Pearl Harbor, and a declaration of war followed.

### JAPAN TOKYO

*Claim of Stanley G. Slavens, Foreign Service officer, class VII.*

Mr. Slavens was consul at Tokyo at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan and resided in the city outside of the Embassy compound. He was interned in the compound with the Embassy staff. His radio phonograph was confiscated under official orders of the Japanese and some of his effects were taken by the Japanese police. Claimed, \$721; disallowed, \$366; approved, \$355. *Claim of Donald W. Lamm, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.*

Mr. Lamm was vice consul in Tokyo. He resided outside of the Embassy compound in the city. At the outbreak of hostilities, he was interned in the Embassy compound. He later received word through his cook that the Japanese police had entered his house, removed his short-wave radio and other personal property. Most of his effects had been shipped to the United States prior to this time and he had retained only those things absolutely necessary for his daily use. Claimed, \$405; disallowed, \$135; approved, \$270.

*Claim of Frank S. Williams, Foreign Service officer, class III.*

Mr. Williams was commercial attaché at Tokyo at the outbreak of hostilities. He lived in the city out-

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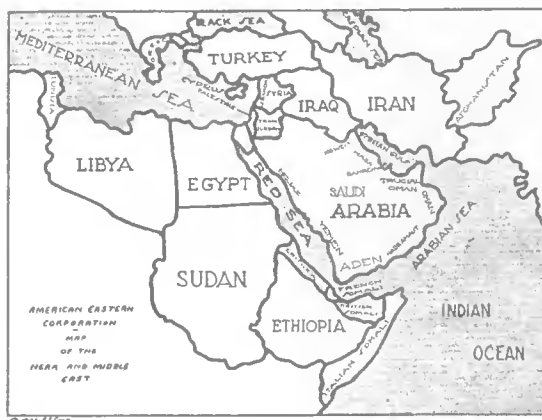
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side the Embassy compound, but was interned in the compound with other American official personnel. While interned, the Japanese officials entered his home in Tokyo and removed his radio, complete with accessories, as well as his portable gramophone. Claimed, \$394.44; disallowed, \$279.44; approved, \$125.

#### KEIJO, CHOSEN

*Claim of Arthur B. Emmons III, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.*

Mr. Emmons was serving as vice consul at Keijo, Chosen, at the outbreak of hostilities. Mr. Emmons was interned by the Japanese authorities and was given no opportunity to bring his personal property out with him when he was returned to the United States. His property was seized by the Japanese military and civil authorities and no receipts were given him. Claimed, \$175; disallowed, \$36; approved, \$139.

#### CHINA

Upon the declaration of war, December 7, 1941, between the United States and Japan, the Japanese military authorities in those portions of China where they were in control, interned American Foreign Service officials.

#### TIENTSIN

*Claim of Mr. John K. Caldwell, Foreign Service officer, class I.*

Mr. Caldwell was consul general at Tientsin at the outbreak of hostilities. The Japanese military authorities seized personal property consisting of a 1940 Lincoln-Zephyr sedan and a supply of gasoline. Claimed, \$2,774.19; disallowed, \$1,982.19; approved, \$792.

*Claim of Gordon L. Burke, Foreign Service officer, class VII.*

Mr. Burke was consul at Tientsin at the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States. The Japanese military authorities seized personal property consisting of one Chevrolet sedan, 1940 model, and a supply of gasoline belonging to him for which no compensation was given. Claimed, \$1,067; disallowed, \$607; approved, \$460.

*Claim of Samuel J. Fletcher, Foreign Service officer, class III.*

Mr. Fletcher was consul at Tientsin at the outbreak of hostilities. The Japanese authorities seized personal property consisting of a Buick, 1940, 5-passenger, 4-door sedan, a supply of gasoline, a radio, and other personal property. Claimed, \$2,248.25; disallowed, \$1,315; approved, \$933.25.

*Claim of William E. Yuni, Foreign Service officer, unclassified A.*

Mr. Yuni was vice consul at Tientsin at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and

Japan. On February 21, 1942, an official of the Japanese consulate general called at Mr. Yuni's residence and seized his radio, giving a receipt therefor. Claimed, \$170; disallowed, \$70; approved, \$100.

*Claim of M. R. Rutherford, Foreign Service officer, unclassified B.*

Mr. Rutherford was vice consul at Tientsin at the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States. The Japanese authorities sealed the doors of his automobile on December 8 and on March 31, 1942, seized and removed it, giving him a certificate of seizure. On December 8 the Japanese also sealed the garage of Consul General Caldwell, where Mr. Rutherford had stored a supply of gasoline. No receipt was given for the gasoline. Claimed, \$680; disallowed, \$450; approved, \$230.

*Claim of David C. Berger, Foreign Service officer, class V.*

Mr. Berger was consul at Shanghai when the Japanese military authorities occupied that city. On February 8, 1942, those authorities, without his knowledge or permission and without compensation, took his Crosmobile touring car for their own use. Claimed, \$750; disallowed, \$530; approved, \$220.

*Claim of John B. Sawyer, vice consul.*

Mr. Sawyer was vice consul at Shanghai at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. On February 8, 1942, the Japanese authorities seized his automobile for which they gave him a receipt. Claimed, \$700; disallowed, \$357; approved, \$343.

*Claim of Owen L. Dawson, Foreign Service officer, class IV.*

Mr. Dawson was assigned to the consulate general at Shanghai at the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan but was absent from Shanghai at that time. His car was seized by the Japanese authorities and receipt therefor was given. Claimed, \$1,346; disallowed, \$1,003; approved, \$343.

#### MUKDEN

*Claim of U. Alexis Johnson, Foreign Service officer, class VIII.*

Mr. Johnson was serving as vice consul at Mukden at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. During the period of December 8, 1941, and June 2, 1942, at which time he departed from Mukden, personal property was confiscated, looted, or sold at forced sale by the Japanese authorities in control at Mukden. He was not permitted to bring out any of his personal property with him. Claimed, \$964.50; disallowed, \$66; approved, \$898.50.

# No "Pig in a Poke" in Barbados! . . . . .



Geographic photograph  
by Edwin L. Wisherd

■ Looks like a West Indies' society fad, but that's the Barbados way of bringing porkers to Bridgetown market—on a leash. . . . Wherever you are in your travels as a Foreign Service Officer, you may be having opportunities to observe and record interesting aspects of humanized geography. The Editor of THE GEOGRAPHIC invites you to work with this Magazine in making such educational presentations, especially timely portrayals of countries in the news. Liberal payment is made for personal narratives and illustrative photographs in monochrome or full color. Why not send some of your best "shots" and a brief outline of a possible article, for editorial consideration? This may be your start as a GEOGRAPHIC author.

Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D.,  
Editor — Washington, D. C.

## National Geographic Magazine

### HARBIN

*Claim of J. Dixon Edwards, Foreign Service officer, class VIII.*

Mr. Edwards was assigned to the consulate at Harbin on the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. The Japanese authorities seized his short-wave radio. Claimed, \$75; disallowed, \$25; approved, \$50.

### NANKING

*Claim of J. Hall Paxton, Foreign Service officer, class VI.*

Mr. Paxton was in charge of the American Embassy at Nanking at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. During Mr. Paxton's internment a number of articles belonging to him were stolen from his residence. Claimed, \$105.75; disallowed, \$5.75; approved, \$100.

### CHEFOO

*Claim of Quincy F. Roberts, Foreign Service officer, class IV.*

Mr. Roberts was stationed at Chefoo when hostilities between the United States and Japan broke out. On December 10 the Japanese military authorities seized and removed two radio-receiving sets from his living quarters. On January 5, 1942, his automobile was seized. Receipts were given him in both

instances. On April 3, 1942, he sold his household furniture, practically at a forced sale, under conditions laid down by the Japanese military forces. Claimed, \$1,478.85; disallowed, \$526.85; approved, \$952.

### SWATOW

*Claim of Kenneth J. Yearns, Foreign Service officer, class VII.*

Mr. Yearns was consul at Swatow at the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan. Personal property, including a radio-victrola, belonging to him was taken over by the Japanese military authorities who invaded the premises of the consulate. They refused to give him a receipt for the property seized. Claimed, \$280; approved, \$280.

### BRITISH CROWN COLONY

#### HONG KONG

*Claim of Nathalie D. Boyd, Foreign Service clerk.*

Miss Boyd was assigned to the consulate general at Hong Kong when hostilities between the United States and Japan broke out. Part of her personal effects were in an apartment which she had sublet to Vice Consul Robert W. Rinden and the remainder were in her own apartment in St. John's Building.

As a result of the bombing of Hong Kong, and the looting which followed the occupation of that



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city by the Japanese forces on December 26, 1941, all her effects were destroyed or stolen. Claimed, \$1,263; disallowed, \$263; approved, \$1,000.

*Claim of Walter W. Hoffman, Foreign Service officer, class VIII.*

Mr. Hoffman was stationed in the consulate general at Hong Kong at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. During and after the siege of that city a large part of his personal and household effects were lost through acts of the Japanese armed forces. Claimed, \$2,604.56; disallowed, \$878; approved, \$1,726.56.

*Claim of Frederic C. Fornes, Jr., Foreign Service officer, class VII.*

Mr. Fornes was stationed in the consulate general at Hong Kong at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. Mr. Fornes left his residence on December 11, 1941, because of its exposed position and the danger of aerial bombing and took up his residence in the consulate general. On December 25, when Hong Kong surrendered to the Japanese, he was living in the American consulate general and continued there until January 9, 1942, when he was transferred to house internment under guard and later to the internment camp on Stanley Island, where he remained until June 29, 1942, when he was transferred to the exchange vessel. He was given no opportunity to return to his residence to examine and safeguard his effects until January 19, 1942. At that time he was allowed only 15 minutes and was able to do nothing more than to observe that his premises had been broken into and everything of a portable nature, including clothing, had been stolen either by Japanese soldiers or Chinese looters. Claimed, \$4,978.90; disallowed, \$1,177.40; approved, \$3,801.50.

*Claim of John H. Bruins, Foreign Service officer, class V.*

Mr. Bruins was serving as consul in the consulate general at Hong Kong at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. Personal and household effects in his house at Hong Kong were necessarily abandoned when he left for the United States on the exchange ship on July 29, 1942, because Japanese authorities would not permit him to take anything on the vessel with him. Claimed, \$2,013.45; disallowed, \$75; approved \$1,938.45.

*Claim of Addison E. Southard, Foreign Service officer, class I.*

Mr. Southard was American consul general at Hong Kong at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. His residence was shelled and destroyed by the Japanese Army and Navy during the siege of that city. Its contents were destroyed by the shelling or stolen by Japanese and Chinese looters, during the period of December 8, 1941, and February 1942. Mr. Southard was given

no opportunity to salvage any of the property made the subject of this claim. Claimed, \$8,240; disallowed, \$225; approved, \$8,015.

*Claim of Clarence E. Gauss, American Ambassador to China.*

Mr. Gauss, who had been Minister to Australia, was appointed Ambassador to China. When he arrived at Hong Kong, en route to his new post, he found it would be possible to take with him only a limited amount of clothing as he was to travel by plane. He stored two trunks of clothing and personal effects in Hong Kong with the Hong Kong Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co. When the Japanese forces occupied Hong Kong they seized British and other warehouses and these effects must, therefore, be considered lost or destroyed. Claimed, \$447; approved, \$447.

#### FRENCH INDO-CHINA SAIGON

*Claim of Kingsley W. Hamilton, vice consul.*

Mr. Hamilton was assigned to the consulate at Saigon at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. On December 11, 1941, the military authorities of Japan went to his residence and confiscated his automobile and a radio, for which they gave him a receipt. Claimed, \$600; disallowed, \$275; approved, \$3.

*Claim of Sidney H. Browne, Foreign Service officer, class VI.*

Mr. Browne was consul at Saigon at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan. On the morning of December 8, 1941, his house was entered by a detachment of Japanese gendarmie. He was arrested. Part of his effects were taken at that time and the Japanese refused to give him a receipt for them but insisted that he write a note stating that the articles had been turned over to the gendarmie and requesting that they be returned to him when the gendarmie had no further use for them. Later his radio and automobile were confiscated. On April 10, 1942, the Swiss consul visited Mr. Browne at his place of internment and requested a list of his personal property which it would be necessary for him to abandon. On July 1, 1942, the Swiss consul and an officer of the gendarmie visited Mr. Browne. The Japanese officer informed Mr. Browne that property left in Saigon belonging to Americans who were to be evacuated could not be turned over to the Swiss consul but would be sold at auction and the proceeds delivered to the consul. However, certain types of property, such as automobiles, radio sets, and firearms would be considered confiscated by the Japanese military forces and no compensation would be given for them. Claimed, \$652; disallowed, \$182; approved, \$470.

*(To be continued in the September issue)*



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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 411)

### BUENOS AIRES

June 2, 1943.

In the Argentine fall tennis tournament, the championship of the Rio de la Plata, Lieut. William Donald McNeill, former National Champion and now Assistant Naval Attaché at this Embassy, met Donald Leavens, Ensign, in the U.S.N.R. and Assistant Naval Attaché at the Embassy at Montevideo, former boys' champion of the United States. McNeill, who won the Argentine National Championship last year, won in three sets, 6-4; 6-3 and 11-9. He is playing the finals against a first rate Argentine player named Alejo D. Russell who competed in a number of tournaments in the United States last summer.

Three popular members of the Naval Attaché's staff, Lieut. Anthony D. Duke, Lieut. Robert H. Milbrath and Lieut. McNeill have been taking flying lessons in the hopes that they might be transferred to more active service. They have all passed their Pilot's Tests, but have received no encouraging news as to any contemplated changes in their orders.

Vice Consul Leslie W. Johnson has returned from a short temporary assignment to Punta Arenas, Chile. Receiving his orders at 6 p.m. one evening, he got away to a flying start at 5 a.m. the next morning. The trip involved a tough twelve and a half hours flight south over the windy wastes of Patagonia at low altitude, to Puerto Gallegos, followed by a 200-mile automobile ride, to Magallanes, (Punta Arenas). Returning Mr. Johnson, who was accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, traveled north by steamer through the inland water ways of Southern Chile as far as Puerto Montt, then across the Andes to the beautiful Argentine resort Lake Nahuel Huapi, and back by train to Buenos Aires.

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### EASTERN CANADA

Consul General North Winship cut his first visit to Fort William-Port Arthur and the western part of the consular district short, in order to meet the Honorable Joseph E. Davies who arrived in Toronto at 4 p.m. on June 22nd in a private car that the Canadian Government placed at his disposal. Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Sir Ellsworth Flavelle also met Mr. and Mrs. Davies and accompanied them to the Parliament Buildings where His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, entertained them at a reception at 4:30 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Winship and many of the officers in Toronto later attended a "Salute to Our Russian Ally" rally at

Maple Leaf Gardens, where Mr. Davies addressed a record crowd of over 17,000 persons.

Hamilton, Ontario, was the gathering place for several colleagues and other American officials on May 22nd and 23rd when the Canadian Institute of International Affairs held its annual conference in that city. Those present included Lewis Clark, Chargé d'Affaires in Ottawa, Vice Consul Jack Tut-hill from Ottawa, Mr. Geoff. Parsons of the Department, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong of the O.S.S., and Thomas R. Wilson, Chief of the British Empire Unit, Department of Commerce. Consul General Winship was able to go over on the afternoon of the 23rd, when he visited the Consulate in Hamilton and attended the Institute's banquet at McMaster University. Mr. Clark and Mr. Winship were head table guests.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Merrill entertained the American visitors during their stay in Hamilton.

Mr. Thomas R. Wilson spent part of May 24th in Toronto, when the officers of the Consulate General had an opportunity to meet him and discuss problems of economic reporting. His visit was thoroughly enjoyed.

E. T. KELSEY.

### MONTEVIDEO

The annual American Association Fourth of July dinner-dance was held this year as usual in Montevideo's sumptuous Parque Hotel on the evening of Saturday, July 3rd. This function which is perennially regarded as the party of the year in Montevideo, was attended, as usual, by some 1,000 persons. Among the guests were the American Ambassador and Mrs. William Dawson, the President of Uruguay and Mrs. Amezaga, Vice President of Uruguay, Dr. Alberto Guani; the Uruguayan Foreign Minister, Ing. José Serrato, and many distinguished foreign diplomats and prominent Uruguayan officials.

The dinner and ball were proceeded by innumerable cocktail parties, and the best of liquids flowed all evening from the copious Parque Bar. To coin a phrase, "a good time was had by all."

Ambassador and Mrs. Dawson returned to Montevideo on June 29, from a month's leave in Washington. Despite the early hour at which the night boat from Buenos Aires arrives in Montevideo they were enthusiastically greeted at the pier by a large crowd of American and Uruguayan friends. As some readers of the JOURNAL are aware, Ambassador Dawson has served in Montevideo both as Consul and Minister, not to mention a tour of inspection, and he has a tremendous number of friends and admirers in Uruguay.

Transfers have hit this office hard in the past few months. We have lost Charlie and Polly Page to Washington, Joel Hudson to Santiago, Dick Post to Mendoza and Duane Lueders to Asunción. By way of recompense we have received Bert Franklin and John Topping.

Although the staff of this Embassy is intensely devoted to duty, love has inevitably slipped into the scene. Our June bride was clerk Beatrice Hamilton who married Assistant Naval Attaché Richard McPeake and our June engagement occurred when clerk Enrique Isola said it with a solitaire to clerk Delia Barbé. Speaking of love reminds us, although we are told it had nothing to do with the case, that one of our fairest American clerks broke her leg while doing the Rhumba with a merchant marine captain in Cassoni's restaurant last month. She has carried on gamely, however, and despite her injury only missed six days of work.

Among the distinguished American civilian experts who have visited this Embassy during the past few months were: Dr. Crawford M. Bishop, Legal Section of Library of Congress, studying Uruguyan codes; Dr. Waldo L. Schmidt, Director of National Museum of Natural History in Washington, studying crustaceans; Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of Children's Bureau of Department of Labor; Miss Mary Heseltine of Children's Bureau of Department of Labor; Burton Hunter and Winthrop Southworth, Bureau of the Budget; Alfred Giardino, Department of labor, studied workmen's compensation law; Henry McGeorge, Library of Congress; Victor Folsom, Alien Property Custodian; Cornelius Cronk, Horse Hair Expert of B. E. W.

ROBERT B. MEMMINGER.

### COSTA RICA

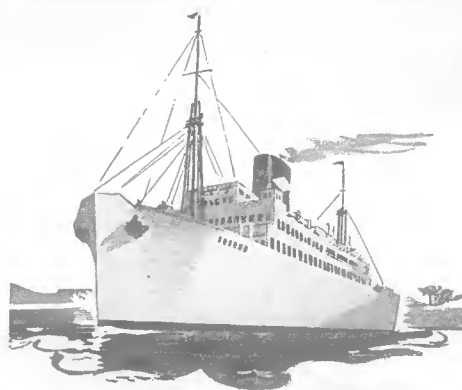
*February 18. Wedding in the Legation Residence.*

Mrs. Scotten combed Costa Rica for white flowers and greenery, ordered long white tapers flown in by air, designed an altar and the result was one of the most finished and beautiful weddings imaginable. The American Minister, Robert M. Scotten, gave away the bride and Secretary Roger Tyler served as best man. The groom, Victor Heck, is Junior Economic Analyst in San Jose and the bride, the former Vera Engel of Seattle, Washington.

Happy days, Victor and Vera!

*March 6. Mardi Gras Dance for local charity.*

The U. S. A. Women's Club sponsored a dance, mainly to provide funds for the Campamento, a preventative tuberculosis camp for young boys. Again Mrs. Scotten's decorative genius scored a hit. Paper flowers and vines, very realistic, were hung outside



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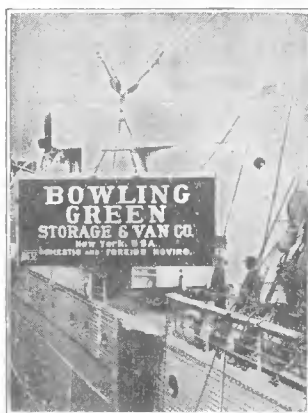
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the dozens of windows in the ball room, floodlit from the outside. Decorations inside were equally effective. Highlight of the evening—the arrival of Dona Ivonne de Calderon Guardia, wife of the President of Costa Rica.

Thank you, Madam President.

*March 18. Arrival of Vice-President Wallace.*

The whole country turned out to greet Mr. Wallace in the greatest ovation ever given in Costa Rica. The President's dinner, which took place in the gem-like National Theatre (small edition of the Paris Opera House) was a magnificent occasion. Mr. Wallace's speech—in Spanish—being the hit of the evening. A reception was held at the Legation Residence in Mr. Wallace's honor, guests being limited to representative citizens of the U. S. A. and prominent Costa Ricans. It was observed that Larry Duggan conversed in their own language, with practically every Costa Rican present. With Mr. Wallace and Mr. Duggan were Mr. LeCron and Mr. Lazo.

Come again soon, Mr. Vice-President.

*March 21. Supper Dance in Honor of Ex-Premier Van Zeeland.*

Don Carlos Manuel Escalante y Senora, recently sent to Washington as first Costa Rican Ambassador to the U. S. A., invited the Legation officers and their wives to a reception in honor of the ex-premier of the Belgians, Mr. Van Zeeland. His description of the present, past and probable future plight of Belgium was remarkably clear and interesting and his English practically perfect. He has a warm feeling for Costa Rica since there is a charming Belgian community in San José, including the wife of the President, Dona Ivonne.

Salud to the Belgians!

*March 26. General Brett visits San José.*

At the "Casa Amarilla" (the Foreign office is known as the "Yellow House") a reception was given by the Foreign Minister to do honor to General Brett, Commanding General of the Caribbean Defense Command, and party. He couldn't fly up in the "Swoose" (his own private plane—see "Queens Die Proudly" in the April and May *Reader's Digest*) as the air field in San José is not adequate. (The writer was taken all over the "Swoose"—name comes from SWan and gOOSE—when visiting Panama recently, by the General himself, whose pride and joy it is, naturally!) In conversing with General Brett, it came to light that during the losing struggle for Singapore and Java, two wives from the Consulate General in Singapore, Anne Aldridge and Eileen Niven, (the latter, private secretary to Consul General Patton) acted as secretaries to him, under fire. "And plenty good they were too," he remarked.

Three cheers for Anne and Eileen—and a hip, hip hooray for the "Swoose."

*April 11. A son is born.*

At a farewell party to the Scottens at the home of Secretary and Mrs. Gordon Minnigerode, Secretary Livingston Day Watrous announced to the guests the arrival of Livingston Vance Watrous, prospective shortstop, not gun fodder, of the future.

A toast to Mrs. Watrous.

*April 20. Day of gloom.*

The town turned out with offerings of flowers, books, candy, a gold Huaca (pre-Columbian gold animal, grave idol) and a live baby lizard, to say goodbye to the Minister and Mrs. Scotten and speed them on their way to their new post—Ambassador to Ecuador.

Happy landings, Mr. and Mrs. Ambassador.

*April 26. Real sadness in the Legation.*

Marta Corrigan Hannah, beloved young member of the U. S. A. Community in San José, died of pneumonia, leaving her husband, Lieut. Archer B. Hannah, Assistant Military Attaché to Costa Rica, and baby Sheila. Her father, Dr. Frank P. Corrigan, United States Ambassador to Venezuela, was present.

Deepest sympathy to her family.

*May 14. First Ambassador to Costa Rica and wife reach San José.*

The Honorable Fay Allen Des Portes, ex-Minister to Bolivia and Guatemala, and Mrs. Des Portes arrived by plane from Guatemala City. They began dispensing their Southern hospitality (South Carolina) the afternoon of their arrival, in a cocktail party to the Embassy staff. Very impressive are their cooking utensils, fourteen of them, of PURE Bolivian silver! and very potent their drinks, mixed by the Ambassador himself.

Welcome to San José and long may you stay!

*Week of May 16. Other visitors and a climax.*

Colonel B. L. Smith, U. S. Marine Corps, the new Naval Attaché, arrived fresh from Guadalcanal. Also Mr. M. T. Stewart, Canadian Trade Commissioner with headquarters at Bogotá, Colombia—formerly at Shanghai—interned in Japan and a passenger on the Gripsholm. It was difficult, at a buffet supper given for them both, to decide to which charmer to listen. On the night of May 18, however, there was no difficulty in listening, for Yehudi Menuhin was presented at the National Theatre. Next day, a climax and a beginning—Mr. Des Portes presented his credentials as the First United States Ambassador to Costa Rica (May 20) horse guard of honor and all!

Viva Costa Rica!

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# Delirium Departmentale

By FATHER EDWIN RYAN

YOU will probably be amused, though at first you may be startled, on learning that for a private citizen to have anything to do with the Department of State may be taken to indicate that his mind is out of order. That astonishing deduction was actually arrived at in regard to me while I was in the hospital recently as the result of an accident. During the first days of my stay there I seemed to have got pretty close to dying; then ensued gradual improvement and as I began to recognize people and my brain grew clearer I recalled that I had an appointment at the Department of State. Since there was in the circumstances no possibility of my going there I wanted to telephone my apologies and my explanations. Hampered as I was by ice packs and splints I could not get to the telephone myself so I had to request that the message be transmitted by someone else. Then I settled back with a feeling of relief that that matter at least had been attended to. Alas, I was over confident, for at the end of the day no word had been sent, and though I repeated the request on the following morning noon arrived and nothing had been done. Then I perceived the reason: My expression of a desire to communicate with the Department of State was being taken to indicate that I was delirious! So I summoned a kind of Conference whereat I exerted every device I could think of to enforce the conviction that I was not—repeat not—delirious, and that a person can be perfectly sane and in possession of his mental faculties even though he wants to call REpublic 5600. I succeeded in getting them to put through a call that I could have attended to myself in a few minutes if I could have got out of bed. Half an hour later a friend from the Department telephoned that he was coming to see me, and when his visit passed off without the slightest untoward incident the last spark of suspicion regarding my ability to speak rationally was extinguished.

The above is one of a series of incidents that helped to brighten occasionally those dark days and to show that there can be humor in any situation, even in being knocked down and nearly killed. But my reason for writing about it to you is to place you on your guard against a disquieting error of which you may otherwise not learn. That there should exist anywhere in the United States a tendency to consider that for a harmless, inoffensive and thoroughly loyal citizen to have anything to

do with the Department of State is enough to justify a suspicion that he is not in his right mind is truly alarming and if unchecked may entail sad consequences, so it might be helpful if a quiet effort were systematically made to convince the public that such reasoning is false, pernicious and dangerous. In future I shall myself, when dealing with anyone connected with the Department of State or the Foreign Service, exert especial care to deport myself normally, in order to impress on my fellow citizens the profound truth that such association is not—repeat not—to be taken as evidence of mental debility. I hope that by exercising a particular prudence in that regard I shall avoid causing a rumor to circulate that the sanity which I have so far enjoyed throughout my life is a thing of the past.

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## THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 413)

*WE CANNOT ESCAPE HISTORY*, by John T. Whitaker. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1943. 274 pp. Price, \$2.75.

Many of our eminent correspondents have had far more to say during the past ten years than they could file in a despatch or develop in a magazine article, and most of them have found avid readers looking for a peep behind the scenes or beyond the censor's shears. Some, like John Whitaker in his *We Cannot Escape History*, unburden their souls not only in telling what happened but also in speculating on what might have happened, if—. In spite of Mr. Whitaker's "iffiness" he has written a profoundly stirring account of the high spots leading to the present conflagration with a dramatic flare which is not surpassed by any of his colleagues. Nearly every chapter has a thesis which serves as a skeleton for his flesh and blood yarns, his vivid personality sketches of contemporary political leaders and the parts they played in the tragic drama leading to the war. Fortunately this book was written after the darkest period of the war, and consequently reflects an optimistic view based on the more cheerful turn of events during the past year.

Written from the standpoint of one who believed the democracies were all asleep at the switch, Mr. Whitaker gives vent to a long pent up wrath against American isolationists, British appeasers, and

French traitors who allowed Germany and her Axis partners to pursue their course of conquest both before and after September 1939. This sentiment is most vigorously expressed in his chapters on the Spanish Civil War, the betrayal of Czechoslovakia, and the fall of France, all of which he covered in some degree in the course of his assignments. While one is inclined to agree with these sentiments, it is of course obvious that Mr. Whitaker tells only part of the story. The failure of the democracies during this trying period was not alone the failure of its leaders, but the failure of the peoples themselves. The influence of public opinion in a democracy is a factor to which Mr. Whitaker gives little thought, and a factor which most certainly contributed to the failure of the democracies to prepare themselves against the obviously aggressive intentions of the Axis. Nor does he recognize the limitations of the democracies in pursuing a truly Machiavellian foreign policy as a result of the very nature of their governmental structures. For example, Mr. Whitaker bemoans the fact that General DeGaulle, who in 1935 advocated the development of mechanized forces as against the Maginot Line, was by-passed for General Gamelin who favored a system of static defense. Yet I think it is fair to suggest that the Maginot Line was as genuine a reflection of French political sentiment as it was a military concept for the defense of France, however inadequate it may have been against the new German tactics.

One of the real values of Mr. Whitaker's book is the way in which he weaves personalities into events, past and present, and projects them into the future. He draws to advantage on his rich experience and contacts with prime ministers, dictators, foreign chanceries, officials of our various missions in Europe to whom he pays high tribute, and with members of his own profession who have the "know how" in getting the news. Many quotations obtained in his interviews with these leaders should have historical value.

One cannot fail to mention in a review of this book, the superb description of the way in which Plymouth took the air blitz. The character of the British people, their indomitable courage and stubborn refusal to give up hope in the midst of devastation and destruction is nowhere more realistically and eloquently portrayed.

It is refreshing to have a book from a journalist that is so full of interpretation and opinion. Historical research may some time present us with more sober conclusions than some of Mr. Whitaker's, but those who engage in it may look with profit on many of his facts as well as his interpretation of them.

JOHN D. TOMLINSON.

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## VISITORS

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

|                                            | June |
|--------------------------------------------|------|
| S. Roger Tyler, San José                   | 12   |
| William H. Bowden, Caracas                 | 12   |
| Donald A. Dumont, Rabat                    | 12   |
| M. Hawkins, Jr., Guayaquil                 | 12   |
| Doris Maxton, Bogotá                       | 12   |
| Albert A. Rabida, Lisbon                   | 14   |
| Armando Lanagoite, Jr., Puerto de la Cruz  | 14   |
| John Carter Vincent, Chungking             | 14   |
| Alvin L. Goodhart, Martinique              | 14   |
| Constantine V. Curley, Panama              | 14   |
| Carmel Painter, Department of State        | 14   |
| Nathaniel P. Laneaster, Lisbon             | 15   |
| Margaret Poulter, London                   | 15   |
| George F. Kennan, Lisbon                   | 16   |
| Harlan Southerland                         | 16   |
| Hector C. Adam, Jr., Habana                | 16   |
| Raymond E. Kolb, London                    | 16   |
| Lloyd V. Steere, London                    | 16   |
| Mary S. Wisong, Santiago                   | 16   |
| Vietor M. Hodge, Madrid                    | 17   |
| Patricia Sussmann, London                  | 18   |
| W. Linthicum                               | 18   |
| Edward McLaughlin, Belém                   | 18   |
| Dudley M. Phelps, Caracas                  | 20   |
| Alfred J. Nester, Quito                    | 20   |
| Dorothy E. Soderland, Algiers              | 21   |
| Ann Ludlow, Madrid                         | 21   |
| J. Robinson McCormick, Department of State | 21   |
| Archie W. Childs, Rio de Janeiro           | 21   |
| Arthur W. Parsons, Cairo                   | 21   |
| Thomas H. Robinson, Guatemala              | 22   |
| George W. Caldwell, Jr., Bogotá            | 22   |
| Henry Singleton, Madrid                    | 22   |
| Wesley Frost, Asunción                     | 22   |
| Mrs. Willard Galbraith, Valencia           | 22   |
| Leo Gersten Zang, Algiers                  | 23   |
| Bennet Skewes-Cox, Santiago de Chile       | 23   |
| Charles E. Dickerson, Jr., Lisbon          | 24   |
| Richard B. Mudge, Valparaiso               | 24   |
| Thomas P. Cope, Algiers                    | 24   |
| Alice V. Aldermen, London                  | 25   |
| Frances Maher, Mexico, D. F.               | 25   |
| F. O. McMillan, Chungking                  | 26   |
| Robert English, Edmonton                   | 26   |
| Charles W. Greenleaf, Lisbon               | 26   |
| Mary L. Hornbeck, Lima                     | 28   |
| Rollin R. Winslow, Quebec                  | 28   |
| Earle J. Richey                            | 28   |
| John K. Caldwell, Addis Ababa              | 28   |
| David A. de Lima, Santiago de Chile        | 28   |
| Curtis W. Barnes, Caracas                  | 28   |
| Russell S. Kifer, Cairo                    | 29   |

|                                       |      |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| George E. Miller, Lisbon              | 29   |
| Harold F. Johnson, Tunis              | 30   |
| L. S. Armstrong, Habana               | 30   |
| William Beevmas                       | 30   |
|                                       | July |
| Robert K. Calcote, Rio de Janeiro     | 1    |
| Frances M. Wilson, La Paz             | 2    |
| June B. Brown, Madrid                 | 2    |
| William F. Penniman, Jr., Caracas     | 2    |
| Bernard S. Blair, Algiers             | 3    |
| Katherine Ann Raph, Algiers           | 5    |
| Ruth Allston West, London             | 5    |
| Elizabeth N. Gleason, Ciudad Trujillo | 5    |
| Carolyn A. Davidson, Algiers          | 5    |
| John James Meily, Guadalajara         | 5    |
| Everett A. Tunncliffe, Chungking      | 5    |
| N. W. Walmsley, Jr., Rio de Janeiro   | 5    |
| Teresa E. Williams, Guayaquil         | 5    |
| Leslie H. Murray, Algiers             | 6    |
| John Arthur Ray, Guatemala            | 6    |
| Mildred W. Ganagan, Asunción          | 7    |
| Jay Dixon Edwards, La Paz             | 7    |
| Richard S. Leach, Cairo               | 7    |
| Paul J. Wallin, La Paz                | 8    |
| William Douglas Read, Casablanca      | 8    |
| Kenneth A. Byers, Port Elizabeth      | 8    |
| Fay P. Pettigrew, La Paz              | 9    |
| James F. Hoolsema, Algiers            | 10   |
| Katrine Rosalind C. Greene            | 10   |
| Mabel G. Lattin                       | 10   |
| Arthur G. Reed, Casablanca            | 12   |
| Joseph W. Schutz                      | 12   |
| William P. Fuller, Jr., Habana        | 12   |

## "—THE BRAVEST ARE THE BELGIANS"

(Continued from page 394)

ing himself with other Chiefs of State and more particularly with the Queen of the Netherlands, did everything possible to prevent it; last November he renewed, with that Sovereign, his efforts to put an end to it.

This new aggression by Germany, wholly without justification, will violently shock the universal conscience. The Reich will bear the responsibility for it before History.

In consequence of the foregoing, the Embassy of the King begs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to furnish without delay the necessary passports for the Ambassador of Belgium and his family, and the persons of non-German nationality attached to his service, as well as for all the members of the diplomatic mission, their families and their non-German personnel.

Berlin, May 10, 1940.



WHEN YOU SAY WHISKEY

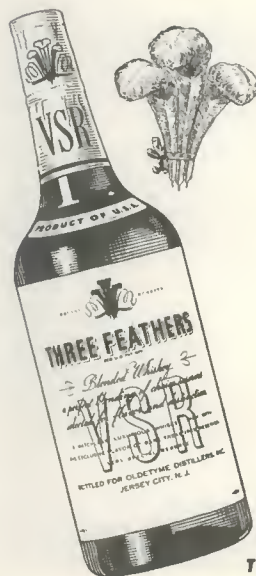


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