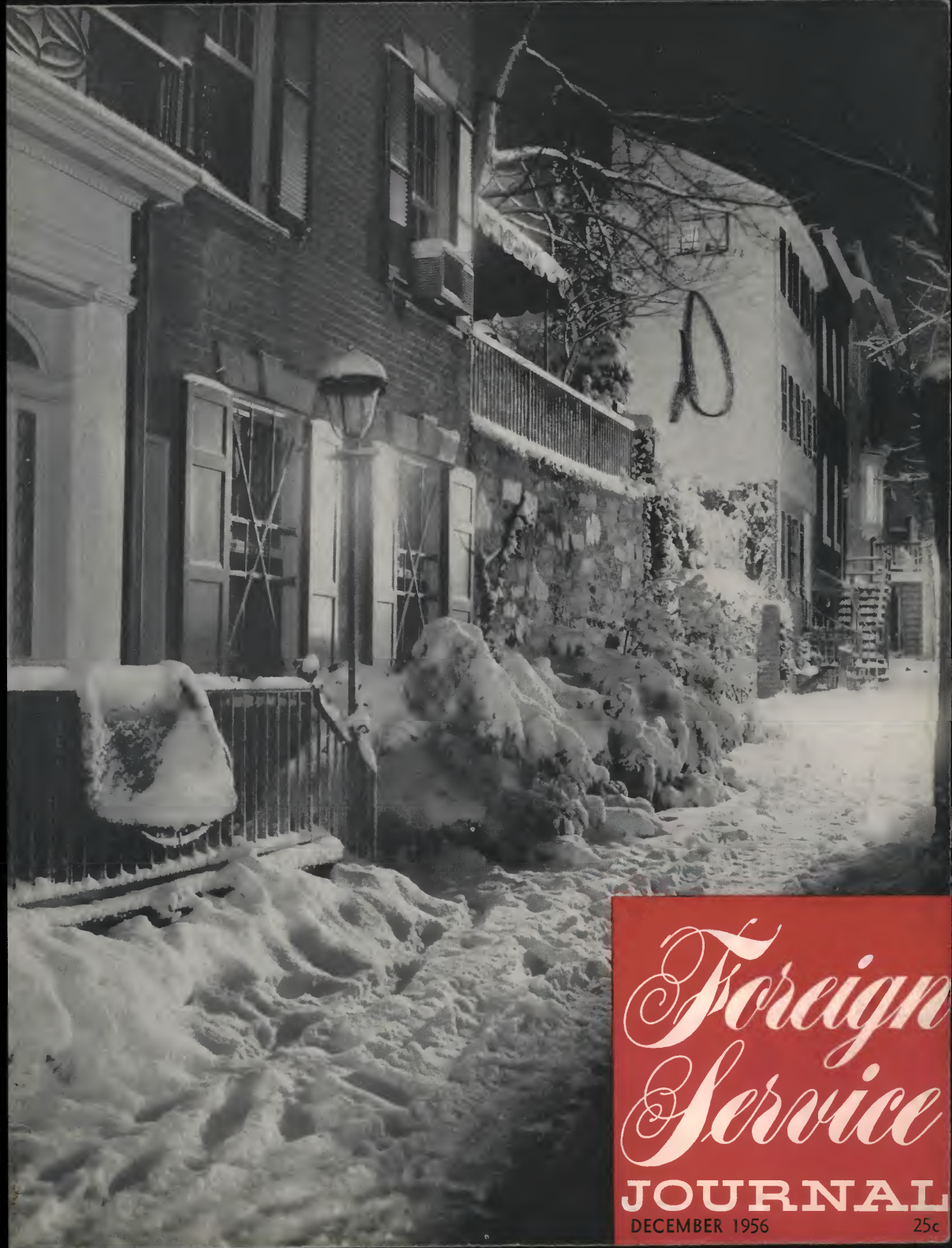




*Foreign
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JOURNAL

DECEMBER 1956

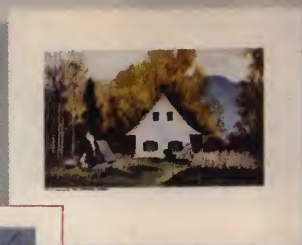
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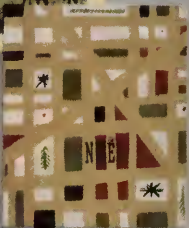
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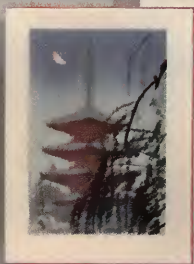
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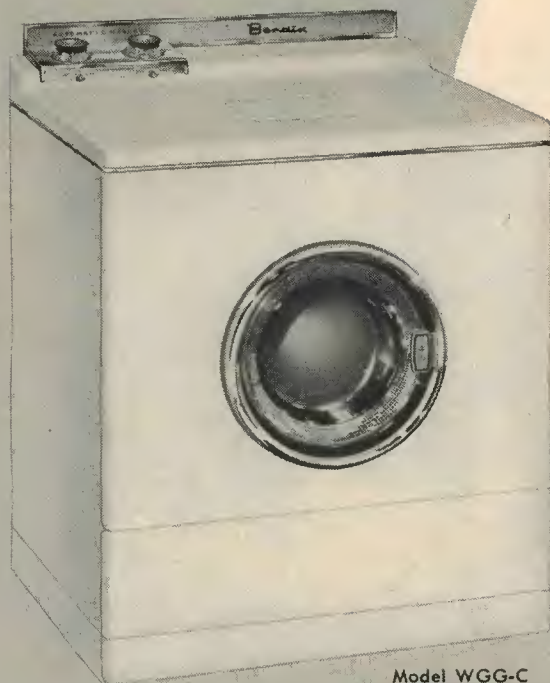


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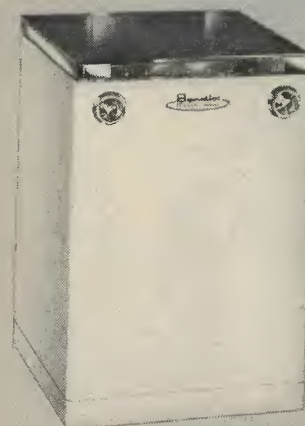
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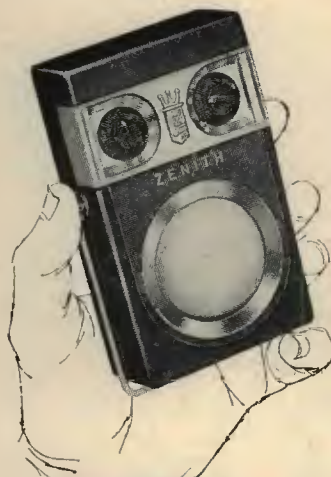


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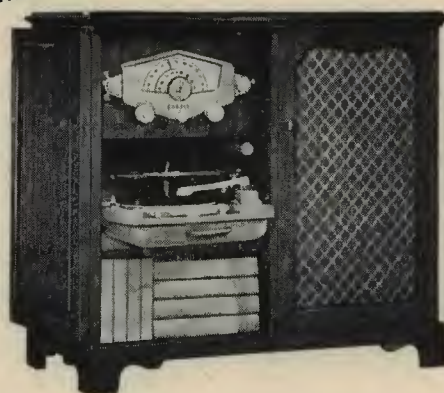


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The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions, and is not intended in any way to indicate the official views of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

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DECEMBER, 1956

Volume 33, Number 12

CONTENTS

page

- 6 ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1957-58
- 12 WINNERS IN WORLD-WIDE GOLF TOURNAMENT
- 21 CHRISTMAS GREETING FROM THE PRESIDENT
- 22 MARIA *by Elliott Hill*
- 24 "THE SUEZ CANAL PROBLEM" *by William R. Tyler*
- 25 ART COMES TO NEW STATE
- 26 THE OILED PEHLIVAN *by Daniel Newberry*
- 32 CHRISTMAS GREETING FROM THE SECRETARY
- 34 A REPLY TO "JUNIOR OFFICERS AND THE NEW AMENDMENTS" *by Randolph A. Kidder*
- 48 1956 READING LIST ON WORLD AFFAIRS

departments

- 4 INDEX TO ADVERTISERS
- 8 BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES
- 16 TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
- 28 EDITORIALS:
 - Career Development Program
 - Policy on Tours of Duty and Home Leave
- 29 NEWS TO THE FIELD *by Gwen Barrows*
- 30 SERVICE GLIMPSES
- 40 NEWS FROM THE FIELD
- 44 THE BOOKSHELF *by Francis C. de Wolf*
- 54 AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS
- 60 LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



FOR MANY OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE, CHRISTMAS AND SNOW, HOME AND GEORGETOWN ARE SYNONYMOUS. JAMES MCNAMARA'S COVER PHOTO ECHOES MUCH OF THIS AND WON FIRST PRIZE, PICTORIAL CLASS, IN THE WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS CONTEST.

THIS YEAR AGAIN, IN THE ELLIPSE SOUTH OF THE WHITE HOUSE, PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WILL LIGHT THE HUGE CHRISTMAS TREE, AT 5 P.M. ON DECEMBER 20TH, AS PART OF WASHINGTON'S CHRISTMAS PAGEANT OF PEACE.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

December, 1956

Amateur Photographic Services, Inc.	17
American Foreign Service Protective Association	55
American President Lines	41
American Press, Inc., The	45
American Security & Trust Company	33
American Storage Company	41
AVCO	1
Barclay, The	7
Bobbs-Merrill Company	44
Bookmailer, The	46
Bowling Green Storage & Van Company	18
Brewood	16
Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation	5
Calvert School	16
Chase Manhattan Bank	7
Chatel, J. C., Real Estate	16
Circle Florists	7
Cornell University Press	47
DACOR	53
Dillard Realty Company	6
Educational Consulting Service	53
Executive Pharmacy	12
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company	20
First National City Bank of New York	19
Fowler Enterprises	38
Francis Scott Key Apartment Hotel	16
General Electronics, Inc.	14
Glenmore Distilleries Company	39
Goodman, Henry J. & Co.	7
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	37
Grace Line	10
International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation	9
Maphis, J. Alan	55
Mayflower, The	41
Merchants Transfer & Storage Company	8
National Distillers Products Corporation	11, 43, 51
Ney's Shopping Service	19
Omar Khayyam Restaurant	55
Princeton University Press	45
Schenley International Corporation	15, III Cover
Seagram's V. O.	II Cover
Security Storage Company of Washington	33
Service Investment Corporation	41
Seven Seas Restaurant	4
Sinclair Refining Company	6
Smith's Transfer and Storage Company	17
Speer, James P. & Co.	17
State Department Federal Credit Union	55
Studebaker-Packard Corporation	35
Swartz, W. H. Co.	13
United Fruit Company	14
United States Lines	7
Vantage Press	46
Waldorf-Astoria, The	IV Cover
Wooster School	41
Zenith Radio Corporation	2

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Foreign Service Scholarship Announcement

The American Foreign Service Association wishes to call attention to the various scholarships which are available at the present time for the year 1957-58. Completed applications for these scholarships must be submitted not later than May 1, 1957. The Committee on Education of the Foreign Service Association is responsible for the selection of the successful applicants for the scholarships listed below except for the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service scholarship which is judged by an advisory committee composed of two officers of the Manufacturers Trust Company in New York City and two of the highest ranking officials of the Department of State who are or have been Foreign Service Officers.

Each of the scholarships available has certain conditions of eligibility and applicants should carefully note these features. Those scholarships which are under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Education for review will be judged with respect to each candidate, not only as regards scholarship but also on the basis of extracurricular activities, the character, aims, and purposes of the applicant, as well as his financial need.

The Charles B. Hosmer and the American Foreign Service Association Scholarship represents a sum approximating \$1,000 which, at the discretion of the Committee on Education, may be divided between two or more applicants who are children of active and retired members or of deceased former active members of the American Foreign Service Association.* These funds may be used only in meeting expenses in connection with regular undergraduate courses at a college or university within the United States.

The William Benton Scholarship, established through the generosity of former Assistant Secretary Benton, provides \$1,000 and is available to children of any officer or American employee of the Foreign or field service of the Department of State abroad for use in meeting expenses of undergraduate or graduate studies at any college or university in the United States. At the discretion of the Committee on Education, the total amount of this scholarship fund may be divided between two or more deserving applicants.

A second scholarship was established in 1955 through the generosity of former Assistant Secretary Benton in the amount of \$500.00. This scholarship will from year to year bear the name of an outstanding Foreign Service Officer. It will be known as The Honorable James Clement Dunn Scholarship for the academic year 1957-58 and will be awarded by the Association's Committee on Education under the same conditions as the William Benton Scholarship.

The Robert Woods Bliss Scholarship, in the amount of \$1,000, will be available again, thanks to the continuing generosity of Ambassador Bliss. The conditions governing this scholarship are the same as those of the William Benton Scholarships.

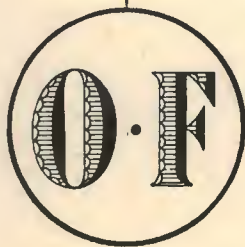
The Overseas Service Scholarship, which is available through the generosity of an anonymous donor, provides the sum of \$750 to be awarded to deserving children of Foreign Service Officers, Foreign Service Staff Officers, Foreign Service Reserve Officers or any other persons who may be part of the Foreign Service of the Department of State. This refers to children of persons who may be deceased, retired, active or formerly part of the Foreign Service of the Department of State.

The Gertrude Stewart Memorial Scholarship, which has been made available through the generosity of Mr. Francis R. Stewart, a retired Foreign Service Officer, in memory of his wife, will provide approximately \$1,400 for the coming scholastic year. Funds are to be disbursed at the discretion of the Committee on Education to assist in defraying expenses of children of Foreign Service Career Officers of the Department of State at a university, college, seminary, or conservatory, or at a professional, scientific, preparatory, or other school in the continental United States.

(Continued on page 6)

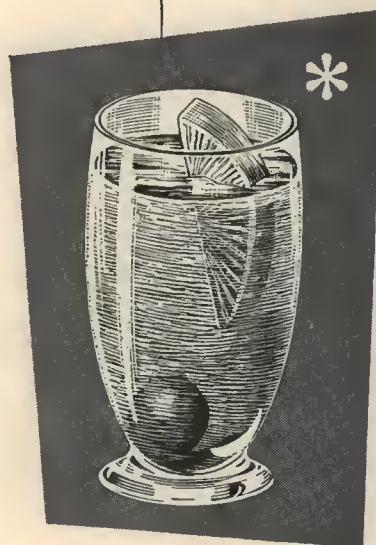
*Children of Foreign Service personnel who were and are members of the Association, and were members of the Foreign Service prior to 1953 (when USIA separated from State) are eligible for the Hosmer Association and Overseas Service Scholarships.

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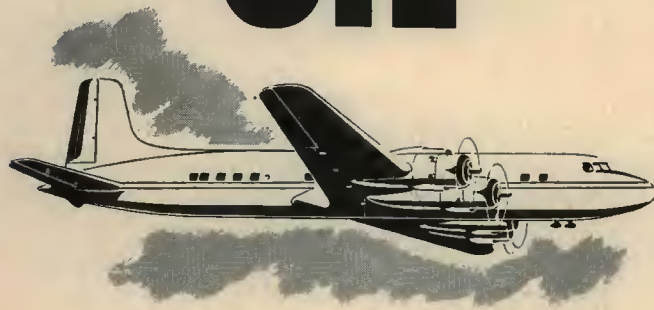
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(Continued from page 4)

The **Foreign Service Journal Scholarship** for 1957-58 provides the sum of \$500 and is open to children of active or retired members of the Foreign Service who are either members of the Foreign Service Association or subscribers to the **FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL** or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within these categories. This scholarship is primarily intended for children entering preparatory schools in the United States, preference being given those commencing the final year in such schools. If no suitable applicant of preparatory school age is found, this fund may then be awarded to a college or university student.

The conditions under which the **Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship** is handled are somewhat different from those outlined above. Applications should strictly conform to the requirements as outlined in the following paragraphs and should be addressed to the Chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, care of the American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Scholarship applications prepared for the Oliver Bishop Harriman fund which are unsuccessful in this competition will be considered by the Committee on Education for the other scholarships which are offered by the Foreign Service Association, if eligibility is established.

The Committee calls attention to the following conditions, which should be borne in mind by applicants for the Harriman Scholarship. The amount available for this purpose last year was approximately \$700. At the discretion of the Advisory Committee, this scholarship may be divided among two or more recipients. Funds awarded under the scholarship may be used only in defraying expenses at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school. This school may be selected by the recipient. No payments may be made until recipient has been finally admitted to the particular educational institution selected.

It may be recalled that the deed of trust instituting the scholarship provides that in the selection of recipients the Advisory Committee shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

"(a) The recipients shall be selected from among the children of persons who are then or shall theretofore have been Foreign Service Officers of the United States; and the moneys paid to a recipient from the income of the trust fund shall be used by the recipient in paying his or her expense at such American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school as may be selected by the recipient.

"(b) The scholarship may be awarded to a single recipient or may be divided among two or more recipients in such proportions as the Advisory Committee shall determine.

"(c) The candidates for the award of the scholarship shall apply therefor in writing to the Advisory Committee at such times and at such places as may be designated by it on or before May 1 in each year. Such applications shall be accompanied by letters from the parent or guardian of the candidate and by such other data or information as from time to time may be required by the Advisory Committee. Each application shall be made in duplicate.

"(d) Each candidate shall submit evidence that his or her school experience covers the work required for admission to the American educational institution selected by him or her.

"(e) No payments from the income of the trust fund shall be made to a recipient until the recipient shall have been finally admitted to the university or other institution which he or she may desire to enter and payments of such income to any recipient shall continue only so long as the Advisory Committee shall direct."

The application should be accompanied by a letter, likewise in duplicate, from the parent or guardian of the applicant.

Scholarship application blanks may be obtained by writing the Association headquarters, 1908 G Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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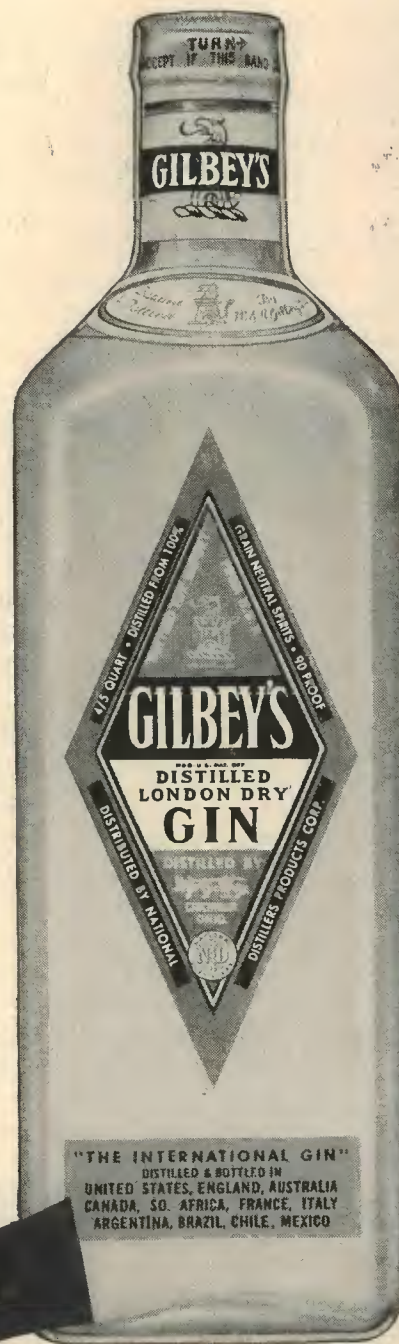
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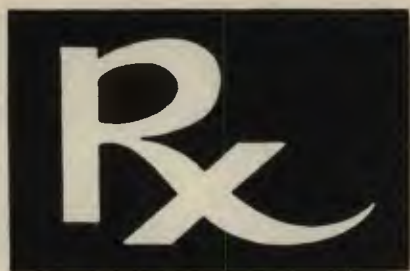
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1956 WORLD-WIDE GOLF TOURNAMENT

ONE hundred and seventy persons, eighty-two from seventeen foreign posts, and ninety-five from Washington, participated in State-USIA's third World-Wide golf tournament this year. Mike Kiraly, State, and Katie E. Call, Panama, were champions in the low gross division; David Schindell and Georgia McKeever, both of State, were low net winners.

Permanent trophies for the World-Wide competition which will be awarded include the trophies donated by John Foster Dulles, Theodore Streibert, John Hollister, Philip Joyce, Foreign Service Association, FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, Foreign Service Protective Association, and DACOR. Mike Kiraly will also receive the trophy donated by I. W. Carpenter Jr. for low score among entrants from the "A" area, and Joe Alexander is the winner of the "SY" area trophy donated by Dennis Flinn. About forty trophies will be awarded to world-wide flight winners by the State-USIA Recreation Association.

—LOW GROSS CHAMPION

Men—Mike Kiraly, State

—LOW NET CHAMPION

Men—David H. Schindell, State

—LOW GROSS CHAMPION

Women—Katie E. Call, Panama

—LOW NET CHAMPION

Women—Georgia Mae McKeever, State

DEPARTMENT

Championship Flight

Low Gross—

Women—Kathryn Gessley, A/State

Men—Don Mansfield, DC/P-State

Low Net—

Women—Gloria Shultz, USIA

Men—Joe B. Alexander, SY/State

1st Flight

Women—Mildred Cuddy, IMS/USIA

Men—Bart Fugler, IOS/IS-USIA

2nd Flight

Women—Sheila Hessler, FD/M-State

Peggy Barnhardt, O/State

Men—John B. Henderson, FD/M-State

3rd Flight

Men—David Hall, SY/State

4th Flight

Men—Warren Spurr, DC/P-State

5th Flight

Men—Andrew Bardagjy, IPS/USIA

FOREIGN SERVICE

Championship Flight

Low Gross—

Women—N. Leone A. Knuth—Panama

Men—E. D. Turley, Santiago

Low Net—

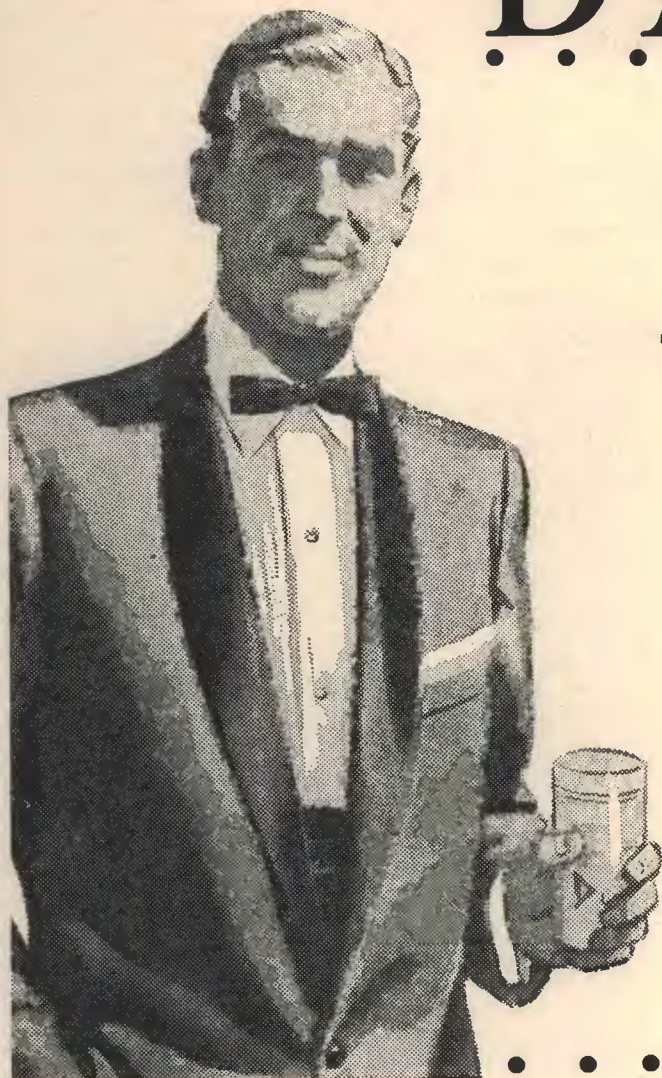
Women—Nina M. Laughlin, New Delhi

Men—William Neufeld, Tehran

(Continued on page 14)

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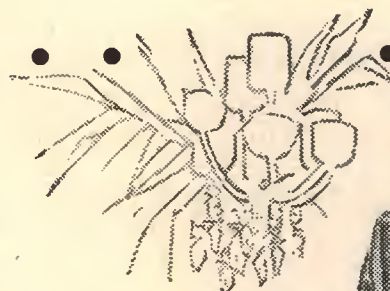
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EM. 2-8300 WASHINGTON, D.C.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

Golf Tournament (from page 14)

1st Flight

Women—Mabel Urano, Haiti
Men—E. M. Woodman, New Delhi

2nd Flight

Women—Jean Heggen, New Delhi
E. M. Woodman, New Delhi
Men—John A. Unumb, Tehran
John W. Jago, New Delhi

3rd Flight

Women—Shirley Bigalk, New Delhi
Men—Charles W. Stuckey, Santiago

4th Flight

Women—T. J. Maleady, Hamilton
Men—C. Vaughan Fegenson, Tangier

5th Flight

Men—L. Douglas Heck, New Delhi
Robert Chase, Montreal

Consolation

Women—Winefred Tyson, IBS/USIA
Men—Curits M. Thacker, DC/P-State

Consolation

Women—F. Buzulich, Santiago
Men—Hubert H. Buzbee, Hamilton

Novice

Ann Byers, SY/State

HOLE IN ONE

Women—Marge Geibel, IOA/USIA
Men—David H. Schindell, EMD/State

A KLONG-RIDDEN COURSE AT BANGKOK

Perhaps nowhere did the eligibles participate with more zest in the first World-Wide Golf Tournament than at Bangkok in 1954. There the allotted playing time coincided with the rainy season, assuring the kind of erratic scoring which was made to order for walking off with trophies in the lower flights, a characteristic of the handicap system employed.

The sudden downpours had the further advantage of making it possible to call the whole thing off in case of a bad start and reschedule the official play on a happier and sunnier day.

Unless one has toured the Royal Bangkok Sports Club course, it is impossible to understand what a relatively minor inconvenience a tropical downpour amounts to after all.

The Bangkok course, built within and around a race track, may be the shortest and flattest eighteen-hole course in Asia, but also the most frustrating. This is due to the astonishing pattern of klongs which interlace the course. Some people would call these canals, but really there is no equivalent, in semantics or in fact. The Thais love klongs, and when they get enough space they really go. In this case they ran riot. Result was a minimum of three, running up to half a dozen water hazards on each hole. Standing on every tee there is a klong (maybe two or three) in front of you, one on each side and, for good measure, one in back.

Certain measures are required. One is the floater ball usually unobtainable on the local market and short-lived in any

(Continued on page 59)

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BY

JAMES B.

STEWART

The most recent additions to the Paris language student corps are Vice Consuls EDWARD PAGE, JR. and CHARLES E. BOHLEN, both of whom will study Russian.—From Consul DE COURCY.

AND MORE RECENTLY

Twass the night before Christmas
And all through the house
Many creatures were stirring
But nary a mouse.

The Christmas was in '49, the house was in Rangoon, and the creatures were bats, shrews, lizards and an unmentionable frog. But it is HENRY B. DAY's story and vouched for by his wife, Patty: "Assistant Secretary of State GEORGE C. MCGHEE and his wife stopped off at Rangoon just after Ambassador and Mrs. KLAHR HUDDLE had left and before Mr. DAVID KEY had been appointed. I was in charge. The McGhees, Mrs. Day and I attended a dinner given by Ambassador X. Sociable bats were flitting in and out of the living and dining rooms. It was at the height of the insect season and tame shrews and friendly lizards were busy along the wall baseboards eating bugs. Mrs. McGhee gradually got used to the bats and came to realize that a shrew is not a mouse. But just the same she kept her legs curled up under her on the settee.

"There was still another experience that evening. After dinner, as Mrs. McGhee entered the powder room, that unmentionable frog hopped out of . . . nowhere!"

THE JEFFERSON PATTERSONS EXPLORE A CAVE

Shortly before he left to become Ambassador to Uruguay, JEFF PATTERSON recalled the time when at Lima as Counselor of Embassy, he and Marvin journeyed over the Andes to Tingo Maria and visited a very unusual cave.

"Tingo Maria was reputed to be a paradise without tropical fevers, so we made frequent excursions. One of these was in a dugout canoe, paddled by Indians, up a rushing stream to the foot of a cliff which was punctuated by caverns. A trail led up to the mouth of one cave which looked sinister enough—Dantesque-opening like a great black mouth. The sinister impression was not dissipated when a large number of bats flew out of the cave as we approached, while others hung about. However, armed with flares we penetrated the black depths for some distance when, suddenly, I had quite a start. On stooping to pick up a fallen torch, there all about us on the floor of the cave were creeping and crawling creatures! The whole place was alive with worms, beetles or bugs—I was not disposed to discover which. Calling to Marvin, we gropingly made our way out of the cavern and into the blinding light of a tropical day. The memory of this experience has clung through the years. Accordingly, I read recently with interest that an unknown fever, which had seeped into the valley of Tingo Maria, was believed to have originated in the

(Continued on page 18)

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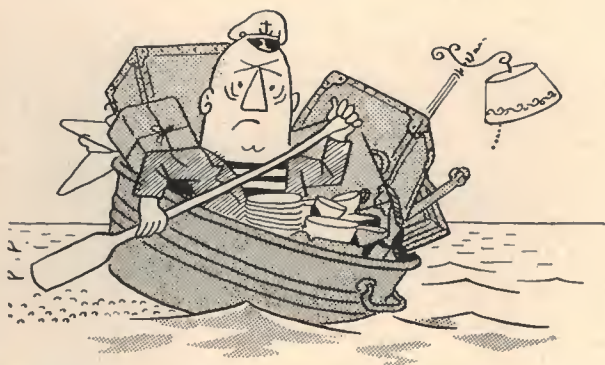
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NOSTALGIA

We acquired this space to talk business but this time we'd like to use it to extend our warmest greetings during the Christmas season, and our best wishes for 1957, to all the good foreign service people we knew while stationed in the Department and in Mexico, Chile, India and China. . . .

We recall particularly that Christmas in Peking in 1946 when, just as our guests were arriving at high noon, the snow began to fall in San Guan Miao compound . . . so especial greetings to Larry and Florence Lutkins, Bob Rinden, Della Read, Ed and Emma Rose Martin, and to Tony and Phyllis Freeman, Ralph Clough and the Gerry Strykers. . . .

Or a bachelor Christmas in New Delhi in '44 with Shelly Mills, George Merrell and Dick Berry . . . which Adrian and Mary Colquitt brightened. . . .

And the student officers' party in Mexico City right after Pearl Harbor when we were being scattered to all the one-horse posts no one had ever heard of . . . our best to the Ernie Siracusas, Tony and Andrea Ross, Ken Byrnes, Jeff Jones and Chuck Adair. . . .

We remind these, and many others, that when their travels take them across this continent, it is but a brief detour to one of the most delightful towns in the world, where they will be welcomed by

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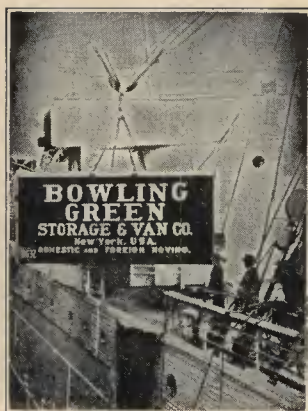
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25 Years Ago (from page 16)

caves near the village. We can but trust that the lapse of time has rendered us immune to the effects of a new ill of the flesh."

The Hat on Embassy Row: A few years ago a certain American Ambassador who had been no great shakes, was about to leave his first and only post. He knew full well that he would not need his silk hat again—*ever*. So he decided to take advantage of the opportunity to sell it to someone in the Diplomatic Corps. An old messenger—Juanito—was called in and, acting as a go-between, he succeeded in disposing of the hat to an Ambassador who might well be residing right now on Embassy Row in Washington, and sporting a topper with two sets of initials inside.

\$64,000 question: Give the initials.

* * *

A Pointed "Thank You": "Thank you for your Christmas present," wrote a little girl. "I always wanted a pin-cushion, although not very much." *Wall Street Journal*

BENEATH THE STARS AND STRIPES

STEPHEN E. AGUIRRE, retired C.G., and I spent an exciting night together in the city of Chihuahua during Pancho Villa's reign of terror in northern Mexico. It was March 1919 and Steve was my Vice Consul. There had been a "bloodless turnover" of President Venustiano Carranza's forces in the city to those of President Alvaro Obregon. At dusk we were on our way to the telegraph office when, suddenly, cannon began to roar and soldiers, mounted and on foot, dashed hither and yon in a great confusion. As we ran back to the Consulate, hugging the walls of the darkened houses, we learned that one of the *cuartels* was holding out. We had to spend the night in the Consulate which was unheated. There were two oak benches used by visa applicants and two large flags. Fortunately, in those days the Department sent to the field beautiful flags made of pure wool—bunting in other words. So, to help keep warm, we wrapped ourselves in the Stars and Stripes, curled up on the oak benches and managed to snare a snore or two before sunup. However, it was noon before the *cuartel* surrendered and we were able to reach the telegraph office with our report to the Department.

* * *



A son, David Hallam, was born on November 4, 1931 to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. SOMERVILLE PINKNEY TUCK in Washington, D. C. (Mr. Tuck, now retired, is a member of the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal Company.)

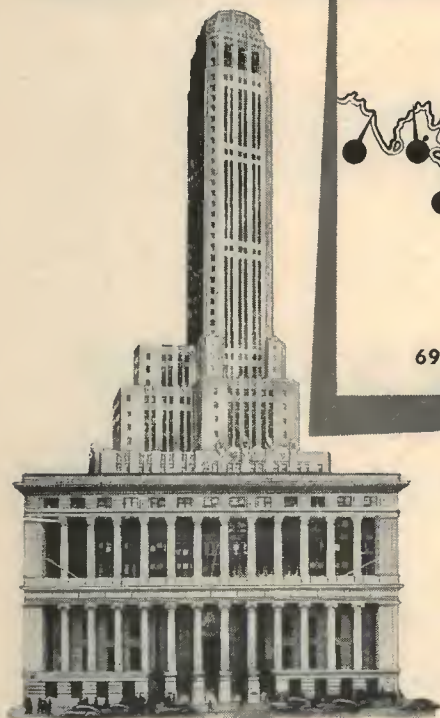
* * *

NEWCOMERS

The following candidates were successful in the Foreign Service examination:

ACHILLES, THEODORE C.	MALLON, PATRICK
BRAGONIER, REGINALD JR.	MAYER, ERNEST DEW.
BREUER, CARL	OREBAUGH, WALTER W.
COOTES, MERRITT N.	SPALDING, FRANCIS L.
DOWLING, WALTER C.	WELLS, H. BARTLETT
HENDERSON, JAMES E.	WELLS, MILTON K.
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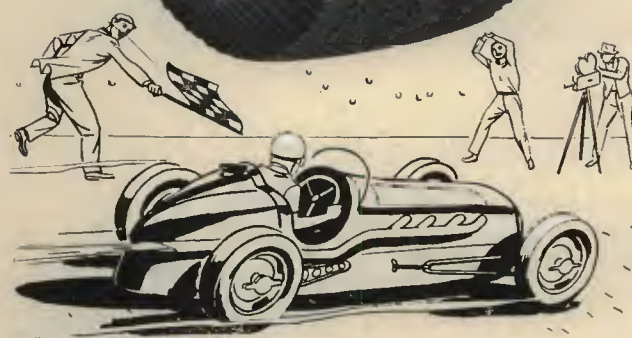
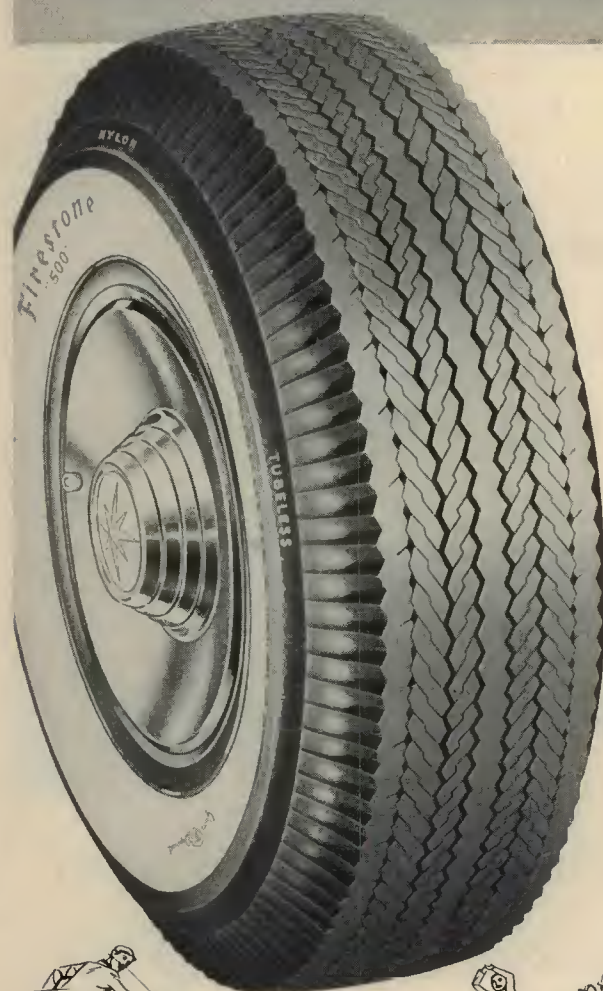
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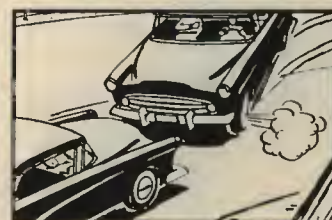
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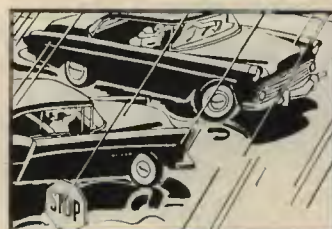
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To the Men and Women of the United States Foreign Service:

With the approach of the Christmas season, I send you my cordial greetings and the appreciation of your countrymen for your effective and dedicated service during the past year.

The Christmas hope of "peace on earth" inspires America to press on toward the goal of a lasting peace with freedom and justice. This requires endless faith and perseverance from the men and women of our Foreign Service. On your judgment and patient efforts a great measure of the welfare, not only of our Nation, but of the world, depends.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in wishing you and your families a joyful Christmas holiday and a rewarding New Year.

Dwight D. Eisenhower



Whether by day or night, in winter or in summer, tourists to Rome never fail to delight in the tranquillity and grace of this piazza and portico in front of St. Peter's.

Maria

By ELLIOTT HILL

THE FIRST TIME we saw Maria she was sitting huddled in a chair in the office of a Real Estate agent in Rome. It had been raining, and her long dark hair was plastered to her head and neck. She wore a man's rain coat—several sizes too large for her—and a pair of broken shoes. But her magnificent burning eyes looked out from that wan face in pleading, even in supplication.

The agent had found us our lovely flat only that day, and she had called up just now to ask if we needed a maid. A girl down from the province of Bologna had wandered in off the street enquiring.

As a matter of fact her call had interrupted a family dialogue as to where was the best place to begin the search for one of these fabulous creatures, who, rumor had it, not only clean and shop and cook and wash and press for the household, but also mother and protect them; who barter with tradespeople in the interests of the family budget, who call repairmen and answer the telephone, and generally intercede for the *stranieri* in their new environment. And, I may add from subsequent experience, give a quality of fierce devotion that was never seen on land or sea except in Italy.

We looked at Maria and she looked at us. A more desperate and woebegone little figure than she presented would be hard to imagine, huddled there in her chair. Yet her eyes, though frightened, conveyed the presence of a deep inner beauty.

"She has been down from Reggio only a week," the agent said, "and has found no work. She has no permanent place to stay."

"I will work hard, *Signora!*" Maria interjected suddenly and with great intensity, sitting up straight.

"The work will not be hard. There are only two of us."

"But this I must tell you, *Signora*, immediately and honestly. I should like Wednesday for my free day. I have found here in Rome a friend of my brothers from our region. He is a bar tender. He has asked some married friends of his to give me a bed until I should find work." She stopped, and then added shyly, her wan face growing rosy, "Wednesday is his day off."

As we conversed further, the haunted look came back. Finally she came out with it. "I have no references," she said. "I know how to cook and to keep house, but I have never worked before for other people."

"Never mind, Maria," we said. "You are your own reference."

She gazed a moment, not comprehending, and then she sank back in her chair, the color returning to her face, the great dark eyes limpid with understanding and joy.

Maria was a farmer's daughter. Before coming to Rome she had never been more than a few kilometers out of her little *paese* near Reggio. She had spent her youth performing the hard tasks of the farm; she had milked the cows in the early-morning darkness in below-freezing weather, had dug the black earth and broken the clods with sticks in preparation for spring planting, had repaired the roof and doctored the animals. And she thought nothing of carrying fifty *kili* of faggots on her head from the forest for the kitchen fire.

When she had been with us in Rome for only a few months it became apparent that, in spite of her rigorous country background, some of the metropolitan chic was beginning to brush off on her. She cropped her dark hair, which for some amorphous reason made a more startling feature of her fine eyes, and accented the milk-white freshness of her oval face. Though she was short and sturdy, she had a natural suppleness of movement which lent the illusion of slenderness.

In temperament as well as in appearance she was a curious mixture of the peasant and the urbane; a creature emerging from its chrysalis, struggling mightily against the limitations of the old to achieve the freedom of the new.

I had often wondered during those first months what thing it could have been that prompted Maria to disengage herself from her family at the age of twenty-five to make her way alone. One day when a letter from her sister had set loose a flood of nostalgic reminiscences she told me. I remember her putting her broom carefully in the corner and turning to me in sudden intensity.

(Continued on page 42)

"... the Tiber with its golden waters, at the place where the river bathes the island of the Tiber, at the ancient bridge of Fabricius, the oldest in Rome . . ."



"... a cart laden with barrels of wine from the Castelli Romani and covered with a multicolored hood set all awry, jolts over the cobbles to the sound of the bell attached to the little horse."

"The Suez Canal Problem July 26-September 22, 1956"

By WILLIAM R. TYLER

ON OCTOBER 20TH THE Department of State released to the public a 370-page volume entitled "The Suez Canal Problem July 26-September 22, 1956" (G.P.O. \$1.25), which contains, according to the Foreword: "A considerable collection of documents . . . , along with the texts of those agreements and treaties of the past century which have a particularly important bearing on the present legal status of the Suez Canal." Among these documents are all the substantive statements of the first London Conference, and the Secretary's statements at the second Conference.

The volume is thus of great interest to anyone who wishes to study the origins and the unfolding of the Suez crisis, through the second London Conference, and to see in firmer perspective the main lines of its development, which the passage of months and the babel of voices tend to obscure.

Its outstanding value, however, lies in its contribution to a clearer understanding of the role which the United States has played from the start of the crisis. It is particularly important that we be aware of this role, because it has been frequently and vehemently challenged, not only in expected quarters, but also in the press and the parliaments of our traditional allies. The United States has been accused of wavering, of inconsistency, of backing down from its earlier positions, of condoning the unilateral action of Egypt, of having prevented England and France from taking action which would have made it impossible for President Nasser to "get away with it." Not since World War II has there occurred a comparable situation in terms of its impact on the relations between the United States and its allies.

The Suez Canal Problem is still with us; it will be a long time before its effect can be properly assessed. It is too soon to try to strike a balance between the criticisms of the policy of the United States and the arguments which may be marshalled in its defense with regard to all specific aspects of the problem. However, if we read the statements of the Secretary of State at both London Conferences, together with the other material in this volume which sheds light on the policy and the role of the United States in the Suez crisis, certain definite impressions emerge which will undoubtedly be confirmed by history, when the "tumult and the shouting dies."

The first and most fundamental impression created is that the U. S. attitude toward the act of nationalization of the Suez Canal, and toward the possible courses of action which the users of the Canal should take, has been wholly consistent. Contrary to the charges of vacillation, wavering, and backing down, which have been levelled against the United States from abroad, we have from the first signified our disapproval of President Nasser's act, and affirmed our belief that means must be found to ensure that the parties to

the 1888 Convention and all the other users of the Canal should enjoy continuity of operation of the Canal as guaranteed by that Convention, "consistently with legitimate Egyptian interests" and sovereignty.

From the first, moreover, the United States made it clear that it did not feel that such means could be found by the use of force, which, in its view, should only be contemplated at all as a last resort, after all other means of settling the problem had been exhausted, and only in conformity with the obligations of members of the United Nations under its Charter.

As the Secretary of State said in the radio-television report which President Eisenhower and he made to the Nation on August 3rd: "Now, there were some people who counseled immediate forcible action by the governments which felt themselves most directly affected. This, however, would have been contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter and would undoubtedly have led to widespread violence endangering the peace of the world. At London we decided upon a different approach. We decided to call together in conference the nations most directly involved with a view to seeing whether agreement could not be reached upon an adequate and dependable international administration of the Canal on terms which would respect, and generously respect, all of the legitimate rights of Egypt."

As the story of the first London Conference unfolds through the statements of the representatives of the twenty-two powers, we see how sentiment was divided between, on the one hand, a minority of four powers which were willing to leave operation of the Canal entirely in the hands of Egypt so that the users would have no effective guarantees or protection to safeguard their rights and interests, and, on the other hand, the vast majority of the powers represented, eighteen in number, which drew up the statement known as the "Five-Power proposal," which was presented to President Nasser in Cairo as a basis for negotiations by a committee, under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Menzies of Australia. This document contained four principles which were, and are still, considered to be essential to any acceptable form of settlement. In addition to these principles (or "requirements," as the six points agreed to unanimously by the Security Council on October 13 were called) the eighteen-power proposal also made specific recommendations as to the form which the application of the principles should take.

When President Nasser rejected the 18-power proposal lock, stock and barrel, without offering a counter-proposal which might serve as a basis for negotiation, the idea of a voluntary Users Association was devised, which was first announced by Prime Minister Eden on September 12th and subsequently approved by fifteen of the eighteen powers at, or immediately following, the second London Conference.

(Continued on page 46)

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Tyler's interesting piece on "The Suez Canal Problem" was given to us on October 20, 1956, a few days before the landing of British and French troops in Egypt.

ART COMES TO NEW STATE



A Fishing Village near Bangkok

by Earl Wilson

THERE HAVE BEEN times when heads of state were accomplished musicians—the burning of Rome was accompanied, we were told, by one such. Prussia's Frederick III's charming compositions are currently enjoying a revival on LP recordings, and only yesterday Paderewski the statesman was winning friends for his beloved Poland with the warmth and virtuosity of his musicianship.

Today, however, the impulse of artistic expression both for statesman and private citizen seems directed towards painting. In the United States alone there are said to be over two million persons who share with the President (and Sir Winston Churchill) a vivid interest in decorating canvas.

Seventy-five of these amateur artists—who are also interested in statesmanship—exhibited over 120 pictures in the State-USIA Recreation Association's first art exhibit held on the Mezzanine in New State, October 15-19. Though little advertised and taken down within the week, the exhibit attracted the interest of considerably more than the 2,000 visitors who registered their votes for the most Popular Exhibit during its brief stay.

On another page this month we publish a photograph of the distinguished panel which made awards in the three categories: Oils, Water Colors, and Pastels, Prints and Drawings. The judges were (Mrs.) Leslie Judd Portner, Art Editor of the Washington *Post-Times Herald*, Thomas Beggs, Director of the National Collection of Fine Arts at Smithsonian Institution, and William Campbell, Curator of Paintings at the National Gallery.

The judges announced the following winners:

OILS

- 1st Edna Zebroski EUR/WE-STATE
- 2nd Robert Rinden War College-STATE
- 3rd Pratt Byrd R-STATE
- H.M.* Ernestine Bowman IPS-USIA
- Edna Culbreth FE-STATE
- Marie Peters IBS-USIA

WATER COLORS

- 1st Earl Wilson IOP/PL-USIA
- 2nd Gertrude Kram IAD-STATE
- H.M. Esther Danenberg IPS-USIA
- Solomon McCombs VS-STATE

PASTELS, PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

- 1st Robert Sivard I-USIA
- 2nd Miroslave Gregory IBS-USIA
- H.M. Ruth Abel ARA-MID-STATE
- John Miller WWE/IBS-USIA

POPULAR BALLOT

- 1st James T. Burns RRP-IRP (STATE)
- 2nd Daniel B. Nichols FSI
- *H.M. Honorable Mention

Edna Zebroski, who won a first in Oils, had studied painting while she was assigned to the Embassy at Paris. This was her first participation in an exhibit.

Earl Wilson, winner of a first in the Watercolor division, carried a sketchbook with him all over the world, first as a Marine during World War II, and since as a USIA foreign service officer. Mr. Wilson has exhibited in art shows in Manila.

Robert Sivard won a first in Prints and Drawings. His paintings are well known in the art world in Europe and in the United States. His "Café au Nègre Joyeux" appeared on the cover of the August JOURNAL, and his "L'Enfant à la Fenêtre" has just won a prize at the Corcoran's eleventh Area Exhibition which opened December 2.

Ballots cast by 2,000 visitors to the show gave the Most Popular Award to the "Snow Scene in the Colorado Mountains," an oil painting by James T. Burns. Mr. Burns had

(Continued on page 47)

Still Life

by Edna Zebroski





by Lawrence Majewski



Selimiye Camii, Edirne

By DANIEL NEWBERRY

THE OILED PEHLIVAN

AN ART EXHIBIT on Greased Wrestling opened at USIS, Istanbul, in November. American tourists on hearing of the show thought the idea quaint, if not downright ludicrous, until they discovered that Turkish greased wrestling bears no resemblance to the televised, slapstick version of the sport. Istanbul art lovers, in turn, were astonished and then delighted that a young American painter, Lawrence Majewski, had found a rich vein of subject matter in Turkey's somewhat obscure athletic rite.

Astonished—because the present generation of westernized Turks of Istanbul has roundly ignored greased wrestling even though six centuries of tradition have planted the Wrestler in a position of esteem second only to that of the Warrior in Turkish folklore.

Delighted—because the fancy of every Turkish boy from earliest childhood is filled with the Paul Bunyan-like strength and endurance of great *pehlivans* (as the wrestlers are known in Turkish). In the cities soccer and basketball stars have recently stolen much of the glamor accorded the

wrestler. Elsewhere in Anatolia and Turkish Thrace, however, a wrestling match is organized as readily as a softball game in America or a cricket match in England. To liven up a Sunday afternoon on the village green, at wedding feasts, and on holidays, the *pehlivan* is inevitably called on for his ritual test of skill and stamina.

It is the ritual element in Turkish greased wrestling that fills the sport with interest for the artist, the tourist, and the anthropologist. In many ways the annual national championship is perhaps the greatest surviving Turkish folk festival. This year at Kirkpinar outside the border town of Edirne (Adrianople) the 596th annual championship was fought out in a setting that combines the elements of a medieval joust with the excitement of a rodeo or an old-fashioned bare-knuckle bout.

The annual competition takes place every year as near as possible to St. George's Day (May 6). Even the reason for this date is lost in the antiquity of Muslim legends about the Christian saint. The wrestling field of Kirkpinar lies within



A stage in the dance that opens each bout in the solemn wrestling festival.

Turkish wrestlers start young. These two sixteen-year-olds are already competing in the men's category.



Village boys in Turkey need only bring a pair of leather wrestling breeches and a lot of stamina to enter the annual competition at Edirne. A shady spot among the trees acts as dressing room.



sight of the crumbled walls of the Ottoman sultans' first palace in Europe. The immediate predecessors of Sultan Mohammed the Conqueror had in fact made their capital at Adrianople and as a consequence present-day Edirne has some of the finest examples of the golden age of Turkish architecture, in its Selimiye and Ucserefli mosques.

Kirkpinar itself is only three miles from the Bulgarian frontier. That the Turks should continue to stage their wrestling festival within shouting distance of the Iron Curtain emphasizes the Turks' refusal to be intimidated by the Communist specter. At the same time the determination to hold the festival at the same site for the 596th time illustrates the importance of tradition in greased wrestling.

No one knows just when the Turks took to covering their wrestlers with olive oil. They probably learned it from the Persians some seven or eight centuries ago. Still earlier the Greeks and Romans in Asia Minor had followed the practice of oiling themselves in the belief that it made their muscles more supple. Certainly the oil makes added demands on the wrestler's skill. While the story of oiled wrestling probably predates Hittite times, it was the Turks in the

twelfth and thirteenth centuries who endowed the sport with a religious aura and made it their own.

The earliest Turkish commentators on the Koran declare that a wrestler who dies in the contest earns entry into Heaven just as surely as the soldier who falls in battle. In twentieth-century Turkey, the *Pehlivan*s no longer wrestle "unto death," but the belief in divine reward still supports the men who sometimes wrestle for as long as eight or ten hours in one day.

Every wrestling match—whether at Kirkpinar or at some spur-of-the-moment bout on the village green—begins with a prayer. The wrestlers perform an act of humility which signals the start of a ritual dance that must precede each competition. The wrestlers then enact a sort of minuet that is in reality a "warm-up." This spectacle, especially when dozens of *pehlivan*s enter the field at the same time, seems to the visitor more like an athletic ballet than the wrestlers' acute appraisal of one another's capabilities.

The actual wrestling is very similar to the old-style "catch-as-catch-can" known in America, but the olive oil makes special demands on technique, requiring more

(Continued on page 53)

EDITORIALS

Career Development Program

NOTICE has already been sent to the field, through official channels, of the initiation of a career development and counseling program in the Office of Personnel. As its name indicates, this program is designed to counsel individual officers in the planning of their careers as well as to make recommendations to placement and training officers of the Department concerning the development and use of the talents available in the rapidly expanding FSO corps. It will thus undertake to develop plans so that the supply of trained officers is sufficient to meet continuing demands.

The long-range objective of the career development and counseling program is to bring about the best possible adjustment of the development needs of individual officers in relation to requirements of the Service. While these two considerations may be in general accord in the long run, the short-term requirements of the Service may conflict with the immediate career requirements of an individual officer. Thus, the urgent need for a visa officer at Nadatenango—a position for which FSO John Doe is well qualified—may be inconsistent with the need for training Doe in a language-and-area specialty which will fulfill requirements of the Service in years to come. The function of career development in such a circumstance would be to demonstrate the projected need for specialists in the given language and area and to show how diverting Mr. Doe from this proposed training would not be for the best interests of the Service in the long run. If, despite these considerations, the urgency for filling the visa spot at Nadatenango were of overriding importance at that moment, the interests of career development would, of course, have to yield to the exigencies of the Service.

In carrying out the difficult assignment of matching the supply of skills with the demand for them, it is proposed to use the most modern techniques of personnel management. The personal dossiers of about 3,000 officers are to be reviewed by the Career Development staff. The ideas of each officer regarding the best course for his own development, as stated therein, will be weighed along with his potentials in various lines of Foreign Service endeavor as evaluated by his supervisors and inspectors.

While this task is going on, an accurate register must be made of all the positions which FSO's are called to fill. The information from these sources will then be reduced to punch cards. This is not to intimate that the individual officers' career will, in the future, be at the mercy of a soulless machine. These machines are merely to assist the analysts by sifting the vast amount of available personnel information on jobs and people. What is planned is push-button information, not push-button placement.

On the basis of the information obtained, it is planned to project an officer's career for several years in advance. This projection will be relatively broad in scope to permit the flexibility which is needed in Foreign Service personnel operations. After a career plan has been mapped as a general guide, it will be reviewed by a panel of officers representing different Service outlooks, and it will be discussed with the officer concerned when he comes to Washington from the field, or prior to his being assigned to the field. Such con-

sultations will begin at a date to be announced later.

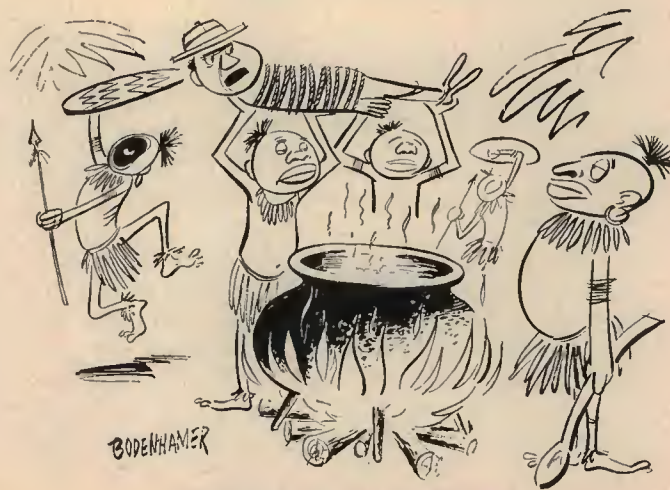
The JOURNAL welcomes the initiative of the Department in setting up this new program. The path to success in this field is not an easy one. The consideration, planning, and experimentation which preceded the introduction of the current program are tokens of the Department's earnest intent regarding the project. But understanding and co-operation on the part of all FSO's are required to assure its success. The individual officer can help by giving thoughtful consideration to all information he submits for the program's purpose. A guarantee that the interests of all concerned will be protected is provided, in the JOURNAL's opinion, by the appointment of former Ambassador Herbert S. BURSLEY as head of the program.

POLICY ON TOURS OF DUTY AND HOME LEAVE

The Department has recently issued to the field a statement of policy on the length of tours of duty for Foreign Service and Foreign Service Staff officers. The announced three year standard tour of duty for intermediate and senior officers seems a sensible way to utilize more fully the knowledge of local conditions and the "feel" for jobs which often take several months or a year to acquire. At the same time a policy of somewhat shorter tours for junior officers should prove a means of promoting the widest possible range of experience in the early years of a career, provided personnel planning is done to assure variation in the functions to which junior officers are assigned as well as their geographic location. It is to be hoped that the Department will work out the length of assignments to the various differential posts with flexibility based on a realistic understanding of the effects of each post upon the morale and efficiency of its personnel. It is encouraging to note in this connection that the Department has recently taken a decision to permit officers to serve three-year tours at some differential posts in two 18-month hitches interrupted by home leave.

The announced policy of maintaining a schedule of home leave every two years seems somewhat less realistic particularly when taken in conjunction with three year tours of

(Continued on page 47)



"Washington will hear about this!"



4



5



6

4. Beirut—The Administrator of Beirut (the mayor) joined in the ceremonies attendant upon the opening of the Softball season recently. Number One fan, Ambassador Donald R. HEATH, and Byron E. BYRON, member of our Embassy team, watch as His Excellency puts his stamp of approval on that all-important first ball.

5. Washington—Angela Sabatine and Guy Ferri presented a gift to Henry Holland at a farewell party given by the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs at the Foreign Service Club on the occa-

sion of Mr. Holland's departure from Washington. Mr. Holland who served two and a half years as Assistant Secretary for ARA is now associated with Anderson and Roberts law firm in New York.

6. Tegucigalpa—The Honorable Whiting WILLAUER (center), American Ambassador to Honduras, chats with Minister Geoffrey H. S. Jackson of Great Britain (left) and Ambassador Charles Colonna-Cesari of France at an election night party, November 6, in the American Embassy.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

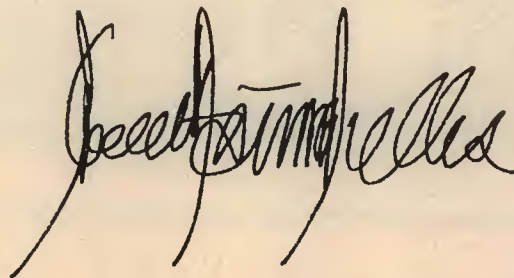
Christmas, 1956

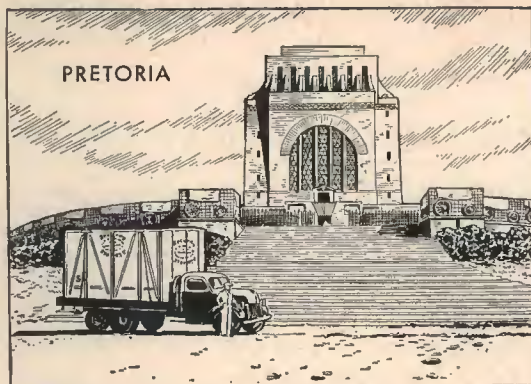
To My Colleagues in the Department of State and the
Foreign Service:

On the occasion of the joyous holiday season, I send you my
best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a happy and rewarding
New Year.

During the past year we have faced together many difficult
international problems. The progress we have made and are
making owes much to your loyal, skillful, and steadfast contri-
bution. Your Nation is grateful to you for your untiring efforts
toward achieving peace with justice.

The spirit of Christmas is indeed the spirit of peace. Mrs.
Dulles joins with me in extending to you and your families our
warmest wishes.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John Foster Dulles". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "John" being the most prominent.



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A Reply to

"Junior Officers and the New Amendments"

By RANDOLPH A. KIDDER

MR. CHAPIN, in his article, "Junior Officers and the New Amendments," published in the November issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, discusses those provisions of the Foreign Service Act Amendments of 1956 (Public Law 828, 84th Congress) which are "a cause of concern" to junior officers. He is concerned particularly with the addition of two new classes to the Foreign Service officer class structure and secondarily with "the removal of the ceiling on lateral entries into the Foreign Service as they affect the careers of junior officers." I shall restrict my comments to these two aspects of his article.

In developing his interesting and challenging arguments, it seems to me that Mr. Chapin has overlooked certain fundamental considerations. In writing this article, I am attempting to put the problems troubling Mr. Chapin in perspective in as dispassionate a manner as possible but I should add that in so doing I am airing only my own views.

Officers in the Department who worked on Public Law 828 recognized the inevitable morale factor involved in the increase in the number of Foreign Service officer classes. Nevertheless, it was determined, after carefully analyzing the many facets of the problem and evaluating all alternative proposals, that the change, taken in consideration with other pertinent provisions of the bill, would be the one which in the long run would most benefit the Foreign Service as a whole as well as the individual officer.

What, briefly, was the reasoning behind that decision? It is a fact that the arguments advanced in the recent Congressional hearings for the change were based largely on experience with the integration program and the increased size of the Foreign Service. It none-the-less remains true that the need for additional classes was recognized as early as 1951 at which time a proposal looking toward this end was approved by the Bureau of the Budget and submitted to Congress. Even at that time the Department was experiencing difficulty with the management of the Service. The Wriston program, and the projected expansion of the Foreign Service officer corps, it should be emphasized, merely accentuated a need for additional classes that had grown out of our experience in administering the Service subsequent to passage of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. The system lacked flexibility. Implementation of the integration program and the great expansion of the responsibilities of the Foreign Service added to the complexities of the management problem.

The following are the more important factors which were considered in reaching the decision to submit the proposed legislation to Congress:

a) The inclusion of two additional classes made it possible better to support a general realignment of the salary

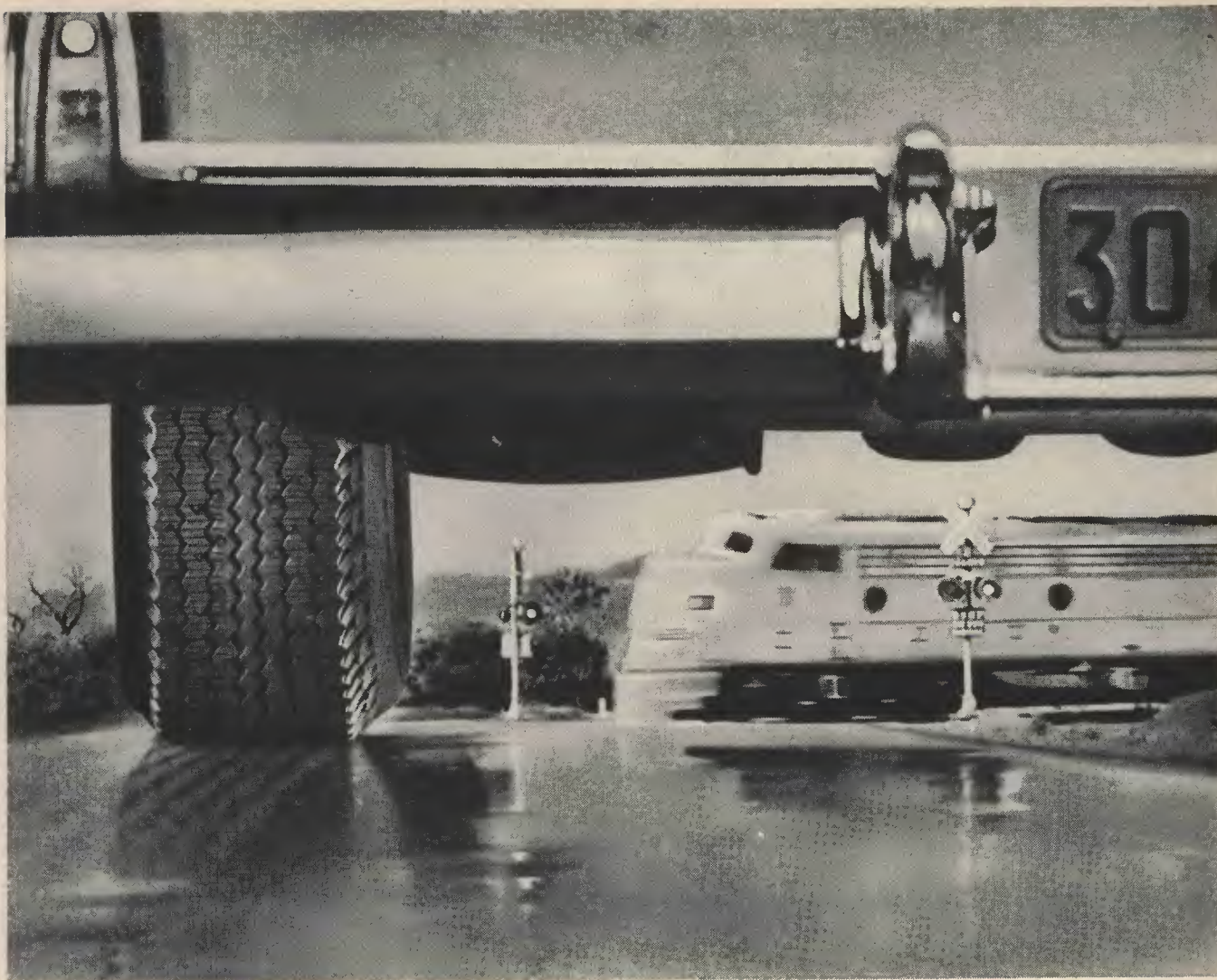
scale, especially the lifting of salary levels in the upper classes, thus providing a generally more attractive salary potential for all officers. In this connection it should be noted that when Class 6 officers were placed in Class 7 many received a significant salary increase and that when they are promoted to new Class 6 they will be receiving a higher salary than they would have received upon promotion to old Class 5. Similar precautions were taken with respect to officers converted from old Class 5.

b) Inclusion of two additional classes would make it possible to recognize obvious and clear-cut differences in levels of responsibility, a by-product advantage which would provide somewhat greater flexibility in the assignment of officers. The Department's concern was not so much with the ease in classifying positions as the fact that the existing structure did not make it possible to recognize the fairly obvious and clear-cut differences in levels of responsibility as evidenced by the broad range of positions previously allocated at Class FSO-4. Mr. Chapin's comparison with the Civil Service grade structure fails to bring out the fact that, even if one omits grades GS-8 and GS-10, there are ten GS grades at the officer level in contrast to the former six FSO classes if one omits Career Minister and Career Ambassador.

c) By far and away, the primary purpose in proposing additional classes was to provide the means whereby, in the process of stabilizing the Service, promotions could be administered so as to permit officers to advance at more frequent intervals than would be possible under the former structure during their earlier years and until they attain Class 3.

Former Class 4 was becoming excessively large and it was the consensus of the officers who worked on the legislation and of others who were consulted that a class promotion would be much more meaningful to an officer than salary advancement based on annual in-class promotions. Mr. Chapin argues that the alleged advantage from the standpoint of promotion is likely to result in an unduly delayed arrival in Class 3, the presumption being that this delay would not occur under the former structure. This argument is based on past experience. I am convinced that a greater delay would have been experienced in the future had we retained the six-class system. In present conditions and with a prudent rate of promotion, it seems inevitable to me that officers can receive a class promotion at more frequent intervals than under the old plan. In other words I believe the additional classes will work to the advantage of the man starting at the bottom—and this, as I see it, is the critical point at issue.

(Continued on page 36)



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Junior Officers *(from page 36)*

that Mr. Chapin is on thoroughly firm ground in his approach to this matter. The ceiling on lateral entry under Section 517 was established by Public Law 22 of the 84th Congress at a level sufficiently high to enable the Department to carry out anticipated lateral entry requirements under the integration program but the Department had the assurance of the Foreign Affairs Committee that it could return to Congress to request a higher ceiling if needed. Previous to P.L. 22 there had been no limit to the number of lateral entrants under Section 517. The ceiling which has now been removed relates only to officers who may be taken into the Foreign Service laterally after completing the necessary three or four years in Reserve status. Entry through this channel is to be controlled on a basis of need at various levels and by category of skills required. In short, the change as regards ceiling level is more apparent than real.

Having said that, I should point out that whereas a great many of us might like to see the career Foreign Service not expand further numerically except by induction at the bottom we are, for better or for worse, in a situation where there are this year a very substantial number of vacancies in the Department and the Foreign Service for positions both at home and abroad—slots which would normally be filled by middle level and junior Foreign Service officers and which result from the determination of the collective requirements of the Department and the Foreign Service as estimated for budget purposes by the various bureaus and functional divisions of the Department. This situation will certainly continue to exist in 1958.

This raises the question of how we should best go about filling the vacancies. These are for so-called Foreign Service type positions.

It has been argued that these vacancies could be filled by promoting to more responsible jobs officers already on the rolls. There are two reasons why this can be done to only a limited extent. First, in many cases, we do not have officers with the required experience or background and, second, shifting officers from one job to another would not resolve the basic problem—it would create new vacancies for which we do not have sufficient trained manpower. Even with the appointment of all of the Class 8 officers that the Department can obtain without relaxing standards we shall still be short on manpower. Outside recruitment, largely through Reserve, is clearly indicated.

In connection with the problem of promotion to more responsible jobs, I should also like to point out that when increasing the class structure by two classes it was not, as I see it, the intention of the Department to create a rigid framework in which officers would no longer have opportunity to serve in positions classified above their Foreign Service class. On the contrary, it is highly desirable that the Department retain the flexibility necessary to deal with an assignment process which is complicated by such a tremendous number of considerations over and above that of class—to name but a few, availability, health, family, experience, compatibility, etc.

Turning to other alternatives, lateral entry of officers already in the Departmental service or members of the Foreign Service Staff corps would not add to the total manpower which we need as their transfer from one group to another would not cut down on the number of positions which must

be filled. Certain numbers of the vacancies could be filled by officers appointed to the Foreign Service officer corps from the 175 subquota but this will be a relatively small total. This leaves as a reservoir only the Foreign Service Reserve corps. It seems to me that this source is by far the best way to meet our problem and it is from this group that the ceiling has been lifted. Unless we can offer men and women coming into the Reserve corps at least a prospect of possible entry into the permanent Foreign Service we shall be unable to get the type of officer we need. The Reserve corps channel will enable us to select only those officers who have the qualifications and special skills that we need for our vacancies.

In order to be as sure as is humanly possible that we obtain through the Reserve channel the kind of officers we are seeking the Department is now requiring that applicants appear before oral boards before being accepted. If they subsequently apply for entry into the Foreign Service officer corps following three or four years in the Reserve category, they will, in accordance with present planning, be obliged to take some type of written examination and to appear again before a panel of examiners. This latter panel will, of course, have the benefit of the record of performance of the candidate over a period of at least three years. Lateral entry by this means will not be the same as it has been under the integration program. The standards of examination will be much more strict but they cannot, on the other hand, be as strict as they were prior to the integration program or they will again be self-defeating. Furthermore it is now being planned to take as Reserve officers only those whose age approximates the average age of the FSO class which they would enter.

Unless we meet the need for additional officers at various levels through a continuing lateral entry program the Foreign Service will not be able to meet demands upon it and would place itself in a position where it would be highly vulnerable to criticism by Congress, by the public and by other Departments and agencies of the Government for whose interests overseas we have responsibilities. If we cannot do the job, it is quite obvious that somebody else will.

I fully realize that this need for further expansion does not and cannot be expected to make the junior officers about whom Mr. Chapin writes feel any happier. However, I for one am convinced that the responsibilities and opportunities of the Foreign Service are continuing to expand and will continue so to do. I also believe that there will be no lack of responsible and interesting jobs for able officers and that the best officers will continue to get to the top at a reasonably early age which will get them to Career Minister status at roughly the same age as the average Career Minister enters that class today.



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

CHRISTMAS JOURNEY

On a tree-lined French road, just before Christmas of 1944, an improbable sight met the eyes of American soldiers moving up to the front. Six new American cars were slowly passing them; from the cars waved people who appeared to be American civilians; not VIPs, not actors, but just plain Americans straight from home.

"Merry Christmas! God bless you!" shouted the GI's. And we in the cars replied in kind, although there was a lump in every throat. Von Runstedt had launched his sudden attack against American lines in the Belgian and Luxembourg sectors; these boys would be spending their Christmas fighting in the Battle of the Bulge.

What the soldiers saw was a *caravan* of United States Foreign Service personnel, setting out to reach the overburdened, under-staffed embassies and legations still operating in Europe. The State Department had revived the age-old principle of safety in numbers, the age-old practice of stringing a long, slow-moving line out along the road.

By dint of sitting around the old State Department's marble halls and eavesdropping, I had learned of the caravan being organized for Paris. Cars and their passengers were to sail for Lisbon on the Portuguese ship *Serpa Pinta*, which, on preceding crossings, had been stopped by British and German submarines. My request to be included among the passengers was immediately granted, and, although I could not drive, I hoped to be useful as an interpreter.

Although I had not seen my parents for three years, I was not, of course, permitted to cable any of my travel plans to Bern where my father, J. Klahr HUDDLE, was Chargé d'Affaires. Neither sailing dates nor caravan routes were ever divulged in advance.

Arrival at Lisbon dropped us immediately into the realm of fantastic contrast which was Europe during the last World War. Over the harbor at Lisbon, commanding a view of all its activity, brooded the German Embassy. At the gambling tables of glamorous Estoril, we watched Nazi diplomats whose names figured large in the headlines of the day.

On the morning of December 12, under the leadership of David MAYNARD, all those who were to travel in the caravan assembled at a designated starting point. Six cars, nineteen people and one dog were to make the trip. The rules were laid down; a thirty-five mile speed limit because of the bad roads and the necessity of sticking close together; each driver to keep in sight the car behind him; two short blasts on the horn to signal a routine stop, three for an emergency; all cars to halt immediately at either of these two signals.

Within forty-five minutes we had lost two of the cars. No amount of emergency horn-blowing restored them to our procession. We found them parked at our lunch-time rendezvous; the drivers delighted that they had discovered a short-cut! They were given a stern lecture. When we reached war-ravaged France, such a detour from the route

carefully mapped out for us might lead to disaster. Because of the appearance of normalcy, it was hard for all of us to realize how stringent was the need for caution.

Our first stop-over was in a dismal Portuguese border town. There were no safe garages; so the cars were parked in a circle in the courtyard and the men took turns guarding them through the night, as in covered wagon days! The next morning we entered Spain where it seemed incredible that in the neighboring country to the north lay grief and devastation.

Since no filling stations were operating in France, it had been arranged that a truck from the Embassy in Paris, loaded with cans of gasoline, would meet us at the border. Notice of our intended arrival in San Sebastian reached Paris late; the truck had motor trouble on the way; and it was five days before we could get on the road again.

My parents, meanwhile, had been informed through State Department channels that I was a member of the caravan proceeding to Paris. I learned later that during this delay a careless rumor had reached them that the caravan was "missing."

As we crossed the border into France on December 21, we were heading for Bordeaux. We had been told that a pocket of Germans had holed-up near the city. Their exact location was not known; and we were dismayed when we found that, because of a bombed bridge on the road mapped out for us, we would have to chart our own course for a few miles. We decided upon a new signal, one prolonged honk of distress, meaning "Retreat like Hell!", to be used if the lead car spotted a *Wehrmacht* uniform.

The countries of Europe had formed the well-loved landscape of my childhood, but now clouds, or the shadow of clouds, darkened every place I had known. The surface life of familiar cities concealed dread and want. Bordeaux was quiet and dark and bitterly cold; many of its women wore the black veils of mourning. We found that the hotel had been taken over by French soldiers who were there for a mopping-up action. War was real, and near.

It was when we were driving on to Tours the next day that we met the truckloads of GIs traveling north. We had heard now of tremendous Allied losses and the retreat across the Meuse. But the men in the trucks were overjoyed to have a look at the latest-model American car! The sunny roads of France were as beautiful as ever; despite the abandoned equipment of the retreating German forces which lay rusting alongside them. Tree branches arched overhead, neat hedges outlined the fields.

Between Tours and Paris we stopped at Chartres for a pilgrimage to the Cathedral. Sandbags were piled high against it and the stained-glass windows had been removed; but the beauty of the sculpture was unimpaired, and the great Gothic arches still lifted the spirit upward.

I was no good as an interpreter, entering Paris. I was crying as we circled the Arc de Triomphe and moved down the Champs Elysées where the conqueror had so recently

(Continued on page 42)



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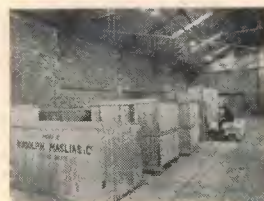
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Maria (from page 23)

"I left my family, *Signora*, because I saw a magazine. In it was a picture of a beautiful girl in a beautiful dress, and she had on shoes with high heels! I said to my mother, 'Mama, I must go!'"

Her mother, glancing from the picture to Maria's face, had been frightened. She herself had never gone ten kilometers out of Pastorella, had never seen a train, and had a vast mistrust of all things foreign as well as urban.

"Foreign?" I asked.

"In Pastorella everything is foreign that is not in Pastorella."

"But she let you go?"

Maria's eyes were flame. "My mother is all things gracious and understanding. She can't write her name; she is simple in the things of the world. But she knows well with the heart, she understands all things with the heart; she is infinitely wise and infinitely good."

Maria looked out the window, seeing nothing, lost in thought, and then said slowly, "She told me, 'If you must go, youngest child, I know that you must go.' Then she cried."

After a while I said, "So you came to the big city, alone and with no one to help you, to get your shoes."

She picked up her broom again and set to work.

"Yes," she said.

Her mother must have been a Viking woman indeed. After bearing her husband five sons, she saw him depart for New York, willingly, for he was to be gone only a few years, and from the city where gold lay in the streets, bring them home a fortune. Every month he sent money for her sustenance, and at the end of eleven years, he came home, only to find that the mother had spent not a *lira* of what he had sent her, but had saved it all, existing with her sons on the barest minimum, which she earned herself. Together they bought the small farm, and in the ensuing years were blessed with four daughters, of whom Maria was the youngest. Child of her mother was Maria, wise and courageous and infinitely strong.

Just how strong she was we were able to gather from a tale she told us, an event of the war years. She recounted it without self-consciousness of the magnitude of her own part, but simply in relation to some point she was making about the proper function of priests.

She told us that during the war lots of priests took part in the political commotion, and she thought it was wrong that a priest should be partisan, for his oaths put him above political partisanship; his oaths dedicated him to the service of all men together.

"The priest in our little *paese* didn't take part though, and still he was involved in political consequences.

"When the war was over and the Germans had gone, the political factions of Italy were warring among themselves to get control of the new government—whatever it was to be.

"We heard that the Fascists were coming to conscript all the young men of our village into their army, in order to gain control of the new government. These *ragazzi* of ours didn't know a Fascist from a Communist, as far as what they stood for politically was concerned, and they had had enough of being in an army. They were all about seventeen or eighteen—some twenty—and had just got home from the war. So they thought to escape the Fascist conscriptors by

taking to the hills—my own brothers among them.

"The Fascist soldiers that came were young too, and many of them were from near-by towns, and I knew some of them. The leader I knew well, a boy of twenty-two, a neighbor almost, from the next town. They were furious when they found our boys gone, and accused the priest of warning them to escape."

"Did he?" I interjected.

"No. He told them to follow their own consciences. I told you he was above political partisanship.

"The Fascist soldiers took him out to kill him. We were all there in the square, and our mothers cried. 'Go save our priest!'"

"So six of us—only girls were left in the town—ran after them. We caught up with them in the woods, and when the soldiers stood the priest up by a tree and blindfolded him, we all ran and stood before him. I was right in front of him and I cried, 'To shoot the priest you will have to shoot us first!'"

Maria's face was transformed with her recollection; her eyes were brilliant, her chin up, her arms flung out, feet planted wide—stubborn, defiant, gallant, exalted.

She smiled then gently. "The Fascist leader didn't shoot. He didn't have the nerve. And he was ashamed not to have

(Continued on page 54)

Christmas Journey (from page 40)

goose-stepped. Paris with her lights dimmed, her fountains stilled, her myriad voices fear-hushed, remained a heart-catchingly lovely city.

Nerves at the American Embassy were understandably taut; doors slammed shut, windows banged down as the caravan drove through the gates on the Place de la Concorde. This was a time when special favors could not be asked nor given, but, nevertheless, word got around that "it would be nice if Carolyn got to Bern for Christmas." Soon after the Embassy had established us in surprisingly comfortable rooms, Hugh FULLERTON called to ask, "Would you mind getting up at six tomorrow morning? We could send you to the Swiss border with a courier. You'd get to Bern late Christmas Eve."

Irene GLUCK, one of the secretaries bound for Bern, gave up her own plans for a holiday in Paris to accompany me. We passed Notre Dame, shrouded in morning mists, early the next day, and, allowed only that brief glimpse of Paris, spent the rest of the day racing through the French countryside at breakneck speed. The courier must have made a side bet on my arrival time!

At Pontarlier, on the border, the snow was deep, the cold bitter, the Evening star bright as a beacon. We were, to my knowledge, the first American women to cross the Swiss-French border after its re-opening.

And so I came for Christmas in Bern, the freedom-loving capital of a neutral country, seemingly far distant in time and space from the war. Its lights gleamed softly through the falling snow, its cathedral tower was illuminated for the birthday of Christ.

At the Bellevue Hotel I walked up to the desk clerk, just as I had so often dreamed of doing, and asked for my parents. He gasped when he realized who I was. Then he reached for the house phone.

"They have been expecting you," he said.

CAROLYN HUDDLE WELLS

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A Protective Association circular describing the new
Hospital Surgical Medical Expense plan of the Protective
Association should reach members during December.
This new coverage is designed to fit in with the Foreign
Service legislation that was enacted last July. It will
become effective March 1, 1957. All members are urged
to read the circular carefully.

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Maria (from page 54)

"What happened to Peter in the end?" I asked.

"A hunter got him by mistake. Poom!" said Maria.

Maria's devotion to this family of hers was intensified after coming to the city and finding people there to be of a different breed.

"My people *conoscono con il sangue*—know with the blood," she often said. "These Romans know only with the head—*con la testa*—which really isn't knowing at all."

How she knew with the blood was often demonstrated to us, as on one occasion when she misunderstood the day on which we were to return from a trip.

On the afternoon of the day before she expected us she was having a nap, and she sat bolt upright when a voice said to her clearly, "Quickly, quickly, Maria, *Signori* are coming!" She was so certain that the following day was the proper one that she went to sleep again. But the voice came to her a second time. She got up, troubled, but she did not prepare the dinner, so sure was her *testa* that her *sangue* had erred.

When we came in famished she was dismayed, and cried, and said that if she weren't becoming such a Roman she would have listened better to the voice.

Her prescience enabled her to read such people as came to the door as though their souls were open to her, as indeed they were. She knew a scamp on sight, but would take off her coat to give to a person in real need. One day she came home from the store in her stocking feet, having given her beautiful high-heeled shoes to an old woman who had nothing at all between her feet and the frozen ground.

She had an insatiable interest in the lives of public figures, and was constantly reading of the hectic moments in the careers of the spectacular and the unfortunate in her journals.

One day she told me a long tale about two South African soldiers to whom her mother gave sanctuary during the war, while the Germans combed the woods for them. They hid in the cellar during the day, and slept in the beds at night, while the family took turns at sleeping on the floor. For two months they were sheltered, fed, kept clean and as happy as circumstances allowed. They called the mother 'Mama' and the mother developed a great affection for them.

"The Allies came then, and the soldiers left us to rejoin their divisions. They promised to write, and Mother went to the post office every day for a year looking for a letter. But do you know, those ungrateful Americans never wrote."

"Wait a minute. You said they were South Africans."

"Did I? Maybe they were. Anyway what does it matter. They're all the same if they're not Italian."

"There are differences between Italia and America as you can see. There are differences too between Americans. What is the difference between a rich American and a poor American?"

"One has more money than the other," we hazarded.

"No. The poor American polishes his own Cadillac."

It was this ability to return to the present instantly, to shed the deep concern of one moment for the happy things at hand, that constituted her enchantment. She sensed the drama of these changes, and drama she must have. If there was none, she made it.

One day the *portiera* called Maria to the door. What she had to say was evidently exciting, for their voices rose and they contested for being heard, each over the other. Maria won, hands down, and I heard her declaiming in her magnificent fashion, and was sure that eternal absolutes were being pronounced.

She came back from her sally glowing. "The *ragazza* downstairs—the one with the Hollywood hair—is not at home. The *portiera* has rung again and again and nobody answers. We have to warn her!"

That seemed to be all.

"Well," I said finally, "warn her against what?"

That was what she wanted.

"This girl had a terrible row with her *fidanzato* last night, and now he is waiting in the street. He has been there for hours, pacing up and down, and we don't know whether he wants to make up with her or beat her. She must be warned!"

And this time it was all. But the heady power of having had a finger in high drama, whether real or imagined, made her day.

Another day she came in the front door muttering. "The girl is mad!" she said.

"Who?"

"I've been up to protest to the *ragazza* upstairs. Do you know that at two o'clock in the morning she runs the vacuum cleaner—vroom, vroom—from one end of their apartment to the other? I told her I had always thought that only God was over my head at night. Now every night I wake up to find that up there is an infernal machine that whines, not to bless my sleep but to disturb it."

And on another occasion when a letter from her prospective in-laws told her that they wanted her Sevino and herself to come to live with them in Florence when they were married, she snorted with rage.

"Six people in three rooms!" she shouted. "Imagine a honeymoon in the middle of the Congress of Firenzi, a honeymoon in a crowd, a honeymoon in traffic, a honeymoon in that publicity!"

And then the afternoon when, after a half hour of loud voices in the hall, Maria came in flushed with assisting in the argument. She said joyfully, "This isn't an apartment building, it's a Republic!"

We sometimes had qualms as to just where her dramatic flair would put us. She had a running feud with the *Signora* just below us, whom she declared to be no *Signora* at all, but a woman of the streets who had landed on her feet when she captured a rich man to support her. That he had a wife and three children in another part of the city, according to Maria's scornful story, made no difference to the woman at all.

When the *Signora*, who was not a real *Signora*, complained that the dust from our carpet beating sifted down and into her open windows, Maria's replies were always rude. Let her then shut her windows while the carpets were being beaten. Let her live with dirty carpets if she wished, but in our house the carpets would be kept properly clean.

But Maria never said what she had been longing to say until the morning she went down in the elevator to do the shopping, and found the florid *Signora* waiting at the bottom and feeling very testy.

"This elevator is for people, not for maids," she threw out at Maria. "I shall report you for using it." And she

(Continued on page 57)

Maria (from page 56)

flounced into the elevator, pulling her French poodle behind her.

But Maria held onto the door so that she could not shut it. "Just a moment," she said. "So this elevator is for dogs and fallen women, is it? Alright. If I have to climb five flights of stairs with twenty kilos of groceries I will. But I shall do it knowing that I am an honest woman and work for my bread. I am neither a dog nor a woman of the streets."

Whereupon she banged shut the door and departed with a light heart.

We should not have been surprised if not only Maria but ourselves had been asked to find other quarters.

I know of only one occasion on which Maria failed to have the last word. She returned from her shopping crestfallen. "I went to the store for the toilet tissue and they handed me the same old sandpaper. I said, 'Have you not got something *piu delicato*?' and they all shouted with laughter. 'What's the matter? Have you got a delicate behind?' they said, and they shouted me right out of the store."

This experience was a sore trial, for one of her greatest pleasures was to go to the stores. Here she chatted by the half hour with her friends the store-keepers, and with any of the maids she knew who chanced by.

Couple this predilection with the fact that for centuries the Italians have been buying enough food for one meal at a time, which calls for at least three excursions a day, and that each *spesa* trip entails going to several stores (milk is bought at the bar, salt at the tobacconist's, beef at the beef shop, but chicken at the fowl shop, vegetables and fruits of course at the green grocer's except mushrooms, which are found at the fowl shop) and it will be apparent that the amount of time consumed in these sallies is stupendous; to say nothing of the inconvenience of having no supplies in the house. Maria's philosophy was of this order: if there is food in the house, eat it; if there is no food in the house, buy it, and buy no more until what you have is exhausted.

On the day that our first Christmas box arrived from the States, everything in it appeared on the table for the evening meal: fruitcake, cookies, cranberries (canned and served as dessert), a canned chicken (as well as the roast which had been prepared by Maria), corn on the cob from a can (in addition to the vegetables already prepared), nuts, candies, glacé fruits, and much, much more.

On the other hand, if the whim seized me to make a cake, we were sure to be short one item or another. But Maria protested, "*Signora*, if you want to make a cake, I will immediately go to the store."

It wasn't as though we hadn't been over this many times. "Please let's always have extra flour and eggs and milk and baking powder in the house!"

And always from Maria, "What for? The store isn't far!"

And then in exasperation I would say, "Conceivably I just might want to make it in the middle of the night when the stores are not open!"

Maria smiled indulgently. "Whoever heard of making a cake in the middle of the night!"

Maria had a great sense of splendor. One of her favorite phrases was, "Let us do so and so, and thus *tagliar una bella figura*—cut a good figure." This putting on of face precluded the wearing of slacks on the street, or flat-heeled shoes (my low-heeled walking shoes were a great cross to

her), and the joy of having a pleasantly untidy house, with books and tools left where they fell from the hand. It also demanded a good deal of ceremony at meals.

One day some of our State-side friends were coming to lunch, and instead of her usual joyful responses to the news, Maria put on her dogged look.

"What's the matter? Not happy about it?"

She set her teeth. "Remember the last time they came?"

I had to think a bit. Yes, I remembered the last time. They had arrived in a mood for a picnic, and at the last minute we had changed everything in order to eat our lunch on the terrace in the sun. Maria had agreed to the change grudgingly at the time, for the table was already prepared. She had put on the lace tablecloth.

It had been a wonderful day on the terrace, the sun almost hot as we sat in it, the spring sky deep, deep blue and the clouds great bursts of white. We lolled all afternoon over our coffee and cognac. And when Maria came to take away the plates we hardly noticed that she still wore her 'disapproving but enduring' look.

But now she was staring at me with a hard face. "All right," she said. "But today are you going to give in to the gipsy blood in those people, or are you going to sit at the table and eat like Christians?"

But strangely, this blossom of the *campagna* liked her elegance to be in good taste. She never ceased to deride her bosom friend, also a maid, whose greatest ambition was to be a *signora*, in the most flamboyant interpretation of the word.

"I have seen the wedding pictures of Marguerita," Maria said. "They are ridiculous. You see she has married into a family with pretensions."

On an evening in June Maria and her fiance went to the house of the newly-weds for supper. On her return Maria reported, "She had gold earrings here, a heavy gold necklace here, a gold bracelet here—wide as the Tevere—and three gold rings. The Madonna of Petroleum. When we went out to the theatre after dinner, the two of them looked like m'lord and his lady." Then she smiled softly, "But it was I who, looking like a slavey in my old coat, felt like a lady; and in his street-sweeper's overcoat my Severino, my lord, on my arm."

Yet the bond between the two girls was very strong. They criticized each other bitterly, but they never failed each other.

Before the marriage of Marguerita, Maria went with her to sponsor her before the priest. Maria spoke for Marguerita, and Severino went along to speak for her fiance.

"I swore," said Maria, "with my hand on my heart (which is a terrible thing if you don't tell the truth) that Marguerita has been my friend for five years; that she truly loves her intended husband and wants to marry him; that she is not involved with any other man; that she is able to bear children; that she is a good and pious woman; that there is no reason what-so-ever that she should not marry."

"That's quite a lot to swear for another person."

"Yes it is. And all the while me knowing that Marguerita is crying her eyes out, saying she doesn't want to marry. She says this is the end of her youth, the end of her independence, the end of her life."

(Continued on page 59)

Letters to the Editor (from page 60)

other Ivy League schools and even to inculcate the idea that they are largely from obscure colleges in the West and South West. (Another aspect of this campaign, I am told, has been an attempt to create the impression that the average State Department officer, if not born in a log cabin, at least worked his way through grade school by selling newspapers and that his favorite pastime is watching baseball on TV—while drinking beer and munching on a hot dog.) Accordingly, those who have gone to Eastern universities seek to conceal this phase of their past by avoiding the use of Latin phrases, for it is well-known that the Ivy League schools are the last strongholds of Latin and Greek.

There is no need, then, to review Latin. *Ad hoc* and *quid pro quo* are virtually the only acceptable Latin phrases in general use and it would be best to confine one's self to them.

As I have observed, long Latin derivatives are looked at askance as being a bit pretentious and having some coloration of diplomacy and Harvard. Incisive expressions are preferred. While one would pick these up quickly enough, a few examples of their use may be helpful at this time.

Do not say: Give me a *resumé* of the political situation in Ruritania.

Say: Give me a *run-down* (or *wrap-up*) of the political situation in Ruritania.

Do not say: Who will *assist* the Secretary at Paris?

Say: Who will *back-stop* the Secretary at Paris?

Do not say: You had better *confirm* that.

Say: You had better *touch base* on that.

With these guide-lines, State Department language should raise relatively few difficulties. In any case, one should not be intimidated by unfamiliar idiom but rather should seek to contribute something of one's own. Think how much the language of bureaucracy has been enriched by such new expressions as "processing personnel," "maximizing results" and "finalizing conclusions."

N.D.

Washington

BIGGER, BUT ARE THEY BETTER?

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The hazards of America's too-narrow highways are being increased this year by the automobile manufacturers who have managed to produce even wider cars than those of 1956. Mr. Villard's prediction in your July issue that "1957 may introduce changes" has come true and the owner of the new car will have the discomforts of the foreign car without the attraction of low gasoline consumption.

Only the framework of the '57 car is wider. In order to achieve the "sleek" look, the manufacturers have lowered the chassis from two to four inches, and this has been accomplished by "nestling" the 1956-sized car into the wider frame of 1957. The interior measurements remain the same in most cars, although one company has mentioned that the shoulder space in their rear seat has increased by one-fourth of one inch.

Even the children have to duck their heads as they step over the sill and down into the well-type floorboards. On some models, the rear-view mirror now has to be mounted on the cowl, and, of course, the on-coming headlights of the

older, higher-from-the-ground numbers hit you right in the eye. Drivers in foggy areas will be glad to hear that the new rear lights are at least twice as large as in former years.

Not only are the new cars wider; they are also longer, and it would seem that municipal governments, beset with acute parking problems, would do well to improve their public relations with the automobile designers at Detroit. The new extension to State which, according to the JOURNAL, will include parking space for 750 cars in the basement, will probably be hard-pressed to accommodate 600 vehicles by the time the building is completed in 1960.

M. E. W.

Washington

ON GRADUAL PROMOTIONS

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In these busy days when all are anticipating somewhat the results of the promotion panels it may not be amiss to recall Lord Chesterfield's words on the benefits of gradual promotions:

"There is, however, a certain moderating hand to be applied even in the preferment of merit. Except in urgent and peculiar cases, in cases of extreme necessity on the part of the service, or extraordinary endowments—and character also—on that of the individual, preferment should proceed, as Lord Bacon teaches, 'per gradus, non per saltus.' For besides the ordinary evils attendant upon sudden evaluations, it should be observed that the hope and not the fact of advancement is the spur to industry; and that by a large dispensation of reward at once, which cannot be followed by like rewards in the future, the patron sinks his capital and forestalls that revenue of reward which should furnish him with resources of inducement through successive years. Gratitude is a sentiment which respects the future; and the secret of keeping it alive in the hearts of public servants and preserving their alacrity unimpaired, is:

To give us bits of kindness, lest we faint,
But no abundance; that we ever want
And still are begging.

Moreover, if a man be advanced largely at once, there will not only be little room left for his further promotion, but that little room will seem less when measured upon the scale to which his ambition will now expand itself; for he who has once advanced by a stride will not be content to advance afterwards by steps. Public servants, therefore, like race-horses, should be well fed with reward, but not to fatness."

E. N.

Washington

ELEVATION 8750 FEET

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Are not our people masters in the use of words? Listen to these from the Acting Director of USIS to Secretary Dulles during his recent visit to Bogotá—elevation 8,750 feet.

"Welcome to Bogotá! Is the Secretary bothering you, Mr. Altitude?"

O. E.

Bogotá

Tournaments (from page 14)

event due to a thin skin. Another is an illegal liaison with caddies and club attendants providing a supply of recovered balls, likely as not your own, at from fifteen to twenty-five cents each. Most effective and universally applied counter move is the employment of a fore caddy as the British call them, or "klong diver" as the Americans say. The "klong diver," who is in addition to the normal caddy, is about sixteen to fifty years old and looks ten. He is fond of shouting, "Heigh Ho Silver away," the extent of his English vocabulary, just as you are ready to shoot. He goes along for the specific purpose of diving in after the balls you inevitably drop into the Klongs. He recovers quite a few and hands them back to you. The rest his buddy will sell back to you the next day.

It is a good idea to let the Klong diver carry a spare club around the course. He likes to swing it and it is useful in killing the cobras which inhabit the rough and do not like golfers.

The point of all this is that in Bangkok the tournament finally was played off without any casualties, one trophy was won on the basis of a card which contained a mixture of threes and thirteens, and about a dozen Klong divers unjustly enriched themselves.

J. W. H.

TENNIS IN WASHINGTON

Minister T. Devakul of the Thai Embassy, paired with Fred Merrill of the State Department, won his third trophy in the annual Diplomatic Tennis tournament, another activity of the State-USIA Recreation Association, October 14. The Hon. John M. Cabot presented the trophies to the winners and the runners-up, Ambassador Pote Sarasin, also of the Thai Embassy, and Chadwick Braggiotti of the Department.

Ninety-eight of the original 115 entrants actually participated in this sixth annual event. Fifty-one entrants were from the Diplomatic Corps, thirty-four from the State Department, five from USIA, and four from International Organizations. Twenty-six Embassies and legations were represented.

George H. Haselton was chairman of this year's tournament. Orme Wilson, Jr., Fred Merrill, Henry Lee, Jr., and Curtis Jones also served on the arrangements committee. John F. Simmons, Chief of Protocol, made the drawings which paired State Department personnel with representatives of foreign missions.

Maria (from page 57)

(It may be noted that the wedding of Marguerita was enough to convert her to matrimony. When Maria went to dinner there she found her blooming; happy beyond her wildest dreams for *this* life; her house a haven, her husband a liberator.)

"But you, Maria. You are going to be married. You don't think of it as the end of your life?"

"No. I shall be Maria just as always. Maria waiting on people as she has always waited on people. First Papa

and Mama and the farm animals. Then cooking and cleaning for you in Rome. But being married is new and special. For I shall wait on my husband as no other person in the world has opportunity to wait on him. For me, I think it's my life's beginning."

Yet, on the eve of her wedding, I found her in the living room crooning to the little deer and crying.

"Oh, *Signora*, I shall never again live in a beautiful house, or have enough butter and eggs to make a cake, or—or have beautiful clothes! I am giving it all up for love! Tell me, am I doing right?"

She went slowly around the room, passing her hands over the mirror, the lamps, the books. "Am I?" she repeated, crossing the room to face me.

Then in a rush she threw herself into my arms and sobbed.

"Is it really love?"

"Oh, yes!"

"Then for me, there could be only one answer."

She lifted her head and dried her eyes, and smiled her lovely smile.

"Of course! For me too there is only one answer!"

Among Our Contributors:

Elliott Hill writes us that in 1952 she and her husband "having had a long-enduring and acutely increasing desire to see the world," decided quite suddenly to close their California engineering office and take off, first for Rome, where they spent two years, then to the Hague, and finally to Madrid where they were with the Architects-Engineers-Spanish-Bases (AESB).

The JOURNAL is happy to have *Randolph A. Kidder's* reply to last month's "Junior Officers and the New Amendments" and hopes to have many letters to the Editor further clarifying the discussion. Mr. Kidder is a Foreign Service Officer, most recently stationed in Indo-China and now assigned to the Department.

FSO *Daniel Newberry* stopped in at the JOURNAL's top floor office on "G" Street, on his return from Turkey, to tell us about the highly traditional sport of oiled wrestling in that country. After several years in the Near East Mr. Newberry has just begun his new assignment at the UN Mission in New York City.

Chairman of the Editorial Board *William R. Tyler* attended the two Suez conferences in London as well as the early October meeting at the UN.

December Credits

The JOURNAL is indebted to:

The Washington *Post-Times Herald* for permission to publish "Georgetown Snows" on the cover this month.

Harry N. Abrams, Inc., New York, for permission to reprint from the copyrighted "Contact" Photo Book "This is Rome," published in Amsterdam, the unusual pictures on pages 22 and 23.

The Turkish Information Office for the mosque at Edirne, page 26. Daniel Newberry for the photographs on pages 27 and 53. The American artist, Majewski, for the drawing of the Wrestlers, page 26.

Letters to the Editors

Pseudonyms may be used only if your letter includes your correct name and address. All letters to the Editors are subject to condensation.

"MORALITY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have just finished reading Howard Trivers' article, "Morality and Foreign Affairs," which appeared in the summer edition of the *Virginia Quarterly* and in the September issue of the JOURNAL. I congratulate him on a brilliant presentation. Most of the mistakes that we have made since the end of the war, in my opinion, have been made in the name of the seriously outdated interpretation of international "realism," which he so convincingly criticizes.

An unprincipled, poker-playing foreign policy can be administered with great effectiveness by a totalitarian nation which can largely ignore public opinion. When the leaders of a democratic government attempt such a policy, they inevitably find themselves drifting out of touch with public and congressional opinion. Unable to discover any clear pattern of principles or objectives, the average citizen becomes first confused, then disillusioned, and finally antagonistic.

Frustrated by this unsympathetic reaction, the "realists" argue that foreign policy should be turned over to an elite which presumably can manage the global poker playing effectively, if only Congress and the public will ask no embarrassing questions. In support of this thesis it is often said that British foreign policy has been the product of such an elite.

Yet this seems to me to overlook the fact that British foreign policy, in the periods of its greatest effectiveness, has had deep roots in public understanding and support. If one asked the average British citizen before the war to describe the fundamentals of British foreign policy, he would probably have answered without hesitation, "the protection of the Empire lifeline to the Far East and opposition to any power or combination of power that threatens to take over Europe."

What we must do, it seems to me, is to develop a rational pattern of action in international relations which reflects understandable global objectives and consistent methods of pursuing those objectives. If these patterns are clearly identified with our American experience, they will be more readily accepted by the public and Congress. Any government that consistently adheres to them will find its task, if not easy, at least more nearly manageable.

Chester Bowles,
Governor

Essex, Conn.

SEPTEMBER ISSUE

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Permit me to extend hearty congratulations on the appearance and contents of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for September. It was outstanding.

As an ex-newspaper man I am deeply impressed by the excellence of your choice of material. Each of the features appealed to me. To mention only some of them:

The profound treatise by Howard TRIVERS entitled "Morality and Foreign Affairs" that you reproduced from the *Virginia Quarterly Review* was most interesting and disturbing. If hydrogen warfare is to be let loose on the world is there no way of limiting the extent of its destructive power or does it involve mutual suicide? We have found means of saving humanity as a whole from every instrument of war so far employed. Is this to be the end?

To refer to more cheerful features. The illustrated article by Gerald WARNER on the Olympic games was timely, thorough, and most interesting.

The Post Report on Washington by Mrs. Edith BELCHER is recommended for the prayerful attention of all personnel assigned to the national capital.

On reading Francis C. DE WOLF's review of recent literary offerings, I find several titles for my mus list.

I always enjoy James STEWART's "Twenty-Five Years Ago" as it invariably brings back a flood of happy memories.

The News to the Field tribute to Senator Walter F. George who is retiring after thirty years service as United States Senator from my state of Georgia, was well-deserved in my opinion.

John Corrigan,
FSO-Ret'd

Durban

"ON BEING PLUGGED IN"

To the Editors,

Foreign Service Journal:

When I came to the Department in 1955 (after years of service abroad) I was faced with many new challenges but none greater than that of surmounting the language barrier of bureaucratic terminology. What would I have given for the practical helpfulness of Mr. Blake's article, "On Being Plugged In!" (in the June JOURNAL).

Because I know from humiliating experience how important it is to use *le mot juste*, I wish especially to commend this article to those who are coming on assignment to Washington, and to seek modestly to supplement it with some of my own observations.

I do not propose to give a glossary of terms but instead an interpretation of the basic philosophy underlying current State Department idiom. With this concept of the big picture, the non-substantive details should present little difficulty.

The master key perhaps is the realization that State Department officials may not *want* to be regarded as diplomats. Some like to think of themselves as businessmen. (After all, isn't this a "businessmen's administration?") Therefore, they eschew language which might tend to identify them with the diplomatic profession: polysyllabic Latin derivatives, French expressions and Latin phrases. They use, whenever possible, short, hard-hitting words.

Nowadays no one refers to his section of the State Department as, say, the Office of Graustarkian Affairs. He says, instead, "our shop" and, to his colleagues in another branch of the Department, "your shop."

This use of the word, "shop," seems to reflect not only a desire to be identified with commerce rather than diplomacy, but also the persistence of British influence in our State Department.

As you are likely aware, in recent years there has been an effort to remove from the public mind the fixation that State Department officials are mainly from Harvard and

(Continued on page 58)



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