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The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 22, NO. 2

FEBRUARY, 1945





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Photo by Robert W. Weise, Jr.
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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 2, 1944:

Hector C. Adam, Jr., of Brooklyn, New York, Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, to serve in dual capacity.

Walworth Barbour of Lexington, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of Embassy near the Government of Greece, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Athens, Greece, upon confirmation of his nomination as Consul.

Robert L. Buell of Rochester, New York, American Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, has been designated Consul General at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, upon confirmation of his nomination.

James Espy of Cincinnati, Ohio, now on temporary duty in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay.

T. Muldrup Forsyth of Esmont, Virginia, American Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Panama, Panama.

Robert B. Memminger of Charleston, South Carolina, American Consul at Basra, Iraq, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, to serve in dual capacity.

Frank C. Niccoll of Trinidad, Colorado, American Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, has been designated American Vice Consul at Florence, Italy.

Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., of Rye, New York, now on temporary detail in the Department of State, has been permanently assigned to the Department of State.

Andrew B. Wardlaw of Greenville, South Carolina, American Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, to serve in dual capacity.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 16, 1944:

R. John Bay of Detroit, Michigan, has been designated American Vice Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana.

Merwin L. Bohan of Dallas, Texas, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs at Buenos Aires, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Robert L. Brown of Memphis, Tennessee, has been designated American Vice Consul at Nonnea, New Caledonia.

Leonard J. Cromie of New Haven, Connecticut, Third Secretary near the Government of Greece, established in Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, to serve in dual capacity.

Juan de Zengotita of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, has been assigned temporarily to the Department of State.

Daniel Gaudin, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Athens, Greece, to serve in dual capacity.

Henry Albert Hill of New York, New York, Special Assistant, American Embassy, near the Government of Greece, established in Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Special Assistant at Athens, Greece.

Reinhard W. Lamprecht of Chicago, Illinois, American Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated American Vice Consul at Paris, France.

Nelson R. Park of Longmont, Colorado, American Consul
(Continued on page 41)

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOREIGN SERVICE AND ITS ADMINISTRATION TO MEET ITS WAR AND POSTWAR RESPONSIBILITIES

By JAMES ORR DENBY, *Department of State*

The Editors of the JOURNAL take great pleasure in presenting herewith the first of the prize winners in the essay contest on suggestions for improving the Foreign Service. In making their award as announced last month, the Judges selected what they considered to be the most representative of the papers both as to material and style of presentation, regardless of whether they agreed personally with the views of the writers. The JOURNAL extends heartiest congratulations to Mr. Denby for his prize winning contribution, printed herewith.

IN the Foreign Service one grapples with the forces that make for peace and war among the nations of the world. It is a broad field. No wonder Jules Cambon used to say, on the authority of his own long experience as a diplomatist, that there was no other profession offering such endless variety, or with such rich traditions. He added, perhaps a little ruefully, that as far as he knew there was no other profession possessing so few clear rules by which to be guided. With its absorbing complexities, he felt there was none in which more diligence, persistence, and singleness of purpose was needed for success, which at the same time so often was dependent on fortuitous circumstances.

The work of the Foreign Service is intricately enmeshed in all manner of political, economic, and social occurrences, literally on a global scale. The task of the American Foreign Service Officer is to study a vast and always changing pattern. He must dedicate himself to this task with sincerity and patience, with good judgment, and a sense of balance. He is stationed in a foreign country cherishing its own customs and holding to its own prejudices. He himself must keep to the American way

of thinking, and he must do so not merely without arousing hostility or ill will, but, on the contrary, in such a way as to increase the esteem for the United States and for himself of those with whom he associates.

Among his qualifications, in these circumstances, would seem to be a kind of polite tenacity of endeavor. Doubtless this has always been the case, but I believe it to be even more true under present exacting conditions than it has ever been.

An austere purposefulness, which, to the same extent, was not one of its outstanding features in a simpler past, is coming now to characterize the Service. And with urgent problems pressing for solution, there is less leisure for pomp and circumstance, for protocol and ceremonial. The young men desirous of entering the career after the present war will doubtless not turn aside because of this more spartan trend. I am confident that, on the contrary, they will welcome it, realizing how much there will be to do in order to maintain and prolong the coming peace. Very properly they will look upon the Service as, in peace times, the nation's first line of defense, and will wish to consecrate

themselves to their duties in it in the same spirit as though they were entering the Army or Navy.

A Foreign Service School

In the above sense, namely that the Service is constantly asking more and more of the men and women in it, I should like to renew herein a suggestion, which others also have made before me, that a School or College, similar to those at West Point and Annapolis, be established by the Government to provide an official place of training for the Foreign Service career. Administrative problems will arise in connection with the flow of School graduates into the available positions, but I believe that they would be outweighed by the benefit of having the American Foreign Service rest on a firm professional foundation. Men with practical experience gained in the field would assist in evolving an advanced and specialized curriculum in which full recognition would be accorded to the importance of international political subjects, and yet at the same time without losing sight of the principle that political developments grow out of economic realities.

One of the courses might deal with the relationship of American history to world history. A clear understanding of our fine heritage will not foster either widely imperialistic or narrowly isolationist ideas on the part of persons aspiring to serve the American Government abroad. Rather, it will enable them to face the delicate and multi-faceted issue of internationalism in a properly oriented and more assured manner.

Secretary Hull has indirectly given encouragement to historical study in emphasizing that our foreign policy must be founded on the interests and purposes of the American people. Assistant Secretary Long has added that the American viewpoint must be presented effectively on every appropriate occasion where our immediate or long-range objectives are involved, and Mr. Long's admonition suggests that another of the courses in the School might be in public speaking. A special gift for oratory is not required or a voice like John Curtin's, the Prime Minister of Australia, which is said to have the haunting timbre of measured strokes on a Chinese gong. Nevertheless, on a wider scale than in the past, Foreign Service Officers of all ranks should be able to fulfill engagements to speak in public with sound competence.

Space hardly justifies my dwelling at any greater length on topics of instruction in an official training School, but I must make, as briefly as possible, some reference to English composition. However elementary it may sound, it is a subject whose importance seems not to be sufficiently appreciated in the Service as a whole. The Foreign Service is a

profession which has been called a science, in that it concerns itself with the observation and classification of facts. It can also be a fine art when, in intricate international negotiations, great judgment is called into play. Somewhat less pretentiously, it has been thought of simply as a trade. If it is a trade, then words are its tools, and these should be used effectively, as precision instruments. The Service carries on its work in many languages but primarily in English, which occupies a dominant position in business circles almost everywhere and now threatens to supplant French as the principal medium of diplomatic communication. One must bear in mind, however, that unless care is taken in English composition the result will lack the clarity of French. Young men and women entering a career in which shades of meaning can disturb or strengthen the relationships among nations should be aware of this fact. They should be indoctrinated in semantics and gain reverence for precision in speech and writing.

The Existing Service

So much for a few of the main lines of basic training in a possible Foreign Service School. It is, of course, essentially a development for the future—whose benefits would become increasingly apparent as time goes on.

Meanwhile, the existing Service is presented with an unparalleled opportunity for helping immediately to remake a whole new world. There is a great deal going on now that the American Government has to know about, and the activities of the Foreign Service must be further developed on a modern basis of urgency and scope.

In political reports, brevity remains a commendable feature, and yet not to the extent of omitting instructive details. Thoughtful observations are desired from the field on the motives and impulses in the hearts and minds of the personalities controlling political events. Labels such as "conservative" or "liberal", "clerical" or "fascist", "democratic" or "authoritarian", affixed by reporting officers on the personages they are writing about, are not in themselves very illuminating. The Department wishes to know in what specific directions the individuals in question are liberal or conservative, and so on, and whether the position they have taken is a patriotic one based on strong convictions, or whether they are, in an opportunist fashion, prepared at any time to follow quite a different tack. The matter is of interest, for instance, in view of the more than usually significant decisions to be taken in the numerous international conversations and conferences, and on the councils and commissions scheduled for the reconstruction period.

In addition to a more general preoccupation with

refinements in political reporting, a new emphasis and approach is needed also in regard to economic reporting. The overall post-war economic policy of the United States, as outlined by Mr. Hull, will be that of the reestablishment of competitive world trade, with a minimum of barriers and controls. The policy is readily understandable in its broad outlines, but it is very complicated in detail. For its successful implementation, a great effort of sifting and synthesis of many component factors is required.

Competent officials in Washington have expressed the wish that, to a greater extent than in the past, straight statistical reporting on separate trade items be augmented and illumined by correlative interpretation. Numerous economic policies often conflicting with one another, co-exist over wide areas, some favored by one and some by another section of public opinion. Critical appraisals are needed of these policies. Similarly, discriminant analyses are needed of new industrial or other enterprises set up, and surveys of the inter-relationships which may exist between one enterprise and another.

The State Department is not alone in requiring these searching reports. The Foreign Service is charged with gathering commercial, financial, and other data for virtually every branch of the Government. Aside from the long-established Government departments, numerous other agencies in the United States concerned with world economic problems have come into being in the war years. These agencies also need data on a variety of conditions everywhere, and if they cannot obtain the information otherwise they may feel the need periodically to send their own missions out to get it, or even to keep their own staffs abroad, in what would be costly and confusing overlappings of effort.

The optimum solution seems clearly to be the maintenance of a single but enlarged Foreign Service centralized and unified under the aegis of the Department of State. It is a serious issue which the Department has demonstrated its willingness to meet by enrolling in the Service, on an auxiliary



James Orr Denby
Foreign Service Officer, Class IV

basis, personnel qualified in special fields. Under advisement furthermore is a plan to admit specialists into the Service on a permanent basis, at several different rank and salary levels. I understand that thoughtful criticism has been leveled at the latter course of action, and yet it appears to have been given consideration under the dictates of necessity.

A Broader Field of Action for Foreign Service Officers

While supporting the principle of recruiting needed additional persons, I believe that, as a complementary matter, current exigencies could in part be met by taking fuller advantage of the aptitudes of officers already in the Foreign Service. Many of them are actually or potentially well qualified in finance, research, and public relations, and in a number of technical pursuits. But instead of putting their qualifications to the best use, the officers devote the major portion of their energy to routine administrative duties. It is suggested that this condition could be improved upon, especially in the smaller consulates, by a rearrangement of the work in such a way as to enable qualified officers to give greater attention to special reporting activities—both as a voluntary effort on their part, and in a closer collaboration than often has been achieved in the past, with the chief of the nearest diplomatic mission. They should be granted further facilities for keeping in touch with significant occurrences throughout their respective consular districts, in a greater freedom of movement which I believe the officers in question would then be able to show was justified by the reporting results achieved.

In that relation, I would likewise suggest that a wider extension be given by the Department to the practice of acknowledging and commenting on reports from the field. An officer may have sent in a report of some value, perhaps on a novel subject. He himself, however, may, for lack of evidence to the contrary, conclude that its fate, on reaching Washington, was merely that of finding oblivion in the indiscriminatingly receptive maw of the Division of Communications and Records.

The practice of acknowledging non-routine re-

ports would have a tonic effect on the persons preparing them and furthermore it would provide an opportunity for the Department to advise officers in the field of the extent to which their work fits into a broader and more general pattern. Off somewhere at a remote post abroad, the Foreign Service Officer gives earnest attention to events and conditions in his district, but from the close perspective in which he sees them he may not be able to determine the nature of their relationship to the kaleidoscopic global panorama stretching beyond his horizon. He may overestimate the importance of a local occurrence but it is equally possible that he will fail to perceive the more broadly representative character which it may have. The Department, in its focal position of coordination, can be of great assistance in this respect. It can encourage, if desired, a continuity of reporting along specified lines, and help in the matter of selectivity, when it would be of interest for particular topics to be elaborated upon.

I should like to make, while on the subject of reports, the suggestion that wherever at all appropriate they be accompanied by photographs and maps, diagrams and charts. The practice is not generally followed at present, and yet such accompaniments often tell more at a glance than hundreds of written words are able to do. I recall, in this relation, a report on an irrigation project recently submitted from a post in the tropics. It was illustrated by photographs vividly contrasting laborious native effort with newer and more efficient methods of irrigation. The human side of the story was brought out thereby in a refreshing manner and I am sure that the report received for that reason a good deal more attention than the factual data alone would have been accorded.

It takes time to collect and properly to prepare enclosures and accompaniments to reports, such as, for instance, informative charts and diagrams, and that raises the point that too often, under present conditions, adequate, and adequately remunerated, clerical assistance is lacking, especially at consular posts. I mention the matter in passing, with appreciation of the Department's activity over the past months in furthering legislation to amend the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended.

A Wider Sharing of Office Responsibility

With qualified officers seeking to produce useful reports on compelling new issues, virtually final responsibility for many phases of the work at their posts, such as, for instance, the preparation and signing of accounts, inventories, and requisitions, might advantageously devolve on junior members of the staff, both commissioned and non-commissioned.

I feel that the latter, when entrusted with direct personal responsibility over as many administrative activities as possible, will take a considerably heightened and more constructive interest in them. If they acquire as well the habit of a critical attitude toward the functioning of the office as a whole so much the better. Amazingly good results have been achieved along those lines in other occupations and why not in the Foreign Service also. It is no disparagement of the Service to suggest that every aspect of it, down to the minutest details, can be improved upon. Every form printed, and there are many of them, is subject to improvement. How many good ideas regarding size, shape, and spacing of these forms may not have flashed across the minds of persons busily typing them day by day, and then have been allowed to go to waste. How many of the official phrases used might not profitably be sharpened in meaning, while at the same time made more gracious in tone. As one example, there is the curious phraseology at present used in handling the cases of naturalized American citizens who, within five years of their American naturalization, leave the United States and establish permanent residences abroad. By leaving the United States within that time limit, they lose their American citizenship, but it is an unhappy way of dealing with the matter, and at variance with the facts in many cases, for consular officers to presume, as they are constrained to do at present, that the individuals in question must originally have acquired their American citizenship through fraud.

Continuing opportunities exist for progress along the above lines. Even if the idea advanced is merely designed to save one superfluous motion in one office it should not be overlooked. The basic aim is that of a simplification or "streamlining" of routine functions, to release as much energy as possible for other tasks. American and foreign clerks at our posts abroad can be of enormous help in this respect. With their invaluable knowledge of the mechanics of office administration, they will both originate many of the ideas in question and keep them within the limits of practicability.

A Growing Service

The current trend necessarily is toward larger staffs than those maintained by the Department, before the war, at various stations abroad. In addition, more posts than existed previously will have to be established—and in rather unexpected places. One of the characteristics of the times is that, under the impetus of the disturbances which are shaking Europe, other areas of the world are rising to an importance they have not heretofore enjoyed. Among such areas, newly attractive as centers of

(Continued on page 46)

REMARKS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE STAFF AND PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Constitution Hall, Thursday, December 21, 1944

A MEETING at Constitution Hall was held this morning at 11:30 a.m., for the purpose of presenting to all the employees of the Department the new Under Secretary and Assistant Secretaries of State. Secretary of State Stettinius presided and presented the new-appointed officials.

The following remarks were made by the Secretary:

I believe this is the first time that the entire staff and personnel of the Department of State have ever met together. I have asked you to come here this morning to meet with the new Under Secretary and our Assistant Secretaries of State, and to say just a word to you about the reorganization of the Department and the big job we have ahead.

When I introduced the new Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week, I spoke of them as a team. I used that word advisedly and it applies not only to them but to every one of you in the Department and the Foreign Service. You and I have had the privilege of working together under one of the truly great statesmen and humanitarians of our time, Mr. Cordell Hull. Mr. Hull has asked me to express his appreciation to you for your loyalty and support of him and to the work of the Department in the past. On my own behalf, I want to

tell you personally that I value highly the contributions each of you has made and will continue to make in the work of the Department.

In my statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee I set forth very briefly five continuing major objectives of our foreign policy. I am going to restate them to you now because I want you to remember them always in your work in the Department and because of the very heavy responsibility that rests with you and with me in seeing to it that these objectives are attained.

Our objectives are:

First. The fullest possible support in the conduct of our foreign relations for our armed forces so that the war may be won at the earliest possible moment.

Second. Effective steps to prevent Germany and Japan, after victory by the United Nations, from again acquiring the power to wage aggressive war.

Third. Establishment at the earliest possible moment of a United Nations Organization capable of building and maintaining the peace—by force if necessary—for generations to come.

Fourth. Agreement on measures to promote a great expansion of our foreign trade and of productivity and trade throughout the world, so that we

(Continued on page 58)

A view of the
State Department
audience at
Constitution
Hall

Photo by
R. S. Duffer



Before the Joint Survey Group

Remarks of Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, before the Joint Survey Group at a recent meeting at the Department of State. Mrs. Dean is an outstanding American authority on foreign affairs and her articles, prepared in behalf of the Foreign Policy Association, reach a large number of interested and influential groups. She is the author of NEW GOVERNMENTS in EUROPE (with R. L. Buell and others), 1934; EUROPE in RETREAT, 1939; U. S. FOREIGN POLICY and the VOTER, 1944; U. S. PLANS for WORLD ORGANIZATION, 1944.

I REALLY feel at a very great disadvantage in having to discuss with you a subject about which you know at least 99% more than I do—so I hope you will forgive me for any mistakes I may make or any unwanted or unneeded criticisms that might escape me in the course of our discussion.

The only reason I can conceive of why I am here is because we all share one desire—and that is to make the United States as effective as possible in world affairs, and to obtain the greatest possible circulation throughout the world for American practices. The thing that puzzles an outsider like myself is why the United States, whose material power is acknowledged by all and whose ideas have exercised and should continue to exercise a magnetic attraction for people throughout the world, does not always play in world affairs a role commensurate with its resources and ideals. To enhance the constructive influence of this country in the post-war period is the task to which we should address ourselves.

Our foreign policy during this war has been inevitably handicapped by a long heritage of past mistakes. We could not start with an entirely clean slate in 1939, or even in 1941. That is why I am not inclined to be as critical of our policy, for example, with respect to General Franco as some other commentators have been. The time to have been critical of our policy in Spain was in 1936, when something positive could have been done about it. By the time the United States had entered the war, it had to make the best of bad bargains struck in Spain and at many other points of the globe. But now that we are looking forward to the post-war years, let us see whether we can make a fresh start, and effect some improvements in the work of the Foreign Service.

Let me hasten to say that I have the utmost sympathy for members of our Foreign Service, who are confronted with so many difficulties in the performance of their tasks. The principal difficulty they face is that, until recently—except in Latin America—the United States has not seemed to have clear-

cut, positive objectives in foreign policy. It seems to me that, over and over again in the past quarter of a century, the United States has been forced to react to the policies of other countries instead of initiating policies of its own. This situation is in striking contrast to that of Britain and Russia, both of which have had for centuries positive objectives in spite of internal governmental changes, constantly adapting their policies to new situations.

I am under the impression that it is our lack of positive objectives that makes it so difficult for this country to act effectively in world affairs. If we are to have an effective foreign policy, we must define our chief objectives for ourselves, and make them clear to other nations. Are our interests abroad solely concerned with trade and travel opportunities for our citizens, or their freedom to engage in philanthropic activities, such as foreign missions? Or do we have political and military interests at stake as well? The existing ambiguity about our objectives seriously hampers efforts to combat isolationist sentiment in this country. For even extreme isolationists would not want to have Americans excluded from trade, travel, and missionary activities abroad. What they do not want the United States to do is to accept political and military commitments outside our borders, or at least outside the Western Hemisphere. The real choice, then, is not between international collaboration and isolation. There are no simon-pure isolationists in this country. The choice is between varying degrees of collaboration with other countries. When we insist on freedom of trade and travel for our citizens, we are asking for rights—we are not undertaking any obligations. What we have to learn is that we cannot enjoy the advantages of international collaboration indefinitely, unless we are also prepared to run the risks—the risks involved in undertaking lasting obligations of a political and military character, as contrasted with spasmodic intervention abroad, as in World War I and again in this war.

To define, and constantly re-define our foreign

policy objectives in the light of new developments, we must know as accurately as possible what is going on in other countries. I have read with great interest the talk given before this group by Dr. Poole. He has thoroughly covered the subject of technical reporting from the field. But I think we would all agree that it is not enough to be an accurate reporter. You have to be a reporter with understanding of what you are reporting. This is not as simple as it seems. Even in private research organizations you can get a highly trained person who knows all the technical details of his subject, but who has no real comprehension of what these details total up to in terms of human relations. I am not acquainted with the character of Foreign Service reports, but I am inclined to believe that understanding of human beings and how they react to given situations is too often left out of diplomatic documents.

Many of us act on the assumption that international relations proceed on an abstract plane, far removed from human emotions and desires. This is certainly not a helpful way to interpret relations between nations, which are in essence relations between human beings. Much of pre-war criticism of the Foreign Service is due to the impression—right or wrong—that Foreign Service officers are not always sufficiently acquainted with the lives and thoughts of the people in the countries where they are stationed. We outsiders have the impression that there is a tendency on the part of Foreign Service officers to associate largely with the top people, and to neglect the masses of others who in many different, seemingly small ways, are having a profound effect on a country's development, even if they do not appear in the social register and do not frequent exclusive salons.

I realize that this criticism does not apply to all members of our Foreign Service—and actually this aloofness from the popular masses of any country, with consequent ignorance of the forces at work, is a shortcoming of many other Foreign Services. For example, you will recall a report such as that of Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin—*The Failure of a Mission*—which glaringly revealed that the Ambassador's contacts had been limited to restricted circles of Nazi bureaucrats and reactionary aristocrats. Or take the memoirs of Maurice Paléologue, French Ambassador to Russia on the eve of the Bolshevik Revolution. M. Paléologue, a brilliant writer, spent so much of his time in the glamorous drawing-rooms of the nobility that he had but a faint idea of the explosive forces latent among the Russian masses which culminated in Lenin's coup d'état of November, 1917.

Right now you could have an honest, technically well-equipped reporter for the Foreign Service go to France, and report on everything he sees and hears. But if he happens to have been closely connected before 1939 with those elements in French society which at that time showed no concern for the welfare of the French people and were wide open to Nazi influence, his report may prove an accurate picture of the narrow circles he is familiar with, but may show no real understanding of the French people. This does not mean that the United States should send into the field Foreign Service officers who are sympathetic only to extreme radical movements. What we need are officers who are open-minded, who are not by temperament or training hostile to change, who are ready to associate with all kinds and varieties of people. We must be prepared to witness far-reaching changes all over the world before this war is over—changes beyond our present imagining. It is essential that our representatives abroad should not be dismayed or shaken by these changes, but should view them as clearly as possible, and report on them without prejudice. Some of us may feel that we are witnessing the end of the world—and that is true. The world we knew in 1939 is coming rapidly to an end. But a new world is emerging, and we must learn to understand it. Remember how many people were shocked by the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917—and, for that matter, are still shocked by its repercussions today. Just think how useful it would have been if, after World War I, more of us had been open-minded about Russia—how many problems in world affairs might have been handled with less suspicion on both sides, how many crises might have been averted.

In the post-war period we must send representatives abroad who are open-minded, who are ready to welcome new ideas. The shock of changes may kill some of us, literally, but the survivors will have to go on facing them. Our Foreign Service officers must be shock-proof. We are not living in a Victorian era of plushy optimism. We must face the facts, many of them sordid, of international life. They will not necessarily correspond to what we would like to see happen in the United States—but remember, people in Europe and Asia have faced, and survived, even greater and more shattering shocks than those to which we may be exposed.

If I were giving instructions to representatives going abroad, I would warn them to watch out for the use they will hear made of two phrases that will soon become familiar to us all: "There might be revolution" and "There must be order." Much will depend on the emphasis placed on these phrases. If we say, "there *might* be revolution" in this or that country—not with fear or hostility, but with

an attempt to appraise the existing situation in the light of local history and circumstances, then we shall be less likely to fall prey to the fear that any change in Europe or Asia must be automatically dreaded or even opposed. If we say, firmly, "there *must* be order," without ascertaining first whether order is not another word for restoration to power of the very elements that precipitated this war, then this country might find itself in the role of a world policeman. We might have to help set up something like the Concert of Europe of 1815—but this time a world concert—to impose such order as we and other great powers may regard as desirable. Of course, we shall want to see order in Europe and Asia rather than anarchy and chaos. But order that is a mere facade for the retention of elements fundamentally opposed to the ideas and practices for which the United Nations claim to be fighting would, over the long haul, prove more dangerous than temporary disorder. Let us be realistic. There is no use for us to demand a change in the character of the Germans if, at the same time, we oppose social change in Germany for fear that it may take the form of revolution. And if we should come to the conclusion that revolution in Germany may have curative properties, then how can we oppose far-reaching readjustments in backward feudal countries like some of those in Eastern Europe and the Balkans, or reforms in China and dependent colonial areas?

Open-mindedness, obviously, is not a matter of age. We all know young people who have never had an open mind, and never will, and elder statesmen who have always welcomed new ideas. But a mind so open that, like a sieve, it holds no convictions, will not of itself be helpful in the post-war period. While sympathetic to the convictions of other peoples, we have every right to feel enthusiasm for our own. In fact, if we do not, we create disillusionment abroad, among those who look to the United States for positive leadership in the advancement of democracy. And here we face a dilemma. We are constantly paying lip-service to democratic ideas, urging other people to adopt democratic practices. Yet when we send representatives to countries ruled by dictatorships, these representatives, either through official policy or through their own predilection, usually have nothing to do with the very elements in these countries which desire to work for democratic institutions. Of course, you will immediately say that, if official American representatives in dictator-ruled countries associate with opposition elements, they jeopardize their influence and lose their sources of information. And we all realize that, in every situation, there must be compromises with ideals. But we shall have to

find some way of combining the technical needs of official representation with the practical need of not discouraging pro-democratic groups throughout the world—even if it means that we should establish some sort of service under the State Department which can maintain contacts with such groups.

This will be a crucial post-war problem. For if we cannot arouse enthusiasm among other peoples for the ideals of democracy we profess, and convince them that we are ready to practice what we preach, then we are creating an ideological vacuum which more positive philosophies of life—whether a new form of Nazism, or an increasingly militant Communism—will tend to fill. We have an unrivaled opportunity to assume leadership over the minds of other peoples in the post-war period. But we shall be unable to do so unless we ourselves cherish our convictions, and are ready to work with those who—however uncouth and unfamiliar they may seem to career diplomats—share these convictions and have shown readiness to die for them.

There is still another question to consider in appraising the role of the Foreign Service after the war. Although outsiders like myself have no access to the secrets of the State Department, we do know, from published documents, that many remarkable reports have been sent to Washington from the field—especially on the rise of Nazism in Germany and of military fascism in Japan. What happens to such reports, obviously written with passion, and interest, and deep devotion to this nation's welfare? One gets the impression that they get slowly passed from desk to desk, tabbed with red or green tabs, pigeon-holed and, by the time they reach those who could do something with them, they have lost some of their initial fire and urgency, have become dehydrated.

If these reports were translated into day to day measures of foreign policy, the public did not know about it. The American public was remarkably well informed before the war by newspaper reporters and radio commentators, who gave the best news coverage available to any nation. But the public had no way of judging whether the accounts it heard or read were just interesting news stories, or whether it should immediately be summoned by the government to act so as to forestall the dread contingencies foreshadowed in these accounts. Sumner Welles, in his book "The Time for Decision," says that it was difficult for the President and the State Department to act with respect to Germany and Japan because the people were unprepared for action. Being one of the public, I would say that for years the people were anxious to act—you will remember how critical people were of continued

(Continued on page 60)

From a Recent Study of the Foreign Service

By FRANKLIN ROUDYBUSH

Summary

The purpose of this study has been to investigate the experience and educational background of the career officers of the United States Foreign Service in order to discover (a) what universities they have attended, (b) the extent of their education, (c) their fields of specialization, (d) the geographic areas from which they came, (e) the number that were educated abroad, (f) their general experience before they entered the service.

Data for this study comes from Department of State publications which contain information on the Foreign Service including biographical information on Foreign Service officers.

Findings

The study shows that United States Foreign Service officers are representative of the nation as a whole, for not only are they drawn from every geographic area of the United States, and from a variety of home backgrounds and working experiences, but the present members of the career Foreign Service attended universities in every section of the United States. Indeed, this group studied in 316 universities and colleges.

Nevertheless, certain universities and colleges furnished more of the career officers than others. This was particularly true of the large, privately controlled Eastern universities, such as Harvard, Georgetown, Yale, Princeton, George Washington and Columbia.

Following the above-mentioned colleges was the large West Coast state institution, the University of California, and one of the largest privately controlled West Coast universities—Stanford.

Next in order of importance were a number of large state universities such as, the University of Virginia, the University of Michigan, the University of Texas, the University of Illinois, the University of Wisconsin, Ohio State, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Minnesota.

The University of Chicago ranks twelfth in supplying students who successfully passed the Foreign Service examination. Cornell is thirteenth, following the University of Chicago. Dartmouth is fifteenth.

The United States Naval Academy and the United States Military Academy were among the first twenty-five institutions.

Three Washington universities were among the first twenty-five colleges, namely, Georgetown, The George Washington University, and American University.

A great number of Foreign Service officers have supplemented their education by study abroad. The study shows that they have attended a total of 84 foreign universities. Many studied abroad before entering the Foreign Service; and some did graduate work after they had been assigned to foreign posts. One would expect this study abroad to have increased their usefulness, especially in increasing their facility in foreign languages.

The study shows that 59 per cent of the officers had prepared for their future careers by taking liberal arts courses in college.

Despite the fact that Foreign Service officers have to deal with the settlement of estates of Americans abroad, protection problems and contracts, only 8 per cent had studied law.

Six per cent of the officers had taken business courses; and 3 per cent, foreign service courses in college. Less than one half per cent had majored in agriculture, archaeology, architecture and engineering.

There was little indication from the study that one Foreign Service class was better educated than another. There were more Ph.D.'s in the second class in proportion to its size, than in any other. These men entered the service, on the average 28 years ago.

However, Class VIII and the Unclassified had fewer noncollege men and more officers who had taken graduate work in college. Over a period of thirty years, there appears to be a decided decline in the number of non-college men who have entered the Foreign Service.

The average age of the Foreign Service officer on entering the Service is 26 years, 11 months; although, for the Unclassified group, it has dropped to 25½ years.

The experience of Foreign Service officers before entering the Service lies in five major fields, which are, in order of importance: Government; business, military, teaching, and newspaper. Of these, Government leads all others by a wide margin.

While officers have been drawn from every government agency, the greater proportion have come from the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, and the War Department, and the office force of the Congress.

Most of the teaching experience of the Foreign Service officers has been at college level; however,

(Continued on page 53)

TRIBUTE TO MR. HULL

On December 29, 1944, a bronze bust of Mr. Hull which was the gift of the employees of the Department and of the Foreign Service as an expression of their high regard for him, was presented to the Department by Mr. John G. Erhardt, Acting Assistant Secretary of State. This presentation was made in the Conference Room of the Department with both officers and employees represented. The Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association on behalf of the Foreign Service personnel in the field, added its contribution from Association funds, to those of Departmental personnel.

Naval Hospital,
Bethesda, Maryland,
January 8, 1945.

Mr. Hull replied as follows:
The Honorable
Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I was deeply touched and moved by the action of the personnel of the Department of State and the Foreign Service in presenting to the Department a bust of me, and by your generous words in accepting the presentation. I want to express to each and every one of you my profound gratitude for this unusual honor.

In my long period of public service, I have not been associated with a finer, abler, more loyal, and

more patriotic group than the men and women who comprise the personnel of the Department and the Foreign Service.

We have worked together for nearly twelve years during one of the most crucial periods in the history of the nation. Together we have faced immense difficulties and complexities. Together we have striven, to the best of our ability, to ward off the dangers with which our country was increasingly confronted in its foreign relations and to uphold, defend, and promote our country's interests. Together we have attained successes of which each and every one can be justly proud.

Today our main efforts are centered on the winning of the war in which we are engaged. That war must be won if mankind is to have an opportunity to build a better world. But that precious opportu-



Left to right: George Conlon, the sculptor; Mrs. Hull and Secretary Stettinius.

Photo by R. S. Duter

Inscription on the Bust:

CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State
1933-1944

“Father of the United
Nations”
Wise Counselor of His
Country

Presented by the Personnel of
the Department of State and
the Foreign Service
December 29, 1944

George Conlon—Sculptor



nity will be lost unless our nation and the other nations devoted to peace firmly resolve to place international relations upon a wider and stronger basis than ever before of morality and fair-dealing and to establish and maintain effective institutions of world order under law.

This is a great and challenging task. In your efforts to make our country's contribution to its successful accomplishment, you must continue in the future, as you have in the past, to perform your various duties in a spirit of unflagging faith in our people and in the surpassing worth of liberty and democracy. You must continue to be guided by a profound belief that only as nations deal with each

other fairly and justly can each of them achieve for itself peace and security and an ever increasing measure of political, economic, social and spiritual well-being.

I know that you will not fail in this. It is a personal tragedy to me that the state of my health has forced me to drop out of your ranks at this time. But it is my reverent hope that I may be able, when I have regained my strength, to help in whatever way I can in your great service to our people and to the world.

God bless you all.

Sincerely yours,

CORDELL HULL.

The Hibbard Library

By CLAUD EASTERLY

(From the "Denison Herald" of October 29, 1944)

THROUGH the warmth of the books that virtually were his second self from his earliest Mother Goose days will the memory of Denison's illustrious Frederick P. Hibbard live on and on for Denison High School students and Denison as a whole.

A native Denisonian, Mr. Hibbard died August 22, 1943, after 23 years in the United States foreign diplomatic service that carried him to many lands with steadily increasing recognition in the consular service.

Last week his 3,000-volume personal library, in many respects one of the most unusual in the Southwest, formally was presented to the high school by his mother, Mrs. C. W. Beaumont, 1012 West Bond, who is providing also an endowment for permanent maintenance.

The dedication exercise Wednesday climaxed four months of work during which a classroom was remodeled into a wing for the regular school library and the vast collection of books classified and cataloged under the supervision of Miss Janice Taylor, school librarian.

Greatest boon in the history of the high school library, the Hibbard collection contains nearly one-third as many books as previously were on the library shelves. Setting a value on the collection would be difficult, especially since it contains many very rare books, but its worth runs into several thousand dollars. It will be known as the Frederick P. Hibbard section of the Denison High School library.

More faithfully than could any biography or character portray the li-

brary mirrors the story of Frederick P. Hibbard the man—his diversified interests, his thirst for knowledge that followed him to his grave and, above all, his passion for good books.

"Rarely does a personal library," explains Miss Taylor after months of studying the collection, "cover such a broad field with each classification so tastefully represented."

The biographic section is especially outstanding, Miss Taylor points out, with its some 350 volumes telling the stories of great men of all lands and of all times, particularly in the field of literature. The history classification deals especially with countries in which Mrs. Hibbard served as a career diplomat. Liberia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Russia and others.

The old book section gives the high school library a priceless feature many larger universities do not possess. The oldest book was printed in 1517, and the collection spans the ages from that time up to the present. The World War II era is represented by 21 volumes, including Churchill's "Blood, Sweat and Tears."

There are books in several foreign languages, and many first editions and otherwise rare volumes that further make the collection invaluable. Several books of George Moore, privately printed in London, are included. One of these, "A Story Teller's Holiday," cost \$50, and another, "The Brook Kerith," cost \$30. From strictly a collector's standpoint, some of the ancient volumes would be worth many times more.

The largest classifica-



Mrs. C. W. Beaumont of Denison, Texas, mother of the late Frederick P. Hibbard, is shown with B. McDaniel, school superintendent, during an inspection visit after installation of the library. Mrs. Beaumont recalled that her son's passion for books developed during early childhood "when I always read him to sleep." (Denison Herald Photos.)

Students are shown browsing through a section of the Frederick P. Hibbard library recently donated to the high school. Note the large picture of Mr. Hibbard on the wall. Only a portion is shown of the Hibbard library, which covers two more sides of the room that has been arranged especially to house the 3,000-book collection.



tion is fiction with 892 volumes. Miss Taylor explains that these reflect Mr. Hibbard's adroit sense in selecting good works for relaxation which, at the same time, tied up with other books in his library.

In the heavier literature field, there are more than 300 volumes, representing all the famous English writers and many of other lands, including Henrik Ibsen of Norway and August Strinberg of Sweden. The complete work of Shakespeare is represented in English and German, and Goethe's complete works in German, published at Stuttgart in 1895.

There are volumes on Greek, Italian, French, German, Spanish, Romanian and Polish, with dictionaries for each. Mr. Hibbard was versed in French, Spanish and German.

For reference use, the library provides the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica and Chambers' Encyclopedia in 10 volumes. There also is a set of encyclopedia in German.

Collecting books was not just a fad with Mr. Hibbard. Miss Taylor was surprised to find notations on page holders and on slips of paper in countless books, reflecting thoughtful reading by the owner. These often recalled where and when Mr. Hibbard had read a particular book, especially fiction, which often was in some outer office while awaiting an audience.

The library includes 24 volumes by W. H. Hudson on travel and naturelore; Joseph Conrad's complete works in biography, essay and fiction; 30 volumes of British theatre dramas, printed in 1751 on rag paper; Victor Hugo's works, published in 1887; 20 volumes of Meyer's "Conversation Lexicon," superbly printed and bound in leather; a complete set of Abbott's "Makers of History"; an especially unique collection of books on art, glass, and countless other extraordinary volumes, such as Napoleon's complete works in French.

There are volumes of history reference material, including Green's History of England, Macaulay's History of England, Travelvan's "The American Revolution," Channing's "History of the United States," and others each in multiple volumes.

Among the books harking back to Mr. Hibbard's childhood is a history of England in one syllable words, copyrighted in 1889 and which cost 75 cents. A one-syllable word history of Germany bears the copyright date of 1884. Also there is an 1897 edition of Webster's primary school dictionary with the name, Fred Hibbard, scribbled in a childish hand on a flyleaf.

The collection of old books is kept in a locked case, but special displays will be arranged from time to time for benefit of the students. The oldest

(Continued on page 51)

Press Comment

(From the *Washington Post*, Dec. 24, 1944)

"ILLS APPARENT"

By ERNEST LINDLEY

The State Department, at this juncture, resembles a middle-aged man whose doctor has prescribed simultaneously glandular injections, stomach sedatives, vigorous setting-up exercises and mild psychiatric treatment.

The doctor is the new Secretary of State.

The patient is self-conscious and slightly bewildered. He is not quite sure yet that the doctor knows his business.

But the doctor is confident that he does know it. He may not have cures for all that is wrong with the world but he knows at least some of the things which are wrong with the State Department.

The State Department has been suffering from a good many ailments. It has been anemic, lethargic, querulous, given to buck-passing and delay. Often it has seemed to be more energetic in defending its prerogatives against challengers within the Government than in carrying out a positive foreign policy.

Often it has seemed to think that our foreign policy consists of issuing platitudinous moral judgments on the behavior of others instead of heading off by vigorous diplomacy actions contrary to the interests of the United States.

These, and many other indictments, have been leveled against the State Department.

Some have been exaggerated. Probably no charge has been more erroneous than the one that the career men in this department and its foreign service are a bunch of "cookie-pushers."

The "cookie-pusher" has not vanished. But the top career men do not hold their positions because they are "cookie-pushers" and among the young career men are many who, in training intelligence and experience, are qualified to hold their own against their opposite numbers in any foreign office in the world.

Most of these younger men, in their forties and thirties and younger, are unknown to the general public. They are known to the American correspondents in Washington and abroad who have had a chance to test their knowledge and judgment.

They correspond to the men who were majors and lieutenant colonels in the United States Army five years ago when General Marshall became Chief of Staff and from whom he drew many of the men

who are today general officers in command of forces, armies, corps and divisions.

At his unprecedented mass meeting of State Department employees in Washington, Secretary Stettinius said in substance: "We take over where the Army and Navy leave off."

The State Department has some of the afflictions which troubled the Army before Marshall took over. It is a small organization which has suffered from chronic financial malnutrition. It contains some dead wood but a great deal of vigorous first-class talent.

Marshall did not clear out all of the oldsters. He was selective. At the same time, he did not hesitate to jump younger men over the heads of their seniors as Roosevelt had jumped Marshall over all of the major generals and most of the brigadier generals in the Army when he named him Chief of Staff.

Also, Marshall infused into the higher realms of the Army, some "amateur" or "semiprofessional" talent drawn from the reserve officers and the National Guard.

Arithmetically, the State Department will not expand as the Army did between 1939 and 1944. But it must expand if it is to promote effectively, here and abroad, American interests in the organization of the peace and in the postwar world.

Also, the American diplomat should be the best-paid diplomat in the world. The "cookie-pusher" cannot be eliminated entirely until salaries and allowances make private incomes unnecessary.

Stettinius knows this and, undoubtedly, will press Congress for money not only for expansion but for better remuneration for good men in the State Department and its foreign service.

There is no other branch of the Government into which, during the next 20 years, it will be more important to draw and retain an adequate share of the ablest young men in the nation.

MARRIAGES

MAKINSON-FRANZ. Miss Rosemary Snowden Makinson was married on December 9, 1944, in New York City to Lieutenant Leonard Allen Franz, U. S. N. Mrs. Franz is the daughter of retired Foreign Service Officer George A. Makinson.

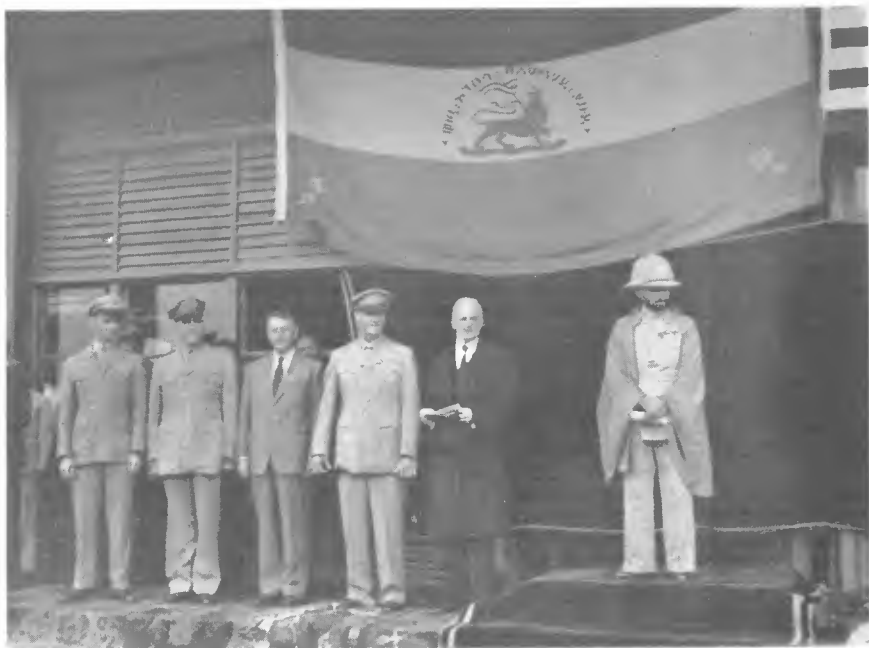
The Emperor; The Hon. John K. Caldwell, American Minister to Ethiopia; General Giles and his party witness march past of the Imperial Guard.

DELIVERY OF AMERICAN AIRCRAFT TO THE ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT

A second twin-engined Cessna airplane was delivered at Addis Ababa on November 2, 1944 on credit lend lease. The aircraft was met on its arrival by Mr. Yilma Deressa, Ethiopian Vice Minister of Finance, who accepted it on behalf of his Government, as well as by the Director General of the Ministry of Finance, by Mr. Hickman Price, Jr., Federal Economic Administration representative at Addis Ababa, and American Vice Consul Donald H. Nichols.

Center: General Giles, Lieut. Colonel Allen, Mr. Short and Mr. Price before presentation to the Emperor. Cessna airplane in the background.

The Emperor replies to speech of Mr. Caldwell.



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

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EDITORS' COLUMN

The JOURNAL's essay contest has drawn to a successful close and readers will find elsewhere in this issue Mr. Denby's beautifully written prize-winning composition on "Suggestions for Improving the Foreign Service and Its Administration to Meet Its War and Postwar Responsibilities." The Editors congratulate the author and the other officers whose essays won awards or honorable mention from the distinguished panel of judges. Likewise, the Editors desire to express their appreciation to the other officers who submitted papers. Not only were the entries of a notably high standard, both in content and in presentation, but they represent a distinct tribute to the ability of the Service and to its patriotic and progressive spirit.

It is particularly gratifying to the Editors that the competition met with such widespread response at a period when the Service is putting in long hours of overtime and the pressure of work is so great that little physical energy remains for activities outside the office. The fact that 60 manuscripts were submitted, all of them involving careful thought and planning, testifies to the deep and general interest of officers in making their Service the best one possible. Moreover the many constructive suggestions in the manuscripts furnish an eloquent demonstration of the JOURNAL's original thesis in arranging the contest, namely that those most intimately familiar with the working of the Service itself would provide the best source of comment and criticism.

In due course the JOURNAL will publish the six leading essays and, it is hoped, others of outstanding merit. These have already been submitted for analysis, at the request of Undersecretary Grew, to Assistant Secretary Julius Holmes, who will be in charge of administrative and personnel matters in the Department. In addition, the Editorial Board is now engaged in making a study of all the papers submitted and plans to publish the results in the near future as an indication of the trend of thought throughout the Service in regard to its problems and responsibilities, particularly in the postwar world. Furthermore, steps are being taken to make all the papers available to the Planning Staff of the Office of Foreign Service. Many suggestions can be applied administratively and others will, no doubt, be of great value in connection with the studies which are being made with a view to eventual revision and codification of the Foreign Service legislation.

It is evident that the contest will thus have served its purpose—to stimulate action, as well as thought and discussion. We believe that every contestant can feel that he has made a practical contribution to the future of the Service.

Letters to the Editors

Office of Secretary on detail at Chengtu,
Chengtu, China, December 12, 1944.

To the Editors.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

December comments on an article in the September JOURNAL are likely to be very stale but we in the sticks are forced to come to bat last or not at all.

It seems to me that the article "Rank and Title in the Foreign Service" is stretching democracy to its limits. Our service has, or should have, especially in wartime, something of military discipline and therefore, if it is in the interests of the service for an officer to serve at a post with a commission as Consul rather than Vice Consul and later vice versa, and there is no legal impediment to such assignments, then why should this not be done, and what justifiable basis for complaints should the officer concerned have? It also seems to me that the need for such a flexible system of assignments was convincingly set forth in the JOURNAL article. One further small indication of this need is the practice, which I understand is current at some of our diplomatic missions, of using visiting cards bearing only the title "Secretary of Embassy, etc.," rather than the usual prefix "First," "Second" or "Third." Incidentally, it seems to me that I remember (but can't check as I have no files here) a circular instruction of perhaps two years ago in which it was stated that the Department intended to adopt a wartime policy of granting temporary rank regardless of FSO class.

I'd also like to put in a word on the much discussed subject of the post-war service with special reference to the problem of "specialists." It seems to me that the problem is not so much one of specialized training as quality of personnel. Of course a good, technically trained man without previous experience in the Foreign Service can do a better job in a technical field than a mediocre FSO. But, from my limited view of such matters at least, it appears that a very great proportion of the "specialist" jobs can be just as efficiently handled by a good FSO with a short period of intensive training in the special field as by a good technician; the FSO's experience in the foreign field offsetting the technician's better training in his specialty. This generalization, of course, is subject to the innumerable qualifications and exceptions which limit all such generalizations but, if there be some truth in it, it seems that some of the concern which has apparently been expended on the problem of recruiting specialists and integrating them into the service, might more profitably be devoted to the problem of im-

proving or maintaining the general quality of the personnel in the service. It is asking too much of human nature to expect that a Board of Examiners can, on the basis of the written examination results and such other material as may be available, plus a few minutes' conversation with a candidate, infallibly determine his future value to the service. It therefore seems that it might help in the solution of this problem to institute a slightly more lenient policy in making original appointments to the service, coupled with the enforcement of a strict probationary period policy under which the records of all new appointees would be carefully reviewed say two years after their entry into the service and it would be understood that at least a small percentage of them, those who did not feel suited for the service or whom the Department considered unsuited, could resign or be separated from the service without prejudice.

J. K. PENFIELD.

Foreign Service Officer.

American Consulate General.

Nairobi, Kenya.

December 1, 1944.

To the Editors.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

May I heartily endorse the proposal in your article entitled "Rank and Title in the Foreign Service" in the September issue: if adopted, it certainly would be beneficial to the Service and would give a commonsense means of promoting American interests abroad by relating an officer's diplomatic or consular rank to his actual work.

At this post an absurd situation exists whereby my two professional consular colleagues from small countries have the rank of Consul General. In consequence, the American representation is at a disadvantage; however, the situation has been brought to the Department's attention.

In my opinion, the Department should adopt the rule that an officer regularly in charge whose personal rank is below that normally called for by the post ought to be given advanced local rank during his tenure. I do not see why an officer who had been serving under this rule for some time as a Consul General or Consul, or as a Counselor or First Secretary, should suffer any heartburnings if his next assignment should technically be junior in diplomatic or consular rank, because after all his real rank is his Class in the Foreign Service.

Very truly yours.

WILLARD QUINCY STANTON.

Foreign Service Officer.

Sian, Shensi, China,
December 10, 1944.

To the Editors,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The editors have solicited the comments of Foreign Service Officers on a proposal, contained in an article in the September JOURNAL entitled, "Rank and Title in the Foreign Service," to give local rank to officers. Under the plan proposed, a man might serve as Consul General on one assignment and as Consul on the next, as First Secretary at one post and as Second Secretary at a succeeding post. In the concluding paragraph of the article it is asked, "If an Ambassador can become a Minister . . . without losing face . . . why cannot a Minister become a Consul General, a Counselor become a Consul . . .?"

Able officers, whose judgment deserves respect, will doubtless voice approval of the proposal. However, a very serious objection can be made to the plan: an Ambassador cannot, it seems to me, become a Minister without loss of face, nor can a Consul General become a Consul without loss of face (and, having served the past nine years in China, I feel qualified to voice opinions about matters of face).

Sincerely,
EDWARD E. RICE,
Foreign Service Officer.

3431 W. 6th St.,
Topeka, Kansas,
January 1, 1945

To the Editors,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I am writing to tell you how much I liked the December issue of the JOURNAL which came in a few days ago. I was glad to see Steve Dorsey's article on a Foreign Service Reserve featured. It presented a basically sound idea which was new to me although I gather it has been mulled over plenty in and off the time-hallowed Department corridors. There was, however, one fundamental weakness in the plan which Steve did not touch upon. It is easy enough for the Army, Navy, etc., to get excellent reserve officer personnel because in normal times it is called on for active service only for occasional two-week periods in the summer; come war or a national emergency and, of course, its members give up their regular lives but so does a large percentage of the nation and patriotic fervor is at its height. The Foreign Service Reserve, on the contrary, will need to be called on in piping times of peace during the post-war reconstruction period. It is not going to be easy to get the right type of man to be willing to give up his regular job

for a temporary employment of two to five years or more without any inducements of permanency or security. That is asking too much of human nature. I have already written about this in greater detail to Steve and will be interested to see what his reaction is.

I was even more interested in the Sands letter to the *Washington Post* which you reprinted and the remarks of Bob Watt before the Joint Survey Group. In publishing them you gave striking examples of the courage and open-mindedness which has lately characterized the JOURNAL. It is now, thank God, far from the smug and stodgy house organ it used to be.

The Sands letter, of course, says nothing new but it expresses it well. Any of us in the Service who have given much thought to the meaning of our important tasks as a group, as well as intelligent laymen, know that one of the great weaknesses in our conduct of foreign relations is that the Department has to improvise solutions to individual problems as they arise. Our Government has never formulated a real concrete foreign policy and there can consequently be no continuity to our national acts here and there over the world or from year to year. That is hardly the Department's fault since the basic foreign policy must be laid down by the highest authority and representative by direct election of our people, the President of the United States.

Rarely since the days of the Founding Fathers have our Presidents seen, or at least acted on, this fundamental duty of their office. The result has been, naturally enough, that we have only muddled through and done that far less successfully than the British who, at least, have had certain unwavering imperial principles which have guided them, whether openly expressed or not. Parenthetically, the British people seem to have grown up into a broader, decenter, concept of their place in the post-war world while their official leaders are lagging behind, a phenomenon not unusual in the history of democracies, but that is their problem, not ours.

It might well be said that our present President has laid out the bases of a foreign policy in his enunciation of the Four Freedoms and joint authorship of the Atlantic Charter. But those have largely remained eloquent statements of principle which have been only very partially translated into the everyday conduct of foreign affairs. As Mr. Sands pointed out so well, one cannot have a sound foreign policy, in a democracy (although even that limitation might well be left out), unless it is based on the aspirations of the people and that policy is made known to them. That is not yet the case today. . . .

The JOURNAL is to be congratulated on its cour-

age in publishing Mr. Sands' criticism of our lack of a foreign policy as something of interest to its readers, the members of the Foreign Service, without, of course, making itself a partisan of his at least implied censure of the Department and the President.

In the case of Mr. Watt's remarks, they made one point with which every Foreign Service Officer will agree and which he will applaud. That was that the Department of State should exercise the control over all foreign activities of the Government to assure adequate coordination and that the situations abroad of duplicating responsibility and contradictory objectives by different agencies with which most Foreign Service officers are familiar, to their sorrow, are bedlam and worse. . . .

Mr. Watt's transcribed remarks also had the same sting in their tail present throughout Mr. Sands' letter to the editor. The last two sentences were:

"However, cooperation (by American labor) is always difficult if there is not a clearcut foreign policy. At the moment many government agencies are operating in the foreign field and labor is quite confused about who to cooperate with and what the objective is."

The JOURNAL's efforts in digging Mr. Watt's statement out of the archives of the Joint Survey Group and making it available to all Foreign Service officers can only be helpful in leading us to think seriously of some of our own deficiencies as a class and endeavor to correct them. If we do not, others will and the Foreign Service will be open to the leavening process of the injection of new personnel which can do the jobs at which we are weak.

Sincerely yours,

ALLAN DAWSON,
Foreign Service Officer.

Executive Offices of the President,
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs,
Washington, D. C.,
December 9, 1944.

To the Editors.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Regarding the article by the late William C. Burdett entitled "Colonies of Ex-Confederates in Brazil" in THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for May 1939, volume 16, number 5, I take pleasure in stating that on May 19, 1943, I interviewed at the United States Vice Consulate at Manaus, Brazil, Mr. David Bowman Riker, who was born in Charleston, S. C., in April 1861 and who came to Santarem on the Amazon in 1866 with his parents and others of the ex-Confederate group there.

According to Mr. Riker's information, which I

(Continued on page 42)

REPORT ON FOREIGN SERVICE LEGISLATION

By LAURENCE C. FRANK, *Chief,*
Division of Foreign Service Administration

Congressman Sol Bloom, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, reintroduced on January 4, 1945, into the last Session of Seventy-ninth Congress various of the measures of particular interest to the Foreign Service which failed of passage before the adjournment of the Seventy-eighth Congress. The measures are

1/ H.R. 685. "A Bill to amend the Act entitled 'An Act for the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for use of the Government of the United States of America,' approved May 7, 1926, as amended, to permit of the sale of buildings and grounds and the utilization of proceeds of such sale in the Government interest";

2/ H.R. 687. "A Bill for the relief of certain officers and employes of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions";

3/ H.R. 689. "A Bill to enable the Department of State, pursuant to its responsibilities under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, more effectively to carry out its prescribed and traditional responsibilities in the foreign field; to strengthen the Foreign Service permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other departments and agencies and coordination of activities abroad of the United States under a Foreign Service for the United States unified under the guidance of the Department of State."

These Bills, with the exception of H.R. 689, are identical to those on which hearings had been held and which had been reported favorably by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the last Congress. H.R. 689 is identical to H.R. 5474, with the sole exception that Section 5 of the earlier draft has been eliminated and its remaining sections renumbered. The Majority Party has named its additional members to the Foreign Affairs Committee, but as yet the Republicans have not made their designations, until which time the Committee is estopped from having hearings. It is to be anticipated, however, that the designations will be made with minimum delay and that the necessary rehearings of the several measures will be undertaken by the Committee. Only after passage by the House of Representatives, however, will these measures be properly before the Senate for consideration. Undoubtedly after passage by the House they will be referred by the Parliamentarian of the Senate to the Foreign

(Continued on page 64)

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Argentina—Hiram Bingham, Jr.
Australia—John R. Minter
Bermuda—William H. Beck
British East Africa—Joseph Palmer, 2nd
Ceylon—Robert L. Buell
Central Canada—Eric W. Magnuson
Colombia—James S. Triolo
Egypt—Edward Dow, Jr.
Great Britain—Dorsey C. Fisher
Greece—William Witman, 2d
Greenland—John R. Ocheltree
Honduras—Frederick P. Latimer, Jr.
India—William Duff
Iran—Richard Ford
Jamaica—John H. Lord
Nassau—John H. E. McAndrews
Nicaragua—James M. Gilchrist
New Zealand—John Fuess
North Africa—J. Rives Childs
Panama—Arthur R. Williams
Sweden—George West
Trinidad—Richard D. Gatewood
U. S. S. R.—Edward Page, Jr.
Union of South Africa—Robert A. Acly, Edward Groth
Venezuela—Carl Breuer

ISTANBUL



At four o'clock on the afternoon of August 23rd, George P. Kisseloff called at the apartment of Vice Consul Fraleigh at Istanbul and said that he and Stoycho Moshanov had been sent by the Bulgarian Government to Istanbul to inform the American Consulate General that Bulgaria desired to withdraw from the war. The picture taken upon Mr. Fraleigh's terrace shows, left to right, Vice Consul Fraleigh, who was then in charge of the Bulgarian desk in the Consulate General; Dr. Black, President of Robert College who until June first was in charge of the Bulgarian desk; Consul General Burton Y. Berry; Mr. Moshanov and Mr. Kisseloff, on the first meeting since December 12, 1941 of officials of the American and Bulgarian Governments.

BEIRUT

Mr. George Wadsworth is shown reviewing a Guard of Honor before the Government House in Beirut November 17th as he arrived to call upon the President of the Republic of Lebanon to present his letters of credence from President Roosevelt to President Beshara El Khouri, raising him from the rank of Diplomatic Agent and Consul General to that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Captain Lahoud, at the Minister's right, and Lt. Shehab (left). Aides-de-Camp to the President, greet him on his arrival.



Mr. Wadsworth on November 16th presented his letters of credence from President Roosevelt to President Shukri El Quatli of the Republic of Syria, raising him from the rank of Diplomatic Agent and Consul General to that of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Mr. Wadsworth in his remarks to President Quatli said that "By such accreditation the United States has extended full and unconditional recognition of the independence of Syria." Mr. Wadsworth (left) is shown reading his remarks to President Quatli (center) and Jamil Mardam, Bey, Foreign Minister. OWI photos.



ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

December 19, 1944.

During the summer, American tourists and fishermen took the place of navy personnel and seamen on the streets, and with the arrival of autumn came the American hunters.

Consul General Kemp arrived from Halifax for two days of helpful supervision. He gave a delightful informal talk at an official dinner party tendered by Consul and Mrs. Fuller.

George G. Fuller is leaving Canada after 17 years between this country and the Department. His trans-

fer to Antwerp arrived while he was hanging pictures in the house he had moved into three days before. He had to leave behind the deer he had promised the children, but a few ducks and a new saddle horse were some compensation.

An American club is in process of organization, and expects to hold the first Thanksgiving Day dinner to be held here since the Revolution.

The Canadian Institute of International Affairs at its first Maritime Conference asked Consul Fuller to assist in a projected study of the Maritime-Northern New England economy in the post-war world.

(Continued on page 55)

Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE WASHINGTON. By Vera Bloom. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 1944. 296 pages. \$3.

Vera Bloom first came to Washington in 1923, when her father, Sol Bloom, had been elected to the House in a special election with a majority of 145—contested at that! Vera had not wanted her father to accept the nomination as she dreaded giving up New York and all her friends in the dramatic and musical world for political Washington. But “suddenly it dawned on me that Washington was not merely a city of Boss Tweeds, it was also one grand series of ball rooms filled with glamorous diplomats, and there was more than a little to be said in its favor.” And since then Vera has had a full and interesting time which she tells us about in this unpretentious, chatty hook which is a sort of cavalcade of the national capital for the last twenty years.

First it was the era of the Coolidges and then their successors, the Hoovers, “who had actually far less social flair than the Coolidges, who had never known anything but their own New England background.” Then it was the rather amazing Mussolini interlude in 1924 when she interviewed the then unknown editor of the *Popolo d'Italia*, “totally unknown, and in the most unawesome background he still had the most powerful personality I have ever met. So powerful, that the last day I had to send a cable to the New York *Telegram*, saying that somehow, some day, this man was bound to dominate all Italy.”

Then came the New Deal and the Great Disappointment “when Washington had to accept the fact that several of its highest positions were filled by men who avoided formal festivities whenever possible.” However, Washington does not appear to have become a social Sahara and it apparently, even in wartime, was never without its relaxations, for the author gives us endless accounts of parties, dances, dinners, receptions in the diplomatic, political and social world of the national capital. Miss Bloom has an infectious gusto for it all, good wholesome *joie de vivre*. She likes her diplomatic world best, and is refreshingly not *blasé* about it all. In fact, she summarizes her philosophy in the last line of her book: “Pleasure will still be a duty and duty a pleasure.” While she is bright and gay, she is not malicious like some columnists we might mention. In fact, at the start of her book she has inscribed the following: “With affection toward most and malice toward none of those I have mentioned in this book.” Perhaps her most acid comment relates to the late (politically) Ham Fish. “And you

learn, too, not to be too beglamoured by ‘names,’ when a Hamilton Fish, with a grandfather who was Secretary of State, and with one of the most distinguished backgrounds any American could have, will resort to every trick of demagogery and obstructionism (to put it politely), while a man like Joe Martin, the Republican leader of the House, who makes no claim to such an imposing background, is beloved and respected by Republican and Democratic members alike because they know that once he gives his word about how he stands or what he will do about any legislative question, they can depend on it to the end.” But, after all, the electorate appear to have agreed with her!

Foreign Service officers who have never been *en poste* in Washington will do well to read this book so that they may understand what is in store for them in wartime Washington. To others it will possibly cause some nostalgia for the dear dead days of pre-war Washington.

Anyhow, Washington now has its Boswell!

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.

THE UKRAINE, A Submerged Nation. By William Henry Chamberlin. The Macmillan Co., 1944. 85 pages. \$1.75.

The Ukraine has always been one of the richest regions of Europe, mainly by reason of its remarkably fertile lands and mineral resources. As such it has been the prize of innumerable wars and intrigues.

Its people have fought aggression and oppression for centuries and repeatedly have gained a measure of independence. But though passionately addicted to liberty, the author does not indicate that they have demonstrated virtually any capacity for self-government.

Mr. Chamberlin makes a strong plea for the liberation of the Ukraine from Russian domination as an indispensable element of a free Europe. At the same time he points out that a complete change of Russian political philosophy is a necessary prerequisite to the attainment of this objective. He warns that the recent constitutional change in the USSR which, superficially, gives it the complexion of a federation of autonomous states, comparable to the British Commonwealth, is in effect no change at all. Under the Moscow controlled one-party system government officials in the republics are necessarily “party-line” Communists, appointed or approved by the Moscow headquarters. Therefore, regardless of the language in which a diplomatic communication is written, its words are those of the Party. Nor,

says Mr. Chamberlain, can it be otherwise so long as the Central Committee in Moscow retains the power to transfer, banish or liquidate any party member whenever it sees fit.

The Ukraine is useful background material for those who are seriously interested in the geopolitics of Eastern Europe since it furnishes a brief history of the Ukrainian people from the sixteenth century up to the present time (1944).

The book is moderately documented, has a good index and could be improved by the inclusion of a bibliography.

A. G. SIMSON.

THE TYRANTS' WAR AND THE PEOPLE'S PEACE, by Ferdinand A. Hermens. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1944. XIII, 250 pages. \$2.75.

"The enemy is tyranny—the solution, democracy." In these words, the last in his book, Mr. Hermens sums up his theme. The German people, he says, wanted neither the war nor the Nazis. It was a combination of unhappy economic events and the failure of the Weimar Republic that gave Hitler his chance and saddled a desperate nation with a tyrannical government which forced it into war.

"It is, therefore, to the depression that we have to turn first when trying to explain the events which led to Hitler's victory. It will be seen later that the depression comprises only one of three groups of related factors. The other two are the mistakes of the Weimar Constitution and the intrigues of generals, Junkers, and industrialists. Only the cumulative effects of these factors made the victory of the Nazis possible."

This is in direct contradiction to Mr. Lynn T. White, Jr., who says:

"Leaders are to a great extent forced to the surface by the society in which they live, and a society usually finds the type of leaders for which it is looking. There can be no leader who is not supported by the led."

Which of these views is accepted depends in large part upon where one's sympathy lies.

The book is written sincerely and Mr. Hermens obviously loves his people. He is a German himself who fled Germany when the Nazis came into power. His memories must be of those Germans who, like himself, are intelligent and capable of self-government. In the first part of his book he earnestly endeavors to refute the arguments of Vansittart, Ludwig and others who condemn the Germans as wholeheartedly as he defends them. But his weakness is the weakness of Vansittart and Ludwig. They can see no good in the Germans; he can see no wrong. Wherever he does concede that German conduct has not been all it might be, he hastens to point out that

other nations have acted in a like manner upon similar occasions. However, he does not cite any other one nation which has acted for so long a period with such concentrated brutality and unrelenting cruelty as Germany without any revulsion by its outraged people.

Mr. Hermens' two chief arguments are that it is not the German people but the Nazis who are fighting the war, and that all nations are alike and therefore all peoples are equally able to govern themselves. In his defense of the German people, he goes deeply into the history of tyranny. He discusses its nature and its pattern. He also goes back into German history to prove that his country has not always been conquest-minded.

The best part of his book is the last, beginning with Chapter VII, when he discusses the peace to come and the necessity for propaganda for peace. Here, he becomes objective. He believes that the Germans must pay for the damage they have done and urges that the Nazis be punished. His plans are reasonable and, as a matter of fact, some of his suggestions have already been put into effect. These last three chapters really make the book worth reading and it is to be regretted that the author could not have maintained this same scholarly detachment in his discussion of Germany at war.

HELEN G. KELLY.

GEORGETOWN HOUSES OF THE FEDERAL PERIOD, by Deering Davis, Stephen P. Dorsey and Ralph C. Hall. Architectural Book Publishing Co., 1944. Illustrated, 130 p. \$5.00.

The authors of *GEORGETOWN HOUSES*, combining their talents and hard-won leisure moments from government duty, have created in this artistic volume a satisfying message from the Federal Period of Georgetown life. Deering Davis, now with the War Production Board, is a member of the American Institute of Decorators; Stephen P. Dorsey is an officer of the State Department and historical writer; and Commander Ralph C. Hall, U.S.N.R., is a well known architect.

This book is beautifully illustrated with not only such houses as "Evermay" of F. Lamot Belin, "Tudor Place" of Armistead Peter, Jr., and "The Bodisco House" of Francis C. de Wolf, but also with exteriors and interiors of more modest dwellings of that period which also tell their message of gracious living of early America—the good life, the sound society.

Anyone interested in the architecture and decoration of old American homes—anyone who owns one or hopes to own one—will profit by reading this well conceived and presented portrayal of old Georgetown.

JANE WILSON.

Mayflower Mutabilis

By JOHN H. BRUINS, *American Embassy, near the Czechoslovak Government, London*

PILGRIM Convoy No. 1, westbound, Southampton to Plymouth, anno 1620, ran into difficulties. After two starts and visits to Dartmouth and Plymouth for repairs, the "Speedwell" couldn't make it. The convoy then proceeded solo. The "Mayflower" (180 tons) could not have been any too seaworthy either since she was declared by the High Court of Admiralty less than four years later to be "navem in ruinis" and was duly appraised for auction. The listing includes an item "one suite of sailes more than half worne," and one must always allow for English understatements.

Copies of the pertinent documents are to be seen in the "Mayflower Barn" in the Quaker village of Jordans, Buckinghamshire, not far from London. (sic):

"Negocium appretiacionis navis vocatae the 'Mayflower' portus London promotum per Robertum Childe, Johannem Moore et ——— Jones defuncti proprietarios trium quartum partium ejusdem navis
Wyan

Die predicto: (Sc. 26 May 1624) coram Edmundo

do Pope legum doctore surrogato, etc., in camera sua, etc., Presente me Thoma Wyan notario publico comparuit Wyan et exhibuit pro curatorium suum pro dictis partibus promoventibus et fecit, etc., etc., et allegavit dictos dominos suos esse proprietarios trium quartorum partium dictae navis the 'Mayflower' eundemque navem in ruinis esse quare ut valor ejusdem appareat petiit eandem navem ejusque apparatus et accessiones auctoritate hujus curiae appretiandem fore decerni. Quod dominus ad ejus petitionem decrevit.

The appraisalment comes back in an English document as follows:

High Court of Admiralty
Libels 81 No. 167

The appraisalment or valuation of the shippe the 'Mayflower' of London, and her tackle and furniture, taken and made by auctoritye of His Majesty's high court of Admiraltye the 26th day of May, 1624, at the instance of Roberte Childe, John Moore and ——— Jones, the relict of Christopher



Mayflower Barn
(Village Hall)
Jordans,
Buckinghamshire

Jones deceased, owners of three fowerth partes of the said shippe, by us William Craford and Francis Birkes of Redriffe, marriners, Rohert Clay and Christopher Malym of the same, shippwrightes, as followeth:—

In primis wee the said appraisers having viewed and seene the Hull, mastes, yardes boate Winles and capstan of and belonging to the said shippe, Doe estimate the same at

L¹¹
(i.e. £50)

Item five anckers weighinge about 25 cwt wee value at

XXV¹¹
(i.e. £25)

Item one suite of sailes more than half worne, we estimate at

XV¹¹
(i.e. £15)

Item 3 cables, 2 hawsers the shrowdes and stayes with all the other rigging more than half worne at

XXXV¹¹
(i.e. £35)

Item 8 muskettes 6 bandeleers and 6 pikes at

I^s
(i.e. £2 10^s)

Item ye pitch pot and kettle

XIII^s 4^d

Item ten shovells

V^s

Summa totallis

128¹¹ 08^s 04^d
(i.e. £128 8 4)

In witness whereof wee the said appraisers have hereunto putt our handes

FRAUNCES BIRKS
WM. CRAIFORD
ROBERT CLAYE
CHRISTOPHER MALIM

The hull looked like a good buy to the Society of Friends of which William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, was later a member. Of the timbers they made a "barn" which served as an assembly room and to this day is used occasionally as a village meeting room in Jordans.

Only a stone's throw from the "Barn" is the Jordans Meeting House built in 1688. The site was conveyed to "Friends" in 1671 and meetings were regularly held from 1693 to the end of the 18th century. It was reopened for regular worship in 1910. In the adjoining burying ground is the grave of

WILLIAM PENN

1718

and

HANNAH PENN

1726

with plain stone marker exactly like those of other Friends.

Against a 1944 background of tanks and jeeps which filled every nook and corner of Southern England, the "barn" is inconspicuously weathered into the countryside. At one end is the courtyard of a hostel and on the other a lovely rose garden. The attempts of historical societies in New England to obtain it in whole or in part have met with the Friends' response that it should remain "in situ." An exception has been the gift of a small piece of wood, explained by the following inscription:

This tablet presented by American Friends marks the place whence a piece of timber given by the British Society of Friends from the Mayflower Baru at Jordans has been taken to be placed in Pacific Highway Association Peace Portal located on the boundary between the United States and Canada. This gift commemorates our common ancestry and especially the peace which has lasted more than 100 years between the United States and Great Britain.

Feb. 12th, 1921

The gentle English rain keeps the "barn" pleasantly moist so that the fire hazard is small. Last summer it proved itself immune to the flying bombs made in Germany. It is therefore acquiring a flavor of immortality to match the historic halo of Pilgrim solo Convoy No. 1.

PLEASE BRING TO LIGHT

The American Consul,

Accra.

Sir:

I would be extremely grateful if you would cause the American Government or Police to help me trace the whereabouts of my cousin, Mr. ———, alias ———, who left the Gold Coast in about 1928 or 1929.

The following is a description of him just before he left the Gold Coast: of course this was in 1929 or so and he must have changed considerably but I think it is useful all the same.

Colour of hair: Black and typically African.

Height: About 5 feet 5 inches.

Complexion: Dark.

Colour of eyes: Black.

A little bit hairy.



Ambassador Spruille Braden at Habana gives his daughter, Patricia, in marriage to Captain William L. Clark, USA, Aide to General George H. Brett. See page 55.



Presentation at Fortaleza, Ceara, Brazil, of the Order of the Legion of Merit to General Castello Branco of the Brazilian Army, Nov. 29, 1944. Left to right: Lt. Col. Aurelio Rodriguez, Governor of the State of Ceara, Major Grigadeiro Eduardo Gomes, Consul Walter W Hoffman, Col. Johnson.

SERVICE

A. David Fritzlan and Fraser Wilkins starting out on a trip from Baghdad to Tangier.

At a reception given by the Czechoslovacls Consul for Mr. Jan Masaryk, Minister for Foreign Affairs for Czechoslovakia in Dublin. Left to right: American Consul Francis B. Styles, Mr. Masaryk and Dr. Kostal, Czechoslovak Consul.





Staff of the Consulate at Fort de France, Martinique. Left to right: Vice Consul Ora S. Sitton, Vice Consul William M. Gibson, Mrs. Sitton, Miss Hurd, Miss Wood, Miss Sitton and Miss Wilma Gyzox.



Reception for Cardinal Cerejeira, Patriarch of Lisbon, held recently at Governor General's residence, Lourenco, Marques, Mozambique. Left to right: His Eminence Cardinal Cerejeira; General de Bettencourt, Governor General of Mozambique; Protocol officer of Portuguese Foreign Office, Lisbon; Consul General A. Roe Preston; Vice Consul F. D. Hunt.

GLIMPSES

Interior of the American Consulate at St. John, New Brunswick. Courtesy of George G. Fuller.



Photographed at the airport in Miami—Ambassador Arva M. Warren (center) with Panamanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Samuel Lewis, Jr. (left) and Chief of Protocol Mario de Diego. Pan American Airways Photo.



THE CHARLES B. HOSMER AND THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS

Applications for the two 1945-46 academic year above named scholarships amounting to \$300 each, and open to the children of active members or of deceased former members of the American Foreign Service Association, may be made at any time to reach the American Foreign Service Association at the Department before May 31. Because applications have been received occasionally too late for consideration, their prompt submission will facilitate making the awards.

The scholarships may be used only to meet expenses in connection with regular undergraduate courses at a college or university within the United States.

No specific form of application is prescribed. It is, however, preferable if possible for the applicants to make them personally. They should submit a brief biographical sketch indicating age, previous education, scholastic standing, supported by recent academic reports, and college or university which they desire to attend; proposed courses of study, a photograph of the applicant, and any other personal information which may be considered pertinent to the application.

THE JOURNAL SCHOLARSHIP

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL'S Scholarship of \$300 for the academic year 1945-46 which is open to children of members of the Foreign Service who are also members of the Foreign Service Association or subscribers to the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within these categories, may be applied for now or at any time to reach the editor of the JOURNAL by May 31, the final date for the receipt of applications.

This scholarship is provided for from the net income of the JOURNAL and is intended primarily for children entering preparatory schools in the United States, preference being given to those commencing the final year of such schools. Should no application be received in a given year for a scholarship in a preparatory school, the amount thereof may be awarded to a suitable and qualified college student.

No specific form of application is prescribed, but applicants should submit them personally, if possible, and should include a brief biographical sketch indicating age, previous education, scholastic standing supported by recent academic reports, the secondary school they wish to attend, plans after completion of secondary training, a photograph, and any other personal information which they may consider pertinent to the application.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE NOTICE

The Committee on Education, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Theodore C. Achilles, has asked the JOURNAL to urge through its columns that applications for the 1945-1946 scholarship awards be submitted to the committee immediately. The Committee believes that it is possible for foreign service families to increase their interest in scholarships and suggests that the conditions governing the awards may not be fully understood. It desires to point out, for example, that the annual list of applicants would probably be much more representative if it were not felt—as has been suggested—that the competition for the annual awards is too keen and also that the filing of an application may indicate that the family of a competitor lacks the financial means to pay for the education involved. These would be definite misapprehensions which the Committee is at a loss to understand. The contest is open to all eligibles on an equal basis and no awards are made merely because it is felt that an applicant can not otherwise provide for his or her education.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME STETTINIUS

Editor of *The Times-Dispatch*:

The somewhat strange cognomen of our new Secretary of State seems to have puzzled the genealogists, who have been trying, so far without serious result, to trace its racial origin.

I find that the Latin poet Horace, who frequently uses names of friends in his verses, mentions in his third satire, book II, one "Stertinius." The change of rt to tt is common in all languages. So perhaps the secretary is really one of the "noblest Romans of them all."

He surely needs all the virtues of the age of Augustus to cope with the current crisis. I hope, therefore, that he has inherited them from the friend of Horace, the Augustan mentor of political and social morals.

AUGUSTINE W. FERRIN,

Essex County.

BIRTHS

McCONAUGHY. A daughter, Patricia, was born on December 5, 1944, in Birmingham, Ala., to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Walter P. McConaughy, Jr.

RENCHARD. A daughter, Stella Mae, was born in Washington, D. C., on December 17 to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Renchard. Mr. Renchard is Secretary and Consul at Paris.



VICE CONSULS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE AUXILIARY, DECEMBER, 1944

1st Row: Mr. R. L. Brown, Miss Frances Dailor, Mr. C. H. Foster, Mr. M. B. Davis, Mr. Dean Acheson, Mr. J. G. Erhardt, Mr. N. P. Davis, Mr. G. M. Parsons. 2nd Row: Mr. F. P. Mascioli, Mr. R. A. Klass, Mr. E. Kaufholz, Mr. R. A. Worrall, Miss T. J. Thoreson, Miss Jeanne Matscheck, Mr. G. J. Wright, Mr. W. R. Duggan, Mr. V. D. Williams, Mr. R. L. Graham. 3rd Row: Mr. G. B. Cooper, Mr. A. W. Feldman, Mr. R. J. Bay, Mr. Ray Ground, Mr. R. D. Heath, Mr. W. C. Pugh, Mr. Wm. Kubalek, Mr. M. P. Hallam, Mr. L. J. Vallee.

CORRECTION

The following names should be added, or addresses corrected, in the list of Retired Foreign Service Officers as of September 6, 1944, which appeared in the December issue.

Davis, John Kerr, 2635 Palmerston Ave., West Van-

cover, British Columbia, Canada
 Miller, Hugh S., Post Office Box 324, Rochester,
 Indiana
 Robertson, William H., 39 University Circle, Char-
 lottesville, Va.
 Winslow, Rollin R., 2000 Niles Ave., St. Joseph,
 Michigan.

A Foreign Service Wife Observes

By LORNA LAVERY STAFFORD*

ON the eve of my marriage into the Foreign Service over a decade ago, I was chilled by the affirmation of a Minister, who later was to serve his country with the rank of Ambassador, that an officer's wife could never entertain the sanguine hope of complementing the mission of her husband as a foreign emissary but on the contrary should exercise supreme judiciousness lest by word or deed, actual or intimated, she commit indiscretions which might prove jeopardizing to his career. This portentous assertion with its air of Genesis and its tone of inexorable finality shed a cloud of disillusion over my soul. Here was I at the close of a rich and varied college career, having moved in the categories of both student and teacher. I had run the gamut of courses in anthropology, sociology, psychology, philosophy, those sciences which treat of man, of his progress in civilization, of the laws directing human behavior; in mathematics from algebra to calculus; in international law from Grotius to the Treaty of Versailles; in art, in music, in literature, in languages . . . an equipment considered by students and colleagues as tantamount to ideality for the new and adventurous experience upon whose threshold I stood. And now the metamorphosis into a cryptic character with reflections in tones of grey, like the stone from which a sphynx is carved!

Ten years have passed, years whose harvest of experience impells me to record doubt concerning the validity of the major premise of our Minister Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary. Not in the form of an indictment against him do I offer my observations, but as a plea to consider the potentialities of the Foreign Service wife in the conviction that they may not be adequately evaluated; that far from being withdrawn from circulation as a negative agent, she should be encouraged to emerge from her cloister of inarticulation in order to form an intrinsic part of the diplomatic ministry and to take her place among the nation's many valuable yet unexploited resources, but with counsel.

The functions of the Department of State are manifold, all corollary to the basic mission of creating and fostering a spirit of peace and good will, that men and peoples of all nations may live in harmony and friendship with one another. No phase of human relations is more delicate than that which considers the culturally remote with its fund-

amental differences of race, language and creed. That gulf existent between cultures can only be bridged by a breadth of comprehension linked with a spirit of tolerance and a sincere desire to participate in and sympathize with another's pattern of life. No easy task is that of the governments' emissary of peace, the Foreign Service Officer, in effecting the approach which contributes to the establishment of friendly relations between countries.

The creation, propagation and maintenance of a spirit of good will toward the government of one's representation are major problems not solved upon the mere arrival of the envoy. Difficult is the destruction of prejudices nourished in the mind and imagination of a people made suspicious or resentful by what it considers the other's inept or inexpedient foreign policy or by the undignified deportment of unscrupulous ethics of its citizens. Often upon ruins of suspicion, of resentment, of ill feeling must be constructed a new edifice, the color of whose mosaics will not offend the sensibilities of an alien race, whose designs will evoke new and sympathetic responses even in a culture totally different from their own. The discharge of this responsibility is not for a Foreign Service Officer alone, his wife plays an all important role. Their work is one of collaboration; one cannot build while the other destroys or even sits idly by. To create a sympathy towards this American way of life, which seeks acceptance in an exotic and often inhospitable environment, calls for something more than an officer's efficiency in office management, a Phi Beta Kappa key or a reportorial flair for winging political swoops. Nor does a championship golf button, nor a sport model roadster, nor a supercapacity for Martinis, nor a Harvard *r*, guarantee an officer a place in a community where these attributes are not evaluated as appertaining to the *summum bonum* of life.

The charm of the home, the hospitality which it radiates, the dignity and grace of its mistress are factors which emerge all important in the creation of an attitude of sympathy and respect in a community, the starting point for the cultivation of friendly relations over a more extended area. This composite something, nebulous, intangible, which emanates from the domain of woman may stand in the front line of defense as a bulwark against those distorted ideas, those prejudices either unjustly preconceived or rationally founded, which seek to ren-

*Wife of Foreign Service Officer M. L. Stafford, Mexico City

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dermine a country's prestige.

By hospitality is not meant an exclusive emphasis upon the social side of representation. Formerly a diplomatic mission drew its chief substance from its social relations which were limited to a small circle of official personages whose transactions in foreign relations were secret, personal and autocratic. The shifting of these sources of information and influence from the aristocracy to the people who, in a democratic age, form a country's sovereign opinion, makes another type of contact necessary.

This new type of "social" intercourse can effectively be cultivated by the Foreign Service wife. In what does it consist? Not by elevating to the level of a social equal the wife of the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker and inviting their participation as patronesses for the next charity ball. Democracy cannot be interpreted in such an arbitrary way. But a housewife's friendly chat with a peasant farmer in the market place, the fisherman on the wharf, the book-vender in his stall, will contribute much toward the dissemination of good feeling. Such conversations, by reasons of their informality, also often net more profitable returns in the amount and value of data proffered, particularly in a small community, than a series of formal interviews staged by the most skillful consulate, legation or embassy reporter. A woman's ease in the art of conversation and her natural vicarious interest in matters which concern the fortunes of others are invaluable attributes in extracting information unavailable when tagged with an official stamp of inquiry. The medium of expression of these informal "passings of the time of day" must of necessity be the language of the country, a fact which does not presuppose an attainment of perfection; a low degree of proficiency is sufficient for a modicum in the exchange of ideas. A knowledge of a foreign language, superficial though it may be, serves more than this practical end: a sensitive foreign nature never ceases to be flattered by the effort, however inadequate the result, made by a representative's wife to speak the tongue of the hostland.

In a somewhat different category of relations than those involving the tradesfolk, are those within educational circles. It matters little whether or not a Foreign Service wife be a university graduate; a bid is sooner or later made for her services because of the reputation of the qualities of leadership, of the individual resourcefulness and initiative of the American woman. She may identify herself with the activities of the University group, welcome acquaintanceship with its professors, cultivate friendly relations with its students, perhaps even participate

actively through enrollment in a course of instruction. Such contacts are becoming increasingly more valuable, particularly since the personnel of the literary aristocracy does not always coincide with that of the social order.

Thus, if a Foreign Service wife dresses in good taste, departs herself with dignity, presides over a home where, in a modest fashion, there radiates the art of gracious living; if she participates with interest and enthusiasm in the enterprises of the community, evidences a spirit of cooperation in its affairs, mindful always that she shares the representation of a democratic country where discriminations on the basis of wealth, religion, power or social position are not consistent with the principles of the founding fathers, she may serve as a less conspicuous yet more valuable promoter of peace and friendly relations than the good will tours of athletic teams, of Hollywood stars or of other agencies dispatched with fanfare to court the affections of foreign peoples.

If the influences of the Foreign Service wife is to be one of positive value, it may be fitting to note requisites for her attitude and conduct in a foreign land. Her role is by no means an easy one to discharge. The spotlight of criticism is focused upon her every word and deed. The smaller the community the brighter the glare. Viperous tongues may be lashed against her for an act of indiscretion committed through ignorance or innocence. Yet those who criticize know also how to praise, and praise will be forthcoming if her response to the native environment and its customs, exotic though they be, is one of sympathy and kindness. To many a young American wife, nurtured in the tradition of efficiency, the discomforts and inconveniences encountered upon her first residence on foreign soil must indeed exhaust her patience. But regardless of the wear and tear upon nerves, she must learn to adapt herself and smile conformity to the new mode of life. For a comparison of degrees of comfort in the homeland and the hostland injures a nature already sensitive to the ephemeral superiority of that thing called "efficiency" in the U.S.A. A good diplomat is a good psychologist and a good psychologist never offends the delicate and sensitive nature of a foreigner. The adage of "when in Rome" becomes a commandment in the Foreign Service, for a host does not welcome conversion to his guest's mode of life. Any display of ultra-individuality or non-conformity is conspicuous, attracts attention and places criticism just around the corner.

A Foreign Service wife's reaction to a post is conditioned by two factors: her previous education and



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Surely, this is one of the really constructive things the airplane is doing in these destructive times—and every airline which takes part can be grateful for the opportunity.

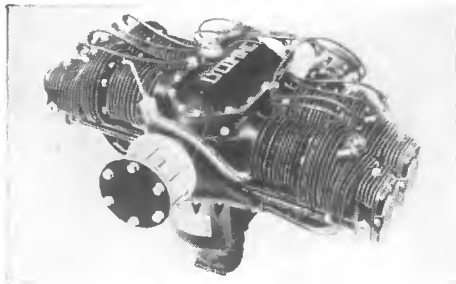
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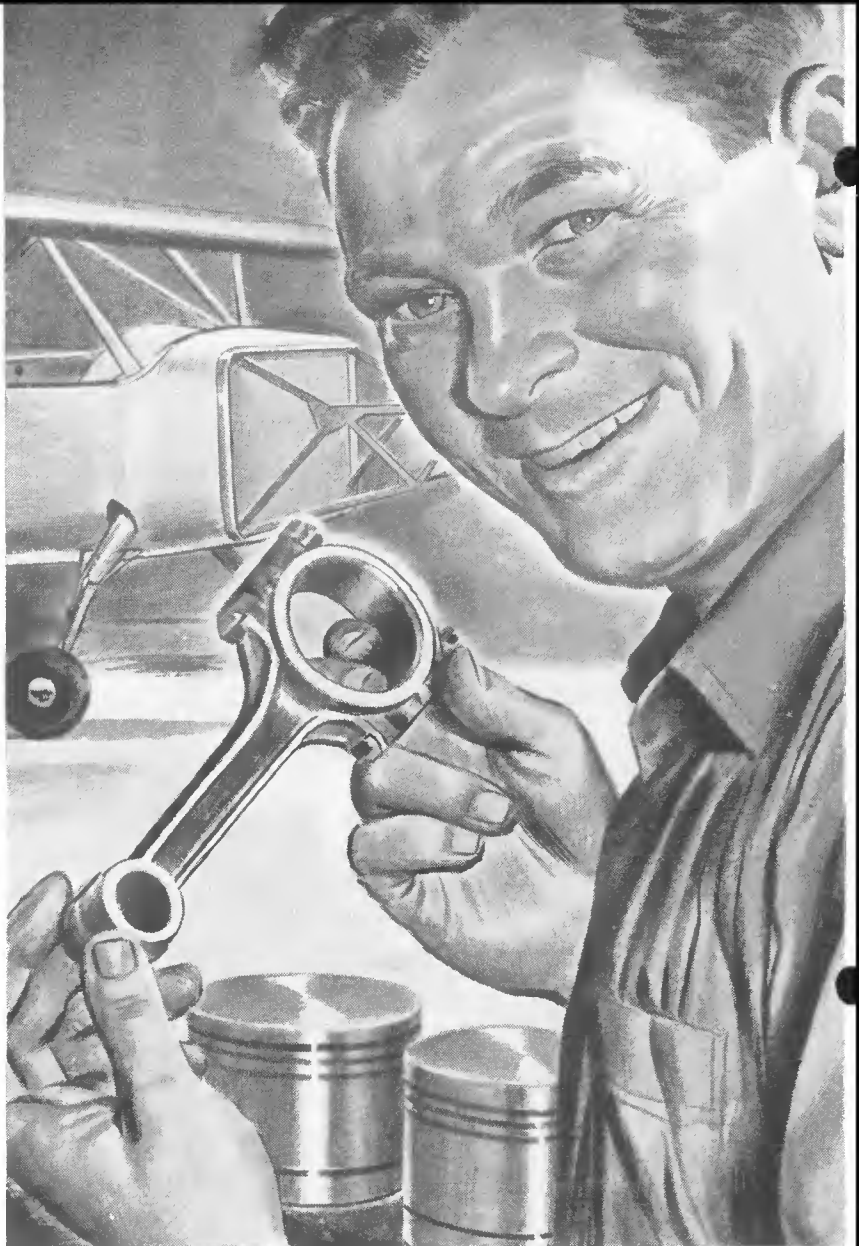
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her interests. A woman whose early years have been spent in a metropolis which knows no frontiers cannot be expected to derive full satisfaction of life in a small village where exhilaration is derived from vicarious interest in the lives of others. If her surplus time and energy are not occupied in the routine of motherhood, she must create interests for herself; within her must lie the font of resourcefulness. The converse is true of the small town woman whose limited horizons blind her to the multiple opportunities offered by a rich cultural center. That each may pass moments of ennui cannot be denied, but kicking against the pricks serves only to aggravate an irremediable situation which does not long delay in reaching the ears of citizens who consider her dissatisfaction an insult against their civic pride. After all the sentence is not for a lifetime and a transfer may bring better luck, perhaps even the Utopia which she seeks.

While plans are being laid for a general reorganization of the Foreign Service for postwar exigencies, would a suggestion concerning its wives be welcome? Might a Counselor of Women not be a valuable asset in the Division of Personnel, her duties coinciding in general with those of a Dean of Women in our colleges and universities? She could orientate the neophyte concerning the responsibilities of the position in a foreign land, concerning the problem of simple protocol practices that later moments of chagrin and embarrassment may not be experienced, could offer numerous little suggestions which would send the young Foreign Service wife out with much more self confidence into a life completely new to her. Likewise it would be a source of satisfaction to have someone with whom to discuss, when home on leave, the myriads of problems which may have arisen at the last post. Such information would serve to complement the report made by the officer himself, thus completing the picture from the point of view of feminine as well as masculine psychology. Also it would be a comfort to our Foreign Service wives to know that their interests were represented at court, interests perhaps too insignificant, too feminine, to figure in the consideration of the Personnel Division, but which in the aggregate of human relations might spell success or failure of an officer at a post.

We oldsters have perhaps erred in our ways, we have perhaps done much which should not have been done and left undone much which might have been gloriously accomplished. Our sins of omission have been those of lack of counsel. Might a Counselor of Women not be a worthy of consideration?

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

at Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, has been designated American Consul at Barcelona, Spain.

Arthur W. Parsons of Berkeley, California, Special Assistant, American Embassy, near the Government of Greece established in Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Special Assistant at Athens, Greece.

Karl L. Rankin of South Bridgton, Maine, Commercial Attaché near the Government of Greece, established in Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Economic Counselor at Athens, Greece.

Milton C. Rewinkel of Minneapolis, Minnesota, Second Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, has been designated Secretary of Mission at Sofia, Bulgaria.

Norman C. Stines of Los Gatos, California, Economic Analyst at La Paz, Bolivia, has been designated American Attaché at Guatemala, Guatemala.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 23, 1944:

Alvin M. Bentley of Owosso, Michigan, American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Bogota, Colombia, and will serve in dual capacity.

Courtland Emil Christiani of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul at Perth, Western Australia, has been designated American Vice Consul at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies.

Adrian B. Colquitt of Savannah, Georgia, Secretary of Mission of New Delhi, India, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Frederick E. Farnsworth of Colorado Springs, Colorado, American Consul at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Rudolph W. Hefti of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Tehran, Iran, has been designated American Vice Consul at Perth, Western Australia.

John Ordway of Washington, D. C., Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

James K. Penfield of San Francisco, California, American Consul at Chungking, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Byron B. Snyder of Los Angeles, California, Secretary and Vice Consul attached to the Office of the United States Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, has been designated American Vice Consul in the Consulate at Rome, Italy.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since December 30, 1944:

Charles B. Beylard of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, American Vice Consul at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies, has been designated American Vice Consul at Nice, France.

A Bland Calder of New York, New York, First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Moscow, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Chungking, to serve in dual capacity.

Bartley P. Gordon of Boston, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Montreal, Quebec, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, to serve in dual capacity.

H. Theodore Hoffman of Dayton, Ohio, Junior Economic Analyst at Bogota, Colombia, has been assigned Junior Economic Analyst at San Salvador, El Salvador.



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Patrick Mallon of Cincinnati, Ohio, American Consul at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, has been assigned to the Department of State for permanent duty.

Oliver M. Marcy of Newton Highlands, Massachusetts, American Vice Consul at Arica, Chile, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, to serve in dual capacity.

Reginald P. Mitchell of Jacksonville, Florida, American Consul at Port Said, Egypt, has been designated American Consul at Algiers, Algeria.

Walter H. McKinney of Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, American Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has been designated American Consul General at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, upon confirmation of his nomination.

John E. Utter of New York, New York, American Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia, has been designated Economic Analyst at London, England, for duty on the Staff of the United States Political Adviser on German Affairs, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary forces.

Donald L. Woolf of Berkeley, California, Junior Economic Analyst at Dakar, French West Africa, has been designated American Vice Consul at the same place.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 25)

then noted carefully from his dictation and which he signed for me, those who came to Santarem in 1866 differed from Mr. Burdett's description of them.

They were not "without capital"; all of them had financial resources, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry Riker, David Riker's parents, had been people of substance and standing, and brought a sum of money with them to Brazil. The Rikers flourished and grew wealthier at Santarem and in 1880 imported from the George L. Squier Co. at Buffalo, New York, the largest sugar mill that the firm had ever exported from the United States up to that date, and the largest that had come to Brazil up to that time. In 1884 David Riker inaugurated the first modern rubber plantation on the Amazon, which he sold in 1910 at a large profit to an English company.

Mr. Burdett states that the Santarem settlers arrived "without tools." They brought the best tools then to be had in the United States.

The Santarem colony did not "drop into obscurity." Instead, the energy of its members spread all up and down the Amazon valley. Particularly active were William and Clement Jennings, two young men from Mr. Burdett's own State of Tennessee—from Nashville. William Jennings had served in the Confederate Army. According to Mr. David Riker, long before the English Booth Line ever came to the Amazon, the Jennings brothers conducted a regular steamboat service on that river. They were both also active in the development of Manaus. Each lived to a ripe old age, and each left an estate which would be worth \$1,000,000 today,

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that of Clement having been probated in 1898 at about \$80,000 United States money.

I am unable to understand Mr. Burdett's reasons for stating that the Santarem Colony vanished. In September 1889 the Rev. Dr. Hugh C. Tucker preached to a group there of at least twenty-five persons, (whose names are in my possession) and they continued as a unit long after that. By 1943, some of the original group had naturally died, but Miss Mattie Vaughan, and Mr. David Riker and his second wife and several of the many Riker children remained. A friend of mine attended a service at the Baptist church there in 1942, of which David Riker continues to be the leading spirit, and was surprised to find a congregation of eighty, among whom, he informed me, were many descendants of the early Santarem colonists, including those of Dr. and Mrs. Josiah Pitts of Tennessee. Incidentally, Dr. Pitts' brother, Rev. Fountain E. Pitts, was in Rio de Janeiro as early as 1836.

The facts of the migration of the ex-Confederates to Brazil cannot be called "obscure." On the contrary, it is better documented than many other points of contact between the United States and South America. There are also many misconceptions about it.

According to researches made by the author in Rio de Janeiro in 1944, the dentist Dr. Lloyd Whittemore of Boston landed in that city January 14, 1844, almost at once developing a lucrative profession. By 1858, long before the Civil War, he was Dentist to the Brazilian Imperial Family. Before 1861 at least five other United States dentists were practising in the city of Rio de Janeiro alone; in 1849, one of them, Dr. Clinton Van Tuyl, published a book in Portuguese at Rio on the cure of the teeth. These comments are made to modify Mr. Burdett's statement that "To the Villa Americana colonists is ascribed the introduction into Brazil of dentists."

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES LYON CHANDLER,
Former Foreign Service Officer.

IN MEMORIAM

HURLEY. John P. Hurley, retired Foreign Service Officer, died December 30, 1944, in New York City.

FEBRUARY, 1945



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**SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE
FOREIGN SERVICE**

(Continued from page 10)

civilization and security, are, for instance, the colonial possessions of the European powers. In most of them, erstwhile backward peoples are experiencing rapid economic, social, and cultural development. In some of them, a much higher degree of political autonomy seems destined shortly to come about. The Department is not represented at all in certain of these places or else its officers are, with inadequate staffs, bogged down in routine duties. Often they are outranked by their principal foreign colleagues. The question of rank is of some moment in that for want of it the officers in question suffer a loss of prestige in their relations with local dignitaries, and, as a more practical matter, are handicapped in their association with essential business contacts in the local community. In order to meet this condition where it may exist after the war, it is suggested that the Department confer on its representative the rank of Consul General at posts where other powers maintain an officer of that rank, and, as above indicated, it is suggested that he have reasonable freedom and facility to

travel within his district so that he will know well what is going on there.

Foreign Languages

American Foreign Service Officers are fortunate in that the use of English, their native tongue, is so widespread. The situation is an advantage in many ways. In some ways, on the contrary, it is a disadvantage, since it encourages too great a reliance on this one means of communication.

To correct the balance, I think it would be desirable for the Department to grant annual allowances, similar to those established in the British Service, to officers and clerks acquiring familiarity with certain foreign languages. I do not think that a list of them would appropriately include oriental languages, such as Chinese or Japanese, which already are the subjects of special courses of instruction, nor would it include the major occidental languages, such as French or Spanish, a knowledge of one or more of which naturally could be taken for granted. The ones I have in mind are certain of the Balkan and Scandinavian languages, together with those whose use is almost entirely restricted to one country only, such as Gaelic, Afrikaans, and Greek. As things stand at present, American Government officials stationed in a number of the small-



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er countries are often, in view of the language problem, in association with relatively restricted groups of persons. Often they are in close and useful association merely with the governing authorities; with the so-called élite and the intelligentsia of the country; and with their diplomatic and consular colleagues of other nations stationed at the same post.

The value of these contacts is not denied. One turns with pleasure and benefit to the established local society, among other reasons for illuminating evocations of the country's past. The governing authorities, on their part, are the helmsmen of the present, guiding the ship of state through current difficulties. There is no doubt that it is essential to be in close touch with them. But foreign representatives leaping over the barrier presented by the vernacular language find themselves on even more stimulating and exciting terrain. They have gained access to first-hand sources of information regarding the newer national forces struggling to the surface. They may see evolutionary and perhaps even revolutionary movements in the early stages of their development. That is the time when it is of value to know about these movements, and when the Department appreciates being authoritatively apprized of their existence.

Personal Considerations In the Service

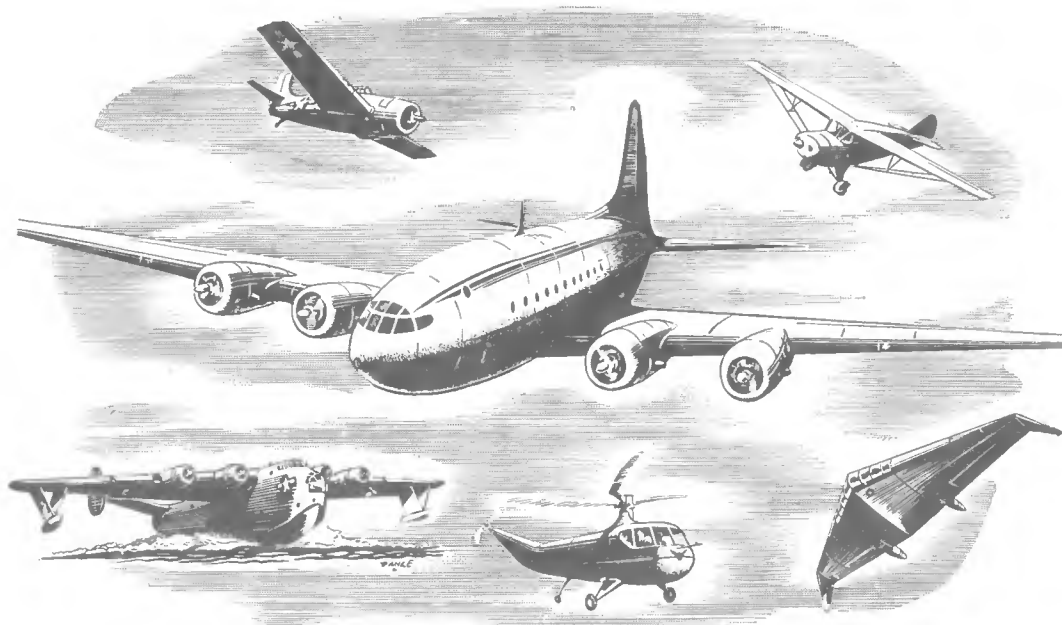
Let me turn, finally, to the more personal side of the Service. Foremost among the topics of that character perhaps is the question of promotions, about which much hampering and unproductive worry is indulged in. To keep a waste of energy on that score at a minimum, it is suggested that the Department may wish to re-examine proposals laid before it from time to time in the past, that the number of classes be considerably reduced, perhaps from the present number to a total of four, while retaining the present system of yearly salary re-adjustments for satisfactory work. In that way, the transition from one class to the next would admittedly be a more momentous occurrence but the intervals between the periods during which one might reasonably expect to be promoted would be more protracted.

It is further suggested that the Department may wish to consider re-instituting the practice, followed in the period from 1936 to 1938, of calling to Washington for interviews with the Personnel Board, officers deemed eligible for promotion from Class IV to Class III—except that, of course, if the classes were reduced in number, officers would be called to Washington prior to promotion say from Class II to Class I. The practice was given up due to difficulties experienced in bringing officers back from

distant posts, but the more rapid transportation which should become customary after the war may render this aspect of the matter less serious. Its advantage seems to me to be that the officer comes home in mid-career, after a number of formative triumphs and tribulations in the Service, to confront a Board, all of whose members will probably not have had an opportunity before to know him personally. He will for years have been endeavoring to further the American cause in encounters with men of many diverse aims, not all of whom will, to put it mildly, have been infused with the divine spark of idealism. An imprint will necessarily have been made on the officer's mind by these stimuli, and the Board will have an opportunity of determining whether his development has been such that his further progress up the remaining rungs of the Service ladder is a reasonably good one. It should be his ambition to reach the highest posts and if the way to them seems to the Board, in the case of some officer, to be an unusually uncertain one it would seem pertinent to acquaint him with that fact at this turning point in his career, when remedial or corrective action (doubtless including, in some cases, early retirement on an equitable basis) could be taken.

Aside from the above very consequential visit to the United States, I feel that members of the Foreign Service should come home, for other reasons also, more frequently than they do at present, and that more frequent assignments from the field to duty in the Department would prove mutually advantageous. One reason for welcoming an assignment to Washington might well, for some of the younger men, be because of the opportunity afforded of moving for a time in American circles and marrying an American girl. In my own case, I met, became engaged to, and married my wife within a sixty-day home leave, but the Department would be closing its eyes to the complexities involved were it, as a general rule, to hold leave periods alone to be adequate for matrimonial purposes. Then there is the general fact that the professional diplomat living too long away from home may lose his appreciation of trends of thought in the United States and hence cease to be truly representative of it.

Perhaps the most important reason for bringing men in from the field more often is to increase the effectiveness of the cooperation between the Foreign Service and American business and other interests concerned with the latest developments in foreign countries. Especially in the immediate future, reconversion to peacetime conditions will be aided by the personal elucidation, on the part of



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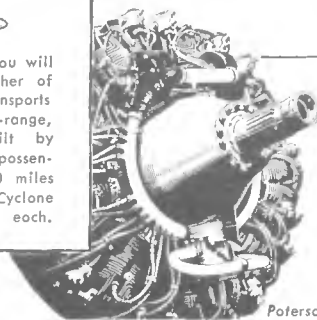
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men who have just come in from abroad, of reliable economic and political data obtained there.

Conclusion

I do not suggest that the Foreign Service need be built anew. Soundly constructed, it has remained substantially intact through one of history's great storms. But it must continue to grow. With the help of the State Department, it must be forever alert to keep pace, in its development, with the present great power and widespread influence of the United States.

I have not found it easy to give a properly balanced emphasis to the various issues and factors that need to be mentioned in the above connection. It is not enough with deep and narrow patriotism to think only of the United States. Furthermore, it is not enough to think only of material things. Our Foreign Service must assist in an active post-war exchange of goods throughout the world, and yet while pursuing that important work not overlook the broader aim which underlies it. The United States Government desires, with other governments of good-will, to coordinate human effort in order to achieve, as one authority expressed it, "greater human happiness and contentment globally." This may mean moral leadership for America in an international organization. It may also mean that the United States will be asked to participate, in the rôle of benefactor, in the internal reconstruction of various countries that have suffered heavy damage. The latter is by no means a grateful task. Very special tact and understanding are required for such activity, and so those qualities may be added to the attributes already suggested as desirable for the best Foreign Service accomplishment.

All in all, the challenge is an exhilarating one. The United States is one of the "colossi" of the modern world. Countless millions of people believe that the welfare of mankind has now been entrusted principally to our care. That provocative as well as sobering fact will, I feel sure, be kept in mind by the Department in administering the American Foreign Service, and it should, of course, increasingly inform the Foreign Service itself in the discharge of its high duties and responsibilities.

THE HIBBARD LIBRARY

(Continued from page 19)

is dated 1517, is printed in Latin, and bears the title, "Scenecae Tra Gaedia." It is a collection of poems. A "Historise Trogi Pompei" bears the date 1522, and also is printed in Latin. A volume of "Cicero's Letters" is dated 1554, and a history of the royal family of Poland was printed in 1597.

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which has been well preserved through the centuries—much more so than last month's newspaper. The rare volumes were picked up largely through chance as Mr. Hibbard's duties carried him to strange lands.

All the volumes contain Mr. Hibbard's personal bookplate which was engraved in London during the early years of his diplomatic travels.

Supplementing the book collection is an assortment of phonograph records, ranging from Victor Herbert's works to the musical scores of recent motion pictures; a collection of autographed pictures by statesmen, including President Roosevelt; framed copies of The Chattanooga Daily Rebel, dated Feb. 9 and 10, 1846; a map of England done in 1646, on which the North Sea bears the name of German Ocean, and a map of London dated 1753.

This storehouse of books gradually collected at Mrs. Beaumont's home as her son sent them back from various lands. At each post, however, he kept a sizeable nucleus of reading material, never being without the companionship he found in good literature.

Mr. Hibbard's passion for books, his mother recalls, dated from his earliest childhood. "I never sang Fred to sleep," Mrs. Beaumont explains. "I always read to him." His thirst for the wisdom that literature holds was inspired to a great extent by his father who, himself denied the complete education he so desired, resolved that his son should drink deeply of the knowledge that the father respected and valued.

Frederick Pomeroy Hibbard was born in Denison July 25, 1894, and attended the original school on the site of the present high school. He was an honor graduate from Culver Military Academy and received his bachelor of arts degree at the University of Texas in 1917 and did post-graduate work at Harvard.

After serving in the army during World War I, he passed his examination as class four embassy secretary late in 1920 and was sent to Warsaw, Poland, January 5, 1921. He served in London, Mexico City, La Paz, Prague, Monrovia, Bucharest and Lisbon.

Mr. Hibbard was serving his second tenure at Monrovia, Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, when he returned to the United States early last year to assist with preparations for the reception of the president of Liberia on his visit to this country.

After that he was assigned to Algiers as advisor to President Roosevelt's special representative in North Africa when he suffered recurrent heart attacks that resulted in his death in a New York hospital August 22 last year. He was promoted to secretary first class, highest rank open to a career diplomat, a few days before his death.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

FROM A RECENT STUDY OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 15)

the high school level is a close second.

Recommendations

There are herewith made certain proposals which are not suggested by the study. It should be pointed out that the present study does not evaluate these proposals. The proposals, however, have been given serious consideration during the period of the investigation.

First, candidates for the career Foreign Service of the United States should be men with a broad cultural education.

Second, the Foreign Service, being a professional career by nature, should, like other professions, require certain techniques and skills. Also the candidate would need some professional and technical information. In this regard, a prospective Foreign Service officer should know at least one foreign language thoroughly, and possibly two. His command of this language should be considerably greater than that of the average college graduate. One of the languages might well be required to be a European language; however, languages from non-European parts of the world will be increasingly important during the next twenty-five years. As our foreign trade will be expanding, in the postwar period, to regions of the world which have hitherto been neglected, there will be a need for men who know such languages as Afrikaans, Bantu and Hausa, important languages of Africa; or Sindhi, Mujarati, Gurmukhi, and Urdu, which are spoken in India.

For reason of recruitment, possibly only one language would be required. If more languages were required, many good men with other compensating qualifications would be barred. However, if more extra credit were given in the Foreign Service examinations for additional languages, especially for such languages as Chinese, Japanese, Turkish, Arabic, and Russian, the Department of State would encourage candidates to place more emphasis in their earlier education on foreign languages. With our global interests in the postwar period, it may be necessary to modify our language habits of majoring in the Romance group, and do more work in Far and Middle Eastern languages. This could be accomplished by giving twice as much credit for, say, Arabic, as a second language, as, say, Spanish, in the case where the candidate's first language was a Romance language.

The Foreign Service officer, in order to properly represent the United States, should possess certain skills. One of the most important is the ability to handle and deal with people. This skill is required to run his office, administer the personnel,

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and meet the public who come to the American legation or consulate for advice and assistance.

A second skill which is a *sine qua non* of a busy executive is the interview technique. The problem of handling people, interviewing the public might be discussed in small seminar classes.

Another skill of an official is the ability to speak in public. Certainly, a Foreign Service officer should have some training in public speaking as it will be valuable in teaching him oral expression.

It might be well to suggest that eventually, Foreign Service officers should have liberal arts degrees. Other professions, such as law and medicine, have this as a goal, but have not achieved this aim.

In the study of history the candidate should have studied the history of all of the important groups of people. He should also know something of their folkways, and the sociological development of foreign peoples. Too often in the Foreign Service Schools of today, the student deals only with diplomatic history, or subjects which can be better learned when he is already in the service. Human geography, as well as economic geography, should be emphasized. Analysis of the population of foreign countries as well as their social psychology, religions, mores, and customs is necessary in this day and age when one is dealing with the masses.

Much of the routine foreign service work can more profitably be learned in the service rather than in school. Much of the routine of Foreign Service work is constantly being changed by new directives, and new instructions of various Government departments, so that it is useless to learn such material in advance.

What can be given to candidates in graduate school is a very brief course on the structure and history of the United States Foreign Service.

Two other subjects which vary from the liberal arts curriculum which undoubtedly would be found profitable to a Foreign Service officer are book-keeping or elementary accounting, and a law school course in contracts. All business is based on contracts, hence this subject is necessary for officers who are advising business people in foreign countries.

After graduating from college with a liberal arts degree, a candidate might find it valuable to take several courses in a law school, and at the same time—if it could be arranged—a course in elementary accounting.

In conclusion, a liberal arts background, with the minimum of specialization, with an additional year of professional training in law, economics, and accounting, will provide a foundation on which the Department of State can train career men in their specific duties.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 27)

HABANA

December 8, 1944.

The following personal notes from Habana may be of interest for the JOURNAL:

Marriages

CLARK-BRADEN. Miss Patricia Braden, daughter of Ambassador Spruille Braden, and Captain William L. Clark, United States Army, Aide to General George H. Brett, Canal Zone, were married at the Embassy Residence in Habana on October 1, 1944. General Brett and several members of his staff attended the wedding which was held in the garden of the Residence. Among the guests were a large number of Cuban officials, members of the diplomatic corps and other residents of Habana.

BOONSTRA-FEREIRA. Miss Mildred Fereira and Dr. Clarence Boonstra, Assistant Agricultural Attaché at Habana, were married on October 27, 1944, in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Habana.

CORTADA-BARLOW. Miss Shirley Etten Barlow, of the Embassy staff, Habana, and Mr. James N. Cortada, Junior Economic Analyst at Habana, were married in Miami, Florida, on November 25, 1944.

Births
ADAM. A son, Hector Benjamin Adam, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hector C. Adam, Jr., on March 25, 1944, in Habana. Mr. Adam is Second Secretary of Embassy at Habana.

DuBOIS. A daughter, Félice Lucille duBois, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arden E. duBois on September 23, 1944, in Habana. Mr. duBois is Junior Economic Analyst at Habana.

DURAN. A daughter, Jane Romilly Durán, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gustavo Durán on October 2, 1944. Mr. Durán is Special Assistant at Habana.

WALKER. A daughter, Barbara Louise Walker, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William W. Walker, on October 19, 1944, in Habana. Mr. Walker is Third Secretary of Embassy at Habana.

WINNIPEG

December 27, 1944.

Consul General Klieforth's prowess in stalking game through frost-nipping degrees below zero produced for members of the Consulate General the gastronomic novelty of venison for a white Christmas. In addition, the Klieforth's' intriguingly stuffed turkey, served with good cheer in soft glowing candle light, enhanced the Yuletide spirit. And at the Magnusons' snowscaped cabaña, the folks praised the ham and passed the glögg.

On the other hand, Vice Consul Heiler's young

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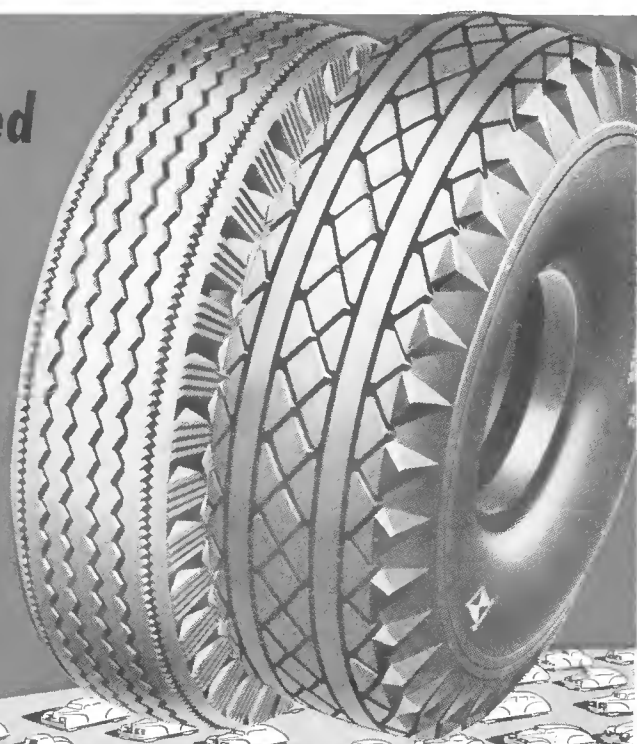


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son, Berny, Jr., in an inquisitive frame of mind, climbed pantry shelves to sample tempting little liver pills just before Christmas. Fortunately, prompt applications of home cures brought Berny through to enjoy Saint Nick and Christmas.

ERIK W. MAGNUSON.

MADRID

October 29, 1944.

A fairly accurate description of the soft-ball game between the Madrid Chancery and members of the Military Attaché's Office on October 28 would be "A Comedy of Errors." Third Secretary Robert Brandin captained the Embassy team and knocked the only home run of the game, which ended 12-8 in favor of the Army. Counsellor W. W. Butterworth played an excellent second base, while First Secretary F. J. Flexer did an enthusiastic job in center field. Third Secretary Keeler Faus, evidently in good shape after long months of soft-ball practice at Baden-Baden, pitched the entire game and made his departure the following week a noticeable loss to the strength of the Embassy team. Since other members of both teams were out of practice, the game went to the side which muffed the fewest catches in the outfield.

On November 4 the Embassy team once again hopefully reported to the diamond, only to find that the other team had not shown up. A pickup team, consisting of representatives from the U. S. C. C., Naval Attaché's Office, Press Section, and the local Telephone Company, challenged the State Department and effectively whipped it 10-7. Embassy outfielding improved considerably, mainly because of the addition of Third Secretary Findley Burns, Jr., to deep center field. Burns, who complained of the assignment because he stated the ball might come his way, was arraved in a sou'wester hat, muffler, long overcoat, and warm gloves, all of which he wore while in the outfield. Although his uniform attracted some critical attention from local Spanish professionals, he was able to stop every grounder which came his way, inasmuch as any ball he failed to catch became tangled in the skirts of his overcoat. Despite his valiant efforts, the other team took the trophy—perhaps because of the fact that several of the Embassy fielders decided to go home at the end of the 5th inning.

It is contemplated that games will continue until basketball season, if the Embassy can find sullicient competition.

DAVID I. FERBER.

FEBRUARY, 1945



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REMARKS OF THE SECRETARY

(Continued from page 11)

can maintain full employment in our own country and—together with the other United Nations—enter an era of constantly expanding production and consumption and of rising standards of living.

Finally. Encouragement of all those conditions of international life favorable to the development by men and women everywhere of the institutions of a free and democratic way of life in accordance with their own customs and desires.

It is our task to make possible, under the President's direction, the achievement of these objectives. It is a tremendous job. It will require the strongest possible Department of State. We have a job to do entirely comparable in the magnitude of its responsibilities with the job of the War and Navy Departments. Just as they are waging war, we must wage peace. This task in the coming year and in the years following will demand the utmost of each of us in leadership, intelligence, courage, administrative ability and plain hard work.

There are battles to be fought on the fronts of peace every day around the world and winning them is in a very real sense as urgent and as important to the future of our country as winning the battles of this war. I want you to keep always uppermost in your minds that sense of urgency—that sense of responsibility to the men and women in our armed forces, and to the people at home and to our children.

The purpose of the reorganization of the Department, which has been under way during the past year and has now been carried further, is so to organize the Department that it can carry out its responsibilities with both vision and the greatest possible efficiency and dispatch. These structural changes, however, will not of themselves bring about the realization of the objective I have in mind. It is only through the performance of all of you as individuals that any organizational framework, however efficient in its form, can be made to work in fact. Each of you is individually responsible for making the Department what it must be.

In order to carry out the greater tasks ahead, we shall need a larger Department of State as well as a more efficient one. That will mean new opportunities for advancement. We shall also bring in from outside additional able and qualified men and women to work with you in these tasks. Our common aim should be to make the Department of State stand out among all the Departments and Agencies of this Government for the vigor, alertness and effectiveness with which it looks ahead and handles its day-to-day operations. I am confident that I

can depend upon each one of you.

You have all read the new Departmental Order and you know the difficult responsibilities that have been assigned to each of the officers of the Department.

I am going to ask each of them to arise.

The Under Secretary of State—Mr. Joseph C. Grew.

The Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations and International Conferences—Mr. Dean Acheson.

The Assistant Secretary of State for European, Far Eastern, Near Eastern and African Affairs—Mr. James C. Dumm.

The Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs—Mr. William L. Clayton.

The Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs—Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

The Assistant Secretary of State for Public and Cultural Relations—Mr. Archibald MacLeish.

I regret that General Julius C. Holmes is not able to be with us today. At this moment he is in France completing his important assignment under General Eisenhower. He will assume his important task as Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Administration and Organization on January 15th. His duties in the State Department at the moment are being efficiently and effectively discharged by Mr. John Erhardt.

The Legal Adviser—Mr. Green H. Hackworth.

The Special Assistant to the Secretary for International Organization and Security Affairs—Mr. Leo Pasvolosky.

We have a great responsibility. I am looking forward to working with you as members of this great organization. In parting, I wish for each of you a Merry Christmas and New Year of Success and Victory.

COVER PICTURE

Chile's Winter Fantasy: At the Volcán Villarrica near Pucón, the heart of Chile's famed "Lake District." The figure in the picture is Ingrid Weise, wife of Vice Consul Robert W. Weise, Jr., Santiago, who took the photograph. The volcano in the background is 2,842 meters above sea level, and the trees are native Chilean "coigüe" (*Nothofagus Dombeyi*). The photographic details are as follows:

Date: September 20, 1944.

Time: 5:00 p.m.

Camera: Rolleiflex 6 x 6 cm.

Lens: Tessar f 3.5.

Film: Kodak Super XX.

Filter: Medium yellow.

Lens opening: f 8.

Shutter speed: 1/100th second.



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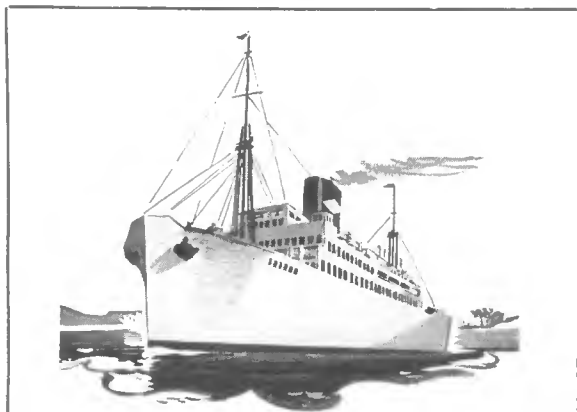
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BEFORE THE JOINT SURVEY GROUP

(Continued from page 14)

shipments of gasoline and iron ore to Japan. They want to participate in the making of foreign policy, but they do not know what to do. Most people in this country have no contact with the State Department. They think of it as far removed from their daily lives. It would be most useful if Foreign Service officers, when they return from the field, would travel about the country, and speak to responsible groups of citizens. Not only would the officers be able to convey information and dispel misunderstandings, but they would themselves benefit by the experience of renewing contacts with their own people—and wonderful, alert, dynamic, generous-minded people it is, who only ask for an opportunity to understand the issues at stake in our foreign policy, and to act in the most effective way possible.

By and large, it can be said that the American citizen usually shows a remarkably sound reaction to problems of foreign affairs. The citizen's sound views, however, do not promptly get translated into policy. For this Congress, which is supposed to represent the voters, is in part responsible—but only in part. Congress itself is not sufficiently informed about some of the issues of foreign affairs, and should have increasing opportunities to develop close contacts with the State Department. We must do everything that is practicable to bring the Foreign Service closer to the people of the country—so that our representatives abroad will really *represent* the people as a whole, and not only certain interests, such as those of Americans engaged in foreign trade.

Secretary Hull spoke wisely when he said last April that the State Department is the servant of the people, and wants both to learn from the people and to educate the people. At the present time, however, the State Department still lacks sufficient machinery to learn the views of the citizens and, in turn, to inform them continuously about the course of foreign affairs. We cannot expect the State Department to acquaint the people with every detail of negotiations that are under way. Diplomats must have some privacy—they cannot negotiate in front of microphones any more than labor leaders or industrialists. But there are two things about which voters should be continuously informed: (1) What are the principal objectives of the United States in world affairs? and (2) What are the methods, broadly speaking, by which we are pursuing these objectives? Only when the public has an overall

view of these two matters can the voter he expected to act intelligently on foreign affairs, and urge his representatives in Congress to act intelligently.

We cannot expect people to support something about which they are ignorant. For example, there is no use asking people to support our policy on Germany, when no one knows for sure, even among the experts, what our policy on Germany is or is likely to be. The most accurate, honest and unprejudiced reports from the field might prove a complete failure unless they are in some way filtered to the public through periodic definitions of our policy by responsible officials.

The period we shall enter once military victory has been achieved over the Axis powers will be a period of profound readjustment. It may change our political and economic landscape the way the glacial period once changed our physical landscape. And after all the changes now taking place or in the making have occurred, we may discover that some of us and some of our ideas will prove as obsolete as dinosaurs. Those of us who are working in the Foreign Service or are seeking to interpret developments abroad to the public must get a fresh slant on the history of our times. We must report events abroad in the long and tumultuous perspective of human history, bearing constantly in mind that we are reporting about human beings in other countries for human beings in this country, to whom our foreign policy is no longer an academic matter, but a matter literally of life and death.

FOREIGN SERVICE BOOK CONTEST

The John Day Company reports that some members of the American armed forces have misconstrued its recent announcement of a Foreign Service Book Contest, and are of the mistaken belief that they are eligible. The contest, as announced, is for members of the American Foreign Service as such—that is, the consuls, ministers, and other civilian diplomatic personnel who are under the supervision of the Department of State. Members of the armed forces are not eligible.

The contest is for an outright award of \$500 plus \$500 in advance royalties, and it closes May 31, 1946. Detailed information may be obtained from The Editor, Foreign Service Book Contest, c/o The John Day Company, 40 East 49th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

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H. Gordon Minnigerode, San José	1
Michael Leconche	1
Vivian M. George	1
Jeanne Matscheck	1
Douglas N. Forman, Jr., Bogotá	1
Charles H. Ducote, Habana	1
Maj. John P. Palmer	1
Alvord L. Boeck, Quito	1
Herman R. Kasper, Lisbon	2
Dorothea Harrigan	2
Elinor C. Bond, Brussels	2
Elizabeth E. Fisk, Brussels	2
Byron G. Skelton, Montevideo	2
Nat B. King, Montevideo	2
Barbara Hill Colladay	4
Harold F. Johnson, Paris	4
Miriam Sluchan	4
Adele P. Lee	4
Mildred J. Ball	4
Elsie J. Jellum	4
Gerald Keith	4
Lester Schnare, Rome	4
Frederick J. Mann, Casablanca	4
Ralph L. Graham, Paris	5
J. P. Moffitt, Caracas	5
Roberta L. Meyerkart, Santiago	5
John M. Powell	5
Augustus Octulsa, London	5
Thomas M. Wilson	5
Irven M. Eitreim, London	5
Loella M. Drivness, Colombia	6
Emily Dodson	6
David S. Cooper	6
William H. Riddell	6
Dorothy Helen Davis	6
Evelyn L. Wortzman	6
Dorothy Burkes	6
Alfred S. Richter, Jr., Rio de Janeiro	6
Edith A. Ingle	7
Hazel E. Gordon	7
Ormond R. Beam	7
Philip D. Sprouse, Kunming	7
Geraldine L. Wren	7
Russell S. Kifer, Cairo	7
Mary Elizabeth Clarke	8
Odella A. Fahley	8
Janet Wovvell	9
Sheldon Thomas, Buenos Aires	9
Susannah Wirick	9
Eulalie Kraft	9
Geraldine L. Wise, Brussels	9
Louise A. Wiesner	9
Howard R. Cottam, Paris	11
Dorothy M. Sells	11
Helen S. Dyro	11
Livingston Satterthwaite, London	11
Coldwell S. Johnston, Montreal	11
Richard A. Worrall	11
Margaret Hickerson	11
Edward Kaufholz	11
Patricia Jewell	11
Russell Benton, Habana	11
Howard L. Nostrand, Lima	11

Conrad Anderson, Stockholm	12
Charles Wood Collier, La Paz	12
Harry Aspelin, Stockholm	12
Gumar Aspelin, Stockholm	12
Norah Alsterlund, London	12
Arthur C. Font, Toronto	12
William Lloyd, London	12
James Harrison	12
Thelma L. Reeves	12
Frances J. Byrnes, London	12
Harry N. Stark, Bogota	12
Bertel E. Kuniholm, Quebec	13
Mary T. Chiavarini	13
Marcio Singer	13
Viola K. Jacquinet, Paris	13
William R. Duggan	13
Angot B. Samuelsen, Hamilton, Bermuda	13
Francis B. Arden, London	13
Mel Warner, Habana	13
Emile R. Baquoli, Romc	13
Dorothea C. Lanpe, Tegucigalpa	14
Rose N. Graham, Cairo	14
William H. Beck, Hamilton, Bermuda	14
H. E. Singleton, Madrid	14
George M. Widuey	14
James T. O'Neil, Athens	14
Ruth S. Hyman	15
Helen Hendricks, Rome	15
E. Ruth Bowie	15
Robert S. Simpson, Brussels	15
L. D. Mallory, Paris	15
Doris Louise Hanclôt, Paris	15
H. Earle Russell, Casablanca	15
Frank E. Phillips	15
Samuel G. Wells, London	15
John H. Marvin, London	15
Pvt. LaRue R. Lutkins	15
Roland Paul, Stockholm	16
Charles F. Shepherd, Stockholm	16
Audrey M. Zauk	16
Edwin W. Yokum	16
Richard A. O. Schwartz	16
N. Elizabeth Moore	16
Lillian G. Hartman	16
E. Dorothy Finner	16
Francis L. Spalding, Reykjavik	16
Richard A. Kloss	16
Emely L. Achilles, Cairo	16
Mary J. Jennings, Antwerp	16
Irving Tinnell	18
Marcelino H. da Costa	18
Raghlind Dunker, Oslo	18
Hazel M. Johnson	18
Thelma Jane Terry	18
M. K. Moorhjad	18
George M. Graves	18
Ray P. Walters	18
Angus Ward	18
Margaret Speight, Habana	18
Nona B. Penner	19
Virginia I. Cullen, London	19
Elizabeth Ann Brockhurst, Ciudad Trujillo	19
Homer S. Fox, Ottawa	19
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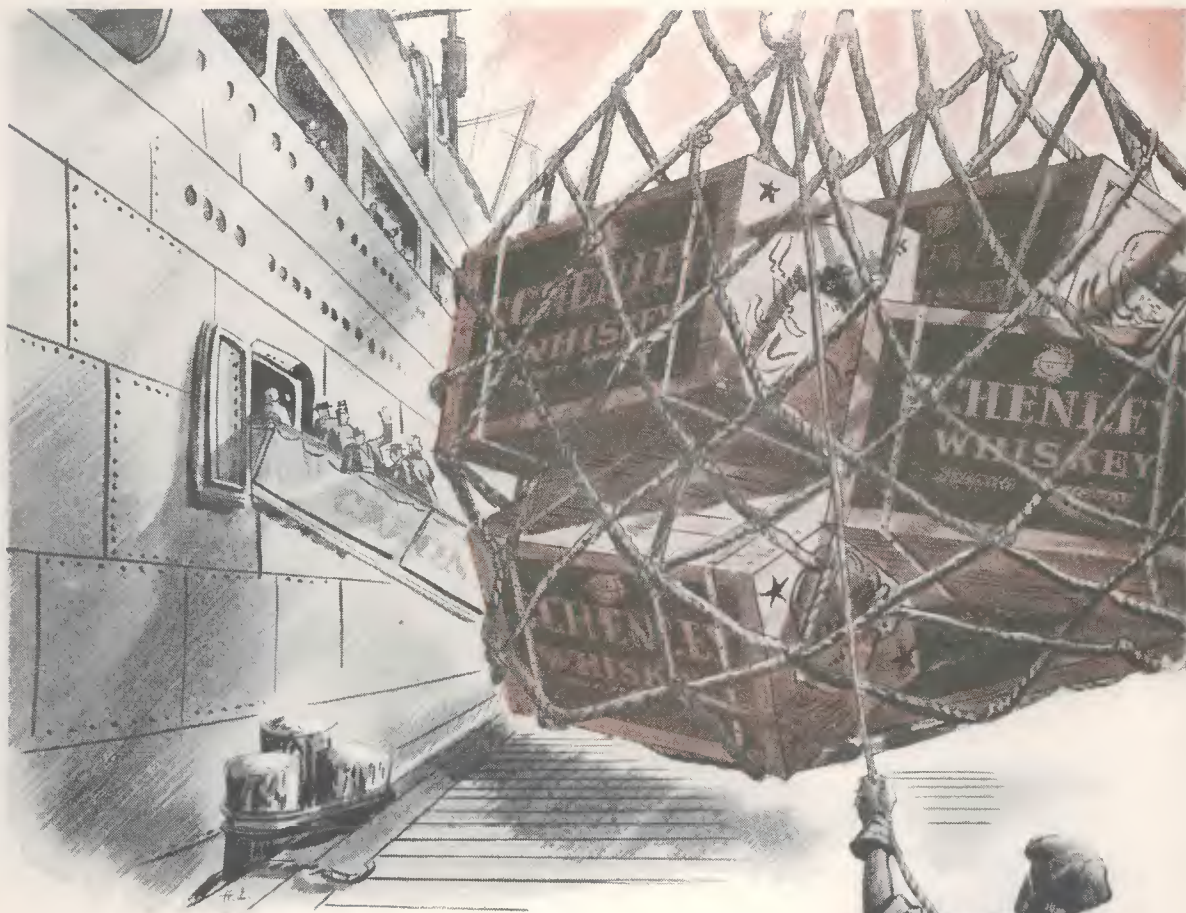
Aaron S. Brown, Dublin	19	Lucie Gray	1
Fred K. Salter, London	19	Favris Cleveland	1
Robert S. Kamm, Quito	21	John E. Walters, Quito	1
Ednamay B. Downs	21	Lucien J. Vallee, Paris	1
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J. P. Moffitt, Caracas	21	Marie F. Fay	2
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Lillian Thome, San Sebastian	22	R. Marcella E. Lewis, Paris	2
Hector C. Adam, Jr., La Paz	22	Harry Le Bovit	3
B. H. Nornie, London	22	Anne W. Meriam, Paris	3
P. M. Baker, Ankara	23	Garland R. Farmer, Jr.	3
John Clark Adams, Rome	23	Randall S. William, Jr., Tehran	3
Raymond C. Miller, Brussels	23	Alfred H. Lovell	3
Orville R. Conley, Lima	23	John S. Service, Chungking	3
Andrew Donovan, II, London	23	Rollo P. Stovall, Ciudad Trujillo	3
William E. Kenealy, Caracas	23	G. C. Howard, Habana	3
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Helen Stephanie Thompson	26	Robert Jakes, 3rd, Para	3
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Pattie F. O'Brien, Amsterdam	26	Robert L. Brown, Nomméa	4
Mabel Moses	27	George L. Phillips, Geneva	4
Winslow L. Good	27	Elizabeth Waesche, Tegucigalpa	4
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Margaret Wilson, London	30	Jane M. Potter	8
Elizabeth Ann Brockhurst, Ciudad Trujillo	31		
Loella M. Drivness, Bogotá	31		
Howard B. Railey, Paris	31		

REPORT ON FOREIGN SERVICE LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 25)

Jan.	1	Relations Committee. There is some likelihood that within a matter of not too many weeks the long-awaited legislation will be an accomplished fact.
Ruby Eastman	1	
Jime C. Lawson	1	
Gordon Wright	1	
Katherine V. Hollis	1	
Helen Martin	1	
Eleanor Bello, Rome	1	
Vincent D. Williams, Puerto Cortés	1	
Charles W. Lewis, Jr., Casablanca	1	
Beatrice Orth	1	
Carmen Maria Nelson	1	

So far as H.R. 639 is concerned, it will be recognized by the Foreign Service as an interim measure which it is the purpose of the Department fully and early to implement by the recommendation of comprehensive legislation.



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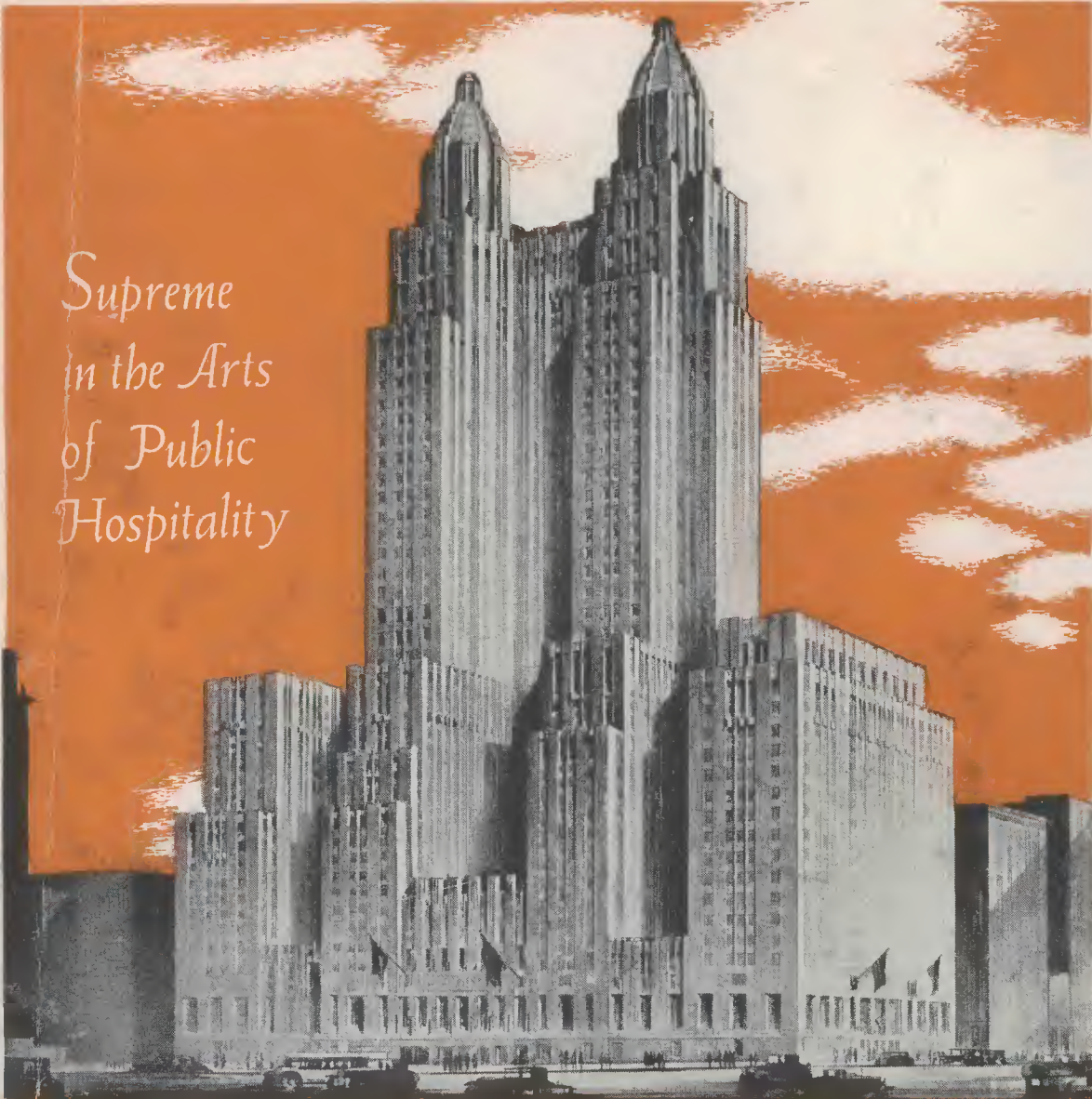
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