

The **AMERICAN
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VOL. 22 NO. 4

APRIL, 1945





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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since February 17, 1945:

Henry M. Bankhead, of Miami Beach, Florida, Commercial Attaché at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, has been designated Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, at the same place.

William H. Christensen, of Wilmont, South Dakota, American Vice Consul at Antigua, British West Indies, has been designated American Vice Consul at Martinique, French West Indies.

William A. Crawford, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, now in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to serve in dual capacity.

H. Gordon Minnigerode, of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul to Amsterdam, Netherlands, has been designated American Consul at the same place, upon confirmation of his nomination.

Paul Paddock, of Marshalltown, Iowa, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Moscow, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and he will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Clifton R. Wharton, of Boston, Massachusetts, American Consul at Tananarive, Madagascar, has been designated American Consul at Oporto, Portugal.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since February 24, 1945:

Maurice M. Bernbaum, of Chicago, Illinois, Second Secretary of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, to serve in dual capacity.

Ralph J. Blake, of Portland, Oregon, American Consul at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, to serve in dual capacity.

Daniel M. Braddock, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, American Consul at Bahia, Brazil, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Aaron S. Brown, of Bloomfield Fields, Michigan, Second Secretary of Legation at Dublin, Ireland, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Thomas S. Campen, of Goldsboro, North Carolina, Assistant Commercial Attaché at Habana, Cuba, has been designated Commercial Attaché at San Jose, Costa Rica.

Montgomery Colladay, of Hartford, Connecticut, Second Secretary of Embassy near the Government of Poland, now established in London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Dublin, Ireland.

Everett F. Drumright, of Drumright, Oklahoma, Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Chungking, China, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Jay Dixon Edwards, of Corvallis, Oregon, American Vice Consul at Karachi, India, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Chungking, China, to serve in dual capacity.

Perry Ellis, of Riverside, California, American Vice Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, has been designated American Vice Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

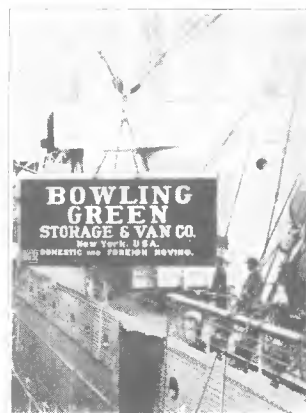
Richard Ford, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Tehran, Iran, has been designated Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, upon confirmation of his nomination as same.

(Continued on page 48)

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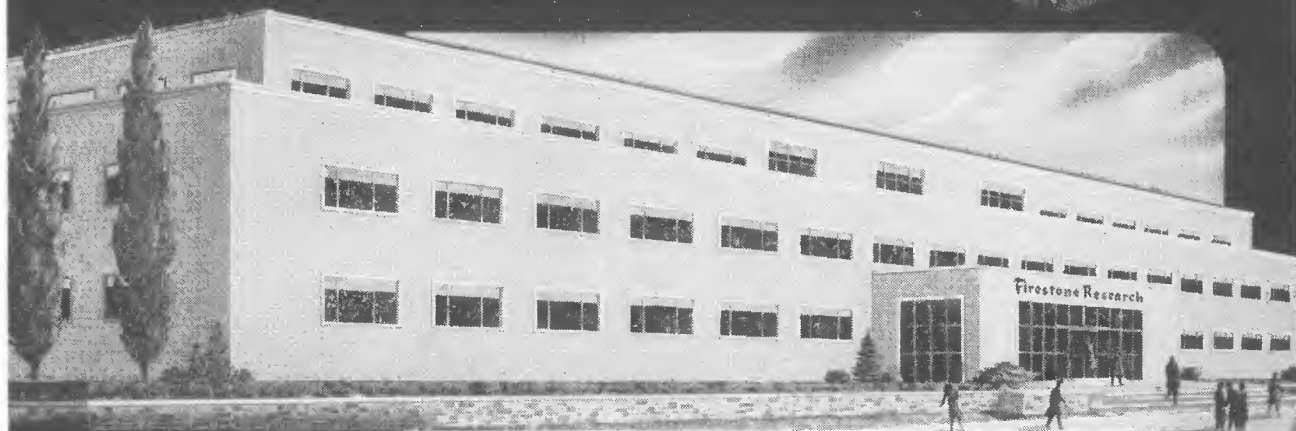
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The Problems Of Bringing Up Children In The Foreign Service

By CAROLINE O'NEILL

"I HOPE and pray that, once the war has ended, something will be done for the children of Foreign Service Officers," wrote a member of our armed forces, the son of a Foreign Service Officer.

"The large majority of Foreign Service children whom I know are unhappy Americans," wrote a Consul General.

With prospects of bringing up my own children in the Foreign Service, I made my college thesis a study of the circumstances that called forth such statements, and of ways of alleviating them, based on the experiences of other Foreign Service parents and present theories of child development.

This is naturally a subject very close to the hearts of Foreign Service parents and boys and girls who have grown up in the Service. I received gratifying and elucidating responses from questionnaires sent to the latter group (which ranged in age from fourteen to twenty-three), and from interviews and correspondence with parents. I would like to express here my appreciation for their ready cooperation and very valuable assistance. As a result I have learned a good deal which I hope can be of some help to other Foreign Service parents as well. I shall consider my efforts more worthwhile if they evoke comments and suggestions from others more experienced than I.

We are all too familiar with the nature of the problems, so I will cover them in broad terms. For the children they are principally: the necessity of changing schools frequently, which often in-

volves changing academic systems; languages; rules of conduct; subjects of study; and which invariably involves making a place for themselves within already formed groups over and over again. Then there are the exactions of adjusting academically and socially to the American scene when they return to the States for their secondary schooling.

For the parents there are very troublesome practical problems such as: the difficulties of travelling with small children; of educating them at the many posts where the facilities are inadequate; of living at unhealthful posts; of financing home leaves and arranging successful ones; of selecting and financing boarding school and college; of supervising their children's welfare over long distances.

There are other problems peculiar to American families living abroad which are more fundamental and less tangible: that of bringing up their children to be good Americans as well as good citizens of the world; and of bringing them up so that they can reap the enormous benefits that this life offers without being permanently scarred by its defects.

And lastly, of course, there are the problems of upbrining common to families no matter what their profession or particular way of life may be.

It is my strong conviction that some of these problems can be avoided and others lessened, with the consequence that those which are inevitable are more easily met.

To deal first with the extensive adjustments Foreign Service children must make, I would like to

quote a few of their answers to what proved to be the questionnaire's most provocative question: "Would you like your own children to lead the same kind of childhood and adolescence you had?"

"I thrived on it, but I was very lucky in having a very close and loving family life, so that no matter where we were, we formed our own world."

"I always look upon my childhood as full of valuable experiences, but I do believe that I would give my child more guidance and help in adjustments than I was given. The adjustment to American life when I returned was particularly difficult and I often feel that, if my parents had been more understanding and helpful it would have been far easier."

"They need more stability in their education . . ."

"I would like my own children to have a better understanding and knowledge of the United States than I had or have now. Before I came to the States, I only had a vague impression derived from books, movies and one trip home during twelve years. The real America was therefore quite a shock to me."

"A child's personality has a great deal to do with the impression living abroad will make on him . . ."

A sample of the few but feelingful negative replies to the question is:

"No, one of the things I want them to have is the American way of living; going to American public schools, and doing all the things American boys and girls do which I have missed."

Yet with few exceptions in spite of the difficulties experienced, they seem to feel, as one boy expressed:

"I would not trade the kind of childhood I have had for any other in the world, and I would consider my children lucky if they had a similar one."

It is evident that some felt the lack of guidance and close relationships, some suffered from too spasmodic schooling, and others from a feeling of not belonging anywhere.

Let's look into these dissatisfactions.

It seems all too obvious to point up the need of a warm companionable home life as it is a universal and fundamental need of all children. But, as reflected in these comments (and many other received from Foreign Service boys and girls), it is an even more urgent need in their case in view of the greater than normal adjustments they are required to make.

Security within the family provides the one thread of continuity which ties the irregularities of this way of life together. Foreign Service chil-

dren also have a particular need for self-reliance, so a secure home must not be a haven (or concentration camp) of over-protection, but one which fosters democratic living in every possible way. This means guidance in learning to make one's decisions, in consideration for and cooperation with other members of the family group, and in assuming and carrying out individual responsibilities.

Family life in the Foreign Service is threatened by the tendency to artificiality in the life of foreign colonies, particular in large capital cities. That this does have a very real effect is born out by the case of a child of a Foreign Service officer whose assignments had been limited to capitals. She wrote that home had been a source of "love but not companionship. While my life abroad was very interesting, it was lonely and difficult, and my adjustment when I returned to this country was very hard."

Fortunately at the same time, family life in the Foreign Service is strengthened by the great variety of mutually shared experiences and the more than usual necessity to fall back on its own resources.

There is one aspect of the whole situation which cannot be overlooked. If a child is a problem due to forces beyond his control, he is apt to suffer much more in this life than in a less demanding one. The many threats to his sense of security lessen the chances for adjustment of a child with a physical handicap. In the same way a child who is emotionally upset due to death or divorce within the family has greater difficulty in regaining his balance. In these instances Foreign Service parents' responsibilities, already exceptional, are multiplied and magnified.

Is it possible to provide more regularity and consistency to their educations thereby paving the way for a much smoother adjustment on returning to the States? I believe it is with the aid of correspondence courses used to supplement the available educational facilities. I sounded out considerable opinion on the Calvert and Winnetka systems . . . opinions of boys and girls, parents and teachers . . . and there was no one who did not wholeheartedly acclaim them. One mother, after telling about her daughter's successful use of the courses over two years, adds:

"Frankly I almost wish we could have continued the course, for it covered so much ground in such a thorough fashion; but of course no amount of 'booklearning' could equal the gain from companionship and competition with other children."

For this reason it would seem advisable, then, if there is a school at the post, to send the child

there no matter how inadequate it may be, short of being disease-ridden or the treatment mentally or physically cruel. The correspondence courses might possibly be used to fill in the gaps of the subjects offered, so that the content would be comparable to that presented in an American class. Exposure to understandable political doctrines or to religious beliefs contrary to our own can be counteracted if our own beliefs and values are consistently strong enough.

If there is no school at the post, it may be possible for members of the colony to cooperate in setting up informal classes using the correspondence courses. This has been done successfully and the Calvert and Winnetka Schools are ready to cooperate.

Where it is necessary for children to be tutored privately, Foreign Service parents stress the importance of regular and inviolate study hours and contact with other children whenever possible after hours.

The feeling of having no roots anywhere is accepted by many Foreign Service boys and girls as the price they must pay for widespread experiences among many peoples, and in most cases I would conclude that they consider this sacrifice well repaid in the increased understanding of humankind it gives them. But to others, doubtless of different temperamental makeup, this price comes hard, as expressed by a boy in answer to the question whether he had ever felt "like a man without a country":

"Not a man without a country (but) . . . a man without a home state and without a *home town*."

To others the wandering life just isn't worth it.

"I want a simple American homelife so that my children will not have to make any adaptations, be they simple or difficult."

Foreign Service children who have a nucleus of relatives to return to are fortunate, if visits mean for them happy associations with contemporaries who make them feel that they "belong." Home leaves realized as often as possible and well planned can do much to strengthen the ties with the States. Attendance at a simple, rough and tumble camp



Caroline O'Neill, wife of W. Paul O'Neill, Jr., Vice Consul at Tunis.

is a fine way for Foreign Service boys and girls to learn American sports and other ways of having good times and to make friends, all of which should help them considerably when they return to the States for school later. It can also provide a good antidote to any oversized idea of their importance acquired abroad.

One father stresses the importance of making the children realize that the standard of living abroad is due to professional requirements, and that it is not the usual way of living for Americans. Whenever this family did things on their own, they did them very simply to impress this fact. It is not always easy to give children responsibilities around the home in

countries where menial tasks must be delegated to many servants. And the young are quick to detect "made work." But encouragement along this line is necessary, as borne out by the statement of a Foreign Service daughter, now living in the States: "There was one thing that was very hard for me to master and that was doing things for myself."

To bring Foreign Service children up as Americans, with a feeling that they have a place in the States, with the attitudes which will enable them to contentedly make homes and careers for themselves is considered by many Foreign Service parents as their greatest obligation. One would conclude that it takes a good measure of daily efforts, imagination, and foresighted planning. Some boys and girls reported that they had probably been instilled with more pride and love for their country than had children growing up in it. When they returned to the States for school, they were struck by the matter-of-factness with which most American boys and girls regard the freedom and material progress of the United States. They were also shocked by the evils of our society, not painted in the idealistic picture they had been developing through the years away from home. They were vexed by the comparatively provincial outlook of their contemporaries. Not having shared the same experiences, they could not talk the same language. Often they felt older, more worldly in some re-

spects, and younger, more unsophisticated in others. In many cases they hadn't enjoyed the casual relationships and good times with their contemporaries of the opposite sex which are encouraged in our society. The degree to which an adolescent suffers from these handicaps depends on his own personality and temperament to a large extent. But it also can be considerably effected by the bringing up he has had.

Frequent contact with American thought through good books, magazines, family discussions, and periodic and well planned "home leaves" will help to develop a realistic point of view and a sound familiarity with American history and present progress.

Wise choice of a camp (already mentioned), school or college can do much to promote successful orientation. Parents can be aided by professional advice or the ever ready Education Committee of the Foreign Service Association. I believe that Foreign Service children particularly can benefit by attempting camps and schools for both boys and girls, where they can learn to work and play naturally and informally with contemporaries of both sexes.

The Education Committee places great importance on the advisability, many would say the necessity, of sending the boys and girls back to the United States for at least part of their preparatory school education. It is generally contended that boys should go back by the time they are fourteen, and girls by sixteen, with wide margins for individual differences. One mother writes: "I have heard far too many Foreign Service children speaking English with a foreign accent, knowing nothing of American life. That is very wrong and it can never be made up to them. You can manage it (sending them to the States for school) on a private income, but it is out of the question on salary alone."

This brings us to the financial problems, which constitute the greatest headache of all, if one is to judge from questionnaires sent to parents in 1940. It has been estimated that the yearly cost of educating a child in the States (including transportation expenses) is two to three times as much as at the average post. Since more and more men are entering the Service who live on the income from their salary alone, and since a Foreign Service Officer's income does not increase in proportion to his expenses, there are two urgent needs: Federal aid to allay the costs of the secondary education of Foreign Service children in the United States; and careful budgeting early in one's career.

The realization that some sort of Federal aid is necessary has gained more official recognition than many are aware. The President's Advisory Committee on Education expressed its awareness of the problem in a pamphlet printed in 1939. It considers these problems more urgent and the Federal Government's responsibility larger than most of us would presume. The suggestions of this Committee were formulated into a bill which was introduced into the Senate in 1939. It would be difficult to secure such legislation even in ordinary times, but, with the war intervening, it is dormant for the duration at least. The Education Committee plans as soon as it is practicable to boost such legislation. Here is a real opportunity for Foreign Service families to exert united and concerted support, without which the bill will die the death of previously proposed legislation on their behalf. It is encouraging in this connection to read the recent words of Mr. Stettinius, spoken at the reception (given by the Foreign Service Association) in honor of Mr. Homer Byington on the occasion of his retirement from the Foreign Service: "We should never require our men to choose between skimping on the responsibilities of their assignments or neglecting their personal or family requirements."

As for the necessity of budgeting, a Foreign Service mother, who has recently been a member of the Education Committee, gives it primary importance among solutions to our financial problems. She points out the fact that the only time a married Foreign Service officer can save is early in his career, when everything he undertakes can and should be on a modest scale. She and her husband regularly set aside money for the education of their children in the United States and their efforts have been well rewarded by a sense of security and peace of mind.

Much has been done by our Education Committee to alleviate the financial difficulties. Early in its existence it made contact with the Headmasters Association of American Colleges. It presented the educational and financial problems to them and secured their interest. Whereas, in general, schools and colleges are not willing to give blanket discounts or scholarships to Foreign Service students, preferring to judge the merits of each case as it arises, they are now at least aware of our situation and are, summarily speaking, sympathetic with it.

Committee members have also made a survey of schools in the vicinity of Washington and of boys' schools in the East to ascertain just which ones

(Continued on page 36)



Admiral Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President, stands by with an interpreter during the conversation between H. M. King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and President Franklin D. Roosevelt aboard a U. S. cruiser.



President Roosevelt and Emperor Haile Selassie are shown aboard a U. S. cruiser during a moment of their conference.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TRIP TO THE SUEZ CANAL

Right: His Majesty King Faronk aboard a lighter with Admiral Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff. They are about to board the U. S. cruiser and confer with President Roosevelt. The Conference Cruiser was anchored in the Great Bitter Lake, situated along the path of the Suez Canal.

Below: The gun of the forward turret on a U. S. destroyer protectively reaches out over the Throne Chair of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. Members of the King's Staff wait along the rail while the King confers with President Roosevelt on another ship which lays alongside, a U. S. cruiser that was used as a Conference Ship while the President met the royalty of the Middle East.



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

By EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD, *First Secretary, Lima*
Winner of third prize in the JOURNAL Essay Contest

IN considering suggestions for improving the Foreign Service and its administration to meet its war and post-war responsibilities, two problems must be kept in mind from the outset: the first is that the post-war Foreign Service will undoubtedly have heavier and more complex responsibilities than any which the Service has been called upon thus far to assume; secondly, we must take into account the fact that Americans prefer to live and work at home. Only an infinitesimal minority is interested in working abroad and in that group the competition of private business with the Government services has been and will be intense. The Service must not only be strengthened in order to meet its new responsibilities, but it must be made attractive enough to appeal to the kind of officer needed for this work. The role which the United States will be called upon to play in the post-war world will transcend in importance any of our previous national experience; strengthening of our Foreign Service is an indispensable step in preparing ourselves for this role.

It is believed that the broad lines for a sound future development of the Service have already been established. The following suggestions will therefore not embody any especially radical departures. They are primarily designed to make the Service more dynamic, to train officers more precisely for the increasingly specialized jobs they must do and to permit outstanding officers to reach the posts of top responsibility at an age when they are still physically and mentally fit.

A. ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FOREIGN SERVICE

1. *Recruitment of Foreign Service Personnel*

It is believed that policies recently pursued to obtain a good geographic and social distribution of candidates for the Foreign Service have shown encouraging results and should be continued. Everyone who has the good of the Service at heart realizes that it must be a democratic organization open to everyone with the necessary qualifications regardless from what part of the United States he may come, where he has gone to school or whether he has a private income or not. While there might be some advantage in establishing a Foreign Service School to train prospective officers, it is not believed that this is absolutely necessary since many

colleges and universities in the United States offer excellent training.

2. *Examinations*

There has been much criticism of the type of examinations given in recent years for entry into the Foreign Service. It is alleged that they tend to favor the person with a freak memory for unrelated facts over better-rounded candidates. Any emphasis of this nature should, of course, be eliminated. A thorough study by impartial experts of the examination mechanism would seem to be indicated.

In the reforms recently proposed for the British Foreign Service the suggestion was made that a two-stage examination be held whereby candidates who satisfactorily pass a preliminary written examination will be eligible to receive further training abroad at the expense of the British Government, at the conclusion of which they would take a final examination. This scheme would make it possible for candidates with limited financial resources to have some foreign study and to acquire proficiency in foreign languages on the ground. This proposal appears definitely worthy of imitation, since it should tend both to make the Service more democratic and also to strengthen it in one of its weakest departments, namely the ability on the part of its personnel to handle foreign languages effectively and idiomatically.

As a modification of the British plan it is recommended that consideration be given to the possibility of applying it to members of the non-career service. Promising candidates who successfully pass a preliminary examination would receive a leave of absence with pay during an academic year of nine months for the purpose of preparing themselves for a final examination. This plan would enable many able non-career officers to complete their training and successfully qualify as useful officers of the career service.

3. *Entrance Age*

The present age limits of 21 to 35 for the Foreign Service represent so great a spread as to create problems requiring careful study. The officer who enters the Service at or near the age of 35 must count on a relatively short career before he reaches retirement age. Often these officers have had years of experience in business, teaching, law or other Government service. It might be desirable, however, in general, to restrict entry to the regular per-

mañent Foreign Service to persons not over 26, or 28 at the maximum. This would tend to create a greater homogeneity in age levels and would tend to correspond more with the practice in the Army and Navy. At the same time it is questionable whether it is desirable for candidates to be received in the Service as young as twenty-one since this will preclude their having had any actual experience either in business or otherwise. If the two-stage examination plan referred to above should be adopted, this would tend to raise the age of candidates somewhat and would probably be a step in the right direction. An age range of from 24 to 28 would probably be found to be most satisfactory.

For men over 28 who are interested in the Foreign Service as a career, consideration might be given to the possibility of incorporating them in what might be called the auxiliary or technical branch of the Service, which will be described in more detail below.

In general foreign service policy should frankly recognize that this career is especially one in which an officer will do his best work before the age of 50. Except for indispensable officers, men should be able to retire at about this age.

4. *Type of Candidate Desired*

While in general the majority of appointments to the Foreign Service should be from the list of successful male candidates, a limited number of opportunities for women should also be developed. There are undoubtedly many types of work for which women would be suitable. In order to make certain that women interested in the Service would be apt to follow it through, it might be desirable to set the entrance age for women at not less than 26.

While in general the selection machinery has functioned satisfactorily in choosing good potential officers, there has been criticism on the ground that both the written and the oral examinations have tended to favor candidates more developed from an intellectual point of view than from other angles. Rhodes Scholarship standards furnish useful criteria in this connection, since qualities of leader-



Edward G. Trueblood,
Foreign Service Officer, Class V

ship, athletic ability, etc., which are taken into account by those standards are undoubtedly valuable assets for the Foreign Service Officer, in addition to the intellectual qualities and training which are essential.

Due weight must be given, however, to the fact that an inquiring turn of mind (combined with a pleasant personality) is perhaps one of the most necessary qualifications for a first-class Foreign Service Officer. The Service offers practically unlimited opportunities to this type of officer, hence extreme care should be taken to ascertain that the candidate in fact has these qualifications. Another extremely important trait required in a candidate

is flexibility or adaptability. Individuals with rigid patterns of thought or behavior should be excluded from the outset, since they are precisely the persons who will find it difficult if not impossible to adapt themselves to living in foreign countries, dealing on terms of equality with other races, etc.

B. ORGANIZATION OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

1. *Preliminary Phases of Foreign Service Career*

It is recommended that every successful candidate, possibly excepting officers interested in specialization in difficult languages, should spend at least two years in the Department before proceeding to a foreign post. The Department should be, to all intents and purposes, completely interchangeable with the Foreign Service. Given the intimate relationship between the Department and the Service, it is only logical to require the same standards to prevail for both. It has been proved over and over again that home officials without residence and training abroad cannot have complete grasp of the problems with which they are called upon to deal.

The Department should be so organized as to absorb each year the number of successful candidates. In assigning these officers to divisions in the Department consideration should be given to individual preferences regarding the type of service desired or the region in which they are interested. This preliminary period should be regarded as a probationary period, with officers who do not measure up to the stipulated standards to be dropped at its expiration.

For those officers who satisfactorily complete these first two years of service in the Department, foreign posts should then be arranged. Here again individual aptitudes and preferences should be taken into account.

2. *Regional and Functional Specialization*

Work in the Foreign Service falls into the following principal categories:

1. Diplomatic—Political
2. Consular
3. Economic
4. Cultural Relations
5. Press and Information

The first two branches should be staffed completely by officers of the permanent Foreign Service. The economic branch, which would embrace a wide variety of subjects such as raw materials, finance and banking, trade promotion, agriculture, mining, transportation, commercial treaty activity, et cetera, should be primarily staffed in the same way, but here there will be opportunity for auxiliary officers to render specialized service for limited periods.

Activities such as cultural relations and press and information can, it is believed, be best handled by auxiliary officers, selected for limited periods to do specific jobs, under the supervision of career officers. Such persons can not only be useful to the Service in their capacity of auxiliary officers, but the training they receive abroad will broaden their own background and make them better professors, or newspapermen. The advantage in training as many of our citizens as possible in practical foreign service is indisputable.

Candidates entering the Foreign Service should be prepared to specialize either functionally (as a consul or economic specialist) or regionally as a diplomatic-political officer. While individual preferences should be taken into account so far as possible, an effort should be made to select for the political branch candidates who show the greatest likelihood of developing into chiefs of mission. The top-ranking candidates should be allowed to select this branch of service, along the lines of the Engineer Corps' selections at West Point. Such candidates should then be given a broad course of training in their two years in the Department, covering all principal phases of foreign service work. Their first year in the field might be devoted to consular work, to familiarize them thoroughly with this branch, after which they would concentrate on political-administrative work. The vast increase in responsibilities of the Service with the attendant increase in the size of offices, etc., make it essential that every effort be bent to develop a group of officers able to act as executive officers for these establishments and later to become chiefs of mission themselves. Such

officers should tend to be regional specialists with the majority of their assignments in the fields they select, whether the Far East, Near East, Eastern Europe, Western Europe or Latin America. Collateral assignments should be arranged for them, i.e. Latin American specialists should receive assignments in Spain or Portugal or trade centers such as London; Far Eastern experts should be assigned to Russia, et cetera.

The consular branch should be staffed partly by non-career personnel and partly by career officers. The former should staff the smaller posts while the latter would head up the more important offices. As stated elsewhere in this report, every effort should be made to train clerks in the consular service and commission them as vice consuls as soon as their appointments are justified. By a judicious policy in this respect, better morale can be stimulated among the non-career personnel and economies achieved in connection with permanent personnel. Career consular officers should, it is believed, be considered for appointment (when they reach Class I) as chiefs of mission (where they exist) in British colonies.

Officers entering the economic branch would receive special training both in the Department and in other departments during their preliminary two-year period. While in general they should be trained to carry on all phases of economic work, officers showing special aptitudes could be allowed to specialize in one particular field. Care should be taken, however, to develop the necessary number of economic experts with the broad training and view needed to function as commercial attachés and economic counselors in the larger missions. In small consular posts, economic experts would not normally be assigned, but the economic work would be handled by the consuls themselves, as at present.

In any event, the Personnel Division should each year make up a list of personnel requirements distributed by different types of work and assignments of officers should then be made in accordance therewith.

Another category of field officers would be the specialists in difficult languages, such as Russian and the Near Eastern and Far Eastern languages. Some of these officers would, however, form part of the diplomatic or policy group referred to above, since it will be more than ever necessary in the future for policy officers to be able to handle the language of the countries in which they are stationed. In addition, every effort should be made to encourage functional experts—whether they be consuls, transportation or communications experts, economic specialists, etc., to learn the language of the countries in which they serve.

(Continued on page 57)

Foreign Service Promotions

By NATHANIEL P. DAVIS, *Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel*

SOME months ago the JOURNAL was good enough to publish an article I had prepared describing the promotion system in the career Foreign Service. Certain changes, already effected and contemplated, were mentioned. With the publication of the March 1, 1945, list, it is appropriate to inform the Service of what has been done in recent weeks.

The biennial rating list of January 1, 1945, is the basis on which rest the recent promotions, and those to be made in the immediate future. Officers who study promotion lists carefully—and who does not?—will have observed three innovations.

First a new salary step—\$3,400—has been created in the Unclassified grade. Under existing law the Secretary of State may fix salaries in the Unclassified grade administratively between \$2,500 and \$3,400. As a matter of administrative convenience three steps have been used in the past. These were \$2,500, \$2,750 and \$3,000. The new \$3,400 step has been created primarily to facilitate the appointment to the career Service without reduction in salary of former non-career and auxiliary personnel who pass the entrance examinations. It will be observed that on the March first list the new step has also been used to advance officers in the Unclassified grade whose ratings are satisfactory or better but who, on the basis of relative standing within their class or of length of service therein, are not yet in line for advancement to Class VIII.

Second, the old \$2,750 step has been raised to \$2,800 and the old \$3,000 to \$3,100. These slight increases are a matter of administrative convenience, in order to equalize the Foreign Service salary and deduction schedules with those in general use throughout the Government and to equalize the spread between steps—an even three hundred dollars in each case.

Third, a number of officers have been advanced more than one step. A study of the list will disclose that in these cases age and previous non-career service have been taken into account as well as demonstrated efficiency. From now on it is the announced intention of the Personnel Board, in recommending the appointment to the Unclassified grade of non-career personnel who pass the entrance examinations, whether or not they have been exempted from the written tests, to consider pre-

vious non-career service in fixing the entering salary. Heretofore all new entrants have been started at the lowest salary step—\$2,500—and it has happened in more than one case that new appointees have as a result suffered a reduction in salary. Since this condition is now to be remedied for future appointees, it is but simple justice to make appropriate adjustments in the salaries of officers already in the Unclassified grade who came in from the non-career service.

In the near future there will be a list of promotions from Class VIII to Class VII. As soon as the pending bill becomes law, other lists, now in course of preparation, will follow containing promotions in the classes now restricted by the percentage limitations. It is contemplated that promotion lists based on the new rating list will be issued three or four times a year instead of once or at most twice, as has been customary of late. Thus it is believed that by a judicious combination of double jumps in a few cases and a series of relatively rapid promotions in others, the retarding effect of the "freezing" of a temporarily static Service through percentage limitations designed for a Service with normal turnover will be eliminated. The basis of promotion in the Foreign Service is and will remain Merit with a capital "M." Only as between officers of equal merit will age and length of service have any bearing.

Experience has shown that outstanding ability—relative to others in the same class—usually does not make itself known until about the time an officer reaches Unclassified (A). A study of the March first list will show that, except for the readjustments discussed above, relative standing in the two lowest grades has for this reason not been disturbed.

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.

Mr. Clinton E. MacEachran, 340 N. E. 37th Street, Miami 37, Florida.

Mr. David T. D. Myers, Apt. 604, Stoneleigh Court, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

D-Day in Casablanca

(Continued)

By PHILIP H. BAGBY, Foreign Service Officer, now on leave while serving in the U. S. Armed forces

PART II

The battle was soon over and the last French ship was beached or sunk. A few people began to appear on the streets. We went downstairs. The Germans had vanished from the doorway and we peered outside. Someone said that all the restaurants had been closed by higher authority. A file of men carrying shotguns and wearing the armband of the *Service d'Ordre de la Legion* (the French S. S.) came up to the hotel and asked in fierce voices for General Roque, who lived in an apartment house next door and whom I knew well for his outspoken pro-Allied sentiments. The hotel manager gave them some misinformation. I thought I had better make myself scarce and decided to go and have lunch with Ernest and await developments. As I went to get my car, some one yelled after me:

"How dare you appear on the streets on a day like this!" I did not turn my head, but got in my car and drove off.

Len Wiggins was still at Ernest's when I got there. He had spent the night there in order to protect Jean and in the morning when he tried to return to his house a few blocks away he found it encircled by militia. We never did find out why.

The occasion seemed to demand champagne and Ernest opened a bottle. We turned on the radio to try to find out what was happening. The B.B.C. mentioned landings near Algiers and Oran. In Morocco, landings were reported at Safi, Agadir and Mogador. The postman came, had a drink, and told us that there had been a landing at Fedala and that the troops were advancing rapidly. They were only ten miles from Casablanca.

We had lunch. After lunch some dive-bombers came over and attacked an anti-aircraft battery in a field a little beyond Len's house. When they had silenced it we watched them diving on the airfield to the east of the town. Occasionally too we could see the *Jean Bart* firing in the direction of Fedala.

The afternoon passed in chatting, dozing on the sofa and calling on the neighbors. Someone had heard that the morning train to Rabat had been halted at Fedala by American troops. The passengers had been given cigarettes and chocolate and the train allowed to return to Casablanca. People telephoned to say that various friends and sympathizers of ours in the town had been arrested.

After supper I felt really very tired. It seemed inadvisable for me to return to town and it was decided that I should spend the night at the home of Cyril Smith, who lived nearby. He was another British employee of the Consulate's who had been arrested that morning. His wife, Edna, was naturally rather nervous and in addition was suffering from a periodical recurrence of malaria. She had her own son to take care of and also a four-year-old British orphan, one of the survivors of a British ship torpedoed offshore a month or two before. We had talked with her frequently on the telephone all day, offering comfort and encouragement.

So I went around to Edna's and assured her that Casa would fall during the night. She was too nervous to sleep and we sat up for a long time talking. Her next door neighbor, a Norwegian boy, dropped in and recounted how his bathroom had been demolished by a stray shell just as he had left it that morning.

I finally got to sleep and slept as if drugged. When I woke it must have been nearly eleven. I rushed over to Ernest's. No news. What could be keeping our troops? The French Army couldn't be putting up much of a fight. They had been too much undermined by the B  thouard conspiracy.

Ernest decided to go to town and see how the prisoners in the Consulate were faring. He came back with a good report and a morning newspaper which spoke in the vaguest terms of "valiant and successful defense of our shores." The radio was no more informative. What *was* happening?

We had lunch. The afternoon was spent in the same speculation. Mr. Heath, the representative of the American Friends Service Committee, telephoned to say that all British and American male nationals had been ordered to report at the Hippodrome for internment, but that M. Poussier, the *Contr  leur Civil* (or Governor of the District), had told him that he needn't bother. Just keep off the streets. Mr. Cabos, the Dutch Consul, dropped by to present a bottle of whiskey and tell us that a tank-trap had been set up on the road to town. It began to look as if we would have to spend another night of waiting.

Poor Edna was still having a hard time with her two small children. Jean did some telephoning and found some neighbors who would take custody of the orphan for the night. I set out for Edna's to get

CASABLANCA

Fort El Hank, south of Casablanca, showing damage done within the fortified area and to the coast defense batteries. Note the damaged building in the foreground and blasted gun emplacements (right).

Official U. S. Navy Photo



Guns on North Point out of Safi shelled by the U. S. Navy.

Signal Corps Photo



the child. I had scarcely been there two minutes when a French police car drove up and a polite policeman rang the bell. Good detective work, I thought.

Was I: *Monsieur le Consul* Bogbee? Yes, I was. Well, they had a message for *Monsieur* from *Monsieur le Consul-Général*. He would like *Monsieur* to come to the Consulate as soon as convenient.

And was I permitted to return to where I left my car and bring it with me? Oh, but of course, *Monsieur* was in no sense under arrest. There was merely a message to be delivered. That was all. And now they would bid *Monsieur* good day.

As soon as I could get the orphan delivered, I hurried back to Ernest's. He had just received the same polite visitor. What did it all mean? Probably that we would have to be locked up in the

Consulate with the others. Len decided to come with us since it would be better to spend the night in the Consulate than in the Hippodrome. Jean issued us some blankets and we drove off.

When we came to the tank-trap we found it quite easy to drive around. Some guards tried to stop us but I heard Ernest call out of the window: "We're going to be interned," and drive on. I followed suit.

In front of the Consulate there was a small, excited crowd all talking at once. Almost all of the officers and clerks of the Consulate were there, the militiamen, and a lot of police, mostly in plain-clothes. We recognized M. Boyer, the local Chief of Police. There were also several French officers.

We soon found out that Vichy had broken diplomatic relations with the United States, and General

Noguès had decided that the officers and clerks of the Consulate should be interned. For our "safety" we were to be taken to a small town in the interior where a hotel would be requisitioned for our use. The police were here to make arrangements. We were to leave as soon as possible. A bus had been provided, but we could drive our own cars.

It did seem rather silly. Here our troops were just outside the town. Casablanca might fall in an hour or two, by tomorrow morning at the very latest. And we were being obliged to go on a long, unpleasant journey and miss all the fun. I made up my mind to stall as much as possible, and so did the others.

First of all we had to eat, of course, and get some gas and pack our bags. M. Boyer assigned a plainclothesman to each of us and we set out each for our homes. It was then about six in the afternoon.

Mine got in the car with me. He could not have

been more than nineteen, poor fellow. He told me that he had only been a policeman three months. I knew that I could run circles around him.

First we went to the garage where the Consulate's gasoline supply was kept. While the car was being filled, I slipped behind and let most of the air out of the spare tire. I thought that if I could contrive to have a puncture just outside of Casablanca, I might delay the whole party for an hour or more changing tires.

At the hotel I took my guard up to my rooms and gave him a cigarette and a drink. Very slowly and laboriously I read through all the papers in my desk and burned a few of them. As I never kept any confidential documents in the hotel, all this was perfectly unnecessary. Then I went very carefully through everything I possessed, discussing each item with the policeman. Was it cold in the interior? Would I need an overcoat? I had heard that in Russia the cabhorses got icicles on their noses. We



U. S. Army correspondents at an advance position in North Africa.

Official U. S. Navy Photographs



FEDALA, FRENCH MOROCCO

Survivors of the three torpedoed U. S. transports arrive by train at Casablanca harbor from Fedala, about 15 miles north. It was the first ride in a French train for many of the Americans, who were transported in first and second class coaches rather than the "forty and eight" variety of World War I days.

were lucky to be living in a warm country.

The discussion usually ended in a decision to take whatever it was. After about two hours I had accumulated on the floor two suitcases, a small collection of books, a tennis racket, an overcoat, a raincoat, ten cartons of cigarettes, some cans of coffee and marmalade and a bottle of brandy. It was time to eat.

Kay Andersen, who lived two or three floors below me, was accustomed to fixing her own lunch at home and had a closet full of canned meat, soups and other delicacies. She had invited me and my policeman as well as the clerk from Tangier and his policeman to dine with her and her policeman. I carefully locked the door of my room and set out with my policeman down the pitch-black corridor. The lights had all been turned off since the coming of military operations had caught the hotel without curtains of any kind in the hall. I realized that the policeman did not know his way around as well as I did. Calling out, "Hurry up," I ran down the hall and downstairs to the desk where the manager, his wife and most of the hotel employees were gathered. I handed the keys of my room to the manager's wife and rapidly explained my need for some sharp instrument to puncture one of my tires. In a moment the policeman stumbled in, rubbing his shins. I asked him where he had been and led him upstairs to Kay's room.

Kay was fully prepared with a magnificent spread. The problem was how to make it last as long as possible. Our only recourse seemed to be to give as good an imitation of a wild party as we could. We turned on the radio full blast, laughed and sang, poured out lavish drinks and then spilled them on the floor, threw open the windows and had loud arguments with the air raid wardens on the street below. The poor policemen just sat there with their mouths half open, occasionally sipping gingerly on their drinks.

We grew tired of this game after a couple of hours, and the policemen began insisting that it was time to go. There seemed to be nothing to do but give in. I set out with mine to get my belongings. Once in the dark corridor again, I thought, why not disappear again. So I ran off, up a couple of flights of stairs to the floor just below my own, down the corridor and into the room of a friend. I locked the door behind me.

Jean de Breteuil, my friend, was lying in bed reading. We chatted for a while, recounting our experiences. Then I telephoned down to the desk to make sure that they had found me a sharp instrument.

"Monsieur," said the manager, "Jacques has arrived. He wants to speak to you."

"Jacques who?"

"Jacques, your chauffeur. You remember he was to report today."

Then I remembered that, starting that very day, I had two chauffeurs. It may seem strange for a poor young vice consul to have two chauffeurs, especially as my car was only an elderly two-seater, but it had all happened in the most natural manner. About a month previously, I had realized that with the exchange-rate as favorable as it was, it would only cost me six dollars a month to have a chauffeur. My old car was continually giving me trouble with dirt in the carburetor and minor engine trouble, and I seemed to be wasting several hours every other day taking it to a garage and standing by while it was fixed. The first chauffeur was named Charles. His services were in every way excellent, but I soon found that riding beside him was no pleasure. An intense odor of garlic filled every cranny of the front compartment. I tried making him ride in the rumble-seat, but he insisted that a chauffeur should drive. I simply had to get another one. After interviewing several applicants, I chose Jacques, a young Alsatian refugee, who had been driving trucks for the French Navy. But when I announced this to Charles he wept and brought his wife and seven children to see me. I finally had to promise to keep him on until I could find another job for him. I couldn't turn Jacques off, because I had already told him to report on Monday.

That was how I had two chauffeurs. As a matter of fact, it proved very useful, for before the week was out I was operating a fleet of automobiles for the officers of the American army.

Jacques came to the phone. "Monsieur," he said, "where have you been? I have been looking for you all day. Everything is arranged."

"What do you mean? Everything is arranged."

"I mean your escape. I have arranged everything. You will escape to Fedala. In comfort. Leave everything to me."

"That's splendid, but is it safe? How are you going to do it?"

"Don't worry. I have the car and the pass. Wait twenty minutes and when you come downstairs you will find me at the wheel of your car. Say nothing."

I hesitated for a moment. It seemed foolish to trust myself to a boy of whom I knew nothing, but on the other hand I liked his looks and nothing very serious could happen to me before the arrival of our troops.

"All right," I said.

I shook Jean de Breteuil's hand and went out into the darkness. I found my policeman waiting at the end of the corridor. I explained that I had lost my

(Continued on page 38)

From a Press Room at Chapultepec

By HARRY W. FRANTZ

IT is the sundown hour at Chapultepec Castle, and I find rare pleasure in writing from the Press Room of this historic shrine. This fabulous neighborhood has attracted chroniclers since the time when history was written on stone, and it is a memorable episode in the life of a North American reporter to type random notes in such a place. Four centuries ago, Bernal Diaz del Castillo anticipated my mood. He found this scene "muy digna de ver"—well worthy of seeing.

Attending the Conference of American Republics on Problems of Peace and War, I came in the good company of Michael J. McDermott, Press Chief for the United States Delegation, to visit the Press Room in the Castle. We found it near the southeastern corner of the building, on the second floor above a courtyard. The entrance was marked Sala No. 14, and the Spanish placard read "Salon de Periodistas." This room had been established by the Director-General of Information for the convenience of United States, Mexican, and South American reporters assigned to cover the Conference.

Chapultepec hill was the site of a fortress centuries before Europeans arrived in Mexico. The Aztec king Montezuma II turned the neighboring

grounds into a park. There today boating, football, and motoring are a part of capital life. The viceroys of Spain in the 18th century kept cool during summer in the castle on this hill. In the '60s Napoleon III sent Archduke Maximilian of Austria and Carlota of Belgium to found a New World empire, and this became their Imperial residence. Presidents of Mexico have lived here, military students have come here for instruction, tourists have visited this building as a museum. Now, newly beflagged, painted, electric flood-lighted, it serves as headquarters for meetings of the Inter-American Conference.

But my personal interest is the Press Room. It is about 30 by 40 feet, newly floored, with balcony. Red leather furniture, rugs, new typewriters, fluorescent lamps, and wall telephones give it an air of combined elegance and efficiency. Across the court is a convenient telegraph office. Tables are marked for AP, UP, and INS, American news agencies, and for many dailies of Mexico and other republics.

A press room for reporters at an international conference is, of course, not a novelty. But this one is unique and gives one a "life," because of its location in the matchless castle and because at sundown the traditions of a millennium seem to cluster



Chapultepec Castle

hereabouts. "Mac" and I stopped to thank Señor Don Manuel Tello, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, for the splendid gesture to the hemisphere press which the freedom of the castle and the use of the Press Room implies. We warmly thanked, too, the Director of Press, Lic. Manuel Barros Sierra, who arranged extraordinary hospitality, facilities, and transportation for the correspondents who came from abroad for the conference.

On this late Saturday afternoon, the Press Room is deserted save for a single attaché sent by the United States Embassy to assist correspondents with their translations. The attaché is restless to leave, and now the darkening castle will reverberate with the clicking of a new typewriter. I turn on the lights. Listening, in the far-off distance I can hear the martial note of a bugle. Above my typewriter, through an iron-barred window, I can see the darkening woods of the park. Already the brown hills that rim the Valley of Mexico are losing form in the evening dusk.

Press rooms, somehow, take on the same quality wherever they are found. Whether in Mexico, Paris, Washington, Honolulu, or Santiago, nightfall in the reporters' salon finds tables littered with worn-out carbon, trays laden with cigarette butts, floor untidied, crumpled paper that has missed wastebaskets, and the ingenious but necessary disarray of furniture used by brain-workers gone tired. No doubt that even in ancient Babylon, the reporters crashed to the floor their faulty cuneiform tablets: and one can imagine the newsmen of ancient Memphis tearing up papyrus when the first draft of the news lead lacked swing!

It is fascinating, and a little terrifying, to realize that the very room where I now write may have known the presence of Aztec kings, the tread of Spanish viceroys, of French nobles, of ill-fated imperialists, and of desperate republicans. Surely it is symbolic of our democratic times that the castle now is wide open not only to statesmen from the Americas but to the workaday reporters who have to "flash" news from the commission meetings in nearby salons.

Chapultepec Castle is on a flat-topped hill, high above the city and valley of Mexico. It is in the midst of a great park, rich with cedar, pepper, laurel, and the timeless ahuahuate trees which were already old when Cortez arrived in the valley of Mexico. The redolence of flowers, the chirping of birds, the gurgling of fountains all lend charm to the environs of the gray stone building.

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"TRUTHFUL NEWS, A BASIS FOR PEACE"

Extracts from an address by Kent Cooper, Executive Director of The Associated Press in New York City on January 21, 1945

. . . If, through the processes by which news reaches the reader or listener, there is intentional and persistent distortion of facts with the purpose of inciting prejudice, it is obvious that men will react to the passions thus basely aroused. When nations are thus incited against other nations, the result is war. . . .

.
If, therefore, we are convinced that to bring an enduring peace an international community of interest should be established, we should see to it that America holds forth to make world-wide community of interest possible—a worldwide free press, a world-wide communications system, and the necessary facilities for news men to do their work everywhere without interference. . . .

.
Lastly, those who gather and write the news thus to be internationally transmitted and printed by a free press should be granted adequate facilities and physical protection equal to the facilities and protection given to diplomatic agents of any country.

This is important. There are two informative American sources that are regularly maintained abroad. One, the foreign news correspondents whose dispatches are issued directly to the American people through the press and radio. The other is our diplomatic and consular corps, which keeps our Government informed to the extent that it can. It may have facilities for learning the thoughts of the government to which it is accredited. It does not have, and is not, by training, equipped to have the ability to learn the trend of the thoughts of the people as well as trained news men.

Because of this equipment, and because news men work twenty-four hours a day while diplomats do not, our Government frequently learns of both trends, governmental and popular, in foreign countries at the same time the American people learn of these trends in their newspapers and by broadcast. I cannot overemphasize the importance of the work that news representatives abroad carry on.

Moreover, they carry on against the most adverse conditions. Even in times of peace they suffer indignities that if imposed upon a diplomat would call for public apology. The jealousy of the diplomatic corps toward the news correspondent is not reciprocated in spite of the fact that some diplomats have an exalted ego and an aloofness

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EDITORS' COLUMN

We are in entire accord with the principle of free access to information for all the peoples of the world, as advocated by Mr. Kent Cooper of the Associated Press and actively supported by the American Association of Newspaper Editors. It is becoming more and more obvious that an enlightened public opinion, based on full and free information, is indispensable to achieving that mutual respect and common understanding among peoples which would tend to make wars impossible. The resolution on freedom of information introduced by Secretary Stettinius at the Inter-American Conference in Mexico City illustrates this Government's position in the matter, and it is altogether probable that the subject will come up again for discussion at San Francisco.

Mr. Cooper, however, in a recent speech urging a type of diplomatic immunity for newspaper correspondents, made certain observations which seem to call for comment. Reprinted elsewhere in the JOURNAL is the text of his remarks calling attention to the work done by foreign correspondents in comparison with the service rendered by American diplomats. Although Mr. Cooper says that this is "not by any intent a criticism of the diplomatic corps" it is only natural that his statements should be construed as such in the light of the facts today.

Our diplomatic and consular corps, "which keeps our Government informed to the extent that it can," according to Mr. Cooper, "does not have,

and is not, by training, equipped to have the ability to learn the trend of the thoughts of the people as well as trained news men." Moreover "news men work twenty-four hours a day while diplomats do not." Mr. Cooper then refers to the "jealousy of the diplomatic corps toward the news correspondent" and "the fact that some diplomats have an exalted ego and an aloofness from the common man in the countries to which they are accredited."

It is undoubtedly true that in certain cases such criticisms—for criticisms they are—have been justified. We all know the sort of officer who used to insulate himself in a foreign country from all but official and "socialite" circles, and who did not believe in over-time. He is rapidly becoming an extinct specie. Even without the impact of this war, the changing social aspect of all nations and the tremendous pressure of duties in the Foreign Service would have radically altered the old-type concept of a diplomat at work. The consul or the diplomat to perform his task properly today cannot help being sensitive to the thoughts of the people and getting at the sources of information afforded by all classes of society. Most of them, under the conditions of the modern world, would assert they work at their job just as hard and as long as any news correspondent stationed abroad.

If relations between the American diplomat and the American newspaperman are marked by jealousy, we feel that only isolated instances are involved. It has been the experience of the majority of Foreign Service officers that the relationship has been of the best. The work of each as reporters is complementary, and some of the firmest friendships, to our knowledge, have rewarded the years each has spent in the service of the American public. Full cooperation in the primary objective of supplying information to the Government and people of the United States should be a prerequisite in the activities of our foreign correspondents and diplomats alike. Where it does not exist, immediate steps should be taken to see that it does.

We have no quarrel with Mr. Cooper's statement that the importance of the work done abroad by news representatives cannot be overemphasized. Nor do we find fault with the suggestion that some form of international protection might well be devised to assist the news gatherers to carry out their duties. This, and other aspects of the question, remain to be explored in consultations with the other nations interested in the free interchange of news and information. By the development of a sense of collaboration, our representatives abroad—both of the Government and of the press—can be of incalculable value to each other and to the cause of better understanding among the peoples of the earth.

News from the Department

BY JANE WILSON

Mrs. McNair Appointed to Auxiliary Service

A recent appointment to the Auxiliary Service which will be of general interest is that of Mrs. Clare McNair, widow of Lt. Gen. Lesley McNair who was killed in Normandy following the landing of American forces in France. Mrs. McNair, in her capacity of Administrative Assistant, will visit Foreign Service establishments to look into the problems of our women employees, especially those who may have difficulty in adjusting themselves to wartime conditions at their posts. She will study the problem of living conditions and related matters and the Department has asked her to obtain as much help from the Army for our Foreign Service girls, both with respect to supplies and quarters, as may be feasible. Mrs. McNair's initial itinerary will include Tangier, Algiers, Cairo, Naples, Rome, Paris, Brussels and London.

Association Party

On March 7th the Association held the first of a series of informal parties for members and their guests at the United Nations Club in Washington. A movie was shown and light refreshments served. These parties are being organized so that members of the Association assigned to the Department, or visiting in Washington, may become better acquainted. The Entertainment Committee of the Association will welcome any suggestions as to what form of parties might be considered most enjoyable by members and will serve the purpose of bringing together members of the Service in Washington.

Personals

DR. ROBERT B. STEWART, Assistant Chief of the British

Commonwealth Division, has been appointed Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts. Dr. Stewart had been with the State Department since September, 1938. He was formerly instructor in the Department of Government at Harvard University, where he specialized in study of the British Commonwealth. The Fletcher School is administered by Tufts College with the cooperation of Harvard University. Dr. Stewart assumed his new duties as of March 1st.

Former Foreign Service Officer CLAUDE BUSS of 111 Sutter St., San Francisco, on January 27th had conferred upon him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by the University of Southern California.

GERALD F. P. DOOHER has been appointed as Economic Analyst at Tehran. Mr. Dooher is one of those rarities who speaks Persian, having studied it at the University of Michigan under the Army's Specialized Training Program. Very few members of the Service have mastered that esoteric language. These include JAMES S. MOOSE, now in the Department; DR. HARRY PICKARD, Attaché at Tehran; T. CUYLER YOUNG, newly appointed Press Attaché, and JOHN D. JERNEGAN, Second Secretary at Tehran.

Women in State

MISS EUNICE KENNEDY, daughter of former Ambassador to Great Britain Joseph P. Kennedy, was appointed as of February 19 to a position in the Special War Problems Division in the Department.

MRS. DOLORIS BRIDGES is in charge of personnel for the World Trade Intelligence



Mrs. Lesley McNair,
Administrative Assistant

Division of the Department. She is the wife of Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

MISS AUGUSTA WAGNER, one-time professor of economics at Yenching University, Peiping, is in charge of the Far Eastern section of the Prisoners of War and Internees Branch of the Special War Problems Division.

MRS. BARBARA PETRO-PAVLOVSKY, daughter of the late Jacob Gould Schurman, former Ambassador to Germany and President of Cornell University, has a position in the Department dealing with American interests abroad and Japanese in America.

MISS DOROTHY FOSDICK, daughter of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, world-known clergyman and author, is in the Division of International Organization Affairs.

MRS. CARROLL K. PARRAN, wife of Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, has taken a full-time position in the Special War Problems Division.

MISS KATHLEEN BELL, daughter of Treasury Undersecretary Daniel Bell, is secretary of the Post-war Programs Committee in the State Department.

MISS SARAH WAGNER, formerly Director of the United Nations Council in Philadelphia, now runs the Speakers' Bureau in the Division of Public Liaison.

Foreign Service Room

Room 151, near the Pennsylvania Avenue Entrance of the main State Department building, has been set aside for the use of members of the Foreign Service not permanently assigned to the Department. This room may be used as a waiting and reading room by members of the Foreign Service and their visitors. Current periodicals, press releases, circular instructions (non-confidential), Departmental announcements are on display, as well as a daily transcript of the *Register* of the Division of Foreign Service Administration. A bulletin board in this office contains notices of interest to newly arrived members of the Service and messages are posted here. Desks, phone and typewriters are available. Telephone messages are taken on Branch 420 for members of the Foreign Service in transit and posted on the bulletin board in Room 151.

Room 149 is also the editorial office for THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

Godthaab (Pronounced "god-hope") Means Good Hope

CONSUL AND MRS. JOHN B. OCHELTREE have recently returned from a tour of duty at Godthaab,

Greenland. Mrs. Ocheltree has acquired a very unusual status—she is one of three American women civilians who have ever spent a winter in that country. So far as we can ascertain the other two were: Rockwell Kent's wife (and it is not certain at what time of the year she was there), and the Florida-born wife of a Danish doctor.

Danish policy has kept Greenland a "closed country"—barred to all tourists. Visas have only been granted to Government officials and members of scientific expeditions. Part of the reason for this has been to protect the health of the Greenlanders through quarantine, since they are not fortified with microbe resistant organisms which are inherent in peoples native to normally infested areas.

Those niceties of life—so taken for granted by American women—shops, theatres and hotels—are non-existent in Greenland. Mrs. Ocheltree set out one day for the colony store at Godthaab with her bag bulging with 5 kroner (\$1.00). Try as she might she could only get rid of 50c and even then she went home with several articles she didn't really want, i.e., a ball of string and a scrub brush.

The Danes themselves say that life in Greenland is not suited to white women due to the severe climate and the isolation.

Ambassadors Receive Typhus Commission Medal

Two American Ambassadors, the Hon. Alexander Kirk and the Hon. Laurence A. Steinhardt, were among the recent recipients of the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal in recognition of their "exceptionally meritorious service" in the control of typhus. Their citations read as follows:

Hon. Alexander Comstock Kirk, United States Ambassador to Italy, "for exceptionally meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission. As minister to Egypt during the period from Jan. 7, 1943 to May 1, 1944 Mr. Kirk took great personal interest in the activities of the commission and constantly supported its program. His support contributed materially to the success of the commission's investigations and control of typhus fever in the Middle East."

Hon. Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Turkey, "for exceptionally meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission. During the period June 1, 1943 to May 1, 1944 Ambassador Steinhardt actively cooperated with the United States of America Typhus Commission and supported its efforts to control typhus fever in Turkey. In addition to his assistance in measures for typhus control, Mr. Steinhardt personally made possible a cooperative project with the Turkish Army Medical Department which advanced the appreciation of American medicine in Turkey and fostered scientific understanding and good will."

Rank and Title!

Some years ago, in the President's first term, some prankish youths at Yale got up a scheme for converting the good old U. S. into a monarchy and went so far as to suggest suitable ducal and other titles (e.g. the Duke of Tallahassee). The thing was to be started off with a bang by turning over the planning of the coronation ceremony to Cecil B. de Mille. Now, it appears from a consistently insouciant Indian press, that a good, solid title, vaguely reminiscent of democracy, was overlooked by the Yale Junta, to wit, the "Earl of Dickover."

Foreign Service Officer JAY DIXON EDWARDS forwarded the following item from the *Sind Observer* of Karachi:

EARL OF DICKOVER ON PACIFIC WAR

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Earl of Dickover, chief of the division dealing with Japanese affairs in the State Department, in a speech said: "As the war in the Pacific progresses, certain elements in Japan may soon come forward with an offer of negotiated peace."—*Reuter*.

Citation for Lt. K. A. Morris

The Bronze Star Medal was on May 2nd awarded to Lt. Kenneth Archbell Morris, son of the Hon. Leland Morris, for service as follows:

"In the name of the President of the United States, the Commander South Pacific Area and South Pacific Force takes pleasure in awarding the Bronze Star Medal to Lieutenant Kenneth Archbell Morris, United States Naval Reserve, for service as set forth in the following Citation:

"For meritorious service in action against the enemy as Executive Officer and Navigator on board a destroyer operating in the Solomon Islands Area from September 27, 1943, to March 5, 1944. During this period the ship on which Lieutenant Morris was serving participated in four bombardments of enemy shore installations, an attack against enemy shipping in Rabaul Harbor, an anti-shiping sweep near Kavieng, New Ireland, and assisted in successfully repelling a determined Japanese dive bombing attack against the task force. These engagements resulted in the sinking of four Japanese merchant vessels, the severe damaging of an enemy destroyer, and in disabling many shore installations. His leadership and skillful navigation through poorly charted waters contributed materially to the success of each mission, and his conduct was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

"Suggestions for Improving the Foreign Service, etc."

The following suggestions for improving the Foreign Service, etc., if *not* included should have been included among the 60 essays entered in the JOURNAL essay contest:

... Plans for a Foreign Service Clubhouse, where members of the Service and their families visiting Washington might stay, should be hung out for post-war air. The last time this beautiful bubble was sent aloft, about a decade ago, it burst in floating by the window of an ivory tower. . . .

... A full-time position could be created to study the problems of educating Foreign Service children. . . .

... The Pentagon Building should be taken over after the war to house the State Department which is now spread over 25 buildings. The present State Department edifice could be turned over to the White House for the Executive Offices. . . .

... Those low-life beings—F.S.Os, under Classes I and II—should be allowed to use the Executive Dining Room in the State Department. . . .

... There should be appointed a Liaison Officer between the State Department and the Foreign Service. . . .

... The "team" idea might be carried a bit further and chiefs of missions be permitted to choose at least two of the officers to serve under them. . . .

... There should be a financial or trust officer in the Department to handle the personal finances, *if any*, of members of the Service while in the field. . . .

... A matrimonial agency should be set up in the Department for the benefit of those visiting bachelor FSOs whose time in the U. S. exposed to American beauties is definitely limited. . . .

Dream Figures

Feb. 5—A certain Consulate cabled the Department in code requesting \$300 for representation allowances to cover an extraordinary expenditure.

Feb. 10—Department answered Consulate in code granting allowance not to exceed \$3,000!

Feb. 11—Consulate asked Department for confirmation of amount of representation allowance granted in Department's telegram of Feb. 10.

Feb. 12—Department, again in code, referred to its telegram of Feb. 10 and stated: "Tenth group should read quote \$3,000,000 end quote (!!!) instead of quote \$3,000 end quote."

To protect the honor of the Service and the efficiency of the Code Room, it should be added that on Feb. 13 the Department made the necessary final correction.

FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL BOARD



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Leslie A. Wheeler
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partment of Agriculture*

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL



Nathaniel P. Davis

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Argentina—Hiram Bingham, Jr.
Australia—John R. Minter
Bermuda—William H. Beck
Brazil—Walter P. McConaughy
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 G. Fisher
Greece—William Witman, 2d
Greenland—John R. Ocheltree

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
U. S. S. R.—Edward Page, Jr.
Union of South Africa—Robert A. Acly, Edward Groth
Venezuela—Carl Brenner

ALEXANDRIA



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

President Roosevelt and members of his official family aboard a U. S. warship in Alexandria Harbor. Seated, left to right: John Winant, Ambassador to England; The President; Edward J. Stettinius, Secretary of State; and Harry Hopkins, advisor to the President. Standing, left to right: Cecil Lyon, 2nd Secretary of the American Legation, Cairo; Hooker Doolittle, American Consul at Alexandria; S. Pinkney Tuck, American Minister to Egypt; and H. Freeman Mathews, Director of the Office of European Affairs.

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

THE CONSTITUTION AND WORLD ORGANIZATION, by Edward S. Corwin, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 64 pages. \$1.00.

It has become almost a shibboleth of advertising to placard wares at 98 cents reduced from a dollar but if you think this volume is only 64 pages long as the enumeration of them would indicate, you are entirely mistaken. It may well bear the placard of 150 or 200 pages reduced to 64. I read it through once—carefully—and perused parts of it over again a second and third time and if I were to permit my mind to follow out all of its implications I am not sure that I would understand it fully even yet, and I am certainly not sure that I would agree with all it has to say.

The author obviously has a thesis to maintain and very frankly goes about to accomplish that objective. It did not impress me as a two sided discussion.

On the other hand it drags out into the open some ideas so old that one marvels at the potency of their current application and other ideas so currently modern that one wonders why they did not appear long since.

What I am trying to say is that this book contains far more meat than its 64 pages would indicate and that whether or not you agree with its conclusions you will find it stimulating to your thought particularly in view of the importance of its present day application.

HARVEY B. OTTERMAN.

THE UNIVERSE AROUND US. By Sir James Jeans. The Macmillan Co., 1944. 24 figs., 32 plates, 297 pages. \$3.75.

In its newest edition—the fourth—Sir James Jeans has expanded, revised and brought up to date his popular book, *The Universe Around Us*. It is a difficult book to review because it is packed with so much information of absorbing interest that nothing short of quoting the entire book can do it justice.

In brief, the author has listed important milestones in the development of the sciences of astronomy and atomic physics; discussed various theories that have been advanced from time to time; told what we have discovered and, what is perhaps of

more interest to the average non-scientific reader, told how we found it out. The ingenuity, deductive reasoning and sheer intuition encompassed by the “how” makes it read like a high-class detective story.

Most of the theories are presented simply and understandably. However, further amplification would have helped in the assimilation of Einstein's original relativity theory of gravitation, which we are told, was based on the supposition that space, although unlimited, is finite in extent. The paradox of an unlimited space that is infinite in extent is not greatly clarified by the further comment that present observations afford “no justification for saying that space is either finite or infinite in extent.”

Distance, time and even temperatures are given in values of such fantastic magnitude that it is impossible to visualize them. Consider for example, the relatively short distance to the nearest star, namely, 4.5 light-years. In miles this distance can be approximated by multiplying 4.5 by the speed of light (about 186,000 miles per second) by the number of seconds in a year, that is $4.5 \times 186,000 \times 60 \times 60 \times 24 \times 365$. Remember that is one of the shorter distances between celestial bodies. Truly “we live in a gossamer universe; pattern, plan and design are there in abundance, but solid substance is rare.”

The chapter on Exploring the Atom is particularly valuable since an understanding of the structure of the atom is a prerequisite to an understanding of the structure of the stars. In fact, Sir James observes that “the proton-electron system (of the atom) is similar in all respects to a sun-planet system.” Accordingly one may play with the fascinating speculation that, for all we know, the earth we live on, along with the rest of the solar system may, in reality, constitute but one atom of one molecule of one grain of dust on some inconceivably larger earth. It gives to think!

In the final chapter we learn that the life-sustaining quality of the earth is dependent upon the radiation of heat from the sun. Ultimately the sun may cool to such a degree that life on the earth is frozen into extinction. On the other hand, the sun may suddenly flare up like a nova star and literally burn the earth to a crisp. Neither eventuality need be of great concern to the present generation, however, since statistical considerations indicate neither event is likely to occur for something like ten thousand million years.

A. G. SIMSON.

AMERICA'S FAR EASTERN POLICY, by T. A. Bisson. Published by International Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations. Distributed by Macmillan Company, 1945, pp. 235. \$3.00.

This is one of a series of books published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, an unofficial non-political body founded twenty years ago to facilitate the scientific study of the peoples of the Pacific area. The purpose of the study is to relate unofficial scholarship to the problems arising from the present situation in the Far East, to provide an impartial and constructive analysis of the situation with a view to indicating the major issues which must be considered in the future adjustment of international relations in that area. Mr. Bisson presents a balanced picture of America's role in the Far East. Beginning with a brief but adequate historical background, it treats in more detail the crucial decade of the 1930s and the climax of Pearl Harbor, which ushered in a new era in the Pacific. The book ends with a thoughtful analysis of postwar possibilities. The emphasis is on the necessity for informed, long-range statesmanship if this country is wisely to play the major role in the Pacific which we must undertake if the problems of reconstruction which the war will leave behind are to be successfully met and solved. The author concludes by stressing the need for establishing a strong and progressive world organization as a prerequisite for a peaceful and constructive settlement of all these problems.

RUSSIA AND THE PEACE, by Bernard Pares. Macmillan Company, 1944, pp. 293. \$2.50.

A discussion of Russia by a man who has devoted his life to knowing her country and her people. Sir Bernard Pares' many experiences during his twenty-one visits to European Russia and Siberia come out in this book as well as summarizations and answers to the many questions which have been put to him during lectures throughout this country, Canada and England. He covers particularly the aspects of our relationship to the Soviet Union which have proved of greatest interest to his audiences. It is a shrewd and unbiased story of the Russian people.

FLORENCE ALBRECHT MUTH.

750 DISHES FROM OVERSEAS, by Ivie Priestnall-Holden. The Macmillan Company, 1944. 234 pages. \$1.75.

"750 Dishes from Overseas" is a wonderfully edited book. Ivie Priestnall-Holden is the only editor and she has done an exceptional piece of work

in keeping the atmosphere and local color of each particular country in the dishes she offers us. The notes before each recipe makes it interesting reading. Today, when our boys are scattered all through these countries mentioned in this book, any information about them is of great interest.

The recipes are all very practical, economical and nourishing. The suggestions offered are not too radically different from our own for our families to object to them, but just enough to give that added flavor of a change to help the housewife in planning a more attractive menu. The housewife today longs to serve a dish to her guests that will make them exclaim, "My, this is tasty, how did you prepare it?" The help she gains from this book will give her just that kind of a satisfaction.

MILDRED E. PARKER.

COSTA RICAN LIFE, by John and Mavis Biesanz. Columbia University Press, New York, 1944. 272 pages. \$3.00.

The authors, an exchange professor and his wife, from a Mid-western state teachers college, recently resided for several months in the town of Heredia, and in the capital city, San José. There they shared intimately in the life of the local residents. Their experiences are narrated in an unsophisticated, running account of Costa Rican farm, home, school, social, and political life.

Theirs is a volume of popular sociology in which some conclusions are buttressed by incomplete data or statistics of doubtful validity. For example, several generalizations regarding local conditions appear to be based on the reactions of a small group of 260 high school and university students. The dubious applicability to Costa Rica in the 1940's of questionnaires used by the Sociologists Lynd in their "Middletown" studies of small city life in the United States during the 1920's, will occur to the discriminating reader. Excellent features are an unusually complete index, and a bibliography helpfully divided into sections listing materials published in Costa Rica and in the United States.

The Biesanzs are observant reporters. They give us a fresh and lively view of this small, beautiful country. In their sweeping, vivid portrayal of Costa Rican *mores*, both historic and contemporary, they painstakingly cover weddings, funerals, marketplaces, rural schools, political parades, coffee fincas, and an argumentative press, in kaleidoscopic appraisal of Good Neighbors who cherish, above all, peace and democracy.

WILLARD F. BARBER.

Letters to the Editors

Retirement Problems

American Consulate,
San Luis Potosi, Mexico,
January 8, 1945.

To the Editors,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The thoughts of those members of the Foreign Service who are in the fifth decade of life naturally turn from time to time toward the idea of retirement in the more or less near future. Inevitably the apparition of a depreciated dollar appears; a dollar whose gold value has already been reduced 41 per cent and whose purchasing power, due to the war and the new wage scales set up by the war, has been further drastically diminished. Without knowing the exact figures it may be safe to state that the 1944 dollar is worth hardly more than half of the 1924 dollar.

Salary scales for the Foreign Service were fixed in that now distant year of 1924 and many of the members of the Service have been contributing to the retirement fund dollars based on the values of twenty years ago, while actually those dollars have been constantly shrinking in purchasing power or real value. There is no possibility of Foreign Service Officers making any profit out of the war or even increasing their official incomes to keep pace with the rapidly rising cost of living. They must subsist as best they can paying income taxes that have increased ten times and commodity prices that in some cases have tripled, on salaries fixed twenty years ago when all the world (as we thought) dreamed of a warless existence stretching forward indefinitely into the future.

As bad as the situation is for the active Foreign Service officer, and I do not think it has ever been sketched in as black lines as it could be, it is worse for the man who retires. Our retirement plan is far less generous than that of the armed forces of the country. With the latter, unless I am mistaken, three quarters pay is granted, without previous contribution, and based on the last actual salary, even though the recipient may have been promoted to his highest grade the day before retirement. Furthermore the retired military officer has had over many years, practically free medical and dental services, commissary privileges and other prerequisites which go far to stretching out his dollar. On the other hand, the Foreign Service officer has had to protect

himself against disease and ill health in posts scattered all over the world, has had to send his children at great expense sometimes half way around the globe to get an American education, contributing all the time 5 per cent of his salary, paying whatever inflated living costs it is his lot to find at his post; then after long service when he is tired, dyspeptic and ready to retire, the most he can expect is 60 per cent of the average of his salary over the last ten years of his service. An ironical fate decrees, furthermore, that in addition to a minimum cut of forty per cent in his income as an active officer, he has to face a depreciated dollar that will purchase perhaps half of what it did when he so hopefully started contributing toward the support of his declining years.

I believe this is a situation of real importance to most officers in the Service and that Congress should enact such legislation as would bring retirement pay up to a figure which would compensate the retiring officer for the shrinkage in the dollar that has been going on during the period of his service. It is hardly fair to have a rigidly fixed salary scale that remains the same after twenty or more years despite all the tremendous upheavals in the world mostly tending towards depreciation of the world's monetary units, and a retirement pay based on that unrealistic salary schedule. A cost of living figure should be calculated based on either the year the officer commences his contributions toward retirement or an average of the cost of living over the years of his service, and his retirement pay should be increased to a point where he can draw out as valuable dollars as he paid in; a dollar that can fully meet increases in living costs.

Very truly yours,

CURTIS C. JORDAN.

COVER PICTURE

Pont Neuf, Paris. Photograph by Raymond Bastianello, American Vice Consul, now assigned to Mexico City.

The technical data: F.5.6, 1/50 second, Kodak XX, light red filter, 11 a.m. in October.

FROM A PRESS ROOM AT CHAPULTEPEC

(Continued from page 20)

The approach to the castle is paved with flagstones, lava of volcanic origin. On a higher marble-paved terrace are enchanting gardens—beds of red poppies, pinks, white geraniums, begonias, blue violets and yellow pansies. White daisies dot the neatly trimmed bright green lawns. Carpeted marble stairs with bronze balustrades lead to the one-time living quarters of the Emperor and Empress, now serving as conference office for Dr. Ezequiel Padilla, Foreign Minister of Mexico.

Inside the main entrance to the castle is a huge mural painting which illustrates sanguinary scenes of a battle in the plaza at Puebla, on April 2, 1867, which marked the final defeat of the Empire. In the foreground, near a dashing cavalry charge, a small dog patiently attends a blood-stained artilleryman—a heart pang in the martial scene.

The political phase of empire has vanished long since in favor of the robust and creative Mexican democracy, but in the castle the 19th century art still lingers in French paintings and sculpture, the gilded salon of Carlota. There is an older reminder of France in a stone piece with the fleur-de-lis in relief. Along with such tokens of bygone days are portraits of Spanish Colonial grandees, old Spanish carved wooden chairs, bronze cannon, huge water jars of clay.

But the Press Room hurdles the centuries, and the spell of antiquity is lost amid the clatter of a typewriter and the glare of the mercury-tubed lamps!

"Mac" and I sat on a stone step of the bifurcated entrance staircase, and examined the fascinating mural which depicts Mexico's modern revolution. Gazing at this panorama of catalysmic history, I felt myself a minor item in these events as I recalled the news dispatches that had rested on my copy-board at the Mexican Herald in 1911-12. Then the regime of Porfirio Diaz had given away to the triumphant arms and inauguration of President Francisco I. Madero, but stern hard years of revolutionary struggle were still ahead, unknown, in Mexico.

Many long nights I had typed dispatches which recounted the exploits of Mexican revolutionary figures. Now many of these figures had become legendary for their military feats or for their social ideas. So it was a rare experience to find in that brilliant mural the apotheosis of men who had made screaming headlines for newspapers only a few decades ago.

A Mexican guard, with characteristic courtesy, volunteered to help us identify some of the several hundred figures on the mural. Central place for major honor was given to Madero—a man of ideas who had successfully inspired the Mexican people to undertake revolutionary measures for land division, education, suffrage, and social progress. We recognized Venustiano Carranza, General Obregon, Pancho Villa on a black horse, and Emiliano Zapata, friend of the peons, on foot.

The painting is remarkable for its composition, its comprehensive transcription of history, and for its vivid color contrasts of red, blue, yellow and green with black and white. It shows many of the banners and placards of the revolution. Some proclaim "Land and Liberty," others urge freedom of suffrage, some bear the grim skull and crossbones of terror to tyrants. One banner carries the potent slogan which, translated, says, "May Our Policy Always Carry the Seed of Truth."

In foreground of the painting is an Indian family, backs to spectators as they gaze toward the pantheon of national heroes. Their mats, water jars, shawls, and family dog appealingly suggest the humble but dignified native people of the countryside. The Republic of Mexico, perhaps more than any other of the Americas, has known how to respect its Indian peoples, to recognize the worthiness of its peasants and workers, and to aspire for the progress of all its people.

In Chapultepec Castle are compounded all the traditions of Mexican tribe, vicereignty, empire, republic, revolutionary state, and democracy. It was perhaps inevitable that this castle should become the scene of an Inter-American Conference intended to hasten the end of a world war launched by tyrants and to evolve a program for peace based on principles of freedom, fraternity, and social progress. And it was a reporter's good luck to find a Press Room in Chapultepec where he might record these echoes of the past and those mural thoughts for the future!

STATE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The House Appropriations Committee on March 13th recommended \$71,878,400 for State Department appropriations for the fiscal year 1946. Much of the \$21,384,562 increase over the previous fiscal year voted the Department, the Committee said, is necessary because the Department's activities "have become definitely intertwined with the economic and commercial activities of nations."

THE JOINT SURVEY GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SHORT-TERM INTENSIVE LANGUAGE COURSES

By ALAN N. STEYNE, *Special Assistant to the Director, Office of The Foreign Service*

ON January 17, 1945, Mr. T. C. Achilles, Chairman of the Program Committee, Joint Survey Group, sent to Mr. Monnett B. Davis, Director, Office of the Foreign Service, the following letter transmitting the recommendations of the Group with respect to the need for short-term, intensive language instruction courses for Foreign Service Officers. The letter reads as follows:

"Monnet B. Davis, Esquire,
Director, Office of the Foreign
Service,

Department of State.

"DEAR MR. DAVIS:

"I am enclosing a copy of the recommendations and report of the Subcommittee on Personnel Aids to Better Reporting of the Joint Survey Group which relates to the establishment of short-term intensive language courses for the Foreign Service. These recommendations were approved by the Program Committee on Tuesday, January 16, 1945. The members of both Committees urge that these recommendations be put into effect as rapidly as possible.

"The Joint Survey Group realizes that the current personnel situation will, in many instances, preclude the immediate initiation of the full program proposed for all officers proceeding abroad who require language instruction. However, the Group does feel that the language courses should be started promptly even though it may be necessary to curtail temporarily the period of instruction for certain officers whose services will be urgently required in the field. In a number of instances, the officer's ability abroad would, however, be so enhanced by arriving at his post with a speaking knowledge of the country that the four months' delay involved will be more advantageous for the Department than to permit the officer to function for over a year at only half efficiency because of a language deficiency. It is, therefore, hoped that an effective in-service language training program will be established in the near future to achieve the objectives set forth in the attached report. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE C. ACHILLES, Chairman,
The Program Committee,
Joint Survey Group."



Alan N. Steyne

It is the intention of the Department to start these language courses at the earliest possible moment though the pressing demands for Foreign Service personnel precludes—until the end of the war—as many officers being assigned to the language courses as is desired. In the post-war period, it is planned that all officers who need this instruction will be assigned to a course before proceeding to a new post.

It is believed that the Foreign Service will be interested in a summary of the report and the Group's recommendations.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE JOINT SURVEY GROUP

"The Foreign Service has placed less emphasis on the language qualifications of their officers than any other career service of a major country. This has been primarily due to the poor language instruction normally available in this country before the war. Study abroad was costly and out of reach of most students. This situation prevented making the same demands on candidates as were permissible to continental foreign offices.

Likewise, the pre-war experience of the Foreign Service had been that the pressure of work on the younger men was not so great as to preclude opportunity to learn a language after arrival at a new post. True, it usually took fifteen to twenty-four months to acquire a reasonable fluency, with the result that during this period officers functioned under handicaps. In many instances, however, French or German was spoken by many officers, and could at least be employed in Latin America and Eastern Europe, respectively with many of the higher official and business strata.

The situation after the war will be quite different. The war years have imposed tremendous burdens on the Foreign Service. It is already obvious that the scope of Foreign Service work in the future will be much wider than pre-war and the volume very much heavier. Officers, will, therefore, have little or no time to devote to language study at their posts. This will be particularly true of senior officers who must assume immediately important, full-time responsibilities which cannot usually be ade-

quately handled without some fair fluency in the native tongue.

In Europe, the present political winds are all blowing from the "left." Few of the old ruling groups who spoke a foreign language are likely to be in power. Leaders and officials will, in most instances, come from the working, peasant, and middle classes who will speak only their native tongue. It will thus be imperative for Foreign Service Officers to arrive at their new posts with ability to converse with fair fluency if their work is to be done effectively. Reliance upon acquisition of a language after arrival means officers operating at one-third of their maximum efficiency for a fifteen to twenty months' period to the detriment of American interests.

Fortunately, the war has brought about new techniques in intensive, short-term language instruction to meet the needs of our Armed Forces. They have proven effective. Experience shows that full-time, four months' language instruction will permit the average intelligent adult to gain a sound elementary command of any spoken language. In the case of the Romance, Germanic, and Scandinavian tongues, a good speaking fluency can be acquired, together with an ability to read newspapers and write very simple letters. In the case of Russian and other esoteric languages, the students should be able to carry on ordinary conversations with acceptable fluency, but with little reading and no writing proficiencies.

Investigation of the current Army and Navy language courses showed that they are not organized to be adapted to Foreign Service use. No plans are being made by the Armed Forces for their postwar continuation.

According to the American Council of Learned Societies, no universities have, at the present time, plans for the maintenance in the postwar period of the type of intensive short-term language courses required by the Foreign Service. Possibly a few might be induced to make special provision for Russian, Chinese, and one or two other esoteric languages of special interest to linguistic departments. The problem peculiar to the Foreign Service is that officers will come in for training at irregular periods, and that it will frequently be impossible to foresee more than a short time in advance the number that would require training in each language at any particular date. Assignments of officers for language instruction to universities, therefore does not seem feasible under foreseeable conditions except in special instances.

The cost of the program for the first year for 100

(Continued on page 54)

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association, aware of the interest of all Foreign Service Officers in the plans to strengthen the Service, has been closely following developments in Washington. The Committee believes that all officers will read with much interest and satisfaction the following letter from General Holnes:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

May 19, 1945

The Executive Committee,

The American Foreign Service Association.
Sirs:

I am naturally gratified to have the assurance recently given by the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association that you stand ready to cooperate to the full with the Department in the plans now under way for the expansion and improvement of the Foreign Service. There are tremendous problems ahead, problems which take more definite shape with each passing month, and they can only be solved by the Department and the Foreign Service working shoulder to shoulder. We in the Department have unreserved confidence in the Foreign Service and we are counting upon your confidence in us.

I am glad to have this opportunity to declare that we are going to preserve the best in the existing Service, which is and will remain the foundation on which we shall build, including, of course, full recognition to Foreign Service Officers of demonstrated ability. As soon as the present legislation, now in the House, goes through and the percentage limitations on the number of men in the classified grades are removed, we shall make many long overdue promotions. These promotions will be made not only because the men concerned have more than earned them but also because it is a fundamental part of our plans that experienced and able Foreign Service Officers should occupy key positions of command in the Foreign Service of the future.

Most of you know that the plans for the expansion and improvement of the Service are being made by Foreign Service Officers and Departmental Officers working together in the Department. We shall keep the Foreign Service in the field fully informed about these plans, and it is here that the Foreign Service Association can make a unique and invaluable contribution. It is my hope that the Executive Committee of the Association and the members of the Association now in the Department will work with us in telling the field about developments and

(Continued on page 57)

Service



Walter Birge talking with Abdul-Iluh, Regent and Heir Apparent to the Throne of Iraq. They had just been out riding with the Baghdad Exodus Hunt. The hounds which are brought to Baghdad from Habbaniya once a week are bona fide and the jackal is not so very different from the red fox, but there the resemblance to hunting in America or England ceases. Instead of rolling fields and fences there is a flat expanse of mud corrugated by innumerable irrigation ditches. The Regent, who is a skillful, prudent horseman, almost always takes part in the hunts and paper chases.



Photo taken at the Las Palmas Consulate on the occasion of the presentation of a bust of Mr. Hull by a local sculptor. Front row: M. G. Lopez-Cordoves (O.W.I.), Harry C. Jordan (Petroleum Observer), Messenger Domingo Betancor. Second row: Clerk Lillie Maie Hubbard, Sculptor Clemente Figueroa, Clerk Matias Mayor and fiancée Maria Diaz, and a friend. Standing: Plane-model maker José Vallejo, Chauffeur Manuel Betancor, Petroleum Observer's Assistant William C. Schmitt, Consul R. F. Fernald and Clerk James G. Orn.



Mr. and Mrs. John Hamlin and Miss Mary Elizabeth Hayes leaving Seville Cathedral after the wedding of Princess Esperanza Borbón and Prince Pedro Orleans Braganza, December 18, 1944.



On board the "Sera Pinta"—February 10, 1945. Kneeling, left to right: Mrs. Charles A. Page, Mrs. Johnson (wife of military attaché at Madrid), Mrs. Frederick P. Mascioli. Second row: Mrs. Charles W. Lewis, Mrs. William Robertson, Mrs. H. Earle Russell, Mrs. George M. Abbott, Mrs. Hartwell Johnson, Miss Mary A. Pardue, Mrs. Marion A. Leonard. Third row: Frederick P. Mascioli, Charles W. Lewis, Miss Jeanne Matscheck, Hartwell Johnson, Marion Leonard.

Glimpses

Minister S. Pinkney Tuck conferring with the Secretary of State at Paine Field, Cairo, when Mr. Stettinins recently passed through whilst on the trip concerned with the Yalta Conference. U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo.



Members of the staff of the American Consulate General, Nairobi, Kenya.—Left to right, back row: Henry B. Dalby, Principal FEA Representative, East Africa; Willard Quincy Stanton, Consul; Joseph Palmer 2nd, Vice Consul; Richard R. Leonard, Economic Analyst. Middle row: Yvonne Garnett, Foreign Clerk; Marjorie Lewis-Jones, Foreign Clerk; Rae Langevad, Foreign Clerk; Gertie Hart, Foreign Clerk; Anne Fairless, American Clerk; Eileen Niven, American Clerk. Front row: Livingstone Muika, Foreign Clerk; Machuro, Messenger; Ngunyi, Messenger. (Absent from photograph: Ernest Gitu, Messenger.)



July 4th, 1944, Celebration at Rabat, taken in front of the home of Consul General Felix Cole. Front row, left to right: Commodore Owen, Mrs. Pasquet, Mr. Cole. Second row: Commander Penny, Consul Maurice Pasquet, Commander Sullivan and Lt. Commander Platt. Photo courtesy Vice Consul D. A. Dumont.



Personnel of the American Consulate at Bombay. Left to right, front row: Major Coulter D. Huyler (Military Observer), Vice Consul Joseph J. Wagner, Consul George D. LaMont, Consul Howard Donovan (principal officer), Vice Consuls Charles O. Thompson, Ray L. Thurston and Charles W. Adair, Jr. Second row: Yakub Khan, Sadashiv Mane, Miss Ann Klopp, Mrs. Beatrice B. Whitham, Frances W. Page, Miss Gwyneth de Mellow, Miss Chris Williams, Miss Myrle Berry, Miss John Fisher, Miss Audrey Shortland, Miss Evelyn de Mellow, Mrs. Maizie Kleven, Mrs. Ruby Norris, Vishram Hatte. Third row: Keshav Kurandikar, Cherekandath Nair, Gangadhar Karkera, Murlidhar Kadam, Chunilal Bakhtavar, Taj Mulook Khan. Rear row: Tukaram Palande, Subbuswamy Srinivasan, Peringandoor Narayana Iyer, Ignatius Pereira, Tirunillai Narayan, Marunnarakal Choyi.



THE PROBLEMS OF BRINGING UP CHILDREN IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 10)

were actually interested in giving assistance. They stand ready to give information to parents and to write schools and colleges on behalf of the children. The Committee has done and is doing splendid and much needed work in ameliorating our financial problems.

The Committee realizes that scholarships are only a partial solution to the problem, because their aid can only reach a very small and highly select group. On the other hand in its reports it had expressed surprise and regret that there are so few applicants for the three Foreign Service scholarships that are offered each year. It is believed that, if more interest were shown, more scholarships would be available.

There is another plan afoot which is gathering impetus . . . the establishment of a school in the United States for children of Foreign Service officers and other Americans living abroad. In 1941 Foreign Service Officer Richard Boyce drafted a plan to submit to Congress, in which he set forth the "Serious and almost insuperable problem for most Foreign Service parents of educating their secondary school age children in the United States." He advocated such a school, believing that it could be planned and directed to accommodate the special needs of Foreign Service children, ease their adjustment to the United States, plan their vacations, maintain frequent contact with parents through a committee for the purpose, and otherwise lighten the mental and financial load by an adequate but modest setup and program.

Mr. Boyce estimates that from two to three hundred children might attend such a school, but suggests that it begin with a small group and gradually expand "as the directors felt their way."

This plan had to be temporarily shelved as war was shortly declared but Mr. Boyce has taken the opportunity during the last three years to sound out as much opinion as possible on all aspects of the scheme. The main criticisms were: officers with no financial problem would probably not be interested; parents like to exercise some selection in placing their children in school and might prefer to choose among the schools offering scholarships. Mr. Boyce's answer is that the number of opportunities for scholarships is small and that, "While such a school would not have everything, it would have very much more than most of the parents now get."

I consider that the most valid criticism of this

plan is that it would tend to delay rather than foster the adjustment to the American way of life. This little group set apart would be apt to accentuate the points of view already acquired. This would not always be harmful, depending upon the quality of the attitudes instilled up to that point. To offset this tendency, Mr. Boyce includes in his plan the eventual admission of a "substantial proportion" of children living in the United States. To my mind the substantial proportion would have to be at least fifty per cent of the total.

I question whether it would not be more feasible and generally satisfactory to seek out three or four good schools in different regions of the country, possibly young ones with flexible policy. The directors might be willing to make special adjustments for Foreign Service children in return for some assurance of having in attendance a sufficient number of these students to make their efforts worthwhile. Financial problems might be partially offset by the students doing selfhelp work. Curriculum could be individually planned to strengthen weak subjects contracted during the children's previous motley school, insuring adequate preparation for college. Vacations arranged for by the schools would present fine opportunities for trips to further familiarity with America.

In any case Mr. Boyce's plan, plus the best of proposed modifications, is certainly worth careful consideration by Foreign Service families.

A plausible suggestion was made some time ago which this reader of the JOURNAL would like to see go into effect; that is to have a column in the JOURNAL which would serve as a clearing house for questions sent in by troubled parents with answers furnished by the Education Committee or fellow Foreign Service parents who have suffered and benefited by trial and error.

One cannot escape the realization that it is a difficult business bringing up children in the Foreign Service. No matter how much careful planning is done, there is always the element of the unpredictable which accompanies the irregularities of this life, felling many a well laid plan. This demands flexibility. Pitfalls and separations are almost inevitable. They demand courage and a good overall philosophy. But if as a result we can bring about a family that is more cohesive and important to its members, who in turn are alert, interested in all about them, responsible, adaptable, and broad-minded, what better preparation could there be for the times we live in? It is so true that "There are advantages in disadvantages."

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D-DAY IN CASABLANCA

(Continued from page 19)

way in the darkness and stumbled into a friend's room.

"Monsieur is not being very kind," he answered. "Consider that I am a mere policeman."

"You are a very good one. I will recommend you to M. Boyer. Let us get my baggage."

When I reached my room, of course, I didn't have the key. Where had I left it? We ran downstairs and hunted all through Kay's room. No key.

"Perhaps Monsieur left it in room 35?"

Room 35. How did he know what room I had been in. I couldn't get Jean into trouble. They might think him concerned in my escape.

"It wasn't room 35 I went into, but room 36. Just underneath mine. Perhaps I tried it in the door when I thought that it was my room. Let us go see."

Room 36 was locked and dark. We felt in the keyhole and on the floor under the door. No key.

"But I am sure it was room 35."

"I know it wasn't. However, let us look."

We felt around in the darkness. Suddenly the door opened and there was Jean, gazing in amazement at us as we groped about on our hands and knees.

"Oh, pardon, Monsieur," I said and pulled the door to. I turned to the policeman. At least twenty minutes had passed. "How stupid of me. I must have left it at the desk."

As it turned out the manager's wife had gone to bed, taking it with her, and more time was wasted in rousing her. Finally we got all the stuff I had accumulated and brought it downstairs. There was Jacques sitting in the car.

"Who are you?" said the policeman.

"I am Monsieur's chauffeur. I shall go wherever he goes. Monsieur is in no condition to drive himself."

The policeman was too tired to argue. We drove off to the Consulate. It was already twelve when we reached it. I got out of the car with the policeman, but Jacques stayed behind and kept the motor running and the door open.

I circulated among the little crowd, telling the officers what I was going to do and picking up scraps of information that might be useful to our troops. Then I ran to my car, leaped on the running-board and we roared off. M. Boyer told me afterwards that we vanished around the corner before he even realized what had happened. He said it reminded him of a gangster getaway in the movies, and I did feel that the next few hours had a Hitchcock flavor. I expect Jacques was a faithful

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moviegoer.

In any case, we raced at top speed for the hotel. There near the door another car was waiting empty with motor running. We skidded to a stop. I grabbed a few things lying on the shelf behind me. We jumped into the other car and dashed off again. At the same time the manager of the hotel sallied forth with his attendants, took all my belongings and locked them in a closet in the basement.

Jacques and I drove up to French Naval Headquarters. He gave the password and we drove in and past Michelier's office to the garages behind.

"What is this for?" I asked.

"You are M. Tourneur, a civil engineer employed by the Navy. You are being driven in an official car to get your wife who lives in a villa on the road to Fedala."

We drove into a garage and parked the car. Jacques selected another which had an official Navy license-plate on it. I transferred my belongings to it. I found that in my haste all I had taken was my trench-coat, a carton of cigarettes and the bottle of brandy. Well, it might be useful. I found a French helmet in the back of the new car and put it on.

The Navy car had been converted to burn alcohol, and as usual with such cars, would not start. Jacques pushed it over to a workshop where some naval mechanics tinkered with it.

I got out and stood smoking in the shadow of a building nearby. One of the mechanics came over and asked for a light. Afraid to speak, I struck a match and held it for him. Suddenly I saw in the light of the match that I was still wearing a little American flag in my buttonhole. I dropped the match as if I had burnt my fingers. The sailor had noticed nothing. I handed him the box and turned away.

When the car was fixed we had it filled with alcohol and drove off. Jacques took me to a tiny house in the slums where a rough-looking man with long delicate fingers carefully forged a pass. Then off to Fedala.

A few sentries stationed in the streets tried to stop us, but Jacques yelled "*Marine Française*" out of the window as we dashed past. Finally we came to a road-block and had to stop.

Jacques showed the pass to the sentry, who called a lieutenant. Jacques made elaborate explanations. The lieutenant opened the door of the car and pointed a flashlight in my face.

"*Monsieur*, the enemy has been observed only one kilometer from here."

I rudely mumbled something about "I know what I'm doing."

"*Monsieur* is in a hurry," said Jacques.

"All right. Pass on and good luck."

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We drove off. Free at last. Jacques turned the headlights on full and we roared down the road at top speed.

We had gone at least ten kilometers when CRACK! Jacques slammed on the brakes. The bottle of brandy fell to the floor and burst into a thousand fragments. One of them scratched a finger on my left hand (I afterwards proudly displayed the cut as my wound and told everyone that I thought I should have a Purple Heart.) A voice cried in familiar accents: "Cut those blank blank lights off!"

I translated to Jacques and climbed out. In the darkness I could dimly perceive two long silent rows of men stretching down each side of the road. The man who had fired on us was at the head of the column. He came up and said: "What do you mean by having those lights on?"

I explained who I was and how I came to be there. It seemed to puzzle him and he called a sergeant. I explained everything to the sergeant. He took me down the road to a lieutenant who sent me to a captain. The captain was extremely interested, shook my hand and delegated a man to show me the way to headquarters.

It had now begun to rain. With lights out we had to drive very slowly through the columns of marching men. After a while there were no men. The soldier who was sitting in the back seat with me said, "Where you from?"

"Richmond, Virginia."

"I'm from Salt Lake City."

"Utah?"

"Yeah, Utah."

Somehow this simple conversation was extremely cheering.

"Have a cigarette?"

"You can't smoke here."

"Why not?"

"I don't know. Orders. Planes might see us."

"But the French haven't got any planes left. I know."

"Still they were firing on us about two hours ago."

"That was the *Jean Bart*, a battleship. They can't see you."

"Can't help it. You'd better not smoke. Some of these boys got nervous trigger-fingers. Might shoot when they saw a light. Hey, turn left here."

About an hour passed like this and suddenly I realized the soldier didn't know where we were going. I told Jacques to head for the Hotel Miramar in Fedala, which was the most likely site for Headquarters. It had been occupied by the aviation branch of the German Armistice Commission. When we reached it, I asked a sentry, "Is this Headquarters?"



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"I don't know."

"Well, do you see a lot of colonels and majors
coming in and out?"

"Don't know. I only came on about an hour
ago."

"Well, I guess somebody will know inside."

We drove up to the door. The hall was covered
with sleeping bodies. I finally succeeded in rousing
one.

"I don't know. Why don't you ask the Major
over there?"

I woke the Major. When he heard my story, he
said, "Colonel Black will want to see you right
away. He's G-2."

He led me down endless corridors filled with
sleeping men. Finally we went into a bedroom and
woke Colonel Black.

I sat and talked with the Colonel more than an
hour, telling him all that I knew. When we had
finished, he gave me a pair of coveralls to use as a
blanket and I picked my way back to my car and
went to sleep. It was then about four o'clock.

I woke in the graying light of dawn. Someone
was nudging me.

"I believe those are my coveralls."

"No, they're Colonel Black's."

"I think if you'll look you'll find my name on
them. See." He pointed. "Im Colonel Bean, Chief
of Staff. Where are you from?"

"Richmond, Virginia."

"Oh. Do you know Mills Neal? Great friend of
mine. Glad to meet you. What did you say your
name was?"

I have been trying to portray the natural friendli-
ness of the American soldier, whether private or
colonel, which was the first impression I received.
The next was one of utter, unalterable confusion.

I climbed out and went into the hotel. Everyone
was up and scampering about in every direction. I
went to see Colonel Black and borrowed a razor.
There was nothing to eat but Jacques finally found
some German field rations and prepared us a sort
of breakfast. Messages kept coming and going.
People rushed in and out. No conversation was
ever finished. I couldn't see how anything was ever
accomplished.

I now realize that this confusion is one of the
inevitable conditions of war, but at that time it
shocked my orderly, bureaucratic mind.

Gradually I found out what was going on. The
now famous General Patton was the Commanding
Officer of the Western Task Force which was
charged with the operations in Morocco. Three
landings had been made, one at Port Lyautey in
the north where there was a good airfield near the
coast, one at Safi in the south where there were

DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION



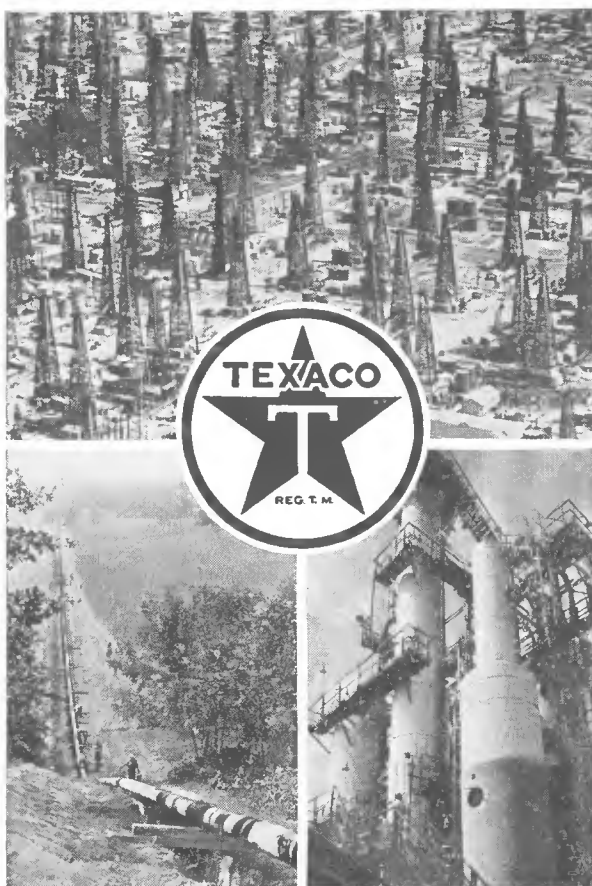
"Boy, That's Tobacco!" Painted from life in the tobacco country by James Chapin.

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few French troops and tanks could be landed without opposition, and this one at Fedala which was supposed to capture Casablanca so that the port could be utilized.

Fedala had been captured with a little fighting, but quite a lot of men had been lost by drowning. At Port Lyautey there had been stiffer resistance. The French had sent reinforcements from Meknès and it looked as if they might recapture the airfield. At Safi there had been little opposition and the reinforcements sent by the French from Marrakesh had been blasted from the road by our aircraft. I could not understand why our troops had not advanced more quickly on Casablanca which they could have taken from its unwilling defenders with great ease, but it was explained to me that we could not risk over-extending ourselves for fear of being driven back into the sea.

A little later a French gentleman arrived on behalf of the Sultan. He announced that General Noguès had left Rabat for Fez accompanied by all the high officials. The Sultan, however, had refused to leave and was awaiting the turn of events.

General Patton was becoming more and more impatient to take Casablanca. A large convoy was expected with additional supplies on D+5 and we were already at D+3. It was necessary to have a large port. A message was sent to General Noguès that he must either consent to an armistice by six o'clock the next morning or Casablanca would be attacked with the full might of the American fleet and air force.

A little later an emissary was received from M. Poussier, the *Contrôleur Civil* of Casablanca. He was willing to surrender, he said, but Admiral Michelier wanted to fight to the bitter end and was mounting machine guns on the principal buildings.

I felt wearied by all the confusion and worried for fear Casablanca might be destroyed. I went for a walk about the town to see what was going on. There seemed to have been little destruction. When I came to the beach, I was thrilled to see the ocean filled with ships, long rows of them evenly spaced as far as I could see. From each ship there seemed to pour a steady stream of smaller vessels carrying supplies and men to the docks. Here all was order and plan. I watched for nearly an hour.

When I walked back to the hotel I found the porch filled with most of the population of Fedala who were being questioned by an eager counter-intelligence officer. I recognized Prince Charles Murat, a retired French colonel who had a fine country estate near Fedala. He seemed to be in particular trouble, so I vouched for him. This service was rewarded by an invitation to dinner and to spend the night, which I accepted with



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alacrity, for I seemed to be in the way at Headquarters now that I had delivered all my information.

The kind prince not only gave me an excellent dinner and a pair of his own pajamas, but considerable comfort. We had a long talk in which I explained to him my worries about the destruction of Casablanca. He managed to impart to me some of the sturdy confidence of an old campaigner and made me feel that there was no use worrying about events which we could not affect.

I slept for a long time and woke thoroughly refreshed. My first thought was to rush down to the Miramar and find out what had happened. Hooray! General Noguès was already there, closeted in a room negotiating with General Patton. Casablanca had been saved by a few minutes. It was November 11th, a day of happy augury.

I was anxious to be the first to enter the conquered city, but Jacques chose just that moment to start reconverting our stolen car from an alcohol-burner to a gasoline-burner. The delay, however, earned me two very interesting guests. Major Robert Henriquez, the observer for the British War Office, and Lt. Col. Smith, the observer for our own War Department. They were able to tell me much about the operation I had not known before. As I talked with Major Henriquez, who had been on Lord Louis Mountbatten's staff, I suddenly realized that he was the author of a novel which I had greatly enjoyed.

I took the two officers to my hotel. The streets were full of happy crowds and as we drew up to the curb we were surrounded by a small mob. The hotel manager beat a path for us to the door.

Twenty minutes earlier a wandering jeep had reached the center of the town. The driver had been kissed by everyone—school girls, housewives and grizzled veterans. After some thousand kisses, he is said to have fainted, a happy casualty.

And here I shall end my story. The landings in Casablanca were the first and perhaps the easiest of that long series of operations which are leading us so surely to victory and to peace.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

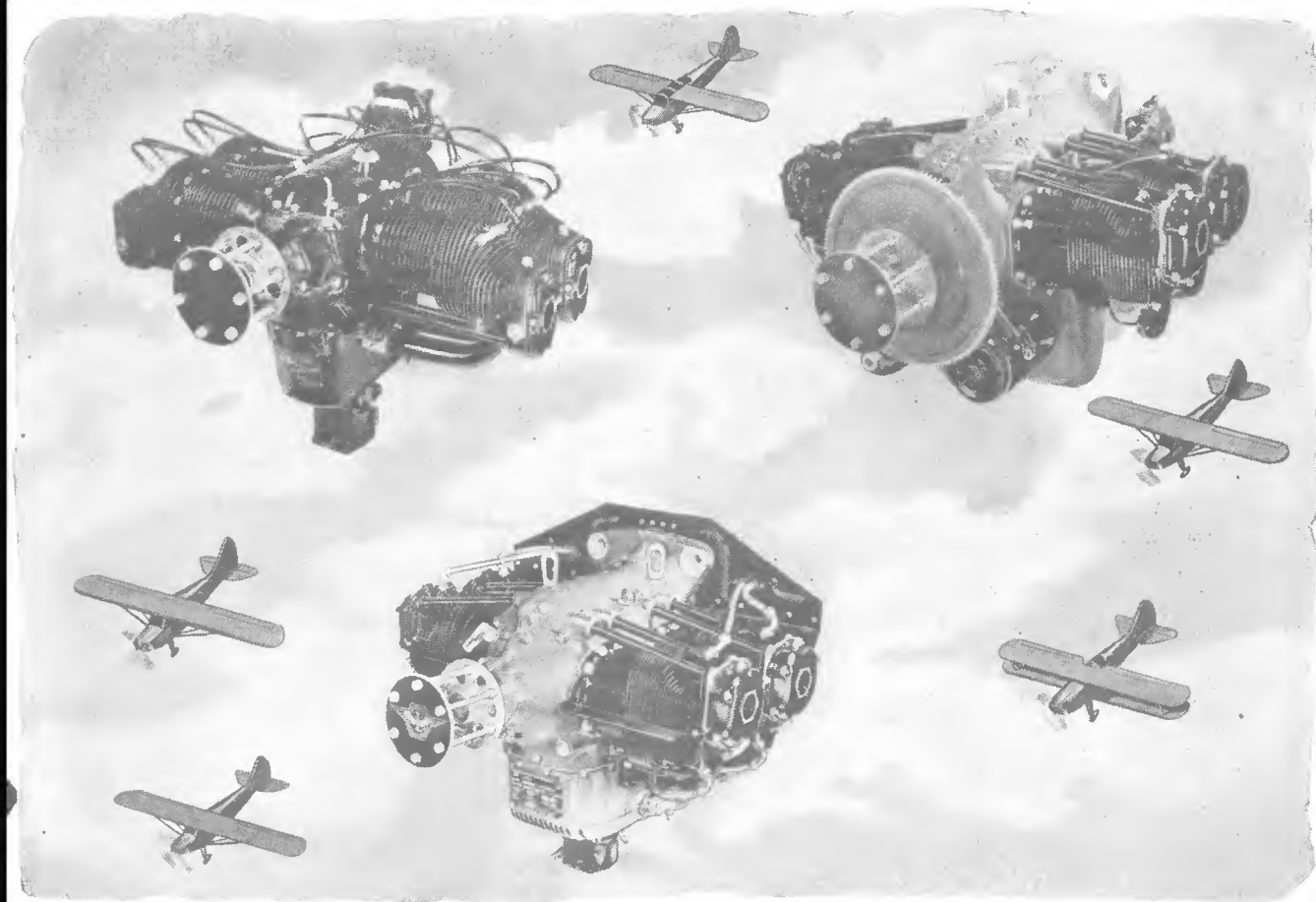
Clayton Lane, of Los Angeles, California, Secretary of Mission at New Delhi, India, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Julian L. Nugent, of Pecos, New Mexico, American Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile, to serve in dual capacity.

Calvin Hawley Oakes, of Charleston, South Carolina,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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If it's a Lycoming — it will have passed some 2,700 different and exacting inspections . . .

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now in Department of State, has been designated American Consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

James L. O'Sullivan, of Orange, Connecticut, American Vice Consul at Martinique, French West Indies, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Chungking, China, to serve in dual capacity.

J. Bartlett Richards, of Chevy Chase, Maryland, now in the Department of State, has been designated American Consul at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Arthur F. Tower, of Rochester, New York, Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Santiago, Chile, has been designated American Consul at Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Canary Islands.

Alfred T. Wellborn, of New Orleans, Louisiana, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Chungking, China, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since March 3, 1945:

Miss Miriam Boulotchnik, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been designated Administrative Assistant to the Office of the United States Political Adviser on Austrian Affairs, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, Naples, Italy.

Gardner C. Carpenter, of San Francisco, California, now in the Department of State, has been designated American Vice Consul, attached to the staff of the United States Political Adviser on German Affairs, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, London, England.

Don V. Catlett, of Birch Tree, Missouri, American Vice Consul at San Sebastian, Spain, has been designated American Vice Consul at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

Abner K. Chestem, of Lincoln, Nebraska, now in Department of State, has been designated Agricultural Adviser in the American Legation at Stockholm, Sweden.

Lynn W. Franklin, of Bethesda, Maryland, American Consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, has been designated American Consul at Curacao, West Indies.

Lee M. Hunsaker, of Ogden, Utah, American Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, has been designated American Vice Consul at Concepcion, Chile.

C. Grant Isaacs, of Lynnville, Tennessee, Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at London, England, has been designated American Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

William Frank Lebus, Jr., of Cynthiana, Kentucky, American Vice Consul at Seville, Spain, has been designated American Vice Consul near the Government of Norway, now established in London England.

Edward D. McLaughlin, of Little Rock, Arkansas, now in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to serve in dual capacity.

John F. Morgan, of Providence, Rhode Island, has been designated American Vice Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Lamar Mulliner, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, has been designated American Vice Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

William E. Price, of Joplin, Missouri, American Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil, has been designated American Vice Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

Marie Louise Ralph, of Washington, D. C., has been designated Cultural Relations Assistant in the American Embassy, Managua, Nicaragua.

Charles F. Richardson, of Washington, D. C., now in the Department of State, has been designated American Vice Consul at Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico.

Evelyn M. Schwarztrauber, of Washington, D. C., now in the Department of State, has been designated Economic Analyst at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

Roy Van Auken Sheldon, of New York, New York, now in the Department of State, has been designated Senior Economic Analyst in the American Embassy near the Government of Czechoslovakia, now established in London, England.

Harold Sims, of Sparta, Tennessee, American Vice Consul at Natal, Brazil, has been designated American Vice Consul at Luanda, Angola, Africa.

Charles W. Smith, of Burbank, California, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, to serve in dual capacity.

Harold N. Waddell, of Brookhaven, Georgia, has been designated American Vice Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

James Parker Wilson, of Santa Ana, California, has been designated Agricultural Economist at Rome, Italy.

"TRUTHFUL NEWS, A BASIS FOR PEACE"

(Continued from page 21)

from the common man in the countries to which they are accredited. News men could not afford to exercise this aloofness if they were disposed to do so.

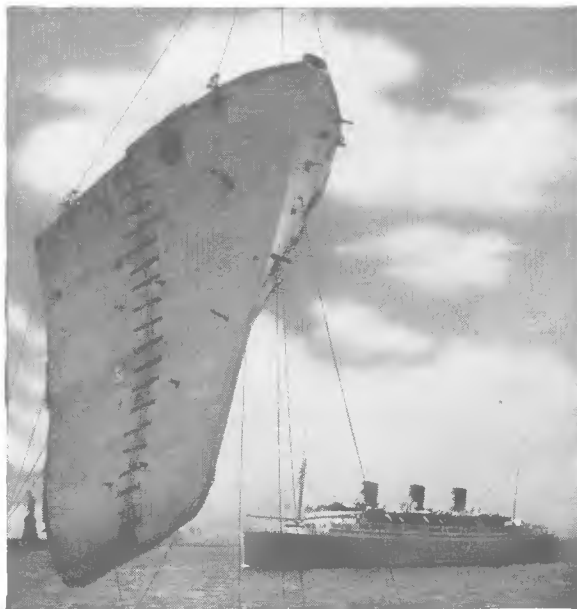
This is not by any intent a criticism of the diplomatic corps. It is by way of emphasis that proper facilities for the work of news men abroad should be given. There should be an international understanding through peace treaty or other compact that an individual granted a passport as a news correspondent to any country signatory to the contract shall have the right to pursue his duties in such other country without hindrance or annoyance, and shall also be afforded diplomatic immunities—independently, however, of any diplomatic missions. These immunities would mean, in effect the right to report news without hindrance and protection against being expelled—should a correspondent become persona non grata—except by the officials of his own country. In this case he would not as he should not be, detained, arrested or otherwise have indignities imposed upon him. . . .

MARRIAGES

WILSON-COLT. Miss Julie Brown Colt and Lt. (j.g.) Orme Wilson, Jr., U.S.N.R., were married on February 15th at Daytona Beach, Florida. Lt. Wilson is the son of the American Ambassador to Haiti and Mrs. Wilson.

IN MEMORIAM

HEINGARTNER. Robert Wayne Heingartner, retired Foreign Service Officer, died on February 18th in Oberlin, Ohio.



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The NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Right: Brown outside, snow-white inside was the bread of Greece before war came. A *Geographic* photograph by B. Anthony Stewart.



PRESIDENTS EXCHANGE LETTERS ON AMBASSADOR STEWART'S RETIREMENT

PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA

Managua, D. N.,
December 21, 1944.

His Excellency,
Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

MR. PRESIDENT:

It was with real sorrow that my Government, the Nicaraguan people and I myself learned that Mr. James B. Stewart, your ambassador in Nicaragua, is retiring from the diplomatic service of your country.

Mr. Stewart leaves in my country an imperishable memory of his culture and his constant and well directed zeal to strengthen further the spiritual, economic and military relations between the United States of America and Nicaragua.

His lovable spirit and his personal attraction won for him the liking of all elements and sectors of the

national life, and my Government always saw in him a true friend, the faithful interpreter of the Good Neighbor Policy which America owes to your vision.

May these lines be a testimony of the most profound gratitude for the mission of Ambassador Stewart, which is a manner of expressing my gratitude to your illustrious Government, and may they be also the occasion for conveying to you my constant devotion.

Your most affectionate friend,

(S) A. SOMOZA.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington,
January 31, 1945.

His Excellency,
General Anastasio Somoza,
President of the Republic of Nicaragua,
Managua, Nicaragua.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

Your thoughtful letter of December 21, 1944, commending Ambassador Stewart is a source of deep satisfaction. I am happy to know that Am-

(Continued on page 63)

INTENSIVE LANGUAGE COURSES

(Continued from page 33)

officers would be a maximum of \$91,000, which would shrink if officers arrived from the field so that group instruction would be feasible in the principal languages for which tuition is demanded.

The essence of the subcommittee's recommendations is that no officer should normally be assigned to a post where he does not speak the language without going through intensive instruction in the tongue required. Where possible, his wife should be included in the course. Exceptions could be made for such countries as Siam, Albania, Iceland, etc., though where feasible, some instruction in these tongues would also be advantageous.

The committee therefore proposes the establishment within the Department of intensive four months' courses in all the Romance, Germanic tongues and the Russian language under a Chief of Language Studies. Short term instruction in esoteric languages such as Burmese, Polish, Rumanian, Greek, etc., could also be given in the Department or arrangements made with the American Council of Learned Societies on a per head contract basis. The Council is particularly interested in this work and its close cooperation should be assured if it is not made responsible for the actual instruction.

The following are the recommendations submitted by the Joint Survey Group:

1) It should be considered axiomatic by the Department that, in other than in exceptional instances, all Foreign Service Officers, above the unclassified grades, should arrive at a new post with at least a modicum of speaking fluency in the language of the country. This recommendation applies with particular force to all officers above Grade VII.

2) A short, intensive "In-Service" language training program should be established immediately, entirely separate and apart from the present provisions for long term study in the Chinese, Japanese, Near Eastern and Russian languages designed for area specialists.

3) The short term intensive language course should be a full time course of four months duration. Every effort should be made by the Personnel Division and the Planning Division of OFS to permit all officers needing this language instruction to take the entire four months' course. This should apply particularly to officers in the higher grades who must undertake responsible duties immediately after arrival at a new post.

In those few instances where this may not be feasible at least a two months' assignment should be made. Even such a short term is of inestimable advantage in getting the student over the first and most difficult hump and will greatly facilitate his rapid progress in further study after arrival at a new post.

4) The short term intensive language instruction for all the Romance and Germanic tongues and Russian should be given in Washington under the direction and control of the Department.

The American Council of Learned Societies has indicated its willingness and its interest in undertaking the instruction of Foreign Service Officers in the more esoteric languages on a contract basis. Advantages should be taken of this opportunity. After the war, when one or two universities may be prepared to offer satisfactory short term intensive instruction in some esoteric languages, special arrangements should be considered for the assignment of officers to these courses.

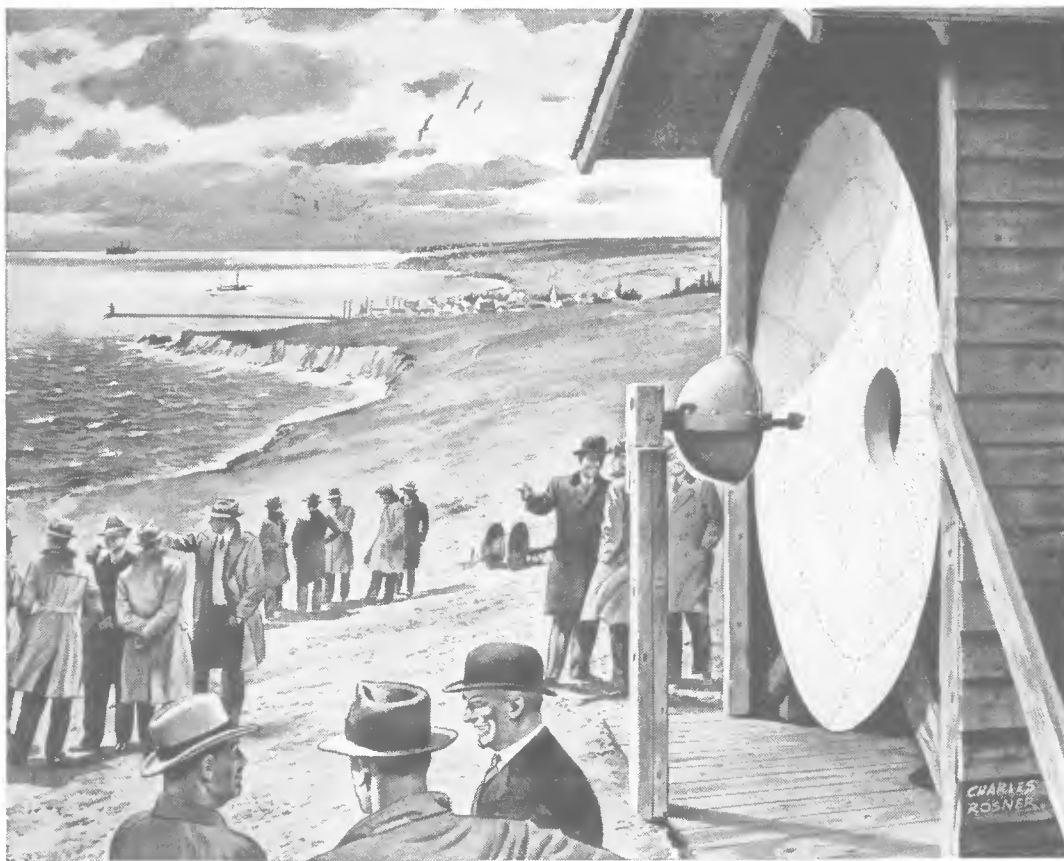
5) Whenever possible the wives of officers should take the course with their husbands. To enable this to be done, particularly where children are involved, arrangements should be made for a per diem of \$6.00 per day each for husband and wife in view of the great difficulty and high cost of a four months' sojourn in Washington for this purpose.

6) Arrangements should be made for a six weeks' intensive refresher course for those officers and their wives who are going to a country whose language they spoke at one time but which they have not had an occasion to use for a number of years. This system should be worked out by the Chief of Language Studies.

7) A Chief of Language Studies should be promptly appointed with adequate staff and facilities to establish the program. Panels of drill masters in each foreign language would be maintained to be on call as required.

8) Officers should be graded on their efficiency records with respect to the interest and effort put into the course and notation made whether they reached the average standard expected by the Chief of Language Studies.

9) After the school has been in operation for a year, consideration should be given to the establishment of annual language payment premiums for officers who develop a real mastery (written and spoken) of a language beyond the one foreign language demanded for entry into the Service. Such a premium might well also be paid to the wife if she achieves a similar skill.



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Which even today
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EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 33)

in soliciting suggestions and comments from the field.

Your offer is a heartening manifestation of the spirit of loyalty and understanding which will make it possible for us to fulfill our common responsibilities. Standing together, we shall not fail.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. HOLMES,

Assistant Secretary of State

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 14)

While officers entering either the political, the economic or the consular branch of the Service would usually be expected to remain in the branch elected, provision should be made for transfer from one branch to another under rules to be prescribed by the Personnel Board. From an organizational standpoint, it would be best to determine in what branch an officer will give the best service by the time he is eligible for promotion to Class 3.

While the foregoing arrangements will make the personnel administration of the Service much more complex, it is believed essential that men be prepared for the jobs they are to do and that they not be required to perform work with which they are not familiar or for which they are not suited. Only in this way can the Service successfully discharge its heavy post-war responsibilities.

3. Salary, Grades and Allowances

The present system of eight classes and unclassified grades in the Service is cumbersome and unwieldy. It does not take into account the fact that the expenses of living abroad in the capacity of a Government official tends to be somewhat uniform for all officers except those occupying the very highest positions. Overly elaborate stratification of the Service also tends to make the progress of abler officers too slow. It is accordingly recommended that the following system of salary grades be established:

1) Successful candidates during their two-year probationary period in Washington should receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum. They should be continued at this salary during their first year of foreign service, which might also be considered probationary.

2) On completion successfully of these conditions officers should be eligible for appointment to the lowest of four salary grades. These grades might be as follows:



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Average age on
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Class 4	\$4,000	27-31
Class 3	6,000	31-35
Class 2	8,000	35-39
Class 1	10,000	39-43

*(Allowing 4 years per grade.)

The present system of automatic promotions within grades should be continued, with the proviso that the increase should be at the rate of \$250 per annum effective each July 1. Officers should be required to remain at least three years in each of these classes before being eligible for promotion to the next higher class.

Substantially the same system of allowances as is now in effect should be continued, but they should be payable wherever an officer serves, including in the Department. More generous provision for rent of quarters should be made. Furthermore, all officers doing work entailing representation should receive a personal allowance for this purpose large enough to permit them to discharge obligations of this character in an effective way without being obliged to use personal funds. A possible plan in this latter connection would be to allot \$50 per month to officers in Class 4 for this purpose, increasing the allowance to \$100 for Class 3, \$150 for Class 2 and \$200 for Class 1. The necessary adjustments could be made in order to take into account differences in the cost of entertaining and in the burden of representation among the various posts and, as stated above, officers without representation responsibility would not be entitled to these allowances. Distribution of the allowance could be left in the hands of the Chief of Mission. In general, however, it would be a healthy policy to provide every officer bearing such responsibility with his own personal representation allowance. It would be one of the duties of inspectors to determine the effectiveness with which these allowances are spent. Revision should also be made to assist officers with children to educate them in the United States; this is an expense solely the result of occupational reasons. Allowances should be provided for children of 14 or thereabouts which would assist officers to maintain them in schools at home.

Another type of allowance which is badly needed in the Service is an "installation allowance," which would assist married officers beginning their service to meet some of the heavy expenditures involved in setting up a creditable Service household. This would assist officers without private means to purchase necessary furnishings, silver and glassware, et cetera, required for this purpose. Whereas persons in private life have only modest demands of this nature, Service households must be planned on

a larger scale and equipment obtained to do the representation work so essential to an officer's success.

4. Appointment of Chiefs of Mission

The Secretary of State should be authorized to recommend the appointment as chiefs of mission of any Foreign Service Officer who has attained Class 2, is at least 35 years old and has a minimum of ten years' service. While normally the political branch of the Service would train the bulk of the chiefs of mission, there would naturally be similar opportunity for outstanding economic or consular officers. Posts should be graded according to their responsibilities and the younger envoys started in the less important capitals. Adjustment of the salaries should be made in such a way that no chief of mission would receive less than \$12,000 to \$15,000 per year, while the large embassies should carry salaries of at least \$20,000 to \$25,000. If it is not possible to raise salaries to this level, allowances should be increased accordingly and realistically. Chargé d'Affaires ad interim should receive a salary equivalent to 75% of that enjoyed by the chief of mission. At the present time, the allowance for chargés at posts where the chief's salary is only \$10,000 is manifestly inadequate and unrealistic.

It should be stressed that a first-class foreign service will not be developed until officers entering may aspire to reach the top after a reasonable period of service. To keep an officer 30 to 35 years in the service and finally appoint him envoy to (for example) a small Central American country is a manifest absurdity. Chiefs of mission should begin their career in that capacity not at the age of 60 but at 35 to 40, when they are still in their physical prime. Furthermore, unless the overwhelming percentage of posts as chiefs of mission is reserved for career officers the Service will never give its best results.

Public opinion in the United States has reached a stage where it would welcome a clearly-defined policy restricting appointments as envoys to career officers. Certainly if it still is necessary to continue appointing outsiders to these posts in the future the percentage of such appointments should be held to a minimum. In order to avoid the disasters and difficulties which have been created in the past by the appointment of envoys unfit and unqualified to represent the United States abroad, it is suggested that the advisory board to the Secretary of State be required to prepare a panel of outstanding citizens (not in the Foreign Service) who would be suitable for such appointments, taking into account language and personality qualifications, distinguished public service, et cetera. Such panels could

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be submitted to the White House and political appointments made therefrom. This would afford a good measure of protection to the country at large and to the Foreign Service and might even be welcomed by the Chief Executive as a means of avoiding political pressures. There is no desire to gainsay the fact that outside appointments can occasionally be excellent, but it is believed that the importance of our foreign relations today demands that such appointments be restricted to qualified and distinguished individuals and that the career itself furnish the great majority of ambassadors and ministers.

It is doubted whether the public realizes the havoc that can be created in the Foreign Service by unqualified chiefs of mission, the deterioration of morale which ensues, et cetera. Out of fairness to the Foreign Service this state of affairs should be eliminated; otherwise it will not be able to discharge its responsibilities with a maximum of efficiency.

5. Leaves of Absence

With the approach of normal conditions it will be essential for the Service to adopt and carry out a liberal plan of leaves of absence. It will be much easier to obtain (and retain) the services of high-caliber officers if they are enabled to visit the United States at frequent intervals for rest, relaxation and further study. The world-wide extension of air transportation will make it possible to reduce time in transit from the most remote points to a few days. The cost of this transportation, however, will be beyond the ability of the individual to pay, especially where families are involved. It is accordingly recommended that every officer be assured at least one trip home at Government expense every two years, no matter where he is serving, possibly excepting Canada and Mexico. Officers serving in unhealthy posts should be given such trips at more frequent intervals, possibly each year. This would provide a stimulus to officers serving in many of these posts where living and health conditions are difficult.

Officers serving in unhealthy posts should receive at least two months' leave per year, whereas officers in healthy posts should receive three months' vacation every two years, with permission, as stated above, to visit the United States at Government expense. All officers in addition should be entitled to at least two weeks per year of local leave.

An interesting possibility to investigate would be the establishment of some kind of a sabbatical year for the Foreign Service. In accordance with such a plan officers might receive—every four years, for example—six months' leave at full pay, or every six or seven years a full year. Such a leave would

give officers an opportunity for pursuing studies or research, foreign travel. This would enable officers specializing in less developed areas, for example, to live in countries where higher cultural advantages prevail and thus obtain a change which would undoubtedly be instructive as well as highly beneficial to their morale. Doubtless the greater part of such sabbatical leaves would be spent in the United States which would have the advantage of not allowing the officers to get out of touch with their own country.

It must be emphasized that the question of liberal leaves of absence is of paramount importance in building a strong Foreign Service with a high morale.

6. Language Study

As suggested above, one of the glaring weaknesses in the present Foreign Service is the generally faulty knowledge of foreign languages which officers have. While due perspective must be maintained on this point, it cannot be gainsaid that fluent idiomatic command of languages is a *sine qua non* in the equipment of a first-class Foreign Service officer. The Personnel Division should bend every effort to make it possible for officers to obtain this knowledge. The adoption of the two-stage examination referred to above should produce a higher percentage of candidates with good language qualifications. In addition some time should be devoted during the initial two-year period in Washington to scientific courses in language instruction. The war has brought great advances in this type of instruction and these could be drawn upon in this connection. As stated above, the present system of providing special language instruction in the difficult languages should be continued.

Moreover, when an officer is first assigned to the field it would be worthy of consideration to have this officer given a period at his post of one to two months before taking up his duties in which he could devote himself intensively to language study and to courses covering the history, literature, etc. of the country in question. It has been proved time and time again that officers who are required to put in long hours in the office have neither the time nor the energy to carry on studies in their leisure hours.

It is a very general observation also that our officers as a rule are poorly informed on what may be termed cultural phases of the countries in which they are serving. An introductory period of orientation as mentioned above would tend to correct this state of affairs.

The Foreign Services of other nations have for years awarded monetary allowances to officers learning foreign languages, it is understood, and this would seem to be a plan worthy of emulation.

While the bonuses should be graded according to the difficulty of the language concerned, they should nevertheless be granted for all languages. Regulations for testing proficiency and the exact amount of the allowance could be developed.

7. Inspection Service

With the increasing tendency toward specialization the old system of inspection in which one officer inspects every phase of the work of an office is inefficient and out of date. Inspections should be approached more from a functional angle than they have been in the past. For example, an inspector should be sent out to investigate the economic work of offices in a certain region, or the press, or cultural relations work. One type of inspection should concentrate on the adjustment of officers to their environment, the determination of whether they are well cast in their positions and their success along representation lines. Occasional trips by officers of the Department in Washington would be helpful both to them and to the officers in the field.

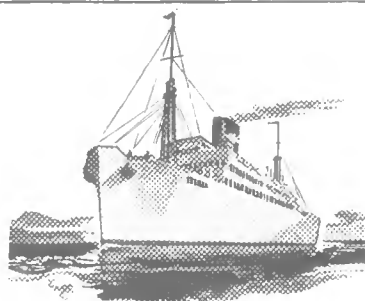
The Department should arrange to give field officers periodic reports as to the usefulness of their reporting, et cetera.

8. Retirement Provisions

Another factor of cardinal importance in creating a strong Foreign Service is to establish more liberal retirement provisions. The discomforts and hardships of living abroad must be taken into account in determining the length of time an officer should serve before being eligible to retire. It is indisputable that health conditions in many places abroad are infinitely worse than at home. An examination of Foreign Service longevity statistics will undoubtedly show conclusively that it is not a long-lived group. The many adjustments required in a foreign service career, the health hazards, et cetera, make it essentially a profession for younger men. By the time an officer has reached 50 he has earned the right to retire.

It is believed that an officer with twenty years satisfactory foreign service should be eligible for retirement at a pension on which he and his family can live. Officers of outstanding ability would, of course, be retained for longer periods, especially those promoted to the grade of ambassador. A twenty-years service, however, would promote a faster movement within the Service and would enable officers who have reached the limit of their usefulness to be retired without stigma. It would definitely tend to make the Service more attractive as a career.

The health problem is one of the most serious in the Service and more effective arrangements should



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be developed to protect the health of officers in the future. Periodic examinations should be arranged and every facility given officers and their families for the checking of diseases or infirmities. Mention should be made in this connection of the fact that living in many foreign communities involves not only exposure to maladies, etc. but also the physical deterioration of the body through vitamin deficiencies of food in many localities, unavailability of milk, etc. This is a further and powerful argument for liberal leaves of absence and an occasional sabbatical year.

9. Departmental Assignments

The advantage of bringing field officers to Washington for assignment has been proved beyond any question of doubt, hence every effort should be made to enable them to receive such assignments. The proposal mentioned above providing for all officers to start their service in the Department would result in a better-informed foreign service and one which would be infinitely better integrated with the home service than is now the case.

The present rule of prohibiting assignments of more than four years in Washington might in the interest of greater continuity be extended to six years.

C. AUXILIARY OR TECHNICAL SERVICE

No reason is seen why an auxiliary branch of the Service should not be maintained in the future, but it should involve no discrimination against the permanent Foreign Service. The Auxiliary Service would be composed essentially of functional experts who would be attached to the Service for such periods as they might be required. Generally, the length of such periods should be foreseeable; possibly such special assignments should be restricted to one-year periods, with renewals to be arranged by vote of the Personnel Board. Salaries of such specialists should be set at levels in harmony and relation with the scales for the permanent Service. Once greater homogeneity in age levels is attained in the Service in the manner suggested earlier in this report, more equitable salary-age relationships can be worked out between the permanent Foreign Service, the Auxiliary Branch and the Department.

D. THE CLERICAL SERVICE

Study of ways and means to improve the clerical or non-career service has long preoccupied everyone interested in the Foreign Service. All recognize that improvement must be achieved if able employees are to be retained and competent replacements are to be obtained in the future. Furthermore, many observers feel that by strengthening the clerical service, the number of career officers could undoubtedly

be reduced. This is especially true in the consular branch where there are many small posts which have in the past been served by non-career officers and which could well be handled in a like manner in the future. It must be frankly recognized that jobs in the Service—just as in any large organization—vary in difficulty and degree of responsibility. A different type of officer is needed to administer a large Foreign Service establishment in a capital from the officer required to manage a consular office in a small seaport.

The clerical service should be dovetailed into the consular service (as suggested above) in such a way as to permit able clerks after five years' service to be commissioned as vice consuls. Naturally every effort should be made to recruit career officers from the ranks of the clerical service and as suggested above opportunities for improving education, et cetera, should be made available to promising candidates.

Recognition is more difficult to give clerks in the Foreign Service outside of the consular branch yet it is essential that means be found to do so, since they are of key importance in the structure of the Service. For clerks specializing in diplomatic-political work, the grade of chief clerk or chancellor might be established. At large offices, this would be a post of great responsibility, and it should be suitably compensated. A suggestion in this connection is that attempts be made to have trained clerks (who have not been incorporated in the career service) retained for fairly long assignments (6 to 10 years) in certain of the larger posts, where continuity of knowledge of the country, individuals, political parties, etc. is so important. There is a definite need for this type of employee in every large office.

For clerical employees in the economic branch of the Service, it is believed opportunities could be developed whereby after a certain period of satisfactory service they could be commissioned "economic vice consuls" or given some similar recognition. Able employees could undoubtedly be trained to perform many useful tasks in this branch and thereby relieve the burden on the career staff.

In summary, every effort should be made to recruit career officers from the clerical branch; adequate pay scales should be established for clerks, with provision for periodic promotion, and an attempt be made to reward those clerks not able to pass the career examinations by commissioning them as vice consuls or chancellors. Clerks not attaining these conditions by the age of 35 might best be dropped, since the morale of older clerks whom the Service is unable to reward is not good and they might find more satisfaction in some other pursuit.

AMBASSADOR STEWART'S RETIREMENT

(Continued from page 53)

ambassador Stewart was so successful in interpreting to you truly and faithfully the spirit of the Good Neighbor Policy and appreciate the friendly spirit which inspired your praise.

Ambassador Stewart, as you know, is retiring from the Diplomatic Service after a long and distinguished career culminating with his outstanding service in your great country.

I am taking the liberty of transmitting a copy of your letter to the Ambassador.

With assurance of my best wishes for your continued well being, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

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	Feb.
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Herbert D. Brewster, London	13
H. Clinton Reed, Ciudad Trujillo	13
Ingeborg Lueders	14
Martha Lou Lemmon	14
Marie Louise Ralph, Managua	14
Russell S. Kifer, Rome	14
Eleanor M. Hauselman	14
John P. Palmer, Caserta	14
A. W. Klieforth, Winnipeg	14
Clarence J. Nawlton, London	15
Clair F. Nighman, London	15
Harriet Jane Downs, Belgrade	15
Reginald P. Mitchell, Algiers	15
Patricia C. Jewell, Basel	15
Olive M. Jensen, London	15
Ruby C. Eastman, Cairo	15
Walter P. McConaughy, Rio de Janeiro	15
Philip G. Cottell, Quito	15
H. Theodore Hoffman, El Salvador	15
David J. Holland	15
James J. Flynn, Aden	15
Lothe R. Paez, Quito	15
John S. George, Monrovia	15
Mary P. Mullis, London	17
John H. Seate, Pretoria	17
Gilda R. Duly	17
George S. Roper, Ottawa	17
Violet L. Hille, Warsaw, Poland	17
Edward C. Wilkinson, Amsterdam	17
Leonard R. Morey, Cherbourg	17
U. Alexis Johnson, Manila	17
Robert S. Kamm, Quito	17
James McCamy, Caserta	17
Charles W. Smith, Habana	17
Richard A. Forsyth, Stockholm	17
Frederick A. Motz, Caserta	17
Frank C. Taylor	17
Jean Berglin, Bogotá	19
Harry C. Hawkins, London	19
Ray H. Crane, Curitiba	19
Walter H. McKinney, Barcelona	19
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Shirley A. Miller	19	Ethel Hajdu	2
Fred Took	19	Duncan M. White, Naples	2
Bernard Bernardoni, Rome	19	Karl R. Hapke, Bern	2
Frank J. T. Ellis, Bahia	19	Evelyn B. Jensen	2
Carmon Marie Nelson, Bogotá	19	Alexander Marchant, Rio de Janeiro	2
Katherine Virginia Hillis, Bogotá	19	Gertrude Bercovich	2
Audrey M. Zank, La Paz	19	Nina Chapman, Helsinki	2
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Phoebe L. Lehmann, Madrid	19	William A. Crawford, Moscow	2
Garret G. Ackerson, Habana	19	David Henry, Moscow	2
Lloyd V. Steere, London	19	Albert E. Evans, Belgrade	2
Frances E. Bary	20	Marjorie McSwain	2
Ethel B. Fjelle, London	20	C. Clayton Lane, New Delhi	2
Joseph A. Caragol, Barcelona	20	Maxine Vogely, Bucharest	2
Harold B. Hoskins, Cairo	20	Mabelle B. Nardin	2
L. Laszlo Ecker-Raez, Naples	20	Hazel M. Monson, Tunis	2
Roland T. Morel	20	Margaret Hickerson, Tangier	3
Mary E. Arnquist	22	Charles F. Richardson, Torreon	3
Helen Skovran	22	Roger L. Smith, San Sebastian	3
Hugh P. Kessler, Santiago	22	Albert W. J. Grotjohan	3
Henry E. Stebbins, London	22	Alva A. Libbey, Tegucigalpa	3
Sara Stein	22	Richard R. Leonard, Nairobi	3
Beatrice Kinn	22	Adele M. Milicke	3
Eva B. Wilson	22	Asher N. Christensen, Buenos Aires	3
William K. Hafer, Paris	22	Henry W. Kelly, Santiago	3
James G. Powers, Cork	22	Benjamin M. Hulley, Reykjavik	3
Carolyn A. Felder	22	Hilliard H. Wolfe, Dakar	5
Mildred L. Bauman, Rio de Janeiro	22	Robert B. Elwood, Cairo	5
John Coffey, Judda	23	Thomas E. Walker, Panama	5
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E. Allen Fidel, Paris	24	Claire L. Boulon	6
Ena G. Marto	24	Anna Graham	6
Jack G. Gilmore	24	Ruth Crawford	6
Henry J. Parisella, Bucharest	24	Thomas McEnelly, Dublin	6
Thomas B. Wenner, London	25	Lynn W. Franklin, Curacao	6
Walter S. Surrey, Stockholm	27	Hyman Bloom, Chungking	6
Oliver M. Marcy, Athens	27	Edward Kaufholz, Cali	6
George F. Bogardus, Mombasa	27	Raymond Ludden, Chungking	6
Wilma D. Emery	27	Gerald F. P. Dooher, Jr., Tehran	6
Harry Covover, Berne	27	Ralph B. Curren, Cairo	6
Margaret P. Sheedy	27	Margaret Blosser, Tegucigalpa	6
Mildred I. Monroe, New Delhi	27	Evelyn M. Schwartztrauber, Sydney	6
Jacqueline Brophy	27	William D. Calderhear, Seville	6
Ora S. Sitton	27	Victor E. von Lossberg, Bagdad	6
Filomena Ginnette	27	Dorothy S. Helm, Geneva	6
Madeline R. Kernen	27	Marie F. Fay, Sofia	7
Charles A. Page, Paris	27	Edna May B. Downs, Sofia	7
M. Virginia Armstrong, Caracas	27	Mary A. Curnias, Naples	7
William R. Duggan, Durbin	27	Paul A. Miller, Manila	7
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John Siebes	28	Casper D. Green, Helsinki	7
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David L. Gamon, Antigua	28	Paul J. Heldman, Manila	7
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		J. Bartlett Richards, Manila	7
		Theodore Xanthaky, Rio de Janeiro	7
		Mildred J. Baer, Panama	7
		John A. E. Orloski, Habana	7
		Henry C. S. Bush	8
		James A. Stillwell	8
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