

*The* **AMERICAN**  
**FOREIGN SERVICE**  
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Vol. 15

MAY, 1938

No. 5

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Thoughts of .....  
WASHINGTON

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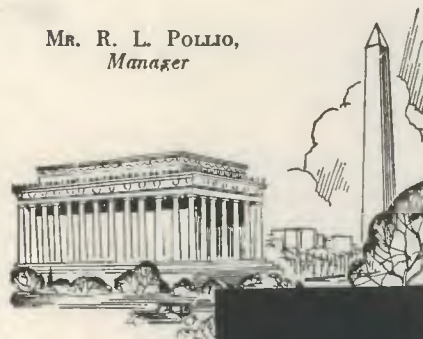
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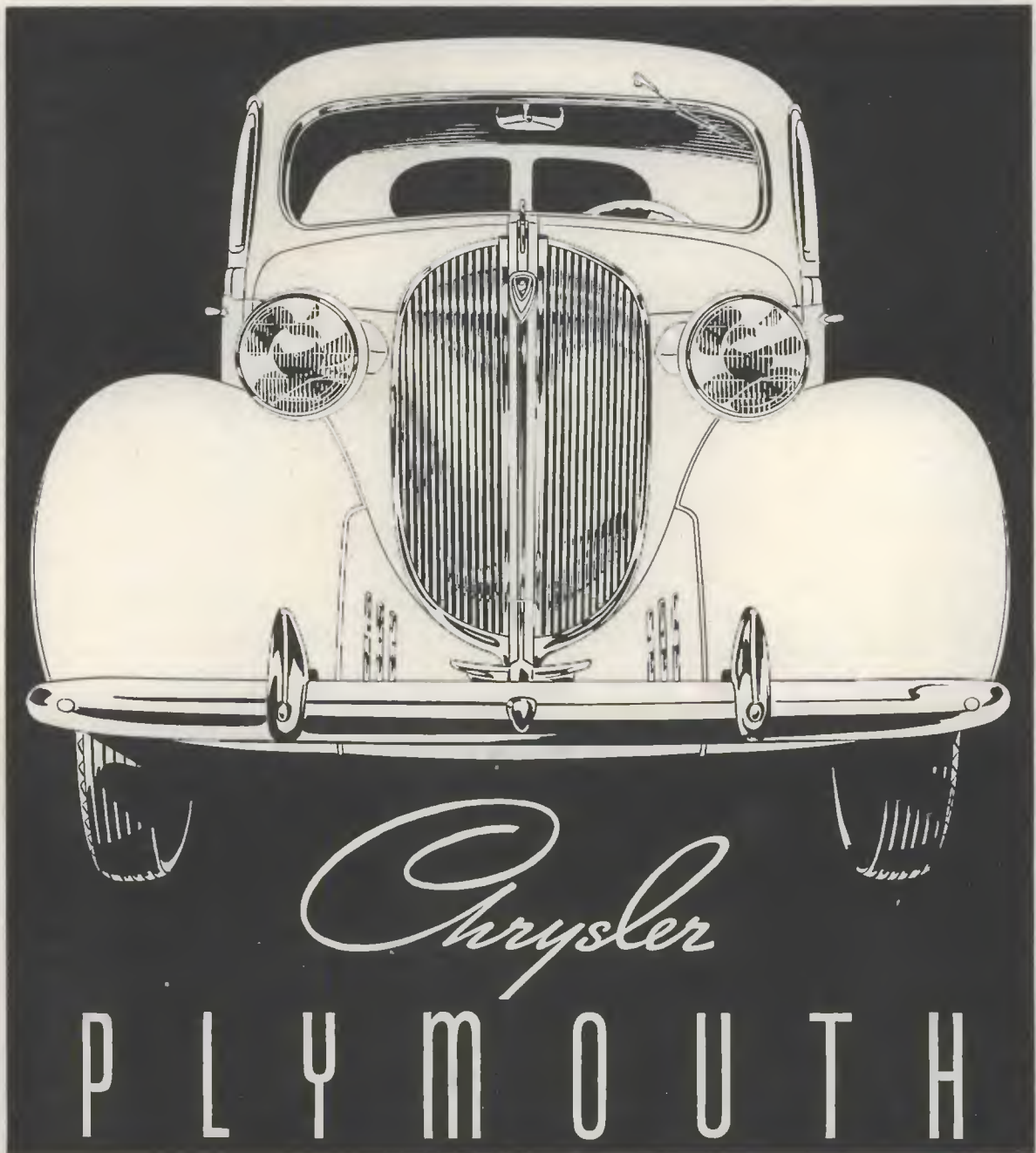
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*Stuart Grummon visits the Consulate General at Harbin, while traveling from Dairen to Moscow. When the picture was taken it was about 30° below zero.*



*Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Heingartner in the Swiss mountains after their wedding.*



*R. Henry Norweb, Minister to the Dominican Republic, and Mrs. Elena McClintock, at San Pedro de Macoris, D. R.*

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*E. Talbot Smith leading the field at Milan. He is now Consul at Nairobi.*



*Ed Trueblood, with Elizabeth and Guerdon, en route for Santiago.*



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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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MAY, 1938

## United States Flying Fortresses Over the Andes

By ROBERT OLDS, *Lieutenant Colonel, Air Corps*

**B**REAKFAST in Miami on Thursday and lunch in Buenos Aires on Friday. This gives in a few words the picture of the recent flight of six Army B-17's, commonly known as "Flying Fortresses," from the United States to Buenos Aires and return. The purpose of the flight was, first, to attend the inauguration of President Roberto Ortiz of Argentina and, second, to serve as ambassadors of "Good Will" from the United States to all of the South American countries.

Preparations for this flight were very brief, this being in line with the training of the GHQ Air Force units. Each organization is an "M" day force, and the Air Force was delighted with this opportunity to test their ability to carry out long range flights on a moment's notice. As soon as the destination and itinerary were announced by the War Department, every one concerned sprang into action. Lieutenant Colonel Robert Olds, Commanding Officer of the 2nd Bombardment Group, was chosen to command the flight. He selected seven airplanes, one of them a spare, and ordered the assigned crews to prepare for the

flight. Airplane commanders supervised the tuning and loading of their ships. Navigators drew the proper maps and charts and checked the courses and distances. Engineers checked maintenance kits and helped the mechanics give last minute checks to all parts of the planes and motors.

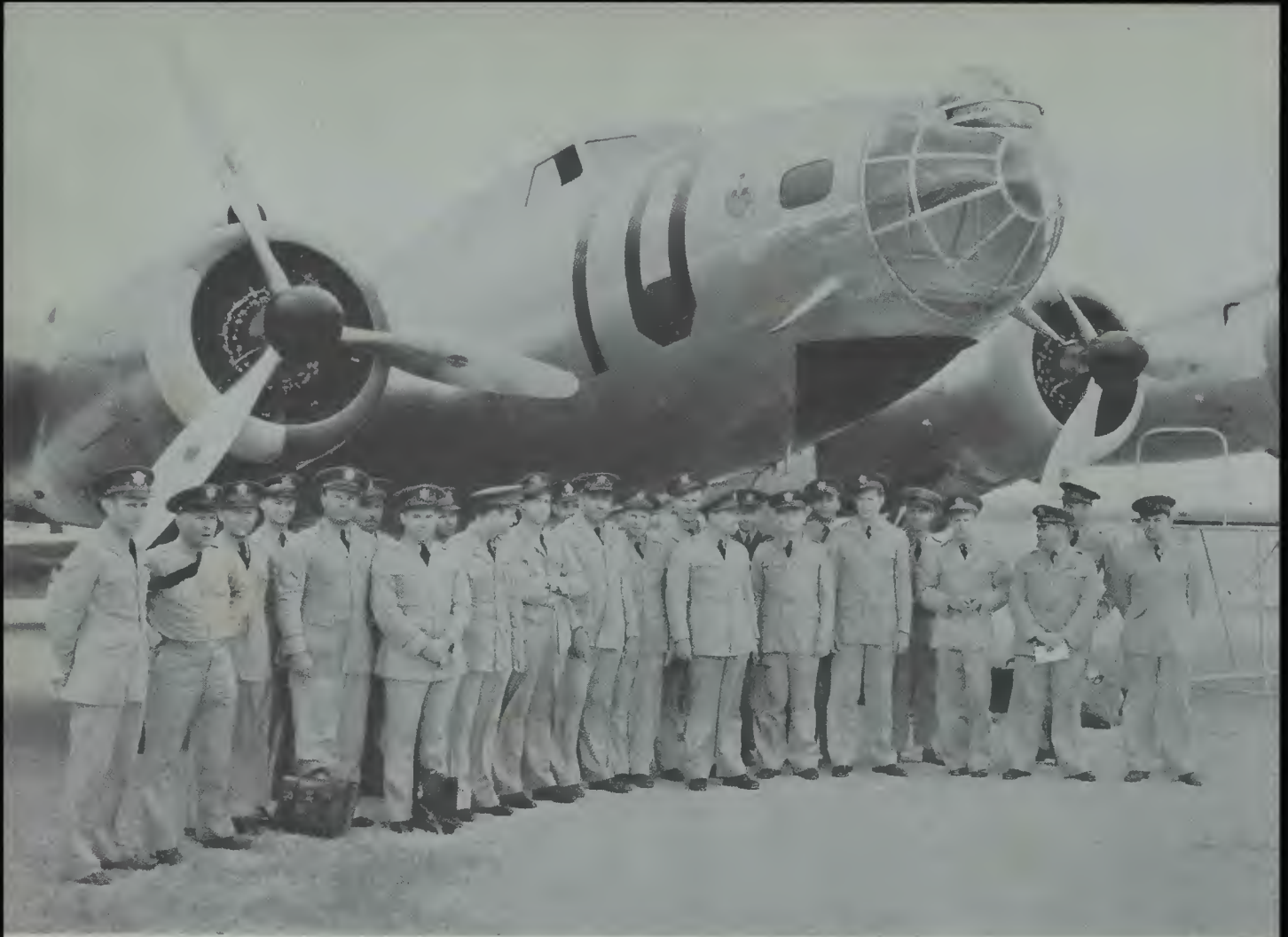
As this was to be a "Good Will" Flight, all guns and other types of armament were removed and the enlisted armament man was taken off the crew list reducing the normal crew of nine to 4 officers and 4 enlisted men. One additional officer was added to the crew of one plane, a meteorological officer, in view of the long distances to be covered and the known meager weather forecasting facilities in South America. Through the receipt of weather reports from Panagra (Pan-American Grace Airways) this officer made weather maps enroute and forecasted the weather as the flight proceeded.

On previous long flights considerable time has been devoted to preparations, the selection of personnel, etc. The six ships selected for this flight were manned by their regularly assigned combat

The flagship of the flight landing at Limatambo Airport, Lima, Peru; the first Flying Fortress ever to land on foreign soil.

U. S. Army Air Corps Photograph





U. S. Army Air Corps Photograph

**Officers of the South American Good Will Flight at France Field, Canal Zone.**

crews and no substitutions were made. The one spare selected, or any other of the 12 "Flying Fortresses" assigned to the 2nd Bombardment Group, could have performed the mission just as well as the six actually making the trip. This flight, while not an ordinary one, was performed in the same manner as a routine mission.

The flight departed on February 15th from Langley Field, Virginia, the home of the 2nd Bombardment Group, for Miami, Florida. Thursday, February 17th, had been selected as the day to leave the continental limits of the United States, and Miami, Florida, as the point of departure. Plans were made to make the 5,200-mile flight to Buenos Aires in two "hops," the only intermediate stop to be made at Lima, Peru. Each plane was to make the flight individually from the take-off point to a point just short of the destination, where a rendezvous was to be made. From there the flight was to proceed to its destination in regular formation. This tended to place each airplane commander on his own and allowed his Navigator to proceed as he desired. Radio contact was to be maintained at all times between

planes and between the command plane and certain designated ground stations.

At 12:45 A. M., February 17th, the first plane roared down the smooth runways of the Miami Municipal Airport and at 2½-minute intervals the other five followed. As soon as the airport was cleared, each plane headed southward and the long 2,800-mile grind to Lima was begun.

To people who have never flown after dark, a great thrill is in store on their first night "hop" on a beautiful night. No member of the flight across the Caribbean will ever forget the beauty of it. Eleven thousand feet cleared all of the cumulous clouds and this was the approximate altitude selected by most of the plane commanders. A clear sky overhead, brilliantly lighted by a full moon and millions of brilliant stars, was our ceiling. The uninitiated do not realize how much brighter the stars shine as soon as one rises above the dust and mist layers of air that lie close to the earth's surface. The planes flew swiftly along over the billowing clouds, which resembled colossal mountains of the purest white cotton, while through the breaks in the clouds one could see



flecks of white on black, the restless waves of the Caribbean.

Scarcely had the planes gotten under way when Cuba was sighted, and every one saw the lights of Cienfuegos twinkling below. Navigators were busy with octants, charts and almanacs, and engineers adjusted throttles for the proper speed. After the effects created by the beauty of the night had worn off somewhat, the enlisted men of the crew, with unabiding confidence that the motors with which they were so familiar and had so carefully checked could carry them to their destination, stretched out on the floor of the heated radio cabin and slept soundly.

Morning found the flight passing over the Isthmus of Panama and starting across a part of the Pacific. The planes were not in sight of one another, but by radio check and position reports they were found to be making approximately the same speed. The course was changed slightly to avoid violent storms reported over Ecuador. At about 10:00 A. M. the planes ran into really bad weather. Radio reports gave good weather at Lima so all planes were ordered to push onward. Some turned and headed far out to sea around the storm area, others climbed rapidly and rode over the top at 23,000 feet, while the rest set their instruments and pushed through "blind." At about 2:00 P. M. Colonel Olds radioed to all ships to rendezvous at a point about 40 miles north of Lima. Speeds were changed so that all planes arrived at the same time and the flight proceeded on in formation to Limatambo Airport. Thousands of Peruvians lined the airport to see the first "Flying Fortresses" ever to land on foreign soil.

Ambassador and Mrs. Steinhardt, with Commander Luftin and ranking Military and Naval officials of the Peruvian Government, were on hand to welcome the members of the flight. As the stop there was scheduled to be a short one, all hands were actively engaged in re-servicing and checking the planes for the next leg of the journey. One plane was found to require

minor repairs on its propeller. A hearty meal, served at the Airport Restaurant, was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

At 10:50 P. M. the first plane cleared for Buenos Aires. Due to a very low ceiling the planes were lost in the fog as soon as they left the ground, and the pilots resorted to blind flying until they came out on top at 7,000 feet. Courses were laid to Antofagasta, Chile, then to Valparaiso, then through the pass in the Andes to Buenos Aires. The entire Pacific and coastline was covered with a dense curtain of fog, but by celestial navigation the planes flew an accurate course until morning, when they reached the pass east of Santiago.

Words cannot describe the beauty of a sunrise over the Andes. At 12,000 feet the planes sailed along over the fog-bound lowlands while to our left the Andes towered above us. Gray light rapidly changed to brilliant colors of every shade of red and gold which brought out every beauty of the snow-capped peaks. Huge jagged rocks and precipices with glacier-like formations of snow stretched as far as the eye could see. The rapidly rising sun repainted picture after picture more swiftly than the eye could follow.

When the pass was reached, each plane started climbing for altitude. Oxygen was turned on as 15,000 feet was reached. The height of the Andes peaks was not fully appreciated until 21,000 feet was reached, the altitude chosen for going through

*(Continued on page 331)*

U. S. Army Air Corps Photograph

Argentine Minister of War greeting members of the South American Good Will Flight.





## Some Problems of Administration

By NATHANIEL P. DAVIS, Chief, Division of Foreign Service Administration

(Note: This article is based upon a lecture recently delivered by Mr. Davis before the Foreign Service Officers' Training School.)



Nathaniel P. Davis

**I**N any large organization, Governmental, business, or even purely social, there is an ever present danger that administration — the mere operation of the machine — will grow to the point where it consumes a disproportionate amount of time and energy, leaving too little of either for productive effort. Efficiency experts design office systems which keep the staff busy doing things whose sole pur-

pose is to enable them to do their work effectively. Regulations adopted for good and sufficient reason often continue in force after the conditions they were drawn up to meet have disappeared, and so result in sheer waste of time and sometimes in positive hampering of effective work. This applies not merely to the Department, whose aim is to provide the sinews and guide the field service in the efficient performance of its duties, but also to each individual office, the reason for whose existence is to perform specified services for the public and for the Government.

You will find that most of the administrative functions of the Foreign Service, from the keeping of accounts to the issuance of passports, are prescribed or circumscribed by law or by regulations with the force of law. Such laws and regulations must be followed to the letter and they enforce a considerable degree of uniformity in office procedure throughout the field service. The officer in the field has precious little discretion in the devising of his administrative set-up. His accounting system, his filing system, the records he must keep and how he must keep them, the form of his official correspondence, even to the width of the margins, all are prescribed for him in minutest detail. If he knows his regulations covering these points, he cannot go wrong. Where he can display initiative, ingenuity, and administrative ability is in how he applies these rules, how he divides the work among the members of his staff, what special

practices or systems he develops to meet local conditions or special problems.

Every now and then an officer is encountered who considers himself somewhat of an administrative genius and who conceives the idea that existing laws and regulations are not sufficient. Such men frequently develop valuable administrative practices of their own which eventually are taken over by the Department and applied to the whole Service. But the case is not unknown of the officer who spends so much time and effort on building a complicated office machine that he has no time to operate it to profitable account, and his staff is so busy making the wheels go round that it never gets to the point of productive effort. Avoid that pitfall. Study the requirements of your office. Learn what each member of the staff is doing and why. Then consider how the regulations may be applied to your situation so as to insure an efficient smooth-running machine with a minimum of effort.

You have all heard of Red Tape, and as you progress through the Service you will hear a great deal more. You will encounter local practices at offices to which you are assigned, and you will come up against rules and regulations laid down by the Department or imposed by law which at first glance look like Red Tape and nothing else — rules for their own sake alone, of no value to anyone and productive of nothing but useless routine. Such Red Tape does exist, in the Department of State, in other departments, in the governments of other countries; and, I may add, in big business organizations. But there is far less of it than many people think. Whenever you think you have discovered some — and in the enthusiasm of your new work you probably will do that often — stop and think before you condemn. Look into the age of the particular rules in question; inquire as to what condition it was designed to correct; ask yourself how that aim could be accomplished more simply and without creating some other undesirable condition; and the chances are you will find that there is good reason for that rule.

I want to describe how the Department's appropriations come into being. Money may be the root of all evil in this wicked old world, but it is also what makes the mare go. The supplying of adequate funds for the maintenance of the foreign



and home services may truly be said to be the Department's fundamental administrative job. If sufficient money is not there to rent offices, hire clerks, buy stationery, and last but not least, pay the salaries of Foreign Service Officers Unclassified, the Service just cannot operate. No tickie no washee, and the appropriation bill is the tickie.

The first step toward obtaining funds from the Treasury for the operation of the Foreign Service is the estimate submitted annually by each office on Form 246. On that form the officer sets down what he has expended under each heading—stationery, cleaning, postage, telephone service, and so forth—during the preceding year; how much he estimates he will need during the coming fiscal year and an estimate, in this case naturally rough, of his probable needs in the subsequent fiscal year. These forms are sent to the Department which uses the estimate of needs for the coming fiscal year in allotting funds already appropriated. The estimates for the subsequent year are carefully scanned and are revised by the Department in the light of whatever knowledge it may have as to the probable future needs of that particular office and in the light of its own plans for the office and for the Service as a whole. The estimates so revised are then combined into total estimates for the Foreign Service under each appropriation and under each subdivision of each appropriation. The reasons why the totals thus arrived at are considered necessary, what the Department hopes or plans to accomplish with the money, why it cannot get along with less, and so on are set forth in a written statement known as the "justification." The estimates and the justification are then sent to the Bureau of the Budget, the Government agency charged by law with the preparation of the Federal budget. Each department of the Government prepares similar estimates for its needs. When they are received in the Bureau of the Budget, they are distributed to committees composed of officers of the Bureau and sometimes a representative of some other agency. Officers of the Department appear before this committee and explain and elaborate the justification in an informal, round table discussion. The Bureau of the Budget through this committee pries into every figure and every word of the justification and the representatives of the Department must be very sure of their ground and be able to present very convincing arguments in order to satisfy the Bureau of the Budget that any increase it may be requesting over the appropriation for the previous year is really justified. Upon completion of these hearings, the members of the budget committee get together by themselves and decide what they will

recommend to the Director of the Budget, who considers it, not so much from the point of view of the needs of the Department of State as did the committee, but rather from the point of view of the needs of the Government as a whole. His duty is to coordinate the recommendations from the various departments and draw up a budgetary plan which will balance expenditures against revenue. When that has been done, the Director of the Budget presents his proposal to the President who again goes over it not with attention to minute detail but with a view to assuring an equitable and balanced distribution of the estimated revenue. When this has been done the Budget is ready for presentation to the Congress; that is to say, the President transmits to the Congress his budget message in which he recommends appropriations for the various departments in the amounts on which he has finally determined after the long process described.

It will readily be apparent to you that the preparation of the estimates and the justification in the Department is no easy task.

The work involved may look unnecessary and seem a waste of valuable time. But you will note that the system provides for adequate control by the Bureau of the Budget which is responsible to the President for the equitable allocation of funds; by the President who is responsible to the Congress for the efficient administration of the Government; and by the Congress which is responsible to the people for the wise use of their tax money.

As I stated a moment ago, the basis is the estimates submitted by the officers in the field on Form 246. They make these estimates in January and the Department presents them to the Bureau of the Budget in the following autumn. When the appropriation bill, based on them, is finally enacted into law, it provides funds for the fiscal year beginning the next July; therefore, your estimates made in January, 1938, are for expenditures you expect to make between July, 1939, and June, 1940. Obviously, you cannot foresee all possible needs so long in advance, nor can the Department. Emergencies of one sort or another may arise; foreign exchange rates may fluctuate; a number of situations may cause actual requirements to be very different from original estimates. It therefore almost always happens that before the fiscal year is half over the Department becomes acutely aware of the fact that the appropriations under which it is operating are not going to suffice to run the Foreign Service efficiently throughout the fiscal year. It is then given an opportunity to prepare estimates for what is known as a "de-



iciency appropriation." These estimates follow the same course through the Bureau of the Budget, the President, and both Houses of Congress, and when the bill is signed by the President, the money becomes available to augment the current appropriation.

As soon as an appropriation bill has become law and the money is available, allotments are made to the field offices in accordance with their ascertained needs, modified as may be necessary by the amounts appropriated. By that I mean this: Suppose fifty offices have asked for an additional clerk and the Department, after reviewing the volume of work performed at those offices and considering what it expects from them in the way of reports, trade promotion, and so forth, has determined that all fifty are needed; but the Bureau of the Budget, or the Congress, or perhaps both, have not approved and the appropriation bill makes provision for only twenty-five. It then becomes the Department's problem to determine which twenty-five are the most needed. In accordance with that determination, it distributes the funds to twenty-five offices and does the best it can to convince the others that failure to grant their requests was not just arbitrary. That is the cause of many a headache here in Washington. We in the Department are reasonable people and we try to do the best we can considering the needs of the Service as a whole. The man in the field, knowing only the needs of his particular office does not always agree with our findings or accept them gracefully. Let me assure you that the Department does not play favorites. We have no fair-haired boys. And we have the needs of over three hundred posts to consider and take care of, to your one.

Right here I want to interject a word of advice and warning. It will readily occur to you that the smart thing to do is to pad your estimates. If you think you are going to need say \$100 for telephone service, just put down \$200 on the theory that, although the Department may cut you down somewhat, you will be almost certain to get enough. Well, that is not as smart as it seems, for the Department is an old organization. It has been running a Foreign Service for 150 years and it has a good deal of experience in its files and, more important for our present purposes, in the heads of its officers. It knows just about what it should cost to run this office or that. It knows to the penny what it has actually cost in recent years and it has no difficulty at all in detecting padded figures. If you play fair with the Department and make your estimates honestly and carefully, you can count on it to play fair with you.

But if you just throw them together and particularly if you pad them, the Department will know it right away and it will lose confidence in your judgment, to say the least.

Now the money to run your office for a year having been granted on Form 246, your basic administrative problem is to see that it is spent to the best advantage and not over spent. A while ago I discussed deficiency appropriations and may have given the impression that they are to be had for the asking. In a certain limited sense only that is true. That is to say, when we can demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt that the need for additional money is due to an unforeseen and unforeseeable emergency and that it is actually and absolutely necessary for the proper functioning of the Service, then we can count with reasonable certainty on its being granted. But you cannot gaily spend your year's allotments in six months and then, like Oliver Twist, confidently ask for more. You have to be mighty hungry, and with good reason, to get more porridge.

The wise plan, then, and your instructions call for it, is to divide your annual allotments into twelve parts and make every effort to keep within one-twelfth each month. So far as the salaries of clerks and miscellaneous employees are concerned, that is automatic and should give no trouble. Rent, also, is a fixed charge and can be budgeted monthly or quarterly or in such manner as the lease may provide. If rent is payable in foreign currency and exchange goes against you, there is nothing you can do but report how many dollars you are going to need in addition to the original allotment and pray that the Department will be able to grant them. For your peace of mind, let me add that that prayer is almost always answered. When the appropriation for rent of offices is distributed, the Department holds a reserve for exchange to take care of just such situations.

You will be called upon periodically during the year to submit a Report of Unencumbered Balances, Form 285, in which you will show how much you have spent to date of your annual allotments and your anticipated needs for the remainder of the fiscal year. These anticipated requirements added to expenditures to date will sometimes be more and sometimes less than the original allotment. That is inevitable. As the allotments are based, primarily, on estimates prepared six months before the beginning of the year, it is obvious, no matter how carefully they are compiled, that unforeseen developments will modify them as the fiscal year progresses. I do not

*(Continued on page 320)*



Photo by H. S. Villard

Typical unexplored jungle country of southeastern Venezuela, photographed from the air.

## The Riddle of Paul Redfern

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*

OF ALL the unsolved mysteries recorded in the daily press, none is more baffling, more intriguing to the imagination, than the disappearance—literally into thin air—of aviators who set out for a distant goal and fail to reach their destination. More than twenty-five years ago the world was startled by its first enigma of the skies, when Cecil Grace, an Englishman, took off from France on the now insignificant hop across the Channel—never to be seen again. At that time, too, there was the exasperating riddle of Albert Jewell, who attempted to fly a few dozen miles across New York Bay—and vanished completely, in perfect weather. As distances increased, so the roster has grown of flights that terminated in the unknown. Still fresh is the tragedy of Amelia Earhart. Yet none of these unexplained disasters, perhaps, ever caught the public fancy as did the case of Paul Redfern.

If one should deliberately devise a tale to capture the adventure-lover's interest, one could not surpass the ten and a half year old story of Red-

fern's ambitious effort to bridge the wastes between Brunswick, Georgia, and Rio de Janeiro. Over the wide waters of the Caribbean and the trackless jungles of South America, his course was filled with hazards from the start; alone, without radio or modern direction-finding equipment, he faced a problem in navigation that ranked him with Ulysses and similar pioneers of the unchartered seas. His failure to arrive at the Brazilian capital released a flood of rumors, which have never since ceased to flow, as to his fate or reported whereabouts. Many of these made fiction out of such an unexcelled opportunity: a white man living in remote territory—a god among native tribes—parts of an airplane seen by wandering Indians.

To his widow, the courts have declared Paul Redfern legally dead, for the trail officially ends on August 27, 1927, the day after he took off from Brunswick. That fatal morning an airplane dropped a message to the Norwegian tramp *Krolig* some two hundred miles off the coast of Venezuela.



In handwriting later identified as Redfern's the message asked for instructions as to the direction of the nearest land. Complying with this dramatic request, the steamer turned its bow toward the shore and spelled out the distance on its deck. Redfern acknowledged the reply and sped off. Assuming that he reached the Venezuelan coast, what happened then? Did the machine crash in the jungle? If so, where? What occurred in the last few minutes of that audacious flight? Despite the most diligent investigations, no definite trace was ever found of the lost plane or its occupant.

What follows is a hitherto unpublished contribution to the search that has gone on continuously for an answer to these questions.

The files of Ciudad Bolivar's newspaper *El Luchador* disclose that on August 28, 1927, its Tucupita correspondent sent a routine despatch stating that

an aeroplane had passed over Macareo, on the delta of the Orinoco, at 3 o'clock the previous afternoon, leaving a trail of black smoke. Aeroplanes were sufficiently rare in that part of the world at the time as to leave no doubt that it was Redfern's monoplane NX773. Late that evening the noise of a motor was reported to have been heard on both sides of a small stream known as the Tacoma, near the Caroni River, which—as the map shows—would seem to indicate that the airman had pursued a course almost due south from the mouth of the Orinoco and was endeavoring to follow the Caroni toward the Brazilian border. In its edition of August 29, 1927, *El Luchador* commented on the flight and published the text of a "Very Urgent" telegram from the Federal Director of Telegraphs, who was cooperating with the American Legation in Caracas, to

inform the authorities at Ciudad Bolivar that Redfern had not arrived in Rio de Janeiro and instructing them to obtain all possible news from travelers in the interior for transmittal to the United States. Other persons, including an American prospector, were eventually found who declared they saw the airplane with its ominous trail of smoke, flying south on the Caroni in the vicinity of Paviche. But the newspaper's speculations lapsed on September 17, 1927, with the observation that Redfern might have become confused by the various rivers in that vast region and

had perhaps fallen in territory still unfamiliar to civilized man.

Here the story would conclude were it not for the assertion of an American aviator that he has actually seen the crashed Stinson single-seater of Redfern in the treetops of Eastern Venezuela. Jimmy Angel, who for



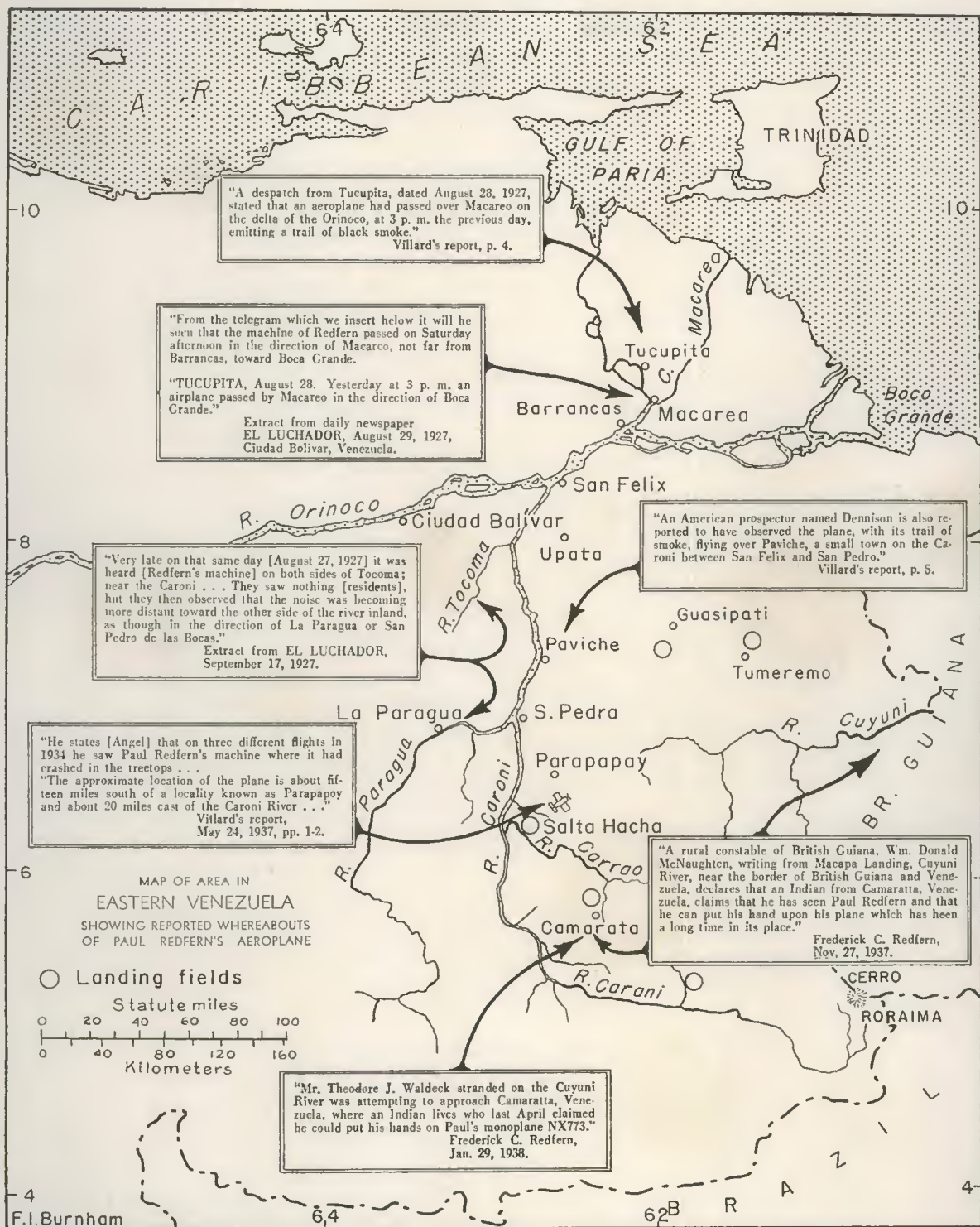
Photo by H. S. Villard

"Flamingo" monoplane of Jimmy Angel, in which he and the author flew over region where Redfern is believed to have been lost.

some time has been engaged in flights over the tropical wilderness in behalf of mining explorers, is confident that he has sighted the disintegrating wreckage in an almost inaccessible area roughly fifteen miles south of a locality known as Parapapoy and twenty miles east of the Caroni river. The glint of the Stinson's gas tank, corroding in the humid atmosphere, first caught his eye. The machine is little more than an outline in the trees; the cockpit, he says, is empty.

During the intensive search for a missing mail plane that carried to his death Frederic D. Grab, American Commercial Attaché at Caracas, the writer flew with Jimmy Angel close to the district where Redfern's machine may lie. In a region virtually unmapped, yet studded with mountain peaks that rear their precipitous walls straight out of the jungle, we landed at a tiny Indian settle-





This map was prepared especially for the *Journal* by Mr. F. I. Burnham of the Office of the Geographer, Department of State.



ment called Camarata—a possible base for any expedition that might try to reach the site by air. But a nearer camp could be established at Salto Hacho—a small savannah in the midst of dense growth that serves acceptably as an aerodrome—from which, it is estimated, a path could be hacked to the scene of the wreck in perhaps two weeks. To obtain the plate bearing the engine number would be sufficient to establish the identity of the Stinson. It would, of course, be necessary first to ascertain by photographic maps just where the plane is, but that, according to Angel, could be accomplished without undue difficulty.

Jimmy does not believe that Redfern is alive. Whatever signal flares the unfortunate flyer might have set off in the gathering darkness would probably have played upon the superstitions of the natives, rather than attracting them to the scene, for there is a widespread belief in that primitive region that the great mechanical birds of the white men devour the sun and the moon. Not even a smoke signal has much chance of being

seen; the vegetation is so incredibly tall and thick that it has no chance of escape. And the jungle floor is too often a trackless labyrinth for those who try to penetrate it without an expert guide.

As described in a report to the Department from the Legation at Caracas, an official of the Venezuelan Eastern Frontier Commission, who is familiar with this remote territory, is of the opinion that explorations would be entirely feasible if proper equipment and supplies were ferried by air to a base at Salto Hacho, Camarata or Parapapoy. The latter place—it is scarcely a hamlet—is also accessible by a tortuous mule trail from San Pedro, a town at the junction of the Caroni and the Paragua rivers, where workmen might be recruited. The most suitable jumping-off spot for the expedition would be the Orinoco capital of Ciudad Bolivar; or the regularly used Aëropostal landing field at Tumeremo, approximately 105

miles northeast from Salto Hacho.

So many expeditions, whether or not in good faith, have embarked on the quest for Redfern and his missing plane that one's credulity is strained by new reports that one or the other has been seen. Publicity-seekers, adventurers, self-styled explorers have exploited to their own advantage the persistent hope that some tangible clue will be found—and it is only in accord with human nature that the spark will smoulder on until the tantalizing problem is solved. But corroboration to the theory that Redfern crashed at the point indicated by Angel is lent by reports trickling out of the interior of British Guiana, where the Waldeck expedition is struggling to approach Camarata from the south, via the headwaters of the Caroni.

From Macapa Landing, near the border of British



Photo by H. S. Villard

Members of a tribe of Indians at Camarata, a possible base for search.

Guiana and Venezuela, Dr. Frederick C. Redfern received about a year ago from a rural constable of the former country that an Indian from Camarata had advanced the claim that he could "put his hands on" the

ill-fated plane. It is in this precise direction that the Waldeck expedition is fighting its way through dangerous rapids, deadly fevers and all the perils of the unexplored tropics. One of its members, Dr. Frederiek J. Fox, has already succumbed to the terrific hardships.

Press reports hitherto have placed the site of the crash in various parts of Brazil, in British, French, or Netherlands Guiana, even in Panama. But the consensus of opinion in Venezuela is that the searches so far conducted have been a waste of time; according to the evidence recorded above, the plane was not headed toward the coastal territories of South America but was bound overland for Brazil. Circumstances point to the supposition that it never reached the border of Brazil, but that the impenetrable fastnesses of Venezuela hold the secret of its final flight. This belief is

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# YENI TURKCE

By CHARLES W. LEWIS, JR.,  
Consul, Izmir



# (NEW TURKISH)

Izmir

A DECADE or so ago Ataturk bade his countrymen cast aside their ancient ways and, among other things, enjoined upon them to abandon the Arabic alphabet and adopt the Latin. If the President of the United States should command the American people to adopt in two months' time the Arabic alphabet and cast aside the Latin, then and only then would we truly understand the stresses and strains of the linguistic revolution—coming with the suddenness of a cataclysm—which occurred in Turkey at that time.

But the Turkish people, high and low, rich and poor, literate and illiterate, full of zeal for the new life being opened for them by their great leader, fell to the appointed task with a will. All through the land people gathered in groups over their coffee cups in the shade of trees, scratched their heads, and went to work. He who knew more of these

strange letters than his fellows was the pivot about which his friends flocked. Head scratching, hard thinking, puzzled looks, and boisterous laughing were the order of the day. But the fog gradually lifted, and before long the Turkish people were out in the light again. It was a miracle—not a God-given one, but one which was the fruit of

hard labor and an iron determination.

A few years later, to make the revolution complete, Ataturk called upon his countrymen to nationalize their language by striking out the Arabic and Persian words, which had crept in during the course of the centuries, and go back to the pure Turkish of their ancestors. This was no easy matter—especially for the scholars and the socially elite, for the language which they spoke, and particularly the language which they wrote, was a far cry from Ataturk's ideal.

(Continued on  
page 306)



This mosque, on the Bosphorus just above Istanbul, is one of the best of its types of architecture.

# Disaster of the Flag Ship Peacock

By EDMUND ROBERTS

*(The following interesting extracts are from a letter of Edmund Edwards, Esq., U. S. Commercial Agent for the East Indies, to his family. His preservation, and that of the vessel and crew, are truly remarkable. Mr. Roberts negotiated our early treaties with Muscat and Siam.)*

Bombay, October 22, 1835.

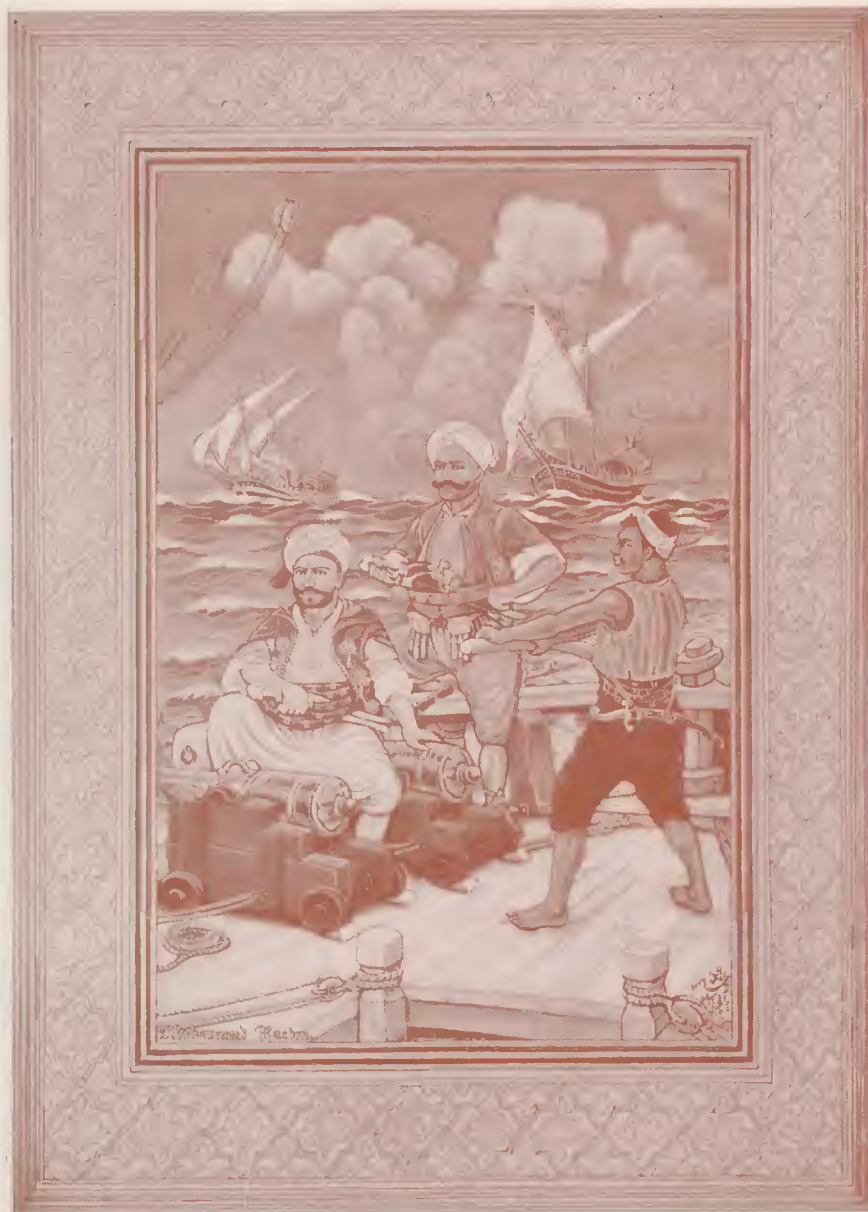
WE sailed from Zanzibar the 8th of September, and on the 21st a serious, and almost fatal, disaster befell us between two and three o'clock in the morning, when we were reposing as we supposed in perfect security in our cots, in fine weather, every sail being set on the ship that would draw, and going at the rate of nine miles per hour. Suddenly the most appalling sounds saluted our ears, resembling tremendous and continued shocks of an earthquake, making the ship tremble like the disjointing, or tearing asunder of a mighty fabric; for the ship was stranded on an extensive coral reef near to the island of Mazeira, on the desolate coast of Arabia, to the northward of what is called Arabia Felix, or the coast of Hadramant. The day previous our three chronometer placed us seventy-two miles to the eastward of M., and it was intended to preserve that distance by keeping on a north course. We cannot even now account for this disaster, unless an error occurred in the observations for the correction of the chronometers, as the atmosphere at that time was very hazy, the

longitude of the Island was placed too far to the westward; and we were also powerfully affected by the current setting into the Gulf of Mazeira. The instant the ship struck, the helm was put hard to port, so as to throw her head to the eastward; but it was ineffectual, for she was immovable excepting occasionally, when she struck either forward or abaft when she descended into the hollow of the sea. The sea at the time was fortunately not violent, and we ascertained shortly by the stillness of the ship, that the tide was ebbing. When daylight appeared we found ourselves within a mile and a half of a low sandy island, having on it a few bushes. After two ineffectual attempts to heave the ship off into deep water, and expecting she would go to pieces the first gale, on a coast where no succor could be had short of Muscat, a distance of 400 miles being beset by a great number of piratical Dows, who plundered our raft made of the ship's spare spars, and on which were placed barrels of provisions, naval store, etc., etc., and they made also a very bold attempt to cut off the launch and first cutter, in which had they succeeded, the ship would have been lost, as we should have been deprived of the means of carry-

ing out anchors to heave off the ship, and they (the pirates) were accumulating a large force for the purpose of destroying us, and making a prize of the vessel—and the ship's boats being insufficient to save one-third of the crew and conduct them either



Muscat, taken from an aeroplane by the Sultan of Muscat. The old Portuguese fort seen in the middle foreground is now used as a prison.



**ALGERINE CORSAIRS**

**From a Miniature by Mohammed Racim, Algiers.**

*This photograph was contributed by Ernest L. Ives, Consul General, Belfast.  
Mr. Ives was formerly Consul General at Algiers.*



to Bombay or Muscat.

Matters being placed in this critical and painful situation, I volunteered my services to proceed to Muscat in a small open boat, (being the 2d cutter, of 20 feet in length) to procure aid and assistance from the Sultan, and at daylight on the 22d I left the ship, accompanied by Midshipman W. R. Taylor and six men on this perilous enterprise, against numerous pirates, and the dangers of the ocean. We were chased upwards of five hours that day by a pirate Dow, to the distance of 25 miles, but darkness coming on favored our escape. The same night the boat was all but lost in a heavy sea, by being nearly filled with water. I intended to have mentioned previously, that if the piratical vessel had come up with us, we should have given it a warm reception with our musketry, and then pulled the boat immediately to windward—and finally, if we could not have succeeded in beating her off, then to have given them another valley of musketry, and boarded her with our cutlasses and pistols, and made a prize of her if possible—and I am satisfied that not a man in the boat would have submitted so long as he could have wielded an arm in his defense—for death awaited us if taken, and it was much better to have died with arms in our hands, fighting for self preservation than basely to have submitted to an ignominious death. After sailing a hundred and one hours, we happily arrived safe at Muscat, having escaped numerous perils not here related, having only a small quantity of damaged bread to subsist on the latter part of the time, and some tepid water—the sun being so powerful, that it scorched to a blister the skin on my head, face, neck and arms, and even through my clothes and at night drenched to the skin with very heavy dews, and being without a place whereon to lay my head.

During the passage we were pent up in a very narrow space, being for the most part out of sight of land, and when we slept on shore at Muscat (which was the first time of landing) we were much exhausted with fatigue, anxiety of mind, and with scanty, bad fare—but He who protects the wanderer to far distant lands against the perils of a tempestuous ocean, and the hands of the sanguinary descendants of Ishmael and the Egyptian Hagar, not only conducted us in safety, but mercifully has preserved my health wholly unimpaired. Immediately on my arrival, I repaired to the house of the Sultan's English interpreter, Capt. Seid bin Calfun, and forthwith despatched him to His Highness to make known the perilous situation of the *Peacock*, and request him to send a vessel to her assistance with supplies.

As soon as the sad tale was related, the Sultan

ordered the Commander of a new sloop of war, the *Sultana*, to equip his ship so as to be in readiness to sail the following day; and to take in a large quantity of water, live stock, fruit and vegetables. An order was also sent to the Governor of Zoar (a large town near Rasel Had, about 100 miles from Muscat), to proceed with four armed Dows and 300 men for the protection of the vessel's crew until the sloop of war arrived. Two couriers with an armed escort were also sent to the Governor of Mazeira and the principal Bedouin chiefs along the coast on the continent, holding them responsible with their heads if a single loss of life occurred to any of the ship's crew or any property was stolen by any person residing within their dominions. A troop of 350 Bedouins on duty without the wall of the city, were also sent to the coast to protect and escort to Muscat any of the crew which might be under the necessity of landing there.

The couriers were all despatched within an hour and a half from the time I stepped on shore, the troop of wild Bedouins within a less space of time; and the *Sultana*, with all the necessaries wanted for the *Peacock*, sailed the next day with Mr. Taylor and the cutter's crew. On the afternoon of the day I landed, I had an audience of the Sultan, and was received by his bodyguard under arms, consisting of Sepoys, etc., clothed in red coats and military caps. His Highness walked to the small flight of steps ascending to the Divan fronting the harbor, to welcome me. He received me in the most cordial and friendly manner and evinced much sympathy for our misfortune and sufferings. Every sort of aid and assistance was proffered and insisted upon which could be devised by him or his two sons, the Governor of Muscat or his Divan or Council, who were all present, and with whom I became personally acquainted on my first mission.

In case the *Peacock* should be finally lost, the Sultan pointed out a sloop of war which should proceed to the United States with the ship's company, and another should be prepared for me, or else frigate, to proceed and to carry into execution the unaccomplished part of my mission, and then to conduct me to the United States. A house with every necessary appendage was ordered to be prepared for me, or the entire cabin of one of his largest ships of war if I preferred it, as the heat of the town was exceedingly oppressive, both of which I respectfully declined for the present, until the fate of the *Peacock* was decided. My table at Capt. C.'s was properly furnished twice each day with every delicacy which the place afforded, the viands being prepared at the palace.

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## LETTERS

(This section of the JOURNAL will be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the JOURNAL from members of the Foreign Service on topics of general interest. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing only the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL or of the Foreign Service Association.)

*Extracts from a letter from  
J. Forrest Ingle, Vice Consul, Prague*

The outline appraisal of the American Foreign Service thirteen years after the Rogers Act, which appeared in the November and December issues of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, contained interesting and informative data relating to the Foreign Service, its problems and its aims. It suggested certain changes involving reorganization and coordination in order that the Service might be improved, to the advantage both of the Government and of Foreign Service Officers. And it is doubtful if any one, connected in any way with the Service, fails to realize the wisdom of the broad policy suggested in that article. The changes suggested would not add considerably to the cost of the Service to the Government and would unquestionably promote efficiency.

The author, in the section dealing with the non-career service, compared it to the non-commissioned service of the army in its importance. Such a comparison is obvious. Without the loyalty, devotion to service, and efficiency of the subordinate personnel, the work of the American Foreign Service cannot function more effectively than an army, should its ranks not readily respond to duty.

The clerical service encounters the same hardship and difficulties that the career service encounters. It serves the government with equal loyalty and devotion. I am sure all officers in the service will agree that any less favorable treatment than obtains in the career service is neither just nor fair.

The voice of the non-career service is seldom heard. Many non-career officers have become somewhat apathetic to the consideration or discussion of the matter of a career clerical service. That alone should denote that their efficiency has been seriously impaired by the inequitable treatment they believe that they have received. There is no question but that an ambitious, contented and efficient clerical service is required.

### FIELD NOTES ON SERVICE NEEDS

By "SATURN"

#### 3. Reading and Study Courses

The need for reading and study courses was mentioned, among other things, in my notes on "Planned Training" (March issue), as a part

of the preparation of Foreign Service Officers for advancement in capacity and knowledge as well as in the grades of the Service. My reason for returning so soon to this subject is the very helpful comment made by Mr. G. Howland Shaw in the course of a recent address (reported in the January issue of the JOURNAL).

In speaking to a group of young students concerning academic preparation for the Foreign Service, Mr. Shaw made the pertinent and cogent suggestion that studies in psychology and sociology be added to the usual curriculum of social sciences pertaining to or useful in our work. He referred to the present day conflict between democratic and anti-democratic ideologies, and in connection with this conflict and world problems stated his conviction that the most important factors in international affairs today, and the factors giving most trouble, were ideas and the ways by which ideas are spread. Mr. Shaw advanced the thought that a science is needed today "which studies man and his relationships in terms broader and more fundamental than those of classical economics and political science, and which takes fully into account the emotional side." He urged his audience,—"to get hold of such a book as that of Professor Doob of Yale on Propaganda and familiarize yourself with the work of Cantril at Princeton and Lasswell at Chicago."

My impulse on reading that address, and I rather imagine the impulse of many officers in the Service, was to send for the works named. I was restrained from immediately doing so by the hope of being able to find a more methodical and comprehensive approach to the whole subject of sociology, to other outlines of present day trends in human relationships, and to the new science of which Mr. Shaw spoke. Some preparation seemed preferable to pitching into one or two books in the middle of one phase of the larger subject. I was unable in my college days to take even an introductory course in the intensely interesting and vital field of sociology, and in recent years I have wanted to read up on its basic tenets and to follow research and progress in the field. No doubt there are many other officers who have had the same experience with this or other subjects of equal interest and usefulness, and who are anxious to have, to quote Mr. Shaw's words again, "some understanding of

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# The Foreign Service Thirty Years Ago

By PAUL C. DANIELS, *Department of State*

CONSULS may come and Consuls may go, but Inspectors go on forever. In these modern days of efficiency and card indexes, we are too apt to overlook the serious attention devoted by our equally conscientious predecessors to detailed questions of office administration and consular procedure. It is believed, therefore, that all of us may profit by turning back the pages of time and seeing for ourselves that "efficiency" is not a new ideal, not a radical innovation, and not dangerously modern. Ample evidence in support of this view is found in the record of the inspection of the American Consulate at \_\_\_\_\_ in 1907.

Early in the year 1907 the Consulate at \_\_\_\_\_ was inspected by Mr. B\_\_\_\_\_. Although the record is incomplete, it would appear that the conditions and circumstances attendant on the inspection were not of the happiest. Some evidence of this is contained in the first despatch of the Consul following the departure of the Inspector. Its economy of words, its laconic simplicity leaves much to the imagination:

American Consulate

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Feb. 27th. 0/7.

SUBJECT:

Consular Furniture.

THE HONORABLE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

I enclose a list of furniture in this consulate. Mr. B\_\_\_\_\_'s list is incomplete. He was ill when here and hurried.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

American Consul.

Enclosure.\*

Many long months passed, in the course of which our Consul became increasingly aware of the importance of his post and the need of keeping a good officer there. Finally he could control himself no longer and under date of August 13, 1907, addressed an official despatch to the Department in which he formulated in writing his recommendations. Excerpts from the despatch bear testimony

\*Not printed.

to our Consul's zeal and service spirit:

"... On study I have concluded that it would be wrong policy to change \_\_\_\_\_ to a lower grade."

"Why?"

"The history of this consulate shows that at certain periods there is graet (sic) need of a consul. Illustration.

"Since coming here I have had three mutinies to deal with, and suppressed (sic) one by tact and the others by force and nerve. Had there been some man, a foreigner, a man without consular grade, the Home Governemnt (sic) might have had great expenses and the masters and owners placed in embarresing (sic) conditions. In one case I saved the owners more than my whole salary for the time I have been here, not one of the above. I rescued the crews of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ when wrecked on a desolate Island. These islands are ocean graveyards, but the only refuge for our disabled ships from Cape Horn. Conditions like the above are liable to occur here at any time, conditions calling for the presence of a consul. . . ."

Bearing in mind the enthusiasm with which our Consul was obviously inspired in submitting the foregoing report, one can readily sympathize with him in what followed. Hardly had he posted his despatch when he was rudely shocked and acutely grieved to receive a detailed instruction from the Department which, although couched in the most dignified of phrases, was brutally frank in its references to the system of office management which the Consul had carefully worked out:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

June 29, 1907.

\_\_\_\_\_, Esquire,  
American Consul,

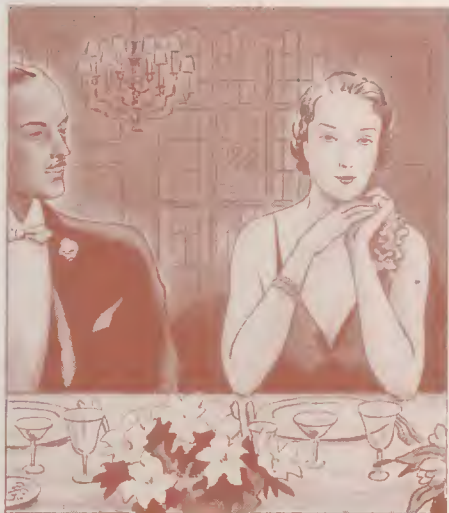
Sir:

The Department learns with surprise and regret of the poor condition in which your Consulate has been found. Considering that the amount of official business required to be performed by you is so slight, and that you have also been allowed the services of a clerk, it is certainly reprehensible on

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When the lovely lady on your left sits coldly aloof it's your cue for . . .



## Small Talk at Big Parties

By TROY L. PERKINS, *American Embassy, Peiping, China*

often sounds, if not slightly abrupt, then either inane or shopworn and banal. Of course, when one is with friends or in any small fixed group there can be conversation: a subject is introduced, it is developed, there is free fantasia, recapitulation and coda. This wee talk, on the contrary, is a matter of fleeting arpeggios and grace-notes. By its very nature it cannot have counterpoint; it is rare indeed when it can have any point at all. It is, nevertheless, very useful, because not all social occasions lend themselves to conversational syllogisms. At extremely large assemblages where a certain proportion of the people are vague and some of them are total strangers, casual remarks must be tossed about like flowers in a spring dance. One does not *want* to say, interminably, "Oh, hello, have you been away?" or "How have you been since I saw you last?" or "Um— you're getting thinner (heavier)," but that is what, too often, one *does* say.

There are, it is understood, exceptional cases. For example, your Mr. Bones may be a well-

(Continued on page 327)

IT IS a truism that the bigger the party is, the smaller the talk will be. Unfortunately the importance of such small talk too frequently passes unnoticed. Many volumes have been written on the art of conversation proper, and the recent fashions of books on self-improvement and personality-enlargement all have something to say on the subject. But, while the latter give ample instruction in the firm hand-shake, the glittering eye, the voice with authority and the sympathetic, all-purpose heart, there is no good guide to this minor art of truncated dialogue, of conversational crumbs.

These crumbs, however, can be—like the Dutch boy's finger—very helpful if put in the right place at the right time. They are not merely useful at those still moments when larger subjects are exhausted and the dinner company is silent, like a waiting period in music, but they are indispensable with recent acquaintances, with people whose name one cannot under pain of death recall, with dancing partners, and with enemies. The fact that some people have been able to develop the ability in question gives rise to the hope that nearly any person might, with a course of ten lessons or with half a dozen 12-inch records, become glib in microscopic colloquy. This work needs badly to be done.

Certain people, of course, have the faculty from birth. It is inborn, like the knack which some have of being able to talk plausibly to babies and pets. Hiawatha is by all odds the best example, for he could talk with everything, including the trees. With many of us, however, such talk too



"Have you read any good books lately?"

# Some Problems in Extradition

By JOSEPH R. BAKER, *Department of State*

Mr. Joseph R. Baker, of the Office of the Legal Adviser, has responded most generously to the JOURNAL'S request for a Questionnaire on the subject of Extradition. The answers to these fifty questions will be published in the June issue.

1. An agent of the French Government having in custody a person surrendered by Canada to France in extradition proceedings will, upon request of his Government to the Government of the United States, be granted permission to convey his prisoner to the port of Boston, from which he desires to sail. True  
False
2. Notwithstanding the absence of an extradition treaty between the United States and China, an American citizen charged with murder in China may be removed to that country from the United States. True  
False
3. Although there is no extradition treaty between the United States and China, the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, upon request made by him of the Judge of the United States Court for China, may obtain the removal to the Canal Zone of a British subject charged with larceny therein who has fled to China. True  
False
4. A certificate of the American Ambassador to Mexico as to the signature and official character of a Mexican official who authenticates extradition papers designed for use in bringing back from the United States a fugitive from Mexican justice is sufficient to entitle the papers to be received in evidence in the United States. True  
False
5. A certificate by the Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome to the effect that extradition papers designed for use in bringing about the surrender by the United States of a fugitive from Italian justice are so authenticated as to entitle them to be received in evidence for similar purposes in Italy is sufficient to render the papers admissible in evidence in the United States. True  
False
6. A certificate by the American Consul at Niagara Falls, Canada, to the effect that extradition papers designed for use in bringing about the surrender from the United States to Canada of a fugitive charged with a crime in the consular district of Niagara Falls are so authenticated as to entitle them to be received in evidence for similar purposes in Canada is sufficient to render the papers admissible in evidence in the United States. True  
False
7. The expenses involved in bringing about the extradition to the United States of a person charged with a Federal offense are borne by the Department of Justice, which must, in such cases, request the Department of State to institute extradition proceedings. True  
False
8. In all the treaties of the United States it is provided that to warrant extradition a *prima facie* case of guilt must be made against the accused. True  
False
9. During recent years the United States has requested, in a few exceptional cases and on the ground of comity, extradition from countries with which it has no treaties of extradition. True  
False
10. The United States would grant the request of the Estonian Government for the extradition of a former clerk in the Estonian Legation at Rome who is charged with the embezzlement of his Government's funds while so employed. True  
False
11. In Federal cases the agents of the United States to return persons surrendered in extradition proceedings are appointed by the Attorney-General and in state cases by the governors of states. True  
False
12. The agent of the United States in extradition proceedings has journeyed to Athens, Greece, to return a fugitive from justice and, upon his arrival, is informed that the fugitive has waived extradition and will be delivered by the Greek authorities at a vessel designated by the agent and bound for the United States. The agent would then be able to retain custody over the fugitive should the latter attempt to depart from the vessel. True  
False
13. The French Government requested of the United States in 1930 the extradition of a fugitive from justice, but the fugitive obtained his release from the courts on the ground that he is an American citizen. The Government of the United States should then have supported his claim for indemnity against the French Government on the ground that the latter Government should have been aware before instituting proceedings that it could not obtain the surrender of an American citizen under existing treaty provisions. True  
False
14. A person arrested in the United States at the request of the Mexican Government with a view to his extradition is discharged because the papers in support of the application have not been received in the United States within the time limited by treaty. However, he may be immediately re-arrested upon the request of the Mexican Government. True  
False



- |  |                                     |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| <p>15. The extradition treaty in force between the United States and Germany contains a provision that the contracting parties shall not be obligated to surrender their own citizens. So far as the United States is concerned, an effect of such a provision is to grant the power to surrender within the discretion of the Government.</p> | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> | <p>28. Upon direct request from the Governor of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, that such action be taken, the Governor of Texas will bring about the provisional arrest and detention of a fugitive from Mexican justice who is charged with an offense covered by a treaty with the United States.</p>   | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> |
| <p>16. The extradition from Costa Rica of a person charged with murder in Virginia may be obtained.</p>  | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> | <p>29. If a person charged with the kidnapping of a small child is extradited for that offense, the order of extradition will also cover the return of the child.</p>  | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> |
| <p>17. The extradition from Portugal of a person charged with murder in Michigan may be obtained.</p>  | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> | <p>30. Warrants of surrender in the United States are signed by the Secretary of State and not by the President.</p>   | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> |
| <p>18. The Secretary of State has authority of law to request a captain of an American vessel to arrest upon the high seas a fugitive from the justice of the United States.</p>   | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> | <p>31. The same procedure as to removal of American citizens who are fugitives, from the United States to the jurisdiction of an American representative exercising extraterritorial powers and from such jurisdiction to the United States is followed in the case of other countries as well as with regard to China.</p>  | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> |
| <p>19. During the course of a revolution persons participating therein murder in the victim's home their landlord and his family. The United States would view this as a political crime and refuse extradition.</p>   | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> | <p>32. A person whose extradition from the United States to a foreign country is sought may defend himself as against extradition on the ground of insanity.</p>   | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> |
| <p>20. Even in the absence of a treaty so providing, a person extradited to the United States could not be placed on trial for another offense than that for which he was surrendered, without being given an opportunity to leave the country before such trial.</p>  | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> | <p>33. Despite the fact that Italy will not surrender its subjects to the United States under the extradition treaty in force, the United States will surrender American citizens to Italy under that treaty.</p>  | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> |
| <p>21. Extradition from the Panama Canal Zone to the Republic of Panama is governed by the provisions of the extradition treaty between the United States and Panama.</p>  | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> | <p>34. Consular officers of the United States receiving a request from a prosecuting attorney in this country that action be taken looking to the provisional arrest and detention of a fugitive with a view to his extradition should comply with such request.</p>   | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> |
| <p>22. Extradition from the Panama Canal Zone to the State of New York is a matter to be dealt with by the Governors of the two jurisdictions.</p>   | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> | <p>35. A representative of the United States directed by the Department to ask for the provisional arrest and detention of a fugitive may interpret such instruction as authorizing him, in a case where such employment appears essential, to employ legal counsel to represent the United States.</p>  | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> |
| <p>23. Extradition from the Panama Canal Zone to a foreign country should be requested of the Department of State by the foreign country concerned.</p>  | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> | <p>36. The United States Government would request from Bolivia the extradition of a person who had murdered an American citizen in Peru.</p>   | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> |
| <p>24. Extradition from the Philippine Islands to a foreign country should be requested of the American High Commissioner by the foreign government concerned.</p>   | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> | <p>37. The British Government requests the extradition from the United States of a person who is found and provisionally arrested in the State of Illinois, where the offense with which he is charged is not defined and penalized. Nevertheless, the fugitive will be surrendered provided the offense charged is defined and penalized in the State of Wisconsin.</p> | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> |
| <p>25. Warrants of surrender from the Philippine Islands to a foreign country are signed by the American High Commissioner.</p>  | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> | <p>38. An American consular officer need not concern himself about the arrest, with a view to their extradition, on board an American vessel in the port of Nassau of fugitives from the justice of Cuba who are not American citizens.</p>  | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> |
| <p>26. In the case of extradition with Mexico, warrants of arrest are sworn out by direct action of the United States Government.</p>  | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> |  |                                     |
| <p>27. An American Consul in Canada who is instructed either by the Legation or by the Department to request the provisional arrest and detention of a fugitive with a view to his extradition is expected to swear out a warrant for such arrest, unless arrest has already been brought about.</p>   | <p><i>True</i><br/><i>False</i></p> |  |                                     |

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*The American Foreign Service Association*

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

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EDITORS' COLUMN

If work in the Foreign Service is to be regarded—and few will care to deny that it should be—as a profession rather than a mere “job,” then it would seem only natural that it should share the fate of the other professions and branch out into a number of special lines. Such a trend would seem indeed to be dictated by the growing demands which are being placed on the Service for intensification and diversification of its activities.

The problem is not entirely a new one and has been by no means ignored in the past. For many years officers have been receiving special language training for given areas and devoting themselves over long periods of time to the problems of those particular parts of the world. The last three appropriation bills have carried items which permitted the Department to assign Foreign Service officers for special instruction, on a non-regional basis, in the field of economics, finance, and commerce. Mr. Trueblood, in the February issue of the JOURNAL, described the progress which is being made along these lines. In many other cases the Department has allowed men to occupy themselves for prolonged periods with particular and limited spheres of Foreign Service activity for which, in the absence of any special training, they already had exceptional qualifications by virtue of experience and inclination.

In the November issue of the JOURNAL Mr. Selden Chapin suggested that the Service might be divided into the following three distinct branches:

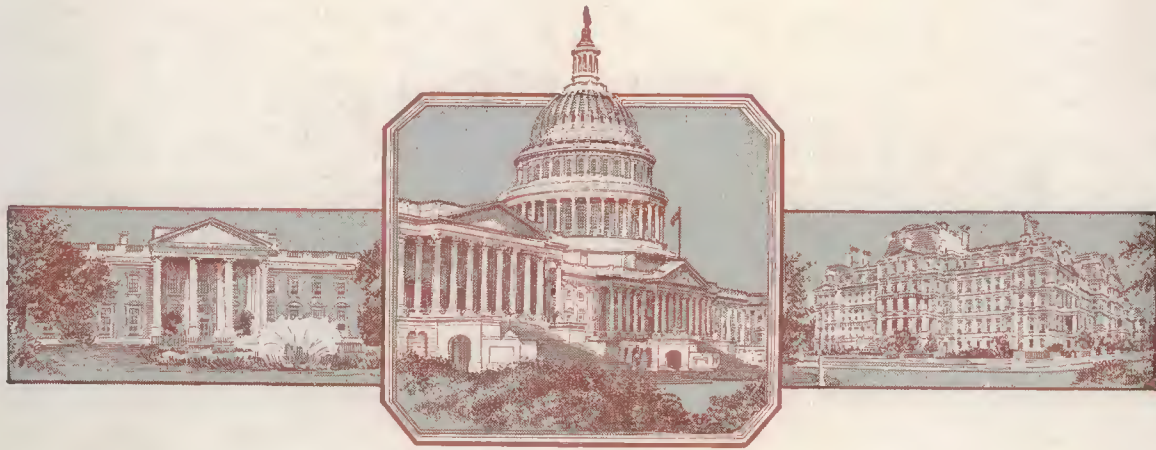
1. Diplomatic and consular
2. Commercial (and economic)
3. Departmental

and that officers might eventually find their way into one or another of these branches and serve there on a more or less permanent basis for the remainder of their careers. He also suggested further individualized specialization, *within certain definite limits*, along the following lines:

1. Regional
2. Unusual language qualifications
3. Economics
4. Trade agreement negotiations
5. Disarmament
6. Conference work
7. Communications and ciphers
8. History and policy-making
9. Special subjects such as aviation, control of radio, cables, et cetera.

The first of these suggestions has much to commend it. It is possible that the future may see an even greater need for development in this direction. For the present, it is difficult to conceive of

(Continued on page 318)



## News from the Department

By ROBERT P. JOYCE, *Department of State*

### *The Secretary*

On March 29, at the invitation of Chairman Harrison, the Secretary appeared before the Senate Finance Committee in order to give it the benefit of his opinion with regard to certain articles figuring in this country's foreign trade which were under consideration by the Committee in connection with tariff rates.

On April 7 Mr. R. S. Hudson, British Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was visiting Washington in an unofficial capacity, made a courtesy call upon the Secretary.

On April 9 the Secretary attended the spring dinner of the Gridiron Club which was given at the Willard Hotel in Washington.

In his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Pan-American Union, the Secretary on April 14 introduced President Roosevelt, who then delivered a special message to the Board, which was broadcast throughout the country and by short-wave transmission broadcast and re-broadcast to and from other countries, particularly in Central and South America. The President's address was translated into several languages for some of the re-broadcasts.

On April 11 the new Rumanian Minister to the United States, The Honorable Radu Irimescu, who arrived in Washington a few days previous, called upon the Secretary to pay his official respects.

### *Assistant Secretary Sayre*

During the middle of March, Assistant Secretary Sayre went to Texas and delivered two addresses, one before the Foreign Trade Association at Houston on March 17 and one before the Texas Cotton Association at Dallas on March 18. He

concluded his address entitled, "Why America Must Follow a Liberal Commercial Policy," at Houston by stating: "What the South needs is increased foreign markets and reduced tariffs. Upon these her entire economic existence depends. If there is one feature of the present American policy which, more than all others, the South should aggressively fight to strengthen and make permanent, it is the trade-agreements program."

### *Assistant Secretary Berle*

On March 27 Assistant Secretary Berle made an address before a convention of the Labor Non-Partisan League at Boston. Press sources quoted Mr. Berle as stating, in part: "For a good many years the policy of New England industry has too often been to complain about its wrongs and then to ask for special privileges. The result has been precisely nothing. What is needed now is not complaining, but constructive thought. \* \* \* The decline of (industrial) New England began when our protective tariffs caused retaliation elsewhere and when the gradual process of trade strangulation began to be general throughout the world. No area helped to make that condition more than New England and no area suffered more from it." He suggested that New England "develop industries which serve its local consumption" and called upon the Labor League to form a committee to consider New England industry, which "needs your help and your imagination very, very badly indeed."

### *Ambassador Kennedy*

The Department released to the press on April 9 the text of a letter addressed by Ambassador



Robert P. Joyce

Kennedy to Senator Lodge in regard to the presentation of American women at the British Court. The Ambassador referred to the large number of applications for presentation and the fact that the American Ambassador at London is "put in the distasteful position of having to choose a small number of ladies from a long list, very few, if any, of whom he has ever seen." The letter added:

"This practice, it seems to me, is undemocratic in that the invidious choice can have in large part no basis other than the pressure of recommendations behind the individual applicants, or pure chance. \* \* \* It is impossible to make this choice among the applicants on any basis of real fairness. I have accordingly come to the conclusion that the presentations made by the American Ambassador in London ought to be confined to the families of American officials in this country and to members of the immediate families of those Americans who are not merely visiting England but are domiciled here for reasons which would justify the Ambassador in supporting their applications." Senator Lodge made public his letter of reply in which he applauded and agreed with Ambassador Kennedy's decision. \* \* \*

*American-British Golf Match*

On Sunday, March 20, golf teams representing the Department and the British Embassy played a match at the Burning Tree Club, a few miles outside of Washington in Maryland. The Department was represented by Messrs. Southgate, Ballantine, Adams, Flack, Dickover, Myer, Clark, Sparks, Chapin and Achilles, while the British team was headed by Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay and Counselor of Embassy Victor Mallett and included members of the British delegation now in Washington to negotiate a Great Britain-United States trade agreement. The Department team won three foursomes, lost one and tied one. A return match was played on Sunday, April 10, at the same club with Messrs. Dunn, South-



Edward Page, Jr.

gate, Flack, Ballantine, Chapin, Thomas, Renchard, Achilles, Parsons (of the Foreign Service School) and Julius Holmes (who resigned from the Foreign Service last summer to accept a position with the New York World's Fair, 1939). The second match was won by the Department team by a score of 3 to 2. \* \* \*

*Hussein Sabry Pasha*

The uncle of King Farouk of Egypt, Hussein Sabry Pasha, who is the Commissioner of the Egyptian Government to the New York World's Fair, 1939, arrived at Washington on April 12 and was met at the Union Station by Assistant Chief of Protocol Stanley Woodward. He made a courtesy call on the Secretary on the following day. Hussein Sabry Pasha was present at the laying of the corner stone for the building which will house the Egyptian exhibit at the New York World's Fair, the first of the corner stones to be laid for the buildings which will house the exhibits of foreign countries to be represented at the Fair. \* \* \*

*Norman Davis*

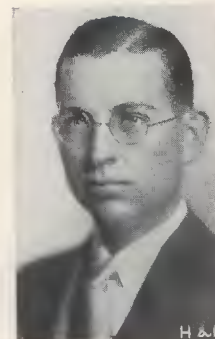
The President on April 12 appointed Special Ambassador Norman Davis to be Chairman of the American Red Cross, succeeding Rear Admiral Grayson, who died on February 15. The President stated in his press conference on the same day that Mr. Davis will continue to be available to the White House and to the State Department in an advisory capacity. \* \* \*

*Foreign Service Officers in the Department*

Early in April, Edward Page, Jr., reported for duty in the Division of European Affairs.

Reginald P. Mitchell was assigned to the Department and on April 11 reported for duty in the Division of Current Information.

William P. Cochran, Jr., who has been serving in the Trade Agreements Division, terminated his assignment on April 13 and will sail for his new post at Lima during the latter part of May.



R. P. Mitchell



Wm. P. Cochran, Jr.



Robert P. Joyce will sail for his new post at Belgrade on May 4.

\* \* \*

*Appointments to the Department*

Donald Hiss, whose brother, Alger Hiss, is Assistant to Assistant Secretary of State Sayre, was in February appointed as Assistant in the Office of Philippine Affairs. Mr. Hiss was formerly Assistant Solicitor of the Department of Labor.

Raymond D. Muir, who has been serving as head usher at the White House, was early in April transferred to the Division of International Conferences as a Senior Divisional Assistant.

\* \* \*

*Foreign Service School*

The first half of a formal series of lectures in the Foreign Service School was completed in April 16 and members of the School are at the present time working alternately for periods of one week in administrative divisions of the Department. A second series of addresses, having relation to political and economic matters, will be undertaken in May by various officers of the Department concerned with the subjects to be discussed. This series will likewise be followed by alternating assignments of the members of the School to the various geographic divisions of the Department.

On April 18 Assistant Secretary Sayre will address the School and on April 21 and 22 Assistant Secretary Berle will speak on "Methods of Appraising the National Economic Situation."

**BIRTHS**

A daughter, Melita Ann, was born in Buenos

Aires on January 21, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Sherburne Dillingham. Mr. Dillingham is Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Asuncion.

A daughter, Brana Marion Meadows, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris R. Meadows on February 11, 1938, at Miami Beach, Florida. Mr. Meadows is clerk at the Berlin Embassy.

A daughter, Calista Mary, was born on February 25, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris N. Hughes. Mr. Hughes is Second Secretary and Consul at Tirana, Albania.

A son, Reginald, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald P. Mitchell at Jacksonville, Fla., on February 26, 1938. Mr. Mitchell is Third Secretary at Dublin.

A son, Kevin Callanan, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Leo J. Callanan on March 7, 1938. Mr. Callanan is Consul at Malaga, Spain.

A daughter, Laura Mary Williams, was born on March 20, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Williams at Cartagena, Colombia, where Mr. Williams is Vice Consul.

**DISCOUNT LIST**

The JOURNAL is compiling a list of hotels, stores and firms which give discounts to Foreign Service Officers. This list will be available to all Officers visiting the Department of State in Washington,

but will not be published or circulated in any way. Request is hereby made for notes on any such firms, stating the products or types of products, the percentage of discount which has been granted in specific instances, and any other pertinent comment. The names of Officers contributing to this list will not be disclosed. Correspondence in the matter should be addressed to the JOURNAL.



**NEW PORTRAIT OF THE SECRETARY**

There is reproduced above a photograph of a portrait of the Secretary in oils which was recently completed by Lon Gordon, a well-known American painter, who has done portraits of many outstanding Americans, including Ambassador Kennedy.



## News from the Field

### JERUSALEM

One of the most enjoyable of outings for those stationed at Jerusalem is moonlight bathing in the Dead Sea. Unfortunately, the fun has been rather spoiled in recent months by the general disturbances.

You motor from Jerusalem's 2,500 feet above sea level to the Dead Sea's 1,300 feet below over an excellent and not too steep road, making the 40 kilometers in short of an hour. After bathing in the briny and bouyant waters (and bathing is the word, not swimming; perhaps floating would be more correct) under a moon which is peculiarly radiant and soft, you enjoy your fresh water shower. Then dinner at the restaurant, after which you can dance if you are energetic or just bask in the moonlight if you aren't.

Rubbing the salt out of your eye and endeavoring to make order of your now stiffened hair, you return home to the bracing air of Jerusalem.

A pleasant outing! If you don't believe it we invite you to join us when you give yourselves the pleasure of that promised visit to the Holy Land.

H. B. MINOR.

### MATAMOROS

Mrs. Lawrence S. Armstrong, wife of the Consul at Tampico, arrived by Pan American plane at Brownsville on Saturday afternoon, March 19, and left by train that evening for Washington, where the young son of the Armstrongs is attending school. Mrs. Armstrong and son will proceed from Washington to northern New York to spend the Easter holidays with relatives there. Consul Armstrong accompanied his wife to Brownsville and returned to Tampico by plane on Sunday morning.

Consul Gilbert R. Willson, Piedras Negras, accompanied by Mrs. Willson, spent the week-end of March 26-28, 1938, at Brownsville and Matamoros. Consul Willson was stationed at Matamoros from 1919 to 1924 and availed himself of the opportunity to visit his former office and exchange reminiscences with Vice Consul Henry G. Krausse, still at Matamoros, who served under his direction at this post. The Willsons were dinner guests of Consul and Mrs. Goforth on Sunday, March 27.



Copyright G. Eric Matson, American Colony Photo. Dept., Jerusalem, Palestine.





### CURAÇAO

The visit to Curaçao from February 19 to 23 of the United States Battleship *Arkansas* under the command of Captain John S. Barleon with 72 officers and about 1,500 men of the Navy, Army and Marine Corps was warmly welcomed and appreciated by the people of the Colony.

Quite a number of informal parties were arranged at the clubs and by prominent local people for the entertainment of groups of officers, while the men were given access to the sports grounds at the local Shell Oil Refinery. The Governor's official luncheon was returned on board by the officers of the *Arkansas* who also arranged a very enjoyable "tea dansant" for the afternoon of Washington's Birthday. This American National Holiday was brought to a close by the formal reception given by Vice Consul and Mrs. Moessner at the Consular residence which was attended by most of the officers from the *Arkansas*, and some 200 local people including Government officials. Delightful music was provided by the Ship's orchestra until a late hour.

Although the people of Curaçao nearly every day see great ocean liners pass through what appears to be the very heart of the City of Willemstad, the hurrying throngs of the usually very staid Dutch people were noticeable from early morning on the 19th, to witness the arrival of the *Arkansas*, the largest Naval vessel ever to visit any of the harbors of this Island. In the tropical morning sunlight a magnificent scene was pre-



sented as the stately battleship entered Santa Anna Bay; exchanged a 21-gun National salute with Fort Amsterdam; and then glided gracefully by the opened pontoon bridge which joins the parts of Willemstad, her decks lined with the officers and men of the Navy, Army and Marines standing at attention.

On the morning of February 23 an even greater number of people than witnessed her arrival lined the banks of Santa Anna Bay and, with sincere regrets, watched the *Arkansas* exchange official farewell honors with the Fort.

WALLACE E. MOESSNER.

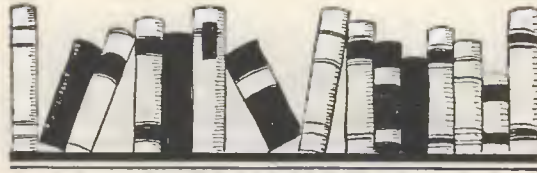
### TRINIDAD

Trinidad is well over the Carnival, thank you. This colony, one of the few remaining places in the British Empire to do so, takes Carnival season very seriously and for a month works up to a crescendo—balls, street parades and miscellaneous high jinks, especially among the poorer sections of the population.

Ten Naval Patrol planes of the YP3 Squadron visited Trinidad en route to Coco Solo. Their time in the Island was limited and I am afraid the officers got the impression that life in Port of Spain is unusually hectic. Between the local government officials, the officers of the U.S.S. *Hannibal*, which was also in port, and ourselves, the officers had to take in 5 parties in one day, but they bore up under the strain.

(Continued on page 316)





## A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

*The Study of International Relations in the United States, Survey for 1937.* By Edith E. Ware, Ph.D. (Columbia University Press, New York, 1938. \$3.50.)

This useful volume is a fund of information about organizations in the United States concerned with the study of international relations. It emphasizes, not the cloistered research of highly trained students in this field or the multitude of academic courses on international relations offered by our so-called institutions of higher learning, but the almost countless organizations that are working day by day to promote what Dr. Ware calls "popular, or adult education"—peace societies, women's associations, foundations, groups interested in intellectual cooperation, religious organizations, institutes on international affairs, international information centers, plans for a world calendar, travel bureaus and even the Olympic Games and the Esperanto movement. In devoting several hundred pages to these "secular, religious, and extra-curricular" organizations and activities, Dr. Ware does full justice to her thesis that "he who would study international relations . . . finds the whole world is his province."

The author also describes with great care the more formal and academic institutions that exist for the study of foreign relations, such as those devoted to university research like the Harvard Bureau of International Research, to "educational research" like the National Geographic Society, and to the study of international law like the American Society of International Law. Several chapters treat of groups established to study problems in certain areas of the world and some space is devoted to official and semi-official organizations like the Red Cross, the International Labor Organization and the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

Even the Federal Government departments find their place in Chapter II of Dr. Ware's ample volume, with the Department of State bringing up the rear. The Department's weekly printed *Press Releases*, so often overlooked by students in the field of foreign policy, the Miller Treaty Edition,

and the *Foreign Relations* volumes receive honorable mention. According to an interesting footnote on page 55, "the practice of publishing *Press Releases* goes back to Madison."

As a directory to unofficial organizations in this country concerned in whole or in part with the study of international relations, Dr. Ware's volume has no equal. The author may have overlooked a few of the less important agencies in the field but the reader is amazed at the great number she has rounded up and brought together between the two covers of her book. Certainly, if the number of institutions and agencies contributing to the study of foreign relations is any criterion, American public opinion on international affairs should be well informed.

Dr. Ware's book was published by the Columbia University Press for the American National Committee on International Intellectual Cooperation. Dr. James T. Shotwell, Chairman of the American National Committee on International Cooperation, has very generously presented copies of the book to the Department for the use of our diplomatic missions and certain consular offices.

E. WILDER SPAULDING.

*His Excellency George Clinton: Critic of the Constitution.* By E. Wilder Spaulding. (Illustrated. Macmillan Co., New York, 1938. Pp. xiii-325. \$3.50.)

The first Governor of the State of New York, who was twice Vice President of the United States, is introduced to the reader of this, his first full-length biography, as "Excellency" then as "Critic." On both counts he is entitled to more recognition from history than he has received. The author has divided his study into twenty-four chapters, convenient compartments into which to pack in orderly classification the facts of George Clinton's life and the relevant facts of his times. The unimaginative scaffolding of chronology does not obtrude through the chapter headings, which instead subjectively interpret the Governor's life. For example, consider "War, Law and the Sextant" (Chapter II); "Stepfather of Vermont" (Chapter

XI); "Mr. Hamilton Scores a Victory" (Chapter XIII); "The Governor Turns Francophile" (Chapter XVI); "Spoils of Office" (Chapter XVI); and "The Elusive Presidency" (Chapter XXIII).

The period and many of the characters of the present work recall the author's "New York in the Critical Period, 1783-1789," and it may be presumed that "George Clinton" grew out of the researches made for the former book. There may be those who will wonder why he has been allowed to wait these many years without a biography. He was born in 1739 and died in 1812. A century and a quarter later appears this carefully written and (the reviewer uses the word confidently) definitive account of his life. Dr. Spaulding is aware of the implicit question, to which several answers may be offered. Clinton was not a spectacular, romantic figure; no spicy romances attached to his life; he even missed being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The chief reason, however, for his relative obscurity, is probably that implied by the author in the subordinate title; George Clinton's greatest work, in the *national* field, was as a leader of the losing side. In one of the most important States he led the antifederalists as "critic of the Constitution," and with victory seemingly in his grasp, went down to defeat before the astute Alexander Hamilton.

Although his ambition brought him later—and much later in life—to the second highest position in national politics, and though he aspired to the presidency itself, Clinton was never of that national mould either in accomplishments or picturesque quality which could make of him a truly national hero. His great work was as Governor of New York, an office to which he was seven times elected; it was as "His Excellency" that Clinton earned his claim to the recognition of posterity.

Whatever Clinton's own view may have been of a title smacking of near-nobility, he was throughout his life a thoroughgoing and consistent exponent of the democratic dogma. After the Revolution he broke with many of his friends during it when the latter found the equalitarian principles of the Declaration of Independence no longer suitable to their interests. George Clinton held steadfastly to those principles which he could not reconcile with the centralism implicit in the Constitution. If his point of view forced him to change friends along the way, his shrewdness enabled him to avoid confusion of judgment in personalities; his friendship with Hamilton during the Revolution turned to bitter rivalry afterward; but his close friendship with Washington seems never to have been impaired.

The Clintons appear to have been fine figures of men, and George was no exception. He entered upon both politics and marriage at about the same time, eloping with a pretty Dutch girl, Cornelia Tappen, while he was a member of the New York Assembly in 1770. The war for independence had been on for about a year and a half when he was elected Governor in 1777, but it was as Brigadier General rather than as Governor that he defended effectively the Highlands against the attacks of his distant cousin, Sir Henry Clinton. This one act would entitle him to his country's gratitude for it saved the northern colonies from being split in twain and prepared the way for the crucial surrender of Burgoyne. But Clinton was not a great general nor even a military man. Politics was his big life work, and in the main his work was good. The unfortunate election "grab" of 1792 was not to his credit, but if he involved himself in the land speculation of his time he was much better than most in the character of his dealings. About the worst that could be said was that he had made both politics and business pay. Clinton entered national politics too late for any credit to his reputation, but his hold upon the majority of voters of his own state for over thirty years was phenomenal.

Dr. Spaulding's work may not appeal to the reader who seeks in biography a lackadaisical hour lightly passed amid anecdota. The discriminating reader, on the other hand, thoughtfully aware of his country's history and with more than an hour or two to give to its study will close the book with regret. Its clarity of style, its carefully poised English make even stolid parts read easily without falsifying subject matter for literary effect. Even a captious reviewer, one who takes more delight in finding a misplaced word than in discovering a well-placed idea, would be hard put to it to gratify his tiny malice. The art of biography is splendidly sustained in the quality of the book.

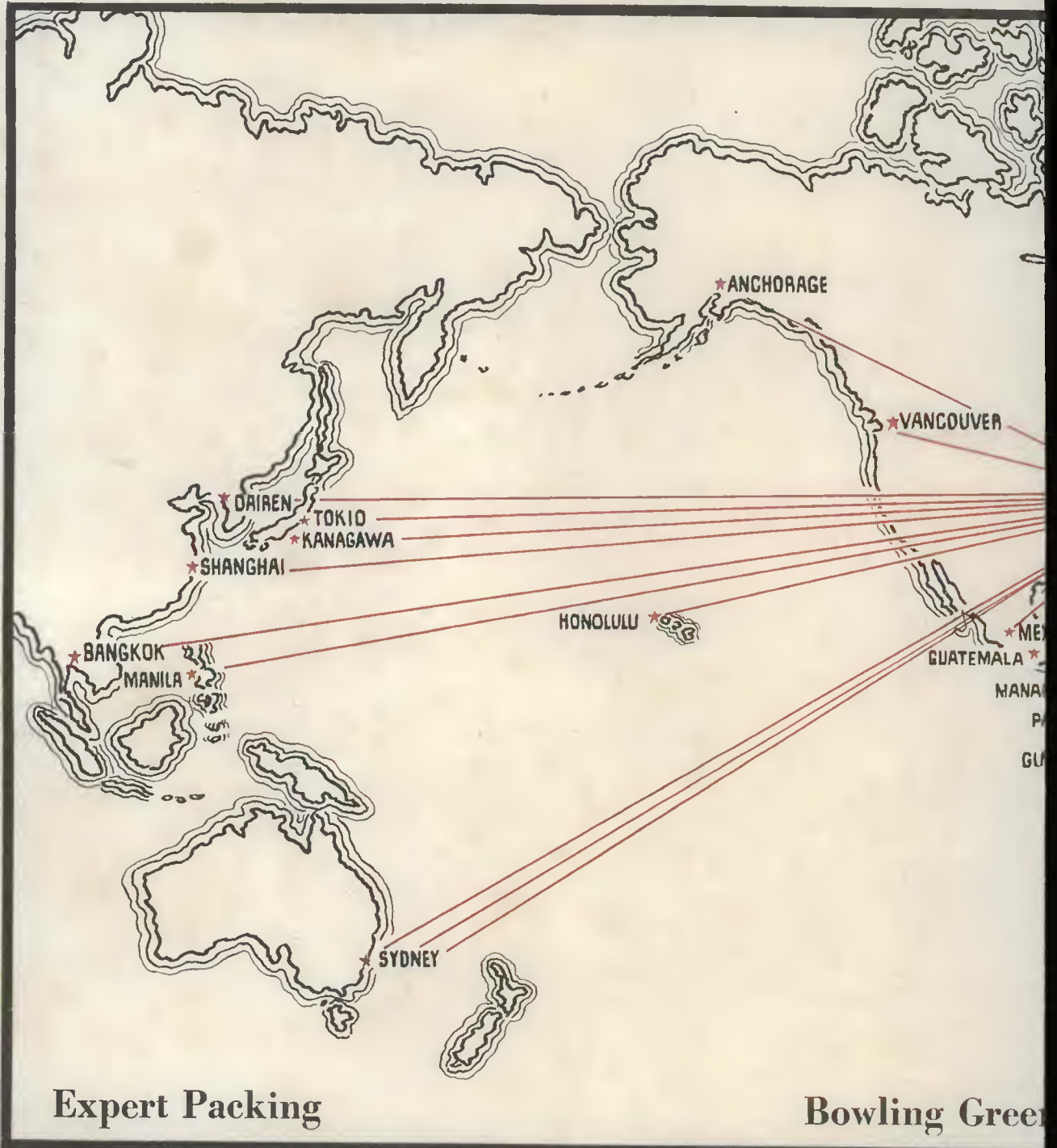
GEORGE VERNE BLUE.

## RADIO TALKS ON THE SERVICE

Under the title of "American Abroad," Mrs. Pattie Field O'Brien is giving a series of radio talks on the Foreign Service. The programs are being broadcast over the NBC Red Network from 11:30 to 11:45 A. M., Sundays, starting April 10th.

Mrs. O'Brien (then Pattie Field) was one of the first women to enter the Foreign Service. She resigned in 1929. If officers have any human interest stories or notes on service work and activities at various posts that might be used in these radio programs, Mrs. O'Brien would appreciate having them sent to her at 21 West 10th Street, New York City.

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## IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret, the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

John M. Savage on March 18, 1938, at Hendersonville, N. C. Mr. Savage retired from the post of Consul at Southampton in December, 1929, after forty-four years of service. He is survived by Mrs. Savage, P. O. box 1240, Hendersonville, N. C. To her the editors of the JOURNAL send their most sincere sympathy.

Mrs. Garret G. Ackerson, mother of Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., third secretary, Budapest, who died on April 10, 1938, in Hackensack, N. J.

## GEORGE RICHMOND BYINGTON

The death of George Richmond Byington, which occurred in New York City on March 13, 1938, comes close to the Foreign Service. Son of the late Aaron Homer Byington, who was appointed consul at Naples by President McKinley and served from 1897 to 1907, father of Consul General Homer M. Byington, now stationed at Montreal, grandfather of Consul Homer M. Byington, Junior, who is carrying on the family tradition at Naples, and of Vice Consul James G. Byington, now at Torreon, the passing of this fine old gentleman will evoke expressions of sympathy from a Service with which the family name has so long been intimately associated.

While George Byington was never a consular officer himself, his early association with the Service through his father whom he visited in Naples, and later through his son and grandsons, meant that for nearly half a century he continued to take a deep personal interest in the development of the Service; and no issue of the old Consular Bulletin and in recent years of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL escaped his careful perusal. Born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1855, and educated at various private schools in New England, his only direct connection with government work was through service in the United States Patent Office where, in addition to his other duties, he developed into a mainstay of that Department's baseball team. Thereafter, for some twelve years he was editor of his father's newspaper, the *Norwalk Gazette*. Since shortly after the turn of the century he had been engaged in the insurance business in New York City, had indeed become such an inveterate New Yorker that it was only with difficulty that he could be persuaded to forsake the roar and bustle of the big city to pay even a brief visit to his son in Montreal. Despite his advanced years he continued until the last to take an active interest in his business, in people and things about him, in

the proposition that life is a desirable and diverting heritage.

To his widow, Emma Morrison Byington, to his son, Homer, who is a well beloved member of an organization which has many of the attributes of a closely knit family, to his grandsons, "young" Homer and Jim, and to his other relatives and many friends, the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL extends warm sympathy in their loss. R. F.

## FLAG SHIP PEACOCK

(Continued from page 284)

On the 28th the Sultan sent a messenger to announce his intention of paying me a personal visit that afternoon; and between 4 and 5 (preceded by his bodyguard) and accompanied by the two Princes, with the Governor and large number of Arab gentlemen, he arrived, and was received by me at the entrance, being the outer door leading to the interior of the house. The conversation related to the *Peacock*, and of his determination of having two of his finest ships of war prepared for our use as before named, etc., etc., etc. He remained nearly two hours. The visit was deemed by the inhabitants to be the highest honor which he could confer on any individual, and was of very rare occurrence.

On the morning of the 28th at daylight, the Sultan sent the most gratifying intelligence that the *Sultana* was in sight, accompanied by the *Peacock*. I at once prepared to visit her, and in an hour thereafter, welcomed my shipmates to a place of safety. The ship I found in a very leaky condition, and she had lost 11 guns, 2 chains and 1 hemp cable, 401 cannon balls, all her spare spars, which were made into a raft, with all the provisions, naval stores, etc., placed on it. It seems by lightening the ship of guns, etc., she was hove into deeper water, so that she floated the following day after I left her, but she suffered severely by striking heavily in a hollow sea that night, on the ebb tide. After her arrival, the ship's bottom was examined by a company of pearl divers, and a considerable number of leaks stopped by a cement they made, so that she might reach the dry dock at this place.

A few days after the usual visits of ceremony had been paid by the officers of the ship (which were introduced by me), we were invited to a sumptuous feast at the palace, when twenty officers attended, including the commodore and captain, and myself made twenty-one. The Sultan and the two Princes, and the Governor, received us in a very cordial manner, at the head of the staircase. The Sultan and suite having attended us to



Her Nimble Fingers Defy Advancing Years. A Lace-maker in Belgium, Photographed for THE GEOGRAPHIC by B. Anthony Stewart.

## MANUSCRIPTS PHOTOGRAPHS

for THE GEOGRAPHIC

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### THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

the banqueting hall, he then remarked that it was contrary to the custom of Arab Princes to dine in public, but he would in this case break through the rule; but I particularly requested him not to dispense with it, although we were very sensible of the honor he intended us—he then withdrew.

We found in the banqueting hall two pictures of American naval actions, viz: *The Constitution* and *Guerrière*, and the *United States* and *Macedonian*; the sight of which in this remote, but distinguished place, highly gratified our national pride. After coffee was served and our handkerchiefs were sprinkled with Otto of Roses, from a beautiful blue crystal and gold spiral shaped bottle, and then again perfumed from a silver vessel containing burning Ambergris, we announced our wish to depart, of which His Highness was informed. He then again entered the room and accompanied us to the head of the staircase, giving his hand as at first to each individual in rotation.

Having completed my business with the Sultan, by making an exchange of ratifications, on the 10th, we took leave of this worthy and benevolent Prince, and then visited the Governor at his request, where we found a table handsomely covered with fruit, confectionery and sherbet.

Coffee being served, the perfuming of handkerchiefs followed, which ended the tiffin, and a visit was then paid to his brother at his particular request. Sherbet and coffee were served, and our handkerchiefs were once more perfumed. The Governor then accompanied us to the boats, and took leave, and immediately on arriving on board the ship, got under way for this place.

We arrived here this day, after a pleasant passage of 12 days. The ship goes into the dry dock in a couple of days, and we shall sail from here in about three weeks, touch at some of the pepper ports in Sumatra, and be at Batavia early in January.

A vessel is now passing us bound to England to touch at the Island of St. Helena, and I presume it will be the first news you will receive of our safe arrival here. The schooner *Enterprise*, on board of which is Mr. R. R. Waldron, of Portsmouth, arrived four days before us. She parted company with us three days after leaving Rio de Janeiro. Every one is well, having lost not one man in either vessel.

### COVER PICTURE

View of *The Plaza de Cataluna*, in the central part of Barcelona, looking down the *Puerta del Angel*. On the left is the Telephone Building.



## Foreign Service Changes

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since March 4, 1938:*

William P. Cochran, Jr., of Wayne, Pennsylvania, who has been serving in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Lima, Peru.

John J. Muccio of Providence, Rhode Island, who has been serving as Second Secretary of Legation at La Paz, Bolivia, and who is now in the United States on leave, has been assigned Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Max W. Schmidt of Bettendorf, Iowa, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Osaka, Japan, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

*In the Non-Career Service:*

Manuel J. Codoner of New York, New York, who has been serving temporarily as Vice Consul at St. Michael, Azores, has been appointed American Vice Consul at that place on a permanent basis.

Foster H. Kreis, of Minnesota, who has been serving as Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada, has been appointed as American Vice Consul at Funchal, Madeira.

Philip Cherp of Washington, D. C., has been appointed as American Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since March 18, 1938:*

The assignment of Alexander C. Kirk of Chicago, Illinois, as Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, has been cancelled, and he has been assigned instead as Counselor of Embassy and Consul General at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, where he will serve in dual capacity.

Loy W. Henderson of Colorado Springs, Colorado, now serving as First Secretary of Embassy at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Orme Wilson of New York, New York, First Secretary of Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, designated Counselor of Embassy at that post.

Fletcher Warren of Wolfe City, Texas, Second Secretary and Consul at Riga, Latvia, designated First Secretary of Legation at that post and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Laurence E. Salisbury of Chicago, Illinois, Second Secretary of Embassy at Peiping, China, designated First Secretary of Embassy at that post.

Stuart E. Grummon of Newark, New Jersey, Second Secretary of Embassy at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, designated First Secretary of Embassy and will continue to serve in dual capacity as First Secretary and Consul at Moscow.

Herbert S. Bursley of Washington, D. C., Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, designated First Secretary of Embassy at that post.

John B. Ketcham of Brooklyn, New York, who has been serving as American Consul at Swatow, China, has been assigned as American Consul at Medan, Netherlands Indies.

*In the Non-Career Service:*

James A. Collins, Jr., clerk in the American Consulate General at Shanghai, China, appointed American Vice Consul at Shanghai.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since March 25, 1938:*

Troy L. Perkins, Third Secretary at Peiping, has been assigned Vice Consul at Hankow.

Everett F. Drumright, Consul at Hankow, has been designated Third Secretary at Nanking.

Winthrop R. Scott, Consul at Kobe, has been assigned First Secretary at Caracas.

Fletcher Warren, First Secretary and Consul at Riga, has been assigned Consul at Kobe.

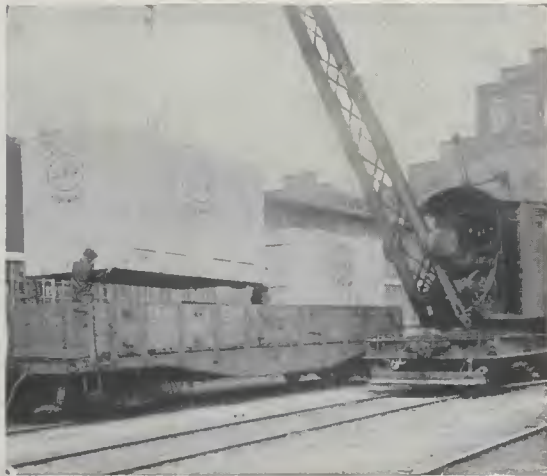
J. Kenley Bacon, Third Secretary at Caracas, has been designated Third Secretary and Consul at Port-au-Prince, where he will serve in dual capacity.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 1, 1938:*

Raymond H. Geist of Cleveland, Ohio, now serving as American Consul at Berlin, Germany, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at that







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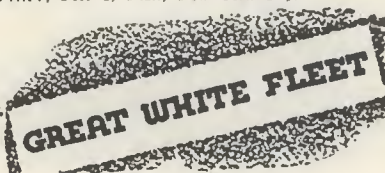
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post and will serve in dual capacity.

John H. MacVeagh of New York City, who has been serving as Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, has been assigned as Second Secretary of Legation at Dublin.

Robert P. Joyce of Pasadena, California, American Consul, who has been serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Third Secretary of Legation and Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where he will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of Troy L. Perkins of Lexington, Kentucky, as American Vice Consul at Hankow, China, has been cancelled. He has now been assigned as American Vice Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, his previous assignment having been as Third Secretary of Embassy at Peiping, China.

John Davies, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Hankow, China.

*The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since April 8, 1938:*

Howard K. Travers of Central Valley, New York, First Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Budapest, Hungary, has been appointed American Consul General and assigned in that capacity to Budapest. He will continue to serve in a dual capacity as First Secretary of Legation and Consul General.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments as Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified; Vice Consuls of Career; and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States; and they have been assigned as Vice Consuls at their respective posts:

Philip W. Bonsal of Washington, D. C., assigned to Habana, Cuba.

Norman L. Christianson of Fargo, North Dakota, assigned to Mexico City, Mexico.

Leon L. Cowles of Salt Lake City, Utah, assigned to Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., of Lincoln, Nebraska, assigned to Budapest, Hungary.

Richard H. Davis of Ashville, New York, assigned to Hamburg, Germany.

Roger L. Heacock of Baldwin Park, California, assigned to Toronto, Canada.

John Evarts Horner of Denver, Colorado, assigned to Dublin, Ireland.

Outerbridge Horsey of New York, New York, assigned to Naples, Italy.

Randolph A. Kidder of Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, assigned to Montreal, Canada.

William L. Krieg of Newark, Ohio, assigned to Stuttgart, Germany.

Robert W. Rinden of Oskaloosa, Iowa, assigned to Montreal, Canada.



G. Lybrook West, Jr., of San Francisco, California, assigned to Windsor, Canada.

*The following change has occurred in the non-career service:*

Henry T. Dwyer of Rhode Island, who has been serving as American Vice Consul at Nogales, Mexico, has been appointed as American Vice Consul at Agua Prieta, Mexico.

## VISITORS

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

	<i>March</i>
Maurice M. Bernbaum, Foreign Service School	14
Herbert P. Fales, Foreign Service School	14
Hector C. Adams, Jr., Montevideo	14
William Barnes, Foreign Service School	15
Perry Laukhuff, Foreign Service School	15
Franklin B. Atwood, Cologne	15
J. Graham Parsons, Foreign Service School	15
B. H. Morris, Foreign Service School	15
Stephen C. Brown, Foreign Service School	15
John A. Bywater, St. John, N. B.	16
J. Dixon Edwards, Naples	17
Philip Adams, London	17
Robert E. Wilson, Mazatlan	17
Bernard C. Connelly, Karachi	21
Carlos C. Hall, Antofagasta	22
J. Wesley Jones, Rome	22
Easton C. Kelsey, Oslo	22
Duncan M. White, Vienna	24
William B. Douglass, Jr., Malaga	25
Reginald S. Castleman, Managua	25
Edward Page, Jr., Moscow	28
Walter S. Reineck, Vancouver	28
Robert English, Ottawa	28
George L. Brandt, Mexico City	29
Morris R. Meadows, Berlin	30
Nathan R. Meadows, Bern	30
Malcolm C. Burke, Hamburg	31
Archer Woodford, Maracaibo	31
Reginald P. Mitchell, Dublin	31
Maynard Andrus, Berlin	31
	<i>April</i>
Linton Crook, Palermo	2
J. J. Muccio	4
Robert G. McGregor, Jr., Rome	4
C. O. Spamer, Retired	4
Robert McClintock, Ciudad Trujillo	4
Marvin A. Derrick, Istanbul	4
John M. Savage, Retired	4
J. Holbrook Chapman, Bangkok	4
Edward I. Nathan, Retired	4
J. Loder Park, Colon	5
A. C. Frost, Zurich	6
Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., Medan	7
Glenn Abbey, Department	8
Alvin T. Rowe, Jr., Shanghai	8
Philip Dodson Sprouse, Peiping	8
Andrew Gilchrist, Prague	9
William Belton, Bogota	11
Culver E. Gidden, Belize	11
Robert F. Fernald, Lisbon	11
Robert J. Cavanaugh, Montreal	12
Rudolph A. Kidder, Montreal	12
Philip W. Bonsal, Habana	13



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## YENI TURKCE

(Continued from page 281)

With the villagers and the common mass it was on the easier side, for, after all, they did not know the high-flown flowery language of the patricians anyway. In general, what they spoke and what they wrote was Turkish already.

A story is related that one of my predecessors, arriving in Turkey at the time of these changes, remarked to a highly educated Turkish functionary in Izmir that he wanted to learn the Turkish language. The functionary, in a subdued voice and with an air of uttering something profoundly confidential, leaned over and said: "Wait another month and we will learn it together."

When I arrived in Turkey three years ago the ideal of Ataturk was being rapidly realized. Nevertheless, many "European" words, especially French, were being adopted officially in the new language, and many Arabic, and no few Persian, words were still found to be essential. This situation still prevails.

Because in cosmopolitan circles in Turkey French is the *lingua franca*, and knowing no French worth mentioning, I had to make choice upon my arrival between this language and Turkish. So, for various reasons, I choose French as a starter. And, as I have just inferred, I started behind the gun with the field far ahead. However, putting on steam, I gradually caught up with the pack, the stragglers at any rate. But, being no linguistic wizard, the experience had truly been a "*houche pleine*" for me.

In the meantime I had been going wild-boar hunting. I had learned from the men of the Turkish villages, our beaters of the brush and makers of noise, a two-three word combination: "Domuz varmi?" meaning, "Are there any boar?" to which the invariable reply, enthusiastically given, was: "Cok var," meaning there were many, countless, all we had to do was go out in the brush and club them down. Before the beginning of every beat, to be sure that it was worth while being on the look-out (otherwise I would lie down and smoke my pipe), I asked this same question and without fail received the same enthusiastic reply, although far more times than not we saw no boars whatever.

At last, becoming discouraged with these unsuccesses and demanding to satisfy myself in my own mind why there were no boars when every assurance had been stoutly given that there were, I resolved to learn more Turkish. Then I could ask a few further questions. Such was the genesis of my efforts to learn the Turkish language.

Long hours of concentrated study followed,—the memorizing of countless words, and sleepless

nights turning them over in my mind. Many times I regretted that the expurgation of Arabic words had not been more complete—*muvaaffakiyetsiz*, *mutalaalar*, *hinaenaleyh*, *muteattit* and many another were nightmares to me. Chopping iron-wood logs paled into daily-dozen morning exercises compared with learning these Minnehaha and her falling waters' words. *Kaz*, *kar*, *kiz*, *kan* and *kol* and *ev*, *el*, *at*, *ot*, *ne* and *su*—these good old Turkish words were like picking cherries from the tree, in contrast.

Anyway, Arabic notwithstanding, I made some progress, and eventually, armed with my splendid vocabulary, I set to it to put my memorizings into use. But they did not work. As clever as the Turks are at catching the other fellow's meaning, however badly he mutilates the language, they could get no sense or meaning from me. Then I looked into a Turkish newspaper and forthwith perceived the reason why. I discovered to my dismay that scarcely a word I knew could be found in columns of searching. I asked my dragoman what was the meaning of all this. He said: "You do not know the grammar." "Yes," I replied, "but I know I know the words."

So forthwith, but with patience, he pointed out that simple Turkish words, when duly constructed in sentence form, become such headaches as *hazirlamaktadir*, *uzumlerimizin*, *buyuklerimize*, *olunamayan* and *sondurulmesi*. Had someone opened fire on me with a machine-gun loaded with bricks my morale at that moment would have been exactly the same. I knew *hazir* and *uzun* and *buyuk* and the other beginnings. But, what adds confusion to bewilderment, I did not know that the *not*'s, the *of*'s, the *in*'s, the *from*'s and the *at*'s, joined up with the tenses, make the endings. Had I had my way, I would have torn them all apart and given them light and air and breathing space. But I did not have my way—and if the mountain will not come to Allah, Allah must go to the mountain.

I further learned that though a Turkish sentence might be and often is a city block long, the verb that gives connection and meaning to it all will, without fail, be found somewhere down yonder by the last lamp-post. However, in my despair I still saw one gleam of hope: the Turkish language is straight from the shoulder, and every letter, save a very few, is pronounced exactly as it sounds.

So, taking the language as I found it, in time the fog lifted, and I saw the light. Allah be praised! Now I can ask why there are no boars. And when the beaters say, as they always do, that the boars were there but went back instead of forward, I understand.



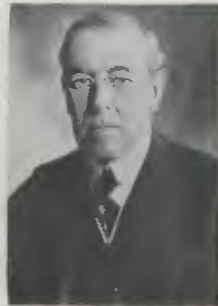
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## THE F. S. 30 YEARS AGO

(Continued from page 286)

your part that the records and archives of your office have been so neglected.

You are accordingly instructed, if you have not already done so, to have all the correspondence to and from the Department properly arranged and bound in a plain substantial manner, paying for the same out of your allowance for contingent expenses. If such binding is too expensive you should arrange the correspondence in plain cardboard file cases or binders. The correspondence should then be carefully indexed so that reference can readily be made to any particular subject.

The miscellaneous correspondence received by your office must be carefully filed, and copies must be systematically kept of all replies thereto. Your practice of destroying all correspondence as soon as it has been answered, and of not keeping copies of your replies thereto, shows a surprising lack of attention or regard to a fundamental principle of conducting the business of a public office.

Although no fees are collected at your office, you are not thereby excused from keeping a Fee Book, and you are accordingly instructed to at once enter in your Fee Book a statement for each quarter that you have held office at \_\_\_\_\_. If no fees have been collected in each quarter, you should make a statement to that effect in the Fee Book for such Quarter, in the manner prescribed in paragraph 532 of the Consular Regulations, so that the Fee Book may at once show the history of your office. If you have no regular Fee Book, you will make these entries in a plain blank book, marking it appropriately. You will also pursue the same procedure for the Record of Notarial Services.

Your attention is also called to the Department's circular instructions of September 20, 1898, and January 13, 1899, with reference to the proper keeping of the Miscellaneous Record Book. In this should be copied all inventories of the public property at your office; all quarterly and special accounts; and any other important matters of record. By entering your accounts and other papers in this book chronologically, instead of keeping loose copies of them, reference to them can quickly be made.

Three blank books are sent to you for your use in the above matters, and you are instructed at once to place your records in good order.

In connection with your quarterly accounts, you are reminded that receipts in duplicate, properly signed, must be taken for all disbursements made by you for your official purposes, and one copy of each voucher must be sent with your account and the other kept on file at your office. The fact that you have not followed the Department's instructions



in this regard, and that there are no vouchers for rent on file at your office, is surprising.

A record of the amount of postage paid on each letter on official business mailed by you must be kept in the Record of Letters Sent.

The Department also feels obliged to criticize the manner in which your recent despatches have been written; not only were they badly typewritten but they contained many errors in spelling. If your replies to correspondents in the United States on official business are written in the same manner they are calculated to bring discredit (sic) on your office and thereby on this Government.

If you have not already complied with the Department's Circular Instruction of June 30, 1906, with reference to the preparation of a report on the commerce and industries of your district for the calendar year 1906, you should at once prepare and transmit such a report in duplicate.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
etc.

Filled with righteous indignation, our Consul immediately sat down and got off a long four-page despatch to the Department, presumably to supplement the Inspector's report and set the record straight. It is apparent that he felt that the Inspector had not thoroughly understood the situation. He writes:

American Consulate  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Sept. 6th, 1907.

THE HONORABLE  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
SIR:

I have the honor to reply to File No. 75, dated June 29th, 1907. I can but believe that when this despatch is read it will largely modify the judgment of the Department regarding this office. As a prelude to explanations, please permit me to explain the situation at the time of Mr. B——'s call. I was just recovering from illness and Mr. B—— was a very sick man. I think he is entitled to a great deal of credit for doing business (sic) when so ill, but it caused him to be hurried and nervous and reacted on me the same way. I am certain that he will do me the justice to confirm this. With this explanation of conditions, I will take up the several averments reflecting on the conduct of this office.

1—Department correspondence shall be kept as I am instructed.

2—As to miscellaneous correspondence, I enclose

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# Trade-Agreement Notes

By EDWARD I. MULLINS



MR. WILLIAM COCHRAN, Foreign Service Officer, who has been assigned to the Trade-Agreements Division for more than a year, is now vacationing before he takes up his new duties as Third Secretary at Lima. Que Ud. lo pase bien!

## *Canadian Hearings*

From April 4 to 9 about a hundred persons appeared before the Committee for Reciprocity Information relative to the new trade agreement with Canada. As usual, most of those appearing were in opposition to making concessions to Canada. Exports to Canada in 1937 increased by \$125,000,000 over 1936, and imports by \$22,000,000.

## *Austria*

On April 6, 1938, the President addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, directing him to omit the word "Austria" from the list of countries to which changes in United States import duties resulting from trade agreements are generalized. Products of Austria will be subject along with German products to the rates of duty provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930.

## *Trade Figures for Agreement and Non-Agreement Countries*

The Department of Commerce has initiated the practice of including in its foreign trade figures a 12-month cumulative summary in accordance with agreement and non-agreement countries.

## *Gallup Poll on Trade Agreements*

According to a recent poll of the Institute of

Public Opinion, 73 per cent of the American people favor a trade agreement with the United Kingdom for mutual tariff reductions. A similar poll in the United Kingdom showed that 96 per cent favored such an agreement.

## *Publications*

Raymond Leslie Buell has written a timely brochure entitled "The Hull Trade Program and the American System." This is one of the World Affairs pamphlets published by the Foreign Policy Association. It gives the historical background for the Trade Agreements Act and the Program being carried out under that Act.

*Foreign Affairs* for April carries Assistant Secretary Sayre's informative article on "How Trade Agreements are Made."

## *Foreign Trade Week*

From May 22 to 28 many organizations in the United States will observe Foreign Trade Week. The United States Chamber of Commerce sponsors this annual affair which emphasizes the importance and necessity of foreign trade to the United States. Many officials of the Government, including Secretaries Hull and Roper, are scheduled to make addresses.

## *Traveling Fellowship*

Mr. Tasca of the Division has been awarded a Penfield Traveling Fellowship in International Law, Diplomacy and Belles Lettres for study in London and Geneva. He plans to make a study of certain aspects of British commercial policy.



the letters for this mail, all but requests for postage stamps where money is sent to pay expenses, and I say most emphatically that the letters enclosed represent fully and fairly all the miscellaneous correspondence of this office. On examination of the same it seems to me that you will conclude that I had reason for not overloading the archives of the office with such correspondence. Not in a century would there ever be reason to refer to a letter of

this type, and they are all like these: But as a matter of fact I do not destroy all of them immediately; When there is even one of these letters which I think might cause more correspondence I hold it, and have some of the 0/6 letters on hand yet, but not in a single case has it occurred (sic) that a letter has been referred (sic) to. I know well that one of the basic ideas of business (sic) is the preservation of correspondence, but I think you will





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see that this is an exception to the rule, but nevertheless untill (sic) further instructions I will file all.

3—As to keeping record of official fees. I have done so FULLY. Here I wish to explain. You will please bear in mind the conditions I stated in beginning (sic). Very well, when Mr. B—— asked me as to "Fee Book", I thought he referred (sic) to some new Fee Book which I had not received and so told him I did not have one, but he will do me the justice to say that I did inform him that I had kept in its proper place an account of the "bills of health," and that is all the work of that sort there is here. I have a "Treasury Fee Book" and a regular record of every fee received during my term. \* \* \* \* I think it will be seen that in the essential facts I was all right in this matter.

4—You give me instructions as to keeping a miscellaneous record book. Permit me to say that I have done so, and my book is practically a history of the Consulate during my term. I feel quite proud of it.

5—I will keep duplicate vouchers of every expenditure.

6—As to bad type writing. My machine had got out of order and I could not discover what the trouble was, but it is now all right: But as to spelling I have always been considered good. I will be extremely careful in future. In conclusion I will say that in future I will follow instructions in every particular. I have filled the positions of Methodist Episcopal Minister, Editor of two newspapers, and State Senator, and in buisnes (sic) I have filled the position of Spccial Agent, for one of the largest buisnes (sic) firms in Iowa, and have always been sucessful (sic), and have sustained a first class reputation. My work here in its essential features has been in harmony with my past. I am so located, out to sea several hundred miles, cut off from communication, that I have often in very essential matters been compelled to act on initiative, but I have never made a mistake. I can point to quite a long record of work well done, and I think every Ship Master, who has been here, and also the men I have had dealings with here, from the British Governors and Admirals, down, will all speak well of me. But all the time I have been an American, and have stood for my Country. I have also tried to be eyes and ears for the Department, I do think that all this should tell in my behalf. My American callers, passing here, have always seemed favorably impressed with me personally and officially. I am not in a position where my work shows, hut often it has been very important. Had I obtained a better position, as I had hoped, I know I could have been sucessful (sic). I love work, always did. Pardon, please, this special



pleading and I will write no more along these lines.

I have the honor,

Sir,

to be your obedient servant,

American Consul.

P. S. The enclosed answers to buisnes (sic) letters are sent to show the Department the type of letters which come here, and to illustrate the fact that there could be no useful purpose subserved by filing them. Please forward the letters to the several adresses (sic).

The excellent account given of himself by the Consul apparently impressed the Department, which replied in part as follows under date of November 2, 1907:

"Your despatch No. 135, of September 6, 1907, has been received. The letters to various firms in the United States have been read and forwarded to their destinations.

"The Department is glad to receive from you such a satisfactory account of the condition of the work at your office, and to note your intention to carry out the instructions given you by the Department, which were all prompted by its desire for the improvement of your office and to the building up of the reputation of the Service at large.

"With reference to your destroying all official correspondence that you consider unimportant, I have to say that such procedure is not only a violation of the law which requires the preservation of all documents in a public office (which includes all its correspondence), but also deprives the office of records that are considered by the Department as important. . . ."

Having finally reached an understanding with the Department on the basis of this mutually informative correspondence, with a view to the even more efficient conduct of consular business, our Consul no doubt felt somewhat let down when he opened an instruction from the Department dated May 14, 1908, and began to read as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_, Esquire,

American Consul,

Sir:

As the \_\_\_\_\_ Consulate is to be abolished on June 30th next, it is desired that if the Government furniture in your office is worth shipping to \_\_\_\_\_, it may be sent to that new post. . . .



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## New Legation and Consulate General at Baghdad

By GEORGE V. ALLEN, *Department of State*

TRAVELERS across the desert to Baghdad may be surprised to find in the valley of the Tigris a replica of the White House, on a somewhat smaller scale, to be sure, but a strikingly faithful reproduction, built under the watchful eye of Minister Resident Knabenshue. The recently-completed Legation and Consulate General provides a residence for the Minister and a chancery for the combined offices of the Legation and Consulate

New Legation at Baghdad. View taken from main entrance. The two-story section is devoted to the Reception Room and the residence of the Minister. The one-story wing on the left is the Chancery containing eight rooms and a large corridor with storage rooms in the basement. The front room on the first floor left of the two-story structure (with three windows) adjacent to the Chancery, is the Minister's office. The one-story section to the right contains the garage, the pantry and kitchen, laundry, servants' quarters and an open yard. The new myrtle hedge bordering the driveway was planted only a few days before the photograph was taken.

General. Two additional buildings, modern in every respect, have been erected on the property as residences for members of the staff, and are now occupied by Secretaries Satterthwaite and Barbour.

The buildings, while not the property of the United States, have been constructed according to plans approved by the Department and are held under a ten-year lease, with options for renewal and for purchase. The three buildings are being

Drawing Room—view taken from door giving onto Verandah. Note the four air conditioning grills on the back wall.





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Distributors interested in securing exclusive franchise for the distribution of Wards Products should write immediately to the Factory Export Division. Franchises are still available in a number of territories.

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In order to obtain the desired appearance, Mr. Knabenshue had photographs made of the White House in Washington, drew the general plans for the building himself, and supervised the drawing of the detailed plans by an architect in Baghdad.

Every officer who has been stationed at Baghdad for the past several years will bear witness to the heroic endeavors of Mr. Knabenshue, who has labored consistently, often in the face of almost insuperable odds, to bring the project to completion. He has supervised every phase of construction, and the White House on the Tigris stands as a monument to him. Officers who may be assigned to Baghdad in the future will be the beneficiaries of his ceaseless effort.

No longer will the Baghdad post report read: "Adequate quarters not available and even inadequate ones difficult to obtain." The problem of finding quarters is solved, and the fact that the new buildings have been adequately and attractively furnished will relieve officers of the necessity of transferring much of their heavy furniture. Moreover, the President's representative in Baghdad will henceforth reside in a home cooled by that same American contribution to modern comfort which the White House in Washington enjoys. While the electric current lasts, State Department employes on the Tigris will work in offices as comfortable even as those of the Departments of Interior, Labor, and Commerce in Washington. Congratulations are extended to Baghdad for showing the way.

## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

*(Continued from page 295)*

### SAN SALVADOR

Staff picture taken at time of presentation of credentials. Left to right: Walter W. Hoffman, the Honorable Robert Frazer, Captain F. H. Lamson-Scribner, U.S.M.C., and Overton C. Ellis, Jr.





**FOOCHOW**

First prize in an international Stenographer's Transcription Contest, held by "The Gregg Writer" of New York, was recently won by Mr. H. C. Yen, clerk in the Foochow Consulate. Mr. Yen sent in the most beautiful specimen of shorthand notes, manifesting a practically perfect style.

**CHEFOO**

Stuart Allen sends the accompanying picture with the following comment:

Left to right: guard kindly furnished by the local magistrate; Mr. C. P. Lin, Chefoo business man; Mrs. H. A. McClure; Mrs. Stuart Allen; Captain H. A. McClure, Commander Destroyer Squadron Five, United States Navy. The vest-pocket building is a shrine to the Nine-dragon King.



**HABANA**

Both the Embassy staff, the Ambassador particularly, and the Consulate General have been devoting much time to seeing that the United States Navy is properly looked after, what with the cruiser *Philadelphia* and three destroyers making visits within the past month.

The Star Class yacht races were held here about six weeks ago and the prizes were taken by a number of American boats, although the Cubans did put up a good fight. Also, we have just had the wind-up of the annual St. Petersburg (Florida)-Habana race for yachts of varying class.

The Ambassador and Consul General du Bois contemplate an inspection trip as far as Santiago and possibly to include Guantanamo during the first two weeks of April.

SIDNEY O'DONOGHUE.



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EXTRADITION

(Continued from page 289)

- 39. A narcotic agent of the United States has pursued a fugitive from justice from American territory over the Canadian border, where he shoots and kills the fugitive a few feet from the border line. The United States would be justified in refusing the extradition of the agent. True  
False
- 40. The courts of the United States have discretionary power to grant release on bail in the case of persons arrested with a view to their extradition to foreign countries. True  
False
- 41. A United States Marine commits murder while stationed in Nicaragua. The United States would request his extradition from Honduras. True  
False
- 42. Extradition proceedings as between the United States and Ireland are governed by the provisions of the extradition treaty of 1931 between the United States and Great Britain. True  
False
- 43. A person held in Texas for extradition to Mexico is charged with an offense in California, which State desires to punish him therefor. He should be delivered to California by the Department of State. True  
False
- 44. A private person assuming to act for the Government of Cuba may swear out a warrant in the United States for the provisional arrest of a fugitive from Cuban justice with a view to the latter's extradition if such private person can produce written authority from the Cuban Government to take this action. True  
False
- 45. The American Consul General at Singapore may comply, without awaiting the Department's instruction, with a request from the American High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands that extradition proceedings be instituted against a fugitive from Philippine justice. True  
False
- 46. A person who has been held in the United States by an extradition magistrate to await the action of the Secretary of State upon an extradition request by a foreign government takes his case before a district court of the United States in habeas corpus proceedings and the district court orders his discharge. The foreign government concerned can appeal the case to the circuit court of appeals and may ultimately obtain the extradition of the fugitive. True  
False
- 47. Despite a final holding by the Supreme Court of the United States favorable to a foreign government in the matter of extraditing a fugitive from its justice, the Secretary of State may refuse extradition on a ground that seems to him sound. True  
False
- 48. The courts of the United States will pass, in habeas corpus proceedings, upon the sufficiency of the evidence on which the extradition magistrate held a fugitive to await the action of the Secretary of State. True  
False

- 49. Extradition, under existing treaty provisions, will be requested by the United States from a government it has not recognized. True  
False
- 50. An inquirer, and especially if it does not seem unlikely that he is interested in healthful foreign travel for himself or his client, should be presented with a list of the countries with which the United States has *not* extradition treaties. True  
False

EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 290)

formal arrangements which could be established for a general subdivision of the Service which would apply with equally beneficial effect to all our Foreign Service establishments. There are posts, for example, where any endeavor to segregate economic reporting from the ordinary diplomatic work would probably tend to increase rather than to decrease duplication and confusion. We believe, furthermore, that we share with a good proportion of the officers in the Service a mistrust of the efficacy of any rigid rules in the disposition of Foreign Service personnel. The Department of State already enjoys sufficient administrative power to enable it to put into effect a *rough general distribution* of the Foreign Service corps into major fields of activity wherever, to whatever extent, and in whatever manner this proves advisable.

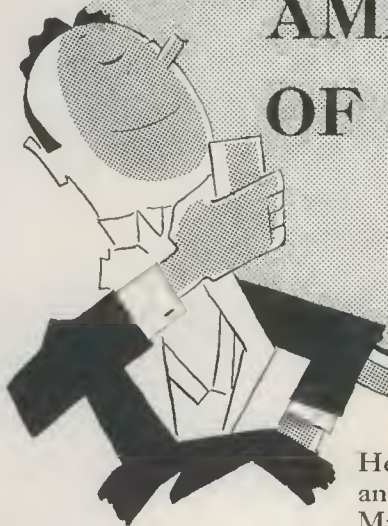
As for the more detailed lines of individual specialization, we believe that there is general agreement in the Service that further development in this direction is desirable. The complexity of certain of these subjects, such as disarmament and trade agreement work, renders it obviously desirable that they be handled wherever possible by men who have had special training or experience in those fields. Technical improvements in international communications have introduced problems so new, so strange, and so complex that no officer can expect to be thoroughly acquainted with all of them. The increased centralization and concentration of political authority in a number of countries, together with corresponding changes in economic structure and with the attendant break-down of many of the accepted standards of international practice, have led to increased demand for officers with special regional knowledge and experience. The growth of armaments and the inordinate role which strategic considerations unfortunately play in the determination of policy have also created a need for specialized knowledge, a need which we understand has found recognition in England in the participation of officials from the Foreign Office and dependent services in the work of the Imperial Defense College.

Here again, however, we believe that the Department has, in the funds appropriated for special





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training and in its own administrative powers, means to cope—for the present—with these increasing needs for specially qualified personnel. It should also be possible, in the course of time, to work out adequate means of recognition for such efforts as officers may make to prepare themselves along these lines.

It need scarcely be pointed out that there is a limit beyond which the idea of specialization in its application to our Service cannot profitably be carried. The qualities of mobility and adaptability which have characterized the Service in the past must continue to constitute the corner-stones of its development in a world where changes are occurring in such magnitude and with such rapidity. Special knowledge and training must continue to be regarded as a supplement to—rather than a substitute for—those general all-around qualifications which are traditionally required of the good Foreign Service officer. Nevertheless we feel that there is still ample scope at the present moment for considerable development along the lines of specialization and we hope with the next few years to see an intensification of special training and special activity which will contribute no less to the efficiency of the officers in the Service than to the happiness which they find in their work.

## SOME PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATION

*(Continued from page 276)*

mean to imply that you may safely throw your estimates together any old way and rely on subsequent adjustments to come through the year without a deficit. The purpose of these periodic reports is not to make it easier for an office to increase its expenditures but rather to assist in the best possible distribution of funds in the interests of all concerned. When the allotments are made up each year, small reserves are retained by the Department for emergencies. The purpose of the Unencumbered Balance Report is not to distribute these, but rather to permit readjustments within the basic allotments.

It is my responsibility to control, through allotments, the expenditure of our appropriations. Were I to grant increases in excess of the appropriation, I would be incurring a deficit in appropriated funds. Not only would that be poor administration, but it could land me in jail. And the best of jails appeals to me less as a place to live than the worst post I know.

The handling of funds and management of an office are in a sense merely incidental to the real work of the Foreign Service. A man sent abroad to represent the United States should be bothered



as little as possible with such administrative details; should be as free from them as possible for the performance of constructive duties, studying local conditions, forming and maintaining contacts, and so forth. Starting from that axiom, the unwise or impractical officer may conclude that administration is beneath his dignity, that it should be left to a subordinate officer or to clerks. Don't, I beg of you, make that fundamental error. I don't ask that when you have risen to the position of Consul General or Counselor of Embassy you put in your time keeping books, but I do urge you, and as strongly as I can, so to familiarize yourself with the theory and practice of administration in the early days of your career that when you have risen to high estate you will be able, with a minimum of time and effort, to supervise the work of those under you, to guide them in the efficient performance of their duties, and to give them, for their own good and the good of the Service, the benefit of your own experience gained as you rose through the ranks.

A chancery or a consulate may be likened to an automobile: some are light roadsters, others huge, high-powered limousines. Almost anybody can drive a car after a fashion but it is foolhardy to get behind the wheel of a limousine and try to drive it at high speed until you have learned how. At some time in your career, and the sooner the better, you will be given a small car to drive—that is, you will find yourself in charge of a small consulate. If you are going to get the best out of that car, you will have to study its mechanical structure and learn what each part is supposed to do and why; because you will be driving it off in the wilderness somewhere with no service stations handy. You will have to be your own mechanic and not only drive the car but keep it in good running order. Later, if you are successful, you will be a Consul General or a Counselor or perhaps even a Minister or Ambassador. You will then have a limousine, ride in the back seat and have a chauffeur to drive. That is, you will be in charge of a high-powered office with a staff to do the routine work. I am not advocating back seat driving, but I am pointing out that your peace of mind and contentment will be enhanced if you know when the car is in perfect condition and when the chauffeur is driving expertly.

Yes, a detailed knowledge of how an office should operate and of the duties of each member of the staff, a knowledge to be gained only by experience and not from books, is invaluable to a Foreign Service officer, be he a junior at a large post, or in charge of his own office, small or large. And you won't do yourself or the Service any

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good by dismissing administrative detail as uninteresting drudgery to be performed by some unfortunate subordinate.

As I said before, you are not being sent out into the field to administer offices. You are being sent to do constructive work. Your office will be merely your work shop. Just as a carpenter can do his work most efficiently when his shop is neat and orderly, his tools are kept clean and sharp, and everything has its place, so you will perform your major duties more effectively in a well administered office. Time devoted to logically planned organization and careful supervision will in the end save time that might otherwise have to be devoted to straightening out tangles. Let the following broad principles be your guide.

1. Know the regulations. You have probably read them through already, or should have. But until you have worked with them in actual practice you can hardly be expected to have grasped their full significance. Master them in this sense.

2. Observe how they are being applied at the office to which you are assigned. When I was an Inspector I was struck with the fact that, while most offices function in a basically uniform manner, almost every post has some variant in procedure, quite permissible under the Regulations but peculiar to the post and dictated by local conditions.

If you are going to a new office to take charge, or if in a large establishment you are designated as executive or administrative officer, study the local rules and be sure of your ground before you pass judgment on them. The chances are you will find that there is good reason for them in most cases. But once you have decided, on a thorough knowledge of the facts, that a change would be in the interests of efficiency, make it. Don't hesitate to exercise initiative—but be sure it is well directed.

3. Study the capabilities of your employees. Don't try to make a political reporter out of a first class bookkeeper; don't keep a good bookkeeper at stenography. Try to use your personnel for the duties for which each individual is best qualified; but at the same time don't let your organization or your personnel become ossified. Right here will be a test of your executive ability. The management of subordinates; a nice balance between supervising their efforts and encouraging them to use their own initiative and judgment; development of their abilities so that they may be used for increasingly important work without arousing in them ambitions that cannot be gratified; these are about the hardest and certainly among the most important problems with which

the executive officer is faced.

In this connection, I would like to say a word about efficiency reports. Officers in charge of posts are required annually to render such reports on their subordinates, both commissioned and non-commissioned. The efficiency reports are filed in the Department and are an important element in the granting of promotions. It is therefore incumbent upon the reporting officer not only in fairness to his subordinates but in fairness to himself and to the Service to prepare the reports with the utmost care. It may be the kind thing to some inefficient clerk to give him a good or at least a non-committal report but it is definitely not a kind thing to your Service. The work of the Foreign Service is exacting and a high degree of efficiency in every officer and employee is necessary if the Service is to be able to perform the duties imposed upon it; therefore your efficiency report should discuss fully and frankly both the good and the bad points of the person reported on. Your aim should be to give the Department as clearly as possible the picture of that person's capabilities and you should include any recommendations that you consider sound as to changes in duties or assignments. The efficiency report of the immediate superior is of necessity the foundation on which the merit system of promotion and advancement is built. It is by no means the only factor affecting efficiency records, but it is a vital one, and particularly is this true in the case of clerks and miscellaneous employees. The Department sees the results of the work of an officer over a period of years but it is less evident in the case of lesser employees; therefore if they are highly efficient and have earned promotion or if they have particular attributes which qualify them for certain specific duties, the Department may never learn those facts unless the reporting officer takes pains to point them out in his efficiency report.

On the other hand, if a clerk is inefficient or careless or lacks interest, or just hasn't what it takes, the Department is likely to be saddled for years with an employee who doesn't pull his weight. Unless the immediate superior reports fully and frankly so that that employee can be gotten rid of before it is too late—for, although the Department is a big impersonal machine it also has a human heart—it is exceedingly difficult to persuade it to dismiss an employee with long years of service to his credit unless he is positively bad. It is much easier to weed out the inefficient and the unpromising early in their careers than to carry them on until they acquire a vested interest in their jobs.

4. In your zeal for efficient administration,



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don't lose sight of your major objectives as Foreign Service officers. The function of your office organization is to supply you with the means of performing your diplomatic and consular duties. Build it always to meet that requirement. At some posts you will need a corps of translators, typists, investigators, and so forth, to enable you to send in a steady stream of political, economic or commercial reports and one officer or clerk will be ample to handle all visa cases. At another, a staff of ten or a dozen people may be required to handle visa cases properly and expeditiously, one officer being sufficient to write all your reports. A proper balance, in other words, must be maintained between available staff and required duties.

In conclusion let me give you two words of warning. First: Never get in the position of utter dependence on any one officer or employee for the proper performance of any particular duty. It is sound administration, for example, to have all accounting matters handled by a qualified accountant. But see to it that somebody else in the office understands that routine and keeps abreast of changes in laws and regulations governing accounts so that he or she can step in and carry on in an emergency. And above all, keep yourself informed so that you can supervise the regular accountant intelligently and, if necessary, guide and direct the pinch hitter. Never let any of your subordinates become indispensable to you.

Second: You may have heard it said that rules are made to be broken; that the successful executive is the man who is not afraid to break them when necessary. There is just enough truth in that to make the statement dangerous. Situations will arise—but not often—when, to get results, some unorthodox procedure is necessary. Conceivably you may at some time in your career be faced by such a situation. If you guess right you will get credit for initiative and good judgment. But if your extra-legal step does not work, you may seriously embarrass your Government—if you don't go to jail. It is best, even if you are the Chief of an office, not to rely solely on your own judgment to break the rules; and never, in any circumstances, to do so as a subordinate without the knowledge and support of your chief.

## LETTERS

*(Continued from page 285)*

the forces which are basically shaping international affairs today, and . . . to play a part in the search for the new point of view and new methods that we must have if we are ever able to solve the appalling problems that now confront us."

If a knowledge of these new fields of thought and

activity is necessary and helpful to newcomers in the Service, it is of even greater importance to those of us who are further advanced in our careers.

As an illustration of a slightly different and more general need throughout the Service, I cite the case of an officer whom I know, who planned throughout his student days to follow a scientific career and later decided to go in for the Foreign Service. Most of his University work was done in the sciences. He has endeavoured for some years—but without much success—to fill in the gaps in his education which inevitably resulted from a pre-occupation with science. He has sought, he tells me, for adequate instruction in the science and theory of Government and its various forms and problems in the principal countries of the world. He would like to know something of the literature, art and music of many nations. He has felt the need for greater background knowledge in social psychology and in philosophy. Probably because of his scientific training, he has wanted to be systematic in his study of these fields and to begin at the beginning, instead of adopting hit or miss tactics which would touch here and there without any continuity or proper progression in the review of a new subject. This officer's work in the Service, however, has taken practically all of his time, his energy and his means, and although he has strenuously endeavoured to find the guidance desired and necessary, he has not been able to find the right answer to the problem. If he could carry on at least some of the studies that he has in mind and feels that he needs, he would without doubt be more effective as an officer.

It is, of course, unreasonable to expect the Department to be concerned with the individual educational problems of officers, but reading and study courses available to the Service as a whole would be of great value. Such courses might be along general lines or confined to more specific and technical subjects of a geographic, political or administrative nature. From among those who demonstrated interest and ability in further academic training while in the field, the Department might select some for more advanced instruction in the Department or at certain American Universities.

The answers to three questions are believed to be required, namely: Is there a need throughout the Service for general or specific instruction? If so, what are the particular subjects in which interest centers? Finally, by what means may this need, if it exists, be met?

Reversing the order of the questions in reply, it is clear that in providing instruction of the nature outlined, two things would be necessary: first, competent guidance in the various fields of study or



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reading undertaken; and, secondly, the necessary texts. As regards the first, I like to think of the day, probably years ahead, when an Educational Advisor or Director will be a permanent member of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, and when co-ordinated and directed study will be a part of our activity throughout our Service. Officers then would be stimulated, encouraged, assisted and even compelled to develop latent capacity of value to the Service and to themselves. They would be better prepared to meet with foresight and intelligence the increasingly complex problems of international relations.

As a beginning, there may be professors in the various Universities in Washington, or in Government institutions, whose services could be secured to assist on a part time basis in planning and administering appropriate study courses. As regards the books and texts required, arrangements might be made to purchase by group action such new or used volumes as would be required. The expense to individual officers might be further reduced by working out a system of exchanges, and the libraries at our missions and consular offices could be counted upon to fill part of the need for texts. Such details could be satisfactorily worked out, if only the project as a whole could get under way.

Returning to the question of whether a need for such suggested reading or study courses exists in the Service, why not make an attempt to find out what the response would be, and what form it would take? We would then know whether this is a project which could be profitably followed up at this time in one way or another, as means allow, or whether it is just another idea. If there is a demand for organized effort of this kind, it may be that the suggested form or procedure might not prove feasible, and some other approach might be explored. An expression of views through the columns of the JOURNAL would be of value in determining how much interest there is in the proposal.

If some plan for reading and study courses could be worked out, officers might be given an opportunity to express their interest and preferences — perhaps in connection with the annual report on post preferences. Following is a list of suggested subjects for study:

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Government                                    | Economics         |
| Psychology                                    | Propaganda        |
| Sociology                                     | Diplomacy—history |
| History (followed by area, country or period) |                   |
| Art—History and Appreciation                  |                   |
| Music—History and Appreciation                |                   |
| Literature—followed by country or language    |                   |





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To the Editor,  
THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL  
SIR:

Congratulations for the excellent list of citizenship questions in the February JOURNAL, and to the astute contributor who drew them up. I hope a subsequent issue may include further articles of this kind and that it may be possible from time to time to print questions regarding other matters, such as visas, extradition, shipping, invoices, accounts, protection, administration, etc.

Lists of this kind are, in my opinion, highly instructive and of great reader interest. I may admit that but for your February list, one officer at least would have judged incorrectly in some seven types of citizenship cases, possibly to the considerable embarrassment of himself and the Department.

Very truly yours,  
GEORGE V. ALLEN.

### RIDDLE OF REDFERN

(Continued from page 280)

fully shared by the staff of *El Luchador* and other residents of Ciudad Bolivar, to whom the disappearance of the intrepid American aviator is still a vivid memory.

Whether or not the survivors of the Waldeck group reach their objective, whether or not the plane lies where Angel says he saw it, the reports independently made on the subject seem to check with impressive unanimity. From Redfern's last known contact with his fellow beings, when he spoke the Norwegian tramp, his course to Brazil would have lain directly along the route in Eastern Venezuela where he was reported seen and heard; and clues to the trail seem to converge toward one spot. For the first time in the ten-year search, something that may prove to be more than rumor and wishful thinking has been made the basis for renewed hope; and for the first time such clues have been assembled in graphic form as in the accompanying map. Those who have followed from the beginning the developments in this epic of the air will await with undiminished interest the outcome of the present chapter.

### SMALL TALK

(Continued from page 287)

known horseman or skater or epicure. In such a case, it is simplicity itself to inquire about the health of his horse or how the ice is this year or

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whether he has eaten anything amusing lately. However, there may be something slightly egregious or even notorious about him, such as a successful embezzlement of funds in the past. You cannot blandly say, "Nice haul you made. Tell me, however did you get away with it?" or, to another, "How's your heroin cure coming along?" No. Instead, you are frozen and tongue-tied by the possibility of saying the wrong thing.

Unfortunately (perhaps) personalities, that richest of all subjects with close friends, cannot be taken up. The weather, under the cricket rules, may be mentioned only when it is extraordinary. Jokes are dubious material, because they too frequently seem forced and are too likely, anyway, to lead to joke-sessions or even to puns. Epigrams are practically ruled out, since they cannot be released with effect until exactly the right moment and it may take hours steering the talk around to this point: otherwise they stick out like arc-lights or the raisins in a cookie. With luck, the stranger may be from one's general region at home. The place is mentioned. "Oh, so you're from Otonkah Falls!" Then follows the "Do you know So-and-So in Otonkah Falls?" sequence, by means of which genteel people obtain a character reference from their colloquor. This is fruitful and can go on indefinitely.

There is one type of slight and thoroughly impersonal conversation which, if it could be used, would be a great boon in the shy, nervous moments. This is the informative type, in which one gives little snippets of useful information, such as how many of what kinds of people are born on an average every minute or if laid end to end would take how long to pass a given point. These tidbits, called "fillers," are apparently popular in the newspapers, where odd facts and He-and-She jokes are used to fill up blank spaces. It is somehow unfair that they cannot be used to fill up blank spaces in conversation, but people seemingly will have none of them. For instances, at a dead-end in conversation, you say hopefully to your fair *vis-à-vis*:

"I was reading today in the *Mortuary Monthly* that the human body is composed of two parts iron, five parts water, eight parts cellulose, one part salt. . . ."

"And a dash of Angostura Bitters," she finishes, the watery eyes betraying the squashed yawn.

You swallow dryly and try another tack. "They say vegetables are incomparably the best food for one. Lettuce has iron, cabbage has phosphorus, sea-weed has iodine, celery has calcium. . . ."

"Spinach has sand," she intones like a train announcer, looking far across the room with the

bored Gioconda smile.

Whereupon you can only redden and mumble, "I don't know why I am telling you all this."

Of incidental connection with the whole subject of big party talk is one hazard which requires the ready mind to circumvent, and that is the matter of getting stuck in consecutive conversation with people who are as desirous as you of keeping free and moving on. The device of getting loose (called the "take-out" or, technically, the "quite") frequently demands the ingenuity of Ulysses. The simplest and most generally used dodge is suddenly to look around and say, "Well, well, there's Bill Diehard over there! Will you excuse me while I say a word to him?" (Bill, whom you saw only yesterday at the Cohards). One or two lessons in the proposed book should be devoted to such devices.

The social occasions where a fluent and inexhaustible fund of small talk is most needed are such functions as garden parties, large teas, buffet dinners, Sunday breakfasts, charity balls, At Homes and cocktail parties. Especially the last-named. In the abstract, one approaches these with pleasure. From a distance the gentle bucking of the sound-waves is like the surf on some distant beach. Immediately outside the entrance, however, the sound is more like the waters as they come down at Lodore. As you push into the enormous room, solidly jammed with humanity in various stages of plasticity, you feel that the necessarily forceful in-push must have sent one other person sprawling through the far door. The hostal hand is shaken and you are flung, as in a Scotch reel, to the next partner. Across the room is an old friend and you foresee a pleasant chat to begin things. You move with a half breast-stroke against the human tide, plunging through resentful groups, skirting the too ponderous flesh-shoals, weaving, reversing field—no, it is too much! You give up, deciding to talk to the person nearest you. One hundred and eighty people are shouting, roaring, lividly and earnestly it seems, all saying just what you are going to say:

"Well, well, how've you been?"

"What's that? I can't hear you."

Screaming: "I said, 'HOW HAVE YOU BEEN?'"

The difficulty with the matter of small talk in general doubtless lies in the necessity of making remarks which touch nothing in particular and the equal urgency of making replies somehow pertinent thereto. This is the problem which needs solution. One suggestion has been made and is pending patent, wherein, by a quite arbitrary convention (tied by the equally arbitrary convention



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that two people but slightly known to each other must never let the mouth down) any remark made need have no meaning whatever and the reply thereto need have no connection whatever therewith. This collection of non-sequiturs would permit the uninhibited use of the "filler," the epigram, all clichés or in fact anything that would engage the mouth and release the brain. At the same time it would allow one to look around, bow freely to friends, shake hands with passers-by or think over the problems of the day, a state much preferable to the tension of wondering when this person is going to stop or what possible non-controversial reply can be made to keep up the ping-pong.

Some enterprising hostess should take the time to compose such a manual for popular use, in an inspirational vein. It would doubtless be called, "How to Make Cocktails and Influence People." And would probably sell in the millions.

**FLYING FORTRESSES**

(Continued from page 273)

the pass, with the mountains still towering above us. As one member remarked, "They made our Pikes Peak look like a depression."

Clearing the pass, each plane descended to an altitude where oxygen was not required. Over the vast pampas violent dust storms were encountered which sometimes rose to 15,000 feet. Colonel Olds ordered the flight to rendezvous over Mercedes, Argentina. Thermos jugs were drained and enough ice water secured so that each member could shave and wash

Soon after the rendezvous, Buenos Aires was sighted and every one forgot how tired he was, being thrilled with the thought that the destination was so near. After a turn over the city, the planes landed at El Palomar, the military airport at Buenos Aires. Ambassador and Mrs. Weddell, Colonel and Mrs. Baker, Commander and Mrs. Doyle, and Colonel Manni, the Chief of Aviation of the Argentine Army, were at the airport to welcome the flight.

One plane, No. 51, did not take off on schedule from Lima, as the inspection of its propellers had not been completed. However, they were all ready to go by daylight, and took off at that time. To reach Buenos Aires before dark, a course was laid directly across the Andes to Buenos Aires. This took them over some of the wildest and most rugged country in South America. Mile after mile of barren mountains greeted the crew of this ship as they sailed along at 23,000 feet. When they reached the vicinity of Buenos Aires they were advised by radio not to come in, as a "Pompero" (a violent storm) was passing over the city. As it was almost dark the plane waited a short while and came on in, landing safely in a violent wind and heavy rain. This flight lowered the previous record time from Lima to Buenos Aires by several hours.

The enthusiastic welcome accorded the flyers while in Buenos Aires made every one feel completely at home. The officers were guests of the Argentine Government and the enlisted men were guests of the Argentine Air Force. There is no doubt that the people of Argentina have the high-



est regard and friendship for the North Americans, and their cordiality was genuine. The entertainment was both lavish and continuous.

Colonel Olds carried a personal message from President Roosevelt to President Ortiz and presented it in person, and on the return trip he carried a message from President Ortiz to President Roosevelt. He and his staff attended the inauguration of the new President, while the six "Fortresses" joined the Argentine Air Force in an aerial review over the capital.

On Tuesday, February 22nd, the return trip was begun. It was planned to make the flight in easy stages with stops at Santiago, Chile; Lima, Peru; and Panama. The flight arrived at Santiago at noon on the 22nd, and was met by Mr. Wesley Frost, the Chargé d'Affaires, and the military and naval attachés, Major Cummings and Commander Merrill. As we were to leave the following morning, we were rushed during our stay, and no one had the opportunity to see as much of this beautiful city as he desired.

Early morning found the flight on its way to Lima, where it arrived in the afternoon. Army regulations require periodic checks to be made of airplanes and engines, which delayed us one day. The Peruvians again gave us a most hearty welcome, and the day's delay enabled every one to enjoy the sights of Lima.

On Friday the flight headed directly for Albrook Field, Panama, our next stop. Ranking Naval and Army officials were on hand at this field to greet the flight as well as all of our brother Air Corps Officers, who had not seen the Air Corps' latest equipment. The next day we "hopped" the Isthmus to France Field to enable the Air Corps Officers stationed there to inspect the planes.

At 6:30 A. M. Sunday, the first plane cleared France Field for Langley Field and the other five followed in order. The trip across the Caribbean was uneventful, and at about noon we were over Miami. A check on the weather proving favorable, a new course was set for Langley Field, without landing at Miami.

Many persons have described the thrill received when they returned from foreign countries and first sighted the New York skyline and the Statue of Liberty. Many of us had had that thrill, but it did not compare with the thrill we experienced when we came down through the clouds and saw the Virginia Peninsula beneath us. Eyes were strained as we neared Langley Field, and each heart beat faster as we saw the entire garrison lined up in front of the hangars, and each wife, sweetheart and friend looking skyward to be sure that ship No. So and So was there. After circling

the field the planes landed, and each one ran up the flag of each country it had visited, along with the Stars and Stripes. "Home again" is an expression that always brings joy to the heart, and when it is accompanied by a message from our own President Roosevelt, saying "Well done," and a personal welcome from one held most dear, it leaves at the moment nothing to be desired in all the world.

The following statistics were taken from the report of the flight:

Officers and men making the flight: 25  
Officers and 24 men, all from the 2nd  
Bombardment Group, GHQ Air Force,  
and representing 23 different States in the  
Union.

Total miles flown: 11,082.

The Good Will that we had carried to South America was multiplied by 100 per cent and returned to the United States by the South American people. Every person on the flight has a desire to return to South America to see more of our neighbors and their great countries. We were welcomed in South America with open arms and we all hope that we will have an opportunity to welcome our South American neighbors on visits to the United States. This flight proved that we are not distant countries, but just a few hours apart. It is hoped that more of our people soon will learn Spanish and that more South Americans will learn English, so that the bonds of friendship already existing may be tightened, and so that we can better discuss our problems with mutual understanding. Common aims and ideals should always keep the latch strings of North and South America out for one another.

## ERRATA

The JOURNAL wishes to apologize to Mr. Messersmith and its readers for a typographical error which appeared on page 208 of the April number. In the second column, the second paragraph should read as follows:


"The remaining steps may be covered very briefly. After the public hearings before the State Department Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, the further proceedings of that Subcommittee and of the full committee are confidential, and nothing further is given out concerning our appropriation bill until it is formally reported to the House for enactment."

Apologies are also due to Mr. Howland Shaw for having made him typographically responsible for officers' morals. On page 139 of the March issue, line 4 of the second column should read, in part: "his health, his morale . . . ."



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