TILT | OFFICE FOR SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP ADVISING

State Department 101: Preparing for a Career as a Foreign Service Officer

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIPLOMACY IN ACTION

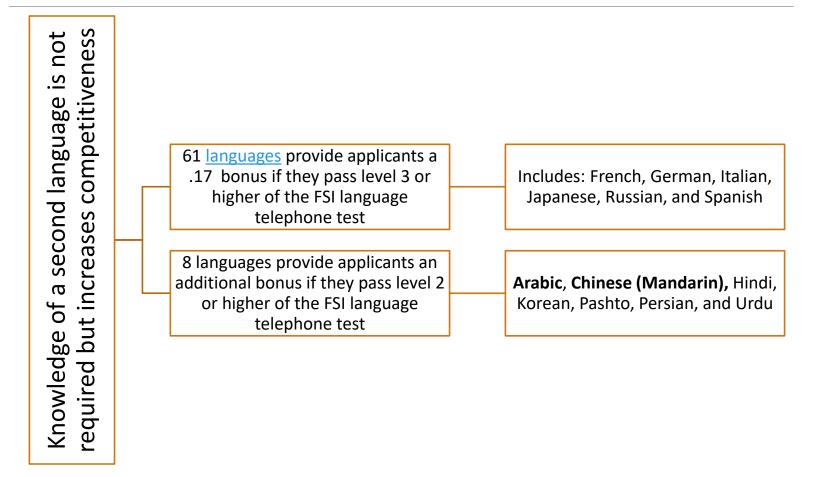
- Federal executive department responsible for the international relations of the United States
 - 270+ embassies, consulates and diplomatic missions worldwide
 - 5 career tracks
- US State Department accept about 2% of applicants each year
- BUT you can set yourself up for success!



Setting Yourself Up for Success

- 1. Learn a Language
- 2. Build a resume that incorporates State's 13 Dimensions a. scholarships, fellowships, and internships that can help
- 3. Choose a Career Track that fits goals and ambitions
- 4. Be Patient! It is rare that someone becomes a foreign service officer immediately after his or her undergraduate studies!

Language Study



Developing Language Proficiency

- Study Abroad!
 - CSU has 200+ Education Abroad Options
 - Choose an <u>immersive</u> program/program in a non-traditional location (and apply for a <u>Boren</u>!)
- Apply for a <u>Critical Language</u> <u>Scholarship</u>
 - Fully-funded program sponsored by the US Department of State
- International Post-Bac Opportunities
 - Fulbright, Peace Corps, JET, EPIK, French Ministry of Education, USTA Austria, Cultural Ambassadors Spain





13 Dimensions

The successful candidate will demonstrate the following dimensions that reflect the skills, abilities, and personal qualities deemed essential to the work of the Foreign Service at the United States Department of State.

Composure

Cultural Adaptability

Experience and Motivation

Information Integration and Analysis

Initiative and Leadership

Judgement

Objectivity/Integrity

Oral Communication

Planning and Organization

Resourcefulness

Working with Others

Written Communication

Quantitative Analysis

13 Dimensions: Building a Resume

Public-Speaking Peer:Advisor Economics ResearchCLS USAJobsStatisticsLeadership Volunteer Study

Scholarships, Fellowships, Internships

US Department of State Internship Program

• Unpaid program for students with 60 credit hours or more (March 1 deadline)

Pathways Internship Program

 Provides students with the opportunity to work with federal agencies; <u>USAJobs</u>

Presidential Management Fellows Program

 Flagship program for recent graduates with advanced degrees interested in federal service careers

<u>Diplomacy Fellows Program</u>: 9 scholarships and fellowships that allow recipients to bypass the FSOT:

• Boren Scholars/Fellows, Pickering Fellows, Rangel Fellows, Truman Scholars





5 Career Tracks

Consular: facilitate

adoptions, help evacuate Americans, combat fraud to protect borders, and fight human trafficking.

Economic: work with

foreign governments on technology, science, economic, trade, energy, and environmental issues.

Management:

resourceful, creative, actionoriented, "go-to" leaders responsible for embassy operations from real estate to budget

Political: analyze host country political and negotiate with all levels of foreign government officials

Public Diplomacy:

engage, inform, and influence opinion leaders, local NGOs, think tanks government officials in order to promote mutual understanding and support for U.S. policy goals

Choosing a Graduate Degree

Consular

Political

Public Diplomacy

Management

Economic

MA in International Studies/Affairs/Development

MA in specific discipline: History, Economics, Sociology, etc.

MA in Public Administration or Public Policy

Masters of Business Administration/Finance/International Business

Graduate Programs that specialize in training FSOs

- 1. Georgetown University, Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, Master of Science in Foreign Service (MSFS)
- 2. American University, School of International Service
- **3.** The George Washington University, Elliott School of International Affairs
- 4. University of Denver, Josef Korbel Graduate School of International Studies
- 5. Johns Hopkins University, Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies
- 6. John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University
- 7. Boston University, Fredrick S. Pardee School of Global Studies

FSOT—First Step in Application Process

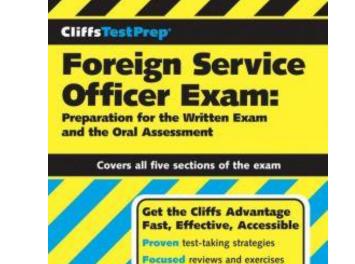
Test is administered 3 times a year in Feb, June, and October

Sign-up for test online

Sections

- 1. Job Knowledge (multiple choice)
 - a) General Knowledge
 - b) Career track
- 2. Written Expression (50 min)
 - a) Essay (choose 1 topic from 3)
- 3. Biographical Information

Passing Score: 154 on multiple choice; 6 on essay



explanations

Discusses what career track is right for you

Over 800 practice questions with complete answers and

General Knowledge Practice Questions

1. The Department of Defense, National Security Council, and Central Intelligence Agency arose as a result of conclusions drawn by policy makers in the aftermath of:

a) WWII

- b) the Korean War
- c) Stalin's Death
- d) the East Berlin Uprising of 1953

2. During the Clinton Administration, the Congressional Black Caucus received credit for which of the foreign policy actions?

a) Establishing in NYC the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

b) Blocking the President's initiative to exclude Haiti from the North America Free Trade Agreement

c) Pressuring the President to use force to restore the elected President of Haitid) Increasing the priority assigned by the U.S. military to missions other than war

General Knowledge Practice Questions

3. In the United States, there are primarily two levels of law: 1) the Constitution and 2:

a) Laws enacted by elected legislators

b) presidential recess decrees

c) Supreme Court rulings

d) local initiatives carried out by a majority vote

4. To justify military action without congressional approval, Presidents Harry S. Truman, George H.W. Bush, and Bill Clinton relied on a resolution from which of the following organizations?

a) Organization of American States

b) North Atlantic Treaty Organization

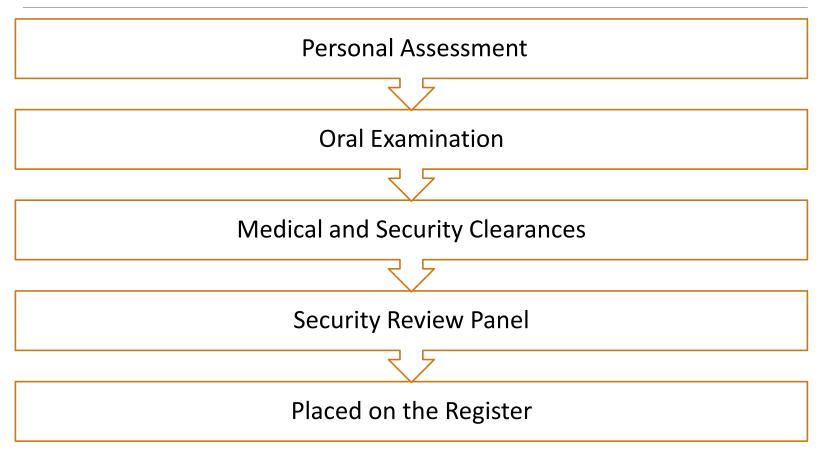
c) United Nations Security Council

d) European Union

Practice Essay Question

There are two words that politicians take care to avoid: foreign aid. Instead, decision makers often sidestep the issue. Many believe that it is the United States' obligation as the wealthiest nation in the world to help those who are poorer. Others feel that charity begins at home and question whether the people of those countries that receive aid actually benefit directly. Furthermore, they question whether there are any benefits for the United States. In your view, is foreign aid helpful? To whom? Carefully explain the rationale for your position.





Questions?

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