

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 22, NO. 6

JUNE, 1945





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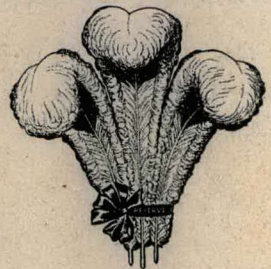
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JUNE, 1945

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JUNE, 1945

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since April 7, 1945:

Barry T. Benson of Sherman, Texas, now in the Department of State, has been designated American Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Carroll F. Conover of Malden, Massachusetts, has been appointed Senior Economic Analyst and assigned to Casablanca, Morocco.

Robert T. Cowan of Dallas, Texas, American Vice Consul at Casablanca, has been designated American Consul at the same place.

Forrest N. Daggett of Pasadena, California, American Vice Consul at Manaus, Brazil, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Walter Raymond James of Arlington, Virginia, now on duty in the Department of State, has been designated American Vice Consul at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.

R. Kenneth Oakley of Fort Smith, Arkansas, now on duty in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, to serve in dual capacity.

Ray L. Thurston of Madison, Wisconsin, American Vice Consul at Bombay, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since April 28, 1945:

Clarence C. Brooks of West Hoboken, New Jersey, First Secretary of Embassy at Santiago, Chile, has been designated Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Cavendish W. Cannon of Salt Lake City, Utah, now in the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, to serve in dual capacity.

Harry E. Carlson of Joliet, Illinois, First Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland, to serve in dual capacity.

DuWayne G. Clark of Fresno, California, American Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Raymond H. Geist of Cleveland, Ohio, now in the Department of State, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico.

Julian F. Harrington of Framingham, Massachusetts, Counselor of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Jefferson Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, Counselor of Embassy at Lima, Peru, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium.

Howard H. Tewksbury of Westboro, Massachusetts, Commercial Attaché of Embassy at Quito, Ecuador, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since May 5, 1945:

Theodore C. Achilles, Washington, D. C., now in the Department of State, has been assigned First Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at London, England, to serve in dual capacity.

William Belton of Portland, Oregon, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada, has been assigned Assistant Agricultural Attache at Ottawa, Canada.

David C. Berger of Gretna, Virginia, First Secretary of Embassy and Consul General at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned First Secretary of Embassy and Consul

(Continued on page 48)



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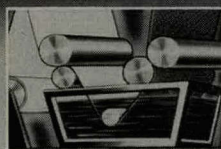
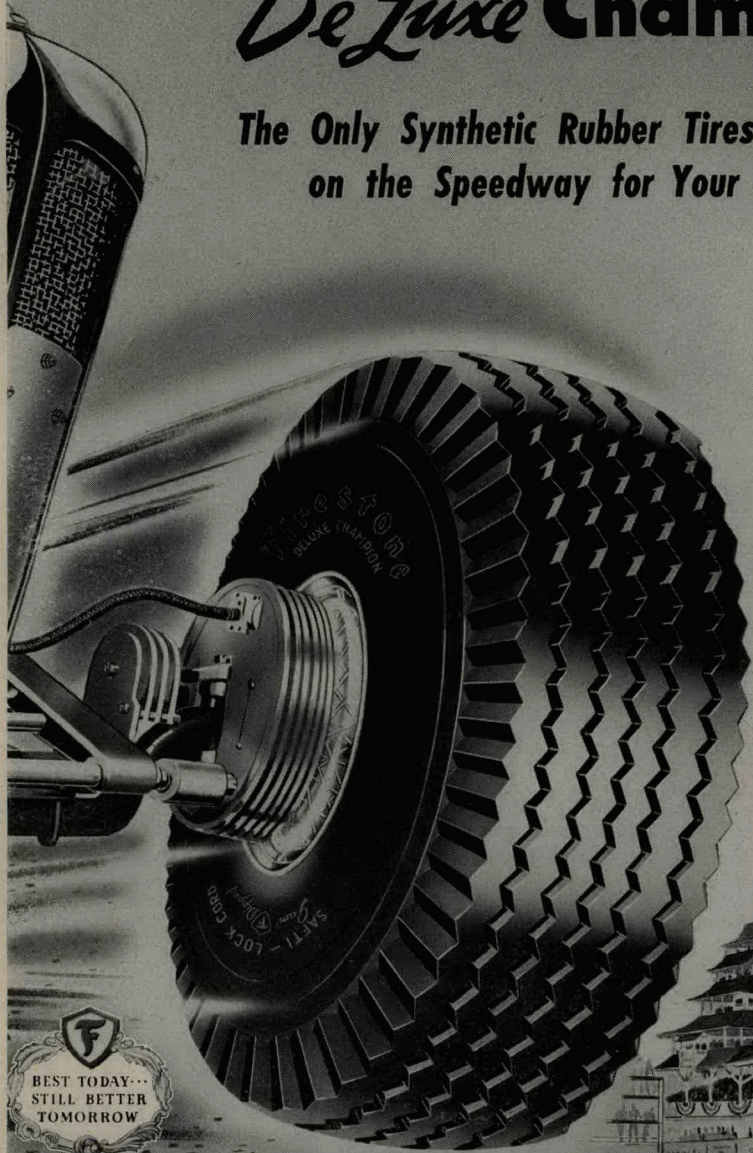
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**THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 22, NO. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1945

The United Nations Conference On International Organization

OPENING a new chapter in man's historic struggle to keep the peace, delegates from forty-six countries to the United Nations Conference on International Organization foregathered in plenary session on April 25, 1945, in San Francisco's magnificent Opera House—itsself a memorial to the dead of World War I.

Against a background of flags of the United Nations, a speaker's dais and a rostrum for presiding officers had been placed, embellished with a design of laurels. Microphones and floodlights were ready. In the first tier, a massed battery of motion picture cameras prepared to record the scene for posterity, while roving photographers stood poised at vantage points.

The expectant hush of the distinguished audience was broken at 3:30 p.m., Pacific War Time, by the appearance from the wings of representatives from various branches of our armed forces, including the women's auxiliaries, who stood at attention throughout the opening ceremonies. Alger Hiss, Secretary General of the Conference, took his seat and was followed on the stage by Secretary of State Stettinius, temporary chairman. By radio hookup from Washington the voice of President Truman then addressed the meeting, solemnly enjoining upon those present the necessity for successful completion of their task. There followed speeches of welcome by Governor Earl Warren of California, Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco, and Secretary Stettinius. The history-making conference had begun.

Behind the formal inauguration of the proceedings lay days and weeks of hard labor. In arranging

the mechanics of the conference within the brief space of two months, the State Department was confronted with one of its most difficult undertakings. To establish the setting for a full-dress assembly of several hundred representatives of the United Nations in a city 3,000 miles from Washington, heroic efforts were required to obtain adequate office space, hotel accommodations and local transportation. The commodious Opera House lent itself naturally to the scene as an auditorium, and by strenuous activity the nearby Veterans Building was turned into the home of the International Secretariat—complete with telegraph and telephone facilities and a highly popular cigarette counter. Whole floors in such leading hotels as the Fairmont and Mark Hopkins atop Nob Hill, the St. Francis, Sir Francis Drake, and the Clift were taken over by the delegations for living and working quarters. The entire Whitcomb Hotel was commandeered for personnel of the Secretariat, while the Palace, on busy Market Street, became the residence of the press.

If arrangements were somewhat less than perfect when the curtain rose on April 25, it could only be ascribed to the magnitude of the setting and the scant time in which to prepare it. At any rate, when the State Department's special train, the PRE-CON, rolled into the South Pacific Station, it seemed as if half the establishment from Pennsylvania Avenue had been moved to the Golden Gate, and temporary confusion reigned supreme. However, by the time the various special trains of the delegates had arrived and their occupants finally bedded down in their respective hostelrys, the sundry problems at-

tendant upon the occasion were in a fair way toward being solved.

In a matter of days, with the help of Army, Navy and Marine transport facilities and personnel, hotel bedrooms had been converted into offices and conference rooms. A new Conference telephone exchange was functioning to serve the needs of the international forces which had invaded San Francisco. An excellent dining room had been set up in the basement of the Opera House, under the direction of San Francisco's famous Armenian Chef Mardikian, and was providing excellent and reasonably priced luncheons for Conference visitors.

In addition to the hundreds of State Department and special temporary personnel detailed to the Conference, the Foreign Service has played a notable role in bringing order out of the initial chaos and in ensuring the smooth operation of the Conference. First on the scene were the Conference

Protocol Officers, Gerald Drew and Burke Elbrick and Liaison Officer George Godley, who had the initial task of meeting the arriving delegations, seeing that they got proper local transport and were safely installed in their hotels. The protocol office has since been augmented by Morris Hughes, and continues on a strenuous twenty-four-hour per day schedule to advise and assist the foreign delegates on protocol matters, to arrange the informal contacts of the executive President of the Conference, and to provide a channel for the generous offers of hospitality of the San Franciscans. In caring for the needs of the delegations the Protocol Officers have had the close cooperation of the Conference's twenty-four "Special Assistants for Liaison Work with Delegations." This group, headed by Walter N. Walmsley, includes twenty other Foreign Service and Auxiliary Officers, most of whom met their delegations in New York and accompanied them across the country:



Photo Betty C. Lindquist

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION

Left to right (facing camera), Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Senator Tom Connally, Secretary Stettinius, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Congressman Charles A. Eaton, Press Officer Homer M. Byington, Jr., and on extreme right, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Special Adviser to the Secretary of State.



Photo Robert Eastman

Big 4 Meeting with their advisers, in the Penthouse of the Fairmont Hotel (quarters of the Secretary of State). To Mr. Stettinius' right is Adviser Charles A. Bohlen and to his left Adviser Leo Pasvolksy.

William K. Ailshie
 Overton G. Ellis, Jr.
 Livingston D. Watrous
 Edward P. Maffitt
 William M. Yuni
 T. Eliot Weil
 Robert W. Rinden
 George M. Godley, 2d
 Thomas P. Dillon
 James W. Gantenbein

Garland Farmer
 Parker T. Hart
 Philip D. Sprouse
 John F. Melby
 Robert English
 Harry A. Woodruff
 George L. West
 Carl F. Norden
 Harold B. Minor

Fisher, William Donaldson and Guy Ray, Assistant Press Relations Officers; and Robert McClintock and Allan Dawson, on the Staff of the Executive Secretary.

On the United States Delegation itself, the Foreign Service list is headed by Assistant Secretary James C. Dunn, Avra Warren, Director of American Republic Affairs, and John D. Hickerson, Deputy Director of European Affairs, all Advisers to the American Delegates, who are assisted by twelve "Political and Liaison Officers," most of whom are Foreign Service Officers assigned to the Department:

Theodore C. Achilles
 Charles E. Bohlen
 Hugh S. Cumming, Jr.
 Llewellyn E. Thompson
 Woodruff Wallner
 Joseph W. Ballantine

John Carter Vincent
 Paul H. Alling
 Henry S. Villard
 Foy D. Kohler
 John E. Lockwood
 John M. Cabot

This group maintains close liaison between the United States and foreign delegations and with the

(Continued on page 64)

These Special Assistants maintain "Liaison Offices" in each of the major Conference hotels and are immediately available to provide practically any service requested by the foreign visitors.

While it is not feasible to catalog all Foreign Service participation in this initial report from San Francisco, it should be added that the list of the International Secretariat of the Conference is sprinkled with Foreign Service names. Mention should be made of Samuel Boykin and Cabot Coville, Special Assistants to the Secretary General; Dorsey

Text of the Foreign Service Legislation

[PUBLIC LAW 48—79TH CONGRESS]
[CHAPTER 105—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 689]
AN ACT

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. It is the purpose of the Congress to enable the Department of State, pursuant to its responsibilities under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, more effectively to carry out its prescribed and traditional responsibilities in the foreign field; to strengthen the Foreign Service permitting fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other departments and agencies and coordination of activities abroad of the United States under a Foreign Service for the United States unified under the guidance of the Department of State.

SEC. 2. That section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor," as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The administrative, fiscal, and clerical personnel of the Foreign Service of the United States of America shall be graded and classified as follows, and shall receive, within the limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may make, the basic compensation specified, and shall, within the salary range indicated, be entitled to administrative promotions in compensation which shall be made in accordance with the laws prescribing promotions of civil-service personnel as respects the administrative groups and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe for senior and junior clerks:

"Administrative officers: Class I, \$4,600 to \$5,600; class II, \$3,800 to \$4,600; class III, \$3,500 to \$4,100.

"Administrative assistants: Class I, \$3,200 to \$3,800; class II, \$2,900 to \$3,500; class III, \$2,600 to \$3,200.

"Clerks: Class I, senior clerks, \$2,300 to \$2,900; class II, junior clerks, all clerks whose compensation as fixed by the Secretary of State is less than \$2,300 per annum."

SEC. 3. That section 3 of the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to grant at all posts, allowances for living quarters, heat, light, fuel, gas, and electricity, and at posts where in his judgment it is required by the public interests for the purpose of meeting the unusual or excessive costs of living ascertained by him to exist, to grant post allowances to clerks assigned there and also to other employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who are American citizens, within such appropriations as Congress may make for said purpose: *Provided*, That all such allowances shall be accounted for to the Secretary of State in such manner and under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, and the authorization and approval of such expenditures by the Secretary of State as complying with such rules and regulations shall be binding upon all officers of the Government: *Provided, however*, That all such allowances and the reasons therefor shall be reported to the Congress with the annual budget."

SEC. 4. That paragraph (a) of section 10 of the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended, is hereby amended to read:

"SEC. 10. (a) The officers in the Foreign Service of the United States shall hereafter be graded and classified as follows, with the salaries of each class herein affixed thereto, except as increases in salaries are authorized in section 33 of this Act:

"Ambassadors and Ministers, as now or hereafter provided; Foreign Service officers as follows: Class I, \$9,000 to \$10,000; class II, \$8,000 to \$8,900; class III, \$7,000 to \$7,900; class IV, \$6,000 to \$6,900; class V, \$5,000 to \$5,900; class VI, \$4,500 to \$4,900; class VII, \$4,000 to \$4,400; class VIII, \$3,500 to \$3,900; unclassified, \$2,500 to \$3,400: *Provided, however*, That as many Foreign Service officers above class VI as may be required for purposes of inspection may be detailed

by the Secretary of State for that purpose.”

SEC. 5. That section 10 of the Act of February 23, 1931, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph (c):

“SEC. 10. (c) The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to assign for special duty as officers of the Foreign Service for nonconsecutive periods of not more than four years, qualified persons holding positions in the Department of State, and, at his request, qualified persons holding positions in any other department or agency of the United States who have rendered not less than five years of Government service, and persons so assigned shall be eligible during the periods of such assignment to receive the allowances authorized by the provisions of section 19 of this Act. Persons assigned under the authority of this section shall be eligible to receive all benefits provided by civil-service law and regulation in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as though they were serving in their regular civil-service positions and upon termination of their assignment shall be reinstated in the respective department or agency from which loaned. The salaries and allowances of such persons shall notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, be paid throughout the periods of such assignments from the appropriations provided for the Department of State.”

SEC. 6. Section 14 of the Act of February 23, 1931, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 14. That the Secretary of State is directed to report from time to time to the President, along with his recommendations, the names of those Foreign Service officers who by reason of efficient service have demonstrated special capacity for promotion to the grade of minister or ambassador and the names of those Foreign Service officers and clerks and officers and employees in the Department of State who by reason of efficient service, an accurate record of which shall be kept in the Department of State, have demonstrated special efficiency, and also the names of persons found upon taking the prescribed examination to have fitness for appointment to the Service, and any Foreign Service officers who may hereafter be promoted to a higher class within the classification prescribed in section 10 of this Act, as amended, shall have the status and receive the compensation attaching to such higher class from the date stated in his commission as the effective date of his promotion to such higher class.”

SEC. 7. Section 16 of the Act of February 23, 1931, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 16. That every secretary, consul general, consul, vice consul, or Foreign Service officer and,

if required, any other officer or employee of the Foreign Service or of the Department of State before he enters upon the duties of his office shall give to the United States a bond in such form and in such penal sum as the Secretary of State shall prescribe, with such sureties as the Secretary of State shall approve, conditioned without division of penalty for the true and faithful performance of his duties, including (but not by way of limitation) certifying vouchers for payment, accounting for, paying over, and delivering up of all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records, papers, and other property that shall come to his hands or to the hands of any other person to his use as such officer or employee under any law now or hereafter enacted and for the true and faithful performance of all other duties now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as such officer or employee, and such bond shall be construed to be conditioned for the true and faithful performance of all official duties of whatever character now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him, or by him assumed incident to his employment as an officer or employee of the Government: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of law, upon approval of any bond given pursuant to this Act, the principal shall not be required to give another separate bond conditioned for the true and faithful performance of only a part of the duties for which the bond given pursuant to this Act is conditioned: *Provided further*, That the operation of no existing bond of a Foreign Service officer or vice consul shall in any way be impaired by the provisions of sections 1-23, 23f-23l, title 22, of the United States Code: *Provided further*, That the bond of a Foreign Service officer shall be construed to be conditioned for the true and faithful performance of all acts of such officer incident to his office regardless of whether commissioned as diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service officer. The bonds herein mentioned shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to obviate the necessity of furnishing any bond which may be required pursuant to the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended.”

SEC. 8. Section 19 of the Act of February 23, 1931, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 19. Under such regulations as the President may prescribe and within the limitations of such appropriations as may be made therefor, which appropriations are authorized, ambassadors, ministers, diplomatic, consular and Foreign Service officers may be granted allowances for living quarters, heat, light, fuel, gas, and electricity; for represen-

(Continued on page 61)

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

Awarded Honorable Mention in the JOURNAL Essay Contest

By SELDEN CHAPIN, *Department of State*

THE opening vista of many unsettled years in the post-war period will call for a degree of soundness and skill in the conduct of our foreign relations far beyond that which we have ever been required to produce as a people.

During the period of the war it is impossible for obvious reasons to carry out the reconstruction of the Foreign Service which we desire. However we can lay plans now for that reconstruction immediately upon the cessation of hostilities.

In planning for the improvement of the structure and organization of the Foreign Service and the Department we are not concerned with international policy as such. However, it must be assumed basically that the people of the United States, convinced that our foreign relations require handling by the most expert body which they can create, are willing:

1. To provide the percentage of brains and ability among the population needed to compose such a body and are willing to pay the required price.
2. Having created such a body through their elected representatives and authorities, to entrust to it the unhampered implementation of the international policy of the United States as laid down by the Chief Executive.

If necessary we must be prepared to undertake a complete overhauling of the entire administrative structure of the Department of State and of the Foreign Service with a view to creating an organization worthy of the position which our nation will occupy in the world to come. While, of course, due account should be taken of loyal and devoted service by officers and employees, we should be prepared as required to eliminate ruthlessly not only the unsatisfactory but the mediocre. There can be no compromise with quality.

Accordingly we come to another basic question "what is it we want in the Foreign Service?" In brief we shall require a body of representative citizens possessing the highest intellectual and moral qualifications and deeply imbued with a sense of purpose to serve and forward the best interests of the United States. While representative in the broadest sense of the American people they should in fact constitute an "elite" whose members are being

trained continually for progressively greater responsibilities.

This organization must have unity of direction but be sufficiently flexible to meet ever changing world conditions. A regular rhythm of promotion in all ranks both officer and clerical must be provided as should some system of retirement which guarantees security and dignity to the individual but insures a progressive and efficient Service.

To meet its responsibilities the American Foreign Service must be assisted by two auxiliary branches: the administrative and clerical branch and an advisory and technical branch. In order to maintain the high standard of quality desired for the Foreign Service proper, it might even prove desirable to reduce it in numbers and to call upon the two auxiliary branches for the staffing of certain positions now occupied by Foreign Service Officers.

If we are to be successful in attracting the type of ambitious Americans that we desire we cannot expect them to be satisfied with continued service at routine positions except as a training period and as a step toward more important assignments. Nevertheless these positions are very important as far as American world wide interests are concerned and they must be filled. Many of the senior members of the Administrative branch would be glad of an opportunity to serve as officer in charge of these posts thus obtaining a greater share of independence and responsibility. Such assignments would for them represent a recompense for years of faithful and efficient service.

We shall need the assistance of a number of highly qualified technical and scientific officers. Their services are required however as experts and not as general service officers.

At the same time the Departmental service in Washington must be tied in more closely with the work of the Foreign Service.

CLASSES OR GRADES

The present system of eight classified grades and three unclassified grades is a carry-over from pre-Rogers bill legislation and should be abandoned. It is extremely cumbersome and is confusing to all

SELDEN CHAPIN
 Foreign Service Officer, Class I,
 Director of the Office of the
 Foreign Service.



persons who come into contact with the Foreign Service. Furthermore, the appellation "unclassified" seems unnecessarily derogatory. The classes might well be reduced to five, four new classes being created out of the eight present classes by amalgamating them two by two and Class V being formed out of the three unclassified grades. A special class of Ministers and Ambassadors might be superimposed above Class I for Officers who have reached the rank of titular Chief of Mission or who might occupy designated parallel positions in the Department of State.

PROMOTIONS

The present system of administrative yearly promotions within grade should be retained under the proposed system, and since promotions in grade will naturally come at less frequent intervals, the yearly increments should be increased.

The present age of retirement, 65, is too old for the average officer. In exceptional cases, men who have reached the retirement age but who appear to be particularly adapted for certain special assignments should be continued, although only as extra numbers in grade. Sixty years of age would appear to be a more reasonable top level for the average active service of a Foreign Service Officer, with voluntary retirement beginning at 50. Of course this retirement age would not apply to Foreign Service Officers who had been selected as Chiefs of Mission.

To provide the steady flow of promotion which is so essential, we must introduce some system of retirement similar to the "age in grade" retirement now used in the Navy. With a corps recruited as is the Foreign Service from disparate ages, any strict-

ly arbitrary age retirement would be unfair. Nevertheless, we should work towards certain average ages in various classes. The following table is suggested as a rule of thumb:

<i>Proposed Classes</i>	<i>Average Age</i>
I	54
II	47
III	40
IV	33
V	26*

The following is an adaptation of a promotion system which is believed to be one of the fairest systems encountered.

PROMOTION BLOCKS

<i>Proposed New Classes</i>	<i>Annual Salary</i>	<i>Annual Increment</i>	<i>Promotion Eligibility Block Begins:</i>
Ministers	\$10,000-\$12,000	\$400	
Class I	8,000- 10,000	300	At any time
Class II	6,000- 7,900	250	\$7,000
Class III	4,500- 5,900	200	5,300
Class IV	3,500- 4,400	100	3,900
Class V	2,500- 3,400	100	3,000

Upon attaining the indicated salary level within grade an officer would become eligible for promotion, the eligibility period lasting three years for Classes II and III and two years for Classes IV and

*If it be thought that these averages have been chosen arbitrarily too low, reference to the average ages of the present Classes I and II of the Foreign Service will show that they are respectively, as of August 1, 1944, 54 and one month and 52 and four months. It is obvious that such a situation, unless remedied by considerable service promotions to Chiefs of Mission or retirements, will result in a serious promotion block in the junior grades.

V. If not included in the first two or three promotion lists, the officer concerned could, by reference to his chief and the Personnel Board, inquire as to his standing, his prospects for promotion and any suggestions which might be offered to correct deficiencies. If at the end of the period he had not been promoted, being considered unqualified for greater responsibilities, he could, depending upon his total service, either be allowed to resign with or without a bonus or, in very exceptional cases, be allowed to continue for a limited number of years pending retirement. In each promotion list half of the officers promoted should be taken in order of seniority from the top of the eligibility list among those who had ratings of better than satisfactory.

A glance at the table of promotion blocks will show that the new officer would spend at least five years in Class V (although officers admitted with advanced standing above \$2,500 might spend less). Four years' experience would be required in Classes IV, III and II before being eligible to the next higher class. A man entering Class V could thus theoretically attain Class I after seventeen years. Under the worst conditions, if continued in the service, he would reach that rank after twenty-seven years' service. The average will, of course, be somewhere between. Some acceleration in the rate would presumably be afforded for those receiving extraordinary promotions within grade for outstanding merit as now provided for by law.

Promotion lists should be issued regularly at fixed intervals, say quarterly, throughout the year.

To meet the objections sometimes heard to our present system of promotion, a panel might be formed of senior Foreign Officers assigned to the Department to review in first instance efficiency records and to establish a tentative rating list. The panel would include representatives from the geographic and technical divisions. While reserving final action for the Foreign Service Personnel Board, officers would be assured of an examination of their records by colleagues familiar with service conditions and the reputation of reporting chiefs.

The mass of career personnel would pass through two screening processes at an early age: that of confirmatory examination after the probation period and that of promotion from the new Class V to Class IV. Casualties on promotion to the three higher classes would probably not exceed ten per cent of the total number of officers involved. Jealousy or rivalry with regard to promotion would largely be relegated to the lower grades where less harm would be caused. The bulk of officers leaving the Service would be young enough to find some other form of livelihood without harm to their future.

RECRUITMENT OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The already serious personnel problem in the Foreign Service will become more acute after the Armistice. Most members of the Auxiliary will wish to return to their normal peace time pursuits, and a number of the senior officers of the Foreign Service will retire.

At the same time, there will become available a vast quantity of young men and women—released from military service and other forms of activity—from among whom we would normally draw our recruits for the permanent service.

We are thus faced with two problems of recruitment: first, that of the emergency post-war period, and second, the permanent one.

EMERGENCY RECRUITMENT

Special entrance examinations for the Foreign Service will presumably be held as was the case after the last war not only in the United States but abroad for members of the Armed Forces. Although the work of the present Foreign Service Auxiliary is by no means to be minimized, it would be manifestly unfair were we to grant any preference to the members thereof for entrance over members of the Armed Forces; nothing could be more fatal to the popular prestige of the Service, now or later. From the Service point of view, its morale and progressive spirit would be greatly enhanced by recruitment from the men who have fought for the principles upon which we base a future world.

It is doubtful whether the Foreign Service could efficiently absorb even emergency recruits over 35 years of age. We would not obtain the type of officer with generalized service experience which we shall need for the middle and superior grades. Most of these candidates will have been away from books for a considerable period: they should be required to take an examination in which personal experience and record of achievement would perhaps count more heavily than current academic qualifications. They should be permitted to enter the Service according to their age group either in Class V or in Class IV. Within a year after the final termination of hostilities this emergency recruitment should cease.

However, in fairness to our own junior Foreign Service Officers and before this wholesale emergency recruitment, there should be a general grading upward of all eligibles.

PERMANENT SYSTEM OF RECRUITMENT IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

From the long term view, the present age limits for entry into the Foreign Service are far too wide

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Streamlining the Foreign Service

*Extension of Remarks of HON. MIKE MANSFIELD, of Montana
In the House of Representatives, February 12, 1945*

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I am inserting in the *Record* an article which appeared in the February 10, 1945, issue of the *Christian Science Monitor*. Mr. Neal Stanford, the author, has done a good job in compressing into a few words some of the needs of the State Department. It is my feeling that the efficient work being performed by the Department has not been recognized on the many occasions when it has laid the groundwork, cooperated in nursing a necessary policy, and worked quietly and unobtrusively to bring it to fruition. While I cannot speak for its personnel in all parts of the globe, I can say, from personal experience, that in China it has done a grand job. Not only have our representatives there done extremely well in attending to their own duties but, in addition, they have cooperated with the Army in that theater and helped it tremendously. The members of the diplomatic staff in China—many of them old hands out there—have hid their contributions under too many bushels for too long. They are a credit to our country and we should feel grateful that we have such people doing the work they are doing for us at this time. As a Member of the House I want to thank them for their efforts and to wish for all of them good luck and God speed.

STREAMLINING THE FOREIGN SERVICE (By Neal Stanford)

In war America stands out a global power. In peace will it accept global responsibilities?

President Roosevelt in his state-of-the-Union message to Congress promised it would. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius is going on the assumption that it will. He is asking Congress for roughly an extra \$24,000,000 to expand American Foreign Service this coming fiscal year.

The United States has 800 Foreign Service officers at present. It wants 1,400 after the war. The entire Foreign Service personnel (including clerks, stenographers, couriers, and other employees) totals 6,000. Before the war it was 3,000. After-the-war plans call for expansion to 9,000. These figures give some idea of how this Government is preparing for peace. . . .

The United States already has the largest Foreign Service corps in the world. Britain's may be only 60 per cent as large. Russia's is an unknown quantity but certainly smaller. That of France has

to be entirely rebuilt. Though all will undoubtedly expand after the war, America's plans are the most formidable. It aims to know its United Nations neighbors better than ever before.

How will the United States go about almost doubling its Foreign Service in the next two years? There are three ways.

First by expanding the corps by the regular method of examinations. No examinations for commissions in the Foreign Service have been held since 1941. So that actually the regular corps has shrunk in that time rather than expanded.

The Service met the stepped-up demands due to the war by creating an auxiliary. It includes about 600 men. They have been drafted, or they volunteered for these temporary assignments. They are men not eligible for duty in the armed services. Admittedly a temporary expedient, the auxiliary has filled a need.

Some Service Corps officers, however, have watched their infiltration into the Foreign Service and become alarmed. Surprisingly frank letters to the editors of the monthly *American Foreign Service* journal express this concern. Why pull in outsiders when Foreign Service men by right should be advanced to those posts?

The answer is that most of the jobs are of a technical nature and call for specialists. "Stop squawking about the auxiliary and thank heaven we have in it a group of loyal and devoted public servants without whom the Foreign Service could not have fulfilled its obligations in as magnificent a manner," bluntly replied one Foreign Service officer.

This auxiliary may provide a few new men for the regular corps after the war. Those between the ages of 21 and 35 (the eligibility limits for entering by way of examinations) will go in that way. Those over 35 would need legislation (in preparation) to permit them to stay on after the war. Of the 600 auxiliaries only about 120 say they would like to stay.

The third way of expansion is through the creation of a foreign-service reserve—an idea winning official approval. With the specialized kind of activities the Foreign Service is planning to deal with after the war—from civil aviation to mining—it might not be possible within 5 or 10 years for the Service to train its own specialists. And then most

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Preparation for the Diplomatic Service in Foreign Countries

BY FRANKLIN ROUDYBUSH

IN all countries, Foreign Service, as a growing career, is becoming more and more important. Today, most nations are expanding their services. Year-books and diplomatic lists show that there are approximately 12,611 career diplomatic and consular officials in the world today. This figure includes ambassadors, ministers, secretaries, consuls general, consuls and vice consuls of career. Considering the services country by country, the United States Foreign Service is by far the greatest numerically, and is approached in size by only one other—the British. After these, the biggest services are those of Sweden, Argentina, Germany, Switzerland, Brazil and Japan, respectively.

The continent of Europe provides the largest number of professional career diplomats—5,512. Next in number are the Latin American republics, with 4,152 men. The United States and Great Britain rank third and fourth. All Asia is represented by only 909 officers, of whom 606 come from the Far East. Africa trails behind the rest with a mere 140 career officers.

Nowhere in the world is there any notable lack of facilities for training career Foreign Service officers. Few countries can boast, like Great Britain, however, of the infinite number and variety of university courses given by the distinguished faculties at Oxford, Cambridge and London, in addition to the intensive "crammers" available at Scoons and Davies.

In choosing her career officers, Great Britain practices the philosophy of the Father of the British Civil Service, Thomas Babington Macaulay, who said, "Men who have been engaged up to one and two and twenty in studies which have no immediate connection with the business of any profession, and the effect of which is merely to open, to investigate, and to enrich the mind, will generally be found in the business of every profession superior to men who have, at eighteen and nineteen, devoted themselves to the special study of their calling."

Britain's Foreign Service candidates are examined competitively in many fields of knowledge from Current History to Sanskrit, from Greek composition to Meteorology. Thus, outstanding scholars are recruited for the Foreign Office, where they are

initiated into their profession by in-service training.

France, before the war, had an elite group of intellectuals in her Foreign Office and diplomatic service. Their training followed a pattern somewhat on this order:

After graduating from a lycee, the French youth enrolled in one of the universities of France where he studied for his *licence* in History, Economics, Law, Literature, or Political Science. He would then pursue additional studies in Paris at one of the famous institutes like the *Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques*, the University of Paris, or, possibly, the *Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes*. However, the student body of the *Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques* was a heterogeneous group from all nations, and many of its French students were more interested in a general education than in the Diplomatic Service. Therefore, the Paris Chamber of Commerce sponsored and financed the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales* to prepare specifically for the French Diplomatic Service. It is there that candidates for the French career service took the main body of their courses. Instruction and examination were given on precisely the subjects and type of question encountered in the government examination—viz., essays on law, history, finance and economics, political and ethnographic geography, and at least two foreign languages. Before a candidate might apply to take the public competitive examination, he was subjected to ten or twelve interviews by officials of the Foreign Office who gave him a series of character and intelligence tests, counting for 5% of the total examination. This afforded the candidate some guidance and also gave the Foreign Office an estimate of the candidate's abilities and capacities. The public competitive examination was administered by a jury of scholars and experts independent of the Foreign Office. A six-hour written examination was given on each of the above-mentioned subjects, taking six days in all. These were followed by six days of oral examination on the same fields. The ten successful candidates were the top 10% of those competing in the examination. France, like Great Britain, inducted her novices into the profession by in-service training in the Foreign Office.

No Foreign Service school *per se* exists in the Netherlands. Many candidates for the diplomatic service are graduates of the law or political science faculties of the University of Leiden or of Utrecht. A few have attended the Rotterdam Handelshoogeschool. But as college graduation is not a prerequisite of admission to the Service, some enter after having had business experience—particularly in the export trade. Leading Dutch business men are invited to sit on the examining board. After the candidate passes the difficult Foreign Service examination, which consists in an essay in Dutch and either French or English on current history, law and economics, etc., and oral examinations on subjects of general culture, the candidate serves for a time in the Foreign Office and simultaneously acquires an overall view of the economic life of the country through visits to leading factories and commercial establishments in the Netherlands. Dutch diplomats are afforded generous periods of leave at frequent intervals so that they can return home to familiarize themselves with the current problems of the homeland.

For the last 150 years, most of Portugal's diplomats have been trained at the Instituto Superior de Ciencias Economicas e Financeiras in Lisbon. Besides being one of the leading institutes in Portugal for research in the field of international affairs, the Instituto Superior offers better than average language instruction. The centrally located library, with its material arranged by geographic areas, with subdivisions for each major country of the world, is very well organized for practical student use. Expert consultants are available daily at the library. Law and economics are the core of the curriculum. The Foreign Office examination is an essay in a Foreign language on a point of international law. Specific training is given in the Foreign Office after the candidates have passed the examination.

In nearly all the Latin Countries—Italy, Spain, Argentina, Brazil, etc.—career diplomats have degrees in law, or occasionally, in political science. This emphasis on legal training, which dates back to mediaeval times, is characteristic of the Latin nations which depend upon law for aid in the defense of their national interests. Many Brazilian diplomats come from the law schools of the Universities in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, or Pernambuco. Those of Argentina are likely to be graduates of the Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires.

It is at Tokyo Imperial University's well-known faculty of Law and Economics that many of Nippon's Foreign Service Officers are trained. They follow courses in International Law; French, German, American, English and Japanese Law; Diplo-

matic History; Political Science; Commerce; Public Finance; etc. At the Tokyo Foreign Language School they can take courses in Russian, Chinese, Mongolian, Siamese, Malay, Hindustani, Tamil, and many of the commoner European languages. The Japanese have a very comprehensive examination for the career service. There is a preliminary examination to determine a candidate's language and writing ability. Those who pass may then attempt the Higher Civil Service Examination, which covers law, economics, languages, philosophy, classics and area studies.

In Japan even the salesmen are trained thoroughly in respect to the country to which they are sent. They are educated either by apprenticeship in the company, or by attendance at the commercial college of an Imperial University. In Shanghai, at the Toa Dobun Shoin, a commercial school in academic standing, Japanese students may acquire training in Chinese affairs.

German aspirants to a Foreign Service career usually attend the law school of a University. In World War I days successful candidates were generally picked from certain important family groups: the Junkers, the Hanseatic families, the sons of diplomats and the sons of the intellectual aristocracy of the universities and a sprinkling of the scions of the great industrial families of the Ruhr.

Despite an attempt after World War I to democratize the Diplomatic Service, in point of fact, only four men were taken in from groups outside of the above classes.

Three years of law, in Germany, entitles a youth to his referendar, after which he may apply for internship in the Foreign Office for a three-year period while working for either his doctorate or the title of *assessor*. Those who intend to pursue the Foreign Service career would also attend the Orientalische Seminar, formerly headed by Dr. Eduard Sachau, for instruction in geography, i.e., area studies and uncommon languages, such as Kiswahili and Kikongo. The candidates for the Foreign Service were expected to know two modern foreign languages and one exotic language. It was customary for the young men to have learned French as children so that they spoke it very well; and English learned somewhat later, with a slight accent. Most of them had also attended for short periods some foreign university, e.g., Paris, Lausanne, Oxford, or Cambridge. Hardly any were educated in the United States. The successful candidate entered the Foreign Office as an attaché and received more detailed instruction in the service in the Wilhelmstrasse itself. In Germany, as in Britain, university professors are called into the Foreign

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Promotions

May 14, 1945.

The Department of State announced that the nominations of May 14, 1945, for Foreign Service promotions represent the first major step towards readjusting the personnel of the Foreign Service to meet its increased responsibilities. The removal of the percentage limitations on the upper classes of the Service by the Act of May 3, 1945, makes this step possible. Once the career service is recruited up to its full required strength the relative sizes of the various classes should not be far from the old statutory percentages. However, with a shrinking personnel such mandatory limitations had the effect of freezing officers in their present grades. The removal of such limitations, coupled with the resumption of recruiting at the bottom and full implementation of the retirement provisions will unfreeze the roster. Promotion on the basis of merit, without artificial restriction, is again possible as the Act of February 23, 1931, intended. More rapid turnover will mean greater opportunity for promotion on merit without disturbing the balance between classes.

These nominations for promotion, in many cases, represent belated recognition of merit to officers who would have been advanced in grade during the past two or three years had their positions not been frozen. This explains the unusual length of the list and the fact that it contains a number of double promotions.

The next major step towards personnel readjustment will be the establishment of job classifications in the newly authorized administrative and fiscal service and filling of those positions, wherever possible, by promotion from the clerical ranks. Because of the variety of the positions affected, the number of persons involved, and the complexity of the operation, the step is being taken country by country and post by post; except that in the case of vice consuls not of career, other than trainee or probationary officers, a minimum salary of \$2,600 per annum has been adopted without reference to post of assignment. Necessary salary adjustments for such personnel now in the field are being made.

It is emphasized that these steps, and others to follow, are continuing operations. The complete reorganization of the Foreign Service cannot be effected overnight. What this promotion list accomplishes is to set up the framework of a balanced Service which must be filled in with new recruits, principally at the junior officer and clerical levels.

The following Foreign Service Officers have been nominated for promotion in the Foreign Service:

From Foreign Service Officer of Class II to Foreign Service Officer of Class I:

George Atcheson, Jr., of California.
Herbert S. Bursley, of the District of Columbia.
Selden Chapin, of Pennsylvania.
Cecil M. P. Cross, of Rhode Island.
William E. De Courcy, of Texas.
Walter J. Donnelly, of the District of Columbia.
William E. Dunn, of Texas.
Joseph Flack, of Pennsylvania.
Carol H. Foster, of Maryland.
Hugh S. Fullerton, of Ohio.
Waldemar J. Gallman, of New York.
Raymond H. Geist, of Ohio.
George F. Kennan, of Wisconsin.
Samuel Reber, of New York.
Howard K. Travers, of New York.

From Foreign Service Officer of Class III to Foreign Service Officer of Class II:

William H. Beck, of the District of Columbia.
George H. Butler, of Illinois.
Edward S. Crocker, 2d, of Massachusetts.
Howard Donovan, of Illinois.
Albert M. Doyle, of Michigan.
Curtis T. Everett, of Tennessee.
Samuel J. Fletcher, of Maine.
Richard Ford, of Oklahoma.
Homer S. Fox, of Michigan.
Julian F. Harrington, of Massachusetts.
George C. Howard, of the District of Columbia.
Dayle C. McDonough, of Missouri.
George R. Merrell, of Missouri.
Paul G. Minneman, of Ohio.
John J. Muccio, of Rhode Island.
Jefferson Patterson, of Ohio.
Edwin A. Plitt, of Maryland.
Karl L. Rankin, of Maine.
Christian M. Ravndal, of Iowa.
Lester L. Schnare, of Georgia.
George Tait, of Virginia.
Angus I. Ward, of Michigan.

From Foreign Service Officer of Class IV to Foreign Service Officer of Class II—(Double Promotion):

Charles E. Bohlen, of Massachusetts.
John M. Cabot, of Massachusetts.
Lewis Clark, of Alabama.
W. Perry George, of Alabama.
Edward B. Lawson, of the District of Columbia.
James W. Riddleberger, of Virginia.

From Foreign Service Officer of Class IV to Foreign Service Officer of Class III:

William H. Beach, of Virginia.
H. Merrell Benningshoff, of New York.
David C. Berger, of Virginia.
Richard F. Boyce, of Michigan.
John H. Bruins, of New York.
A. Bland Calder, of New York.
Leo J. Callanan, of Massachusetts.
Vinton Chapin, of Massachusetts.
Archie W. Childs, of Ohio.
Prescott Childs, of Massachusetts.
James O. Denby, of Indiana.
Hasell H. Dick, of South Carolina.

Walton C. Ferris, of Wisconsin.
Harold D. Finley, of New York.
C. Paul Fletcher, of Tennessee.
Lynn W. Franklin, of Maryland.
Robert G. Glover, of Florida.
Franklin C. Gowen, of Pennsylvania.
Winthrop S. Greene, of Massachusetts.
William M. Gwynn, of California.
Curtis C. Jordan, of California.
Erwin P. Keeler, of Indiana.
Gerald Keith, of Illinois.
C. Porter Kuykendall, of Pennsylvania.
Charles W. Lewis, Jr., of Michigan.
James P. Moffitt, of New York.
Walter H. Sholes, of Oklahoma.
Edward J. Sparks, of New York.
Paul C. Squire, of Massachusetts.
Maurice L. Stafford, of California.
Alan N. Steyne, of New York.
Henry S. Waterman, of Washington.

From Foreign Service Officer of Class V to Foreign Service Officer of Class III (Double Promotion):

James C. H. Bonbright, of New York.
Daniel M. Braddock, of Michigan.
Homer M. Byington, Jr., of Connecticut.
Cavendish W. Cannon, of Utah.
William P. Cochran, of Pennsylvania.
Gerald A. Drew, of California.
Everett F. Drumright, of Oklahoma.
Elbridge Durbow, of California.
Cloyce K. Huston, of Iowa.
Hervé H. L'Heureux, of New Hampshire.
John H. Madonne, of Texas.
James K. Penfield, of California.
Guy W. Ray, of Alabama.
Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., of Colorado.
Edward T. Wailes, of New York.
Walter N. Walmsley, of Maryland.
Thomas C. Wasson, of New Jersey.

From Foreign Service Officer of Class V to Foreign Service Officer of Class IV:

Ware Adams, of Georgia.
La Verne Baldwin, of New York.
Sidney A. Belovsky, of New York.
Burton Y. Berry, of Indiana.
James E. Brown, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
Sidney H. Browne, of New Jersey.
J. Holbrook Chapman, of the District of Columbia.
Augustus S. Chase, of Connecticut.
Du Wayne G. Clark, of California.
William W. Corcoran, of Massachusetts.
Basil D. Dahl, of Wisconsin.
Robert F. Fernald, of Maine.
Bernard Gottlieb, of New York.
Knowlton V. Hicks, of New York.
Malcolm P. Hooper, of Maryland.
John F. Huddleston, of Ohio.
Perry N. Jester, of Virginia.
Kenneth Krentz, of Iowa.
John H. Lord, of Massachusetts.
Walter H. McKinney, of Michigan.
Dale W. Maher, of Missouri.
John H. Morgan, of Massachusetts.
Sidney E. O'Donoghue, of New Jersey.
Nelson R. Park, of Colorado.
Walter S. Reineck, of Ohio.
Thomas H. Robinson, of New Jersey.
William A. Smale, of California.
Sheldon Thomas, of New York.

Edward G. Trueblood, of Illinois.
George P. Waller, of Alabama.
Carlos J. Warner, of Ohio.

From Foreign Service Officer of Class VI to Foreign Service Officer of Class IV—(Double Promotion):

Theodore C. Achilles, of the District of Columbia.
Garrett G. Ackerson, Jr., of New Jersey.
John M. Allison, of Nebraska.
Walworth Barbour, of Massachusetts.
Jacob D. Beam, of New Jersey.
Max W. Bishop, of Iowa.
C. Burke Elbrick, of Kentucky.
R. Horton Henry, of Arizona.
Heyward G. Hill, of Louisiana.
J. Wesley Jones, of Iowa.
Charles F. Knox, Jr., of New Jersey.
Foy D. Kohler, of Ohio.
Edward D. McLaughlin, of Arkansas.
John J. Macdonald, of Missouri.
Edward Page, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Avery E. Peterson, of Idaho.
John S. Service, of Ohio.
Henry E. Stebbins, of Massachusetts.
Francis B. Stevens, of New York.
Laurence W. Taylor, of California.
William C. Trimble, of Maryland.
Robert F. Woodward, of Minnesota.
James H. Wright, of Missouri.

From Foreign Service Officer of Class VI to Foreign Service Officer of Class V:

George A. Armstrong, of New York.
J. Kenly Bacon, of Massachusetts.
Barry T. Benson, of Texas.
Ralph A. Boernstein, of the District of Columbia.
Roy E. B. Bower, of California.
Robert Y. Brown, of Alabama.
Robert L. Buell, of New York.
John S. Calvert, of North Carolina.
Robert D. Coe, of Wyoming.
Montgomery H. Colladay, of Connecticut.
John Davies, Jr., of Ohio.
Henry B. Day, of Connecticut.
Edmund J. Dorsz, of Michigan.
John A. Embry, of Florida.
Robert English, of New Hampshire.
John B. Faust, of South Carolina.
Dorsey G. Fisher, of Maryland.
Wilson C. Flake, of North Carolina.
Gerhard Gade, of Illinois.
Willard Galbraith, of California.
James W. Gantenbein, of Oregon.
George M. Graves, of Vermont.
Bernard Gufler, of Washington.
John N. Hamlin, of Oregon.
Randolph Harrison, of Virginia.
Thomas A. Hickok, of New York.
Frederick W. Hinke, of New York.
Thomas S. Horn, of Missouri.
Morris N. Hughes, of Illinois.
J. Winsor Ives, of Illinois.
Henry P. Leverich, of New Jersey.
Raymond P. Ludden, of Massachusetts.
Cecil B. Lyon, of New York.
Robert M. McClintock, of California.
Walter P. McConaughy, of Alabama.
Stewart E. McMillin, of Kansas.
Thomas J. Maleady, of Massachusetts.
Patrick Mallon, of Ohio.
Edward S. Maney, of Texas.

Gerald A. Mokma, of Iowa.
John B. Ocheltree, of Nevada.
William L. Peck, of Connecticut.
Troy L. Perkins, of Kentucky.
Joseph P. Ragland, of the District of Columbia.
R. Borden Reams, of Pennsylvania.
Charles S. Reed, 2nd, of Ohio.
George W. Renchard, of Michigan.
John S. Richardson, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Arthur R. Ringwalt, of Nebraska.
W. Quincy Stanton, of Montana.
John F. Stone, of Pennsylvania.
Tyler Thompson, of New York.
William C. Vyse, of the District of Columbia.
Gilbert R. Willson, of Texas.
Whitney Young of New York.

From Foreign Service Officer of Class VII to Foreign Service Officer of Class V—(Double Promotion):

Edward Anderson, of Florida.
E. Tomlin Bailey, of New Jersey.
John W. Carrigan, of California.
Norris Chipman, of the District of Columbia.
Herbert P. Fales, of California.
Andrew B. Foster, of Pennsylvania.
Norris S. Haselton, of New Jersey.
L. Randolph Higgs, of Mississippi.
John D. Jernegan, of California.
George Lewis Jones, Jr., of Maryland.
Edward P. Maffitt, of Missouri.
Andrew G. Lynch, of New York.
Brewster H. Morris, of Pennsylvania.
Walter W. Orebaugh, of Kansas.
J. Graham Parsons, of New York.
John C. Pool, of Delaware.
G. Frederick Reinhardt, of California.
Arthur L. Richards, of California.
Livingston Satterthwaite, of Pennsylvania.
George F. Scherer, of New York.
Donald W. Smith, of Maryland.
Philip D. Sprouse, of Tennessee.
Ivan B. White, of Oregon.

From Foreign Service Officer of Class VII to Foreign Service Officer of Class VI:

R. Austin Acly, of Massachusetts.
Stephen E. Aguirre, of Texas.
William K. Ailshie, of Idaho.
Daniel V. Anderson, of Delaware.
John L. Bankhead, of North Carolina.
Carl H. Boehringer, of Michigan.
Howard A. Bowman, of California.
Reginald Bragonier, Jr., of Maryland.
Glen W. Bruner, of Colorado.
Gordon L. Burke, of Georgia.
Richard W. Byrd, of Virginia.
Thomas S. Campen, of North Carolina.
Carl E. Christopherson, of Iowa.
David M. Clark, of Pennsylvania.
Mulford A. Colebrook, of New York.
Glion Curtis, Jr., of Missouri.
Sherburne Dillingham, of New Jersey.
Howard Elting, Jr., of Illinois.
James Espy, of Ohio.
Douglas Flood, of Illinois.
T. Muldrup Forsyth, of Virginia.
John L. Goshie, of New York.
Paul S. Guinn, of Pennsylvania.
James E. Henderson, of California.
Theodore J. Hohenthal, of California.
Phil H. Hubbard, of Vermont.

Richard S. Huestis, of New York.
Carlton Hurst, of the District of Columbia.
Paul C. Hutton, of North Carolina.
Douglas Jenkins, Jr., of South Carolina.
Beppo R. Johansen, of Florida.
U. Alexis Johnson, of California.
Nathaniel Lancaster, Jr., of Virginia.
E. Allan Lightner, Jr., of New Jersey.
F. Ridgway Lineaweaver, of Pennsylvania.
Douglas MacArthur, of the District of Columbia.
Elbert G. Mathews, of California.
Ernest deW. Mayer, of New York.
Kathleen Molesworth, of Texas.
Alton T. Murray, of California.
Robert Newbegin, of Massachusetts.
Carmel Offie, of Pennsylvania.
John Ordway, of the District of Columbia.
John P. Palmer, of Washington.
Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., of New York.
Archibald R. Randolph of Virginia.
Edward E. Rice, of Wisconsin.
W. Garland Richardson, of Virginia.
Halleck L. Rose, of Nebraska.
John C. Shillock, Jr., of Oregon.
Stanley G. Slavens, of Texas.
Jule B. Smith, of Texas.
William P. Snow, of Maine.
Francis L. Spalding, of Massachusetts.
Carl W. Strom, of Iowa.
Robert M. Taylor, of Washington.
Cvrl L. F. Thiel, of Illinois.
Charles O. Thompson, of Alaska.
Jay Walker, of the District of Columbia.
T. Eliot Weil, of New York.
Rolland Welch, of Texas.
H. Bartlett Wells, of New Jersey.
Arthur R. Williams, of Colorado.
Philip P. Williams, of California.
Robert E. Wilson, of Arizona.
William P. Wright, of the District of Columbia.
William E. Yuni, of Washington.

From Foreign Service Officer of Class VIII to Foreign Service Officer of Class VI (Double Promotion):

Charles R. Burrows, of Ohio.
Robert T. Cowan, of Texas.
Leon L. Cowles, of Utah.
Edward A. Dow, Jr., of Nebraska.
Robert F. Hale, of Oregon.
Richard H. Post, of New York.

From Foreign Service Officer of Class VIII to Foreign Service Officer of Class VII:

William Belton, of Oregon.
Niles W. Bond, of Massachusetts.
William O. Boswell, of Pennsylvania.
Robert P. Chalker, of Florida.
Thomas J. Cory, of California.
H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., of Nebraska.
Philip M. Davenport, of Maryland.
Richard H. Davis, of New York.
Arthur B. Emmons, 3d, of Massachusetts.
Nicholas Feld, of Mississippi.
William N. Fraleigh, of New Jersey.
Fulton Freeman, of California.
John Goodyear, of New York.
Robert Grinnell, of New York.
Theodore J. Hadraba, of Nebraska.
Boies C. Hart, Jr., of Connecticut.
Parker T. Hart, of Massachusetts.

(Continued on page 62)



Muriel C. Williams, Beverly Olds, Mrs. Lucian Vallee leave the Hotel for a Sunday afternoon in the Bois de Boulogne with a friend.



Upper right: Mr. and Mrs. Kushner accompany the two young Kushners, Joseph and Samuel, into the Tuileries Gardens opposite Hotel Wagram on a Sunday afternoon for a bit of boating.

Right: Miss Adele Dix entertains at a buffet supper on her trunk: Miss Marjorie Mills, Miss Teresa Offie, and Mr. Sabin J. Dalferes. (The food seems to distract Miss Offie from her *Journal* reading.)



LIFE OF THE EMBASSY STAFF AT THE HOTEL WAGRAM IN PARIS

Photos courtesy Charles A. Page

Right: Mary Jane Wood hesitates on a deep finesse which amuses Ivan White and Dorothy Hughes and worries her partner Charles A. Page. Mrs. Page kibitzes wrapped in a comforter.



Lower right: Chicken is served on Sunday night at the Wigwam.

The Mess Sgt. insists on Spam again while the French chef looks dubious. Keeler Faus is arbiter.



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EDITORS' COLUMN

The passage of HR-689 by Congress and its signature on May 3 by the President represents a turning point in the history of the Service. Admittedly a stop-gap measure that meets only some of our most urgent needs, this legislation, nevertheless, initiates certain basic reforms without which, it is no exaggeration to say, the Service could hardly survive as an effective organization. These reforms, however, must be considered as merely the first steps, if the Foreign Service is to meet the expectations of the American people and its responsibilities as the foreign field service of the United States Government.

For the Service is today at the crossroads. The future of every officer rests with the general reputation that our organization achieves during the next few years. An outstanding over-all record for doing an effective job will be the sole yardstick; a record that will convince the American people that the Service is an efficient operating unit. Not even the most brilliant performances of a number of individual officers will offset any failure of the organization as a whole.

The Service, however, must have new machinery and more men to do the job. There is good augury that these will be obtained.

For example, comprehensive legislative proposals are being prepared for presentation to Congress to supplement the basic principles set forth so widely in the Rogers Act of 1924. They will embrace foreseeable future requirements and will, in brief, con-

prise a new legal charter written in the light of the experience gained during the past twenty years and the anticipated needs of the next decades. Accompanying these proposals will be a program of basic administrative reforms, many of them suggestions received from the field during the past year. The target is to develop and maintain the best Service our country can produce; a Service equal to the heavy responsibilities facing the American people abroad in the year ahead.

Arrangements are now under way to provide full training facilities for officers throughout their career, with assignments keyed to training programs that will give full scope for individual development; studies are almost completed for improvements in the allowance and salary structure to enable officers to do more effective work in the field; careful thought is being given to leave schedules that will insure against officers losing touch with American life; there is being developed a retirement system to enable every officer to live without dependence on outside means after serving his country abroad during his entire active life. Coupled with these and other reforms will be a more rapid recognition of outstanding work; and finally, a program to make Congress and the American public better aware of what we are, what we do, and what we need. For without public and Congressional support little can be achieved.

All this cannot be done over night. It will take time, but there are real indications that the pace is being stepped up to the maximum possible. The long over-due, comprehensive promotion list now passed has already given the Service a much-needed bolstering of morale. No such lists can be complete however and it is recognized that it will take two or three lists to bring the Service completely into adjustment. We understand that further lists will not be long delayed.

The provision of the new legislation that permits other federal establishments to detail temporarily to the Foreign Service competent technicians and specialists will be invaluable in providing a means whereby the Service can tap all government personnel resources to meet temporary needs. The next step must be to broaden this procedure by the establishment of a Foreign Service Reserve that will insure to our organization the availability of the best talent from non-governmental sources for special assignments that cannot be met by the permanent personnel.

The new administrative corps provides, for the first time, opportunities for the clerical staff and the means to remove much of the administrative work from the shoulders of the regular line officers.

Taken together, these reforms indicate that the

(Continued on page 64)

Letters to the Editors

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Squadron L, Barracks 827
Scott Field, Illinois
April 14, 1945

To the Editors

THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Sirs:

No human being has ever been so widely and spontaneously mourned as our late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. There is scarcely one of us who was not struck last Tuesday afternoon with a sudden and deep sense of personal loss. All mankind grieves at the death of a friend and a benefactor.

Those of us who disagreed with him—and all of us did at one time or another—have suddenly been forced to realize his full stature. The vacuum left by his departure is the measure of his greatness and our loss.

What was this greatness which distinguished him from other men? It lay not only in his vigor and personal charm, not only in his warm humanity, not only in his unflinching devotion to the general welfare. For others have sought the good of mankind and failed, but he sought it and won.

He knew the lost secrets of politics. He knew how to resolve the eternal contradiction of the ideal and the practical. In two major crises, one national and one international, it was he who found the one sure road between the twin abysses of reaction

and revolution. Amid the thousand jarring voices of special interests, the Babel of classes, nations and races, his voice rang out with the one answer to which all must consent. Without him our country might well have fallen a prey to class warfare and humanity might now be lying enthralled in the dungeons of tyrants. Of him it can truly be said that he saved his country and the world.

Great indeed was the man and great is our loss. We are left with this one heritage, the knowledge that progress can and must be achieved, not by destroying, but by strengthening the bonds of fellowship which make us one nation and one world.

Let us remember this in the difficult days which lie ahead.

PHILIP H. BAGBY

Personnel in the Foreign Service

To the Editors,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Sirs:

On reading the prize winning essays in THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL giving suggestions for the improvement of the Foreign Service, I was impressed by what seemed to be the primary and perhaps undue stress on further changes in organization. It reminded me of a remark by a former colleague in the Department to the effect that as a rule people in the Department did a thoroughly competent job, given the set of

(Continued on page 48)

GENERAL COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY, THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES AND ALL CHIEFS OF MISSIONS:

As the war comes to an end, the Department and Foreign Service face far greater responsibilities than ever before in their history. We must be fully equipped to meet these responsibilities.

During my travels to the Crimea Conference and the Mexico City Conference, I had a personal opportunity to visit a number of Embassies, Legations, and Consulates, and as a result, to get a first-hand impression of the working and living conditions at many of our foreign posts.

Upon my return to Washington, I had many long and fruitful discussions with Under Secretary Grew and Assistant Secretary Holmes relative to the manner in which we can improve the administrative services for our representatives abroad.

Congress has given us a vote of confidence by increasing our budget from forty-seven million dollars for the fiscal year of 1945, to approximately seventy-four million dollars for the fiscal year of 1946. This will make it possible for us to overcome many of the difficulties we have labored under in the past, because of lack of adequate personnel, space, and equipment.

As I leave Washington again for a considerable absence to head the American Delegation at the San Francisco Conference, I am sending you this personal word to appeal to each of you to leave no stone unturned to take whatever steps are necessary to increase our efficiency.

You will shortly receive from Acting Secretary Grew and Assistant Secretary Holmes many directives implementing our new policy as a result of our increased appropriation.

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.

News From the Department

By JANE WILSON

Deputy Director Gives Foreign Relations Course

Former FSO GEORGE V. ALLEN, recently designated Deputy Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, is giving a course at American University on "The Conduct of Foreign Relations." The first term of his lectures dealt with the mechanics of the conduct of American Foreign Relations from the point of view of day to day operations. The second semester treats the subject from an historical angle, that is, case studies in the conduct of American Foreign Relations. As an illustration of these studies: Given a policy to be carried out by the U. S., such as the building of the Panama Canal—how is that policy conducted?

The majority of the group of some twenty-five students attending Mr. Allen's present lectures are from various Government departments—six are from the State Department—and are working towards Master's Degrees or getting credits towards Ph.D.'s. The classes are held every Friday evening from 6:10 to 8:20.

Mr. Allen transferred to Departmental rolls from the Foreign Service in 1943 to take over duties as Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs. In January, 1944, he became Chief of the Division of Middle Eastern Affairs and on April 19, 1945, assumed his new duties as Deputy Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs.

Personals

JAMES H. KEELEY, JR., Consul General at Antwerp, has been bombed out of his billet *five times* by V-1s and V-2s.

MISS EFFIE TURNER, who has been handling foreign assignments of Military and Naval Attachés, observers and liaison officers, has retired after more than 30 years' service with the State Department. All of that time she served with the same Division—the Consular Bureau which later became the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

WALDO E. BAILEY, former F.S.O., renewed his subscription to the JOURNAL with the following note dated April 12 from "Somewhere in Italy": "Herewith my check which was written under shell fire. . . . I am driving an ambulance for the British Army in front line sectors. I wear the battle dress of a Tommy and I like it as we live and work in the thick of it. Yes, my job (\$20.00 a month) is somewhat different from my former duties as American Consul and Second Secretary of Embassy."

Linguaphone Records in the Department

The Foreign Service Training School of the Department has linguaphone records available to Foreign Service Officers any day between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. The School has on hand records for the study of: Russian, Chinese, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese and German.



George V. Allen, Deputy Director, Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs.

Photo by M. Gale

Interest in UNCIO

MR. GREW remarked at a press conference on April 27th that up until ten days previous the Department's public-comment letters averaged about 400 a day, but that by the preceding week the rate had jumped up to 2,000 letters a day, and that during the last few days had averaged between 5,000 and 7,000 letters a day. He added that if persons writing to the Department did not receive immediate or personal replies, it was due to the inability of the Department staff, already reduced by the requirements of the San Francisco Conference, to handle the vastly increased amount of mail from the public. The comment in these letters, added Mr. Grew, covered all kinds of correspondence.

State Department Is Stumped

MRS. MARY E. BUFORD, State Department authority on questions of protocol, has been called upon to answer many and sundry queries by wives of Washington officialdom. Recently she received a telephone call and the following \$64 question was posed:

Lady's harried voice: "Will you please tell me if coffee outranks tea?"

Mrs. Buford: "I do not believe I understand you."

Voice: "I said, does coffee outrank tea?"

Mrs. Buford: "I heard what you said but I don't know what you mean."

Voice: "Does a ranking lady pour coffee or tea?"

Mrs. Buford in her kindly way "did the best she could" with that one. Later she spoke to Mrs. Hull about it but Mrs. Hull didn't know the answer either. Admission has now been made to a JOURNAL correspondent that no official decision has been made on this by the Department—no one will take the responsibility. If a decision were rendered in favor of coffee, the British ladies might object—and if the blue ribbon were pinned on the teapot, our Good Neighbor Policy might be endangered. Oh, dear.

"48 Teacups for the Embassy"

is the title of a very good article in the May issue of *Vogue* magazine with the sub-title "Americans refuse to face the expensive facts of diplomatic life."

"'We can't have the entire delegation to tea—there are only forty-eight teacups,' said the wife of the Envoy Extraordinary of the United States. . . . 'Blank would be the man for the post—but how about the financial end?' . . . Both remarks illustrate one of the most curious phobias of our State Department, our Congress, and even of the American people themselves: a refusal to recognize the facts of diplomatic life. . . ."

GOOD STUFF.

PRESS COMMENT

OUR DIPLOMACY

The need for trained personnel capable of dealing satisfactorily with the great political and economic problems confronting the world is bound to grow. For this reason the action taken by the University of Virginia in establishing a School of Foreign Service and International Affairs is distinctly a step in the right direction. To be sure, a course of instruction similar to that which the Charlottesville institution plans to give is already provided for in the curricula of other colleges, notably Princeton, Johns Hopkins and Georgetown; but there is room enough for all.

It is interesting to note, as President John Lloyd Newcomb has pointed out, that the University of Virginia's latest venture reflects a tradition in the college's teaching which goes all the way back to the founder, Thomas Jefferson. In his plan for the university, Jefferson declared that one of its objectives would be "to expound the principles and structures of government and laws regulating the intercourse of nations." And he specified that the "law of nations" should be among the subjects studied. This interest in public affairs, international as well as national, is reflected in the large number of Virginia alumni who have achieved a great reputation in this field.

Yet, important as the role of Virginia's new School of Foreign Service and International Affairs is likely to be in the training of men specifically for the foreign service, the education the school will make available to the general student not looking to foreign service as a career is likely to prove no less important. In the world of tomorrow a sound knowledge of international affairs will have to be part of the intellectual equipment of every citizen. Otherwise it will be impossible to develop a truly democratic foreign policy. The University of Virginia is to be congratulated for its enterprise and its public service.—*Washington Post*, April 24, 1945.

MARRIAGES

FULLER-STOCKLEY. Miss Joy Diana Stockley of Surrey, England and Major Stewart J. Fuller, Jr., son of Mrs. Stewart Fuller and the late Mr. Fuller of the State Department, were married in London on April 4, 1945. Major Fuller is with the USA in Belgium.

NINDE-LANE. Miss Margaret Lane, daughter of Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane and Mrs. Lane, was married in February to Lt. Albert E. Ninde, pilot in the Army Air Forces. The wedding took place in California.

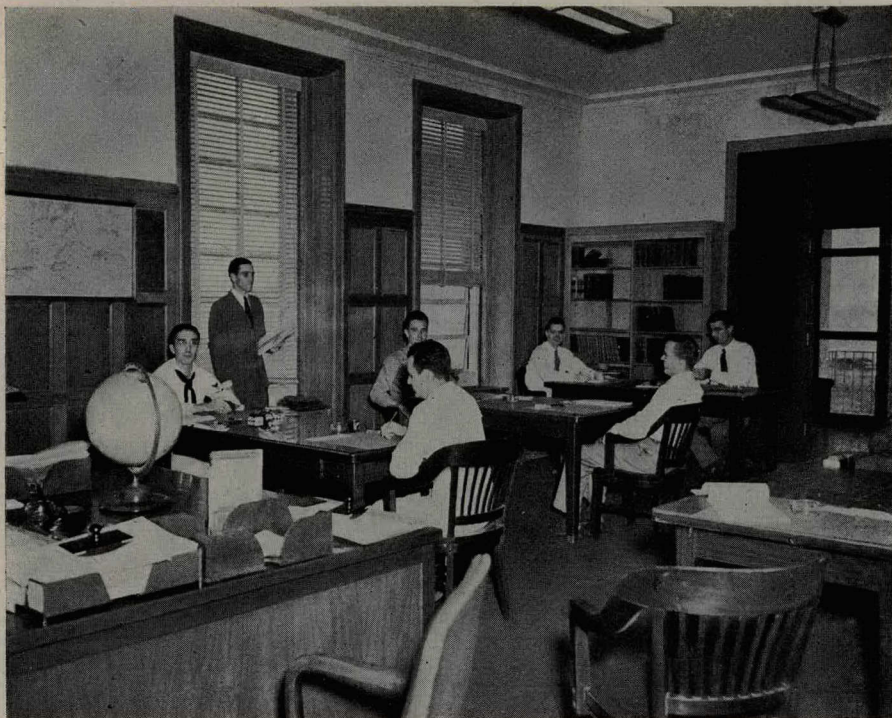
News From the Field

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.
French West Indies—William H. Christensen
Great Britain—Dorsey G. Fisher
Greece—William Witman, 2d

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 Breuer

PANAMA



Partial view of the Ambassador's office at the Embassy, Panamá, showing six of the eight candidates taking the written F. S. examinations, March 9 and 10, 1945. Candidates facing the camera, left to right: Oscar Guerra; standing—Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., Second Secretary of Embassy, supervising the examination; Roland H. Brownlee; Wilfred P. Allard; C. William Cowles; back to camera—William W. Marvel, Dale Farringer.

CAIRO

Congressman Dirksen's Visit

Left to right: Minister Tuck; the Prime Minister, Mahmud El-Nokrashi Pasha; Representative Everett M. Dirksen; and in back of him Commander John Young, Special Representative of FEA who accompanied the Congressman.

Photo courtesy Cecil B. Lyon



ATHENS

April 19, 1945.

Probably in few places in the world was the untimely passing of President Roosevelt more personally and universally felt than in Greece. For once, in this land of stormy politics, all parties and shades of opinion were unanimous in their grief. They called him a "Philhellene"—the highest tribute in their language.

* * * * *

Athens Embassy is gradually assembling its full complement of F. S. personnel, though many have been long delayed because of distance, leave or irreplaceability.

Of the original officer staff which returned with the Ambassador in October to reopen the Embassy and who braved the "troubles" of December-January, only Karl Rankin and Leonard Cromie now remain. After completing his home leave, Bill Witman literally "island-hopped" over from Ankara in March. April has seen the arrivals from Jerusalem of Counselor Steger, from Rome of Bill Schott and from Arica (long distance champion) of Oly Marcy.

This month we shall also lose Wally Barbour, leaving for new high eminences in Washington after more than seven years without returning to the United States. No one could be more sincerely missed by us all. He has publicly promised to fit

each of us at least briefly into his busy appointment schedule when we go home on leave!

Consul General Gwynn paid us a visit from Salonika last month, returning to his post just in time to meet his wife, who had been waiting several months in Cairo. Vice Consul Caldwell and his bride (former F. S. clerk Martha Painter) have gone temporarily to Salonika to help out with accounts.

* * * * *

No comment on present-day "Life in Athens" would be complete without mention of that universal topic of daily conversation, the Cost of Living. (FA please note: Tehran, move over). Let's take rents, for that is our chief worry at the moment. Prices are quoted exclusively in gold sovereigns, theoretically worth \$8.40 in New York or London. Minimum rent for a decent medium-sized apartment or villa in Athens, 8 to 10 gold sovereigns per month. Latest quotation for the gold sovereign on the Athens market, 10,200 paper drachmas per sovereign, or \$68.45 at our fixed rate of 149 drachmas per dollar. So our *minimum* rent comes to between \$548 and \$685 *per month* (by no means maximum: Schott saw a nice house for \$1,711 per month, but didn't take it). Anybody got any ideas?

WILLIAM WHITMAN, 2D.

(Continued on page 42)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

RE-EDUCATING GERMANY, by *Werner Richter*.
University of Chicago Press. 1945. 227 pp. \$3.50.

Werner Richter, a self-exiled German philosopher, at present teaching at Elmhurst College, is eminently fitted to review the case of postwar German education. During the Weimar Republic he served as an administrator in the Ministry of Education; later he held a professorate in the University of Berlin. From this background of knowledge and experience he sets forth a system of guidance which will richly repay examination and trust. He contends that the democratic principles of American and British education can deflect the German will from its former course if an independent desire for democratic education is restored to Germany.

The democratic spirit can gain strength year by year if only the new Germany is accorded the opportunity to find the way back into the community of nations. The appeal of Hitlerism was an ideal of the "eternal Germany" which led to self-deification. It was an *ideal*, and intended as an educational ideal. A new goal must therefore replace the shattered one. It must be an ideal embodying love of freedom and justice, and respectful of the essential dignity of human personality.

After the war the cry of freedom will sweep over Europe like a storm. Since Nazi Germany has mercilessly oppressed neighboring states, it is quite understandable that the desire for revenge should take the suppression of Germany for granted. But such a reaction, however understandable, Professor Richter concludes, can only aggravate the problem of re-education; for the German people, having lived under a regime of unbelievable terror, will also experience an urge toward freedom. In cultural and spiritual matters sufficient confidence must be extended to those Germans willing to devote themselves with all their energies to the democratic reconstruction of the educational system. He further adds, without this hope and the conviction that Germany has her own resources of rebirth this book would never have been written.

It is not in the nature of this review to list the inner mechanics of Professor Richter's plan, for such a cursory exploration will fail to capture the full value of the book. It should suffice to recommend frequent reference to its pages. The author is a product of the finest of universal cultural traditions; he is wise, humane, civilized. He stands for everything that Nazi brutishness has sought to destroy. Professor Richter represents an earlier Ger-

man culture, one which symbolized intellectual freedom and fruitful intellectual activity to the whole world. The morally responsible views of such a man regarding the tragic problem with which all of us are concerned ought to be considered before the United Nations proceed to reorganize defeated Germany on a civilized basis.

The extremely lucid translation is made by Paul Lehmann.

VIRGINIA MICHAEL

DEMOCRACY UNDER PRESSURE, by *Stuart Chase*. *The Twentieth Century Fund*, New York. 142 pages. \$1.

Mr. Chase's book is recommended for Foreign Service Officers, particularly those on duty abroad, who wish to keep up with the domestic problems of this country. *Democracy Under Pressure* is the fourth in a series of six books by Mr. Chase, all of which discuss some phase of American postwar problems. The entire series may be purchased for \$5.00 and they are well worth the price.

Democracy Under Pressure discusses one particularly troublesome aspect of American economic life—the growth of Big Business, Big Unions and Big Farmers, with their resulting monopolies, pressure groups, and lobbyists and, on the contrary side, the helplessness of unorganized small business. There will be a crucial period at the end of the war when reconversion will take place that may decide whether small business, and this includes the small independent farmer, is to disappear completely from the American scene. Small business must get together and organize into some kind of group, powerful enough to influence Congress and powerful enough to fight the strong lobbies built up by Big Business, Big Unions and Big Farmers.

Mr. Chase's discussions of the operations of the lobbying groups of these three "Bigs" is most interesting and its implications are very grim. He asks whether in the event of another crisis we will prove to be a strong Britain or a collapsible France, riddled from within with greed which places unlightened self interest above patriotism.

The 142 pages of the book are full of information written in simple, easily-read language. Mr. Chase avoids the ponderous words and the long, involved sentences with which many economists feel it is necessary to veil their subject and pad their books.

Mr. Chase devotes most of his book to his problem, and his suggestions for a solution are brief

and partial. However, perhaps he intended to provoke thought by unsatisfied readers who would work out their own solutions to the benefit of all concerned.

H. G. KELLY.

COLONIAL POLICIES IN AFRICA, by H. A. Wieschhoff. University of Pennsylvania Press, The University Museum, Philadelphia, 1944. 138 pp. \$1.50.

The author prefaces his work with the statement that colonial areas will demand much attention at the peace table, since nearly half the world's population lives in a state of colonial dependency. He points out, too, that Africa, unlike the American or European continents, is made up of politically dependent territories (with a few qualified exceptions) which are controlled by Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Spain and Italy.

Distinctions between types of control exerted by these nations are difficult, but basically, according to Mr. Wieschhoff, few differences exist. Fundamental reasons for the differences are historical, and early annexations were made outright. However, when the morality of acts of nations began to be questioned, it "became fashionable to call such newly acquired territories protectorates. . . ."

In a rather detailed study the author dovetails the problems of political control and racial discrimination, emphasizing that European settlers want to make sure that, so long as they reside therein, they retain total control of those dependencies. Summarizing these problems, Wieschhoff expresses his belief that European desires for economic penetration are mainly responsible for the present lack of harmony between actual conditions and stated theories of colonial control. He admits, however, that this desire may have served a useful purpose in stimulating the native by direction or example, to seek a better life for himself.

The author next proceeds to outline stated aims of colonial rule, taking up goals as well as methods employed by each European power in Africa. Discussing British aims, Wieschhoff takes that country's colonial officialdom to task for its methods, although he does approve the somewhat intangible goal which has been set—namely, that "British dependencies are held as a trust and are to be developed so that they may eventually stand by themselves as . . . parts of the British Commonwealth. . . ."

In developing this criticism Wieschhoff presents contrasting points of view, showing that opposition forces contend the trend is too slow, while administration cohorts emphasize that the "training period" is not yet over. He expresses his own conviction that the British have been remiss in not pro-

viding a more specific goal for arriving at self-government. Most important of all, he says, some international organization must have power to fix a time schedule and to preview the fitness of colonies for self-determination.

Considering French efforts, Wieschhoff emphasizes that nation's setbacks through German conquest, but states that, even so, French economic and politically assimilative processes have been slow in comparison with Great Britain.

He summarizes Portuguese colonial efforts curtly by stating that "Portuguese territories overseas have been exploited in the sole interest of Portugal," and that they ". . . are the most backward in Africa." The author quotes Albert Q. Moisel's statement that ". . . any improvement in native conditions in these (Port.) regions must arise either from a change in sovereignty or a change in the government of Portugal itself."

Wieschhoff places Belgian colonial policy midway between British and Portuguese methods, emphasizing scientific development of the Congo. He contends that Belgian administration has made better progress than any other colonial government of Africa—in providing for the social betterment of the native as a matter of expediency.

Spain's role is tersely diagnosed as opportunistic and of no great importance. Italy's current position is self-explanatory. The Union of South Africa falls, technically, outside Mr. Wieschhoff discussion, but he dwells briefly on its internal race problem, emphasizing South African fears of "black engulfment."

The author summarizes his discussion of possible future changes by quoting Louis Snowden ". . . the black man will come into his own. At present it is in the white man's power to decide how that will happen, but not whether it will happen." Wieschhoff indicates his personal hope that some form of international control will soon become so strong that it will find real support within all countries administering colonial territories. He demonstrates that Britain is bending in that direction, but that it cannot be expected to travel the road alone. He expresses a caution finally that the realistic approach to the question makes it improbable that rapid changes in African social and political realms will take place. He hopes that here the spirit of the Atlantic Charter achieves greater success than did the Fourteen Points.

WILLIAM R. DUGGAN.

BIRTHS

- SIMMONS. A son, Malcolm, was born on April 26th to Ambassador and Mrs. John Farr Simmons, in Washington, D. C.

Women in the Foreign Service

By CLARE H. MCNAIR, *Administrative Assistant*

I HAVE just returned from an interesting trip to Foreign Service posts in North Africa, the Near East, Italy, France and England, taken at the request of the Department to look into the living conditions and the welfare of State Department women serving abroad. I found a certain amount of dissatisfaction, partly as a result of difficult conditions and shortages due to the war and partly the result of other conditions which I think can be improved.

Some girls complained that they were not met on arrival at the posts. When they contacted the Mission they were not helped to find accommodations. No one helped them change their money to local currency or introduced them to people. They were left to shift for themselves and were lonely and unhappy, especially in countries where they could not speak the language. This is being remedied by making some individual responsible for the new girls when they arrive.

Many complained that they were hired as stenographers and on arriving overseas, were put into Code or File Rooms but I understand that they are told in the Department, before they are appointed, that they would have to work wherever they were needed.

People should regard code work as a privilege. The Code Room is the heart of the Mission where all the secret and important messages are sent and received. It should be considered an honor to be trusted to work here. Code Clerks should be trained as such, and if they prove exceptionally efficient, should be rewarded with an occasional raise in pay.

File Clerks also should be trained as such. It might be possible to get girls with library training if the File Room could be put on a higher level. File Clerks and indexers should be regarded as potential classifiers and thus make it a profession.

Girls would like the income tax deducted monthly as they do in Washington. It is too difficult to pay in a lump sum.

They also want more annual leave than it has been possible to give them. I think this should be granted where possible as everyone needs an occasional rest and different outlook.

They would like Health Insurance because when the Army leaves they will have to go to local doctors and hospitals and this is very expensive.

In some places they want transportation to and from work and to and from meals, as they catch cold walking such long distances in wet weather.

There are many complaints about a lack of in-

terest in the welfare of the girls, that good judgment is not used in placing them, as for instance, when a stenographer who speaks French and Spanish (or other languages) is put in the Code or File Room. Some feel that their work is not appreciated. A little praise and thoughtfulness would go a long way to create better feeling. The girls complained bitterly about one man who never sent his basket out until they were ready to leave, when they had to stay and work overtime.

Many complained about the great social line between clerks and officers. They object to being called clerks, as it gives foreigners a wrong idea of their status. Many are college graduates with several degrees. They come from good families and resent the treatment they get in some places. They would like to be called "employees," "assistants" or any other title except "clerk."

Most of the complaints may seem trivial, but when a girl is far from home, is cold and uncomfortable and lonely, and cannot understand or speak the language of the country, these things assume undue importance.

I flew from the United States to Casablanca on a "bucket seat" plane of the Army Transport Command, a C-54 plane with a sort of tin shelf along the sides on which people sit, but a heavy quilt made it quite bearable. There was no back to the seat, just the plane itself, so I tucked a quilt behind my back and managed very well. When flying, it is advisable to wear warm, loose clothing, as one has no opportunity to lie down and sometimes one is in one's clothing for 24 to 36 hours. I found a knitted dress comfortable and also took knitted bed socks, so that I could take off my shoes and rest my feet and keep them warm. Sun-glasses are a comfort because of the glare.

At Casablanca, I was not met, so the Army took me in charge and gave me a room at the Anfa Hotel. Casablanca is an attractive town, lying on the ocean. Blue skies, blue seas and great white breakers rolling in make a pretty picture. There are many palm and eucalyptus trees and quantities of pink geraniums. Funny little carts drawn by donkeys and driven by Arabs seem to be the main source of transportation, although there are some buses. There are many white villas in walled gardens and some quite modern apartment houses. There is a nice beach about fifteen miles away where people swim in summer.

From Casablanca I drove to Tangier with three

couriers. Tangier overlooks the water and on clear days one can see Spain and Gibraltar in the distance. The old native part of the town is very dirty and full of narrow streets with little shops like holes in the wall. Here they sell silks and articles made of silver and gold, also hand pressed leather bags and wallets, but everything is expensive.

The Legation is very old and quaint and in the native quarter, but it is cold and damp in winter.

To get to Algiers it was necessary to go to Gibraltar, a grim place which is unsuitable at the present time for American girls, as there is no place to live except an old hotel which would be expensive and uncomfortable. In Algiers the social life for the girls is pleasant, partly due to the presence of the Army.

From Algiers I flew to Tunis. When I arrived it was hailing, cold and damp. As in all the areas which I visited, there is a great scarcity of fuel, so that there was no heating or hot water. An oil heater would be a great comfort to anyone living there, as one can get kerosene from the Army. Electric heaters can also be used if the voltage is correct. I was amazed how chilly and uncomfortable North Africa was in the winter, because if one believed the cruise posters white clothes would be in evidence. Instead one wears woolens and furs. Many wear woolen underwear because the buildings are so cold and damp. In peacetime when fuel and food are available, North Africa would be attractive. It is naturally very beautiful, full of lovely flowers, villas, etc.,

and always the sea. But in wartime it is cold and hungry and a bit sad.

Food is so scarce and expensive in North Africa that Americans could hardly manage were it not for the Army, which gives the State Department people commissary, post exchange and laundry privileges, as well as medical and dental care when available. In addition, at many places, our people are permitted to eat at an Army mess, where the food is adequate, wholesome and cheap.

The natives live on cabbage, cauliflower, bread, occasionally some horse meat and whatever they can get on the black market. I never saw fresh milk anywhere in North Africa and practically no fresh eggs, unless the Army supplied them. Everything is so expensive that one must obtain all clothing from the United States. The same applies to medicine and cosmetics.



Mrs. McNair, wife of the late Lieutenant General Leslie J. McNair, Commanding General Army Ground Forces, is shown being greeted upon her arrival at the Florence airport by Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark (right), Commanding General of the 15th Army Group, and Brig. Gen. Tom Lewis of the 88th Division.

From Tunis I flew to Cairo, a long and hard trip. This was more normal than any place I had seen. One could buy food and also get fairly good meals in hotels, but fuel was scarce and coal \$90 a ton. None of the homes or apartments I visited had central heat and were very chilly. They did have gas water heaters in the bathrooms, so one could have a hot bath.

Most of the Foreign Service girls lived in furnished apartments, but these were expensive. About \$200 a month is the usual price, so several lived together and pooled their expenses. Two servants were a necessity, as the cook will not do house work and
(Cont. on page 46)

Credit Union Facilities for the Foreign Service

By DAVID H. SCULL

Treasurer, U. S. Department of State Employees Federal Credit Union

HAVE you ever wanted to borrow some money at a reasonable rate of interest to take care of an unexpected medical bill or to cover the cost of a new wardrobe? Or have you ever wanted to find a convenient place where you could make regular savings, have your money available at need, and yet get a better return than a bank savings account can provide today? Just about everyone has found himself in one group or the other at some time, and the Credit Union was created to meet both needs. The State Department Employees Credit Union, organized ten years ago for personnel in Washington, has taken a big step in the direction of making its facilities available to officers and clerks of the Foreign Service and we are happy to use the pages of the JOURNAL to tell you about it.

First, what is a credit union and how does it work? It is a cooperative organization which accepts the savings of its members (regular deposits every pay-day are encouraged) and then makes loans to those who need financial help. A loan may be made for any worthy purpose—vacation expenses, school tuition, consolidating a number of small debts, insurance premiums, taxes, hospital bills, and the like; and in normal times for purchasing furniture, automobiles, or other items—during the war, however, the Federal Reserve regulations are pretty strict on this kind of loan even if you could find a refrigerator.

The applications for these loans, which normally range between \$25 and \$400, are passed upon by the Credit Committee, which must approve the terms of repayment—usually something every pay-day for not more than a year—and the security offered—commonly one or more endorsers or co-makers. The credit union makes its loans chiefly on the character of the borrowers and endorsers, and by the same token it does not ask the latter to gamble on the lives of the borrowers. Every loan is insured by the credit union against the death or disability of the borrower, and if such an event occurs the insurance company (a mutual company organized and operated by credit unions) pays the balance due on the loan. NOTE: This is *not* insurance against failure to pay off the loan; if that happens the credit union must try to collect from the co-makers. But our record has been one that most banks would envy: out of more than \$600,000 loaned we have had to charge off less than \$100 as bad debts, and have a reserve of over \$3,000.

When the loan is made, it carries an interest charge of 1% per month on the unpaid balance; there are no other fees of any kind, and the loan

may be paid off as rapidly as desired with a corresponding reduction in the interest. The income received from this source pays the operating expenses of the credit union, and at the end of the year any surplus is available to pay a dividend to those whose savings have made the loans possible. Last year we paid 2½%; my hope is that we shall pay 4% this year and maintain that for some time. We could legally pay up to 6%, but rather than go that high I would want to lower the interest on loans in keeping with the spirit of service which sets the credit union apart from banks, finance companies and other merely commercial institutions.

I said at the beginning that this is a cooperative. That means for one thing that it is run democratically. At the annual meeting the members, with one vote apiece, elect the Board of Directors (seven members), the Credit Committee and the Supervisory Committee (three members each). The Board, which determines the policies of the organization, elects its own officers; the Treasurer is the general manager. The Credit Committee meets weekly to pass on loans. The Supervisory Committee audits the books quarterly and has wide powers to deal with emergency situations. All of these serve without compensation.

All of this is practicable because the membership of the credit union is open only to a group which, to use the language of the Federal Credit Union Act under which we are chartered, has "a common bond of occupation, employment or association"; in our case, the employees of the Department of State. It is this provision in our By-Laws which we have just amended to include employees of the Foreign Service and members of their immediate families.

This means that on payment of the 25c entrance fee any one in the Service—career or Auxiliary, officer or clerk, may become a member and may use the credit union to make regular savings; the payroll allotment plan is recommended. A joint husband-wife account is recommended; entrance fee 25c each.

For the time being, loan applications are being accepted only from those who present them in person in Washington. This includes new appointees, those on duty in the Department, and those passing through Washington on leave or transfer. This is because our one credit committee has to take full responsibility for the desirability of each loan granted, and until we have more experience we feel that they must have an opportunity to see each borrower personally. When such a loan is granted,

SERVICE



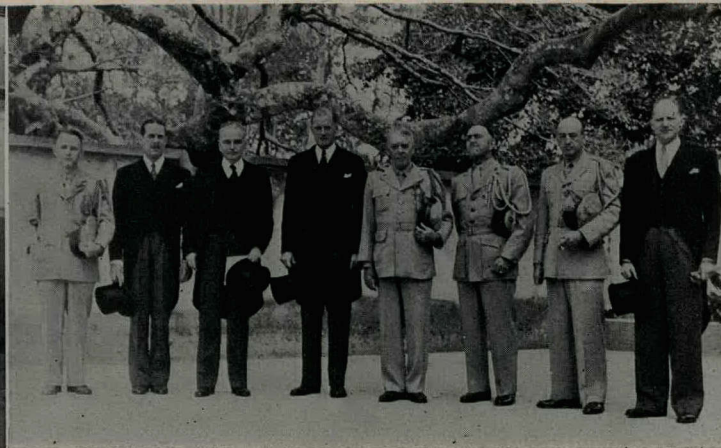
Legation Chancery, Cairo.

Consul General and Mrs. Harold B. Quarton and Findley Burns on a sightseeing trip to Toledo.



Lower left: Arrival in San José of Ambassador and Mrs. Johnson. Left to right: Chief of Costa Rican Protocol Revollo, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Johnson, The Ambassador, Mr. Walter Washington, Mr. Edward Maney, Mrs. Carr. 2nd row: Mrs. Solana, Mrs. Harris, Lt. Albert Vermont, Lt. Col. Irving E. Roberts, Major Robert Harris, Commander Willard Carr, Mr. Gordon H. Minnigerode, Mr. Livingston Watrous. 3rd row. Mrs. Edward Cuffe, Miss Harris, Mr. William Godé, Mr. Victor Heck, Mr. Roy Solana, Mr. John L. Hagan, Mr. John Copeland, Mrs. Heck, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Watrous and Mr. Edward Cuffe.

Below: Ambassador Simmons Presents Credentials at San Salvador. Left to right: Major George B. Massey, Asst. Military Attaché; Overton G. Ellis, Jr., Second Secretary; Gerhard Gade, Second Secretary, The Ambassador, Colonel Fred T. Cruse, Military Attaché; Colonel Bernard T. Smith, Naval Attaché; Lt. Col. John F. Hardie, Military Air Attaché; Robert E. Wilson, Third Secretary.



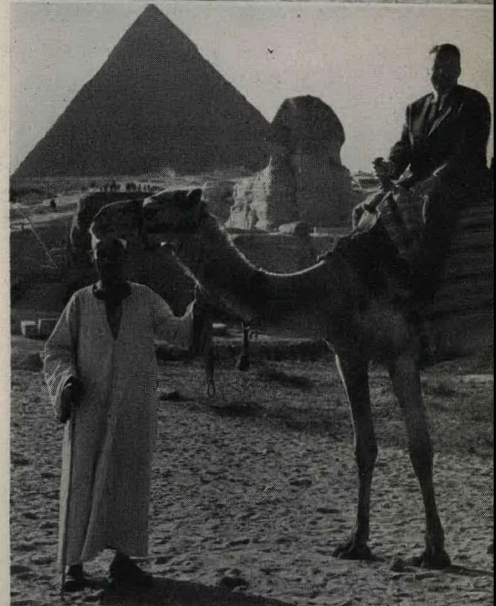
GLIMPSSES

On the roof of the building occupied by the Consulate and Naval Office at Madras. Left to right: Lt. Lowry, Consul Bower, Vice Consul Schaffner, Chief Yeoman Sarter, Yeoman Ryan. Except for the old-fashioned Consul, it will be noted that skirts get shorter and shorter from west to east. Photo by Lt. Arthur C. Babson, U. S. Naval Liaison Officer.



H. Freeman Matthews sightseeing in Egypt.

Below: The Raymond Phelan Family. Left to right, Albert, Mr. Raymond Phelan, Fletcher (named for Ambassador Fletcher Warren), Gerald (recently wounded in action with the 1st Army in Germany), Robert, Patrick (took part in battle of Iwo Jima, now in Okinawa), Mrs. Phelan, Baby Margaret Mary, and Miss Cecile Phelan (sister of Mr. Phelan).



Lower right: After luncheon given on Feb. 28, 1945, by Consul General Woods at his home in Zürich on the occasion of the departure of Vice Consul Cowan for Casablanca.

Left to right, first row: V. C. Nabel, V. C. Vladimir Lada-Mocarski, Countess Helen Latini, V. C. Julius C. Jensen, V. C. Charles F. Stoppani, Consul Phil H. Hubbard, C. G. Sam E. Woods; second row: Mrs. Jensen, V. C. Robert T. Cowan; third row: Mr. Conrad Manz, Mrs. Stoppani, Mrs. Loofbourov, Mrs. More; fourth row: Mrs. Woods, V. C. Constance R. Harvey, Mrs. Manz. Photo by Boland More.



The First American Consul General in Tangier

MOST readers of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL must be aware by this time that the American Legation in Tangier is not only one of the most historic properties the United States owns abroad but is, in actual fact, the oldest property acquired by our Government outside the continental limits of the United States. It has been erroneously stated in American State Papers that the present Legation site was a gift of the Sultan of Morocco to President George Washington. This legend sounds well as most legends but is an entirely apocryphal fairy tale. The Legation archives show that the property now represented by the Legation was in part a gift of a Sultan to the Government of the United States in 1820, some years after the death of the Father of His Country.

In addition to the historical association enjoyed by the present Legation, it is a fact that American official relations with Morocco go back to a very early period in the history of our Republic. The first Consulate in the country was established in 1791, which is evidence that even as early as that date the strategic importance of Tangier and Morocco, lying athwart as they do the Straits of Gibraltar, was recognized by Americans. During the 154 years of its continuous existence the Consulate at Tangier, later transformed into a Consulate General, and still later into a Legation, has had only thirty principal officers. The length at which some of them resided in Tangier makes it difficult to account for the observation of Mark Twain in *Innocents Abroad* who visited Tangier immediately after the War between the States, that "I would seriously recommend to the Government of the United States that when a man commits a crime so heinous that the law provides no adequate punishment for it, they make him Consul General at Tangier."

Of the many colorful figures who have filled the post of Consul, Consul General, Minister and Diplomatic Agent at Tangier, two men held the post as officers in charge for an unusually long number of years. One of these was Mr. Maxwell Blake, who was appointed to Tangier in 1910 as Secretary of Legation and Consul General. He acted as Charge d'Affaires a.i. from April 1912 to July 1917 when he was appointed Diplomatic Agent in which capacity he served until 1922, being reappointed in the same capacity in 1925 and serving until 1940 or a

total of twenty-seven years in Tangier. Another officer, who almost vied with Mr. Blake in length of service and who was certainly not less colorful, was Colonel Felix Mathews who served with interrupted intervals a total of twenty-two years as Consul or Consul General and whose name is still remembered in Tangier where descendants of his are still living. He was the first American appointed to Tangier as Consul General. At my instance, Mrs. Bayard and Mrs. Bedaton, granddaughters of Colonel Mathews, have presented the Legation with a portrait of Colonel Mathews in his Civil War uniform, which is the first of a series of portraits of former incumbents of the Legation which it is hoped to add to the Legation's historic walls.

Mr. J. G. Abrines,* who retired from the service of the Legation in 1944 after 48 years of service and who, it is interesting to note, is the father-in-law of Mr. Maxwell Blake, has contributed from his recollections and notes the following account of Colonel Felix Mathews:

"Colonel Felix A. Mathews, Consul General of the United States of America at Tangier, Morocco, was born in Tangier March 15, 1835. He was the youngest son of Doctor J. A. Mathews, who was a resident of Louisiana when that State was ceded to the United States in 1804, and was, in 1820, head physician to the King of Spain. Colonel Felix A. Mathews commenced his education in Tangier and subsequently continued his studies at Gibraltar. He was a linguist of fine abilities, speaking English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Arabic. Having lost his parents, he embarked, at the age of fifteen, for the United States to join his uncle, and was shipwrecked on the voyage at the Island of Lanzarote. On this memorable occasion he received the thanks of his fellow passengers, through a sealed document of the Consul, for saving the lives of three passengers under trying circumstances. Colonel Mathews entered the Navy in 1852 and served onboard the U. S. Frigate *Constitution* in the Mediterranean and on the West coast of Africa, St. Helena, etc., engaged in the suppression of the Slave Trade. He also served on the West Indies, Brazil and Pacific stations in the U.S.S. *Vixen* and *Inde-*

*Mr. Abrines' grandfather married a sister of Colonel Mathews, whose second wife, Mathilde, was Mr. Abrines' aunt and Colonel Mathews' own niece, these being reminiscent of Ptolemaic family connections.

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pendence from which latter vessel he was employed at the U. S. Navy Yard at Mare Island, California, under Admiral Farragut, in the Engineer Department as draughtsman. Here he remained until 1857 when Admiral Farragut left the Navy Yard, and Colonel Mathews joined an Expedition to Vancouver and the Frazer River diggings and also to the Walla-Walla; but after fighting the Indians for some time he abandoned the mines, returned to California, and in 1858 opened a school for the tuition of foreign languages, painting in oil and water colors, and draughting.

"He married at Martinez, California, in January 1859 Concesa Barranganza, of Indian and Spanish descent, and in July following he organized an expedition for the purpose of exploring and prospecting the Pah Ute country, Mono and Walker Lakes to Washoe silver regions. After several fights with the Indians and the loss of all his horses except one, prospecting was abandoned and he, with three men, rode in one day a hundred miles through the hostile Indian country to the Sierra Nevadas, returning eventually to California in 1860. He next became interpreter of foreign languages to the courts of San Francisco and afterwards in Contra Costa County.

"In 1861 he was appointed United States District Marshal for the Northern District of the State of California; and when the Civil War broke out he contributed in the enlistment of the native cavalry and joined as volunteer the 1st Regiment of California Cavalry, serving until its disbandment, 1865, when he was made Colonel. Always a warm and active supporter of the Republican party, he entered earnestly into the different campaigns, addressing audiences in English and Spanish of the native population with whom he always had considerable influence. He was twice elected Assessor, and in 1867 entered into commercial pursuits in California.

"In April 1869 he was appointed United States Consul to Tangier, Morocco, where he arrived with his family on the 4th of September following, and entered upon his consular duties. In 1890 he was promoted to Consul General.

"He died at Tangier, at his residence, Mount Washington, on the 17th of April 1899.

"Colonel Mathews' children were: (1) Jasper, who served as Vice Consul in Tangier, m. Maria Colaco; (2) Joseph, lived in New York; (3) Angela, m. John Russi, lived in Tangier."

It is not a matter of astonishment, considering the great rivalry which prevailed in Tangier among the representatives of the Powers in the 19th Century, that charges should have been brought against Colonel Mathews by his rival, Sir John Drummond-

Hay, the notable British representative. Dr. Cruickshank in his book "Morocco at the Parting of the Ways," published in 1935, reviews in some detail these charges, having had to do with the abuse of his office for private gain in dispensing protection, and exculpates Mathews. As a result of these charges, however, he was removed from office but subsequently reinstated and exonerated officially by the Department.

Dr. Cruickshank is authority for the statement that Mathews was "natural son of a Gibraltar woman and a Spanish Doctor (a political refugee)," but it is not known on what this statement is based as Mr. Abrines has described him as the youngest son of Dr. J. A. Mathews, a resident of Louisiana.* Dr. Cruickshank describes him as "an attractive, interesting and goodhearted man," adding that "he enjoyed great popularity especially among the natives; his home, Mount Washington, two miles out of Tangier on the Cape Spartel road which commanded a fine view of the Atlantic, the Strait and the Mediterranean, was famous locally for its hospitality. Mathews frequently entertained his guests by recounting in lively detail his experiences in hunting grizzlies in the Rockies and his adventure along the Mexican border."

It may be interesting to note the names of the principal officers at Tangier, in the hope that through this appeal in THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL descendants of these officers, or those who are living, may make available to the Legation suitable likenesses for inclusion in the gallery of photographs and portraits of those who have served at this post:

Thomas Barclay of Pennsylvania, 1791-1792; Hans Heissel, 1794-1796; James Simpson of Gibraltar, 1796-1820; John S. Simpson, son of the above, 1820-1821; John Millowny of Philadelphia, 1821-1830; George A. Porter, nephew of Commander Porter, 1831-1832; Samuel J. Carr of South Carolina, 1832-1833; James R. Lieb of Pennsylvania, 1832-1838; Thomas N. Carr of New York, 1838-1842, 1845-1848; John M. Millowny of Pennsylvania, 1842-1845; Thomas Hart Hyatt of New York, 1848-1850; George V. Brown of New York, 1850-1855, 1850-1861; Samuel P. Collins of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 1855; James de Long of Ohio, 1861-1862; Jessie H. McNath of Cadiz, Ohio, 1862-1869; Felix A. Mathews of California, 1869-1870, 1870-1887, 1890-1899; John F. Robeson of Tennessee, 1869-1870; William Reed Lewis of Pennsylvania, 1887-1889; John Judson Barclay of Alabama, 1893-1896; David N. Burks of New York, 1896-1898;

*Could he have been the adopted son of Dr. J. A. Mathews?

(Continued on page 42)

Retirement and Disability Fund, Foreign Service

Message from
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Transmitting

A REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, SHOWING ALL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF REFUNDS, ALLOWANCES, AND ANNUITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1944, IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY SYSTEM

January 11, 1945.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 11, 1945.*

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report by the Secretary of State, showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances, and annuities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, in connection with the Foreign Service retirement and disability system as required by section 26 (a) of an act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor, approved February 23, 1931, as amended.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

(Enclosure: Report concerning retirement and disability fund, Foreign Service.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 9, 1945.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President a report, showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances, and annuities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, in connection with the Foreign Service retirement and disability system, as required by section 26 (a) of an act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor, approved February 23, 1931, as amended.

Respectfully submitted.

E. R. STETTINIUS, JR.

(Enclosure: Report concerning retirement and disability fund, Foreign Service.)

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND
Statement of receipts and disbursements, fiscal year 1944

RECEIPTS
Congressional appropriation \$865,600.00

Transfers from appropriations on account of mandatory deductions from salaries:			
Salaries, Department of State:			
1944	\$4,972.50		
1942	322.68		
Salaries of ambassadors and ministers:			
1944	14,500.00		
1942 (credit)	144.98		
Salaries, Foreign Service officers:			
1944	211,500.00		
1942 (credit)	3,098.12		
1941	130.67		
		228,182.75	
Voluntary deductions from salaries			16,065.71
Deposits by officers for service credit:			
Henry M. Bankhead	\$480.00		
A. Bland Calder	2,300.00		
Thomas S. Campen	120.00		
Frederick J. Cunningham	240.00		
Basil D. Dahl	240.00		
Walter J. Donnelly	685.40		
Charles H. Ducoté	600.00		
John A. Embry	4,731.52		
Thomas S. Estes	625.67		
Wilson C. Flake	120.00		
John L. Goshie	240.00		
Cecil Wayne Gray	833.62		
Julian F. Harrington	241.83		
Elizabeth Humes	1,184.86		
J. Winsor Ives	3,645.13		
Bertel E. Kuniholm	459.38		
H. Coit MacLean	1,348.80		
John R. Minter	283.30		
Paul O. Nyhus	6,396.36		
Albert E. Pappano	80.54		
Guy W. Ray	360.00		
Daniel J. Reagan	2,150.00		
Edwin Schoenrich	80.68		
Lloyd V. Steere	350.00		
Theodore C. Weber	81.50		
William Witman 2d	202.82		
		28,081.41	
Interest on investments			277,847.96
			1,415,777.83
Total receipts			1,415,777.83

JUNE, 1945



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DISBURSEMENTS

Annuities:

Philip Adams	\$1,653.36
Walter A. Adams	5,020.44
Knox Alexander	1,054.92
Julean Arnold	5,282.64
Franklin B. Atwood	1,324.08
Henry H. Balch	3,231.12
Herbert C. Biar	750.00
William A. Bickers	2,367.00
Maxwell Blake	5,758.92
Robert Woods Bliss	6,000.00
Frank Bohr	1,849.92
John L. Bouchal	859.68
Walter F. Boyle	3,296.16
Robert R. Bradford	1,249.92
Austin C. Brady	3,113.04
Norton F. Brand	924.48
Homer Brett	4,077.00
Lawrence P. Briggs	2,566.08
Cecil Norton Broy	1,946.86
William W. Brunswick	1,767.48
George A. Bucklin	3,815.16
Anne S. Buffum	643.44
Elizabeth B. Burdett	924.62
Alfred Theodore Burri	1,710.24
Ralph C. Busser	3,193.08
Charles R. Cameron	4,720.80
James G. Carter	2,713.68
George E. Chamberlin	3,535.08
William E. Chapman	2,346.00
Reed Paige Clark	2,671.00
Harold D. Clum	3,168.00
Arthur B. Cooke	2,026.08

Harris N. Cookingham	2,910.00
John Corrigan	2,649.02
Alexander P. Cruger	2,172.24
Edwin S. Cunningham	5,460.00
John K. Davis	5,098.44
Leslie A. Davis	2,876.28
Thomas D. Davis	507.03
Claude I. Dawson	4,603.92
Fred Morris Dearing	4,374.96
Carl F. Deichman	4,595.16
Maria T. de Olivares	720.00
Charles L. De Vault	1,439.40
Alfred W. Donegan	4,008.96
W. Roderick Dorsey	3,709.32
William F. Doty	2,299.92
Edward A. Dow	2,840.04
Maurice P. Dunlap	3,283.44
Alexander V. Dye	3,205.80
John W. Dye	3,198.24
Charles C. Eberhardt	5,849.76
Clement S. Edwards	1,743.48
Elizabeth L. Engdahl	537.72
Augustin W. Ferrin	2,210.40
Cornelius Ferris	3,337.68
Fred D. Fisher	3,430.00
Henrietta L. Foster	57.52
Ray Fox	1,024.92
Leys A. France	1,074.96
Robert Frazer	5,893.92
John A. Gamon	3,106.68
Laura Garrety	504.48
Hugh S. Gibson	6,000.00
Herndon W. Goforth	2,214.12
Herbert S. Goold	4,222.92

Louis H. Gourley	3,510.00	Samuel T. Lee	3,848.64
Stuart E. Grummon	1,509.12	Walter A. Leonard	4,545.00
Louisa H. Gunther	2,420.64	Marion Letcher	3,706.32
Arminius T. Haerberle	1,155.54	Amy W. Lowrie	440.00
Albert Halstead	3,600.00	Will L. Lowrie	2,635.29
Margaret M. Hanna	2,942.88	Clinton E. MacEachran	3,635.16
Ernest L. Harris	4,579.08	David B. MacGowan	2,363.40
Charles M. Hathaway	4,745.40	John Van A. MacMurray	1,483.32
William W. Heard	2,836.08	John H. MacVeagh	1,474.92
Robert W. Heingartner	3,685.44	Alexander R. Magruder	4,487.28
Oscar S. Heizer	2,954.52	O. Gaylord Marsh	3,633.24
Herbert C. Hengstler	4,875.48	Eugene A. Masuret	1,637.16
Calvin M. Hitch	2,451.84	Ferdinand L. Mayer	4,615.92
Philip Holland	4,020.84	Lester Maynard	3,238.92
Samuel W. Honaker	3,197.28	William J. McCafferty	1,200.00
Charles L. Hoover	3,395.88	Andrew J. McConnico	2,622.00
Catherine Horton	600.00	Carl D. Meinhardt	1,980.00
Fay Durham Hosmer	1,902.00	Hugh S. Miller	1,965.72
William H. Hunt	2,400.00	Lilla Cabot Moffat	2,183.64
John P. Hurley	2,971.80	Maxwell K. Moorhead	3,211.80
Carlton Bailey Hurst	387.02	Josephine A. Murphy	1,453.44
Harriette Hurst	1,006.66	David J. D. Myers	2,769.36
George N. Ifft	1,806.60	Edward I. Nathan	2,724.96
Ernest L. Ives	4,262.16	Edwin L. Neville	4,300.47
Jesse B. Jackson	3,308.16	John Ball Osborne	4,189.44
Theodora C. Jarvis	873.92	Hoffman Philip	6,000.00
Douglas Jenkins	5,004.00	George H. Pickerell	401.68
Wilbur Keblinger	4,518.96	Charles J. Pisar	2,153.28
Leo J. Keena	4,552.32	Harold Playter	1,912.68
Francis B. Keene	2,646.24	John R. Putnam	4,560.72
Graham H. Kemper	4,055.52	Bradstreet S. Rairden	1,662.48
Edna M. Klath	1,182.17	Hugh F. Ramsay	1,063.80
Olive Parr Knabenshue	2,016.00	John Randolph	3,750.60
Anne Howard Lay estate	20.28	Bertil M. Rasmusen	1,474.20

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The responsibilities of GRACE LINE will not end with the Victory to which our officers, crews and shore staffs are pledged. For "SANTA" ships will share with America's Merchant Marine in the great task of forging an enduring peace. To this end, GRACE LINE will contribute faster, more efficient and economical transportation, fostering trade, travel and understanding between the Americas.

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Gabriel Bie Ravndal	5,400.00	
Horace Remillard	2,447.40	
William H. Robertson	3,937.44	
Grace C. Russell	738.38	
William W. Russell	2,743.83	
Emil Sauer	4,554.00	
Walter H. Schoellkopf	2,169.96	
George E. Seltzer	2,562.00	
Robert Peet Skinner	4,999.92	
Fred C. Slater	1,417.44	
Alexander K. Sloan	1,374.96	
Addison E. Southard	4,836.96	
Carl Ober Spamer	1,556.04	
Elizabeth Squire	1,294.92	
Frederick A. Sterling	4,375.08	
Francis R. Stewart	2,412.84	
Laurits S. Swenson	4,633.32	
Merritt Swift	1,650.00	
Ralph J. Totten	5,820.00	
Roger Culver Tredwell	3,527.64	
Egmont V. Von Tresckow	1,579.92	
Craig W. Wadsworth	2,835.12	
Ernest A. Wakefield	1,800.00	
Alexander W. Weddell	4,590.24	
Post Wheeler	4,561.44	
Mabel P. Williams	600.00	
Charles S. Wilson	6,000.00	
Hugh R. Wilson	5,766.60	
Thomas Wilson	489.58	
Warden McK. Wilson	562.72	
G. Carlton Woodward	1,566.24	
Romeyn Wormuth	1,918.08	
Harriet S. Wright	2,499.96	
William J. Yerby	2,400.00	
Bartley F. Yost	2,828.40	
James B. Young	4,858.92	
Refunds:		\$481,749.03
Harold M. Collins	\$5,476.26	
William H. Cordell	681.10	
Carl A. Fisher	5,199.79	
Carlos C. Hall	3,479.95	
John Huber, 2d	2,309.36	
Robert Y. Jarvis estate	1,119.01	
Robert P. Joyce	3,396.22	
Allan W. Pattee	156.89	
Alvin T. Rowe, Jr.	2,453.31	
Ernest Edward Schefer (credit)	10.27	
William Everett Scotten	2,582.29	
Addison E. Southard	3,597.27	
Myles Standish	902.24	
Milton Patterson Thompson	2,407.34	
Alfred R. Thompson estate	4,525.85	
Cost of additional investments less value of investments redeemed		\$38,274.51
Total disbursements		897,000.00
Balance in fund, exclusive of investments, June 30, 1944		\$1,417,023.54
Face value of investments, June 30, 1944		\$18,157.12
RECAPITULATION, FISCAL YEARS 1925 TO 1944, INCLUSIVE		\$7,012,000.00
Receipts:		
Congressional appropriations	\$5,377,600.00	
Transfers from appropriations on account of mandatory deductions from salaries	3,639,117.21	
Voluntary deductions from salaries	97,863.80	
Deposits by officers for service credit	414,372.79	

Interest on investments	2,099,796.57
Miscellaneous	931.85
Total receipts	\$11,629,682.22
Disbursements:	
Annuities	\$4,091,843.05
Refunds	506,282.53
Miscellaneous	1,399.52
Cost of additional investments less value of investments redeemed	7,012,000.00
Total disbursements	\$11,611,525.10
Balance in fund exclusive of investments, June 30, 1944	\$18,157.12
Face value of investments, June 30, 1944	\$7,012,000.00

THE FIRST AMERICAN CONSUL IN TANGIER

(Continued from page 38)

Frank C. Patridge of Vermont, 1898; Samuel R. Gummere of Trenton, New Jersey, the first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Morocco, 1898-1905; Hoffman Philip of Washington, D. C., Charge d'Affaires and Consul General, 1905-1908; William H. Robertson of Virginia, Charge d'Affaires and Consul General, 1909; H. Percival Dodge of Boston, Massachusetts, E.E. and M.P., 1909-1910; Fred W. Carpenter of Minnesota, E.E. and M.P., 1910-1912; Maxwell Blake of Kansas City, Missouri, Charge d'Affaires a.i., 1912-1917; Diplomatic Agent and Consul General, 1917-1922, 1925-1940; Joseph M. Denning of Marion, Ohio, Diplomatic Agent and Consul General, 1922-1924; John Campbell White of New York City, Diplomatic Agent and Consul General, 1940; J. Rives Childs of Lynchburg, Virginia, Charge d'Affaires a. i., February 1941 to 1945.

J. R. C.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 27)

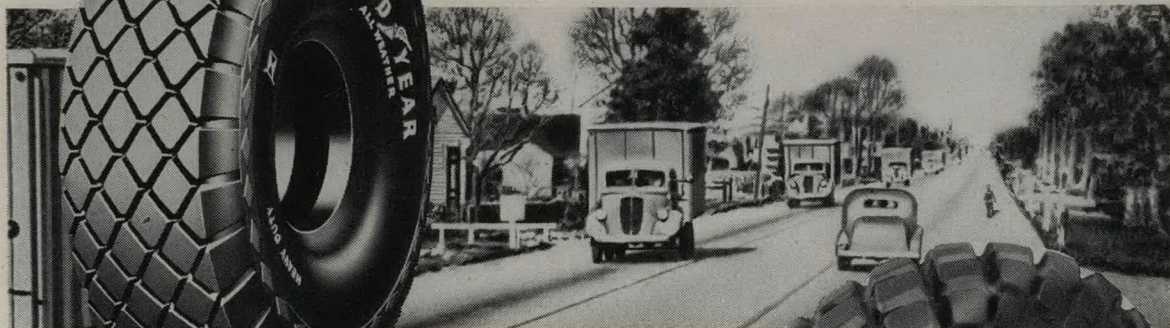
NAIROBI

April 7, 1945.

An impressive ceremony took place at the Consular Residence on March 14th when Consul Stanton presented on behalf of the President the insignia of Commander of the Legion of Merit to the Governor of Kenya, Sir Philip Mitchell. A large gathering of Allied military, naval and civil officials was present to witness the presentation and to toast the President and the King.

This high decoration was awarded to the Governor, in the words of the citation, "For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of out-

On the World's Highways—



On the World's Byways—



More tons are hauled on Goodyear Giant Tires than on any other make



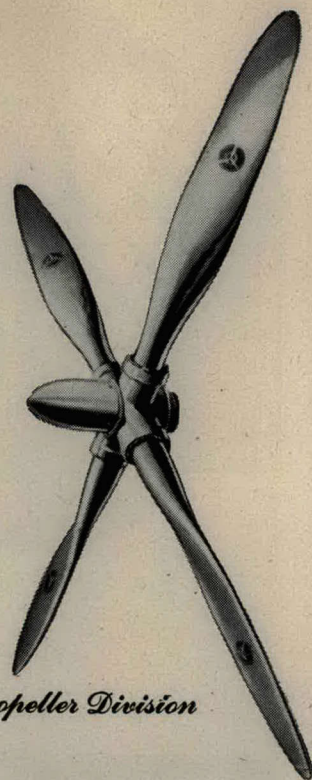
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LONGEST TREAD AND CARCASS LIFE,
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Hauling the Load over the HUMP

Air Transport Command operations in the China-Burma-India area have come to be accepted as a symbol of reliability and endurance, both of men and equipment — a reputation built on day-in, day-out, all-weather flying over the world's roughest terrain, often under enemy attack. The performance of Curtiss Propellers on C-46 Commandos along this aerial Burma Road typifies their dependability in air transportation.



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standing services to the Government of the United States as British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and Governor of Fiji during the period July 19, 1942, to February 19, 1944."

Among those present were representatives of the Kenya Government, the British Military and the Consular Corps. Consul Touchette came up from Mombasa for the occasion, accompanied by Lieutenant Commander Brigham, U. S. Naval Liaison Officer at that city, who assisted Consul Stanton in the presentation. Also present were Colonel Colby, U. S. War Department Liaison Officer, and Captain Kridler, U. S. Air Transport Command Liaison Officer, both stationed at Nairobi.

The presentation ceremony very happily emphasized the close and friendly Anglo-American relations between British and American officials in this area and was characterized by the local press as a "very happy mixture of formality and informality."

JOSEPH PALMER, 2D.

AUCKLAND

April 25, 1945.

John C. Fuess, Foreign Service Officer, Class VIII, and American Vice Consul at this post, has today assumed charge of this Consulate and has been duly elected as Dean of the Auckland Consular Corps. He is 33 years old, and stationed in Auckland less than 18 months. It looks to me like we might have a bit of a record here! There are about a dozen consular representatives of various countries who belong to the Corps, but there is no career officer who outranks Mr. Fuess. This by way of keeping you posted on your Foreign Correspondents.

HIRAM A. BOUCHER.

PREPARATION FOR THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

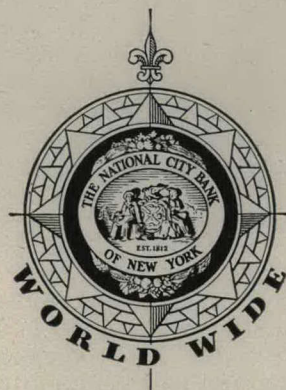
(Continued from page 17)

Office as consultants in their special fields.

Recent years have seen an expansion of the Foreign Services of the various Latin American countries. Today they interchange ambassadors and staffs on a scale that was unknown before World War I.

Other areas, such as the Far East, are linked by large diplomatic missions. Egypt, Iraq and Iran are expanding their representation abroad, and Syria, which only recently obtained her independence, is now organizing a Foreign Service. In the postwar period the interchange of representation will be on a more vast scale than was ever contemplated after World War I.

JUNE, 1945



Overseas Branches

ARGENTINA Buenos Aires Flores (Buenos Aires) Plaza Once (Buenos Aires) Rosario	CUBA Havana Cuatro Caminos (Havana) Galiano (Havana) La Lonja (Havana) Caibarien Cardenas Manzanillo Matanzas Santiago	PERU Lima
BRAZIL Rio de Janeiro Pernambuco Santos Sao Paulo	ENGLAND London 117, Old Broad St. 11, Waterloo Place	PUERTO RICO San Juan Arecibo Bayamon Caguas Mayaguez Ponce
CANAL ZONE Balboa Cristobal	INDIA Bombay	REPUBLIC OF PANAMA Panama
CHILE Santiago Valparaiso	MEXICO Mexico City	URUGUAY Montevideo
COLOMBIA Bogota Barranquilla Medellin	VENEZUELA Caracas	

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or Travelers' Checks. They safeguard and
make your money easily available for your use.

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WOMEN IN THE FOERIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 31)

the house boy won't cook. The two get about \$55 a month. Most of the apartments have a tiny fireplace in the living room, but wood costs about \$40 a load, so keeping warm is costly. Also, the gas for the bath water is extra, as are the lights. Everyone wishing to live in an apartment must bring all linens, blankets, etc. None can be bought in Cairo, except at fabulous prices. As there is no suitable public transportation, the Legation furnished it to and from work.

Cairo seems to be a popular post, as the girls have such a pleasant social life due to the presence of the Army. They also have opportunities to meet people at the Gezira Club, which one can join for \$32 a year. This is very attractive and has a fine golf course, swimming pool, tennis and dances. As the Legation hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 1 and from 4 to 7:30, the girls can go to the Club for a few hours in the afternoon.

My next stop was Jerusalem, where the new Foreign Service clerk lives at the British Y.W.C.A. There is a nice sports club where one can golf, swim, dance and play tennis in the warm weather. Because of the fuel shortage, here as everywhere else, one needs warm woolen clothing for the winters. A fur coat is an advantage anywhere.

From Jerusalem I drove to Damascus. There are no Foreign Service women here and it is no place for them. They could only live in the hotel where a room and bath costs about \$1,300 a year and meals cost about \$6 a day. There is no heat, and living is uncomfortable and very expensive. Also there are no American girls, and Foreign Service girls would be lonely.

From Damascus the American Military Attaché drove me to Beirut. We stopped at Baalbeck, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, and then drove over the snow covered Lebanese Mountains to Beirut. This is a lovely city at the foot of the mountains, on the Mediterranean Sea.

The Legation is in a lovely garden and a pleasant place in which to work. The social life is pleasant because the British Army makes it so, and the girls eat at the NAAFI Club, a British Officers' Mess.

The next stop was Naples, where the working conditions at the Consulate are pleasant except for the cold. The girls live in furnished apartments that rent for about \$50 a month. Fruit and vegetables can be bought, but most of their food comes from the Army Commissary. One of their "gripes" at Naples was lack of transportation, as they cannot get to the shops and other places, unless some-

one takes them.

At Rome, most of the girls are billeted in an Army Hotel with the Nurses. They have comfortable accommodations and hot water and their breakfasts are sent to their rooms each morning. As there is no public transportation, they are taken to and from work in a station wagon and cars belonging to the Embassy. This is absolutely necessary. Here and at Naples, they all have a good time as there is so much Army in town that the girls have more dates than they can use. The opera is excellent and there are concerts, movies and dances. One girl had been fortunate enough to find a furnished apartment, but it was expensive, had no heat or hot water and was on the sixth floor. There was no elevator running, so one had to walk.

From Rome I flew to Florence and then to Paris, where they have a large and lovely Embassy and a large staff. As no apartments are obtainable at present, girls are billeted in the Wagram Hotel and eat there, at an Officers' Mess. They walk to and from work, which is only 4 or 5 blocks. They have hot water but no heat, but the Embassy is warm, so they work in comfort.

From Paris I drove to Brussels. I also drove to Antwerp but due to extremely unfavorable conditions the girls who work there live in Brussels and commute. They all have about the same pleasures and social life as in Paris, where there is an interesting social life.

From here I flew to London where they have a very crowded Embassy, but they have heat and good light. They have the privilege of eating at an Officers' Mess and, as at other posts where the Army is stationed, get medical and dental care from the Army, as well as Post Exchange privileges.

At all the posts visited, living conditions were difficult. No one can imagine what being cold for months does to one's spirit. It is not pleasant to live with the temperatures between 50 and 60 degrees and to have no hot water for a bath. It is hard to get no mail from home for weeks at a time, to have no home paper or magazines except those so old that the news is stale. It is hard to have no library where one can get the new books.

In most places, one can buy hardly any clothes, shoes, books, etc., and there are no drug stores, soda fountains or any of the things we take for granted. There would be practically no food were it not for the Army, and no cigarettes, soap or candy.

The Foreign Service girls are doing a war job just as much as the girls in the Armed Services. Most of them are doing fine work, and my admiration and respect are theirs.

Let us praise them and show our appreciation.



Peaceful landing on the China Coast DATE? . . . 4 years before Pearl Harbor

IN 1937, four years before the outrage at Pearl Harbor, a Pan American Clipper glided to a landing in the harbor of Hong Kong. Her mission was peace, not war. She came not to destroy but to build closer trade and cultural relations between the Republic of China and the United States of America.

Thus began the *first scheduled air service over any of the earth's major oceans.*

A lot of hard work had preceded that landing on the China Coast! At Midway, at Wake and at Guam, special radio stations had to be erected—living quarters for ground crews and hotels for passengers had to be built . . . By 1935 the skyway was in operation to Manila—and, two years later, had been extended to the mainland of China.

Today, of course, Pan American's routes all over the world are war routes . . . Essential passengers, cargo and mail are carried aboard the Clippers. But, even now, service is available for

qualified civilian passengers and Clipper Express to 46 of the sixty-eight countries and colonies to which Pan American had pioneered service *before* Pearl Harbor. These 46 are:

Alaska	Curaçao, NWI	Mexico
Antigua, BWI	Dominican Republic	Newfoundland
Argentina	Ecuador	Nicaragua
Azores	Eire	Panama
Bahamas	El Salvador	Paraguay
Belgian Congo	French Guiana	Peru
Bermuda	French W. Africa	Portugal
Bolivia	Guadeloupe, FWI	Portuguese Guinea
Brazil	Guatemala	Puerto Rico
British Guiana	Haiti	St. Lucia, BWI
Canada	Hawaii	St. Thomas, V. I.
Canal Zone	Honduras	Surinam
Chile	Jamaica, BWI	Trinidad, BWI
Colombia	Liberia	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Martinique, FWI	Venezuela
Cuba		

If you *need* to fly today to any of the above places, please consult your Travel Agent or your local Pan American office. They will be glad to give you schedules, rates, and other up-to-the-minute information. For Clipper Express, call Pan American's nearest office anywhere in the world.

PAN AMERICAN  **WORLD AIRWAYS**
The System of the Flying Clippers

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

General at Chungking, China, to serve in dual capacity.

Herbert S. Bursley, of Washington, D. C., Counselor of Embassy at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, has been assigned Counselor of Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

William A. Fowler of Eugene, Oregon, now in the Department of State, has been assigned First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at London, England, to serve in dual capacity.

Paul C. Squire of Boston, Massachusetts, American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, has been assigned First Secretary of Embassy and Consul General at Buenos Aires, Argentina, to serve in dual capacity.

Edward G. Trueblood of Evanston, Illinois, First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Lima, Peru, has been designated Counselor of Embassy at Lima, Peru.

James H. Wright of Chillicothe, Missouri, now in the Department of State, has been assigned Counselor of Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since May 12, 1945:

Gustavus Duran of Washington, D. C., Special Assistant at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned as Special Assistant for duty in the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Cecil B. Lyon of New York, Second Secretary of the Legation and American Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and American Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Paul O. Nyhus of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, Agricultural Attaché at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned as Agricultural Attaché at London, England.

John Peabody Palmer of Seattle, Washington, Foreign Service Officer attached to the Staff of the United States Political Advisor at Naples, Italy, has been assigned as American Foreign Service Officer at Budapest, Hungary.

Lawrence Pierce of New York, New York, Economic Analyst at Buenaventura, Colombia, has been assigned as Economic Analyst at Bogota, Colombia.

Henry L. Taylor of Seattle, Washington, Junior Economic Analyst at Bogota, Colombia, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Buenaventura, Colombia.

Robert W. Wagner of Ann Arbor, Michigan, Economic Analyst at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, has been assigned as Economic Analyst at Paris, France.

Osborn S. Watson of Blackshear, Georgia, Commercial Attaché at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned Commercial Attaché at Wellington, New Zealand.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 23)

premises on which they operated, but that no one seemed to have the time or the energy to reexamine the premises to see if they were still valid. On the assumption that the present set up of the Foreign Service is basically adequate the inevitable conclusion is that all that is needed is further improvement in certain organizational details.

However, since any organization is only as good as the people that compose it, certain fundamental questions in connection with personnel seem of far greater importance than any merely organizational problems. For example, does the present system of

selection really insure that the Foreign Service obtains the most able young men in the United States? Not always, as is shown by the variation in ability as between members of the Foreign Service. Is there any way of getting rid of obvious misfits? Nothing satisfactory has been developed up to the present. Is the Service so set up as to encourage an exceptionally able officer to display initiative? If he is a junior, it depends entirely on the attitude of his chief, which leads back to the point that the main emphasis should be laid on selection of men rather than streamlining organization. Finally, in spite of the recent increases in representation allowances, is it possible for a Foreign Service officer to be assigned to any position, however important, on the basis of merit alone, irrespective of his personal fortune or lack of fortune? The answer, of course, is that under present conditions personal fortune must be considered in making assignments for certain of the more important jobs. I submit that any organization in which a young man without personal fortune cannot reasonably aspire to the largest and most important positions is a long way from being democratic.

In conclusion, I believe that while blueprints for further organizational changes have their place, and a valuable one, the main emphasis should be laid upon getting and keeping men of the necessary caliber, which is largely a question of making more adequate provision for financial compensation, to handle the vastly increased post-war responsibilities of the Service. The present Service, in spite of the many improvements in recent years, can do no more than provide a nucleus for such an organization. Its inability, as presently organized, to handle enormously increased responsibilities unaided was clearly demonstrated by the need to recruit the auxiliary service to meet the present war emergency.

Sincerely yours,
A. E. GRAY,
Foreign Service Officer

Esoteric Languages

American Embassy
Managua, D. N.
Nicaragua
April 13, 1945

To the Editors,

THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Sirs:

A small technical comment may not be out of order on the summary in the February, 1945, issue of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL (just received down here), of Mr. Roudybush's Recent Study of the Foreign Service.

As one who may have acquired a dubious renown

Western Music Goes to China

■ Puffing "Warphans" learn to play Western instruments as China's old music system loses favor save in temple and theater. This picture helped to illustrate a recent GEOGRAPHIC article on Free China . . . Can you supply any human-interest pictures or timely narratives on the places you visit? As a traveling Foreign Service Officer, you have the qualifications to help this educational magazine. You need not write a complete manuscript at first. Just send a brief outline, together with photographs, for editorial consideration. THE GEOGRAPHIC makes liberal payment for all material accepted for publication.

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



National Geographic Magazine

in certain circles for his enthusiastic interest in the world's odder languages, I hasten to point out that Sindhi is spoken by a mere 3,000,000 people, many of whom have little difficulty in acquiring the far more current Urdu of Moslem India. "Gurmukhi" (properly "Gurumukhi") is not a language but an alphabet, used principally by the Sikhs in writing Panjabi. As far as I can make out from examination, Panjabi differs not much more from Urdu than does Spanish from Portuguese. I don't believe there is any such language as "Mujarati." A large proportion of the citizens of Bombay speak either Gujarati or Marathi, which may be what the author had in mind.

If any suggestion to promote the acquisition of oriental languages is to be taken seriously, may I propose Urdu, Tamil, and possibly Bengali? That, with some attention to Hindi (which is merely Urdu with a Sanskritized vocabulary in place of the Persian and Arabic element, but no noticeable grammatical differences), would give effective enough coverage in any Indian post, for anyone who aspires to useful contacts beyond English-educated Indians, "babus," and customs brokerage office clerks. When is somebody going to arise to "debunk" the alleged

hopelessness of the language problem in India?

But when Mr. Roudybush proposes a little guidance in "the interview technique," I am with him a hundred per cent. I spend my sultry days grappling with an unceasing horde of visa applicants who want to go on war job payrolls in the United States. One of its few compensations is a chance to speak a little Spanish!

Respectfully yours,
DAVID T. RAY

Improvements in the Foreign Service

Port Elizabeth, South Africa
March 20, 1945

To the Editors,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The many interesting letters from the field published in the January and other issues of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL to my mind amply justify the policy adopted by the Editors of encouraging contributions of this kind. They furnish a stimulus for thought along the lines of constructive Foreign Service development, which lacking in the past now promise to become an important feature of the



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flavor and bouquet that discreetly tempts discriminating palates.

We believe that Bellows Special Reserve Whiskey will satisfy the discriminating taste of many members of our Foreign Service missions and shall consider it a privilege to serve them.

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

JOURNAL'S columns. I am therefore taking this opportunity of adding my comments on some of the points raised and discussed by other correspondents.

In agreement with most of the opinions expressed on the subject, I favor the proposal advanced to grant higher temporary local rank where conditions at a given post make this desirable for any one of a number of good and sufficient reasons. As the changes advocated appear to require no new legislation and would cost the Government nothing, it is difficult to see any serious obstacles preventing their adoption at any early date. On the other hand I believe that such higher local ranks should only be conferred in the interests of a better balanced organization at the posts concerned and that a general inflation of titles, such as multiplication of Consuls General or the creation of special novel designations, would be undesirable. The economists' term of "scarcity value" has its applications in all branches of life. Who can doubt, for example, that the title of Ambassador is of less significance now than in the days when it was more sparingly bestowed?

The statement in Consul General Kemp's letter regarding retirements raised an important point if it is the Department's desire to encourage voluntary retirements on the part of older men in the Service. The fact that under present conditions the retirement annuity received by a married officer with twenty-five years' service is likely to be as little as 20 to 25% of his total emoluments during his last year on the active list, accounts for the reluctance men with family obligations must feel to take voluntarily a step involving such a drastic lowering of living standards. As things are now promotions during the last five years have little effect on retirement annuities and service for more than thirty years confers no additional credit, to which it seems fairly entitled even from a purely actuarial standpoint. In any case a general revision of the retirement system is thought by many to be overdue and the Army's plan of 75% of the final basic pay plus small automatic pensions for wives and young children might logically serve as a basis for further legislation.

I am quite aware that the subject matter of this letter would be classified by one of your able correspondents as "froth" and leaves quite untouched matters of basic organization, but the blowing off of froth often serves a useful purpose in itself. Also the making of minor improvements in a superstructure need not in any way interfere with the strengthening of its foundations, and might have a beneficial effect on those using the building quite out of proportion to the cost of such improvements.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 14)

if all candidates are accepted only for the lowest grade. Manifestly any person who is worth taking into the career service after the age of 30 is one who has already proven himself and who should not be put on a par with a youngster straight from college. The present system cannot help but result in promotion blockages and in service dissatisfaction.

It seems inadvisable to recruit mature men who on the average are no longer malleable; on the other hand we should avoid taking candidates too young to have demonstrated anything except pure academic ability. The present age limits should be reduced from 21 to 35 inclusive to 23 to 30 inclusive. If on the other hand for other reasons it is impracticable to change the present age limits, then it is suggested that successful candidates be divided into two age groups as of age 30; all those below to enter at \$2,500 and those above at \$3,000.

Candidates should be required to stand original entrance examinations along the lines of those given at present although greater stress should be placed upon facility at languages. Instruction methods used in the Army have demonstrated that languages can be acquired by the average person far more easily than was believed to be the case formerly.

If we are sincere in our desire to build up the best possible Foreign Service we must be ruthless in picking and choosing among the youth of the nation. No final selection can adequately be made until a candidate has been judged upon actual performance at a post. Furthermore, one or two years' experience in the Foreign Service, provided the candidates are taken young enough, would be useful experience to individuals who might later choose to enter another type of profession or activity.

At least twice the number of candidates for whom there will be places actually available upon confirmatory examination should be taken for a probationary period. Such candidates might be put through a Foreign Service School in the United States with a year's curriculum, be assigned abroad for a further year, at the end of which they would be called back to Washington for confirmatory examination before permanent commissioning in the Foreign Service. Ample precedent exists for this in the system followed with respect to passed Midshipmen during the latter part of the 19th century, only a small percentage of whom were commissioned in the Navy or Marine Corps upon the completion of their two years cruise after graduation from the Naval Academy.

It should be made plain to the probationers that the fact that they might not be selected upon con-

firmary examination would not be a reflection upon their ability or their character. Rejected probationers might well be afforded an opportunity to enter some kind of Foreign Service Reserve Corps.

The entrance age limits mentioned above should not, of course, be applied to candidates for the career branch from the Administrative or Advisory branches or from the Department of State after five years' service. However, the top age for admission by transfer including former Foreign Service officers who had resigned to enter the Departmental service, should be fixed at 40. Such service candidates should be admitted at rates of annual pay approximating those they were receiving in their former branch.

RETIREMENT

Both in the Foreign Service and in its Auxiliary branches, separation bonuses should accumulate at the rate of one month's pay per year of active service. These should be payable upon separation from the service of an officer or an employee but only after five years' service. An upper limit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' pay should be imposed upon such a bonus since after that time the person concerned would be eligible for pension. A special exception to the rule would however be probationers eliminated on confirmatory examination who would be given two months' pay at the time of their separation.

Pensions would, of course, be payable to members of all branches of the Service retired for physical incapacity or at their own request beginning at age 50 or who had had total constructive Government service of at least 30 years. Retirement would be obligatory for all at age 60 with a possible voluntary extension to age 65 at the discretion of the President.

It seems important to provide for this voluntary retirement if we are to guarantee to senior officers with considerable earned service the independence of judgment and action which their responsibilities call for. It should be distinctly understood moreover that retired officers and employees would have the right to engage in other than Government service without prejudice to their pensions.

Retirement pensions in the Foreign Service should be calculated on the basis of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for each year of active service pay less allowances at the time of retirement. The maximum retired pay should, however, be raised from 60 per cent to 75 per cent of active pay.

SPECIALIZATION WITHIN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

At present specialization in the Foreign Service is considered as covering primarily: proficiency in certain languages and cultures, courses in various economic and financial fields, and more recently,

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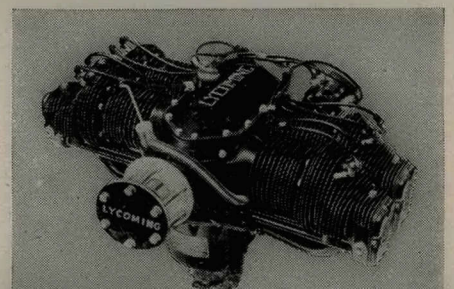
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experience in certain geographic areas. Specialization courses should be broadened to cover courses in other subjects such as international law, cryptography, administrative practice, Diplomatic history, economic warfare practice and theory, etc. Even more important would be the encouragement of officers to acquire proficiency in additional basic foreign languages.

Provision should be made moreover for education of officers at the Army and Navy War Colleges. It is not only imperative from the point of view of our national interests that a number of selected Foreign Service officers should become familiar with military policy and economic warfare, but we should send experienced officers to lecture and instruct on national policy at the War Colleges.

All junior officers should be afforded an opportunity to acquire knowledge in at least one specialized field. A certificate of proficiency for each specialty might be granted to officers and that fact entered into their biographical record in the Department of State Register. As one of our Assistant Secretaries of States has remarked—"a main attribute of a Foreign Service Officer is an 'inquiring mind'" and any concrete proof of such a characteristic should be noted in the officer's efficiency record.

Specialization should never be permitted to become an end in itself. In order to provide for broad experience officers should never be permitted to serve in the area of their specialization more than two out of three normal assignments.

Aside from the specialization indicated above which should come certainly within the first 15 years of service, younger officers should be assigned to as wide a variety of tasks as possible. Once having passed the middle grades officers if they are to become adequate chiefs of missions and consulates must, with rare exceptions, abandon specialization. In any important post in a specialized area, if the chief is a specialist, his immediate subordinate should be a general service man or vice versa.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL BRANCH

The pending proposals contained in H.R. 4312 for further building up of the Administrative and Clerical branch are most encouraging. We have long needed a highly trained responsible and permanent junior branch of the type envisaged. To obtain this, certain compensation in the way of salary, advancement and privileges beyond those now extended must be offered.

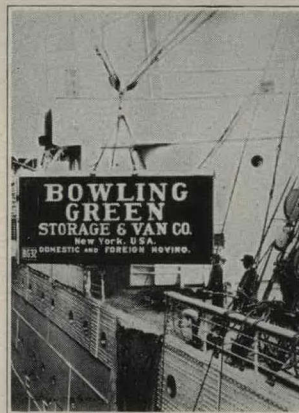
All Administrative Officers within the top three classifications of the proposed act should be designated as Consuls and Administrative Assistants should be designated as Attache, Chancellor or Vice Consul as may be most appropriate to the post to which they may be assigned.

JUNE, 1945

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As indicated elsewhere the administrative branch should be used not only to provide administrative officers and clerks in the average Foreign Service establishment but to furnish officers in charge of the smaller Consular posts.

ADVISORY AND TECHNICAL BRANCH

We shall need the services of specialists and technicians in the post-war period as much as at present. However, such experts should remain experts and not be taken into the "executive line" of the Service where they would necessarily eventually have to perform general duties and meet general responsibilities. If we are to retain the advantage of a technical branch it is essential that the members thereof should keep in touch with developments in their chosen fields of activities.

While assigned for duty with the Foreign Service such officers should, of course, receive the same pay and privileges as officers of the Foreign Service proper with, moreover, appropriate equivalent rank. If organized into classes paralleling the Foreign Service, members of the Advisory Branch should receive the same treatment as respects promotion in class and between classes. Bonuses or pensions should be provided as the members might be eligible. They would, moreover, be subject to the same control by the Chief of the office as are Foreign Service officers, both in their official activities and as regards disciplinary action.

Recruitment of specialists should not be limited only to other Government Departments since it is more than probable that in some fields the best specialists can only be obtained from civil life.

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE

While there are certain advantages in amalgamating the bulk of departmental officers with the Foreign Service such a radical step might cause considerable dislocation, and in view of the preponderance of specialist officers necessary for the Department's staff, appears on the whole inadvisable. However, all chiefs of divisions and all assistant chiefs of geographical divisions prior to their designation as such should have had at least a year's field experience in the Foreign Service. This experience could be acquired through assignment in the Advisory branch in accordance with the procedure outlined in the paragraph mentioned above.

SERVICE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

All subordinate Foreign Service officers should serve at least one year in the Department out of their first ten in order to familiarize themselves with the Department's procedures and problems.

The rule limiting service to four years in the Department is a good one and should incorporate the suggested addition that no officer be returned for

duty in the Department until after an intervening period of several years' field service.

Of the greatest importance to morale, however, would be assurance that the Foreign Service will have access to the high political and administrative positions in the Department of State. The majority, if not all, of the Assistant Secretaries of State on the technical, administrative and international relations level should be chosen from the Service. Such a provision would, of course, in no way affect the practice of having the Secretary of State and Under Secretary chosen by the Chief Executive and responsible to him directly on the political level for carrying out the policies laid down by him.

SERVICE CHIEFS OF MISSION

It is to be hoped that the percentage of chiefs of mission drawn from the Foreign Service will be increased although it is recognized that at certain key diplomatic posts the Chief Executive and Secretary of State may prefer to have as ambassador someone who enjoys their personal confidence.

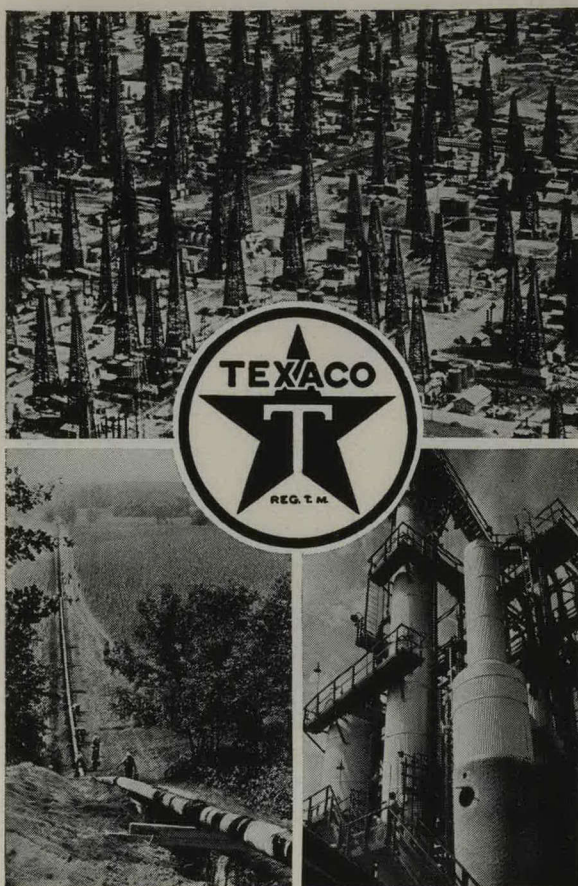
No Foreign Service officer should be admitted to Class I unless at the time of his selection he is considered as being ambassadorial timber.

There appears to have arisen in the service a feeling that once an officer has been selected as a Chief of Mission, he is entitled to continue in that capacity indefinitely. Promotion to and service in such a rank should represent the apex of a career and after a number of years' service in that capacity the successful officer should retire to an inactive status, leaving the Secretary of State and the President free to make another appointment.

Obviously while an officer may have made an excellent Chief of Mission in one post, it does not necessarily follow that he is the best choice for one of the next embassies that may fall vacant although he might be ideal for one which becomes open for appointment a year or two later. Again, it would seem that men of the age and experience of career chiefs of Mission have through their years of service attained the right in time of peace to be entitled to temporary retirement for personal reasons or for health. Furthermore there are always equally good men rising behind.

ALLOWANCES

The present salary rates obtaining in the Foreign Service with the modifications suggested in this article seem adequate. However, it should be well understood that the salaries in question are in compensation of personal services and should be free, as is the case in civil life, from unusual professional expenses. Accordingly, it is suggested that the present trend toward more liberal entertainment and cost of living allowances in the Foreign Service should be strengthened. Special allowances on



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transfer from one post to another should be made available. Entertainment allowances should be granted not only to senior officers in the field but to junior officers and to officers stationed in Washington who are required to do official entertaining. It is to be hoped that the salaries and allowances of members of all branches of the Foreign Service serving abroad may be exempted from federal income tax.

Almost as important as increased allowances would be the furtherance of service facilities and privileges. A constant effort should be maintained to obtain free entry for all American officers and employees serving abroad. Likewise through the establishment of a well equipped office in the Foreign Service Association, we should obtain buying privileges for members of the Foreign Service with discounts, legal assistance, etc. The present arrangements of the Foreign Service Protective Association with regard to insurance including hospitalization benefits are excellent. Provision might be made either through insurance or through Government allowance for essential medical fees incurred by members of the Foreign Service or their families due to extraordinary living conditions abroad.

Home leaves for members of all branches of the Foreign Service should be regularly fixed every three years with all travel expenses paid, regardless of location of the post.

MISCELLANEOUS

Following are miscellaneous suggestions:

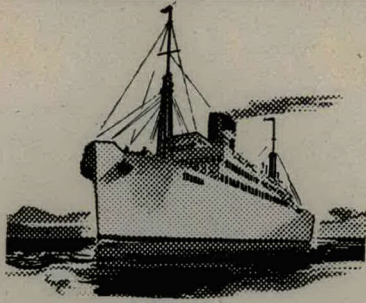
1. All field offices should be inspected regularly once every two years in order to obtain uniform administrative practice and independent efficiency reports on personnel. In addition, all missions in each area might occasionally be visited by senior political officers with a view to making suggestions for coordination of policy. Such visits might well be undertaken by Departmental officers. Regional and country conferences should be held regularly.
2. In normal times newly assigned officers should be granted special travel allowances and time to familiarize themselves completely with countries in which they are located or with their consular district.
3. The rank of our Foreign Service officers stationed abroad should be adjusted upward in relation to the Army and Navy. Previously our Armed Forces were small and hence comparative rank abroad presented little problem. However, since we shall probably maintain a large military and naval establishment the standing of our civilian representatives must be strengthened, in accordance with time honored republican principles. The precedence

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at official and social functions of Chiefs of Mission in their own countries over all United States officials, military or civil, in time of peace should, of course, be retained unchanged. The following is a suggested table of corresponding rank, abroad or at home:

Ambassadors: Generals, Admirals.

Ministers: Lieutenant Generals, Vice Admirals.

Counselors designated as Ministers or Charges d'Affaires: Major Generals, Rear Admirals.

Counselors and Consuls General: Brigadier Generals, Commodores.

First Secretaries and Consuls in Charge of Consulates General: Colonels, Captains.

Second Secretaries and Consuls: Lieutenant Colonels, Commanders.

Third Secretaries: Majors, Lieutenant Commanders.

Attaches and Vice Consuls: Captains, Lieutenants.

All officers to take rank as of date of original designation or commission.

4. The authority of the chief of mission over all United States Governmental activities in a foreign country in times of peace must be absolute. This should be equally true in war time as concerns the activities of United States civilian agencies and exclusive of affairs affecting military operations.
5. Among the Foreign Service officers assigned to the Department a number should be specially entrusted with maintaining liaison with Congress. It might also be advisable to consider the question of appointing a Foreign Service aide to the White House.

CONCLUSION

The test of any remedial action which we may take in improving the Service lies not in satisfying individual desires but rather the needs of the Service and of our country. The recommendations which have been made will cost money. At the present time we are spending the life blood of hundreds of thousands of American citizens, billions of dollars of treasure, and many hours of effort and intelligence beyond human calculation, to repair what is after all a breakdown in international relations, the blame for which we must ourselves share to some extent. Surely we, as the greatest nation on earth, can afford the comparatively negligible effort and cost of undertaking to insure that such a failure does not again occur. It seems impossible to believe that we shall in future be content with anything but the best in the way of a Foreign Service. To obtain this there can be no compromise with quality.

TEXT OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 11)

tation; and also post allowances wherever the cost of living may be proportionately so high that in the opinion of the Secretary of State such allowances are necessary to enable such diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers to carry on their work efficiently: *Provided*, That all such allowances shall be accounted for to the Secretary of State in such manner and under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe and the authorization and approval of such expenditures by the Secretary of State as complying with such rules and regulations shall be binding upon all officers of the Government: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall report all such expenditures annually to the Congress with the Budget estimates of the Department of State."

SEC. 9. Section 21 of the Act of February 23, 1931, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 21. That any Foreign Service officer may be assigned for duty in the Department of State or in any department or agency of the Government in the discretion of the Secretary of State without loss of class or salary, such assignment to be for a period of not more than three years unless the public interest demands further service, when such assignment may be extended for a period not to exceed one year, upon completion of which four-year assignment and reassignment to the field, he may not again be assigned for duty in the Department of State or in any other department or agency of the Government until the expiration of at least three years of field duty. Any ambassador or minister, or any Foreign Service officer of whatever class, detailed for duty in connection with trade conferences, or international gatherings, congresses, or conferences, or for other special duty not at his post or the Department of State, except temporarily for purposes of consultation, shall be paid his salary and expenses of travel and subsistence at the rates prescribed by law."

SEC. 10. Section 31 of the Act of February 23, 1931, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 31. There shall be in the Department of State a Board of Foreign Service Personnel for the Foreign Service, whose duty it shall be to recommend promotions in the Foreign Service and to furnish the Secretary of State with lists of Foreign Service officers who have demonstrated special capacity for promotion to the grade of Minister or Ambassador. The Board shall be composed of not more than three Assistant Secretaries of State, one of whom shall be the Assistant Secretary of State having supervision over the Division of Foreign

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Service Personnel and who shall be Chairman, an officer of the Department of Commerce designated by the Secretary of Commerce and acceptable to the Secretary of State, and an officer of the Department of Agriculture designated by the Secretary of Agriculture and acceptable to the Secretary of State. The officer of the Department of Commerce shall sit as a member of the Board only when nominations and assignments of commercial attachés, the selection or assignment of Foreign Service officers for specialized training in commercial work or other matters of interest to the Department of Commerce are under consideration; the officer of the Department of Agriculture shall sit as a member of the Board only when nominations and assignments of agricultural attachés, the selection or assignment of Foreign Service officers for specialized training in agricultural work or other matters of interest to the Department of Agriculture are under consideration. The Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel of the Department of State and one other member of that Division may attend the meetings of the Board and one of them shall act as secretary but they shall not be entitled to vote at its proceedings. No Foreign Service officer below class I shall be assigned as Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, nor shall such officer be given any authority except of a purely advisory character over promotions, demotions, transfers, or separations from the service of Foreign Service officers. The Director of the Office of the Foreign Service shall be assigned from among officers of the Foreign Service, but no Foreign Service officer below class I shall be so assigned."

SEC. 11. Revised Statutes 1699, 1700, and 1701 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. Section 7 of the Act of February 5, 1915 (38 Stat. 807), restricting the transaction of business by diplomatic officers, shall apply, with the exception of consular agents, to all officers and employees of the Foreign Service.

Approved May 3, 1945.

PROMOTIONS

(Continued from page 20)

- Richard H. Hawkins, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
- Franklin Hawley, of Michigan.
- George D. Henderson, of California.
- Martin J. Hillenbrand, of Illinois.
- Outerbridge Horsey, of New York.
- Francis C. Jordan, of North Carolina.
- Randolph A. Kidder, of Massachusetts.
- William L. Krieg, of Ohio.
- Joseph Palmer, 2d, of Massachusetts.
- David T. Ray, of California.
- Robert W. Rinden, of Iowa.
- M. Robert Rutherford, of Montana.
- Robert C. Strong, of Wisconsin.
- Alfred T. Wellborn, of Louisiana.

VISITORS

The following visitors called recently at the Department.

	April	
Helen E. Green	7	
Frances J. Espe	7	
Virginia M. Chaniler	7	
Ann L. Edwards	7	
Barbara Beeler	7	
F. Louise Howard	7	
Olga J. Holowaty	7	
Enid L. Lambert, Quito	7	
Paul A. Chadwell, Budapest	9	
E. A. Lightner, Jr., London	9	
Carl R. Stolar, Ankara	9	
James L. Lee, Port-au-Prince	9	
Z. V. Warner	9	
G. L. Howe	9	
Alma McManus	10	
Craig W. Carter	10	
Walter H. Sholes, Basel	10	
Elizabeth Richard, Madrid	10	
Rachel G. Kent, Barbados	10	
Dorothy T. Brown, Mexico, D. F.	11	
Edward M. Peterson, Cairo	11	
Oliver M. Marcy, Athens	11	
Gwendolin C. Dorris, Lima	11	
Eileen P. Kennelly	11	
Joseph W. Schutz, London	11	
Allan F. McLean, Jr., San Salvador	11	
Bernice M. Goetz	11	
Barry T. Benson, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico	11	
Mrs. Eva Ray Harry, Ciudad Trujillo	13	
Charles A. Page, Paris	13	
Edwin J. Martin	13	
J. A. Stillwell	13	
Howard H. Bristol, Jr., Port-au-Prince	13	
Robert C. Castlen	13	
Vesta Callis Bomar, Brussels	13	
Thomas S. Campen, San José	13	
Normand W. Redden	13	
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Mary Helen Wirth	28
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EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 22)

Foreign Service will be properly equipped to perform its duties with adequate backing and support. The legislation now passed constitutes a beginning. The legislation contemplated indicates that the Department of State intends to press forward from

this good starting point. It is up to the Foreign Service itself to show that it can avail itself intelligently and vigorously of the new opportunities that lie ahead.

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(Continued from page 9)

geographic offices and divisions of the Department. It is responsible for keeping the Secretary and the Delegation advised of political developments having a bearing on the work of the Conference and providing information to foreign delegations on proposals and views of the United States Delegation. In addition, these officers deal with the many non-Conference matters which inevitably arise in any place where so many of the world's leading statesmen are gathered.

The United States Delegation's press relations have been in the experienced hands of Homer M. Byington, Jr., assisted initially by Foreign Service Officers John Pool, who has since returned to Washington, and Richard T. Smyth.

American Delegation protocol matters are handled by Vinton Chapin.

STREAMLINING THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 15)

such specialists could get \$10 from private business for every \$1 the Government could pay them.

The proposal has been made that a panel of foreign-service reserves be drawn up including economists, professors, engineers, experts in innumerable fields who could be tapped for temporary assignments in the Foreign Service. No reserve officer would be called to duty if a regular officer was qualified. But many businesses, colleges, concerns, even newspapers, would be glad, it is believed, to have one or more of their personnel spend a sabbatical year or more abroad in foreign service, gaining in experience as well as aiding the Government. . . .

Officials in the Foreign Service office believe that in the long run the United States gets about the kind of foreign service it wants. The State Department has presumed to ask for almost a doubling of appropriations and personnel because it believes the country today wants global representation equivalent to global responsibilities. It believes that it's just as true in diplomacy that you shouldn't ask a boy to do a man's job as it is in industry—nor should you try to pay the man a boy's wages.

The \$24,000,000 increase Mr. Stettinius is asking for is pin money in today's figures. The \$54,000,000 total he is asking for to meet Foreign Service expenses is only what this country is spending every 5 minutes for the war.



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