

JA - 7th Edition

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 22, NO. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1945

THREE-WAY VICTORY HANDSHAKE





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Cover Picture:

Three-Way Victory Handshake, August 14, 1945
Former Secretary of State Cordell Hull (center) joins President Truman (right) and Secretary of State Byrnes in a handshake in the President's office after the Chief Executive announced the Japanese surrender. Reconversion Director John W. Snyder is in the rear. AP photo.

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SEPTEMBER, 1945

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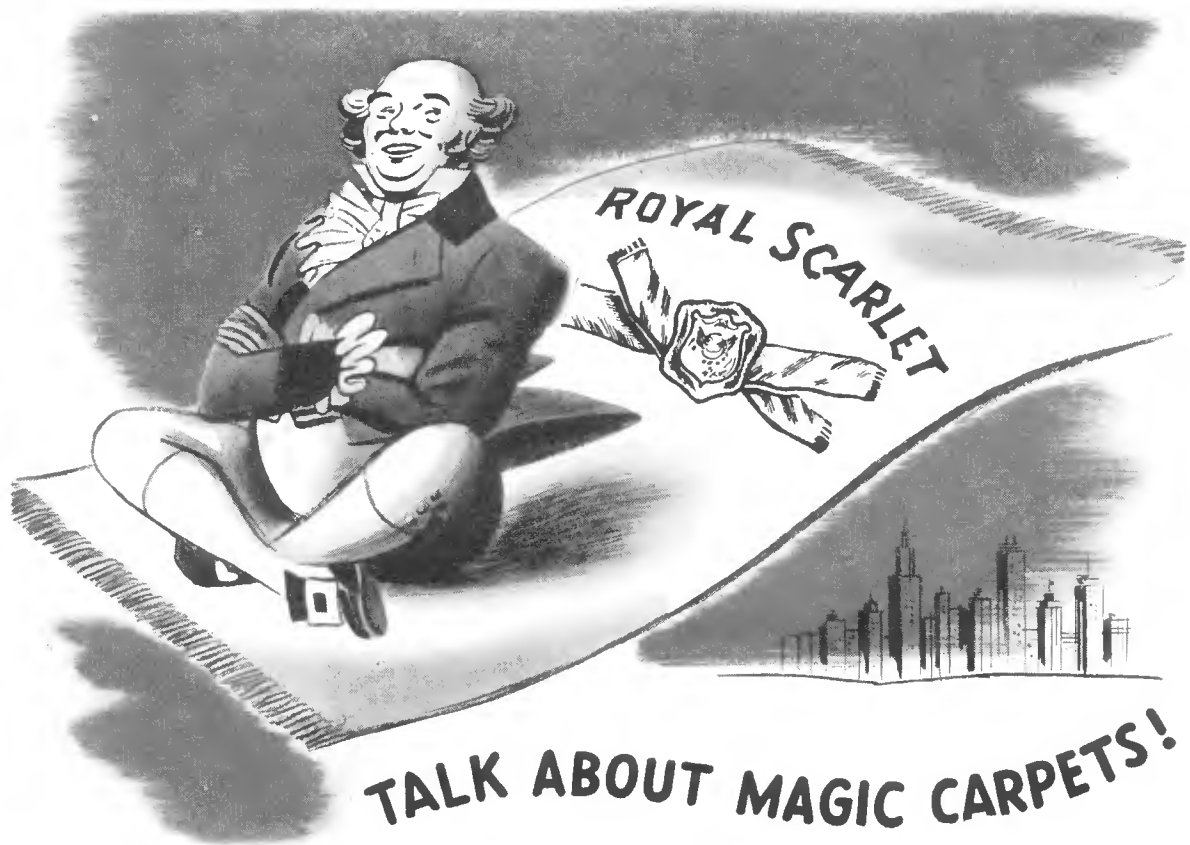


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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since June 29, 1945:

Ware Adams of Savannah, Georgia, now in the Department of State, has been designated Secretary of Mission attached to the Staff of the United States Political Advisor on Austrian Affairs.

William Hopkins Beck of Washington, D. C., American Consul General at Hamilton, Bermuda, has been designated American Consul General at Southampton, England.

Walter W. Birge, Jr., of New York, New York, Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Praha, Czechoslovakia, and assigned Vice Consul at Dharan, Saudi Arabia, for temporary duty en route.

Stephen C. Brown of Herndon, Virginia, Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary and American Vice Consul at Chungking, China, to serve in dual capacity.

Thomas J. Cory of Glendale, California, now in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Moscow, U.S.S.R., to serve in dual capacity.

Allan Dawson of Des Moines, Iowa, now in the Department of State, has been assigned Counselor of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela.

Edward A. Dow, Jr., of Omaha, Nebraska, Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

William E. Dnnn of Sulphur Springs, Texas, now in the Department of State, has been assigned Economic Counselor of Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

Walter A. Foote of Hamlin, Texas, American Consul General at Curacao, Netherlands, West Indies, has been assigned American Consul General at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, to proceed at such time as later directed.

George Gregg Fuller of Pebble Beach, California, American Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, has been assigned American Consul at Tunis, Tunisia.

Bartley P. Gordon of Boston, Massachusetts, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, has been assigned American Consul at Patras, Greece, to open that office.

Richard B. Haven of Chicago, Illinois, American Consul at Tenerife, Canary Islands, has been assigned American Consul at Turin, Italy.

David L. Henry of Geneva, New York, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Moscow, U.S.S.R., has been assigned American Vice Consul at Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.

J. William Henry of Washington, D. C., Third Secretary of Embassy at Lisbon, Portugal, and American Vice Consul, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Mombasa, Kenya, East Africa.

Knowlton V. Hicks of New York, New York, American Consul at Naples, Italy, has been assigned American Consul at Adelaide, South Australia.

George D. Hopper of Danville, Kentucky, American Consul General at St. John's, Newfoundland, has been assigned American Consul General at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

(Continued on page 63)

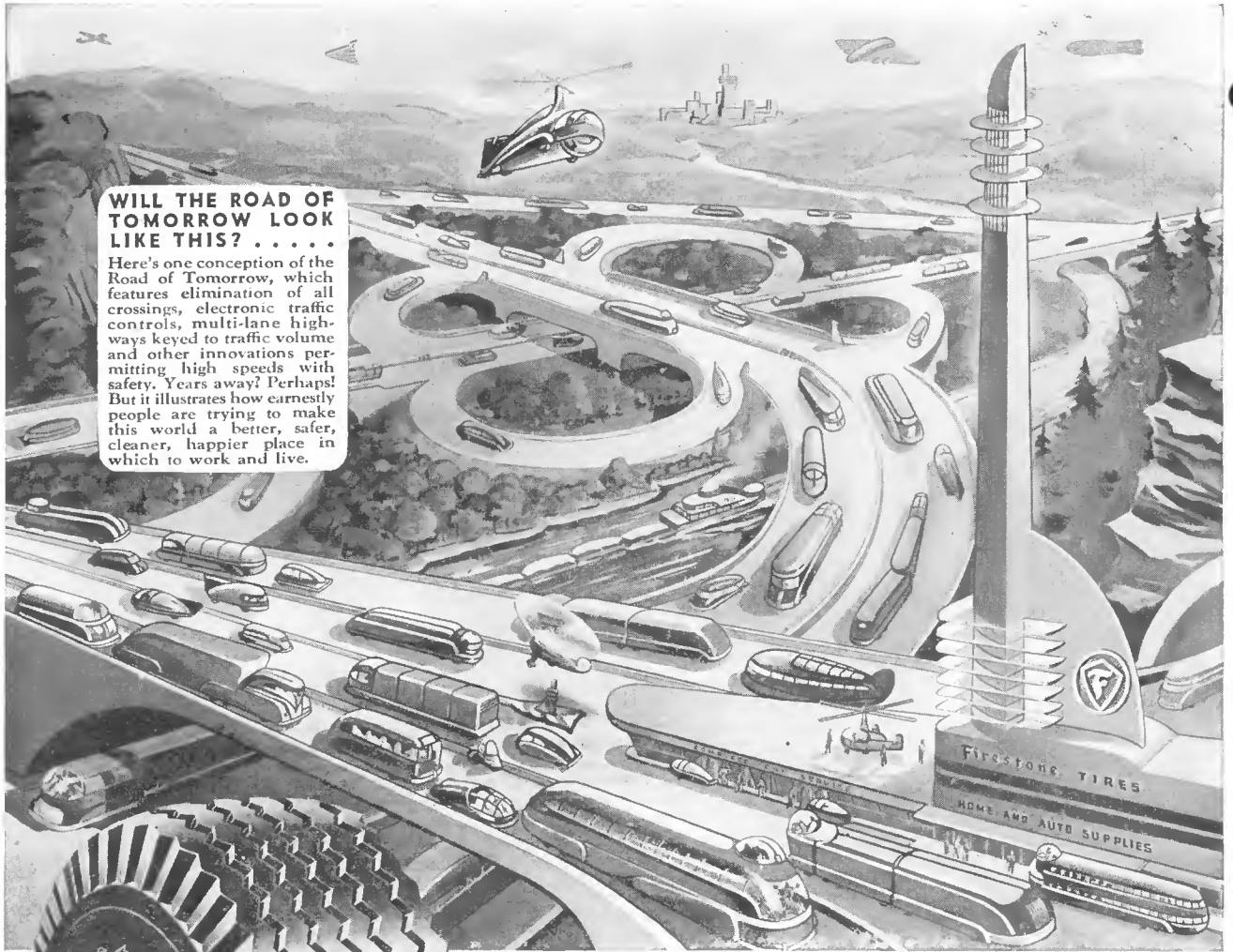


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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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VOL. 22, NO. 9

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER, 1945

Revamping the Foreign Service

BY JULIAN F. HARRINGTON

Deputy Director, Office of the Foreign Service

THE entire Foreign Service, officers as well as clerks, is donhtless anxious to know just what plans are under contemplation for the improvement of the Service. Many officers and clerks, especially those who have recently been in the Department, are aware that plans are afoot and the news has undoubtedly been spread abroad fairly generally. To those who may not have heard of the contemplated reforms this progress report, it is hoped, will be of particular interest.

In order to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of even the smallest change in our present structure exhaustive studies are necessary. All members of the Service will be glad to know that a carefully selected group of Foreign Service Officers are now engaged, as they have been for some time past, in undertaking these studies, aided where necessary by technicians from other branches of the Government. Through the columns of the JOURNAL, it is hoped to keep the Service informed from time to time of progress made.

Earlier this year, three survey groups were selected and sent abroad to conduct an administrative survey of representative Foreign Service establishments, appraising their organization and facilities for the purpose of submitting recommendations so that our Foreign Service would be second to none in quality, performance and in the treatment of its personnel. Each of the survey groups comprised an outstanding business executive experienced in management planning, a representative of the Bureau of the Budget and a Foreign Service Inspector. All

three groups have completed and handed in their reports. Needless to say they found a number of weak spots and in consequence the Department now has the benefit of specific recommendations from these groups, ranging the entire gamut of Foreign Service activities and problems.

The prize contest essays on the reorganization of the Service, several of which were recently published in the JOURNAL, form another productive source for tapping. Then too, all of the officers on duty in the Department and others passing through Washington have made valuable contributions in the form of suggestions. Those of us who are engaged in studying the needs of the Service are fortunate indeed in having such extensive sources of sound ideas to draw from.

It cannot be denied that the Foreign Service was woefully understaffed as well as undertrained to meet the mushroom-like growth of activities, old and new, which the Department was called upon to perform after our entry into the present war. It was necessary to resort to a number of *ad hoc* expedients to meet the emergency and we are determined that we will not be caught napping again. There is, however, the more immediate and urgent problem of staffing our foreign establishments adequately to deal with our new responsibilities in world affairs in the postwar period.

To make our Foreign Service the best operated and equipped of any Foreign Service three important steps are essential. These are (1) the transfusion of new blood, (2) the tapping of new man-

power sources, and (3) a more comprehensive training program. Each of these essential steps merits the most careful thought.

The first step, the transfusion of new blood, was the subject of considerable controversy last year. In the Act of May 3, 1945, as originally drafted, there was a provision for admitting into the Foreign Service, under certain safeguards, a limited number of members of the Auxiliary Service and persons in other departments and agencies. This provision was eliminated from the Bill by action of the House. It is now proposed to attempt again to infuse into the Foreign Service a small but highly selected group of men from the Auxiliary Service and other branches of the Government who have demonstrated outstanding ability and fitness. The Department would be shortsighted indeed if it did not take advantage of the present opportunity to bolster its undermanned Foreign Service with a small percentage of new personnel of this caliber. At the present writing it is proposed to permit the incorporation into the Foreign Service, subject to certain requirements, including an oral examination, persons who have served in the Auxiliary Service or some other branch of the Government not less than two years, the number not to exceed, say, 5 to 10 per centum of the total authorized strength of the Foreign Service as of July 1, 1945. This means roughly 60 to 120 people and percentage-wise the career principle of the Service is not endangered. Persons qualifying for entry into the Foreign Service under this proposal will be admitted with grades commensurate with their abilities and with due regard to age groups. Any such officer may not be admitted into a grade in which he will be younger than the youngest Foreign Service Officer in that grade, and in no case will the officer be admitted into the Foreign Service higher than Class III. If the foregoing proposal is adopted, each member of the Foreign Service will be invited to recommend persons known to him in other branches of the Government who might qualify for entry into the Foreign Service in this one-time operation.

Proposals are also under consideration for the admission of not more than 3 or 5 persons annually, on a similar basis, with appropriate safeguards for the career principle.

A provision for tapping new sources of manpower is equally important, not only to enable the Department to meet varying needs in normal times but to expand rapidly to meet an emergency such as arose after Pearl Harbor. We now have in Section 10(c) of the Act of February 23, 1931, a provision for incorporating temporarily into the Foreign Service persons who are on the Department's payroll or

who have served five years in some other branch of the Government. During the period of temporary service which cannot exceed four years such officers will be subject to all the privileges and penalties attaching to Foreign Service Officers generally. By this device the Department will be able to send abroad in our unified Foreign Service people who have special knowledge to deal with a particular problem, technical or otherwise. Section 10(c) is a big step forward but it does not go far enough. To ensure for the Department the widest possible sources of manpower it is proposed to establish a Foreign Service Reserve, the panel of which would cut across every walk of life and from which the Department, in an emergency, could draw extensively, or in normal times could seek to perform a given job if no officer is available, first, in the Foreign Service and, secondly, through the machinery of Section 10(c). An Officer from the Reserve on active duty would either be paid the salary of the grade in which he is assigned or on a contract fee basis, depending upon the nature of the functions the officer is called upon to perform. There would be a definite time limit on the period of membership in the Foreign Service Reserve.

A more comprehensive training program is already demanded by the post-war international responsibilities of the United States. Careful recruitment is not in itself sufficient and must be supplemented by an inspired in-service training program. There is in the Department an embryonic Division of Training Services and plans for its expansion are under way. This Division is now responsible for all indoctrination and training programs of the Foreign Service. It is proposed to supplement the elementary training program with courses at the post-graduate level. The problem now confronting the Department is to decide whether to expand the Division of Training Services to include special courses, for example on economics, or to approach Congress for authority to establish a Foreign Service institute or staff college which could absorb the Division of Training Services together with all its present functions. A number of bills have been introduced in Congress proposing the establishment of a Foreign Service Academy at the undergraduate level, thus showing widespread public interest in Foreign Service training. There is no doubt that a large number of people in this country would be reassured by the knowledge that the new importance of our foreign relations is reflected in and will be implemented by an inspired Foreign Service training policy.

It is the Department's tentative concept that after an initial training program consisting of a three-months orientation and indoctrination course for

**Julian F. Harrington Foreign
Service Officer, Class II.**

Photo by Mildred Gale



newly appointed officers there would be a training program of from 12 to 18 months at selected posts in the field, followed by an intensive one-year training program in Washington, including three months travel to industrial, trade, agricultural, cultural and other centers. The training program would offer advanced and specialized studies and assignments for specialized work in the Departments of State, Commerce, Agriculture, etc., as well as a continuing plan of reorientation in the United States. Provision would also be made for intensive short-term area and language instruction and advanced courses for high ranking officers similar to the Army-Navy Staff College programs. Training plans are still in a formative stage and will require time to mature. Meanwhile recruitment of new personnel is under way, with plans well advanced for holding examinations for members of the armed forces who meet certain qualifications.

Coupled with the foregoing three steps, improvements are contemplated looking to a more streamlined functional operation. This will involve the elimination of unnecessary procedures, reports and requests for information, better timing of periodic reporting, simplification of report forms and other administrative procedures, many of which are outgrowths of visits to the field of the three survey groups.

Of equal importance and interest to members of the Service are the steps in progress to improve the well-being of each and every one of us. At this stage it is premature to discuss in detail the various improvements that are being considered, but having as the objective that our Foreign Service shall be second to none, the officers and clerks who make up that Service must be given the incentive that will encourage them collectively to be the finest Foreign Service. Obviously the success of the Foreign Service is dependent upon the effort and inspiration which each member of it exerts. There are many

ways in which the lot of the Foreign Service Officer and clerk should and must be improved. Some relate to allowances such as for installation expenses at a new post, educational and medical allowances. Others relate to assignments to distant or unhealthful posts at which there is a great need to improve local and home leave facilities. Our retirement provisions are also being reviewed. Every officer should have at least one assignment in the Department and the means should exist whereby members of the administrative service and clerks in the Foreign Service may likewise be assigned for training or for duty in the Department or in other branches of the Government, if desired. It may be found feasible as well as desirable to telescope somewhat the grades in the Foreign Service as now established. It is also hoped to raise the pay level throughout and to establish a career rank of Minister.

No revamping of the Foreign Service would be complete without providing for improved working and housing facilities. As part and parcel of the plans for the Foreign Service now in progress is a greatly expanded buildings program which will greatly surpass the present annual limitations of one million dollars on expenditures for new construction and enable the Department, particularly in remote and unhealthful posts, to proceed immediately with the building of office quarters and self-contained residences and apartments for personnel that will contain all of the latest mechanical and other devices for efficiency and comfort and, at the same

(Continued on page 67)

Report From the Field

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*

The Editors of the JOURNAL are glad to present the following fresh and frank Report from the Field by their Chairman, to which they invite the particular attention of the administrative authorities of the Department. Mr. Harrington's article, published elsewhere in this issue, will answer many of the questions posed by Mr. Villard and dispel some of the uncertainty and apprehension prevailing in the Service. The JOURNAL will make every effort to keep the field informed of developments in the plans now being made for the future of the Foreign Service.

AFTER nearly eight years in the battle of Washington, I have had a chance to inspect the other side of the lines. I have visited London, Paris, Madrid and Morocco. I have talked with many members of the Foreign Service in transit to or from their posts. While the impressions I have gained may not be applicable to every part of the field, I am confident that they are representative enough of the Service as a whole to be worth recording.

As our country enters the most fateful period of its history, it is evident that the men and women who serve the United States abroad are still wondering whether the principles on which their careers are based will be fully recognized or whether, in a welter of attempted reform, the predicted reorganization of the Service will tend to disintegrate rather than to integrate this vital branch of the government. Despite the promise of the Stettinius administration, which displayed a welcome vigor of attack on manifold pressing problems, there is more ground for concern as to the prospects for the future than ever before. Regrettable as it may be, I am convinced that uncertainty, confusion and doubt reign in many places where there should be stability, optimism, and confidence in the Foreign Service of tomorrow.

One has only to survey the scene in its general aspects to realize that a critical turning point has been reached in the course of the career service and that the outcome hangs in the balance. We are seeking to consolidate the emergency lessons so painfully learned since Pearl Harbor and at the same time to cope with the new responsibilities thrust upon us by our emergence as a great world power. In the difficult transitional period we now face, very serious questions have arisen, the answer to which depends upon prompt and far-sighted action at home. Yet, to the field, the answer is by no means discernible even on the distant horizon.

Any American who appreciates the implications of Hot Springs, Atlantic City, Bretton Woods, and

San Francisco, not to speak of Teheran, Casablanca, Quebec, Yalta and now Potsdam, knows that the days of splendid isolation are over and that we are committed to playing a role in world affairs which modern developments have rendered inevitable. The equipment for dealing with the problems which confront us in the international sphere should without question be the finest we are capable of producing. Unfortunately, the physical state of that equipment and the state of mind of many of those charged with its utilization leave so much to be desired that a thoroughgoing revision of the government's policy toward its Foreign Service seems a No. 1 priority.

Foremost among the needs of the Service are ample appropriations — not because the Service is greedy, but because of the greatly decreased purchasing power of the dollar. It is manifestly impossible to carry on our foreign relations, in a manner commensurate with our position and prestige, when the cost of living is borne largely by the officer concerned; when per diem cannot cover the price of a hotel room; or when representation allowances make it impossible to afford more than one meal a month as official entertainment. No officer can properly represent his country while he lives on borrowed funds or cuts his domestic requirements to the bone because of the legally unfavorable rate of exchange. There is a limit to the capacity of an officer who is denied home leave because funds are not available, or are insufficient to cover airplane travel (the only mode of transport in many cases) especially when his health demands home care or his children need proper education. Legislative improvement may be just around the corner, but hope long deferred maketh the heart sick. Morale falters under the growing conviction that it's all a losing game.

I do not speak here of the officer whose private income lightens the burden and enables him to forget the out-of-pocket expenses so common to keeping up with the necessary and expected demands

of his position. But the bulk of the Service is composed of officers and clerks who are preoccupied with the struggle to make both ends meet under the abnormal and exceptional conditions existing today. This is a travesty on what purports to be a democratic service of a great democratic country. Compare this with the liberal treatment accorded by the young Soviet Republic to its official representatives abroad.

Government allowances seem particularly unrealistic in regard to living abroad in the current post-war era. We have reached a stage where the lowered value of the dollar in terms of artificially stabilized foreign currencies creates an impossible situation. This is an unusual state of affairs for Americans, accustomed in the past to favorable exchange rates, but it is none the less real. It calls for a drastic overhauling of the present outmoded system of payments, including the whole salary scale. It requires also an extensive readjustment of pension rates, so that the officer who retires after a lifetime of work for the government may be enabled to meet in a suitable and dignified fashion the materially increased costs of residing in the United States. Our large business corporations have already taken cognizance of the complete change which has occurred in the purchasing power of their employees' dollar, both at home and abroad. Why shouldn't our own Service be modernized, too, in this respect?

Another matter which acutely troubles the Service and seems likely to do so until the question is finally resolved is the proposed incorporation of officers from outside the career. The arguments on this subject pro and con are well known; they have been aired at length for the past twelve months. Notwithstanding the realization that additional personnel is imperatively needed, the feeling persists that by absorbing high paid auxiliary officers or representatives of other government agencies the entire basic principle of the Foreign Service career is endangered and the way opened for those political implications which it was the express purpose of the Rogers Act to avoid. Making a Foreign Service officer of Class II overnight of an \$8,000 a year "specialist" who has not risen through the ranks on his merits is in many quarters regarded as a betrayal of the terms on which the admission exams prior to 1940, were conducted. There is an undeniable and haunting belief, whether it may be considered justified or not, that bringing more men into the Service in the regular manner, at say, \$3,400 and pushing others by frequent and regular promotions into the higher brackets, would provide the Service in a reasonably short space of

time with all the qualified personnel it needs and simultaneously preserve that esprit de corps which is the mark of the profession. Such new material, trained from the start in Foreign Service technique, could best take the hard knocks that are coming and render the best service from a political viewpoint in the long run.

Legislation to the contrary, it is felt, will breed resentment and resignations. The same principle applies to the clerical branch. Frustration and dismay already exist in this arm of the Service, where faithful employees of many years standing see inexperienced stenographers brought in at a salary which they themselves have never attained but which accurately reflects the present scale in industry. Such measures are understood and accepted as part of the war-time emergency. The question that causes anxiety is whether these arrangements are to be permanent or whether the situation is to be equalized by appropriate readjustment in the old salaries or allowances.

There are other Service reforms which the field would like to see, about which it has heard much but upon which it needs to be reassured. To mention but a few—the men far from home would like to know more about the basis on which the recent promotions were made, on the plans being made for their future. They would like to be consulted as interested parties, in so far as possible, so that they might have full faith in those who decide their destinies. They would like to have more equitable distribution of Washington assignments, with provision for living allowances, so that a tour of duty in the Department would not be regarded as a financial horror. They would like to know for a fact that their problems were being sympathetically considered by a home staff large enough to keep them adequately informed. Rumors and reports of such reforms are often in the air. But the field perceives few results.

Those of us who have worked in Washington appreciate to the full the real difficulties under which the Department labors in handling the intricate problems relating to the field. But so many members of the Service have hung on loyally through thick and thin—mostly thin—during the war years that with the termination of hostilities in Europe and now in Japan they are uneasily awaiting a definition of the future. It is at this very moment that in order to preserve the fine tradition which has animated the Service in the past and to make the most of the experience at its command the authorities in Washington should give the most earnest consideration to the practical facts of life in the field.



**PRESIDENT TRUMAN DECO-
RATES SECRETARY BYRNES**

President Truman (left) pins the Distinguished Service Medal on the breast of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes (center) August 13, on the lawn of the White House as Mrs. Byrnes looks on at right. Mr. Byrnes was so honored for the part he played as War Mobilization Director in providing the armed forces with men and material for global war and yet maintaining a high level of civilian economy. General George C. Marshall is in left background and Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson is in right background.



**CONGRESSMAN DOUGHTON
WINNER OF I.E.C. '45
"SAVANNAH" AWARD**

Commemorating the eleventh anniversary of the Trade Agreements Act, Representative Robert L. Doughton, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is congratulated by President Truman during the ceremony at the White House (June 12), at which the Congressman was presented with an oil painting of the S.S. "Savannah" in recognition of his "outstanding and courageous action in furthering the reciprocal trade agreements program." From the left are: Joseph A. Jones, of Chicago, Executive Director of the International Economic Council, who made the presentation; Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew, President Truman, Rep. Doughton, Mrs. Doughton, James D. Mooney, President of General Motors Overseas Operations. Others attending included Johnson Davis of Borg-Warner Corporation, Miss Doughton, C. M. Peter of Fellows Gear Shaper Company and Henry Rubincam, internationally known yachtsman, Chicago.

Personnel Inventory of the Foreign Service

PREPARED BY THE DIVISION OF FOREIGN SERVICE PLANNING

IN its first report, released in July 1945, the Division of Foreign Service Planning, under the direction of Foreign Service Officer Merwin L. Bohan as Acting Chief, presents a comprehensive personnel inventory of the Foreign Service of the United States as of April 1, 1945, together with certain comparative data for October 1, 1939.

The inventory was obtained primarily through the use of the functional analysis chart designed by Assistant Chief Archie M. Palmer of the Division of Foreign Service Planning, which was forwarded to the field under cover of Foreign Service Serial No. 336 on March 2, 1945. The analysis of the data so obtained through the cooperation of the field establishments and other investigations involved were carried out under the general supervision of William P. Hughes assisted by Mrs. Eleanor McC. Perry, both staff members of the Division of Foreign Service Planning.

In the report information is given as to the total personnel of the Service, the geographic distribution of that personnel, and the composition of the Service by type and by function. In appended tables detailed statistics are given on post-by-post and area-by-area bases for total officer personnel by number, by principal assignment, and by time devoted to major functions measured in man years, also comparative statements of all personnel for October 1, 1939 and April 1, 1945. Similarly special tables show the functional analysis of officer personnel according to classification. Personnel at posts open October 1, 1939 but closed on April 1, 1945, and at posts opened since October 1, 1939 is shown in separate tables.

NUMBER IN THE SERVICE

Personnel in the Foreign Service increased 58 per cent between October 1, 1939 and April 1, 1945. The number of officers increased 59.5 per cent, clerks 64.9 per cent, and miscellaneous employees 47.5 per cent. Career officers who accounted for 79 per cent of the total officer personnel in 1939 represented only 46.6 per cent of the total officer personnel in 1945.

The choice of October 1, 1939 for the comparisons was deliberate. It gave three months for the records to reflect personnel transferred on July 1, 1939 from the Foreign Commerce Service and the Foreign Agricultural Service to the Foreign Service

TABLE 1.—PERSONNEL OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Type of Personnel	Oct. 1, 1939	Apr. 1, 1945	Per cent of Change
Officers	1,054	1,682	59.5
Clerks	1,662	2,742	64.9
Miscellaneous Employees	1,250	1,844	47.5
Total	3,966	6,268	58.0

of the United States. The war in Europe had not yet so disorganized the pre-war pattern as to preclude providing a reasonable basis for comparing the present Foreign Service with its pre-war predecessor.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The war completely disrupted the normal geographic pattern of the Foreign Service. Economic warfare, procurement, and other wartime responsibilities combined to increase the relative strength of the Service in the American Republics, while the reopening of the posts in Europe up to April 1, 1945 had not yet brought that area into its proper relationship with other sections. There were both quantitative and proportionate increases in staffs in Africa and the Middle East and an understandable drop in Eastern Asia.

These changes by areas are indicated in the following tabulation:

Area	Total Personnel	Officer Personnel
American Republics	+187.4%	+105.1%
British Commonwealth, Empire and Possessions	+ 45.7%	+ 18.4%
Europe	+ 17.2%	+ 30.4%
Africa and Middle East	+161.5%	+164.8%
Eastern Asia	- 79.3%	- 68.1%

Tables No. 2 and 3 cover geographic distribution of personnel on April 1, 1945 and October 1, 1939. These tables must be used with care; comparisons with earlier periods are apt to be misleading. The extent of variance from "normal" is clearly brought out in the percentages given in Table No. 4, which compares the distribution pattern of 1939 with the present abnormal pattern. These tables should be helpful in the realignment of geographic distribution in preparing the 1947 budget and should make possible realistic decisions as to the advisability of staffing through recruitment of new personnel or through the transfer of existing personnel.

TABLE 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL APRIL 1, 1945

Area	Officers	Clerks	Miscellaneous	Total Personnel
American Republics ..	474	1,040	619	2,133
British Empire	263	604	283	1,150
Europe	459	802	609	1,870
Africa & Middle East ..	98	151	282	531
Eastern Asia	37	23	51	111
Field Total	1,331	2,620	1,844	5,795
Department	156	122	0	278
Other	195	0	0	195
Totals	1,682	2,742	1,844	6,268

Special attention is called to the 351 officers serving elsewhere than in the regular field establishments of the Foreign Service on April 1, 1945 as indicated in Table No. 2. These officers represented 20.9 per cent of the total officer strength of the Service. A breakdown follows: assigned to the Department, 156; in-transit to or from field assignments, 91; on leave (primarily military), 54; on special assignment (MESC, NAJEC, European Advisory Commission, etc.), 50. Even though sound reasons justified the assignment of these officers, the situation warrants reconsideration at an early date. This is especially true as concerns career officers. Of the 156 officers assigned to the Department, 122 were career officers. This represented 15.5 per cent of the entire career officer personnel on April 1, 1945 and compares with 11.5 per cent of the career personnel assigned to Washington on October 1, 1939.

No other comparisons between officers assigned elsewhere than in the field as shown in Tables No. 2 and 3 are valid since the basis for the compilation of these tables differs widely. Data for October 1, 1939 were compiled from the Foreign Service List of that date, from post payrolls and from budget allocation records. The Foreign Service List has no category for officers in-transit or on leave, but shows officers as either assigned to the field or to the Department. Data for April 1, 1945 were based on functional analysis charts from the field establishments and hence clearly define the status of each individual officer and employee. Similar data prior to April 1, 1945 are not readily available.

TABLE 3.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL OCTOBER 1, 1939

Area	Officers	Clerks	Miscellaneous	Total Personnel
American Republics ..	231	281	230	742
British Empire	222	388	179	789
Europe	352	774	469	1,595
Africa & Middle East ..	37	62	104	203
Eastern Asia	116	153	268	537
Field Total	958	1,658	1,250	3,866
Department	96	0	0	96
Other	0	4	0	4
Totals	1,054	1,662	1,250	3,966

TABLE 4.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL (IN PERCENTAGES)

Area	Officers		Total Personnel	
	10/1/39	4/1/45	10/1/39	4/1/45
American Republics	21.9	28.2	18.7	34.0
British Empire	21.1	15.6	19.9	18.3
Europe	33.4	27.3	40.2	29.8
Africa and Middle East ..	3.5	5.8	5.1	8.5
Eastern Asia	11.0	2.2	13.6	1.8
Field Total	90.9	79.1	97.5	92.4
Department	9.1	9.3	2.4	4.4
Other	100	11.6	0.1	3.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Another important aspect of the geographic distribution concerns the personnel now employed in posts which were not open prior to the war. On April 1, 1945 there were 64 posts, opened since October 1, 1939, employing 137 officers and with a total personnel of 575. On October 1, 1939 there were 68 posts, not open on April 1, 1945, employing 232 officers and with a total personnel of 1,001, as shown in Table No. 5 below. This situation indicates the need for an immediate study to determine which posts will be required during the 1947 fiscal year.

TABLE 5.—POSTS CLOSED (1939) AND POSTS OPENED (1945)*

Area	Posts Closed			Posts Opened		
	No. Posts	Total Personnel	Officer Personnel	No. Posts	Total Personnel	Officer Personnel
American Republics	3	11	4	23	121	28
British Empire	9	80	20	10	109	21
Europe	32	412	97	19	151	41
Africa and Middle East ..	0	0	0	10	121	21
Eastern Asia	24	498	111	2	73	26
Totals	68	1,001	232	64	575	137

*Posts closed on April 1, 1945 which were open on October 1, 1939; posts opened after October 1, 1939 which were still open on April 1, 1945.

COMPOSITION OF THE SERVICE

Career officers, numerically the largest officer group in the Service, represented only 46.6 per cent of the total officer personnel on April 1, 1945. The explanation is to be found in the need for the rapid expansion of the Service to meet wartime responsibilities, as well as the discontinuance of the normal recruitment of career officer personnel from Pearl Harbor to March 1945. Actually, the total number of career officers declined 48 or 5.7 per cent between October 1, 1939 and April 1, 1945. In 1945, career officers and non-career vice consuls, together, represented 62.5 per cent of the total officer personnel, while the auxiliary officers and auxiliary vice consuls represented 37.5 per cent.

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Suggestions for Improving the Foreign Service and its Administration to Meet its War and Post-War Responsibilities

By ROBERT MILLS McCLINTOCK, *Second Secretary, Stockholm*

This essay submitted in the JOURNAL contest was accorded a high rating by the Judges.

IN the younger days of American diplomacy a newly appointed envoy was given very succinct instructions: "Wear a clean shirt and sit with your back to the light." His contact with the Department of State depended on the trade winds or paddle steamers, he was on his own, and on his common sense and good judgment depended the day by day arrangement of affairs between the United States and the country to which he was accredited.

Today there are few Foreign Service Officers not in direct radio communication with Washington. Their instructions cover many pages of painfully small type and their duties are as manifold as the inventions which have outsped the trade winds and the paddle steamers. Yet still today as before, on their common sense and good judgment depends the day by day arrangement of foreign affairs; and they can still profit by the advice of the clean shirt and the back to the light.

Essentially, despite the fact that the world has grown smaller in terms of time and larger in terms of the immediacy of its problems—since its technical advance has far outstripped its morality—there is no substitute for character in the conduct of relations between States. Character is the constant of diplomacy, no matter with how many technical qualifications it has to be wrapped up in, like cellophane around an old book, in these modern days.

It follows that to improve our Foreign Service to meet its war and postwar responsibilities principal concern must be given to personnel. In the opinion of this writer the present American Foreign Service has the finest personnel of any foreign service in the business. But though it may be best in the relative sense it is far from best in the absolute meaning; and the United States, both war and postwar, not only deserves the best Foreign Service in the world but has very great need of it.

It is a popular misconception that in war time the diplomats withdraw to the wings, leaving the Admirals and Generals the center of the stage. On the contrary, although the Admirals and Generals do in fact occupy the central position in war, the diplomats are exceedingly busy in the background.

In fact, since diplomacy is merely the expression of national strength in terms of gentlemanly discourse, in time of war its practitioners, particularly if they represent a great helligent, find themselves possessed of new tools with which to work. However, since war is an essential simplification of national purposes the duties of the Foreign Service in helping to achieve and maintain the peace will be much more varied and difficult than those directed to winning this war. In the post-armistice period, for example, when the peace will be forged between the hammer of an aroused world opinion and—we hope—the anvil of justice, the Foreign Service will be charged with an historic responsibility. Already its officers are at work, representing the United States on the European Advisory Commission and similar bodies, doing the hard thinking, in conjunction with their United Nations colleagues, which is necessary to draw up the detailed blueprints for a civilized society, following the grand diagram of the world's leaders.

After the peace is written the United States stands committed by both Executive and Congressional pronouncements to do its utmost to make that peace work: to achieve, slow though the process must be, those Four Freedoms without the hope of which this desperate war has utterly no meaning. The American people, from whom we take our mandate, have at last realized that foreign affairs are no remote text book subject but a day by day, intimate and difficult problem of getting along with neighbors, both bad and good, who are no more than twenty-four bombing hours away. To contrive to live in harmony and mutual prosperity beside these neighbor nations is not only the great challenge of postwar diplomacy; it is the historic moment for American diplomacy. Possessed of the material strength without which Notes Verbales became more verbal than verb, the United States has the means, and its people now have the will, to play an effective part in the world's re-making.

Ours is the opportunity not only to win the peace, but to keep on winning it.

Thus we return to the theme with which this essay was introduced: there is character and the

lack of it. Fortunately the balance of the Foreign Service is very much on the positive side. It has officers of character and intelligence. It needs more of them. The Service will be improved in as much as its personnel is improved. There is still some trace of the old consular mentality of letting the Regulations replace thinking, and of the old diplomatic mentality which lived up to General de Vergny's dictum that diplomacy is a round of protocols and purgatives. Protocols are less important nowadays than they once seemed to be; and although it might appear un-American to decry purgatives, they are not so essential to diplomacy in these days of fat taxes and lean tables. What the Service now has to a large degree and needs more of, are men who think eclectically, who accept responsibility; who represent the American people abroad as that great people deserve to be represented; and who interpret the countries to which they are accredited in terms which are not only up to the minute but precede the hour.

It should be made clear at the outset of this bill of particulars for improvement of the Foreign Service that the Department and the President, in a draft of legislation which is both prescient and wise, have already laid before the Congress a program of reform for the Foreign Service which, if adopted, will go far to meet the requirements of this modest essay. I refer to the Message to Congress of President Roosevelt of February 29, 1944, commending to its favorable consideration a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Act entitled "an Act for the Grading Classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefore, approved February 23, 1939, as amended." With the purpose of this draft legislation the writer is in general agreement. However, there are other improvements in the Foreign Service not contemplated by the proposed Act which would well serve to create a better Service. It is to these, as well as other reforms which will be achieved under the draft bill, that the reader's consideration is now invited.

To start at the top, let us consider the situation of career Foreign Service Officers and their prospects of becoming Chiefs of Mission. For some years now, under both Democratic and Republican Presidents, the trend has been in the direction of finding American Ambassadors and Ministers from the career Service. For example at present there are 30 career Chiefs of Mission as compared with 15 non-career Ministers and Ambassadors. In this the United States is closely approximating other foreign services who, by paying adequate salaries

or allowances to their principal diplomatic representatives, have made it possible for the best professional talent to be used in the most responsible posts. This has been a good investment for those countries.

However, in the American Foreign Service there is no assurance to an officer that his years of good work will be rewarded by appointment as a Chief of Mission. We are like an Army in which officers reach the rank of Colonel on merit but depend on political opportunity to be made Generals. Such an Army would probably not be judged very efficient. In the Service it seems generally expected by the public that the career First Secretaries or Counselors will, when necessary, "carry" their political chiefs, doing the diplomacy while the chiefs sign the telegrams. Luckily at the present time there is little of this; but there is no assurance to the Service that the top positions will remain open to able career officers. Accordingly, I would propose that Section 6 of the proposed draft legislation cited above which commences,

"Section 14 of the Act of February 23, 1931 is amended to read as follows: Section 14. That the Secretary of State is directed to report from time to time to the President, along with his recommendations, the name of those Foreign Service Officers who by reason of efficient service have demonstrated special capacity for promotion to the grade of Minister or Ambassador . . ."

be qualified with the following proviso: "and provided that 75 per cent of the Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States be appointed from the ranks of the Foreign Service."

In line with this general question of making the career one in deed as well as in name, the lower ranks of the Service are full of young officers who entered with the highest ambitions of making a career of distinguished service for their country and themselves but who at their present rate of promotion will be superannuated before they even become First Secretaries to say nothing to aspiring to be made Ministers or Consuls General.

The examinations for the American Foreign Service, although unduly lenient so far as foreign languages are concerned, are probably the stiffest examinations for entry to any post in the American Government. Attracted by the career and drastically weeded out by these searching examinations, young officers have entered the Service who are literally prize winners. In the post where the writer is now serving there are, out of 14 career officers, 4 who are members of Phi Beta Kappa—all in junior grades.

The Department has solicited the entry to the

Service of such young men and has benefited by their brains and ability. In return they face the prospect of snail-pace promotion. Although the writer's class is perhaps untypical because of the fact that the Service was "frozen" so far as promotions went during the Depression, the following facts illustrate the point: In this group of 71 men who have served between 12 and 13 years the average officer spent eight years in the Unclassified grades, was ten years a Third Secretary, is now a Second Secretary and Vice Consul of either Class VII or VI, and will have to wait another six, seven or eight years before becoming a First Secretary. Meanwhile his colleagues in every other foreign service, having served the same or even fewer years, are now First Secretaries and will be Counselors before the American group is promoted First Secretary.

The personal example is used to make an impersonal point. The United States is losing out abroad because of the inadequate rank of its subordinate representatives. Although its officers may be charged with work of equal or greater importance than their foreign opposite members they are regarded by the foreigners with whom they deal as inferior in rank, and by implication less capable and experienced, than the diplomatic or consular officers in other foreign services.

The United States has hastened the way to increase the rank of its missions abroad. In Latin America all American diplomatic missions are now Embassies. So too could the public interest be served if officers of, say a minimum of ten years' experience, could be given local rank equivalent at least to the rank of their foreign colleagues in the post.*

Basically, of course, if the Service is to retain

*Administrative provision for this already exists in the Service; it is however only a war time measure.



Robert Mills McClintock, Foreign Service Officer, Class V

of permanent Vice Consuls, neither clerk nor career officers, but in between the two. Fortunately the Department's proposed legislation, if accepted by Congress, will make it possible to give this personnel rank commensurate with their duties and local status.

As Mr. Howland Shaw pointed out in a recent radio address, one of the prime duties of the Foreign Service is adequately to represent the United States abroad. This does not consist only in giving agreeable dinners or in wearing a black tie at other agreeable dinners. It consists essentially in being completely American. The American Consul or Diplomatic Secretary abroad is looked upon as personifying the United States. The foreign persons who meet him have a right to expect that he can tell them accurately what is going on in the United States, how Americans are thinking, and to what action their thoughts will lead.

However, if a Foreign Service Officer has been years abroad without return to the United States,

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the good men it now has and to attract their equals or superiors in the future, promotion must be more substantial than a mere increase in local rank at a post. Fortunately this is foreshadowed in the draft legislation submitted to the Congress on February 29, 1944, which would remove the present statutory limitations on the number of Foreign Service Officers in each classified grade and thus make possible the advancement of younger officers who will be tempted to quit their present unrewarding work for fields in which advancement is more rapid and certain.

Similarly with the so-called "non-career" officers of the Service has promotion been heart-rendingly slow. Frequently charged with large administrative responsibilities, these men have been relegated to the Cimmerian position

EXTEMPORANEOUS TALK BY THE HONORABLE JOSEPH C. GREW,

Acting Secretary of State, to the Foreign Service Auxiliary Officers, July 23, 1945

LADIES and Gentlemen, I am very happy, indeed, to welcome you into the Foreign Service. I am sorry to keep you waiting today, but I had to go up to Congress to see the new Secretary of the Treasury sworn in and that is why I am a little late.

I hope you realize the tremendous opportunity and the tremendous responsibility you have ahead of you. Our armed forces have fought this war successfully and now you are going to take their places abroad. Now you are going to have that privilege and that opportunity, and it must make you very happy to realize that you are going to represent our country in many lands.

It must make you happy to realize that our foreign policy is based upon sound principle. We have no so-called secret diplomacy. While international negotiations cannot always be announced until they are completed, the term "secret diplomacy" does not apply to our method of dealing with things. We have nothing to conceal, nothing of which we need be ashamed. We can hold up our heads everywhere in the world. We must realize our power and the responsibility of power. We don't have to whisper about it, nor do we have to shout about it, but simply try to represent the best that lies in the United States of America. You are going to be called upon to demonstrate to the utmost your patriotism and love of your country, and the prudence, integrity and ability that are expected of you.

I have been in this service now for 41 years. In fact, I came in the old days when there was no professional service. It was all politics. When President Theodore Roosevelt appointed me to the service, he said "You are making a mistake, there is no future in the service at all—it is all politics."

I will keep you in while I am President, but my successor will surely throw you out, and then where will you be?" I remember saying: "Mr. President, we cannot afford to go along on this haphazard basis. We are developing into a great country with expanding interests abroad, and if only for our own self-defense we must develop a professional service to maintain those interests abroad." "Well," he said, "I am glad to hear your optimism anyway—go ahead and do your best."

Within a year Theodore Roosevelt had put through a bill placing the diplomatic service on a Civil Service basis and from then on we moved steadily forward, with the Rogers Act of 1934 amalgamating the diplomatic and consular services into one great Foreign Service of the United States. Today it is second to none, and it is steadily growing. Anyone who goes into the Service today has the opportunity to make it his life's profession. To me, it has always been a very inspiring job because I know of no way in which any of us can find a more concrete opportunity to represent the best that is in our country and we must represent the best.

Now, as you know, the Department of State is often under fire in the public and the press. People say "What is the policy of the Department of State? Has it any policy?" Well, when I was appointed Undersecretary of State by Mr. Stettinius last December, I went down to him and he told me about the various plans that were being made for strengthening the Department and strengthening the Foreign Service, and he told me of some of the people he was getting in to help him—what he called his "team." That "team," although it was sometimes



JULY CLASS OF AUXILIARY FOREIGN SERVICE OFFI- CLERS AND CLERKS

Front row, left to right: Carol H. Foster, Chief, Division of Training Services; Julian F. Harrington, Deputy Director of the Office of the Foreign Service; General Julius C. Holmes, Assistant Secretary of State; Nathaniel P. Davis, Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel; and Perry N. Jester, Assistant Chief, Division of Training Services.

Acting Secretary of State Grew photographed with the class of Auxiliary Foreign Service Officers, just prior to his talk to them, in the Diplomatic Reception Room in the Department.

Photos by Mildred Gate



laughed at by the press, is a mighty important word and you are not going to get anywhere in this job of ours without close teamwork. I expressed my admiration of his plans and said that he could depend upon my heartiest support.

At that time I was upstairs in the Office of Far Eastern Affairs. Then he said, "You know where you are going, don't you?" I said, "No, I don't." I had visions of being sent to some far-flung post. He said, "You are staying here with me as Undersecretary." I said, "Now, wait a minute. I am no longer a young man. I held this job twenty years ago for three years, and I know what a terrifically hard slugging job it is. I am not sure that I can do it now. He said, "I want to talk to you." He talked to me for about fifteen minutes. His whole aim was constructive; he wanted to build, he wanted to strengthen all we were doing. He had a very far-sighted vision of the whole thing. When he had finished, I said, "You need say no more. I'm with you, heart and soul."

The next morning was a Sunday morning and I woke up rather appalled by the terrific problems that faced us abroad in the world as it is today. I love simplification. I took out a block and tried to clarify my thoughts on the subject and it occurred to me that foreign affairs are like a cyclorama, always moving—a steadily moving picture. You can sit down one day and look at the picture in front of you and make a blueprint of what you are going to do about it and the next day you look at the picture again and it is changed, sometimes completely changed—new factors brought in which call for totally different action. That made me realize that policy, as such, cannot be a static equation. But what must be static are your principles

and your objectives. If your principles and your objectives are sound and you stick to them, sound policy will inevitably flow along from day to day.

So I drew a very simple little chart. In the upper lefthand corner I drew a box marked "Principles," and without giving very much thought I put down "The Atlantic Charter" and "The Golden Rule." They at least cover a good deal of the field. On the righthand side, I put another little box and marked it "Objectives," and in that box I wrote: "Win the war as quickly as possible" and "Make it utterly impossible for war ever to occur again." When you stop to think about it, those two objectives pretty well cover the field as we face it today.

Underneath I wrote a few "Guides for Action." The first one was "Keep constantly in mind the long-range interests of the United States and the American people." That is tremendously important—the long-range interests. Sometimes one is tempted to act in an emergency without looking ahead. Sometimes one fails to see the woods for the trees, and does something which is not going to be in line with our long-range interest. That is something I think we always need to keep in mind.

The second was, "Keep in step with our allies not only during the war but after the war." There, again, we come up against tremendous problems and tremendous difficulties, to keep in touch and to cooperate closely with our allies, now and in the future. Much, very much, depends on that. That is one of the many problems being worked out at Potsdam at this very moment, and it is one of the most important jobs that President Truman has before him. The President is a man of great vision,

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Press Comment

GRASPING THE NETTLE

Editorial from the Washington Post, August 8, 1945

"Think" stories about the reorganization of the State Department are greeting President Truman and Secretary Byrnes on their return from Potsdam. All of them unite in the statement that a fairly clean sweep in the top positions is in contemplation. The prospect encourages the hope that the new Administration intends to accomplish what for 12 long years was sidetracked under Mr. Roosevelt. . . .

However, the observer will keep his fingers crossed till the exact plan has been announced. A good deal of uneasiness will be occasioned, for instance, by the way it is taken for granted that the Undersecretary has to be a career diplomatist. We hope this myth is not entertained by the new reformers. If it is, they will run the risk merely of exchanging Tweedledum for Tweedledee, of negating real reform, of perpetuating the esoteric club which for a hundred years has been running our foreign service. Why the idea should persist that the Undersecretary should be a foreign service officer is testimony only to shortness of memory. We would recall to the reformers that by common consent the outstanding Undersecretary in the last 25 years was Joseph P. Cotton. Mr. Cotton was no career diplomatist. He had never had a post either in the foreign service or in the State Department when Secretary of State Stimson brought him to Washington. He was a New York lawyer. After he left, after a brief spell of office which gave promise of the long-delayed overhaul, the department slumped back into its old habits, and every succeeding Secretary since Stimson has depended upon the career service, as upon a crutch, for his Undersecretary.

This illustration shows that, in the unfortunate event that Secretary Byrnes is seeking guidance from precedents and predecessors, he would not be making any break with the past if he looked for his Undersecretary elsewhere than in the foreign service. This is not to impugn all our representatives abroad. Among them there are a coterie of peculiar persons who make a travesty of their representative character and detract from our good name. These, happily, are limited in number. The others in general do excellent work and deserve well of their country. However, the key reform in the State Department is that the exclusive and unrepresentative club which dominates the foreign service shall be broken up. And the only guaranty of promoting

its dissolution is to put in the Undersecretaryship an outsider who has never belonged to it. Of course, if he is left to operate a new deal, he, too, might be absorbed by the prevailing clique. That is why the Secretary would be well advised to consult with his Undersecretary about the filling of the other top positions. And in this respect it should not be forgotten that the men who are apt to exercise the greatest influence in the administration of our foreign relations are the men who head the geographical divisions.

A great opportunity is presented to Secretary Byrnes to initiate the most important housecleaning in all the housecleanings that are going on in the Truman Administration. Mr. Byrnes heads a department of peace in an age of atomic energy when our political thinking is still in the horse and buggy days. We have to catch up with a new environment which is as crowded as Juvenal's Rome and as explosively dangerous. The fear of new instruments of warfare will soon pass. Faith is the real and permanent nexus of mankind, and it remains to be developed. It must be inculcated from the top. But inspiration without administration is not enough, and the country needs a State Department which will attract the brains, as well as the faith, of every section of our society. In these days of quick communications, the actual work of diplomacy is being done at the center, i.e., at the State Department. Already the State Department has taken over many of the functions of diplomacy which only a few years ago used to be left to the foreign service officers. This is startlingly evident in the setting up of the Council of Foreign Secretaries. The revamping that was done at the War Department when this country was plunged into war is the analogy for the revamping that awaits to be done at the State Department.

IN MEMORIAM

Dow. Edward Dow, retired Foreign Service Officer, died on July 31, 1945, in Pelham, New York.

JOHNSON. Dr. Joseph Lowery Johnson, former Minister Resident and Consul General in Monrovia, Liberia, from August 1918 to October 1921, died in Columbus, Ohio, on July 18, 1945.

ROSSOW. Mrs. Kathryn Wheir Rossow, wife of Foreign Service Officer Robert Rossow, Jr., died on July 28, 1945, at Seattle, Washington.

Congressional Trips Abroad

By FINDLEY BURNS, JR., *Department of State*

REFLECTING America's new interest in foreign relations and her determination to play an active role in world affairs, the Congress has during this summer's recess sent abroad more than a dozen committees to study at first hand conditions in various parts of the world.

Most of the committees have gone to Europe, and several have continued on into the Near and Middle East and North Africa. Travel is performed chiefly on planes of the Army Air Transport Command, although four committees have made the eastward Atlantic crossing aboard the *Queen Mary* or *Queen Elizabeth*.

Of primary interest to the Foreign Service is a party composed of Congressmen Louis C. Rabaut of Michigan (Chairman), John H. Kerr of North Carolina, Butler B. Hare of South Carolina, Thomas J. O'Brien of Illinois, Robert F. Jones of Ohio, and Dean M. Gillespie of Colorado. This group is the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations which handles appropriations for the Department of State and the Foreign Service, and it is making a trip to Europe at the invitation of the Department to study the fiscal and other needs of Foreign Service establishments there. The group is accompanied by F.S.O. Gerald A. Drew, an Army officer, and a committee clerk. The itinerary includes the United Kingdom, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Italy, Greece, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.

The subcommittee wishes to apprise itself of the present equipment and the prospective needs of Foreign Service offices in Europe, and the trip has in large part been occasioned by the outstanding success of a similar trip made by this subcommittee to South and Central America several years ago.

The survey will include such matters as the staffing of our offices and the problems and conditions affecting American personnel, the present condition of the buildings and offices in which our embassies, legations, and consulates are housed and the future building requirements of the Service, the type and extent of the Department's economic reporting, and the effectiveness of the Department's coordination of the work of other Governmental agencies functioning in Europe. Since Congress-

man Rabaut is also a member of the deficiencies subcommittee on appropriations which handles the funds for the Office of War Information, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Lend-Lease, and the Foreign Economic Administration, the activities of these agencies will also be investigated.

Mr. Stettinius, former Secretary of State, aptly summarized the desirability of the subcommittee performing such a trip in a letter to Congressman Rabaut, Chairman of the subcommittee, a part of which is as follows:

"The necessity of taking an active part in the political, social and economic reconstruction of the world after the war will call for the best our country has to offer. We wish the Congress to study with us what will be needed to carry out successfully these important commitments. In view of the magnitude and urgency of the problems which confront us, it is hoped that you, as Chairman of the subcommittee which deals with appropriations for this Department and the Foreign Service, will be able in the near future to make a personal inspection of posts reopened in liberated areas, accompanied by as many members of your committee as possible. We are mindful of the benefits which resulted from previous inspections made by your committee, and believe it would be of great practical value for the Congress to have firsthand information at this time of the special conditions obtaining in Europe and their bearing on the requirements of the Foreign Service."

Five Congressional parties requested the assistance of the Department in arranging their trips since it was felt that the Department had primary interest in the studies they were to undertake: two subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, a subcommittee of the House Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning, Senator Green traveling for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Pepper traveling as a subcommittee of one of the Senate Special Committee on Small Business.

The first subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee is comprised of seven Congressmen, headed by Luther A. Johnson of Texas, and accompanying the group is F.S.O. Morris N. Hughes. The

party will visit Western Europe, Italy, and Greece.

Since their particular interest is in U.N.R.R.A., they were expected to attend the U.N.R.R.A. Council Meeting in London and to study the field operation of that organization in the areas through which they travel.

The second subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee plans a more extensive trip than that of the first subcommittee, and three Foreign Service officers will accompany the party for different legs of the journey. The group, which wishes to make first-hand studies of conditions abroad affecting our foreign relations, will visit Western and Central Europe, Russia, the Near and Middle East, and the Balkans. The subcommittee is under the chairmanship of Congressman Thomas S. Gordon of Illinois, and includes Congressmen Joseph F. Ryter of Connecticut, Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, and Frances P. Bolton of Ohio. F.S.O. Walter N. Walmsley, Jr. will escort the group from Washington to Paris, F.S.O. G. Frederick Reinhardt will accompany the group in Europe, and F.S.O. James S. Moose, Jr. in the Near and Middle East.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning is comprised of eight Congressmen under the leadership of William M. Colmer of Mississippi, and they are accompanied by Mr. James J. Farriss, Assistant Adviser of the Commodities Division of the Department of State. The group will visit Western Europe, the Scandinavian countries, Russia, and the Near and Middle East.

Senator Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island, traveling to Central American and Caribbean countries, will make a study of conditions in those areas for the information of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

As a subcommittee of one of the Senate Special Committee on Small Business, Senator Claude Pepper of Florida will go to Europe, including Russia, and the Near and Middle East to obtain information on how American small business can obtain access to foreign trade. He will also study matters affecting our foreign policy in the countries through which he travels, since he is an influential member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

There are other Congressional committees whose trips have not been arranged by the Department, but with which Foreign Service officers abroad will have contact. A party of eleven Congressmen representing eleven Congressional Committees under the chairmanship of Congressman Victor Wickersham of Oklahoma is traveling under Presidential directive to Europe, the Near and Middle East, and North

Africa. Their trip is being arranged by the War Department, which has put a private plane at their disposal. Also sponsored by the War Department is a trip which the House Military Appropriations subcommittee is making to the Pacific area.

Congressman A. S. Mike Mouroney of Oklahoma is visiting Western Europe as a subcommittee of one of the House Banking and Currency Committee to study economic and fiscal conditions in that area. Congressmen Harold C. Hagen of Minnesota, Cecil R. King of California, and Charles R. Robertson of North Dakota are traveling to Europe under the sponsorship of U.N.R.R.A. to make a study of U.N.R.R.A.'s work in liberated areas. At the request of the Department of Agriculture two members of the U. S. delegation to the U.N.R.R.A. Council Meeting in London, Congressmen Stephen Pace of Georgia and Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts, are planning to visit liberated areas in Europe to observe agricultural and food conditions.

The reconvening of Congress in early September, instead of in October as originally planned, may shorten many of the trips which have just been described, and several Congressional committees which were planning trips when the new date was set for the recall of Congress have postponed their trips indefinitely.

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship announces that the scholarship for the year 1945-1946 was awarded to Miss Laura C. Converse and Mr. Donald M. Winslow.

In the case of Miss Converse, who is the daughter of the late Charles A. Converse, the award is a renewal as she likewise received one-half the scholarship for 1944-1945. Mr. Winslow is the son of Mr. Rollin R. Winslow, retired Foreign Service Officer.

Unfortunately it was necessary to cancel the award made to Mr. Winslow because he was subsequently accepted for the Army Specialized Training Reserve Program. The Committee then decided not to award during the 1945-1946 scholastic year the one-half share of the scholarship withdrawn from Mr. Winslow but to make it available during 1946-1947 when it is hoped that many Foreign Service Officers' sons who are now serving in the armed forces will be eligible for the scholarship.

Arrival at Tangier of the U.S.S. CRAVEN



Minister Paul H. Alling being greeted on arrival at Tangier. At right is Mrs. John Edwards (wife of U. S. Military Attaché), in the background is Miss Constance Alling. Back to camera is Mrs. John Goodyear (wife of F.S.O. John Goodyear).



Arrival at Tangier of the Honorable Paul H. Alling, U. S. Diplomatic Agent at Tangier, and family, July 1, 1945, on destroyer from Gibraltar — U.S.S. *Craven*, attached to the Moroccan Sea Frontier Forces. (The *Craven* in the war in the Pacific sank 3 Jap destroyers in one day, without the Japs firing a shot.) The trip of about 36 miles was made in 1 hr. 15 min. at a speed of 27 knots.



U.S.S. CRAVEN docks at Tangier.



Left to right: Miss Constance Alling, Anne Alling and Mrs. Paul H. Alling.

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SECRETARY BYRNES

The appointment of James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State will reinforce the Foreign Service of the United States in the consciousness of the importance of its task as few other appointments could have done. Mr. Byrnes, whose great responsibility it was to mobilize the resources of this nation against the enemy, has been named by his good friend, President Truman, to build and hold the lines of peace. His personal qualities and unique experience in all branches of the government gave his appointment an air of inevitability; the officers of the Foreign Service know his record and are proud and confident of his leadership.

The Department of State and the Foreign Service are now facing a period of great testing; Mr. Byrnes has recognized that Departmental and Foreign Service reform and reorganization must continue if that test is to be met. Those of us on duty in the Department have been impressed with the thoroughness with which Mr. Byrnes is going about his reorganizing job and his readiness to assemble and evaluate all points of view.

While proud of its achievements, the Foreign Service at this moment is aware as never before of the need for reform. It must become more flexible, more receptive to change, and more efficient than ever before.

During the war years, the Service has developed

the habits of self analysis and criticism. The extensive projects now being formulated in the Office of the Foreign Service are largely the result of earnest reflection on the lessons of the emergency by members of the Service itself. These plans, which will be laid before Mr. Byrnes, envisage a radically revised Service, with better and more continuous training, more rigorous selection and a broader outlook. Readers of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL will be aware of their background and will hear more of them in the future.

These reforms will impose heavier duties and sterner fitness tests on the Service. We are confident that the instrument thus forged will be used with imagination and that it will have adequate backing, under Mr. Byrnes' leadership, in the Department and in Congress.

A trained and disciplined career service of superlative quality is more than ever necessary in the conduct of our foreign relations during a period which is bringing vast changes in the nature of relations between states. Our Service must demonstrate to Mr. Byrnes and the country its qualifications for that rôle.

FOREIGN MARRIAGES

The appearance of President Roosevelt's executive order in 1936 requiring Foreign Service Officers to seek advance approval of the Secretary of State before contracting marriage with women of foreign nationality aroused considerable comment within and without the Service and in the press. The extension of this regulation to other personnel in 1943, and the ban on foreign marriages imposed administratively during the war passed almost unnoticed outside the Service itself.

Considerable speculation comes to our notice on the attitude of personnel officers of the Department towards the question of marriage to foreign women now that the war in Europe is over. We have sounded members of the Board of Foreign Service Personnel and believe the following to be a fair statement of their position.

The Board will not give advisory opinions. Before it will consider an application from any member of the Foreign Service for permission to marry an alien it will require strict compliance with the applicable regulations, together with a statement by the prospective wife that she desires and intends to acquire American nationality at the first opportunity. Naturalization laws now in force make this more readily feasible than formerly. The Board will then in its own discretion and by its own

(Continued on page 66)

News From the Department

By JANE WILSON

FINAL Revamp of State Department

Secretary of State Byrnes announced on August 22 that he was planning a reorganization to end all reorganizations.

As he turned over the Budget Bureau's recommendations for streamlining the department to Colonel Frank McCarthy, newly-appointed Assistant Secretary on Administration, Mr. Byrnes remarked that he thought the problem of reorganization would keep Colonel McCarthy entertained for some time to come.

He pointed out that there have been three reorganizations in the State Department during the last four years and as there must be a war to end all wars, he believed there should be a plan to end all plans.

Exam Data

Three hundred and ninety-six candidates took the in-Service written exams in March 1945. Of these 46 were Departmental employees (2 officers and 44 clerks) and 350 were in the Auxiliary and regular Foreign Service.

A total of 84 passed the writtens, 51 of these being in the Auxiliary Service, 21 in the regular Service, and 2 officers and 10 clerks from the Departmental Service.

Of these 84, 28 (24 men and 4 women) took the orals in June, and the remainder are scheduled to take the orals at a later date. In June 18 men and 1 woman attained the average grade of 80 per cent or higher on the combined written and orals (See page 42 for the list of successful candidates.)

This is the first woman who has made the grade since 1930.

MISS BETTY ANN MIDDLETON, the successful woman candidate, graduated (A.B.) from Pomona College in 1942, received her A.M. from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and entered the Departmental service as an economic analyst in the Division of Economic Stud-

ies in August 1943. She later transferred to the Division of Labor Relations and in December 1944 became a Divisional Assistant in the Division of British Commonwealth Affairs, specializing on Canada.

A cross-section of FSOs assigned to the Department and who have worked with Miss Middleton, were quizzed by a JOURNAL reporter on their attitude towards this increase in the distaff of the career service. Unanimously, they unbent from their attitude of utter scorn against opening the doors of their predominantly masculine domain to women, and haltingly agreed, "Since they let a woman in, we're glad it was Betty Ann."

State Department is "stuffy with drunks"

A UP item which appeared on August 13th throughout the country carried the charges of Dr. Michael M. Miller, a St. Elizabeth Mental Hospital psychiatrist, who is pioneering a new type clinic for alcoholics. He contended, according to the press item, that alcohol is a damaging factor in American legislation and diplomacy. He charged that the State Department and the United States diplomatic corps are "stuffy with drunks," and that foreign embassies find liquor to be "the most potent weapon in foreign policy when dealing with Americans."

"The 'inebriating impulse' is a prerequisite for the State Department and the diplomatic corps," he said.

Dr. Miller also made the same charge against Congressmen, and according to the press "his views were promptly and vigorously challenged by members of Congress. They generally labeled his remarks as 'grossly untrue'." The item continued, "The State Department made no immediate comment."

Changes in the Journal Staff

EDMUND A. GULLION, Foreign Service Officer of Class VI, has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association to replace



Miss Betty Ann Middleton

WILLIAM PERRY GEORGE on the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL. Mr. Gullion was the second prize winner of the JOURNAL Essay Contest on how to improve the Service, and is now assigned to the Office of the Foreign Service in the Department.

"Mrs. N. P." Champions F. S. Clerks

MRS. NATHANIEL P. DAVIS, wife of the Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, has voluntarily become "Acting Champion" of our women Foreign Service clerks, and in this unofficial and appreciated role is giving a series of informal talks to the new trainees in the Department. She speaks to each class (the last numbered about 100 girls), before they leave for their posts, in an attempt to give them some help in making themselves happy in their lives abroad and in avoiding some of the unpleasant experiences that are inevitable to the uninformed. Mrs. Davis' panel of Assistant Champions—who recounted some of their experiences in the field for the benefit of the trainees—were Mesdames WILLYS PECK, FLETCHER WARREN, PERRY JESTER, JAMES A. KEELEY and CAROL FOSTER. At later lectures MRS. GERALD KEITH and MRS. JULIAN HARRINGTON were present and entered into the various discussions. The wives of Foreign Service Officers in the Department, in line with growing official study of the girls' problems, are taking an increasingly active interest in their welfare and happiness.

This is as it should be—as evidenced from an excerpt from a forthcoming booklet for Foreign Service wives, which has been drafted by MR. RICHARD F. BOYCE, First Secretary at Habana. More about Mr. Boyce's hook later—but at present a section entitled "Clerks" is notable:

"Take a personal and friendly interest in the clerical staff of the office. American clerks can and should play an important part as members of the official family. The loyalty, comfort and happiness of these men and women should be a matter of major interest to all in the Foreign Service, and they should be encouraged to feel that they are a part of the official family and share with the officers and their families the responsibilities and the pleasures which official family life should bring. There are no castes or classes in American life, and it is un-American to attempt to introduce it in an American official family established in a foreign environment."

The Whole World Knows

This column received the following letter from Consul General JAMES HUGH KEELEY written from Antwerp on July 6:

"Orchids are nice (page 24, June 1945 issue of the JOURNAL), but I am at a loss to know where the

idea originated that I was bombed out 'five times.' If one is 'at home' when bombed out by either a V-1 or a V-2, the body is usually not found; accordingly, the fact that I am still alive (or am I) indicates that my tribulations have been, as Mark Twain said of his reported death, 'greatly exaggerated.'

"The real heroes of the piece were the Belgian employees, five of whom suffered the destruction of their homes, while others suffered lesser losses of one kind or another. They were commended by the Department's telegram of March 12 and the Secretary's letter of April 7.

"The Consulate General had its windows and doors blown in or out several times, and all of us had narrow escapes, but no one was actually hit, a miracle in view of the thousands of flying and rocket bombs directed our way. We owe our lives to Divine intervention and to the efficiency of the 50th American Anti-Aircraft Brigade under the able command of Brigadier General Clare H. Armstrong (my despatch No. 271 of June 25).

"If anyone is interested in details, notable understatement of fact by some of those concerned were submitted as enclosures to my despatch No. 65 of January 16 and No. 144 of March 24, 1945.

"Despite the literary license (if that it be) that multiplied the times I was allegedly bombed out, the JOURNAL is steadily improving. More power to you!"

Nobody said Mr. Keeley was at home when the V-1s and V-2s hit. Maybe he was at the office then, with just the windows and doors being blown in. But General Julius C. Holmes told the world in a radio broadcast entitled "It's Your State Department" on April 7, 1945—too bad Mr. Keeley wasn't listening in or he wouldn't have accused us of taking literary license:

"When I was in Antwerp last December I found that one of our Foreign Service men, Jim Keeley, had been bombed out of his billet five times, by V-1s and V-2s. But he did a man sized job every day in spite of that. I've just had the pleasure of signing a letter of commendation to him, based on reports of the Army Base Commander regarding the splendid contribution he had made in the operation of that busy port. . . ."

So you see the story came straight from Antwerp. We publish his letter, however, with its orchids to his staff and the JOURNAL takes this opportunity of saying—Orchids to James H. Keeley!

Personals

As a result of the first easing of the restrictions against FSOs marrying aliens, permission was

granted GEORGE D. HENDERSON, Secretary of Mission assigned to Tirana, to marry a Rumanian subject (see marriage notices on page 45) and to WILLIAM L. SMYSER, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Madrid, to marry a British subject. Both Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Smyser became American citizens thirty days after their marriage.

LT. CARL M. J. VON ZIELINSKI is in the unique position of having held commissions in three services—Army, Navy and State Department Foreign Service. He is now serving as a Lieutenant in the Navy.

The State Department's oldest employee, in point of continuous service is STEPHEN H. QUICLEY, Administrative Assistant in the Division of Protocol, who started in 1902 as a clerk. The State Department had only 450 employees then, but was accused of overstaffing by Congress.

The State Department Correspondent's Association gave a farewell dinner on July 12th for HOMER M. BYINGTON, JR., assigned to Rome.

FRANK NOVOTNY, for the past three years in charge of the mail room of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, has been assigned as Administrative Assistant to Prague where he served prior to the war.

Read MANNIX WALKER's new novel "Everything Rustles." You will remember his "Count on Two Days." The new book is a gay satire on wartime Washington.

ROBERT M. BRANDIN's report "Spain's Electronic Needs" appears in the July 28 issue of the *Foreign Commerce Weekly*. In the same issue is a report, "Mexico in 1944" by L. B. CLARK, Senior Economic Analyst at Mexico City.

MISS WILL HARRIS, secretary to Mr. Hull for 32 years, recently retired. "Don't think I've quit work completely," she told reporters. "Mr. Hull has asked me to continue with his personal correspondence a few days a week after I return from a visit home. So you see, I'll still be his part-time secretary."

State Department stenographers LUCILLE JEWETT and ELEANOR KOONTZ took down Mr. Grew's address to the Auxiliary officers (see page 18), and did an expert job.

DR. and MRS. WILLIAM E. DUNN have an article "Down the Magdalena" in the August issue of *Agriculture in the Americas*.

Among the names of the building committee on the bronze erection plaque of the National Gallery of Art in Washington appear those of four former members of the Foreign Service: DONALD D. SHEPARD, DAVID K. E. BRUCE, DAVID E. FINLEY and HARRY A. MCBRIDE.

BILL BURDETT, JR., now in the Marine Corps, since finishing a Japanese language course, has been transferred to San Francisco for embarkation for

overseas. "Needless to say," he writes, "in view of the end of the Japanese War, I am most anxious to return to the Service at the earliest possible date."

Postscript on Tangier Article

In connection with the recent article "The First American Consul General in Tangier" in the June issue, the author wishes a postscript added that the gallery of officers who have served as Chiefs of Mission at Tangier has now been formed and that likenesses have been acquired, in addition to that of Colonel Felix Mathews, of Samuel R. Gummere, First American Minister; Maxwell Lake, first Diplomatic Agent; and Consul General William H. Robertson of Virginia.

FSO's Elegy

JOHN GOODYEAR contributes the following suggested epitaph for an FSO which he said reached Tangier via Lisbon:

*Here lies the body of
John J. Smith
Foreign Service Officer
This transfer was not made
at his request, nor for
his convenience.*

BIRTHS

ALLEN. A son, Richard Allison, was born to Mr. and Mrs. George V. Allen on July 27th in Washington, D. C. Mr. Allen is Deputy Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, and is Business Manager of the JOURNAL.

CHASE. A daughter, Jessica Rowland, was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. Sabin Chase on July 31st in Waterbury, Conn. Mr. Chase is assigned as First Secretary and Consul to Chungking.

LOBENSTINE. Twin sons, Clark Elliott and Farnsworth Elliott, were born on May 9 to Mr. and Mrs. James C. Lobenstine in Bogotá, Colombia, where Mr. Lobenstine is Third Secretary.

PIERCE. A daughter, Kathleen, was born on June 22 to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Pierce in Bogotá, where Mr. Pierce is Vice Consul.

TAYLOR. A son, Edward Martin, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Taylor on August 3rd in Montclair, New Jersey. Mr. Taylor is Secretary and Consul at Paris.

TRENTA. A daughter, Judy Ann, was born on June 2 to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Trenta in Gorgas Hospital, Ancon, Canal Zone. Mr. Trenta is Economic Analyst at Bogotá, Colombia.

TRIOLO. A daughter, Jeanne Ann, was born on May 14 to Mr. and Mrs. James S. Triolo in Miami, Florida. Mr. Triolo is Vice Consul at Medellín, Colombia.

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Argentina—Hiram Bingham, Jr.

Australia—John R. Minter

Brazil—Walter P. McConaughy

Ceylon—Robert L. Buell

Central Canada—Eric W. Magnuson

Colombia—James S. Triolo

Costa Rica—J. Ramon Solana

Cuba—Richard F. Boyce

Dutch West Indies—Lynn W. Franklin

El Salvador—Robert E. Wilson

Egypt—Edward Dow, Jr.

French West Indies—William H. Christensen

Greece—William Witman, 2d

Guatemala—Robert F. Woodward

Haiti—Archibald E. Gray

Ireland—Thomas McEnelly

Jamaica—John H. Lord

London—Dorsey G. Fisher

Mexico—Robert F. Hale

Morocco—Charles W. Lewis, Jr.

Nassau—John H. E. McAndrews

Nicaragua—James M. Gilchrist

New Zealand—John Fuess

Panama—Arthur R. Williams

Southampton—William H. Beck

Spain—John N. Hamlin

Tangier—Paul H. Alling

U. S. S. R.—Edward Page, Jr.

Union of South Africa—Robert A. Acly, Edward Groth

Venezuela—Carl Bueuer

LIMA

July 7, 1945.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Welch accompanied by their two children left for the United States on July 7 following a period of service of nearly five years in Lima. Mr. Welch was one of the best-liked officers who has ever served in the Lima office and his departure inspired a collective gift from the staff consisting of a sterling cocktail shaker and a cigarette box. More than 5 members of the staff contributed to make possible these gifts, which were presented to the Welches the night before their departure.

Mr. Welch has been assigned for duty with the Political Commission for Germany, to be stationed in Versailles. He and his family will first take home leave in Houston, Texas.

quoted without an advance Angus O.K. Also, he is prepared to wager two tomans that Jack Jernegan got boiled on GI grapefruit juice and stuff when the recent promotion list came out, but still this is a matter which really requires spot handling. As for certain other members of the Embassy staff, now that the Persian Gulf Command is (according to the papers) pulling out of Persia, your reporter can only report a wave of sadness sweeping through feminine hearts. Or can he? Here again it is all being done by remotely controlled mirrors, heresay, I-see-by-the-papers, etc., a situation which, in the interests of accuracy, your Iran correspondent feels should be remedied. See what he means?

RICHARD FORD.

Editors' Note: Yes, we do. We didn't take cognizance of his transfer in our list of field correspondents. Our apologies to a faithful contributor.

IRAN

Questionable News About Iran from Barcelona

July 16, 1945.

Your field correspondent for Iran hereby requests a change of assignment. He left the land of the Shahs some months ago, and while he is still prepared to go into considerable detail about the situation out there he believes that on-the-spot reporting is far more faithful if not factual than when angled through telescopic lenses dyed a deep Mediterranean blue. For example, your correspondent feels fairly certain that the recently arrived Counselor, Angus Ward, likes the place, and yet being pretty conscientious about such things he wouldn't want to be

GUATEMALA

August 4, 1945.

Perhaps many other posts in the Foreign Service had the same Fourth of July experience this year as Guatemala. The war having terminated in Europe, it seemed to Ambassador and Mrs. Kyle that the time had come to have an old-time celebration. The traditional blanket invitation to all American citizens was published in the newspapers; Guatemalan officials of cabinet and near-cabinet rank and the local diplomatic corps were invited; and preparations were made for an estimated crowd of something over 400 persons. Before the witching hour,

the veritable flood of artistic, not to say sculptured flower arrangements seemed to presage some unexpected development. This portent was followed by a jampacking of the Embassy residence in a way that had never been witnessed by the oldest resident. Dozens of American soldiers on leave from the Canal Zone made their customary favorable im-

pression upon the officials of the country and the representatives of other foreign governments, and in the mêlée there was no untoward incident. Needless to say, a good time was had by all, and a celebration was survived to become an indelible memory.

ROBERT F. WOODWARD.

SAN JOSE

The Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs Fernando Soto Harrison (right) presenting Ambassador Hallett Johnson with the deed for the property given to the United States by the Costa Rican Government for the purpose of the erection of a Chancery. The property in question is a valuable piece and is located on the best corner of the business section in San José.



TUNIS

Induction Ceremony at Tunis
Induction into the army of the United States at Tunis of one of our long-absent citizens who was drafted overseas. The ceremony took place on July 4, 1945. Captain Joseph I. Miller, Adjutant Eastern Town Command, NASC, is administering the oath of allegiance to Armand A. Gerardi. Witnessing the ceremony, left to right, are Col. Chester McCarty, Commanding Officer, ATC, Tunis; Lt. Col. Laurence Heyman, Commanding Officer, Eastern Town Command; Maj. Clarence Palmer; Maj. Myrl Hendricks, and Vice Consul W. Paul O'Neill, Jr.



The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS? By Robert S. Ward.*
University of Chicago Press, 1945. Pp. ix, 200.
\$3.00.

Manchuria was the first opportunity the world had to observe the Japanese technique of occupation in operation—to see how Japan seized control of all activities political, industrial, and social in this newly gained territory, and employed Chinese puppets to carry out their orders and subtle plans for “Asiatic Co-prosperity.” The world did not take heed. For the past three years the world again has had a chance to observe these same techniques only in a more intensified and perfected form, in Hong Kong, the Dutch East Indies, Indo-China, Singapore, and Burma. Will it learn and profit from this ugly lesson? Will nations be clever and intelligent enough after the military phase of this war has been won to revise and change their policies and methods in the Far East, and thus prove to the orientals that the Japanese have deceived them? That is the concern of the Author of *Asia for the Asiatics*?

The Japanese knew that they might lose the war, or that at least it would be a long one. By subtle propaganda they have already taken steps to prepare the way for the next war. Mr. Ward explains how the Japanese have attempted to conquer Asia, and the same time convince the vanquished that they have come not as conquerors but as saviors on a mission to rescue them from the oppression of the white man. Using Hong Kong as his example, the author describes in minute detail how the Japanese gained control of every phase of human activity in the occupied territories; how through the press, radio, movies, education, the promotion of Japanese as the universal language, and every other instrument of propaganda, the Japanese are building up their prestige and power in the eyes of the asiatics in order to sow the seeds for future expansion.

In attempting to appeal to both the layman and the scholar the author weakens his approach to the subject. By the occasional injection of humor and autobiography, he seeks the interest of the layman but offsets this tact by indulging at times in informative but almost excessive detail. On the other hand, the lack of documentation detracts from the academic attitude of the book.

Although in no way desiring to justify Japanese

*American Foreign Service Officer and specialist in Far Eastern affairs.

aggression, it must be remembered that wars have their roots in a number of causes and effects, many of which are not necessarily immediate. It may be recalled that at the end of the nineteenth century and at the beginning of the present one, the game of power politics had reached an all-time high in the Far East, and that the ambition for territorial expansion was not confined to Japan alone, but was shared by the other great powers of the time, sometimes at the expense and humiliation of Japan. For this reason Mr. Ward's tenet that the objective of conquest “was borne forward from the birth of the race and burned into its mind with the first painful mastery of the means of writing taught the Japanese by the Chinese” is a rather debilitated one. The desire for power is not an innate desire so much as it is an outgrowth of the circumstances within and without a country. Moreover, there are few countries in the world which have not at one time or another in the course of their histories displayed warlike tendencies. This is hardly an accusation which may be considered peculiar to the Japanese race alone.

Throughout, the book contains a quantity of detailed facts on Japanese administration and organization in the occupied territory of Hong Kong, and is climaxed by a comprehensive analysis of the significance of these facts, and of the importance of post-war alertness, caution, and intelligence in dealing with the Far East.

MARION M. MONTAGUE

THE HAYS OFFICE, by Raymond Moley, *The Bobbs-Merrill Company, New York, 1945, 266 pages. \$3.75.*

Raymond Moley's latest book, *The Hays Office*, is, in brief, an objective presentation of the American motion picture industry's successful endeavor at self-regulation. The Hays Office, as the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., is commonly known, has been presided over by Will H. Hays since 1922, and the book is, as its title suggests, written around Mr. Hays. It manages, nevertheless, to present a running account of the remarkable experiment to keep a most potent medium for the communication of thoughts, ideals, and ways of life, consonant with public taste. Defi-

nately it is not a history of the motion picture art, nor is it intended to be a factual report of the motion picture industry itself.

Carefully avoiding pendency, Dr. Moley traces the tactical history of Will Hays' influence from the early 1920's at which time the industry was in a "desperate plight" from its production of profane and vulgar pictures, which, while good box office, were very bad business. Hollywood producers "who had built power and wealth out of the nickels, dimes and quarters of their customers" had no clue to public opinion, to the "many-armed thing called Government, in Washington," or to "public interest," which "could strike like a rattlesnake." They were scared to death and knew they could not continue without sufficient self-regulation to prevent Government interference.

Dr. Moley then describes why it was that Postmaster General Will H. Hays was invited to head the newly-created MPPDA, and the manner in which he proceeded with a policy of having the industry make its own law and censor itself instead of waiting to be censored by common law. Over the years, among other notable accomplishments, Mr. Hays evolved the Production and Advertising Codes, the former of which often is cited abroad as a blueprint for self-regulation; and he enlisted the aid of civic and educational groups for the purpose of raising the moral standards of motion pictures. Dr. Moley epitomizes the success of these methods by pointing to the motion picture business today as an industry that reflects the growing recognition of its social and economic significance to the nation and its value as a medium for promoting better international relations.

There is a chapter on the foreign relations of the Hays Office which should interest particularly readers of the JOURNAL. It has a special cogency today, with developments now in progress, more especially with reference to the apparent spread of economic nationalism abroad. Referring to the industry's foreign problems as "unprecedented in world commerce," the author shows surprise that it still is possible to derive foreign revenues approximating a necessary 35 to 40 per cent of the total production costs at home, because for a quarter of a century it has been necessary "to battle the barriers of quotas, KONTINGENTS, subsidies, taxes of all kinds, prohibitions, decrees, exchange control, political censorships and all the other manifestations of economic isolationism which, in the years before the war, fell heaviest upon it." It is worthy of note that Dr. Moley gives the credit for the help of the Department, without which, as one critic of the book expressed it, "the industry would have been in the soup."

For anyone interested in the impact of entertainment on our social institutions and concepts, the book makes more than interesting reading, while in addition, it sets forth with candor the circumstances and situations which were the genesis of the effort of the industry.

GEORGE R. CANTY.

ESCAPE VIA BERLIN, by Jose Antonio de Aguirre. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1944. 361 pages. \$3.00.

Dr. de Aguirre, who was President of the Basque Republic during its brief history as an ally of the Spanish Republic, went into exile in France when the Nationalists overran his little country. The war, in September 1939, found him at the Franco-Belgian frontier—a prize for both the Spanish Nationalists and the Gestapo.

The book is a tale of his flight from the Gestapo, which eventually caused him to live in Berlin, under the very shadow of Himmler! He finally escaped via Sweden into the United States.

The "Scarlet Pimpernel" tales pale in comparison with this true story of this Basque Nationalist.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.

DOCUMENTS ON AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS, Vol. VI, July 1943-June 1944. Edited by Leland M. Goodrich and Marie J. Carroll. World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1945. Pp. xxx, 725. \$3.75.

This latest volume in the World Peace Foundation's annual series meets all of the high standards set by its predecessors. The volumes remain the best documentary compilations on our foreign policies that appear before *Foreign Relations of the United States* see the light some years later. These books provide year by year substantially the same kind of basic data which the *Department of State Bulletin* provides from week to week.

This 1944-1945 volume is much less concerned than its predecessor with the waging of the war. Instead, it is concerned with the prosecution of the peace, the United Nations, relief, rehabilitation, communications, security, and other problems of the period of transition to peace. The richness of the material presented leads the reviewer to question the compilers' observation that because of wartime reticences in releasing significant papers, the selection is less complete than it would be in time of peace.

E. WILDER SPAULDING.

The New Economic Diplomacy

Recent address by Mr. Redvers Opie, Counsellor and Economic Adviser to the British Embassy, Washington, before the Mexican Bankers Association Annual Convention at Guadalajara.

THE title and subject matter of this paper were suggested to me by reading the reflections of historians who compared the new diplomacy with the old, after the Paris Congress of 1919 and the succeeding international conferences of the early 1920's. Opinion differs between historians on the question whether the diplomacy of the 1920's was sufficiently changed to justify a distinction between the new and the old, with the dividing line at 1914. Changes there undoubtedly were, but they had been proceeding for many years before 1914 and with increasing tempo after 1873, a year marked by the Berlin Congress, that choice example of the old diplomacy. Perhaps an amateur may be allowed to hazard the opinion that while the technique, and still more the content of diplomacy, changed significantly, sufficient continuity in development can be discerned to repudiate the idea of a revolutionary break with the past. As in the history of ideas so in the history of the practices of diplomacy the thread of continuity is too tough to snap under the stress of new influences.

What are the forces which have been at work to produce the changes, and especially to justify my speaking out the new economic diplomacy? I detect three main changes in the current of diplomacy during the last three quarters of a century. First, with the growth and diffusion of representative institutions, the voice of the people has become increasingly insistent in demanding the attention of diplomatists. This change has had two effects, one of those responsible for foreign policy at home, the other on diplomatic representatives abroad. In the words of a former French Ambassador in Washington, "The importance of persuading a Prince and his Minister has diminished, that of understanding a nation has increased." If

ever diplomatists had merely dallied in Courts and salons—a popular charge of dubious substance—that sheltered existence would be over, for in the modern world the work of diplomats abroad includes a careful examination of public opinion as reflected in legislatures and in the press in order to foresee the pressures that are likely to operate on the governments to which they are accredited.

The second change is the impact of improvements in communications, both transport and telecommunications, on the diplomatic world. The effects are again twofold, those on the routine of diplomatic practice—the most striking example being the ease with which even heads of State may meet, a practice on which many old school diplomatists would frown; and those on the scope of the diplomatic world. Even without a change in the contents of diplomatic issues, the making of the whole world one through ease and rapidity of intercommunication would inevitably have ended the era in which Europe was the centre of diplomacy, relatively isolated from the surrounding world, although the spaces outside Europe might be the source of European strife. In short, it was inevitable that the "balance of power" should cease to be confined to Europe.

But the third change is the most important of all, the increasing injection of economic issues into the contents of diplomacy. Perhaps this should be regarded as a by-product of the improvements in communications, since they facilitated that growth of economic interdependence which is the immediate source of the change. But the consequences of the economic factor are so far-reaching that the change should be dignified by allowing it a separate existence. The recent increase in importance of economic discussions between



Redvers Opie

nations justifies the use of my title of the words 'new' and 'economic'.

Up to the first World War, diplomacy was dominated almost exclusively by great political issues. It is true that such purely political issues as those involved in the struggle of Palmerston with Louis Philippe over the Spanish marriages, or in the unity of Italy and of Germany, or the Papal question, became less frequent as we advanced into the twentieth century. But it would be an exaggeration to say that this type of issue has passed into the limbo of a forgotten age. It is still possible for the Great Powers to differ, not only on the definition of frontiers of smaller states but on the nature of assistance that may be given, or as some would say, interference allowed, in the internal reconstruction of war-torn countries. Nor is it probable that, in more settled times, Foreign Offices and Chanceries will be free from vexatious political problems, whatever the nature of the world organization that is set up to deal with this range of problems. But the bigger continuing flow is likely to be that of economic problems.

Even in the political sphere, the changes springing from improvements in communications have universalised the interest in particular problems. There was a time when countries, other than those which were immediate parties to a dispute, could with some justification view their own interest as indirect, remote or contingent, depending on whether the conflagration could be highly localised or not. But the onlooking powers can no longer assume this degree of complacency. The change may be summed up in the catch-phrase that "peace is indivisible." The recognition of this fact is the foundation of the widespread popular support of the proposals for a World Security Organisation. Even in the political sphere the new interest of all countries in taking no chances about war which, once started, is almost certain to become a world war, would have compelled a change in diplomatic technique in the direction of multipartite instead of only bipartite consultation. It is doubtful whether *ad hoc* conferences would provide adequate facilities for such multipartite exchanges, and therefore we have come to realise that the solution lies in the establishment of permanent machinery for continuing consultation. This was the *raison d'être* of the League of Nations, just as it is of the proposed new World Organisation.

The underlying trend in the direction of multipartite discussions of economic problems is perhaps even more inexorable than in the case of the political. In the economic issues the onlooking powers have never regarded their interest as only remotely or indirectly affected by bipartite arrange-

ments. The long history of the most favoured nation clause in the negotiation of commercial treaties is proof of this. Yet paradoxically enough, it is more difficult for countries to bring themselves to admit the indivisibility of prosperity than the indivisibility of peace. The explanation of the paradox lies in the fact that the complex of economic issues is so difficult to understand. The impact of war is simple though terrifying, and two world wars have driven into the popular consciousness of all countries the belief that aggression by one will not leave the others unaffected. Apart from the difficulty of understanding the economic issues, perhaps there are too many divergent particular interests, if the effects of economic policies are narrowly or shortsightedly regarded, to expect easy acceptance of the truth that economic prosperity is indivisible. The Great Depression and the distress that was almost continuous in the inter-war years may not have brought the necessary conviction. It will be a tragedy if the economic aftermath of a second World War is required to teach the lesson. Diplomats must act on the optimistic assumption that it is not.

The economic issues have been confused, as well as brought into the foreground, by the discussion of their importance in connection with war, both with its causes and with the waging of it. Economic adversity or even the modern concept of economic warfare must not be too lightly accepted as the causes of war. In the 17th and 18th century wars, in which European rivalry in the commercial exploitation of America and the Indies was basic, it should be noted that the economic issue was inseparably a part of territorial aggrandisement. Commercial piracy and conquest were at best degenerate forms of economic activity and are hardly to be compared with the economic issues which will be the main concern of civilised States in the future. The same is true of so-called "peaceful penetration," an instrument invented by Germany, the evil of which consists in the ultimate political objectives, as for example in the territorial "Drang Nach Osten" or in the use of "*haute finance*" as a militant weapon. But it is still highly doubtful whether the two World Wars can plausibly be explained as the result of economic forces operating in the deterministic Marxian sense.

This is not to deny that economic conditions, internally and in international relations, are important amongst the causes of war. They set the stage for political malevolence and provide subterfuges to give the appearance of justification in the exercise of military might. In the inter-action of the causes of war it is difficult to assign relative im-

(Continued on page 55)

Selected Questions From The General Foreign Service Examinations Of 1945

(Continued from the July issue)

The twenty-first written examination for the Foreign Service was held on March 9 and 10, 1945. This examination was open to qualified and approved candidates who were in the employ of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States (including the Auxiliary) when certifications closed forty days in advance of the examination date. This examination was devised for candidates who met the requirements of the Department in respect to intelligence and education, but who had not had an opportunity for review or special study in preparation for the examination.

There is printed below the vocabulary test from the Third General Examination. In this examination, candidates are not expected to answer all of the questions in any of the tests. Several of the candidates were able, however, to score 90 or above on this vocabulary test. A score of 70 is considered satisfactory.

Answers to selected questions appear on page 62.

TYPE C

In each case, select a word or phrase in the right-hand column which defines or most nearly approximates the meaning of the words in the numbered list. Place a plus sign (+) in the parentheses opposite the word or phrase selected. In this question, a correct response counts +1, an incorrect response $-\frac{1}{2}$, and an omitted response 0.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. aberrant contrary to orders ()
 deviating from type ()
 clearly mistaken ()
 running freely ()</p> <p>2. abysmal profound ()
 narrow ()
 rotund ()
 dense ()</p> <p>3. acumen totality ()
 protection ()
 acuteness of mind ()
 excessive economy ()</p> <p>4. aesthetic wide awake ()
 sleep-producing ()
 pertaining to the
 beautiful ()
 pertaining to the
 righteous ()</p> <p>5. anathema imprecation ()
 idolatry ()
 blessing ()
 sermon ()</p> <p>6. anodyne causing excruciating
 torture ()
 pertaining to an electrode ()
 tending to produce energy ()
 serving to assuage pain ()</p> | <p>7. anthropophagy primitive state of man ()
 study of human foods ()
 cannibalism ()
 humanism ()</p> <p>8. apocryphal uncanonical ()
 exorcismal ()
 imaginary ()
 authentic ()</p> <p>9. apogee adjournment ()
 culmination ()
 plaintiff ()
 departure ()</p> <p>10. apologue fable ()
 excuse ()
 summary ()
 preface ()</p> <p>11. apothegm irregular polygon ()
 sententious maxim ()
 false explanation ()
 far-fetched analogy ()</p> <p>12. arable suitable for cultivation ()
 incapable of productivity ()
 lacking in moisture ()
 ready for harvest ()</p> <p>13. astute alert ()
 stupid ()
 learned ()
 sagacious ()</p> <p>14. berserk active ()
 frenzied ()
 occupied ()
 quiescent ()</p> |
|--|--|

15. castigate	to chastize _____ () to cleanse _____ () to comfort _____ () to expel _____ ()	27. endemic	spreading over a wide area _____ () peculiar to a particular people _____ () characterized by foreign influence _____ () in accordance with popular judgment _____ ()
16. cataclysm	subterranean tomb _____ () secret chamber _____ () dementia _____ () debacle _____ ()	28. enervate	to enfeeble _____ () to encourage _____ () to invigorate _____ () to anaesthetize _____ ()
17. caustic	satirical _____ () causative _____ () casuistical _____ () motivating _____ ()	29. ephemeral	transitory _____ () permanent _____ () heavenly _____ () delicate _____ ()
18. cavil	to hollow out _____ () to take precautions _____ () to agree with courtesy _____ () to raise captious objections _____ ()	30. euphoria	succession of harmonious sounds _____ () sense of well-being _____ () sacred precincts _____ () simulated death _____ ()
19. ceramic	pertaining to vestments _____ () pertaining to pottery _____ () spiritually religious _____ () medicinally preventive _____ ()	31. excoriate	to eject _____ () to flay _____ () to endure _____ () to excuse _____ ()
20. claque	sudden noise _____ () friendly tap _____ () paid applauders _____ () light striking weapon _____ ()	32. execrate	to curse _____ () to unpack _____ () to bewitch _____ () to destroy _____ ()
21. contumelious	insolent _____ () adulatory _____ () wilfully disobedient _____ () excessively subservient _____ ()	33. exotic	foreign _____ () drunken _____ () violent _____ () native _____ ()
22. cryptic	subterranean _____ () sententious _____ () cruciform _____ () occult _____ ()	34. fugacious	roving _____ () cowardly _____ () evanescent _____ () deviating _____ ()
23. cupidity	attractiveness _____ () gentleness _____ () avarice _____ () cunning _____ ()	35. fustian	petty _____ () moldy _____ () bombastic _____ () unreasonable _____ ()
24. deracinate	to behead _____ () to extirpate _____ () to speak incoherently _____ () to reason incorrectly _____ ()	36. gastronomy	epicurism _____ () illumination _____ () covetousness _____ () malnutrition _____ ()
25. ebullient	tranquillizing _____ () effervescent _____ () intimidating _____ () swollen _____ ()	37. genuflexion	inflection by kind _____ () bending of the knee _____ () irregular conjugation _____ () gesture of disrespect _____ ()
26. egregious	flagrant _____ () solitary _____ () separate _____ () unequal _____ ()		

(Continued on page 38)



AT TEQUINA STRAITS

Upper right—Part of the personnel of the American Embassy at La Paz recently charted the 250-foot S.S. "Inca" for a three-day voyage on Lake Titicaca. Personnel of the other U. S. Government agencies in La Paz and friends in the British Legation and Anglo-American Club were invited to join.

Upper left—The Rio Embassy softball team at a game played on March 25th. The softball team has been pretty successful in its competition against the various American military teams forming the remaining membership of the League of six teams, and won a majority of its games in the first half of the season. Left to right the players are: (standing) Larson, Rowell, Wellman, Mayers, Mehos, Brady and McConaughy and (sitting) Wagner, Leeds, Callanan, Ortiz and Raineri.



SERVICE

Miss Helen Tewell (daughter of Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Harold S. Tewell) and her fiancée, Mr. Harvey Wellman, Economic Analyst on the staff of the Embassy. The Ambassador and Mrs. Berle gave a dance at the Embassy Residence in honor of Miss Tewell and Mr. Wellman on May 30, shortly before Miss Tewell left for Washington with her parents.

LEGATION STAFF—TANGIER JUNE 1, 1945

Top row (left to right): Karl V. Clopet, Edward W. North, Lloyd Jenkins, John F. Brandt, Gregory T. Abrines, Gwen Phillips, John E. McClung, Mabel Moses, Robert A. Wilson, R. Ruth Wolfe, Denny A. Lawson, Gertrud N. Anderson, William S. Davis, Georgette Bacon.

Second row from top (left to right): Lieutenant Joseph C. Fox, Edward W. Green, Hortense Uhlrich, Theron S. Henderson, Evelyn Kerr, Captain Randolph H. Braxton, A. David Fritzlan, Marian C. Cothran, Lieutenant Paul W. Lashly, Fraser Wilkins, E. Rush Duer, Jr., Joseph G. Abrines, Ernest J. Dempster.

Third row from top (left to right): Lt. Comdr. Howard A. White, Lt. Comdr. Robert W. Gilmore, Mrs. Richard M. Bownass, John Goodyear, Mrs. Childs, J. Rives Childs, Charge d'Affaires a.i.; Mrs. Goodyear, Lt. Col. John W. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Richard M. Bownass, Lt. Col. George J. Starr.



Embassy Staff at Rio, May 4, 1945, taken in front of the Chancery, at the Friendship Monument presented to Brazil by the U. S. No doubt you will recognize all the persons appearing in the picture. (THE JOURNAL research assistant was away on vacation when photo caption identification was in order.) Photo courtesy Esporte em Marcha.



F.S.O. Maurice Pasquet, at his desk at the Consulate at Rabat.



GLIMPSES

CONSULATE STAFF—MEDELLIN—JULY 30, 1945

Lower right, standing (left to right): Messenger Escobar, Clerk Castro, Clerk Daniels, Vice Consul James S. Triolo, Clerk Restrepo, Vice Consul George W. Skora, Assistant to the Consul Thomas E. Gaquin. Sitting (left to right): Clerk Frankel, Clerk Sierra, Clerk Armenta, Clerk Syme, Clerk Frago.

Lower left—Consul General and Mrs. North Winship (left); Mrs. James M. Macfarland (center) and Consul and Mrs. John D. Johnson (right) pictured at a lawn party given for the staff of the Consulate General at Montreal by Vice Consul and Mrs. James M. Macfarland at their home in Pointe Claire, a Montreal suburb.



EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

(Continued from page 35)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|--|
| 38. gnomie | mythic _____ ()
cryptic _____ ()
aphoristic _____ ()
diminutive _____ () | | |
| 39. godown | dock _____ ()
barge _____ ()
harbor _____ ()
warehouse _____ () | | |
| 40. hyaline | medicinal _____ ()
perfumed _____ ()
beneficent _____ ()
glassy _____ () | | |
| 41. hyperborean | curved _____ ()
frigid _____ ()
excessively dull _____ ()
exceedingly concave _____ () | | |
| 42. hypochondriac | person afflicted with
imaginary ailments _____ ()
person persistently and
morbidly wakeful _____ ()
person habituated to the
use of narcotics _____ ()
person acting as his own
physician _____ () | | |
| 43. ictus | fish _____ ()
priest _____ ()
accent _____ ()
foot soldier _____ () | | |
| 44. idiosyncrasy | characteristic eccentricity _____ ()
invincible ignorance _____ ()
simultaneous rhythm _____ ()
extreme stupidity _____ () | | |
| 45. imbrue | to cause to ferment _____ ()
to stir up _____ ()
to confuse _____ ()
to defile _____ () | | |
| 46. impecuniosity | imprisonment _____ ()
prodigality _____ ()
imprudence _____ ()
poverty _____ () | | |
| 47. inchoate | uncooperative _____ ()
unorganized _____ ()
incipient _____ ()
chaotic _____ () | | |
| 48. inculcate | to implant _____ ()
to exonerate _____ ()
to cultivate _____ ()
to incriminate _____ () | | |
| 49. inure | to entomb _____ ()
to nullify _____ ()
to activate _____ ()
to habituate _____ () | | |
| 50. invective | denunciatory expression _____ ()
transmissible disease _____ ()
introductory remarks _____ ()
inverted curve _____ () | | |
| 51. inveterate | firmly established by
habit _____ ()
newly entered upon _____ ()
untrained _____ ()
youthful _____ () | | |
| 52. lacuna | collection _____ ()
entrance _____ ()
excess _____ ()
blank _____ () | | |
| 53. lesion | injury _____ ()
incision _____ ()
extension _____ ()
liberation _____ () | | |
| 54. lucent | legal _____ ()
shady _____ ()
clear _____ ()
visible _____ () | | |
| 55. lucubration | preparation for smooth
mechanical functioning _____ ()
reduction to an oily
consistency _____ ()
unctuous blandishment _____ ()
laborious study _____ () | | |
| 56. lustration | purification _____ ()
eminence _____ ()
splendor _____ ()
design _____ () | | |
| 57. mawkish | weakly sentimental _____ ()
slightly imitative _____ ()
mildly abusive _____ ()
foully slimy _____ () | | |
| 58. metempsychosis | utter extinction _____ ()
transmigration of souls _____ ()
slight mental derangement _____ ()
psychological stagnation _____ () | | |
| 59. meticulous | scrupulously clean _____ ()
exceedingly dexterous _____ ()
excessively careful of
details _____ ()
addicted to consideration
of consequences _____ () | | |

60. miasmic	quaking _____ () noxious _____ () cut in two _____ () partially decayed _____ ()	72. palladium	slogan _____ () safeguard _____ () outer wall of a palace _____ () inner chamber of a temple _____ ()
61. misogyny	maltreatment of a wife _____ () irregular polygamy _____ () unwomanly conduct _____ () hatred of women _____ ()	73. patronymic	inherited resemblance _____ () ancestral homestead _____ () paternal authority _____ () family name _____ ()
62. monachal	pertaining to monks _____ () pertaining to monkeys _____ () pertaining to monarchy _____ () pertaining to monogamy _____ ()	74. peroration	speech of unnecessary length _____ () excessively ornate speech _____ () introduction _____ () conclusion _____ ()
63. nexus	neighbor _____ () nephew _____ () link _____ () neck _____ ()	75. perspicacious	of vigorous intelligence _____ () intentionally obtuse _____ () of acute discernment _____ () endowed with reason _____ ()
64. nostalgic	relating to marine vegetation _____ () relating to things distant _____ () pertaining to home- sickness _____ () pertaining to ignorance _____ ()	76. pharisaical	ancient _____ () stubborn _____ () irreligious _____ () hypocritical _____ ()
65. objurgate	to make denial _____ () to take oath _____ () to reprove _____ () to remove _____ ()	77. phlegmatic	elevated _____ () animated _____ () apathetic _____ () mechanical _____ ()
66. oblation	denunciation _____ () suppression _____ () accusation _____ () sacrifice _____ ()	78. polemic	upright _____ () suspended _____ () agreeable _____ () controversial _____ ()
67. obloquy	unintelligible speech _____ () defamatory language _____ () inclined position _____ () funeral ceremony _____ ()	79. potsherd	fragment of pottery _____ () keeper of swine _____ () pantry boy _____ () drunkard _____ ()
68. odalisque	dancer _____ () serpent _____ () concubine _____ () monument _____ ()	80. preternatural	characteristically normal _____ () excessively naive _____ () abnormal _____ () superior _____ ()
69. odium	poetic expression _____ () sense of smell _____ () opprobrium _____ () finality _____ ()	81. prevenience	anticipatory action _____ () ample supply _____ () coincidence _____ () origin _____ ()
70. approbrious	unproven _____ () internal _____ () infamous _____ () weighty _____ ()	82. proliferate	to bring to life _____ () to bring forward _____ () to speak intemperately _____ () to increase in number _____ ()
71. opulence	affluence _____ () influence _____ () rotundity _____ () opportunity _____ ()	83. protean	mildly insolent _____ () highly nourishing _____ () exceedingly variable _____ () outstandingly prominent _____ ()

(Continued on page 61)

U. S. Distillers in Wartime

By T. C. WIEHE

President, Schenley International Corporation

THE United States beverage distilling industry, although a traditional and important part of American foreign commerce since early colonial days when spirits exports became a cornerstone of Yankee maritime eminence, is today occupying a position of national importance unprecedented in its long history.

For, while its production facilities were devoted 100 per cent for 31 months to making 190-proof alcohol for synthetic rubber, smokeless gunpowder and other indispensable war weapons, a fairly normal distribution of its civilian products to consumers, almost entirely by means of withdrawals from pre-war stocks, sustained throughout the war years the industry's ranking as the nation's greatest commodity tax revenue source. Public revenues collected through the industry, which averaged approximately \$1,000,000,000 annually for the 11 years following repeal of prohibition, reached \$2,083,452,875 during 1944.

The industry, throughout the greater part of the war emergency, in addition supplied the alcohol required for approximately half the national output of butadiene, basic raw material of a synthetic rubber production program expected this year to rival world consumption of natural crude in 1941, as well as additional alcohol needed for many other war chemicals and weapons, and civilian needs.

Of the total government war alcohol requirements for 1943, estimated at 427,600,000 gallons, the beverage distilling industry supplied a total of 227,800,000 gallons. In 1944, war requirements called for 614,500,000 gallons of 190-proof alcohol, of which the beverage distillers were expected to supply 228,000,000 (although the total for the year probably was reduced to about 209,000,000 gallons due to the one-month production respite during August). For 1945, war alcohol requirements originally were expected to total 638,000,000 gallons of which the beverage distillers were to produce 220,000,000 gallons. At the end of the war in Europe, however, total requirements were reduced by 90,000,000 gallons. The exact amount to be furnished by the beverage distillers in the light of Japanese surrender has not been announced by the War Production Board pending a new survey.

Another factor contributing to the beverage dis-

tilling industry's role in the nation's war economy was the dryhouse recovery of an enormous tonnage of grain as a by-product of war alcohol manufacture and the return of the grain to farms, whence it came originally, ready for immediate use as high-vitamin feed concentrates for livestock, swine and poultry. Helping materially in reducing an acute wartime shortage of feeds, the by-products recovery operations ultimately can return to farms one-third of all grain used as raw material in the manufacture of industrial alcohol or beverage spirits.

Prior to the industry's conversion to war production, normal yearly output of whiskey was around 120,000,000 tax gallons. Production volume of other spirits was much lower, approximating about 30,000,000 gallons of brandy, 5,500,000 gallons of gin and about 20,000,000 gallons of various other spirits, including liqueurs.

American whiskies are characterized by a unique, native flavor, just as spirits distilled in other nations come to be known for their individuality. In the domestic market, American beverage spirits enjoy overwhelming preference—only six and two-thirds per cent of the whiskey consumed in the United States during a normal year being of foreign origin. The American product is also finding increasing markets abroad and leads all kinds of whiskies in world sales.

In respect to production technique, American distilling methods are far advanced. Every step in the manufacturing process is scientifically controlled to assure a uniform product. Grain used for mash is chosen with utmost care, distilling is carried on under completely sterile conditions and the whiskey is aged in new, charred oak barrels in warehouses subject to rigid control of temperature and humidity.

American whiskies are generally of three principal types, bourbon, rye and blends. Bourbon is made from a grain mash consisting principally of corn while rye, as the name implies, is made from a mash of which rye grain is the chief constituent.

The United States had been for years, prior to the war emergency, the country of greatest production and consumption of potable spirits, although on a per capita basis Americans drink less alcohol in their various spirituous beverages than is consumed by several European populations, notably Great Britain.

INSURANCE for Foreign Service Officers

1. Annual policies covering fire, lightning, theft, marine and transportation hazards.
2. Trip policies: (a) covering general average and salvage charges, sinking and stranding, fire and collision; (b) the above plus theft and pilferage; (c) all risks of transportation and navigation (excluding breakage unless from external causes, fresh water damage and war risks).
3. War risks coverage, only when goods are actually on board the vessel.
4. Baggage insurance policies.
5. Jewelry and fur policies, all risks except war.

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Successful Foreign Service Candidates

The following candidates recently completed the Foreign Service examinations and obtained a passing grade. Another session of oral examinations will be held in September for those candidates who were unable to present themselves for the June session.

W. WENDELL BLANCKE, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania born in Philadelphia, June 29, 1908; attended Haverford College 1925-29 (B.A.).

HERBERT D. BREWSTER, of Dover, Minnesota; born in Salonika, Greece (of American parents) December 4, 1917; attended Wesleyan University 1935-39 (B.A.).

MAURICE J. BRODERICK, of New York City; born in New York, January 3, 1913; attended Georgetown University 1930-32; University of Georgia 1932-33; Georgetown Law School (LL.B., 1938).

JAMES M. BYRNE, of New York City; born in Oyster Bay, New York, August 18, 1909; attended Harvard College 1927-31 (A.B.); Harvard Law School 1931-34 (LL.B.).

EDWARD W. CLARK, of Ridgewood, New Jersey; born in Amsterdam, New York, October 9, 1917; attended Princeton University, 1935-39 (A.B.); Cornell University Law School 1940-41.

FRANCIS H. COLOMBAT, of San Francisco, California; born in San Francisco, September 9, 1912; attended University of Texas 1930-33; Stanford University 1934-36 (A.B.); Harvard University, 1937; Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques (Paris) 1937; Stanford University 1938-39 (M.A.) and 1942-43.

ROBERT F. CORRIGAN, of Cleveland, Ohio; born in Cleveland September 12, 1914; attended Washington and Lee University 1932-34; Western Reserve University, and Stanford University, 1935-37 (A.B.); Universidad Central de Venezuela 1939-40.

DWIGHT DICKINSON, of Elizabeth, New Jersey; born in Annapolis, Maryland, December 13, 1916; attended Harvard College 1936-40 (A.B.).

RUSSELL H. FIFIELD, of Readfield, Maine; born in Readfield, February 21, 1914; attended Bates College 1931-35 (A.B.); Clark University, 1939-42 (M.A. 1940, Ph.D. 1942).

JOHN F. FITZGERALD, of Media, Pennsylvania; born in Philadelphia, October 25, 1913; attended University of Pennsylvania; Cornell University, 1942.

JOHN C. HAWLEY, of El Paso, Texas; born in Nagoya, Japan (of American parents), September

26, 1919; attended Haverford College 1937-41 (A.B.); Princeton Graduate College September-November, 1941.

THOMAS E. HOFFMAN, of Toledo, Ohio; born in Tiffin, Ohio, March 24, 1918; attended De Sales College 1935-39 (A.B.); University of Toledo 1941 (M.A.).

WELDON LITSEY, of Laramie, Wyoming; born in Fort Worth, Texas, January 8, 1911; attended University of Texas 1928-32 (A.B.); National University of Mexico, January 1933-November 1934 (M.A.); University of Colorado, 1938-40.

LE ROY MAKEPEACE, of Waterbury, Connecticut; born in Waterbury, September 5, 1914; attended Yale University 1933-37 (A.B.); University of California (Berkeley) 1939-40 (M.A.); Harvard University, 1941-42 (M.A.).

WILLIAM W. MARVEL, of Baltimore, Maryland; born in Baltimore, May 15, 1920; attended Princeton University 1937-41 (A.B.).

BETTY ANN MIDDLETON, of Redlands, California; born in Los Angeles, California; attended Pomona College 1938-42 (A.B.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, 1942-43 (M.A.).

CABOT SEDGWICK, of Tucson, Arizona; born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 7, 1914; attended University of North Carolina two years; University of Arizona two years (A.B. 1938), and 1938-41 (LL.B.).

HERBERT D. SPIVACK, of New York City; born in New York, October 27, 1917; attended University of Alabama 1933-34; New York University 1934-38 (A.B., M.A.); graduate work at New York University, Columbia University, and Penn State College.

NORMAN C. STINES, JR., of Los Gatos, California; born in Stockholm, Sweden (of American parents), August 6, 1914; attended San José (California) State College 1932-33; Stanford University 1931-32, 1933-35 (A.B.).

EDWARD L. WAGGONER, of Cleveland, Ohio; born in Cleveland, March 25, 1920; attended DePauw University 1937-41 (A.B.); Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy 1941-42 (M.A.).

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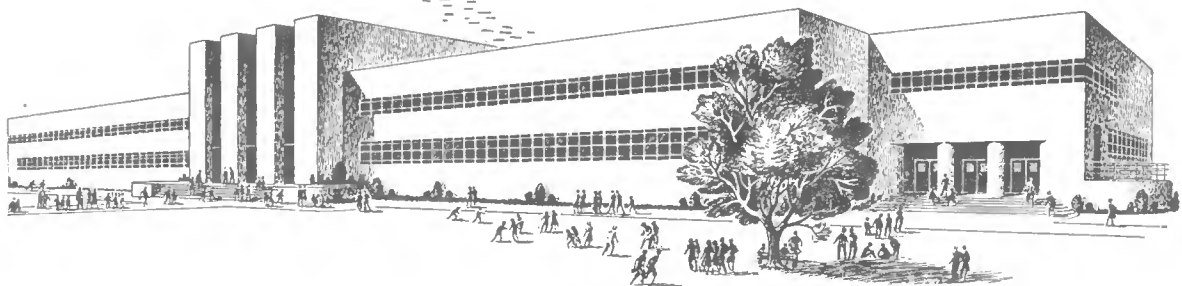
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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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

TALK BY MR. GREW

(Continued from page 19)

of great common-sense and determination, and clarity of mind, and he sees right through to the heart of a problem. I have had the privilege of working closely with him during the past months while Acting Secretary, and I realize how fortunate the country is in having such a leader. As you go on in your work in the field you will see his qualities exemplified.

The third point was, "Help the liberated areas to get on their feet. The hungry must be fed." If you stop to think of it you will realize that we can never have world stability as long as there is hunger anywhere in the world, because hunger breeds subversive activities and disorganization. Until hunger is stamped out everywhere, you will never have a stable world of security and peace. That, to my mind, must be one of our principal guides to action and we are doing everything in our power along those lines. There are plenty of difficulties to be faced, especially now while we are concentrating all our efforts on winning the war. Our troops must be deployed and priorities must be given in supplying and moving them. Supplies and ships are needed for that essential purpose. But help for the liberated areas is one of our fundamental incentives, and we are working on those problems daily and shall do so progressively as time goes on. The hungry must be fed.

The fourth point I put down is very simple and that is that we should reduce every problem to its simplest factors and then apply common-sense. Believe me, common-sense gets you a long way in this job of ours. Simple common sense helps to solve many a problem. I am talking in rather general terms, but perhaps my thoughts, however badly expressed, will give you a few handles to take hold of in starting in and carrying out your work.

I should like to read to you, if I may, a letter to the Editors published in the July issue of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. It was written by one of our Foreign Service Officers, James Orr Denby, and I think it expresses what I really want to say to you today better and more concisely than I could express it myself. (The letter was read.)

I thought you would like to have that letter in mind. It should inspire every one of us. We who represent our country abroad must represent the best that is in it. We must always remember that our country is going to be judged by what we do and say and, above all, by what we are. Good luck to all of you. (Applause.)

There followed the remarks of Mr. Nathaniel P. Davis, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

MR. DAVIS: I had been asked to speak for this

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group in thanking the Secretary for his remarks, but you saw the speed with which he got by me, so I can't address him. I do want to say a word or two to this group. I was thinking as we stood here that we were being addressed not only by the Acting Secretary of State, but by the senior officer of the Foreign Service. We have in this room the oldest officer in terms of years of service and also the youngest officer in terms of minutes of service, which illustrates a point that I have very much in mind, and I think that Mr. Grew had in mind too—that is that the Foreign Service is not just another Government Bureau or another group of individuals, but that it is a living organism. He represents the top; you ladies and gentlemen represent the bottom; Mr. Foster and I and Mr. Jester here come right smack in the middle. As the Service goes on it grows and changes.

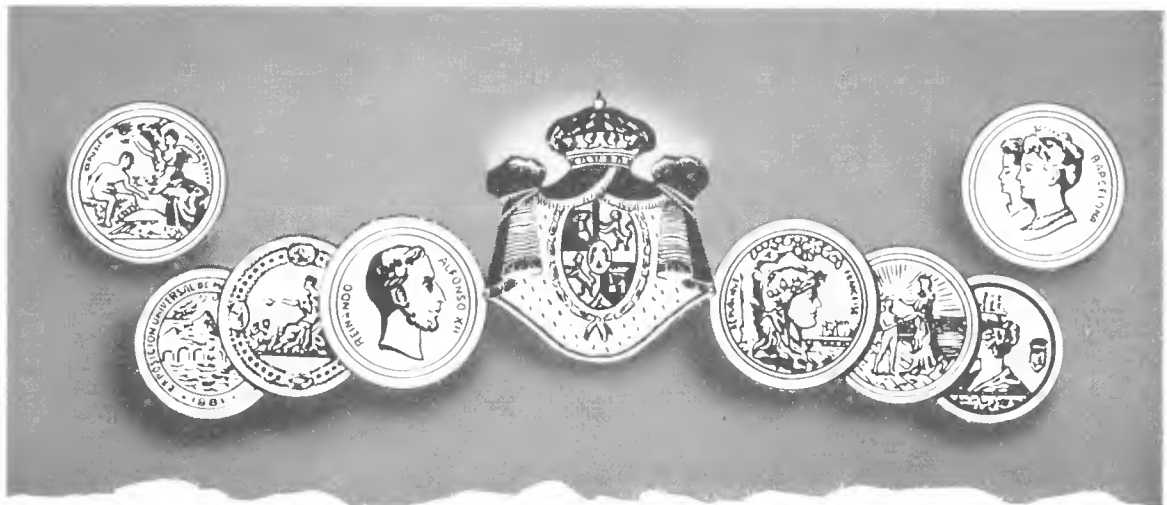
I came in myself just after the last war under circumstances somewhat similar to the present. The United States was beginning to emerge from its shell—I think that is a proper term—and the Government was beginning to realize the need for greater attention to the conduct of Foreign Affairs. There were great plans for improvement of the Foreign Service and we have seen many of those come true. Now we are in a similar period 25 years later and again we foresee even greater expansion of the Service. By expansion, I don't mean

just numerically, but expansion of its activity and of its integration into the work of the Government and into the lives of the people. Again, we have great plans for improvement along that line. There is nothing more I need say because Mr. Grew said and read in that letter much better than I could what I want to say and that is that we are not just a group of individuals however distinguished. We are not just a group of Government officials however high salaried or low salaried, but we are members of a living organism and every living organism has to have what he calls "the spiritual values." In other words, we are in fact as well as in name a Service. As a member of that Foreign Service, I am glad to say my brief word of welcome to you all as new colleagues and to express the hope that as time goes on I will have the opportunity to get to know each one of you personally. (Applause.)

MARRIAGES

SMYSER-HAMILTON. Miss Phyllis Hamilton and Mr. William L. Smyser, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Madrid, were married on July 25th in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

HENDERSON-LENGYEL. Miss Agnes Lengyel and Mr. George D. Henderson, were married on July 7th in Washington, D. C. Mr. Henderson is assigned as Secretary of Mission to Tirana.



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PERSONNEL INVENTORY

(Continued from page 14)

TABLE 6.—COMPOSITION OF SERVICE

Type	Oct. 1, 1939	April 1, 1945	Per-centage of change	% of Total 4/1/45
Officers, total	1,054	1,682	59.5	100.0
Foreign Service	833	785	-5.7	46.6
Non-career	221	266	20.3	15.9
Auxiliary	0	435		25.8
Auxiliary vice consuls	0	196		11.7
Clerks, total	1,662	2,742	64.9	100.0
Foreign Service	1,662	1,812	9.0	66.0
Auxiliary	0	930		34.0
Miscellaneous, total	1,250	1,844	47.5	100.0
Total Service	3,966	6,268	58.0	

FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Intelligent planning for the Foreign Service requires as a major premise a functional analysis of the operations of individual establishments and of individual members of the Foreign Service. To provide this basic information a careful survey was made and a functional analysis chart was prepared for use as part of the semi-annual Office Organization and Administration Report. Using the data so obtained, the functions of the Foreign Service were analyzed from the standpoint of both the principal assignment of each officer and the time he devoted to each specific function. This dual approach was necessary since officers may be assigned, for example, as consular officers and yet spend a part of their time on political reporting, administrative duties, and economic and commercial work.

The principal functions of the Foreign Service are shown in Table No. 7. It will be noted that whereas 40.8 per cent of the total officer personnel was assigned to consular duties, those duties represented only 21.7 per cent of the time of the officer personnel. Conversely, whereas only 9.7 per cent of the officer personnel was specifically assigned to administrative duties, 20.8 per cent of officer time was

TABLE 7.—FUNCTIONS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Function	April 1, 1945 (Field)			
	By Principal Assignment		By Man-Years	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Political	162	12.2	229.3	17.3
Cultural	29	2.2	25.1	1.9
Informational	12	.9	14.0	1.0
Economic and Commercial	455	34.2	169.9	37.3
Consular	544	40.8	288.8	21.7
Administrative	129	9.7	276.9	20.8
Totals	1,331	100.0	1,331.0	100.0

devoted to administrative functions. In the case of economic work, 34.2 per cent of the officers was assigned to these functions but 37.3 per cent of the total officer time was devoted to economic and commercial work. In the political field only 12.2 per cent of the officers was assigned to this function but 17.3 per cent of the total officer time of the Service was devoted to it.

The significance of the Auxiliary Service, already mentioned in connection with the discussion relating to the composition of the Foreign Service, is clearly brought out in Table No. 8. It will be noted that, on the basis of the principal assignment of individual officers, the Auxiliary Service performs practically all of the cultural and informational work, accounts for two-thirds of the economic and commercial work, about one-fifth of the consular and administrative work and only one-tenth of the political work. Nothing better illustrates the need for plans looking toward the permanent staffing of the Foreign Service, and the determination of functional assignments.

TABLE 8.—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AUXILIARY SERVICE

Function*	April 1, 1945 (Field)							
	Auxiliary		Permanent		Auxiliary		Permanent	
	1AO	AVC	Total	%	FSO	NCO	Total	%
Political	12	3	15	9.3	146	1	147	90.7
Cultural	26	1	27	93.1	2	0	2	6.9
Informational	10	1	11	91.6	1	0	1	8.4
Economic and Commercial	281	26	307	67.4	127	21	148	32.6
Consular	7	116	123	22.5	243	178	421	77.5
Administrative	15	15	30	23.2	65	34	99	76.8
Totals	351	162	513	38.5	584	234	818	61.5

*By principal assignment.

1AO—auxiliary officer; AVC—auxiliary vice consul; FSO—Foreign Service officer; NCO—non-career vice consul.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this report is to present a detailed inventory of the Foreign Service. Complete accuracy cannot be claimed because of the condition of the personnel records and the failure of a few posts to submit reports, necessitating reference to payrolls and budget records. However, it is believed that the percentage of error in the statistics presented is negligible.

No recommendations are made in the report as the Division of Foreign Service Planning has now in progress studies which will permit, within the very near future, the submission of specific recommendations regarding programs of recruitment, staffing, and training of the personnel needed for the performance of the responsibilities of the Foreign Service of the United States in the post-war period.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 17)

or if his return is limited to a few weeks hasty visit with the home folks and a few weeks in Washington, he has no chance on earth of representing America in the round view.

Provision already exists for bringing officers home on leave after they have been three or more years abroad. No provision exists, nor can be effective, until the Service is staffed with more officers, for permitting these officers to spend at least six months in the United States for acclimatization. Two things are necessary, and both mean more money. First there must be sufficient officers to enable the Department to order every man home at least once every three years and, once home, to give him half a year in which to get acquainted with his own country. Second, there must be an increase of funds for travel to accomplish this home leave. In no other way can the United States be represented abroad as it should be, by American citizens who know their own country through frequent personal contact. The six months in the United States would not be all furlough. Officers should be detailed to conference work involving travel about their country.

In this same connection there should be a more equitable arrangement for the assignment of Foreign Service Officers to the Department of State. I should not go so far as the Turkish Foreign Service, which requires each officer to do a tour of duty at the Foreign Office in Ankara after three years abroad, although as indicated above, getting home at least once in three years is essential from the point of view of adequate representation. There should, however, be provision for giving every Foreign Service Officer a tour of duty in the Department before he has had fifteen years of service. In no other way can the officer in the field learn what that mysterious and remote *Deus ex Machina* called "The Department" is in fact. As Secretary Hull pointed out in the hearings on the 1945 State Department Appropriation Bill, the Department is made up of human beings; but its representatives abroad, listening to the distant thunder of its voice, at times forget this primary fact and regard it with due humility as if it were the God of the Hebrews.

What is needed, in essence, is to let every officer have a chance at service in the Department. The present system recalls the amiable custom of certain pre-First World War Spanish Governments, called *rotatismo*. Officers serve in the Department, make their circle of friends, go to the field and are called back to the Department by their circle of friends. It is very much more easy for the circle of friends

than breaking in a new man; but it does not make for so good a Foreign Service.

Many officers in the field say they do not wish an assignment to the Department because of the financial sacrifice involved. Abroad, their rent and cost of living allowances make it possible to make both ends meet—or almost meet—but in Washington, with only bare salary to subsist on, the task is difficult if not impossible. One officer of my acquaintance, who had been dipping into his capital to live at an expensive post, confided to me on leaving recently to take up an assignment to the Department that he would have to expend all his remaining capital to go through a three-year tour of duty there. He hoped however that something would be done in the meantime to pay more adequate allowances, either to Foreign Service Officers serving in the Department or to these men after they return to the field.

The solution, in my opinion, would be to continue to pay a Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department his rent allowance. The Army and Navy, whose nomad life is in many ways akin to ours, pay quarters allowances or provide quarters. If Foreign Service Officers on detail in Washington had no rent to worry about they could keep their heads above water and gain from their service in the Department that understanding and integration which is essential to any efficient organization.

While on this general topic of adequately representing the United States abroad through presenting a truly American face to the world, and on the question of more lengthy and frequent home leaves, may I say a word about the Department's present attitude toward foreign wives. The rule, as we all know, has been since November 1936 to require the submission of an officer's resignation to the Secretary of State together with his application to marry a foreign wife. Although I know of two exceptions (both involving Canadian girls) it seems that in general the resignation, and not the foreign girl, has been accepted.

I must explain, with no feeling of diffidence, that this is written by an officer who married a very charming foreign wife six months before the rule went into effect. If we had been six months too late I should not be sitting at this symposium; I should have had my resignation accepted.

The philosophy of the Department's rule is that for the United States properly to be represented abroad the household of a Foreign Service Officer should be American on both sides of the house. This philosophy is eminently sound. However, although the rule is right in principle it has not been successful in practice.

The young officer abroad has a choice of several prospects. One of the worst is to go home for a

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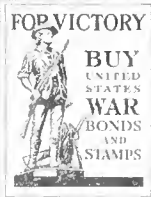
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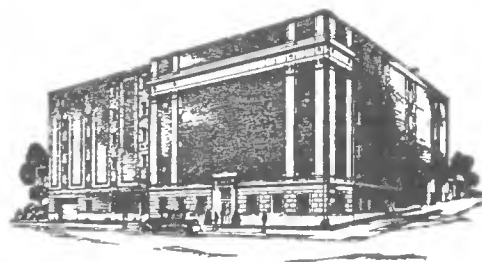
month or so of leave and try to marry a girl before the leave is up—provided she has the proper citizenship. Whether the Department secures its desired domestically felicitous representation abroad from such hot-house courtships is open to question. Another alternative for the young officer is to fall in love with a nice girl abroad but to make it clear all the time that of course his career would end if their life together began. That has happened a number of times since the no-foreign-wives rule went into effect, despite the fact that a Foreign Service Officer should not only be an officer but also a gentleman. A third alternative is to adopt the expedient now taken by three of the officers at the post in which I am now serving. This is to send their foreign fiancées to the United States to become naturalized American citizens, which takes five years.

I submit that it is not in the public (and certainly not in the private) interest for young American Foreign Service Officers to go through the purgatory of a five-year engagement before settling down to have a family life. The cynics say that most of these five-year "naturalization engagements" will never result in marriage; but at least these young men have shown their willingness to attempt the impossible compromise between the Department's rule, the naturalization laws and their hearts' desire.

The solution, it seems to me, should be a more practical compromise. The Department is right in requiring that its officers abroad shall have an American standard of living and an American home. (For that matter, why does not the Department have a look, now and then, to the fiancées whose passports are in order but whose other qualifications for the Foreign Service might be more subject to check?) What could be done in the case of foreign fiancées would be to require that the young ladies come to the United States, reside there a year, take out their first papers, and be interviewed by the Board of Foreign Service Personnel. If they seem sufficiently good timber and sufficiently Americanized, let them marry their Foreign Service Officers and thus, under the naturalization law, become qualified for speedy, three-months' naturalization. Then everyone will be American, and the young couple will live happily ever after.

Let us now examine for a moment the other side of the medal: the degree to which American Foreign Service Officers adapt themselves abroad. The ability for a man to get along in his environment is almost as important to his efficiency in the Service as his ability correctly to interpret his own country to the people with whom he lives.

I have in mind primarily the question of languages. While the Service has many splendid lin-



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guists, and in the Near and Far East and Russia offers special inducements for language study, on the whole the American Foreign Service is inferior to others in linguistic capacity. In theory, each Foreign Service Officer on being accepted after examination, knows either French or German or Spanish. He is supposed thereafter to pick up the local languages of his posts. In practice, as suggested above, the language examinations are much too lenient; while as for learning the local language, a sound knowledge of French, Spanish and German is much more worth while from a professional point of view than a smattering of Swedish, Greek or Polish. Much of an officer's stock in trade comes from conversation with his colleagues at the post; and nine times out of ten he will find it easier to converse with them in, say, French or Spanish than in the local language.

Quite simply, therefore, let the Service require expert knowledge in the big, widely used languages, both in the entrance examinations and afterward. Chiefs of Missions in their annual efficiency reports should inform the Department as to the actual proficiency of their subordinates in languages and not leave it to the subordinates to estimate their own ability on the annual Transfer Record cards. I recently saw such a statement to the Department by a young American clerk who modestly confessed to fluency in both Japanese and Portuguese, based on three months' study of the one language and a six months' study of the other.

If Foreign Service Officers do qualify in speaking foreign languages correctly, they should be paid a small cash bonus each year. It would be a better investment for the Government to pay a man \$100 a year for continuing to speak an important foreign language really well than to pay \$100 a year for tuition in a language he may let slip at his next post.

A word about American clerks. It has for years been one of the arcane mysteries, and one of the principal causes for low morale in the clerical service, to discriminate between the rates of pay for American clerks hired in the field and American clerks sent out from the Department. I have seen an American non-career Vice Consul in immediate charge of the consular section of a mission, and who was one of the best accountants in the Foreign Service, receive \$1,600 a year while a young man sent out from the Department without the slightest previous experience of anything (except the proficiency in Japanese and Portuguese noted above) was paid \$1,800. American clerks who are old hands at the game, knowing the local languages and worth many times as much as neophytes sent out from home are penalized in pay simply because in theory they were hired according to a foreign

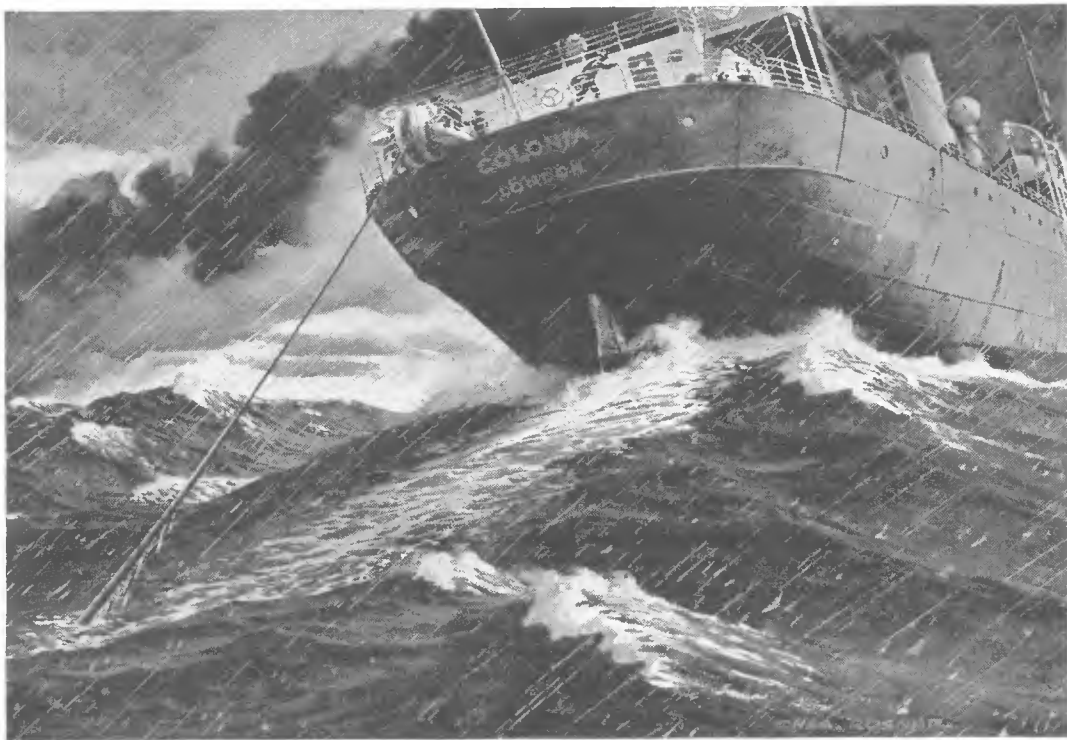
wage scale and not by the standards of Washington, D. C.

The remedy is to pay all American clerks alike for services rendered, irrespective of the geographical accident of where they happened to be when hired.

In general, after the war, there should be an overall review of efficiency records and a general housecleaning in the Foreign Service. This is not to say that the Service is inefficient. On the contrary, it is the most efficient Foreign Service in the world. However, after the war our soldiers will be returning to the walks of peace. They have earned the right to demand that the Service whose responsibility it is to preserve the peace they have so hardly won shall be staffed by none but the best. Accordingly, and possibly most conveniently after the passage of the basic reform act whose draft has been submitted to the Congress, there should be a weeding out of the unfit in the Foreign Service, both officers and clerks. Announcement of this intention at the present time would put the Service on notice and give chiefs of offices time in which to formulate recommendations as to who are pulling their own weight and who are not. There is some dead wood in most human organizations, but in our better Foreign Service it should be chopped out before it floats to the top.

Such, then, is the bill of particulars. It contains nothing very startling, nothing very new. However, to bring out a new model of a car it is not necessary to re-invent the automobile. If more startling reforms have not been suggested it is because in the opinion of this writer they are not needed. Perhaps the most significant and salutary fact of all is that a person seeking ways to improve the Foreign Service has so little new to suggest. The President and the Department and the men of the Foreign Service themselves have already seen the places where the mechanism creaked and the spots where it was rusty, and have either placed into effect administrative reforms, as witness the recent reorganization of the Department, or have asked for remedial legislation. A Service so much on its toes is sound.

As I said at the beginning, so I repeat at the end. There is character and lack of character. There are men with brains and men without. It is through improvement of personnel that the Service will be improved. The plans and the projects will then follow in due course, because there will be intelligent men to make them. To improve our personnel there should be assurance that career officers can in their own right rise to the top of the diplomatic profession; the rate of promotion should be more rapid so as to offer the most qualified types of officer-aspirants assurance of a career; once in,



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Foreign Service Officers must be kept American, and this can only be done by bringing them more often, and for longer periods, home; all officers should have service in the Department; abroad they should adapt themselves more intimately to environment by speaking foreign languages well, and not like graduates from a girls' finishing school in a Venetian gondola; the marital problem of boy-meets-foreign-girl should receive more sympathetic and practical treatment; non-career Vice Consuls should be lifted from the limbo of neither fish nor fowl; and American clerks should be paid for what they can do and not for where they do it.

These reforms will not bring the millennium nor greatly mitigate the problem of the world's suffrance or its deliverance. They will, however, strengthen the shaft, sharpen the blade, and give the American people that bright, strong tool it needs and deserves in its efforts not only to win the peace but to keep on winning the peace.

The opportunity is here. We must prepare the men to meet it.

THE NEW ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY

(Continued from page 33)

portance to economic and political forces, but it is surely true that the roots of political malevolence are not in the economic forces and that political security is a necessary condition to satisfactory economic relations and a sound world economy.

The newness in the modern economic diplomacy is therefore in the treatment of economic issues without any *arrière-pensée* of an international political nature. The common interest of all countries in the problems at issue has forced development in the direction of multi-partite discussion even though full recognition has not yet been accorded to the identity of interests as between countries.

The new era really started with the League of Nations, especially, for the subject of this paper, on the economic side of its activities. The first of the changes, the increasing importance of public opinion, showed itself in the clamour against secret diplomacy. The occasion when the League during its first Assembly went into open Committee on the question of armaments in full view of the public, has been called an "epoch-making innovation in diplomatic methods." But it would be idle to deny that, whatever may have been the fate of secret treaties and however openly the public may be admitted to conferences, the need for secret meetings in conference and for private diplomatic exchanges will persist. In the pungent Amer-

ican phrase "international agreements cannot be negotiated in a gold fish bowl!"

But the need to defer to public opinion and the introduction of economic issues (the first and third of the new developments), have together raised two new problems in diplomacy, which are more intimately connected than appears on the surface. First, in economic issues popular ignorance is still very great, and yet every man considers himself his own economist. In diplomatic negotiation, therefore, continual regard must be paid to the appearances of proposed agreements in contrast to their merits. The problem remains politico-economic because the political problem of persuading domestic legislatures is unescapable and will be eternal if ignorance is eternal.

The second problem might be regarded as another facet of the first. In international economic issues, domestic policy is relevant to foreign policy. Countries may insist on their sovereign control over their own social and economic policies, but the fact remains that these policies condition what it is possible for foreign policy to achieve. The obvious example is the relevance of domestic monetary policy to an undertaking to maintain a stable rate of exchange. In such cases, foreign policy is no longer made exclusively or even mainly in Foreign Offices, and other departments of government must play a leading part.

These difficulties must be remembered in reviewing the achievements of the League of Nations in economic diplomacy and in making inferences from those experiences regarding our expectations for the future.

The experience of the League after 1920 in the work of its Economic and Financial Committees was in a period that suffered from the failure before or after the Armistice to prepare any comprehensive plans for reconstruction. Individual countries did not make the readjustments in their economies required in passing from war to peace, and although wartime controls were all too hastily dropped, trade did not become free. During the last war we were not post-war conscious as we have been this time; and economic reconstruction as an international problem was not raised until the Brussels Conference of 1920. By then it was too late to arrest the progress of inflation and exchange depreciation.

With each country struggling alone against economic chaos, it was no wonder that economic nationalism was rampant. Yet hopes began to run high in the middle '20s, especially after the World Economic Conference of 1927 which declared that "the time has come to put an end to the increase in tariffs and to move in the opposite direction."



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The governments of the Members of the League almost unanimously approved the recommendations of the Conference, but in practice little was done, and the onset of the great depression dashed all hopes.

Optimism revived again when, at the instance of the Lausanne Reparations Conference of 1932, the London Economic and Monetary Conference was called in 1933. Unanimity on the general objectives of economic policy still seemed to exist, but no agreement was reached on the means of attaining them, not even on the desirability of stabilising exchange rates. After 1933, political insecurity threw its shadow over economic negotiations and the United States Trade Agreements Act of 1934 was the sole valiant effort to stem the tide of economic nationalism.

Notwithstanding this failure on major issues, the League plodded on with the work of obtaining multilateral agreements embodied in conventions relating to the legal, fiscal and administrative bases of trade. The achievements in this field were impressive and will no doubt be valuable experience for the development of this technique of economic negotiation. But they hardly touched the main difficulties in international economic collaboration.

Apart from political insecurity, the general causes of failure in the new technique of multilateral agreement were the absence of a programme for reconstruction and the inability to solve the problem of combining stability with expansion in production. This last cause is probably the most important of all. It is the search for stability that has to some extent affected the ambitions of primarily raw material producing countries to industrialise beyond the measure that is compatible with a commercial policy that keeps them running smoothly with the rest of the world. But all countries, industrial and agricultural, in desperation resorted to trade warfare as a means of increasing employment at home, whatever the consequences might be abroad.

A more particular cause of failure, one the importance of which is difficult to gauge, was the absence of adequate preparation through diplomatic exchanges between the main countries concerned, to obtain tentative agreement on the policies which they were prepared to support. Diplomacy before and outside of the conference will continue to be an essential element in a successful international gathering.

If we are wise enough to learn from experience, there are three major lessons to be drawn from the happenings of the inter-war years. First, the imperative necessity attaching to the preparation of a reconstruction programme before hostilities cease

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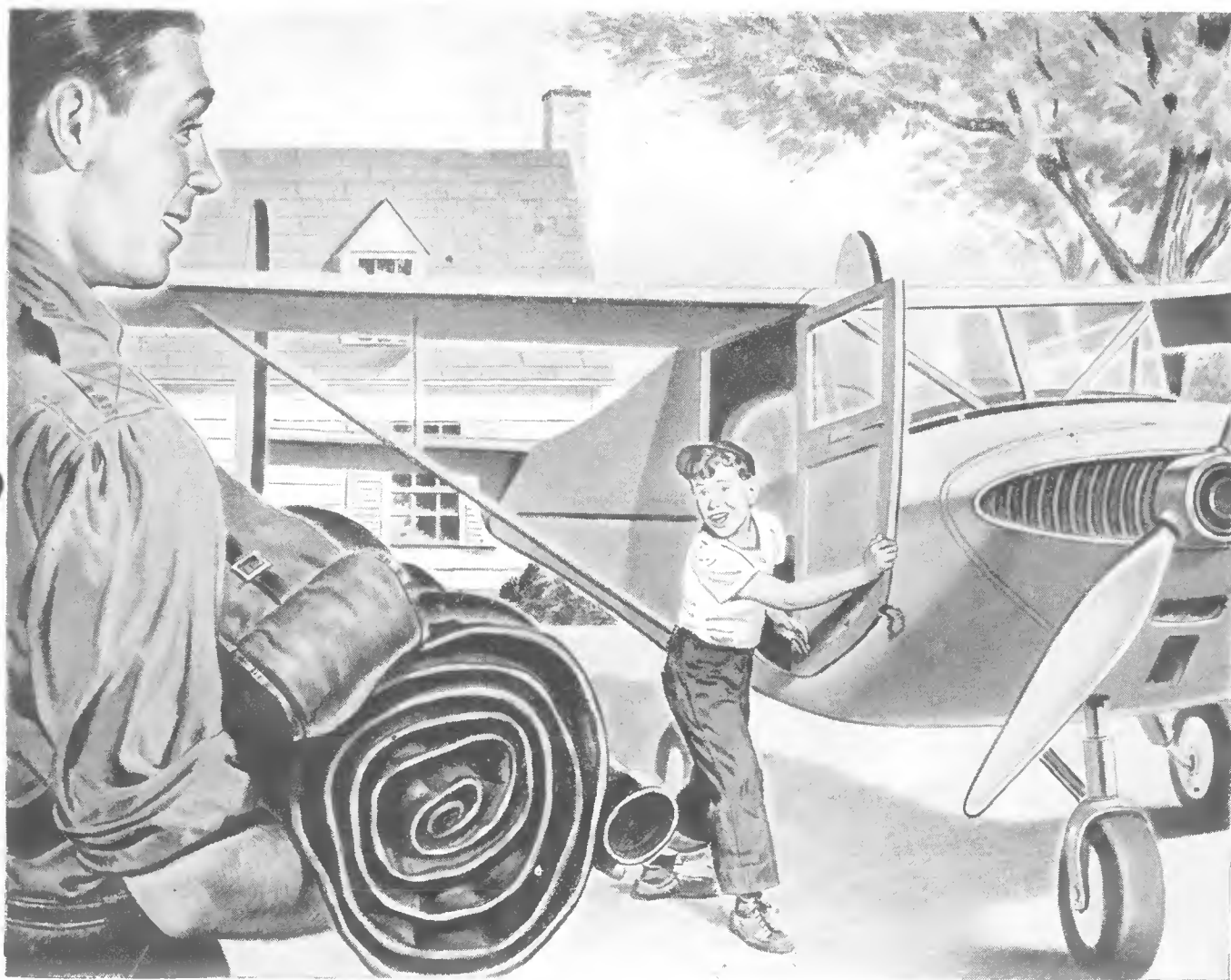
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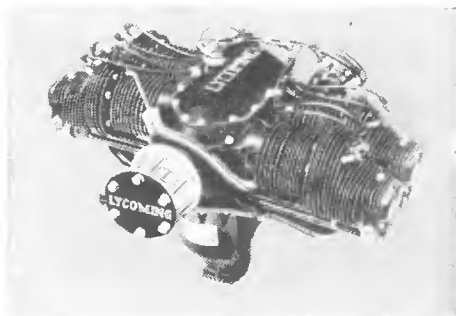
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and before countries begin the reconversion from war to peacetime production. Secondly, ample scope must be given to the capital-poor countries to realise their natural aspirations to industrialise when this is the only way of raising the standard of life. And finally, most important of all, we must have national policies, especially in the major industrial countries, to maintain high and stable levels of production and employment.

The recognition of the importance of maintaining a high level of employment in each country is the greatest change in sentiment that has occurred since the last war. Not all the measures necessary to attain this end require concerted action between nations. In fact, conditions vary so much from country to country that the mainspring of action must lie with each separate government in so far as government action is called for. But the *choice* of measures is of international concern, and in so far as they impinge on the international trading system, concerted action is necessary to ensure that the choice is wise.

History has already been made in the use of the technique of multilateral diplomacy to relieve distress caused by the war and to restore economic order in the postwar world. The process may appear to be painfully slow and it is indeed slow by comparison with the ideal pace that would be necessary to capitalise all the impulses emanating from the spirit of unity which has pervaded the United Nations during the war. Nevertheless the achievement is encouraging, considering the energies that the war has absorbed in all countries.

The first United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture in 1943 derived its inspiration from the new awakening to the importance of raising the level of nutrition and the standard of life in all countries and of the relation of this aim to that of maintaining a high level of production and employment. It is probably no accident that the first international economic conference was on this subject of food and agriculture. Many of the problems with which the Conference was concerned lend themselves to solution by the dissemination of knowledge and by consultation between nations. They are not entirely free of controversy and political difficulty, but the general acclaim given to the work done at Hot Springs, and the progress made by the Interim Commission in establishing a permanent organization on food and agriculture, bear witness to the fruitfulness of the Conference. The political genius of that great statesman, President Roosevelt, whose untimely death we so much lament, saw clearly that no safer first step in long-run international collaboration could be taken than on a subject that affected so intimately the daily

lives of all peoples, and one so central in the domestic policies of the late President. The real achievement of Hot Springs will be seen as consisting of the setting up of permanent machinery for continuous consultation on the multitude of problems that will arise in the future and by so doing capturing for all time the war-born determination to promote human welfare by international collaboration.

It is likewise no accident that the next conference, also called by President Roosevelt, was on monetary and financial problems. The money that oils the wheels of commerce cannot be said to contain no controversial issues, but all nations recognise their mutual interest in maintaining a sound international monetary system as the essential underpinning of flourishing trade. The chances of a successful compromise between minor differences were greater in this than in the more controversial issues involved in commercial policy. Therefore wisdom dictated that we should learn to walk before trying to run. Again President Roosevelt showed his political genius in putting the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference high on the list of efforts to introduce new forms of international collaboration.

The preparation for Bretton Woods was longer and more arduous than that for Hot Springs because the issues were more controversial, embracing as they do, domestic monetary policies. It was inevitable that the United Kingdom and the United States should take the lead in the two years of preparation required to produce a joint statement of principles on the Monetary Fund acceptable to a nucleus of the United Nations, because the pound sterling and the dollar are key currencies in international trade. Diplomacy in this venture has not yet run its full course; it may even be said to be at a standstill while legislatures are having their say; but the new technique of hipartite diplomatic exchanges, combined with a full-dress conference, has proved its worth by the remarkable measure of agreement achieved in three short—and it must be confessed hectic—weeks at Bretton Woods.

A sound international economic system requires a complex of conditions. The acceptance of the Bretton Woods proposals would not *ipso facto* guarantee the establishment of sound monetary conditions, and a system of international investment satisfactory to both borrowers and lenders. But it would establish the broad lines on which countries would strive to develop, and in my judgment most important of all, establish the machinery for that regular consultation which is necessary to the exercise of good judgment in monetary policy. In the international sphere, as in the sphere of domestic



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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.
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central banking, no substitute exists for the continual exercise of judgment, and it is chimerical to search for a set of rules that will obviate once for all the need for thinking about an ever-changing situation.

Other elements in the complex of necessary conditions for a sound system are easy to enumerate. We must have a good code of behaviour in commercial policy; an international transportation system free from competitive subsidies designed to aggrandise national interests; special arrangements to introduce greater stability in the production of some primary products which in the past have suffered from vicissitudes even greater than those that have afflicted industrial production; and perhaps some agreement to supervise the activities of private inter-company agreements affecting international commerce.

It is less easy to foresee the kind of agreement that is likely to emerge in all these directions. But they will all involve the use of the new technique in diplomatic negotiation. They all point to the single aim of maintaining a high stable level of employment and of increasing production with the attendant increase in standards of life. The truths that we must firmly grasp are that stability is not incompatible with progress, that a stable economy is on the contrary dependent on an expanding economy for its realisation, and finally that taking the long view, the prosperity of one country depends on the prosperity of all. It is no exaggeration to say that the fate of the world hangs on the prospect of governments succeeding in solving the political problems of persuading their legislatures and peoples to recognise these facts. The danger is that in every country the objective of expanding production and employment may be striven for by methods that prevent the integration of each separate country in a healthy international system. It will take the united efforts of statesmen and of all enlightened people in every country to educate the public in an understanding of the problem of prosperity and to bring them to realize that the twin problems of employment and the standard of life are world problems. If I may use a metaphor from a great English national game, unless this task of political education can be successfully performed, the diplomatists will have a wretched wicket on which to bat, and the chances of their having a good innings in the economic conferences that are yet to come, will be miserable.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

(Continued from page 39)

84. provenience anticipatory action ()
 ample supply ()
 coincidence ()
 origin ()
85. pusillanimous miserly ()
 cowardly ()
 gelatinous ()
 aggressive ()
86. rococo florid ()
 rugged ()
 simple ()
 rolling ()
87. sanctimonious pertaining to religious
 donations ()
 hypocritically devout ()
 counterfeit ()
 faithless ()
88. satiety gratification beyond
 desire ()
 permanent immovability ()
 lack of fulfillment ()
 ardent craving ()
89. semantic ordered ()
 minatory ()
 pertaining to meaning ()
 pertaining to planting ()
90. sententious final ()
 penal ()
 terse ()
 conscious ()
91. shibboleth show place ()
 imitation ()
 battle-ax ()
 criterion ()
92. tenebrous obscure ()
 clinging ()
 retentive ()
 comprehensive ()
93. therapeutic curative ()
 poisonous ()
 clarifying ()
 dissolving ()
94. traduce to calumniate ()
 to eulogize ()
 to exchange ()
 to command ()



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95. transmogrify to traverse longitudinally ()
to exaggerate excessively ()
to change completely ()
to penetrate deeply ()
96. traumatic characterized by
immobility ()
pertaining to dreams ()
propelled by power ()
caused by injury ()
97. umbrageous possessive ()
suspicious ()
stout-bodied ()
quick-tempered ()
98. verisimilitude false representation ()
appearance of truth ()
multiple repetition ()
extreme similarity ()
99. vicissitude deleterious habit ()
change of fortune ()
habitual wickedness ()
unalterable well-being ()
100. voluble lubricating ()
loquacious ()
excitable ()
abundant ()

**ANSWERS TO 1945 SELECTED QUESTIONS
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TYPE C**

1 deviating from type, 2 profound, 3 acuteness of mind, 4 pertaining to the beautiful, 5 imprecation, 6 serving to assuage pain, 7 cannibalism, 8 uncanonical, 9 culmination, 10 fable, 11 sententious maxim, 12 suitable for cultivation, 13 sagacious, 14 frenzied, 15 to chastize, 16 debacle, 17 satirical, 18 to raise captious objections, 19 pertaining to pottery, 20 paid applauders, 21 insolent, 22 occult, 23 avarice, 24 to extirpate, 25 effervescent, 26 flagrant, 27 peculiar to a particular people, 28 to enfeeble, 29 transitory, 30 sense of well being, 31 to flay, 32 to curse, 33 foreign, 34 evanescent, 35 bombastic, 36 epicurism, 37 bending of the knee, 38 aphoristic, 39 warehouse, 40 glassy, 41 frigid, 42 person afflicted with imaginary ailments, 43 accent, 44 characteristic eccentricity, 45 to defile, 46 poverty, 47 incipient, 48 to incriminate, 49 to habituate, 50 denunciatory expression, 51 firmly established by habit, 52 blank, 53 injury, 54 clear, 55 laborious study, 56 purification, 57 weakly sentimental, 58 transmigration of souls, 59 excessively careful of details, 60 noxious, 61 hatred of women, 62 pertaining to monks, 63 link, 64 pertaining to homesickness, 65 to reprove, 66 sacrifice, 67 defamatory language, 68 concubine,

69 approbrium, 70 infamous, 71 affluence, 72 safeguard, 73 family name, 74 conclusion, 75 of acute discernment, 76 hypocritical, 77 apathetic, 78 controversial, 79 fragment of pottery, 80 abnormal, 81 anticipatory action, 82 to increase in number, 83 exceedingly variable, 84 origin, 85 cowardly, 86 florid, 87 hypocritically devout, 88 gratification beyond desire, 89 pertaining to meaning, 90 terse, 91 criterion, 92 obscure, 93 curative, 94 to calumniate, 95 to change completely, 96 caused by injury, 97 suspicious, 98 appearance of truth 99 change of fortune, 100 loquacious.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

Robert B. Macatee of Front Royal, Virginia, now in the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul General at Zurich, Switzerland.

John F. Melby of Bloomington, Illinois, now in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, to serve in dual capacity.

Miss Katherine E. O'Conner of Houston, Indiana, Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Johannesburg, Transvaal, Union of South Africa.

Arthur L. Richards of Pasadena, California, Second Secretary of Legation at Pretoria, Union of South Africa, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Bromley K. Smith of San Diego, California, Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, to serve in dual capacity.

Jule B. Smith of Fort Worth, Texas, Acting Commercial Attaché at Managua, Nicaragua, has been assigned Assistant Commercial Attaché at London, England.

Edwin F. Stanton of Los Angeles, California, now in the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Leo D. Sturgeon of Chicago, Illinois, now in the Department of State, has been assigned American Consul at St. John's Newfoundland.

Joseph I. Touchette of New Bedford, Massachusetts, American Consul at Mombasa, East Africa, has been assigned American Consul at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 6, 1945:

LaVerne Baldwin of Cortland, New York, now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Madrid, Spain, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at the same place and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Niles W. Bond of Lexington, Massachusetts, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Madrid, Spain, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Sidney H. Browne of Short Hills, New Jersey, now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy at the Hague, Nether-

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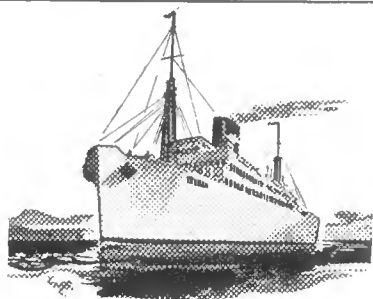
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CANAL ZONE
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lands, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at the same place.

Charles R. Burrows of Willard, Ohio, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Homer M. Byington, Jr., of Connecticut, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Rome, Italy.

Robert P. Chalker of Pensacola, Florida, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at London, England, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Leon H. Cowles of Salt Lake City, Utah, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Oslo, Norway, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

H. Francis Cunningham of Lincoln, Nebraska, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Oslo, Norway, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Richard H. Davis of New York, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Moscow, U.S.S.R., has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Howard Donovan of Windsor, Illinois, now serving as American Consul at Bombay, India, has been designated American Consul General at the same place.

Arthur B. Emmons, III, of Dover, Massachusetts, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Nicholas Feld of Vicksburg, Mississippi, now serving as Third Secretary of Legation at Pretoria, Union of South Africa, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at the same place.

Fulton Freeman of Pasadena, California, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy at Chungking, China, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at the same place.

John Goodyear of Springfield Center, New York, now serving as Third Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Tangier, Morocco, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at the same place and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Robert F. Hale of Portland, Oregon, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

John F. Huddleston of Cleveland, Ohio, now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Rome, Italy, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

J. Wesley Jones of Sioux City, Iowa, now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Rome, Italy, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Edward D. McLaughlin of Little Rock, Arkansas, now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been designated First

Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Sidney E. O'Donoghue of Passaic, New Jersey, now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Richard H. Post of Quoque, New York, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

David T. Ray of Arcadia, California, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Robert W. Rinden of Oskaloosa, Iowa, now serving as Third Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Carl W. Strom of Decorah, Iowa, now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary and American Consul at the same place and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Sheldon Thomas of Rochester, New York, now serving as Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and American Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Robert F. Woodward of Minneapolis, Minnesota, now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at the same place.

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 14, 1945:

Augustus S. Chase of Gary, Indiana, now on duty in the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Chungking, China, and will serve in dual capacity.

Joseph Flack of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, now serving as Counselor of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Raleigh A. Gibson of Decatur, Illinois, now serving as First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Mexico, D. F., has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at San José, Costa Rica, and will serve in dual capacity.

Paul R. Josselyn of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, now on duty in the Department of State, has been designated Consul General at Rangoon, Burma.

S. Walter Washington of Charles Town, West Virginia, now serving as First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at San José, Costa Rica, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Mexico, D. F., and will serve in dual capacity.

Rolland Welch of Houston, Texas, now serving as Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Lima, Peru, has been designated as American Foreign Service Officer at Hoechst to be attached to the staff of United States Political Adviser on German Affairs.

Walter W. Wiley of Salisbury, North Carolina, now serving as American Vice Consul at Le Havre, has been designated American Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France.



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EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 24)

means assemble opinions of persons in a position to express them as to the woman's qualifications for the position properly to be assumed by the wife of a diplomatic or consular representative of this country. It may be taken for granted that ability to speak acceptable English will be considered a prerequisite. The Board will also inquire into the background, associations, and education of the prospective wife. If the Board decides that there is no objection to the proposed marriage it will notify its approval to the officer, at the same time reminding him that his wife's foreign origin could, in certain circumstances, prevent his assignment to a post or duty for which he might be well qualified professionally, and that such a contingency might affect his progress in the Service. There will be no relaxation of the regulation prohibiting candidates married to foreigners from taking the entrance examinations.

The same general principles will be applied to applications from other than career officers.

The JOURNAL approves the objective of these regulations, which is to maintain and strengthen the American character of the Service and its personnel; but we ask the very obvious question, how can any principle or any regulation prevent normal young officers from falling in love with and wanting to marry attractive young women of foreign nationality when their opportunities for meeting American girls are so few? Unless younger men are given more frequent opportunities to return to the United States than they have had in the past, restrictions on their marriages to foreigners fly in the face of nature. Legislation has been in effect for some years authorizing paid home leave but appropriations have never been adequate to permit everyone entitled to this privilege to benefit therefrom. We believe that regular home leave, assignments within the United States for training and orientation, and "refresher" details to the Department should not be the privilege but the right and duty of every officer and senior clerk in the Foreign Service. Then perhaps the Board would have to deal with fewer matrimonial cases.

We are informed that programs for regular and more frequent visits to the United States are taking shape. It is the obligation of the Department's administrative officers to see to it that such programs are put into effect and maintained, and that adequate funds are made available.

REVAMPING THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 9)

time, ensure individual privacy and freedom.

The country as a whole is undeniably conscious of the role in international affairs which the Foreign Service, as never before, is called upon to perform. Many members of Congress who have recently returned from abroad have emphasized their readiness to work with the Department in providing for the sort of Foreign Service that is needed to cope with the needs of the United States of today and tomorrow. I know of no challenge which every member of the Service will be more eager to meet and it is the purpose of those in the Department who are engaged in examining the needs of the Foreign Service to propose, in the light of their own experiences and the fund of suggestions which has been made available to them, legislative and administrative changes which will give us the tools and facilities with which to do the job and meet that challenge.

The post-war Foreign Service will be an inter-departmental service in which the Department of State, it is true, is a majority stockholder but in

which the other principal departments and agencies have important holdings. Many officers and employees will be engaged in full-time work on behalf of the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Bureau of Mines and other agencies and will need to give the same devotion, energy and loyalty to these organizations as they would to the Department of State. Only in this manner can the concept of the late President Roosevelt and Congress, as evidenced by the Reorganization Act of 1939 be fully implemented and a single, unified Foreign Service, acting abroad on behalf of all the interested federal establishments, become the integrated arm of our government in foreign lands.

One final factor that every Foreign Service Officer and employee must bear in mind is the basic premise that the Foreign Service must do an effective job in the days ahead for the American people and the federal establishments in whose behalf the unified Foreign Service is acting abroad. We will be judged solely by our performance and every individual in the Service will benefit from, or reap the penalties inherent in, our overall reputation for effectiveness.

VISITORS

The following Foreign Service personnel recently signed the Department Register:

July

Charles O'Neall, Madrid
Gordon E. Porter, Rio de Janeiro
Justice E. Gist, Warsaw
Marion Lichwardt, Paris
John McAndrews, Nassau
Elsa A. Reiche
Walter W. Hill, Helsinki
Robert J. Neal, Paris
Barbara Spear, Paris
Virginia Priday, Panama
Robert L. Shields, Reynosa, Mex.
Kent E. Keller, Mexico
Virginia T. Woolford, London
Fay Boyle, Mexico City
Lydia Fitzgerald
Betty Lou Smiley
Evelyn M. Anderson
Anthony E. Starcevic, Warsaw
G. J. Haering, The Hague
John J. MacDonald
Harlow J. Heneman, Frankfurt
James T. Rush, London
Olga J. Holoway, Helsinki
Helen B. Gardner, Bern
Helena A. Polichnowski, Warsaw
Max W. Bishop, New Delhi
Ray L. Thurston, Bombay
Elizabeth W. Weedfall
Eric H. Cawley, Marseilles
Mary C. Boudinot, Madrid
Thomas B. Wood, Bombay

Lora Lee McCook
Florence A. Burrows
Clara B. Clark
Therese J. Pinard
Martha C. Halleran
Norma R. Voalker
M. Elizabeth Reed
Elizabeth L. Marsh
Avery B. Cohan
Raphaël Chimerane, Praha
L. Elizabeth Young
A. Katharine Pond
Lois F. Bailey
Doris M. Luellen
Mrs. G. Carey White, State Dept.
Robert Newbegin, State Dept.
Leland Morris, Iran
Catharine Bianco, Bogota
Marshall F. Wells, State Dept.
Genevieve Belt
Betty Jane Metzner
Allan Dawson, Caracas
Jack R. Johnstone
Sabin J. Dalferes, Paris
Alhert H. Gerberich, Bogota
Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Damascus
Charles F. Johnson, Toronto
Milda M. Carlson
Nancy M. Stauffer, Montevideo
Ely E. Palmer, Sydney
Saxton E. Bradford
John F. Melby, Buenos Aires
Thomas J. Cory, Moscow
Walter L. Campbell, Cairo
Velma B. Clark, Santiago, Chile
Madeline T. Brown, Nassau

Stella M. Krevosky
Nathan L. Whetten, Mexico City
Orpah E. Caudle
Clarence Boonstra, Habana
Charles W. Smith, Rome
Shirley R. Warner
Jewell A. Russell
Jewell M. Mills
Betty Ann Fletcher
Margaret C. Sullivan
Mrs. Edith Rivnay, Jerusalem
Paul O. Nyhus, London
Frances Whitney, Manila, P. I.
Elbert K. Fretwell, Jr., Praha
Knowlton V. Hicks, Adelaide
L. S. Armstrong, Lisbon
A. F. Tower, Las Palmas
Wallace S. Espy, Hoechst
Mary Coffrey, San José
Maurice M. Bernbaum, Managua
Mary McConnell
Henry W. Spielman, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Randall Jones, Sofia
Franklin Conklin III, Buenos Aires
H. A. Swensen, Stockholm
T. J. Hohenthal, Belgrade
Calvin Hawley Oakes, Colombo
Rosemary Weber, Madrid
Martha Jane Mewhirter, Madrid
Turner C. Cameron, Jr., Paris
Nicholas Feld, Pretoria
Thomas W. Collens, Leopoldville
Robert Deeping, Naples
Harriet C. Woodworth, London
Thomas C. Swindoll, Goteborg
Jessie Poesch

Sam L. Maggio, Paris
 Julia E. Peterson, Copenhagen
 Jeannette J. Peck
 Adeline C. Spencer
 Rose A. Wiley
 Charles V. Schwanitz
 Marie R. DeWitte
 Charles W. Anderson, Antwerp
 Katharine E. O'Connor, Johannesburg
 Eileen M. Niven, Nairobi
 Clifford H. Adams, Hoechst
 L. Frances Meadows, Manchester
 Kathryn C. Ryan, Praha
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 Edwin S. Coleman, Rio de Janeiro
 Constance M. Gilbert, Praha
 Manuel Sanchez, Paris
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 George H. Layman
 Helen J. Boyd, Madrid
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 Ware Adams, Vienna
 James W. Anderson, Panama
 Herbert DeLisser
 Helen Carmen Jordan, Madrid
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 Virginia E. Schairer
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 James B. Craig
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 Eleanor Shields, Copenhagen
 Virginia M. Lamp
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 Frances E. Eason
 Frederick W. Hinke, Chungking
 Glenn O. Perry, Mexico City
 Blanche J. Thureson, Cairo
 Joseph P. Crockett, Managua
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 Katharine Amelia Wolff
 Norman E. Towson, Buenos Aires
 Helen Biggane
 Margaret Keogh, Antwerp

August

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 Helen Ball
 Dr. J. Hugo Kraemer, Stockholm
 Anne Faries
 Elizabeth L. Faler, Chungking
 William H. Beck, Southampton
 Sally Ann Bruno
 Toinette Niemala, Bogota
 Joseph Palmer, 2nd, State Department
 Harry L. Grady
 Edward D. Cuffe, Chungking
 J. V. Jordon Griffin, Santos, Brazil
 J. Roland Jacobs
 Mary C. Faretra
 Betty Anne Peyton
 June Eloise Morris
 Ted. M. Hockaday, Alexandria
 Boland More, Zurich
 Amy Kathryn Kane, Guayaquil
 T. Eliot Weil, Bombay
 Ruth L. Westad, Baghdad
 Florence M. Widmar, Baghdad
 Helen A. Dahlan, Baghdad
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 C. Cary White, Oslo
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 Ethel Mae Cook
 Alvin L. Goodhart, Tehran
 Imogene Okes, Chungking
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