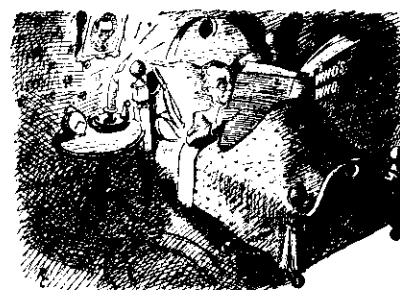


BERLIN 11-6191 DID NOT ANSWER

AN elderly Scotswoman once described the dictionary as "a fine book, but a wee bit disjointit." The same criticism would no doubt be applied by most people to "Who's Who," though in the nature of things it has more human interest than most works of reference. But it has taken that indefatigable researcher JULIAN HUXLEY to discover "Who's Who" as a source of entertainment. In the article below, which we reprint from "The Saturday Review of Literature," he discusses some of the curious and amusing entries to be found in the current edition.



von (though with no address, and nothing listed after 1928); and Otto Warburg, the great biologist; and Fritz Kreisler, who, though Austrian by birth, gives a Berlin address, and Professor Robert Heger, "First Conductor at the State Opera, Berlin," and author of an opera on Lady Hamilton. The reasons for inclusion seem rather arbitrary.

Mussolini in Italian

When we come to Italy, we find of course Mussolini (with his entry in Italian; none of the Nazi biographies are in German, though the refugee German writer Bruno Frank writes his entry in his native language, from an address in Beverly Hills). Mussolini's entry recalls the astonishing symptom of Italian weakness, that he himself was Head of the Government, Prime Minister, Secretary of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, Minister for War, Minister of Marine, and Air Minister. In spite of his sixty-one years, he still gave the same recreations—violin, riding, fencing, motor-ing, flying—as ten years ago. But no events are listed after 1943.

The Pope is there, of course, with *Discorsi Panegyrici* and five volumes of speeches and broadcasts among his publications. It is nice to know that he was at one time Professor at the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics, and also Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. Scarfoglio ("literary and political writer") is in; and Villari; and, I am glad to say, Benedetto Croce (whose entry—a remarkable record of intellectual activity—is in French); and Mascagni, the composer (in 1890) of *Cavalleria Rusticana*.



Among Japanese I find the painter and sculptor Hiramoto (included perhaps because he received his artistic education in the U.S.A.); the "author, social worker and Christian preacher" Kagawa (also educated partly in the U.S.A.); the elderly soldier Prince Nashimoto ("Grand Cordon of the Order of the Chrysanthemum . . . address Tokio"). Shigemitsu, Japan's Foreign Minister after 1943 is there, and is listed as "Japanese Ambassador to Nanking Government, 1942-43;" but not Prince Konoye or many other of the war leaders of the country.

For China there is of course Chiang Kai-shek, whose biography recalls that he visited Soviet Russia in 1923 "to study military and social system." He has (or lists) no recreations, but it is nice to know that he was given an Hon. G.C.B. in 1942. Madame Chiang Kai-shek is also there, and Wellington Koo. And Chiang, the artist and author of numerous books illustrated by himself on different parts of Britain; among

TEN years ago, *The Saturday Review of Literature* asked me if I would review the current issue of the British *Who's Who* in their columns. It was an opportunity for which I have always been grateful, for it introduced me to the fact that *Who's Who* is a mine of interesting, curious, and entertaining information, and indeed an ideal bedside book in all respects save its format (a volume of well over 3,000 pages is a little bulky in bed).



Recently, while looking up a point in the current issue, my eye was caught by the name "HITLER, Adolf," and reading further I found (among much else) the following particulars: "Chancellor of the German Reich since 1933;

Commander-in-Chief of the German Fighting Forces since 1938; Personal Commander of the Army since 1941; Supreme War Lord; Supreme Law Lord since 1942; . . . of an old Upper Austrian peasant and artisan family, religion, Catholic. . . . Studied architecture and painting in Vienna; . . . became Head of the German State by law of 7th August, 1934, confirmed by Referendum of 19th August, 1934. Publication: *Mein Kampf*, Vol. I, 1925, Vol. II, 1927. Address: Wilhelmstr. 77, Berlin. W. 8. T: 11-6191."

There it was in black and white—Hitler's wartime appointments, Hitler's address, Hitler's telephone number—in the British *Who's Who* of 1945. All temptations to try to ring him up were banished by the recollection that he was almost certainly dead, and quite certainly not obtainable at Berlin 11-6191. Instead, I wrote to the editor of *The Saturday Review* and asked whether I could try my hand at an article on *Who's Who* for 1945—an article which would commemorate the demise of the six years' wartime *Who's Who* rather than celebrate its birth. He agreed: and here it is.

Some Enemies

Let me return to our late enemies. Stimulated by the discovery of Hitler in this British sanctuary, I looked up other prominent enemies, and from them browsed on to allies and neutrals. Goering (but under Go, not Goe) is there, with address, but not telephone number. I had forgotten that he was *Reichsjägermeister*—probably a unique official position—and that he had once been Air Adviser to Denmark, and a Director of Svenska Lufttrafik.

So is Ribbentrop present ("head of import and export firm in Berlin")—but champagne is not mentioned. "Chancellor's principal collaborator in questions of foreign policy, 1932-33"—do not let us forget this self-made avowal. The sentences "Affiliation of Austria March 1938; Affiliation of Sudeten Area, October 1938; Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia established, March 1939; Return of the Memelland, March 1939" presumably mean that Ribbentrop felt himself to have played a decisive role in these transactions. But Goebbels, for some strange reason, is not included, nor Hess, nor Himmler, nor Ley, nor Streicher, nor Keitel, nor Rommel, nor von Rundstedt, nor Jodl—nor, in a very different category, Niemoeller. And yet Schacht is safely in (with telephone number); and von Neurath ("Senior S.S. Group Leader since 1943"); and Bergius, the chemist and industrialist (complete with office and private phone numbers); and Bismarck, Prince Otto Christian Archibald



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