

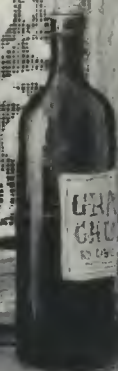
GAZ
A TOUS LES
ETATS

Foreign Service

JOURNAL

JANUARY 1957

35c



Sivard

Before you buy
any Canadian whisky
turn the bottle

**"ABOUT
FACE!"**



Only O.F.C. bears this certificate...your guarantee
that every drop is over 6 years old!

Unlike other leading Canadian whiskies, which show no minimum age, and may vary their age from 3 to 6 years old, O.F.C. is *always* over six years old. And only O.F.C. lets you know its exact age by placing this "Certificate of Age" on every bottle you buy. Thus you can rest assured that every drop of O.F.C. has the same world-famous taste and quality, never changing, never excelled. Yet O.F.C. costs no more than other Canadians. Buy O.F.C. . . . with *the* guarantee!

SCHENLEY INTERNATIONAL CORP. • NEW YORK, N.Y.



Tailored with Hundreds and Hundreds of Hand-Stitches . . .

SPORT COATS

32.50 FOR THE \$60 MARKET

FORSTMANN'S Wool & Silk in "living" colors!

SHETLAND OMBRES British hand-woven treasures!

100% PURE SILK from Italian master-craftsmen!



54.90 \$85 TO \$100
RETAILING

100% PURE CASHMERE

Watson-Harwick, Scotland—never known to retail below \$125

REGINA'S PURE CASHMERE

Nary a Fine Store in New York or Dallas doesn't feature it!



Wash'n Wear Dream Jacket

The jacket that goes with everything! Oatmeal shade . . . iron wear . . . incredibly cool. 80% Dacron-20% linen . . . washes easier than a hankie . . . and presses itself! Supply inadequate—immediate ordering is advised. To be featured at \$35.75. See Wash'n'Wear folder at Adm. Office or write.

20.90



S HAND-MADE PRIZE BRITISH FLANNELS

Finding Garnett Flannel even in a suit is unusual! Finding it in slax below \$30 is very rare! Charcoal gray & burgundy, etc. Pleated & pleatless.

L ITALIAN GABARDINE 15.00

Silky soft, burdenless. Wears & wears. All colors, including BURNT OLIVE. Old world master weavers!

X FORSTMANN GABOSKIN 18.50

Rarely ever seen below \$35 to \$50.

13.75

*Add Postage.
Shipped without cuffs*

W. H. SWARTZ & CO.

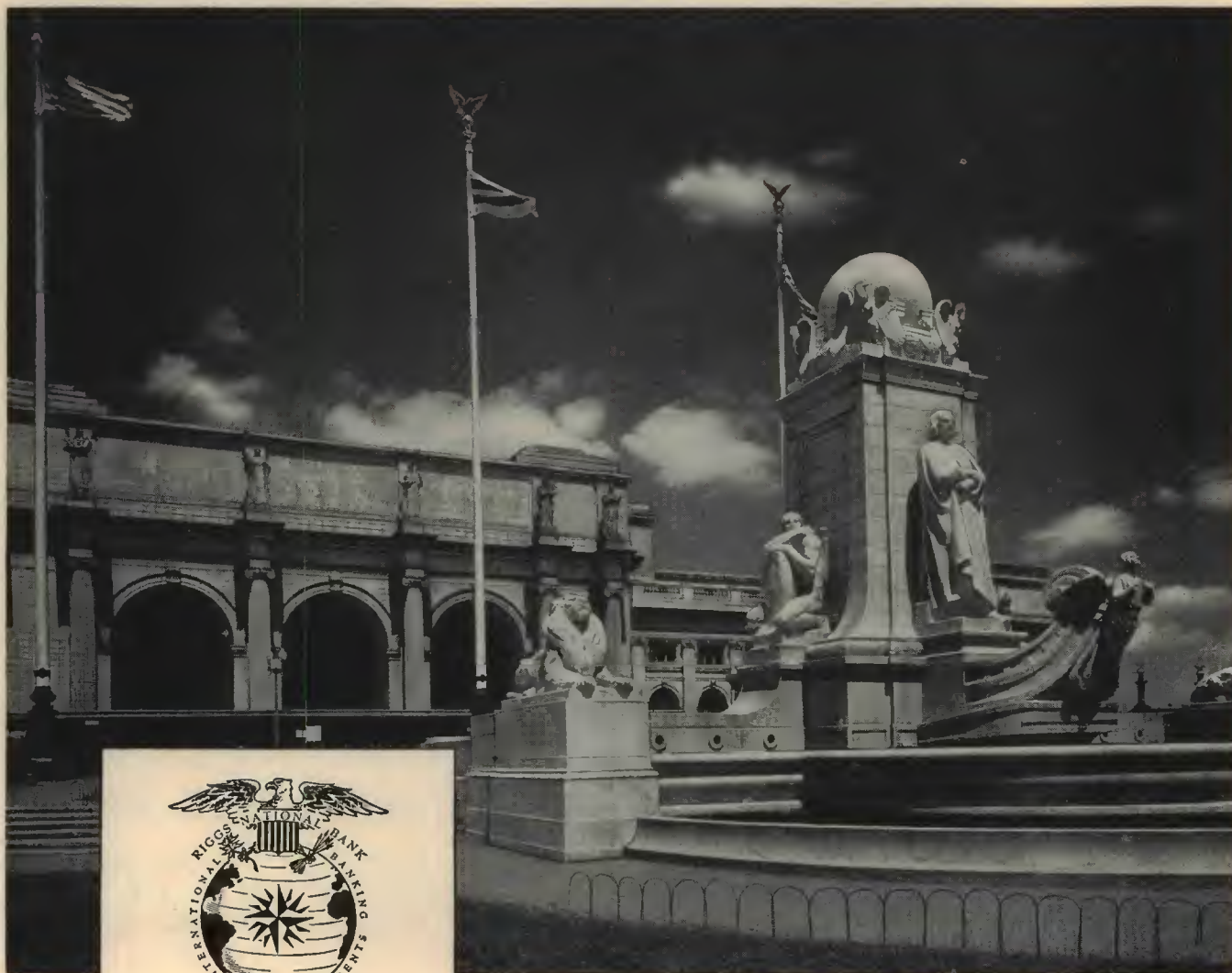
501 E. PRESTON ST. BALTIMORE-2 MD.

FREE PARKING, a stone's throw away at Greenmount Ave. & Hoffman St.

Washington Portrait

... The Columbus Memorial
Fountain adorns the plaza before
the Union Station

NO. 8 IN A SERIES OF COMPOSITE REPRODUCTIONS OF THE FACE OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL



Charles Baptie



Symbol of the Riggs Foreign Department (the city's oldest and largest) with banking connections throughout the world.

COMPLETE BANKING AND
TRUST SERVICE

RESOURCES OVER \$400,000,000

LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation • Member Federal Reserve System

The
RIGGS
NATIONAL BANK
of WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOUNDED 1836.

Foreign Service JOURNAL

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE
ASSOCIATION

Honorary President

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, *Secretary of State*

Honorary Vice-Presidents

THE UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE

THE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE

THE COUNSELOR

THE LEGAL ADVISER

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

C. BURKE ELBRICK, *President*

ROBERT NEWBIGIN, *Vice President*

BARBARA P. CHALMERS, *Executive Secretary*

board of directors

E. ALLAN LIGHTNER, JR., *Chairman*

ANNE W. MERIAM, *Vice-Chairman*

THOMAS S. ESTES, *Secretary-Treasurer*

STANLEY M. CLEVELAND

JOSEPH PALMER, 2ND

Alternates

HERBERT P. FALES

ARTHUR L. RICHARDS

RANDOLPH A. KIDDER

W. TAPLEY BENNETT, JR., *Ass't. Sec'y-Treas.*

ROY R. RUBOTTOM, JR.

journal editorial board

WILLIAM R. TYLER, *Chairman*

CHARLES F. KNOX, JR.

EDMUND GULLION

NORMAN HANNAH

WILLIAM L. KRIEG

JOHN T. WHELOCK

PATRICIA M. BYRNE

EDWARD W. CLARK

HOWARD P. JONES

JAMESON PARKER

GWEN BARROWS, *Managing Editor*

GEORGE BUTLER, *Business Manager*

HESTER H. HENDERSON, *Editorial Assistant and Circulation Manager*

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION is an unofficial and voluntary association of the members, active and retired, of The Foreign Service of the United States and the Department of State. The Association was formed for the purpose of fostering esprit de corps among members of the Foreign Service and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.

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.

The editors will consider all articles submitted. If accepted, the author will be paid one cent a word at time of publication. Photographs accompanying articles will, if accepted, be purchased at one dollar each. Five dollars is paid for cover pictures.

Copyright, 1957, by the American Foreign Service Association.

Issued monthly at the rate of \$4.00 a year, 35 cents a copy, by the American Foreign Service Association, 1908 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Printed in U.S.A. by Monumental Printing Company, Baltimore.

published monthly by

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

JANUARY, 1957

Volume 34, Number 1

CONTENTS

page

21 THE RACIAL FACTOR IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

by W. R. Crocker

22 OPERATION DEEP FREEZE by William N. Fraleigh

24 THE HASHIMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN by Talcott W. Seelye

38 INDEX TO THE JOURNAL FOR 1956

48 ANOTHER VIEW OF "JUNIOR OFFICERS AND THE NEW AMENDMENTS"

by John T. Wheelock

51 FLIGHT FROM EGYPT, 1956 by Philip Haring

departments

4 INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

6 LENGTH OF SERVICE AWARDS

8 NEW COMMITTEES FOR AFSA

12 FOREIGN SERVICE EVACUEES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

14 TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO by James B. Stewart

16 BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES

18 AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

26 SERVICE GLIMPSES

28 EDITORIALS:

"With Distinction"

Association Affairs

29 NEWS TO THE FIELD by Gwen Barrows

30 NEWS FROM THE FIELD

42 NEW BOARD MEMBERS

52 LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



ROBERT SIVARD'S "L'ENFANT A LA FENETRE" WAS ONE OF THE PRIZE WINNERS IN THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY'S CURRENT EXHIBITION OF AREA ARTISTS, FOR WHICH OVER 1300 CANVASES WERE SUBMITTED. FOR FURTHER COMMENT ON OUR COVER SEE PAGE 29.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

January, 1957

Amateur Photographic Services, Inc.	18
American Foreign Service Protective Association	10
American Press, Inc., The	36
American Security & Trust Company	31
American Storage Company	16
Arabian American Oil Company	11
Barclay, The	18
Bobbs-Merrill Company	36
Bookmailer, The	34
Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation	5
Calvert School	19
Canadian Schenley	II Cover
Carmel Valley Realty Co.	37
Chase Manhattan Bank	12
Chatel, J. C., Real Estate	19
Circle Florists	19
Cross, Cecil M. P.	33
DACOR	37
Educational Consulting Service	37
Federal Storage Company	6
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company	20
First National City Bank of New York	7
Fowler Enterprises	8
Francis Scott Key Apartment Hotel	4
General Electronics, Inc.	12
General Motors Corporation	9
Goodman, Henry J. & Co.	19
Harper & Brothers	37
International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation	17
Maphis, J. Alan	10
Mayflower, The	7
Merchants Transfer & Storage Company	19
New Mexico Military Institute	8
Ney's Shopping Service	33
Omar Khayyam Restaurant	14
Riggs National Bank	2
Schenley International Corporation	III Cover
Seagram's V.O.	35
Security Storage Company of Washington	31
Service Investment Corporation	37
Smith's Transfer & Storage Company	8
State Department Federal Credit Union	14
Swartz, W. H. Co.	1
United Fruit Company	16
United States Lines	7
United States Steel Export Company	13
Vantage Press	34
Waldorf-Astoria, The	IV Cover
Zenith Radio Corporation	15

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY APARTMENT HOTEL

600 - 20th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. NAational 8-5425

Why Foreign Service Personnel prefer the Francis Scott Key Hotel

- (1) It is only two blocks from the State Department
- (2) It offers family accommodations
- (3) One room, kitchen and bath, completely furnished apartments, air conditioned
- (4) Coffee shop and excellent food

ROOMS

Single \$5.50 and \$6.00 Double \$6.50 and \$7.00
APTS.—DOUBLE BEDS

Single \$7.00 to \$9.00 Double \$8.00 to \$10.00
APTS.—TWIN BEDS

Single \$6.00 to \$8.50 Double \$7.50 to \$10.50
10% discount for weekly occupancy.

CAPT. & MRS. MARSHALL McKIBBIN, Mgrs.

Appointments and Designations

The President made the following recess appointments:

Ambassadors

BUNKER, ELLSWORTH	India
MACARTHUR, DOUGLAS, II	Japan
STROM, CARL	Cambodia
WHITNEY, JOHN HAY	Britain
ZELLERBACH, JAMES D.	Italy

Foreign Service Officers to be appointed Consular Officers
in the Foreign Service:

Consuls General

LOREN CARROLL	ROY L. WADE
---------------	-------------

Consuls

OSCAR H. GUERRA	NICHOLAS S. LAKAS
FRANCIS M. WITHEY	

To be appointed Foreign Service Officers:

Class 3, Consuls, and Secretaries

Joseph Godson	Kenneth J. Yearns
---------------	-------------------

Class 4, Consuls, and Secretaries

Christopher A. Norred, Jr.	Hugh W. Wolff
----------------------------	---------------

Class 5, Consuls, and Secretaries

Mrs. Natalie Grant	George E. Ranslow
Elizabeth N. Landeau	Max L. Shimp
Allen H. Lester	Robert Gill Walker
Samuel A. McIlhenny, Jr.	Mrs. C. Carey White
George E. Palmer	

Class 6, Vice Consuls of career, and Secretaries

Ruth S. Anderson	Mrs. Ellen G. Johnson
Leroy C. Aycock	Bernice T. Jones
Eleanor Bello	Thomas A. Kelly
Jack Beni	Marjorie L. Pea
Philip B. Bergfield	James T. Rush
Helen Biggane	Edward D. Sokol
Helen M. Bonnell	Anthony E. Starcevic
Norman L. Cansler	Tomena Jo Thoreson
John J. Degan, Jr.	Carl I. von Hellens
Gilda R. Duly	Dorothy H. Webb
Robert E. Ferris	Jessie L. Webb
Gordon R. Firth	

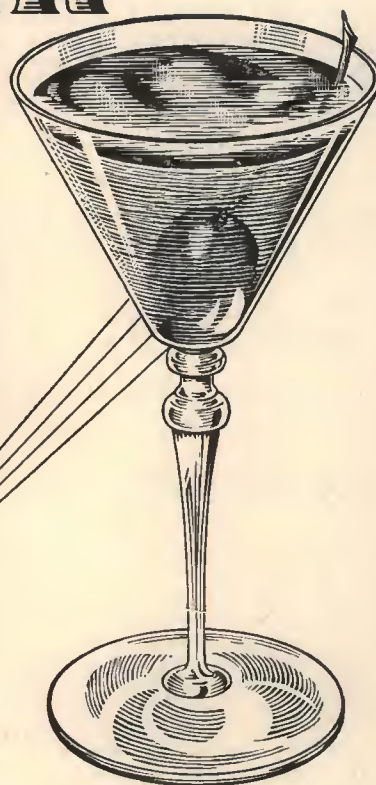
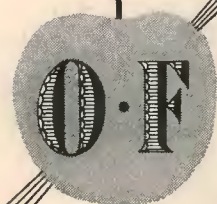
Class 8, Vice Consuls and Secretaries

J. Bruce Amstutz	Sam E. Leshner
Bryan H. Baas	Robert Gerald Livingston
Benjamin W. Bacon	Roger S. Lowen
Frank C. Bennett, Jr.	James Gordon Lowenstein
H. Eugene Bovis	Edward Marks
William A. Brown	Francis Terry McNamara
Richard F. Calhoun	James K. Matter, Jr.
Martha C. Carbone	Russell E. Olson
Mary Ann Casey	John G. Peebles
Robert D. Collins	Datus Proper
Richard T. Conroy	Thomas D. Quinn
Walter L. Cutler	Orville H. Schmidt
Stella M. Deinzer	Nancy L. Sells

(Continued on page 6)

OLD FORESTER

makes
the
difference!



Have you tried an Old Forester manhattan? For its matchless bouquet, its full-bodied goodness, there is no better whisky than Old Forester, the bonded bourbon whisky that sets the standard for all Kentucky whiskies!

Yes! As fine in quality, as elegant in flavor as it was in 1870, Old Forester, "America's guest whisky" is a promise of good cheer!

Tonight, taste Old Forester — straight or in your favorite drink. You, too, will say:

"This is my whisky!"

OLD FORESTER

Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whisky
100 and 86 Proof — Both Bottled in Bond

BROWN-FORMAN DISTILLERS CORPORATION

at Louisville in Kentucky

Export Division: 244 Madison Avenue, New York 16, U.S.A.

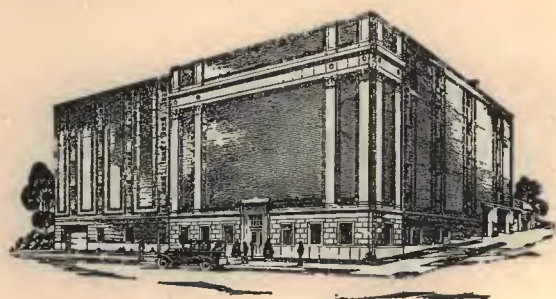
Cables: EXFORESTER, NEW YORK



*OLD FORESTER MANHATTAN

2 or 3 parts Old Forester, 1 part sweet vermouth, dash of Angostura bitters • Stir in mixing glass with ice • Strain into chilled cocktail glass • Add maraschino cherry

Our Export Division is at your Service, ready to give careful attention to every detail. You'll like dealing with them. Write or cable your requirements today.



FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

*Every Modern Facility for the Safe Handling
and Care of Household Treasures*

FOREIGN SERVICE

● **LIFT-VANS.** We handle Bowling Green steel lift-vans exclusively in Washington. Experience for safety in these well known containers since the turn of the century speaks for itself. Door to door service is available throughout most of the world. We also use wooden vans and cases of all sizes. Recently we have constructed a branch building across the river in Alexandria, equipped with every modern device for packing and foreign shipping. This building has its own private railroad spur and motor freight terminal to expedite service, and maintain our "on schedule" reputation.

● **WORLD-WIDE INSURANCE.** Complete coverage is available for your household goods while in our motor vans, in our lift-vans, in our depository, or in your home. Just communicate with our Insurance Department. Most favorable fire insurance rates apply to your goods in storage, due to the recognized superiority of our facilities.

● **AUTOMOBILE SHIPMENTS.** We specialize in boxing automobiles. We also have driveway service to or from pier for automobiles which do not require boxing.

We are members of the National Furniture Warehousemen's Association, the Canadian Warehousemen's Association, the British Association of International Furniture Removers, and F.I.D.I. (Federation Internationale des Demeursages Internationaux.)

**1701 Florida Avenue
Washington 9, D. C.**

Telephone ADams 4-5600
Cable BOWLINGVAN

E. K. MORRIS, President; H. RANDOLPH BARBEE, First Vice-President; PATRICK M. DEMING, Vice-President; RAYMOND O. BABB, Vice-President; ROBERT L. TULL, Assistant Vice-President; G. ELROY McNEIL, Secretary; DONALD W. TOLSON, Treasurer; FREDERIC N. TOWERS, Counsel.

MARVIN W. WILL
Director of International Services

Appointments and Designations

(from page 4)

Maurice A. Dopp, Jr.
Regina Marie Eltz
Martin Ewenstein
Jeannette M. Ffrench
Bruce A. Flatin
Richard J. Gibson
John B. Gwynn
William J. Hannaher
Gerald B. Helman
Herbert Eugene Horowitz
Edson W. Kempe
Barrington King, Jr.

Joseph L. Smith
R. Peter Spicer
Michael Sterner
Joseph O. Streicher
Roger W. Sullivan
Gerald M. Sutton
Thurston Thomas Thurber, Jr.
Robert von Pagenhardt
Edwin Lee Wade
Duane White
William M. Woessner

Foreign Service Staff Officers to be Consuls

Nona L. Gardiner
Alfred J. Pedersen

Heinrich B. Siemer
Angus MacLean Thuermer

Foreign Service Reserve Officers to be Consuls

Edward B. Beidleman
John C. Stoddard

Consuls and Secretaries

Richard W. Barry
William F. Rowland

Vice Consuls

Howland Bancroft, Jr.
Joseph A. Cicala
John H. Hoskins

Evan Fotos
C. Oliver Iselin III
Thomas P. Carney

Vice Consuls and Secretaries

F. Kinloch Bull, Jr.
Frederick W. Latrash

Roger W. Severt

Secretaries

Walter L. Campbell
Harry S. Casler
Leo F. Gentner

Rolfe Kingsley
Oscar M. Powell
G. Lewis Schmidt

Length of Service Awards have been presented recently to the following members of the Foreign Service:

30 Years

CORCORAN, EDWARD J.	London
LAWRENCE, ALBERT J.	Baghdad
LOLA, ALBERTO	Managua
NICOLL, Marjorie	Melbourne
SATTHERTHWAITE, Hon. J. C.	Rangoon

20 Years

WEIL, E. Eliot	Seoul
TOLIN, CORABELLE	Phnom Penh

10 Years

HUNGERFORD, Harris	Stockholm
MARTIN, (Mrs.) Elvira	Stockholm
RUSSELL, Dorothy	Seoul
SEDLAR, Lillian	Stockholm
STRAYER, Dorothy	Stockholm
SWEENEY, Joseph	Stockholm



A NAME OF *International Fame*



Friendly hospitality awaits Foreign Service men and their families at this distinguished hotel in the nation's capital. Its central location is convenient to the White House, embassies and government buildings. Famous for luxurious comfort, fine food and service. The Mayflower is the residence of many noted personages . . . the scene of internationally-important events and the favorite meeting place of society. Exclusive Men's Bar. Gay Cocktail Lounge.

COMPLETELY AIR-CONDITIONED

The Mayflower

WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. Mack, Vice President & General Manager



Star Spangled Sailings
to and from Europe

Less than 5 days to or from Europe on s.s. UNITED STATES

s.s. UNITED STATES, world's fastest liner. There's time and space to relax . . . a menu that takes you 'round the world. Just 5 fun-filled, carefree days to share with a gay "Who's Who" of fellow passengers. Sails regularly between New York and Havre, Southampton, and calls also at Bremerhaven during winter months.

s.s. AMERICA, a favorite of experienced travelers, offers extra hours of leisure at sea. Spacious . . . luxurious. The same superb service and food. Sails regularly between New York and Cobh, Havre, Southampton, Bremerhaven.

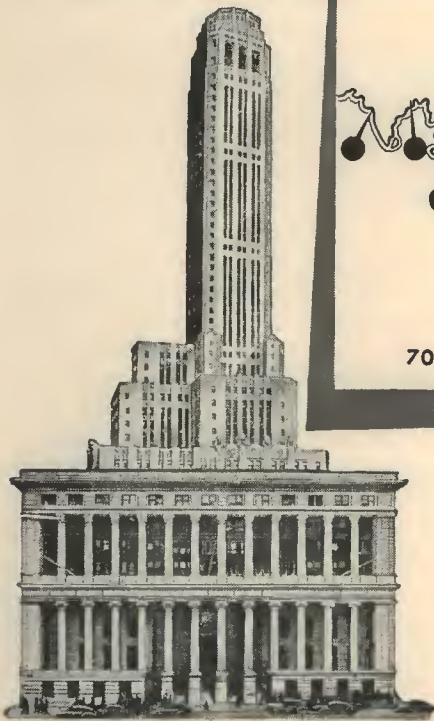
Consult our authorized Travel Agents or

United States Lines

ONE BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Tel. DIgby 4-5800

First in World Wide Banking



70 Overseas Branches, Offices and Affiliates

The FIRST
NATIONAL CITY BANK
of New York

Head Office: 55 Wall Street

• 75 Offices in Greater New York

Great For Going Places • NCB Travelers
Checks • Fully Refunded If Lost or Stolen



YOUR AMERICAN HOME—In the Shenandoah Valley, LEXINGTON, VA. offers you City Comforts in the Country—Two Universities—Cultural Contacts—Churches of all Denominations—Law Taxes—Two Excellent Hotels—Country and Golf Clubs—Hunt Club—Good Schools—a new Hospital—Low Cost Living—Pleasant Homes—Good Lawns—Plenty of Trees—No Industrial Smog—Mountain Scenery—Friendly Neighbors. Homes—Farms—Businesses—in all Price Ranges—Write

Paul S. Fowler

First National Bank Building, Lexington, Va.
PHONE: Lexington, Va. 1025-6-7

NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE

INSTRUCTION	ADVANTAGES
Senior High School	Small Classes
Junior College	Individual Attention
MST-ROTC Unit	Supervised Study
Liberal Arts	Developmental Reading
Pre-Professional	Athletics for All
Pre-Service Academy	Outstanding Military Program

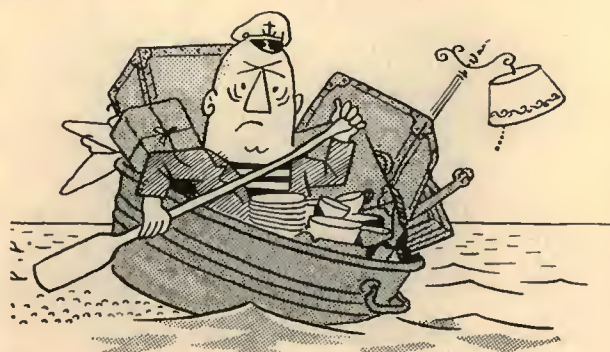
For Information Write to the
Director of Admissions

New Mexico Military Institute

Box J

Roswell, New Mexico

Moving Abroad?



don't make a move . . . without calling—

SMITH'S

North 7-3343

**PACKING • CRATING
LIFT-VAN SERVICE**

1313 YOU STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

AFSA COMMITTEES

The American Foreign Service Association announces the following appointments have been made to its working committees for 1956-57:

Committee on Education:

Douglas N. Forman, Jr., Chairman

Charles E. Hulick, Jr.

Mrs. Joseph Palmer II

*Ernest A. Lister

*Mrs. Maurice M. Bernbaum

*Mrs. W. Paul O'Neill, Jr.

*Mrs. Arthur L. Richards, Recording Sec'y

Liaison: Herbert P. Fales

Committee on Entertainment:

S. Roger Tyler, Jr., Chairman

Slator C. Blackiston

Edward W. Clark

Lewis Hoffacker

Mary A. Kellogg

L. Bruce Laingen

Herbert B. Thompson

Charles H. Whitaker

*Archer K. Blood

*Everett E. Briggs

*(Mrs.) Florence H. Finne

*John M. Howison

*Bayard King

*Frank S. Wile

*Orme Wilson, Jr.

Liaison: Arthur L. Richards

Committee on Foreign Service Club:

Helen R. Nicholl, Chairman

Scott C. Lyon

*Mary S. Olmstead

*Richard M. Moose

*Charles H. Rushing

Liaison: Stanley M. Cleveland

Committee on Personal Purchases:

Richard B. Finn

David D. Newsom

Margarite H. Tanck

Harry R. Zerbel

*Robert Anderson

*Philip Axelrod

*Dwight Dickinson

Liaison: Thomas S. Estes

Committee on Retired Foreign Service Personnel:

Benjamin Reath Riggs (DACOR)

*Herbert S. Bursley

*Aaron S. Brown

*William L. Kilcoin

*Stanley Woodward (DACOR)

Liaison: Randolph A. Kidder

Committee on Welfare:

Terry B. Sanders, Jr.

Taylor G. Belcher

Donald C. Bergus

Thomas S. Campen

Kennedy M. Crockett

Paul F. Duvivier

Max F. Krebs

Henry L. Taylor

Harold E. Urist

Percy deF. Warner

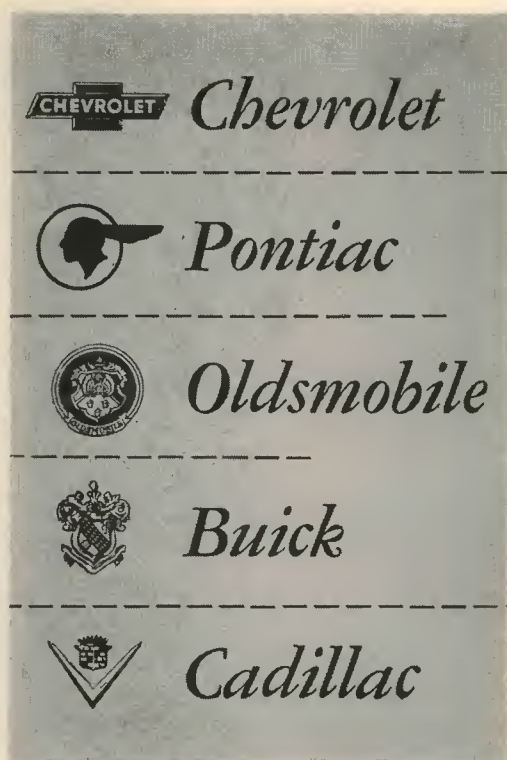
*Walter M. McClelland

*John Gordon Mein

*Donald R. Norland

Liaison: Joseph Palmer, 2nd

*New Appointments



coming home on leave?
changing posts?

Get fast delivery on your new 1957 General Motors car!

Once again you'll see them leading the way everywhere you go... the *new* General Motors cars are better than ever. The widest range of cars and models in the world! You can have one built to your requirements simply by placing your order with the nearest General Motors Overseas dealer or distributor. Be sure to specify the make, model, color and all special equipment and accessories you require.

GM skilled service and low-cost factory parts available throughout the world.

IS YOUR NEED URGENT? If the car you want is not immediately available, we will give you the closest specifications possible. Contact local distributor or write or cable us directly. Immediate delivery to steamer or shipping agent will be arranged, or we'll be pleased to handle the shipment for you without service charge.

DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE AND PRICES SENT ON REQUEST

Write or Cable:

FOREIGN DISTRIBUTORS DIVISION • GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
224 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK 19, N.Y. • TELEPHONE: PLAZA 7-4000 • CABLE ADDRESS: "GEMOAUTOEX" NEW YORK

**FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS AND
PERSONNEL
ARE INVITED TO CONSULT, EITHER IN
PERSON OR BY MAIL,**

WITH

J. ALAN MAPHIS

*Chartered Life Underwriter
Insurance Advisor to the American Foreign
Service Protective Association*

about

Coordinating their Group Life and Permanent Life Insurance into an individually designed program for their families

Insurance to guarantee a college education for their children

Retirement Income to supplement annuities

Insurance available at many stations abroad.

J. Alan Maphis, C.L.U.

**1741 DeSales St., N. W. Telephone:
Washington 6, D. C. EXecutive 3-8141**

Collective Security
Group Insurance

For:

*Foreign Service Officers, Dept. of State
Foreign Service Staff Officers, Dept. of State
Foreign Service Reserve Officers, Dept. of
State, on active duty
Permanent American Employees of the
Foreign Service of the Dept. of State*

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.

FOREIGN SERVICE RESERVE OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WHEN ON ACTIVE DUTY, were made eligible to participate in the group insurance plan as of September 13, 1956.

**AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE
PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**

**Care of Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.**

or

1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

AFSA Financial Statement

At the annual business meeting of the American Foreign Service Association held last fall the financial statement for fiscal '56 was presented by outgoing Chairman Henry S. Villard:

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30, 1956

ASSETS			
	General Fund and Journal	Scholarship Fund	Combined
Cash in banks and on hand	\$47,523.75	\$13,753.62	\$ 61,277.37
Accounts receivable	27.48		27.48
Due from General Fund and Journal		1,240.89	1,240.89
Accrued interest receivable		67.50	67.50
American Foreign Service Association Revolving Fund	1,575.06		1,575.06
Investments:			
U. S. Government securities, at cost	12,333.51	25,035.63	37,369.14
State Department Federal Credit Union		2,449.38	2,449.38
Due from members of book club	136.78		136.78
Furniture and fixtures	\$10,127.75		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	4,904.11		5,223.64
	\$66,820.22	\$42,547.02	\$109,367.24
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH			
Deferred income:			
Dues active	\$ 5,708.92		\$ 5,708.92
Dues associate	2,549.93		2,549.93
Journal subscriptions	3,810.84		3,810.84
Deposits from members of book club	243.74		243.74
Entertainment reserve	109.21		109.21
Due to Scholarship Fund	1,240.89		1,240.89
Scholarship contributions and interest applicable to subsequent periods		\$ 6,320.57	6,320.57
	\$13,663.53	\$ 6,320.57	\$ 19,984.10
Net Worth	\$3,156.69	\$6,226.45	\$9,383.14
	\$66,820.22	\$42,547.02	\$109,367.24

	General Fund	Journal Fund	Scholarship Fund	Combined
Revenues:				
Dues and subscriptions	\$26,879.56	\$14,860.62		\$41,740.18
Advertising		32,358.69		32,358.69
Extra copy sales		299.95		299.95
Scholarship contributions:				
Donors			\$ 4,397.90	4,397.90
Association			1,100.00	1,100.00
Foreign Service Club income	482.50			482.50
Miscellaneous income	10.00			10.00
Total revenue	\$27,372.06	\$47,519.26	\$ 5,497.90	\$80,389.22
Expenses:				
Salaries	\$ 9,957.79	\$14,872.87		\$24,830.66
Taxes	567.90	631.27		1,199.17
Printing		23,235.50		23,235.50
Engraving		2,208.73		2,208.73
Articles, photos and illustrations		2,271.11		2,271.11
Rent	1,200.00	1,200.00		2,400.00
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures	748.23	249.41		997.64
Stationery and supplies	694.29	434.05		1,128.34
Telephone	296.81	329.39		626.20
Postage	354.65	815.91		1,170.56
Accounting fees	117.50	117.50		235.00
Scholarships	600.00	500.00	\$ 6,800.00	7,900.00
Club house maintenance and expense (net)	361.63	361.63		723.26
Promotion	41.00	41.03		82.03
Memorials	105.00			105.00
Entertainment and travel	200.26			200.26
Foreign Service Club expenses	183.56			183.56
Personal purchases	318.79			318.79
Advertising commissions		378.83		378.83
Miscellaneous	384.83	398.53		783.36
Total expense	\$16,132.24	\$48,045.76	\$ 6,800.00	\$70,978.00
Excess of revenues over expense	\$11,239.82	\$ (526.50)		11,239.82
		\$10,713.32	\$(1,302.10)	\$ 9,411.22

Transfer to Scholarship Fund of amount measured by the excess of revenues over expense and interest income of the General Fund and Journal for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954

Net Worth (June 1955)	44,822.82	2,379.45	79,971.92
Net Worth June 1956	\$53,156.69	\$36,226.45	\$89,383.14



OPPORTUNITY for Faraj

Faraj ibn Salem is typing better every day. His new skill will help him land a better job with Aramco. Like thousands of other Saudi Arabs who work for the Arabian American Oil Company in Saudi Arabia, Faraj is paid while he studies at an Aramco Opportunity School.

ARAMCO • ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL CO.
DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA • NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.





LONG active in promoting commerce among the peoples of the Americas, The Chase Manhattan Bank today is in the vanguard of those institutions which are fostering Pan-American relations by the promotion of trade and travel.

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK
NEW YORK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Appliances
FOR
EXPORT

REFRIGERATORS — RANGES — FREEZERS
WASHERS — DRIERS
AIR CONDITIONERS
RADIOS — SMALL APPLIANCES

GENERAL ELECTRONICS
INCORPORATED

SHOW ROOM — 4513 WISCONSIN AVE., N.W.
EM. 2-8300 WASHINGTON, D.C.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

Foreign Service Personnel Evacuated

EGYPT, SYRIA, JORDAN & ISRAEL

Name	Title	Safehaven
------	-------	-----------

EGYPT

Bezjian, J.	SY Tech.	Italy
Blackburn, A.	Secy.	Italy
Carlson, R.	Pol. Off.	Italy
Cheatham, E.	SY Clk.-Steno.	Italy
Coakley, J.	Mail Clk.	Italy
Collier, E.	Rec. Clk.	Italy
Gruber, H.	Clk.-Steno.	Italy
Haring, P.	Econ. Off.	Italy
Marshall, W.	Clk.-Steno.	Italy
Martini, G.	Secy.	Italy
Pearson, R.	Econ. Off.	Italy
Rathman, G.	SY Off.	Italy
Siqueires, A.	Secy.	Italy
Stover, K.	Nurse	Italy
Zerbenne, G.	Secy.	Italy

SYRIA

Brooks, S.	Clk.-Steno.	Beirut
Keogh, K.	Clk.-Steno.	Beirut
Lombardo, L.	Secy.	Beirut
Miller, J.	Secy.	Beirut
Mooney, C.	Cons. Off.	Beirut
Morimeto, T.	Cons. Asst.	Beirut

JORDAN

Burgman, W.	RRP Clk.-Steno.	Beirut
Dayton, J.	Pol. Asst.	Beirut
Harris, C.	Clk.-Steno.	Beirut
Joseph, J.	RRP Inves.	Beirut
Kokas, B.	Clk.-typist	Beirut
Leonard, M.	Clk.-Steno.	Beirut
Lopp, M.	Nurse	Beirut
Munger, G.	RRP inves.	Beirut
Perialas, S.	RRP Gen. Asst.	Beirut
Ryan, W.	Acct. Clk.	Beirut
Weyres, V.	Acct.	Beirut
Williams, A.	Clk.-Steno.	Beirut
Wolfe, A.	Cons. Asst.	Beirut

ISRAEL

Cowell, P.	Mail & Rec. Clk.	Italy
Fox, W.	Visa Asst.	Athens
Garrett, H.	Pers. Off.	Italy
Huneycutt, N.	Pers. Clk.	Italy
King, M.	Secy.	Italy
Koczak, S.	Pol. Off.	Athens
Manley, M.	Visa Off.	Italy
Martinson, E.	Econ. Off.	Italy
McCullars, C.	B&F Off.	
Newton, F.	Cons. Off.	Italy

Totals

F. S. Personnel:

Egypt	15
Syria	6
Jordan	13
Israel	10

U. S. Citizens:

Egypt	1481
Syria	281
Jordan	320
Israel	781

Quality steels for every purpose everywhere
...from one source of supply



ALLOY STEEL—OPEN HEARTH AND ELECTRIC

- USS "T-I"® Constructional Alloy Steel
- USS CARILLOY® Steels
- HIGH-STRENGTH STEELS
- USS COR-TEN® Steel
- USS TRI-TEN® and TRI-TEN® E Steel
- USS MAN-TEN® R and MAN-TEN® S Steel
- USS PAR-TEN® Steel
- USS Abrasion-Resisting Steel
- USS STAINLESS AND HEAT-RESISTING STEELS
- Special Sections and Semi-finished Products
- Bars, Plates and Shapes
- Sheets and Strip
- Tubes and Pipe
- Wire and Wire Products



ROLLED STEEL AND FORGED STEEL PRODUCTS

- Blams, Billets, Slabs and Tube Rounds
- Bars, Structural Shapes, CB Sections and Bearing Piles
- Steel Sheet Piling
- AMERCUT® Cold-Finished Bars
- DI-LOK® Concrete Reinforcing Bars
- Commercial Forgings and Special Forgings
- Standard Rails and Light Rails
- Track Materials, Special Track Work and Track Accessories



WROUGHT STEEL WHEELS AND AXLES

- Crane Wheels
- Mine and Industrial Cars
- Steel Mine Timbers
- Ties and Jacks
- Locomotive Side Frames
- Rolled Steel Plate Lining (for Tube and Ball Mills)
- Farged Steel Grinding Balls



FLAT ROLLED PRODUCTS

- EAGLE® Sheets, hot rolled
- APOLLO® Galvanized Sheets
- APOLLO® Galvanized Corrugated Culvert Sheets
- APOLLO® Galvanized Point Bond Sheets
- APOLLO® Galvannealed Sheets
- Holloware Enomeling Sheets

- Vitrenomel Sheets (for vitreous enameling)
- Long Terne Sheets
- Cold Rolled Sheets
- Electrical Sheets
- Tack Plate
- Hot Rolled Strip
- ARROW® Cotton Ties
- Compress Bands
- Plates
- MULTIGRIP® Floor Plates
- Terne Plate — Hot-Dipped
- Tin Plate — Hot-Dipped and FERROSTAN® (Electrolytic)
- Tin Mill Black Plate and Hallaware Enameling Black Plate
- AMERSTRIP® Cold Rolled Strip



NATIONAL® SEAMLESS AND WELDED WROUGHT TUBULAR PRODUCTS

- Standard, Extra Strong and Double Extra Strong Pipe, Black and Galvanized
- Boiler Tubes, Superheater Tubes, Still Tubes, Condenser and Heat Exchanger Tubes
- Drill Pipe, Casing, Drive Pipe, Tubing, Line Pipe and Couplings
- Cylinders, Gas Baffles and Miscellaneous Pressure Containers
- Large O.D. Pipe and Pipe Piling
- SHELBY® Mechanical Tubing
- Aircraft Tubing, Alloy Tubing and Miscellaneous Tubular Forgings
- Stainless Pipe and Tubes



WIRE PRODUCTS

- TIGER BRAND® Electrical Wires and Cables
- TIGER BRAND® Wire Rope
- TIGERWELD® Rail and Signal Bonds
- AMERTEL® Telephone and Telegraph Wire
- AMERSTRAND® Steel Strand
- CYCLONE® Conveyor Belts
- CYCLONE® RED TAG® Wire Screen and Hardware Cloth
- CYCLONE® Fence
- DIAMOND® Fence
- AMERICAN® Fence
- ELLWOOD® Fence
- WAUKEGAN® Barbed Wire
- GLIDDEN® Barbed Wire
- IOWA® Barbed Wire
- HEX-CEL® Poultry Netting

- PREMIER® Spring and Welding Wire Round and Shaped, Black and Galvanized Wire
- Fence Posts and Gotes
- Nails
- Springs
- Bale Ties
- Welded Wire Fabric for Concrete Reinforcement
- High Tensile Wire and High Strength Reinforcing Strand for Prestressed Concrete



FABRICATED STEEL STRUCTURES OF ALL KINDS

- Standard and Special Bridges
- Standard and Special Buildings
- Locomotive Turntables
- Transmission Towers, Floodlight Towers and Component Parts
- HEROULT® Electric Furnaces
- Welded Barges, Lighters and Steel Hulls for Dredges
- Penstocks
- Miscellaneous Heavy Machine Work and Heavy Steel Fabrication
- Steel Erection
- AMBRIDGE® I-BEAM-LOK® Bridge Flooring



CEMENT

- ATLAS® Portland Cement
- ATLAS® White Portland Cement
- ATLAS® Waterproofed White Portland Cement
- ATLAS® LUMNITE® Cement
- UNAFLO® Oil-Well Cement



ALSO

- Welding Electrodes
- Tungsten Carbide Metal Cutting Tools and Blanks
- Tool Steels
- Culvert Pipe
- NATIONAL® Plastic Pipe
- AMBRIDGE® Sectional Plate Pipe and Arches
- AMBRIDGE® Grader Blades
- USS LORIG-ALIGNER® Rails and Pulleys
- MULTISAFETY® Highway Guard Cable
- AMERICAN® Standard Beam Guard Rail
- Die Blocks
- Expanded Metal and Metal Lath
- Steel Drums
- Coal Chemicals
- Farm and Garden Tools
- Ferroalloys

*TRADEMARK

For free literature on any of the above products write:

UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY

30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK 8, U. S. A.



THE EAST
MEETS THE WEST
AT THE
BEAUTIFUL . . .

Omar Khayyam

RESTAURANT
AND "SUNDOWNERS' LOUNGE"

Authentic RECIPES handed down from Gourmets of ancient Persia, Babylon and Arabia—prepared with the careful attention these excitingly intricate dishes require.

A WONDERFUL adventure in dining! Featuring, too, the finest American Cuisine.

LUNCHEON • COCKTAILS • DINNER

FREE DINNER PARKING—18th & G STS. N.W.
OPEN SUNDAYS

Member of Diners' Club



709 Eighteenth St., N.W.
For Reservations, Call ST. 3-0510

THE CREDIT UNION IS FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

. . . Use it to help
solve those financial problems.
See your administrative officer
for further details.

Total Loans
\$2,217,493
Total Shares
\$2,743,121

A place to save

STATE DEPARTMENT
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

. . . . A place to borrow



25 years ago

BY
JAMES B.
STEWART

"A sound and stable United States is a contribution to the well-being of the world," from President Herbert Hoover's New Year's greetings to Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

Will Rogers and Daniel Boone

Harbin, Dec. 14—This is Harbin. It's 32 below. Horses wear snowshoes. Vodka is not a beverage, but a necessity. Wild dog fur is kolinsky. The American Consul General is the Emperor of Manchuria.

I got a fur hat that looks like Daniel Boone. And what do you think I found? A war? A revolution? No! "Abie's Irish Rose" played by Russians and Chinese combined. What more cause could there be for a war?

Yours,

Will Rogers
(To the New York Times)

Life Was a Gamble in Old State

Norman ARMOUR says that Sadie Moore's memory is correct about the gambling device invented in the thirties by a few hard-working Foreign Service Officers. "As I remember," continued Mr. Armour, "the four blades of a fan were each given a number and the owner of the blade that stopped nearest the top cross bar of the protecting screen, won the pot. One of the advantages of the game was that as the fans were only used in the summer, when the pressure of world political problems was less great, we budding young diplomats were able to devote ourselves more wholeheartedly to this diverting pastime. Those were the good old days."

Briefs: Excerpts from JOURNAL article, "China Clippers", by Vice Consul Gordon L. BURKE, Foochow: ". . . the zenith of the tea clippers racing between America and Great Britain was reached in the fifties. The time of the races from China to New York was from 84 to 129 days; the clipper record being 363 knots in one day, which equals the time of some of our fast modern ocean liners. . . . The death blow was dealt to the clippers when the Suez Canal was opened in 1869, and steam-propelled ships became popular."

Mrs. Herbert Hoover was the honor guest, at luncheon, of Mrs. Henry L. STIMSON, wife of the Secretary of State. The other guests were Mrs. William R. CASTLE, Jr., Mrs. Wilbur J. CARR, Mrs. Francis WHITE, Mrs. James Grafton Rogers, Mrs. Henry H. Bundy, Mrs. Green H. Hackworth, Mrs. Allen T. Klotz, Mrs. Keith MERRILL, Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, Mrs. Anderson Dana HODGDON, Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins, Mrs. Herbert Feiss, Mrs. James Clement DUNN, Mrs. Pierre deL. BOAL, Mrs. Harry A. MCBRIDE, all of the State Department.

Post to Post

Jack D. NEAL, Vice Consul Barranquilla to Bluefields
Robert G. MCGREGOR, Jr., Beirut to Antwerp
V.C.



**Rated Best
of New Transistor
Pocket Radios!**

New Zenith Royal "500." With 7 transistors—not just 4 or 5—to give up to 30 times more sensitivity...15 times more volume. Powered with the new Mercury batteries for 400 hours of peak performance at normal volume!

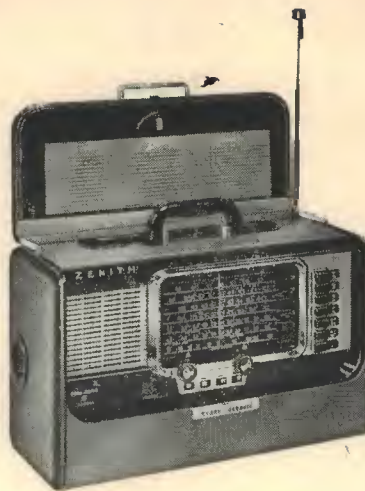


**Finest Sound Ever
in a High-Fidelity
Phonograph!**

Plays 4 speeds! Zenith Custom-Matic record changer features automatic shut-off, dual-needle cartridge, automatic inter-mix. High-Fidelity amplifier with 4 Hi-Fi speakers! In grained Blond Oak color as Model HFZ-19E; in grained Mahogany color as Model HFZ-18R.

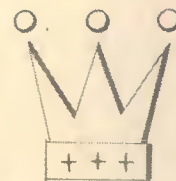
**World's Most Famous
Radio—Regardless
of Type, Style or Size!**

It's the new Zenith Trans-Oceanic! With 6 Short Wave Bands and Standard Broadcast. Works on trains, planes—even in steel buildings. New phono-jack for record-playing. New earphone connection for private listening. In durable Black Stag or luxurious top-grain cowhide.



From ZENITH...the Royalty of Radio...

CROWNING ACHIEVEMENTS



**of 37 Years Leadership
in Radionics Exclusively**

*New Special Lower
Prices for Diplomats!*

**Incomparable
High-Fidelity Radio-
Phonograph with
3 Short Wave Bands!**

One fine instrument with Zenith's very best! Powerful new 4-Band International radio chassis. Exclusive Cobra-Matic Record Player. New acoustically-engineered high-fidelity cabinet. In Mahogany veneers and hardwood solids as Model HFT1080BTR; in Lined Oak veneers and solids as Model HFT1081BTE.



Made In The United States of America

® The Royalty of **RADIO** and Television®
Backed by 37 years of Experience in Radionics Exclusively
Also makers of Fine Hearing Aids
Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago 39, Illinois

THE QUALITY GOES IN BEFORE THE NAME GOES ON



THIS LIVING CIRCLE STRENGTHENS THE AMERICAS

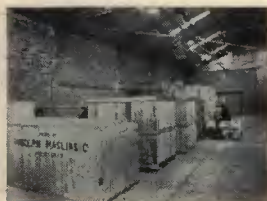
Interdependence between the Americas is the key to greater opportunity for men and women of the Western Hemisphere. It is based upon trade and communications.

Today crops and products flowing to the markets of the world from Middle America bring back dollars and machines to the workers who produced them. This Living Circle of economics draws the people of the American Republics into close bonds of friendship and better living.

United Fruit Company

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY

SHIPPING TO OR FROM WASHINGTON



INCOMING CASES AND VANS are easily stored intact inside our new, spacious, clean warehouse and are then unpacked at your residence.

COMPLETE FACILITIES for all your **SHIPPING AND STORAGE NEEDS** in our other modern warehouses.



AMERICAN STORAGE CO.

2801 Georgia Ave., Washington 1, D. C.

Phone DEcatur 2-6000

TWX-WA 139

Cable Address: "Amerstor" Washington

Members: National Furniture Warehousemen's Assn.

25 Years Ago (from page 14)

Hayward G. HILL, Vice Consul Kobe to Yokohama

Thomas J. MALEADY, V.C. Port Limon to Mexico City

* * * * *



A daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born on October 20, 1931, to Consul General and Mrs. William C. BURDETT at Lima, Peru. A son, George Herve, was born on November 6, 1931, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Herve J. L'HEUREUX at Windsor, Ontario.

And More Recently

A Christmas Hunt: Former Ambassador David McK. KEY tells of a deer episode that occurred in the Shan States of Burma during the Christmas holidays of 1950: "A number of other ambassadors and I were invited on a hunting trip by the Burmese Foreign Minister. We were mainly after birds (jungle fowl, partridges, peafowl and green pigeons) and our shot guns were loaded accordingly. However, there was always a possibility that bigger game might be flushed by the beaters, over 100 of whom noisily worked their way in our direction. My position was behind a small tree facing an open field. As the cries of the beaters grew louder, a large buck *Sambur* broke from the woods and made straight for my lone tree. He must have weighed well over 600 pounds. He looked enormous and more and more menacing as he rapidly approached me and my tree. At the last second he swerved to the left passing me by not more than a few feet away and going like greased lightning. I blazed away but my No. 8 bird shot didn't even slow him down."

P. S. In beginning a new year, I can't resist printing this from Mr. Norman Armour: "Let me say how much I have enjoyed your column. In fact, it's the part of the JOURNAL I have enjoyed most."

* * * * *

BIRTHS

ALLEN. A son born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Allen, July 6, 1956, in Beirut.

HIGGINS. A daughter, Kathleen, born to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert N. Higgins, November 26, 1956, in Washington, D. C.

HOWISON. A son, John Neil, born to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Howison, December 4, 1956, in Washington, D. C.

LAHEY. A daughter, Kathleen Susan, born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lahey, September 17, 1956, in Rangoon.

LUTKINS. A son, LaRue Nicholas Rynier, born to Mr. and Mrs. LaRue R. Lutkins, October 28, 1956, in Hong Kong.

VATHIS. A son, Peter William, born to Mr. and Mrs. William P. Vathis, July 29, 1956, in Zagreb.

WARKER. A son, Stephen Peter, born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Warker, Jr., September 19, 1956, in Klagenfurt, Austria. Mr. Warker is assigned to Zagreb.

YORK. A daughter, Elaine, born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. York, October 31, 1956, in Melbourne.

MARRIAGE

DAVIS-CREESE. Elizabeth Creese and Nathaniel Davis were married, November 24, 1956, in Bryn Mawr. Mr. Davis is assigned to the Department in Washington, D. C.



Now...from **IT&T**

Automatic Weather "Typewriters" for Transatlantic Planes

Soon airline pilots who fly the North Atlantic can have direct and continuous contact with weather stations, keeping posted about weather changes during every moment of flight.

This weather "typewriter" is a specially designed airborne teleprinter that automatically and continuously provides . . . in *printed page form* . . . the latest weather information from stations in Canada and Scotland, as part of the new weather reporting system called NARCAST.

Developed by Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, a division of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, and Creed and Company, Ltd., an English subsidiary, this radio-teleprinter is the size of an ordinary type-

writer. It answers the urgent need of transatlantic planes to receive accurate weather data over long distances—also it *releases voice channels* for vital traffic information, and permits the pilot to *read* weather reports at any time.

This is another major advance by IT&T in airline communications, bringing greater efficiency, comfort and economy to air travel.



INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION, 67 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.
For information about NARCAST, write Federal Telephone and Radio Company, a division of IT&T, Clifton, N. J.



NEW YORK'S *Barclay*

has a special "Welcome"
for Foreign Service Personnel

These are some of the "little extras" that make The Barclay so popular with foreign service people visiting New York:

- ★ 25% reduction in rates
- ★ The services of our steamship representative
- ★ Air-conditioning and TV
- ★ Proximity to UN, shops, theatres, airports and terminals

For reservations, address
Tom Kane, General Manager

The Barclay

111 East 48th Street • Off Park Avenue
NEW YORK
A Realty Hotel • H. M. Anholt, Pres.

"THE PROFESSIONAL FINISH"

FAST RELIABLE AIR MAIL SERVICE

COLOR

PROCESSING . . . PRINTING

KODACHROME • EKTACHROME
ANSCOCHROME • KODACOLOR
35mm • 8mm • 16mm • ROLL FILMS

BLACK AND WHITE

• EXCLUSIVE FINE GRAIN •

THE WIDEST CHOICE FOR
35mm • ROLL FILMS • MINOX
INDIVIDUAL STUDIO ENLARGEMENTS

COMPLETE PRICE LIST • FREE MAILERS

• MAIL YOUR FILMS WITH CONFIDENCE •

AMATEUR DEPT. F
fotographic SERVICES, Inc.

126 WEST 46TH ST.

NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

Among Our Contributors:

FSO William N. Fraleigh is currently stationed at Wellington, having served at Athens, Belgrade and Rome. From the Embassy windows, which overlook Wellington harbor, he says, there is not infrequently seen an odd whale spouting, or an albatross wheeling above the waves. This reminder of the nearby Antarctic continent heightens the keen interest of the Wellington Embassy in the scientific work in that continent in which various nations will participate this year. **FSO Talcott Seelye**, whose article, "The Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan," appears in this issue, was born of American parents in Lebanon. Mr. Seelye is an Arabic language officer; his last post was Amman. He has also served at Beirut, at Frankfort on the Main, and now at Kuwait. **John T. Wheelock**, who is currently in the office of Dependent Area affairs, says that he is particularly enjoying a Washington assignment after two and one-half years in the South Pacific as vice consul at Noumea. He had previously served at Paris and at Basel.

Art Work and Photographs:

Robert Charles Haun is a mural painter and interior designer whose work at many U. S. Naval Installations brought him in contact with the U. S. Mobile Construction Battalion (Special) at Davisville, R. I., who were making preparations for the Antarctic Expedition, Operation Deep-freeze I. Rear Admiral George Dufek invited Mr. Haun to accompany Task Force 43 as staff artist and 75 paintings and sketches in various media showing a wide range of Antarctic activities, two of which are shown on pages 22 and 23, were contributed by Mr. Haun to the U. S. Navy.

Page 28: **Richard Lippold** working on his Variation Within a Sphere, #10: "The Sun." Designed to bring a closer understanding between the East and West, and currently exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in its Near Eastern Section, "The Sun" is a sculptural construction 22 feet long by 11 feet high by 5½ feet deep having a rotating spherical core. It was constructed of almost two miles of delicate gold wire.

Photograph on page 25 courtesy of the Jordan Embassy.

Readers of the JOURNAL will remember Robert Sivard's August cover, "Café au Nègre" and the third-cover illustrations in the same issue. Mr. Sivard is currently assistant to the deputy Director, USIA and has served with USIS in Paris.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, published monthly at Washington, D. C. for October, 1956

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: The American Foreign Service Association, 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Editor, William R. Tyler, Chairman, Journal Editorial Board, 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Managing editor: Gwen Barrows, 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Business manager: George H. Butler, 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

2. The owner is: The American Foreign Service Association (a corporation not organized for profit and in which no capital stock is required or is to be issued), 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. President, C. Burke Elbrick, 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Chairman, Board of Directors: E. Allan Lightner, Jr., 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

GEORGE H. BUTLER,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1956.

PAUL F. FAHEY,
Notary Public, D. C.

(My commission expires 3/14/59)

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Anywhere in the world you want to move...

MERCHANTS' expert handling and packing assures you safe, secure transportation for all your valued possessions . . . fully insured at nominal extra cost.

"OVER 65 YEARS OF QUALITY SERVICE"

- Ample, safe storage in our own fireproof Washington warehouses.
- Strong sturdy steel lift vans for maximum shipping security—wooden vans tailored to the dimensions of your shipment.
- All moving and storage worries disappear when you leave everything to Merchants.

Telephone EXecutive 3-7770

MEMBER: British Assoc. of Internat'l Furniture Removers
Nat'l Furniture Warehouseman's Assoc. Canadian Warehouseman's Assoc.
F. I. D. I. (Federation Internationale des Demenageurs Internationaux.)

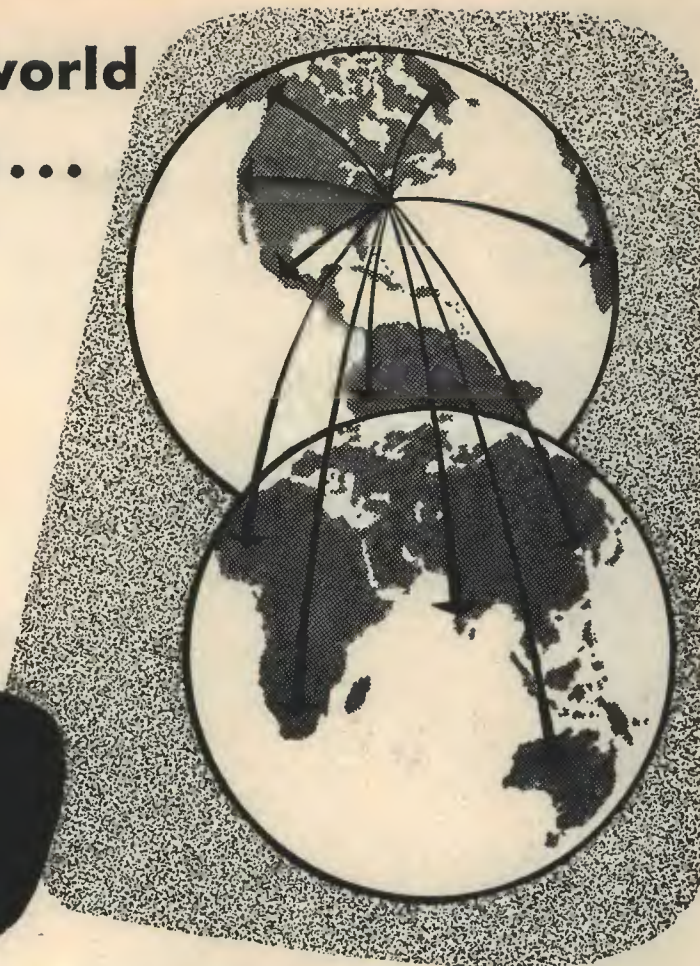
Merchants

TRANSFER & STORAGE

JOHN L. NEWBOLD, PRES.

920 E STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 4, D.C.

Cable address: "Removals"



Serving the Men's Wear
Needs of the Depart-
ment of State and the
Foreign Service

For Over 50 Years

In stock the year 'round

HASPEL new wash 'n wear miracle fabrics
Dacron & cotton—Orlon & Nylon—also Cotton Cords
PALM BEACH—ARROW—MANHATTAN—McGREGOR

Special attention to mail orders from any country

HENRY J. GOODMAN & CO.

1707 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

An American Education for Your Child



Kindergarten
through
ninth grade

51st year

Wherever you may be stationed, Calvert SCHOOL-AT-HOME Courses can provide, by mail, a sound, modern education for your child. No teaching experience needed. Complete, easy-to-follow lessons. Continuous guidance by Calvert teachers.

BOOKS, SUPPLIES provided! Calvert Courses are accredited, stress the fundamentals. Often used to enrich learning programs of superior pupils. Children all over the world have been educated successfully by the Calvert method. **START ANY TIME.** Calvert-taught children transfer easily to other schools. *Send for the catalog.* Give child's age and school grade.

CALVERT SCHOOL

130 W. Tuscany Rd.

Baltimore 10, Md.

Beautiful Flowers

For Every Occasion

AT POPULAR PRICES

CHARGE
ACCOUNTS
INVITED

Circle Florists

5634 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
EM. 3-6465

**BEFORE YOU DECIDE
TO RENT, BUY OR SELL**

in WASHINGTON

contact

J. C. CHATEL

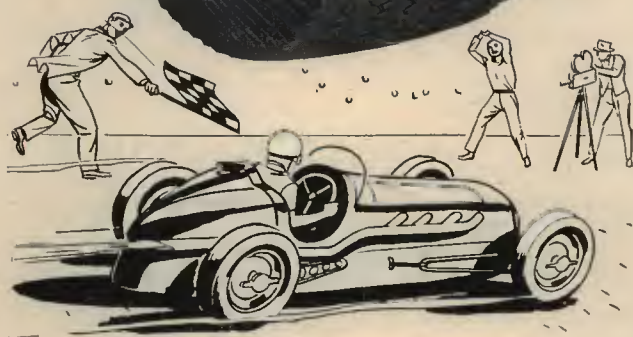
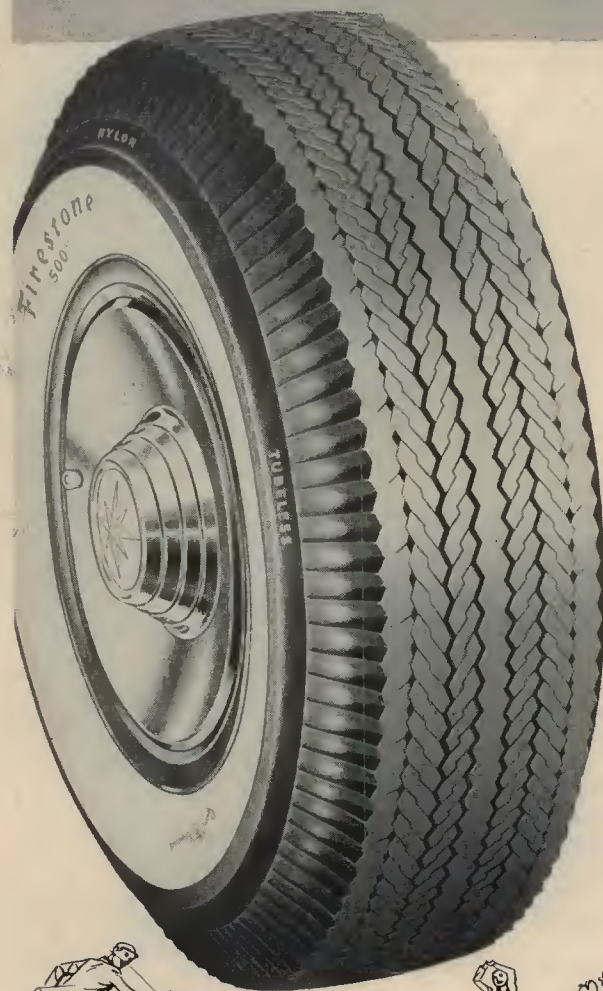
REAL ESTATE

1513 Wisconsin Ave., in Georgetown

HU 3-3356

You will receive expert advice without any obligation
We specialize in handling Georgetown properties

**BUILT-IN SAFETY TO GIVE YOU
"Peace of Mind"
ON ANY ROAD—IN ANY COUNTRY**



***Safety Proved on
the Speedway for Your
Protection on the Highway***

The Firestone NYLON "500"

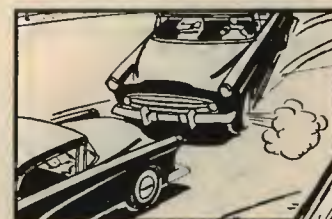
Protects Against Impact

The Firestone Nylon Safety-Tensioned Gum-Dipped Cord body is 91% stronger, making it virtually immune to impact danger.



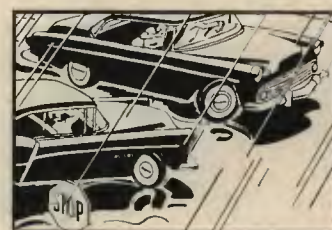
Protects Against Punctures and Blowouts

A special air-tight safety liner seals against puncturing objects and makes blowouts as harmless as a slow leak.



Protects Against Skidding

The Gear Grip Safety Tread with thousands of safety angles provides a silent ride and greater traction under all driving conditions.



FIRESTONE INTERNATIONAL AND INTERAMERICA COMPANY

the racial factor

*in International Relations**

by W. R. CROCKER
Australian Ambassador to Indonesia

NO STUDENT of international affairs today fails to recognize the complexity of factors and forces which go to make up the relation between states. . . . Almost certainly, in any large-scale war, nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons would be used, yet there is still insufficient understanding of the darkening peril under which we are living, a peril that is scarcely less than the death of civilization, perhaps the death of the human race. And those ideological outlooks that postulate moral absolutes, dividing the world into the villains and the virtuous, may, through fanaticism or fear or folly, spring the trigger of nuclear or thermo-nuclear war.

It is essential to understand the factors that operate to disturb the equilibrium in international affairs, both by the material difficulties they create and by the emotionalism and the irrationality they provoke. One particular example is the pressure of population, especially the differentials in that pressure. It is not amenable to easy solution, as is shown by the fact that for over the last twenty years there have been many diametrically opposed and dogmatic statements from experts who, in the main, have been consistent only in their inconsistency, on themes that ranged from that of "Standing Room Only" to that of "The Empty House." Yet its emotional effect is shown by the panic-like excitement generated in England, that least hysterical of countries, not long before World War II, when it was predicted, on the basis of complicated statistical calculation, that the population would fall to less than five million by the end of this century. Books appeared with such titles as "The Twilight of Parenthood" and "The Menace of Depopulation," and the government was sufficiently moved to appoint a Royal Commission. The calculations on which the predictions were based are now known to be erroneous.

Race relations are even more potent than population pressure in arousing irrationality and emotionalism. . . . Yet the very subject engenders an emotionalism antipathetic to the frank and dispassionate discussion that is essential for a clear understanding of the problem. . . . To some extent, indeed, it is a major, though concealed, factor in the international Communist movement. . . .

By the time of World War I, in 1914, while the African had nothing faster or bigger for transport than a canoe or a domesticated animal, the European had railways, motor vehicles, steamships, and aeroplanes; while the African had nothing more efficacious for the ills of his body than

witch-doctors and their remedies, the European had the biological sciences and the techniques of modern surgery at his disposal; and while the African had no governmental or other organization beyond the small personal entourage and the magic status of his chiefs, the European had the immense governmental apparatus of the parliamentary and cabinet systems, of the civil service, of huge conscript armies, and the economic organization of the factory, of the cartel, and of the modern international market. The Asian was far more advanced than the African, but still little advanced in comparison with the European. . . . Not only did the Europeans think themselves superior to the Asians and the Africans, but Asians and Africans also thought them superior. . . . There were, of course, exceptions. The Chinese Mandarin and the Hindu Brahmin, who had centuries and centuries of civilization behind them, were never convinced about European superiority, and they resented European pretensions; but, for a time at least, the mass of non-Europeans took the European at his own valuation. . . . Today it can be seen clearly that his superiority lay mostly, if not wholly, in his technology—in his knowledge of nature and in the applied sciences that he derived from that knowledge. The European, however, went on to believe that he was superior, permanently and inherently superior, in mind and in spirit to the non-European. . . .

The white races have had a long and remarkable innings, but the game is now coming to an end. One of the hard lessons that the white races have to learn today is that their innings is over. They are only a minority of the world's population, numbering less than 800 million out of 2500 million—that is to say, less than one-third of mankind. . . .

At all events, the gap in economic power—in itself a highly disturbing factor working for world disequilibrium—between the whites and non-whites is likely to be narrowed. And the gap in political power is narrowed by the existence and the constitution of the United Nations Organization—which gives to each member State one vote—to Liberia as much as to Sweden.

The change in the position of the white races was precipitated by the two fratricidal wars in Europe in 1914-18 and in 1939-45. For the time being the main effect of these wars has been to push the United States of America and Soviet Russia into the roles of the world's strongest powers. In the long run, however, the biggest effects will be, I believe, the independence of the colonial peoples and the emergence of Asia and Africa. The awakening of Asia is, in particular, an immensely important fact of today, and one with which Australia will have to be more and more concerned.

(Continued on page 37)

*Reprinted with permission from a lecture by Mr. Crocker before he entered the Australian diplomatic service. It was prepared as his inaugural lecture as Professor of International Relations at the Australian National University, Canberra, and has been published by the University.

OPERATION



"U.S.S. Glacier GB-4 Breaking Ice"

by Robert C. Haun

By WILLIAM N. FRALEIGH

AS THE AIR AGE matures, and our planet's distances continue to shrink, even remote Antarctica enters the World stage, a subject for international action, discussion and diplomacy. Among the nations most interested and concerned with Antarctica are the United States and New Zealand who share a history of Antarctic and other co-operative associations.

Many factors make for today's international interest in Antarctica. One is, of course, the tremendous urge for scientific knowledge. Weather which originates in Antarctica affects and interests other parts of the globe. Atmospheric and cosmic phenomena observable in the Antarctic may help in the development of guided missiles and space vehicles, may contribute, in fact, to the understanding of the universe and life itself.

The Antarctic furthermore, may offer useful peacetime air routes between Southern Hemisphere continents and countries, and, in the event of war, bases for aircraft or submarines. Additionally, there is the possibility of discovery of valuable minerals, such as uranium.

These factors have all contributed to the emphasis being placed on Antarctica in the International Geophysical Year

(I. G. Y.) program and to the interest in the British Commonwealth Transantarctic Expedition (BCTE), both scheduled to culminate in the 1957-58 Antarctic summer.

These undertakings have focussed attention once again on the claims of various nations to Antarctic territory. Countries having already established such claims are in some cases giving attention to strengthening them. Some countries that have not previously advanced such claims may do so. Other countries, like India, which never before evinced interest in Antarctica, are coming forward with suggestions about the future control of the continent. Some say it should be placed under United Nations control; others that it should be administered by the interested powers collectively; still others urge prompt delineation and recognition of borders on the basis of existing claims.

Thus the interest now growing in the Antarctic Continent is scientific, commercial, strategic and political.

Long Associated with Antarctica

Viewed from New Zealand, all this opens up new perspectives and opportunities stimulating to the imagination. Like the United States, New Zealand was discovered by men who were searching for something else. Columbus was

DEEP FREEZE

looking for Asia; Abel Janszoon Tasman was looking for the great Southern continent believed since Magellan's time to exist somewhere in the vast Southern Ocean. Tasman thought New Zealand was a part of that continent. After Captain Cook proved him wrong, New Zealand's association with the Antarctic tended to be forgotten.

Then came the period of the Antarctic explorations which followed in rapid succession after the discovery of the real Southern continent by John Biscoe and others. Most of the early explorers, including the American Captain Wilkes who with his little fleet first proved that the Antarctic land mass was really a continent, sought a haven at one time or another on New Zealand's hospitable shores. This period of explorations reached its peak around 1911-12 in the race to the South Pole in which Scott was beaten by Amundsen by little more than a month. Since then there have been only periodic expeditions to the Antarctic. Practical-minded New Zealand farmers and businessmen paid little attention to the continent which lies almost as near to them as their other neighbor, Australia. Why should they have? It seemed but a mass of ice and snow, hidden in darkness for half the year.

In 1923 New Zealand fell heir to a slice of the Antarctic known as the Ross Dependency, turned over to New Zealand administration by Great Britain. This dependency lies in the quadrant immediately to the south of New Zealand, and sovereignty over it would give New Zealand an extraordinarily broad range of territory from tropical island dependencies near the Equator through the temperate zone homeland to the South Pole itself! All this for a country of two million people whose homeland was not settled by Europeans until 1840. But New Zealanders are not expansionist-minded, and from 1923 until this year they never mounted a single expedition to the Ross Dependency or any other part of Antarctica, although individual New Zealanders did take part in whaling and exploration expeditions sent by other nations.

Advantages of Routes via New Zealand

Sooner or later, however, New Zealand was bound to take part in Antarctic activities. Apart from being one of the nearest land masses to Antarctica, New Zealand lies along one of the best sea and air routes to Antarctica. Cape Adare on the Antarctic coast, only 1400 miles due south of New Zealand, marks the entrance to the Ross Sea, which gives ready access by relatively ice-free water deep into the Continent. At the southern end of the Ross Sea there is a flat ice shelf which gives relatively easy access for many more miles to the Southward. This was the route used by both Amundsen and Scott on their way to the Pole and the ice shelf has been selected by Admiral Byrd as the best location for his main base on all five of his Antarctic expeditions.

In the south-western corner of Ross Sea lies McMurdo Sound, which, with its bay ice and islands, gives comparatively good opportunities for unloading ships and landing aircraft on smooth ice runways.

That McMurdo Sound offers bay ice low enough, firm enough and smooth enough to make joint sea and air operations feasible was demonstrated during the recent Antarctic summer when US icebreakers and supply ships landed great quantities of supplies on or near Ross Island and U.S. planes made the first flight across the Southern Ocean from New Zealand to land on ice landing-strips near Ross Island. Since airplanes need supply depots to operate effectively, this combination of accessibility by both air and sea was vital to the establishment of this first air port in Antarctica.

The U. S. A. now plans to use the McMurdo airbase in the coming Antarctic summer as a departure point for planes dropping supplies and possibly men for bases to be set up further inland, including one at the South Pole if such proves practicable. Supplementing the McMurdo Sound base, the "Little America V" base several hundred miles further east on the ice shelf will serve not only as a scientific observation post but as a departure point for surface explorations, such as sled trains, bent on overland penetration of the continent.

All of these U. S. operations are of course in preparation for the carrying out of observations by American scientists at certain internationally agreed places in connection with the IGY Antarctic program during the period July 1, 1957 to December 31, 1958.

(Continued on page 44)



"LCDR Jack Bursey, USCG, Heads the Trail Party"

by Robert C. Haun



Jerash . . . "Between impressive colonnades donkeys now plod carrying Circasian peasants side-saddle to their fields."

The Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan

By TALCOTT W. SEELYE

CARVED OUT of ancient lands, the young Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan has recently been capturing newspaper headlines. It has also evoked memories of an active two years I spent as political officer at the American Embassy in Amman, Jordan, from 1952 through 1954.

The country of Jordan, which straddles the historical "River Jordan", encompasses former Transjordan and that portion of old Palestine not incorporated into the state of Israel created in 1948. It is a fascinating blend of the sedentary Arab and the semi-nomad, the *fallah* (peasant) and the camel driver, as well as the Palestinian professional and the sheikh fresh off the desert. Where the forbears of leading East Jordanians were aristocrats of the desert, many tracing their lineage to Mohammed the Prophet, some of their West Jordanian counterparts are scions of old Palestinian landholding families who fought the Crusaders.

Despite somewhat diverse backgrounds, Jordanians, like most Arabs, are united in their dedication to the art and practice of hospitality. It is a cherished trait that ranks high in the Arab scale of values. On brief encounter, hospitality is most often reflected in an invitation to stop for a cup of coffee—which it is impolite to refuse. Coffee drinking in Jordan is a ritual and an art rolled into one. The coffee is made from beans which are first roasted, then pulverized into a fine powder with a brass mortar and pestle and finally boiled in water, sometimes with a little cardamon. The product is strong, almost syrupy, and if you drink too far down in the cup, you find yourself filtering coffee grounds through your teeth. Jordanians maintain that their coffee keeps them cool in the summer, as well as warm in the winter. Over it they bargain in the bazaar, gossip in the coffee house, and transact business with the

Government. It is, indeed, a concentrate of Arab hospitality in a demitasse.

Jordan is a land without much vegetation. The approach by road to Amman, the capital, now takes one through Jordan's only forest situated below the old Haifa-Baghdad highway. Here the rolling hills sheathed in evergreen are a sharp contrast to the denudation of most of the Jordanian countryside. It was the wood-burning Hejaz Railway carrying pilgrims to Mecca during the latter days of the Ottoman Empire, which robbed the forest of much of its former expanse. (Trees were chopped down for engine fuel.) But there are those who do not mind: the Bedouin eye, for instance, is unattuned to the beauty of the woodlands but is captivated by the grandeur of the desert. A former British forestry advisor to the Jordan Government tells the story of when he took the late King Abdullah to inspect prospective reforestation sites many years ago. As the King seated himself in the shade of the royal tents brought along to protect him from the sun, he scanned the expanse of barren land that stretched before him. Without taking his eyes off the view he pronounced with a twinkle, "My what a lovely view! Not a tree in sight."

On the edge of the forest lies Jerash, the ancient Gerasa, a thriving Roman city in the century following the birth of Christ. Here between impressive colonnades, where Roman chariots once rode, donkeys now plod, carrying Circasian peasants sidesaddle to their fields from the Caucasus. These are peasants whose parents fled Russian persecution in the 1870s. A unique elliptical forum stands at one end of the ruins; at the other end are the remnants of the artificial lake where mock sea battles were staged

before thousands of spectators. Two springs gushing water into a narrow stream at the foot of the amphitheater seats are the only current reminder of the Roman precursor to Billy Rose's aquacades.

The capital city of Amman, ancient Roman Philadelphia, lies southeast of Jerash. It was once a Roman outpost and before that an Ammonite fortress city, Rabath-Ammon. Here Uriah the Hittite met his death, paving the way for Bathsheba to marry David. Since the Palestine War of 1948, Amman has blossomed into a metropolis at the desert's edge. Before 1948 it numbered less than 30,000 inhabitants. Today its population, swelled by the influx of Palestinian refugees, is nearer 200,000. Below modern stone houses perched atop the city's hillsides lies the main *suq* (bazaar) where camels plod through jostling crowds; soft-drink peddlars weave in and out clanging their traditional brass bowls to announce their wares; and the red and white *kaffiyeh* (cloth head-dress) of the smart-looking Arab Legionnaire is conspicuous in the sea of bobbing heads. Sometimes at the Legionnaire's side bounces a woman in a long, black, flowing gown, her face tattooed, a ring in her nose and coins strung together over her forehead. She is his Bedouin wife. He is also of Bedouin stock but he has become a crack soldier in the Arab Legion, as have many others of his erstwhile desert compatriots. Some, in long black curls, are garbed in the long dresses of the Camel Corps which patrols the desert.

Not far south of Amman is the predominantly Christian village of Madaba, which has long provided loyal public servants to the Jordan Government. Once the late King Abdullah appointed a Christian Arab Legion officer from Madaba as his aide and, unable to contain his love for dialectic, proceeded to tease the officer good-naturedly concerning the Christian belief in the Trinity. As the officer had once been a Protestant preacher, he was able to more than hold his own with the descendant of Mohammed the Prophet.

A half hour's ride westward from Madaba in the mountains of former Moab, stands Mount Nebo, the historical Pisgah, the site where Moses saw the Promised Land in the course of the Exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt. There, far below, lies the Dead Sea, nearly 1300 feet below sea level. Only one specimen of fish manages to survive in the salty water and it is found in the waters near the shore, where fresh water enters the Sea. Between Nebo and the Dead Sea and a little south are situated the ruins of the palace of King Herod Antipas where the famous Salome (later played by Rita Hayworth) danced for the head of John the Baptist. Recently discovered on the opposite (west) shore were the famous Dead Sea scrolls.

My most vivid memory of this part of Jordan is a tribal wedding feast held near a small village between Madaba and Amman. The village serves as the headquarters of the leading Sheikh of the Beni Sakhr tribe, few of whose members are any longer fully nomadic. Some thirty years ago the Government forced them to settle on this land and to renounce the once popular and lucrative desert practice of raiding other tribes. A few years before that, in 1924, the tribe had helped repulse a fanatic attack by the puritanical Wahhabis from Saudi Arabia. The Wahhabis swept into Jordan reaching the village of Tuneiba where they massacred most of the inhabitants. The Beni Sakhr thereupon



Swift as a hawk the camelier patrols the wide deserts of Jordan.

rallied their forces and, supported by some RAF armored cars hurriedly brought to the scene of battle, captured or killed the whole Wahhabi force.

On the occasion of my visit the Beni Sakhr were celebrating the marriage of the two elder sons of the leading sheikhs of the tribe. Long, low-slung black tents of goats' wool—the trade mark of the Bedouin—were arranged in a line in an open field. Tribesmen raced their exquisite Arab steeds up and down in front of the tents, yelling cheerfully in Indian fashion. Well-wishers who had come from all over the Kingdom to pay their respects and to partake in the tribal feast were seated cross-legged or squatted in rows on oriental rugs stretched on the ground under the tents. Some sipped coffee; others sucked on water-cooled *nargilehs*, better known to the West as "hubbly-bubbly" pipes.

A large crowd, standing almost transfixed outside a tent from which came the quick, methodical beat of a drum, attracted my attention. Upon reaching the tent, I discovered two glassy-eyed dervishes or fakirs (quasi-ascetic Moslem holy men usually of the Sufi sect living off charity by performing unusual feats) swaying in rhythm to the drum. As the tempo increased, one fakir sank a narrow sword part-way into his belly, withdrawing it a few seconds later without so much as a trace of blood. Another dervish inserted a spiked instrument into his mouth, poking it through his cheek until it protruded several inches on the other side. Again, no blood. A third, bending from the waist down, his eyes rolling from side to side as if he had been transported

(Continued on page 43)



1



2



Service



4

1. **Calcutta**—More than five years as USIS librarian in Calcutta has won for JANE FAIRWEATHER many friends some of whom are pictured here at a farewell party given in her honor: Khan G. A. Dossani, Lady Protima Mitter, Mrs. Luang Ratanadeb (wife of the Thai Consul General), Miss Fairweather, Mrs. U. Zaw Win (wife of Burmese Consul General), Mrs. R. BORDEN REAMS (wife of U. S. Consul General), Dr. JOSEPH KITCHIN (Public Affairs Officer), and Mr. Shiv Ratthor, son-in-law of the Maharajah of Burdwan.

2. **Karaj**. Members of the Beirut Seminar of FSI's Near East area program visited the Karaj Agricultural College where apples from all over the world are tested in Iran's climate and soil. From left to right: Engineer Qarabagi, in charge of the

orchards; LeRoy Bunnell and Dr. Mogadam, USOM; Borrie HYMAN and Richard JOHNSON, Embassy Tehran; Victor WOLF, Jr., and Arbon LANG of the Beirut Seminar.

3. **Washington**. Ambassador and Mrs. Ellis O. BRIGGS recently joined their son, Everett, newly appointed Foreign Service Officer, in the classrooms of the Foreign Service Institute. Shown here with Dorothy Rauseher, supervising linguist, the Briggs were taking an intensive course in Portuguese. "The Biggest Frog in the World," a chapter from Ambassador Briggs' new book, will be published soon in the JOURNAL.

4. **Istanbul**. Betty CARP, assistant attache, has been in the States for her first home leave since 1951. Born of Austrian parents in Constantinople, she joined the American Embassy

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



5

limpses



6



7

staff in 1916. During World War II Miss Carp spent several years in New York and Washington on detail to OSS. She was naturalized an American citizen in 1945.

5. **Tehran.** Two thousand Americans joined in the dedication of this athletic field to the memory of William KOREN, Jr., at Tehran's traditional Fourth of July celebration. Ambassador CHAPIN has written at greater length about the occasion in this month's News from the Field.

6. **Tokyo.** Approximately 1200 Japanese and Americans attended the Field Day activities of the Embassy's Local Employees' Mutual Aid Association recently. Part of the receipts grossed from the Field Day were donated to the relief fund for the typhoon victims of the Nagasaki American Cultural

Center. Ambassador and Mrs. John M. ALLISON and Deputy Chief of Mission Outerbridge HORSEY were accompanied by Sojiro Sumida, president of the Association, and Mrs. Hiroko Koyomada, social secretary of the Embassy.

7. **Cairo.** Ambassador Raymond A. HARE, on his recent arrival in Cairo, received an especially warm welcome from these seventeen local employees who were working in the Embassy when Mr. Hare served there in 1944. Seated are Tewfik Gataas, Sherata Soliman, Eva Hada, Ambassador HARE, Naguib Melad, Mohamed Amin Abou Bakr, Mahgoub Aly. Standing are Hassan Osman Bashir, Ibrahim Soliman, Mishriky Bassily, Awad Hassan, Awad Karme, Alfred Hadad, Farouk Abd El Aziz, Selim Abd El Ahad, Girgis Elias, Aly Osman Bashir, Hamed Taher.

EDITORIALS

"WITH DISTINCTION"

Many friends in the Department and in the field will regard the return of Under Secretary Hoover to private life with sincere regret. He has discharged the duties of his high office with selflessness and energy in a period of unusual difficulty both with respect to world problems and the internal administration of the Department and the Foreign Service. Those who have had the honor of working with him closely have been struck by his personal modesty and consideration for his colleagues. Perhaps these feelings have best been summarized by the President in his reply to Mr. Hoover's letter of resignation:

"... It is a matter of deep regret to me as it is to Secretary Dulles, that you feel you must lay down your present official duties early next year. For more than three years, first as special representative in relation to the Iranian oil problem, and then as Under Secretary of State, you have served our nation. You have done so with outstanding ability and dedication, and I know that you have done so at great personal sacrifice . . . The State Department and Foreign Service under your guidance and direction have discharged their tasks with distinction."

If we have cause to regret the coming departure of Under Secretary Hoover, we have equal cause to look forward to the arrival of his announced successor, Governor Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts, for Governor Herter has demonstrated both his superior abilities as an executive and his abiding concern with foreign affairs over a long and distinguished public career. His early experience in the Foreign Service and Departments of State and Commerce followed by two decades as a legislator, first in Massachusetts, then in Congress where he served on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and most recently his Governorship of Massachusetts, all add up to exceptional qualifications for the position of Under Secretary. We can only congratulate the President for his excellent choice and ourselves for our good fortune in the prospect of having Governor Herter with us.

ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS

As reported in the JOURNAL recently the new officers of the American Foreign Service Association and its standing committees took over in October. The JOURNAL plans to publish frequent news of the Association's activities, hoping that members will be interested in current information about their Association, hoping also to stimulate their greater interest and participation in the Association's affairs.

Among the matters that have occupied and continue to occupy the attention of the Board of Directors are: amendment of By-Laws, including provisions relating to membership and elections; new and larger quarters for the Foreign Service Club and the Association's offices; and a TV program about the Foreign Service.

While there naturally exists an individual interest in such matters as personal purchases, discounts, shipment and

storage of effects, the actual purpose and scope of the American Foreign Service Association are of much greater significance and importance. The Association was formed initially and is chiefly occupied today in the maintenance of a competent, professional career Foreign Service:

It publishes the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

It maintains headquarters for the Foreign Service Club and the Association in a building convenient to New State.

It administers a substantial scholarship program which aids more than a score of promising children of Foreign Service families each year.

It provides services and accommodations for social activities of members and their families.

It maintains close cooperation with the American Foreign Service Protective Association, which administers a group life, accident, and health insurance program for Foreign Service personnel.

These undertakings of the American Foreign Service Association are of substance. We believe that they deserve the recognition and support of the Association's membership.

The JOURNAL regrets that the sentence in last month's editorial "Policy on Tours of Duty and Home Leave" which said "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" is not accurate, and is, in fact, not legal under present Foreign Service legislation. (Field informed CA5126 12/21/56)



The Sun by Richard Lippold

(See page 18)

NEWS to the FIELD

By GWEN BARROWS

L'Enfant à la Fenêtre

The child looking out of the window on our cover is perhaps symbolic of the New Year. The young child looks out of a dusty past, expecting to see his own image of gaiety and freshness and wholeness. Yet out of the staggering stories from Hungary have come continued reports that young children, though indoctrinated since their earliest years in Communism, had soberly carried forth the revolt against the despised invaders. And had not participated in disorder and looting afterwards.

The poet often expresses best a people's inward feelings and so at the risk of repeating we would like to quote Archibald MacLeish's message "For the People of Hungary" which appeared in *Life*:

"We do not speak of a Hungarian Revolution. We speak of the Hungarian agony. From the moment when the Communist regime in Budapest fired upon an unarmed crowd and turned its quarrel with the Hungarian people from a political quarrel which it could not win into an armed revolt which, with Soviet aid, it could not lose, the suppression of the Hungarian resistance was inevitable. The world seemed to feel that it had no choice, short of atomic war, but to sit back and watch, in horror and disgust, the brutal, methodical destruction of an angry people by overwhelming force and conscienceless treachery.

"It is understandable, certainly, that we in the United States should feel shamed by our inability to act in this nightmare. Nevertheless, we should not forget, in all the suffering and pain, that we owe the people of Hungary more than our pity. We owe them also pride and praise. For their defeat has been a triumph. Those Hungarian students and workers and women and fighting children have done more to close the future to Communism than armies or diplomats had done before them. They have given more and done more. For what they have done has been to expose the brutal hypocrisy of Communism for all of Asia, all of Africa, all the world to see. So long as men live in any country who remember the murder of Hungary, Soviet Russia will never again be able to pose before the world as the benefactor of mankind. The Hungarian dead have torn that mask off. Their fingers hold its tatters in their graves."

"Angel Face"

An overflow meeting heard the retiring Ambassador to Italy address the November luncheon of the American Foreign Service Association. Unlike Hugh Gibson's talk, just after the first World War, which earned the commendation of an Italian diplomat: "It was a magnificent speech—you said nothing—and with every reservation," Mrs. Luce had several pertinent things to say. She quoted largely from her speech on the Foreign Service delivered the night before to members of the Advertising Council in New York City.

The Ambassador said she plans to go before Congress

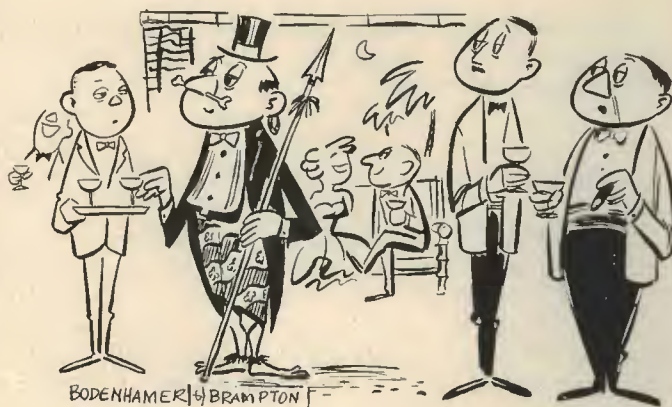
and the American people telling them the "Foreign Service needs many things—it needs especially the esteem of its fellow man, the esteem and honor of the American people." No group she had ever known, she said, so merited and had less of these. After her all-too-brief speech she left quickly to speak before the War College. There her review of conditions in Italy, her replies in the question-and-answers period, and her presence were warmly received.

It is perhaps unique in diplomatic history to have the wife of a minister after an Embassy party say to her Ambassador, "Good Night, Angel Face." We understand the story is not apocryphal, but was typical of the way the Ambassador won her way to the hearts of people. Commenting on her notable record of "diplomatic successes despite bitterness in Italy when she undertook her assignment four years ago" the *Kansas City Star* wrote. "Undismayed and keenly understanding, Mrs. Luce soon was able to overcome misgivings. She made admirers out of doubters and scoffers. Instead of sticking to the conference room and the party circuit, she went among the Italian people. She traveled throughout the country. She impressed them with her deeply appealing interest in Italy's economic and social problems. The lady Ambassador was careful not to make flat promises. But Italians saw many of her recommendations to Washington blossom into specific policies and programs of assistance. Only the hostile Communist minority found continued reason to rue Mrs. Luce's highly effective presence in Italy."

I Take Pen in Hand

Is done all too rarely in these busy days. Perhaps because it suggests a leisurely, even a sententious attitude at odds with today's directness of approach. While the *JOURNAL*, like most magazines, cannot print lengthy letters from its readers should they "take pen in hand", it welcomes, nay chortles with delight over pithy and well-written

(Continued on page 33)



"Isn't Hutchinson's tour of duty about up?"

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

SALZBURG

Since the withdrawal of the four occupying powers from Austria in October 1955, the expanded Consulate in Salzburg has been housed in the former U. S. Army Post Exchange and Commissary building. The waiting room for Refugee Relief Act applicants is bordered by the tastefully designed tile-constructed fruit and vegetable counters which, despite the efforts of the Administrative Section, proved rather too firmly attached to the masonry to be removed. The Principal Officer's office, enjoying a splendid view of the Alpine foothills, adjoins the former liquor store which now contains the communications section.

Though the issuance of Refugee Relief Act visas is still the main task of the Consulate, the staff has not neglected the unusual opportunities that Salzburg offers. Consul JEREMIAH O'CONNOR won the first cup of the season at the local golf course, but declined to compete for the "American Consul's Cup" which was snared by a tourist from Ireland. Messrs. BURGESS, O'ROURKE, and BLOOMFIELD valiantly carried on their consular duties last winter despite an assortment of sprains and pains acquired at the nearby magnificent ski slopes of Kitzbuehl and Berchtesgaden.

During his stay at the home of Mr. STANLEY WOODWARD former Ambassador to Canada, President Truman made a call on the Consulate where he spoke to the assembled group of American and local employees.

Throughout the year, the persistent mountain rains fell. With water on the roof and floods in the cellar, Consul HELTBERG had illusions that he was Noah. In the summer months, the annual Music Festival honored the 200th anniversary of Mozart's birth. Vice Consuls MULLER and KIRLEY of the Citizenship Section were besieged by requests for "Aid to Americans," tourists who wanted to know where they could purchase tickets for the Festival performances.

At the end of the year when the Refugee Relief Program is concluded, the majority of the American staff will probably depart for other posts. Wherever they go, they will carry with them delightful memories of their stay in this Alpine town.

William L. Frost

EDITOR'S NOTE: As may be readily gathered, William Frost's report was written before the Hungarian refugees started to cross the border.

RANGOON

A large portion of the American community in Rangoon is currently involved in this year's "Monsoon Madness." This affliction which might, at first blush, be interpreted as a natural consequence of the heat, humidity, insects, etc. with which outsiders may imagine this post to be afflicted, represents no more than involvement in an informal tennis tournament.

The idea started some years ago when several members of the younger set in Rangoon decided that there was no need to wait until the official onset of the dry season before beginning tennis. They organized a tournament among their immediate friends, to be played whenever enough sunshine broke through the clouds to achieve a superficial drying of the tennis courts. Of course they were termed "mad" and their activity was described as "Monsoon Madness." Since then the "madness" has caught on until it involves prac-

tically everybody in Rangoon who owns a tennis racket, and the organization of the affair has become quite a massive job. Matches are scheduled on five different courts and the contestants are frequently seen dashing from one to another in a desperate effort to keep up with their commitments. No one takes the tennis too seriously so early in the season, and it's in the spirit of good clean fun.

An impressive ceremony was held in the office of Ambassador SATTERTHWAIT, September 13, in honor of the thirtieth anniversary of the Ambassador's commissioning in the Foreign Service. The occasion was duly solemnized with the presentation of an illumined scroll depicting the upward progress of Ambassador Satterthwaite's rise in the Foreign Service.

New arrivals at the posts, in addition to the undersigned, are Charles W. THOMAS (Administrative Officer), Roger W. SEVERT (Economic Officer) and Vera DEMUTH (Secretary).

Herbert D. Spivack

TEHRAN

One of the highlights of the 1956 Fourth of July celebration in Tehran was the dedication of Koren Memorial Field. This fine field with its lovely green grass, bleacher and memorial flag pole, was made possible by the participation of the Americans in Tehran who knew Bill KOREN. We in the Embassy were proud to start the memorial drive and we were prouder still of the fine response from USIS, USOM/I, and Armish, MAAG. To the many of us who knew and liked Bill KOREN it seemed particularly appropriate that the memorial to him in Tehran is associated with an activity in which he participated with so much interest and pleasure.

Selden Chapin

NEW DELHI

The little girls sat on the floor and the teacher placed the one Braille slate the school owned in the hands of the child next to him. The rest sat by, their sightless eyes seeming to stare vacantly into space, until it came their turn with the slate.

"We need more Braille equipment," said the teacher, "but it has to be imported and costs a lot. I wish, too, that somehow I could get some musical instruments. One of the acceptable vocations for the blind is music. And if we could only get a typewriter! It is very, very difficult for blind girls. It is hard to find employment for them, but they can get jobs as typists."

"How does this school get funds?" asked one of the American visitors.

"That is our most serious problem," replied the secretary's daughter. "We receive a small amount from the government and we collect the rest from friends. My mother and the others on the committee give as much time as they can spare from their work at home to go collecting money. We must pay the teacher his small salary, and buy food for the girls. You see, they are refugees from Pakistan, and live here at the school. We do our best, but we are always behind, it seems."

(Continued on page 45)



Security Steel Liftvan in Gizeh

? DO YOU KNOW ?

that members of the Foreign Service Association obtain specially reduced premiums on our Annual Government Service Policy? This is in addition to the discount on shipments forwarded in Security Steel Liftvans. Articles about this appeared in the Journal in November 1953 and February 1955. Full details may be obtained by applying to

Security Storage Company of Washington

1140 Fifteenth St., N. W.

Affiliated with
The American Security and Trust Co.

Cable Address: "Storage, Washington"

C. A. ASPINWALL, Chairman
PHILIP LARNER GORE, President

THOUSANDS AGREE...

for any banking
or trust service,
it's better
to bank at
American
Security



No matter what type of banking needs you require, American Security can provide it for you. Let us send you our little booklet "Your Bank and How It Can Serve You." No obligation, of course.

American Security & TRUST COMPANY

Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D. C.

Daniel W. Bell, President



MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION—MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



Kafila to Karachi

The old "kafila" or caravan of merchandise may have vanished from the dun-colored hills of Karachi but the camel remains an integral part of Pakistan's rural economy and daily life. Tall, gaunt and gangling, with desert-worn, torn hides, these camels are work-scarred but arrogant. On this page are some rare pictures FSO Bernice Strawn collected while in Pakistan showing the camel in many roles: dancing (top left), in festive headgear for the holidays (top right), hauling merchandise (left above), turning a Persian water wheel (bottom left) and threshing grain (bottom right).



News to the Field (from page 29)

letters to the editor, and prints them with utmost pleasure. So keep them coming in, the JOURNAL's Board was heard to say quite recently.

Perspectives, USA

Many in the Service will be sorry to hear that *Perspectives, USA* has ceased publication. Published quarterly in English, French, German and Italian, it was particularly helpful in showing friends overseas that America is interested in cultural and intellectual questions. Its format was attractive, its articles well-chosen and of particular interest to the overseas reader. Ford Foundation had sponsored Intercultural Publications, Inc. James Laughlin was its publisher.

In France it is interesting to note that though at the outset it was not well received—it was at first assumed to be just another American propagandistic effort—at the time of its demise the Paris critics and newspapers, including *Le Monde*, spoke with genuine regret of its passing. The distribution of *Profls* in France and French-reading posts had jumped from an initial 2,000 to somewhat over 7,000. The British edition reached a high of 17,000, the German *Perspektiven* 12,000, and the Italian *Prospetti* 8,500.

Tenth American Assembly

The Tenth American Assembly meeting recently at Arden House devoted its panel discussions to the United States and the Far East, and have published a handbook of the meet-

ing with foreword and conclusion by Dr. Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, 1946-1952, who is currently at Amherst College. The background papers include:

The United States and Japan by Robert A. Scalapino

The United States and Korea by Shannon McCune

The United States and Communist China by A. Doak Barnett

The United States and Taiwan by Allen S. Whiting

Copies of the handbook are available on application to The American Assembly, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, New York City, for \$1.00, and we understand that leaders of discussion groups can obtain a single issue without charge.

OLD MAN — GO SOUTH

Retire on one hundred acres in Central Brazil.

Magnificent climate on same plateau as the new capital of Brazil.

No mosquitoes.

Away from the rat race, futile fuss and atomic missiles.

A comfortable house, on a stream. Hunting and Fishing.

Your choice: Forest or Grass Land—cattle and/or coffee, and/or poultry, and/or pigs, and/or fruit and/or rubber. \$7,000.00

Terms up to five years.

Cecil M.P. Cross e Cia. Ltda.

rua Jose Bonifacio 367, sala 302

São Paulo, Brazil

.... AS NEAR AS AN AIR MAIL STAMP!



SPECIAL EXPORT PRICES

BE SURE . . . get NEY'S prices before you buy washers, dryers, refrigerators, radios, television, transformers, etc.

BE SURE . . . that you are buying the RIGHT current for the RIGHT country. Years of practical experiences have given NEY'S a lot of experience. It's yours FREE . . . for the asking.



The Most Unusual Shopping Service of its Kind....in the World!

Franchised dealer for major appliances with the proper voltage for any country in the world. Every item is fully guaranteed to operate in the country for which it was purchased.

AROUND THE CORNER . . .
or AROUND THE WORLD

Ney's own packing and shipping department are at your service . . . insuring fast, economical service and full protection.

WRITE FOR
OUR NEW CATALOG
AND
your FREE copy of
"ELECTRICAL LIVING
IN FOREIGN
COUNTRIES"

NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
MERCHANDISE

CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED.

1144 - 18th Street, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C., U.S.A.
Sterling 3-3244 CABLE - NEIGH

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

THE BOOKSHELF

NEW AND INTERESTING

By Francis Colt de Wolf

Winston S. Churchill's **History of the English Speaking Peoples**, Volume 2, "The New World," published by *Dodd, Mead*.....\$6.00

In the words of the author: "Far-reaching events took place in the two centuries covered by this volume. The New World of the American continent was discovered and settled by European adventure. In the realms of speculation and belief, poetry and art, other new worlds were opened to the human spirit. Between 1485 and 1688 the English peoples began to spread out all over the globe."

"**Portrait of a Statesman**," The personal life story of Sir Anthony Eden, by Dennis Bardens, published by *Philosophical Library*.....\$6.00

A frank and objective study of a very controversial figure by a well-known London journalist. Most interesting reading at this time.

"**Kruschev and Stalin's Ghost**," Text, Background, *Motives and Meaning of Kruschev's Secret Address*, by Bertram D. Wolfe, published by *Praeger*.....\$3.95

A specialist of Soviet affairs gives us an exhaustive analysis and commentary on Kruschev's famous speech desanctifying Stalin.

Dynamite in the Middle East, by Khalil Totah. *Philosophical Library*, New York, 1955. 240 pages. \$3.75.

Reviewed by MANFRED C. VERNON

The author, an Arab-born Christian from Palestine, who lived in the United States, died while this book was being printed. For a number of years he was director here of the Institute of Arab-American Affairs, and authored many articles in the *Bulletin* of the Institute. His book is a report of a visit to all Near East Arab countries except Saudi Arabia and the Yemen. Its tenor suggests that the modern West owes a great debt to the Middle East, and "no amount of technical assistance, Point IV and mere dollars can pay our debt for our Bible and our Christian heritage."

This is a book written by a person who, with great love for the region of his ancestry, pleads that the progress of this area is mainly dependent on undoing the injustice that has been committed by the founding of the new state of Israel. While in this regard it is a plea that is subjective and not conciliatory (as are unfortunately most of the books written on this problem), it becomes a revealing admission of the many innate weaknesses and difficulties on the road to any future Arab unity. There is no love of one Arab na-

tion for another, leaders emerge as persons who are not ready for honest cooperation with another, and are given to intrigue.

The author complains about an incomplete national development caused by mass ignorance and low standards of living. There are, however, many more villains in this play. Writing in 1955, the author was very critical of the British, the Americans, and in particular the French; help from the Soviets might easily be accepted, he indicated.

As to the future, if persuasion for unity cannot do the trick, the author feels that force of some kind might be useful: "a *coup d'état*, a revolution, war. To unite Germany, Bismarck resorted to blood and iron. The United States was kept together by a bloody civil war." This book has some fine pages on life in the Near East, and describes the author's deep religious feelings when he visits its holy places; yet as a historian's performance it shows factual mistakes and omissions which interfere significantly with its usefulness.

Communism and Nationalism in the Middle East, by Walter Z. Laqueur. *Frederick Praeger, Inc.*, 1956, xi. 362 pages. \$6.50.

Reviewed by EDWARD R. O'CONNOR

"Technical aid is no substitute for the Holy Grail." Thus concludes Walter Laqueur, an Israeli journalist associated with the Congress for Cultural Freedom, in this penetrating study of Middle Eastern communism in its alliance with nationalism. Communism's quasi-religious character has, of course, been commented upon many times, as has its fascination for the intelligentsia in backward countries. But the specification of these broad analyses within the Middle Eastern framework has been lacking hitherto. In this volume one will find a detailed and fascinating account of the communist movements in the Arab states, Israel and Turkey, based largely upon newspaper accounts and upon obscure communist and left-wing publications in the vernacular languages. Although the details vary from country

(Continued on page 36)

TO AUTHORS seeking a publisher

Learn how we can publish, promote and distribute your book, as we have done for hundreds of others. All subjects considered. New writers welcomed. Write today for booklet FS. It's free.

VANTAGE PRESS, Inc., 120 W. 31 St., New York 1, N. Y.

In Calif.: 6253 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood 28

In Washington, D.C.: 1010 Vermont Ave., N.W.

FOR Any BOOK IN PRINT

Write

THE BOOKMAILER
P.O. BOX 101,
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE
ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD
Send for Free Catalog



SPAIN
Roman Aqueduct, Segovia



FRANCE
Pont-Neuf, Paris



U.S.A.
Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco

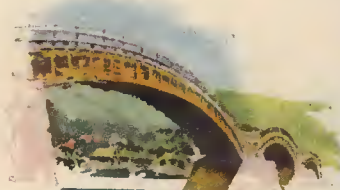


ITALY
Rialto Bridge, Venice

Throughout the world
more people buy **Seagram's V.O.**
than any other imported whisky.



ENGLAND
Tower Bridge, London



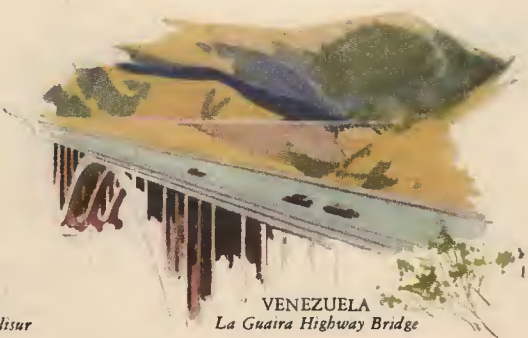
JAPAN
Kintai-Kyo Bridge, Iwakuni City (Yamaguchi)



BRAZIL
Florianopolis Bridge



SWITZERLAND
Landwasser Viaduct, near Filisur



VENEZUELA
La Guaira Highway Bridge



AUSTRALIA
Sydney Harbour Bridge



The Bookshelf (from page 34)

to country, a composite picture emerges from Laqueur's pen.

The author does not exaggerate the over-all success of communist movements in the Arab lands (although he may unduly minimize it regarding Palestine where he insists it has been confined *solely* to Arabs), but he does provide a realistic framework for viewing the increasing political instability and chaos which further Soviet interests.

This framework is rooted in the character of the various Arab polities—they all lack a mature political elite willing to face and try to solve internal problems instead of prostituting them to foreign policy. The branding of all attempts at social reform as communist, Laqueur shows, gives the local communist movements a popular sympathy they do not deserve and makes their subversion of nationalism more difficult to perceive. American aid programs, the author maintains, have failed to recognize the area's basic requirement of mature leadership.

"The West can give money, can supply agricultural machinery and even jets and tanks, but it cannot provide what is needed most: a competent native elite with a high degree of political maturity. There is little sense in closing one's eyes to the reality; the absence of such a group is the main source of the permanent Middle Eastern crises—so far as it depends on all those countries themselves." (p. 280)

Unless such an elite emerges and can sustain itself in power, nationalism, fed by the Communist alliance, will continue to run rampant, and no accommodation with the West will be possible—for there will be no one in power long enough to make such an accommodation. Thus, as Laqueur emphasizes, the Soviet goals in the Middle East will be further advanced.

Art and Architecture of China, Laurence Sickman and Alexander Soper. Pelican History of Art, Penguin Books. Middlesex, England and Baltimore, 1956. 524 pages. \$8.50. Reviewed by GREGORY HENDERSON

The art of China is given in this new volume of the fine Pelican series a remarkable description and summary by two well-known American authorities: Laurence Sickman, director of the Nelson Gallery in Kansas City which now houses one of the world's outstanding collections of Chinese art, and Professor Alexander Soper of Bryn Mawr, perhaps the foremost western expert on the architecture of China and Japan. Mr. Sickman is sole author of the 200 page text on Chinese art, and Professor Soper sole author of the 83 page text on Chinese architecture. One hundred ninety pages of excellent photographic illustrations cover both parts of the text.

The difficulties of approaching the field of Chinese art are enormous. Considered even from the non-qualitative points of view of the time—some 4000 years—this art spanned the population—always one of the world's largest—it has served and the enormous territory in which it has operated, Chinese art can probably be called the world's greatest single art tradition. Besides these, other factors such as the writing system and the symbolic and aesthetic trends of Chinese culture have operated to give art in the Chinese scene a place far more important than anything the West has known for several hundred years, at least. Yet these are only the beginnings of the historians' problems. In China, the historian faces art in a land where, relatively speaking, for thousands of years almost everything has dis-

WRITING A BOOK?

Then you too must have pondered the question, "How can a significant work which is not necessarily a candidate for the best-seller list, be published?" Our extensive experience in regular commercial and subsidy publishing has made clear to us the need for a 100% honest, selective, and professionally skilled cooperative publisher. **THIS IS THE FUNCTION WE FULFILL.** Our books are handsomely designed, carefully edited, and intelligently promoted. Our books sell, not in explosive spurts, but steadily and regularly. Our imprint is esteemed by libraries, bookstores, reviewers, and scholars. Send your manuscript, fiction or non-fiction, without obligation, for editorial evaluation.

The American Press, Inc.

Atten.: Mr. Scott

489 Fifth Ave.

New York 17, N. Y.

"IMMIGRATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES"

The new 1956 Supplement includes all enactments, regulations, and decisions, through September 1956.

By Frank L. Auerbach Price \$10.00
Asst. Director, Visa Office, Department of State

"An excellently written textbook on our immigration laws . . ." (Immigration Bar Bulletin of the Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers) . . . "not only excellent reading for anyone interested in our immigration laws . . . but will be hailed as a landmark volume by the professional specialist . . . the best book that has yet been published on the subject . . ." Bar Bulletin, New York County Lawyers Association) . . . "of great value to government officials, lawyers, students, social workers, and others . . ." (Foreign Service Journal)

Order from

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, INC.
730 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis 7, Indiana

appeared. The knowledge and history of Chinese art as a modern study has still not much more than started.

Mr. Sickman and Dr. Soper give us, on our way through these complexities, guidance of a highly professional kind. The approach of the amateur enthusiast, so often heard in this field, is entirely eschewed. They are not primarily concerned with theory or the philosophy of art, certainly not with the surface connotations of "appreciative" praise. They apply themselves to an examination of those objects and literary references which they consider pertinent to the main interests of Chinese art and build around them a continuous narrative and a unified conception of the field.

The job the two authors have accomplished is remarkable. The present volume is perhaps the finest coverage of its kind ever prepared. For a field so vast this is an important achievement. The intelligent observer of Chinese culture will have his vision authoritatively enriched in almost every field; for Chinese art throws light on almost every other area of Chinese attainment and there are few general books on China in English which attain the present book's standard of scholarship and presentation. In addition, the book presents much that is new to western readers. This is especially true of Professor Soper's treatment of architecture, where little has been available in any western language on pre-Ming materials. It is also true of Mr. Sickman's section where many observations and analyses break new ground and will be followed with at least as much interest by the professional as by the general reader. The styles of both parts of the book are equally certain to be enjoyed.

"The Art and Architecture of China" is a thoughtful and mature work of American scholarship, a necessary part of the library of anyone interested in Chinese art and culture.

The Racial Factor (from page 21)

There is no denying the decline of Europe. I had a vivid reminder of it when I went to the United Nations in 1946. Early in 1940 I had left Geneva, where I had for some years been with the League of Nations, to go to the war. At Geneva our world view was Europe and European. . . . If we thought of Africa or the Pacific, we thought of them as colonial areas and therefore as extensions of the European powers. . . . At Lake Success, where I arrived from the army in 1946, nearly seven years later, I arrived not, as I was expecting, back into my old world merely transferred from Geneva to New York, but to a new world hammered out in six years of war.

The war had been a world war, and it had also been a world revolution. Yes, out of the sixty members in the United Nations, Europe musters only nine. Europe is in a permanent minority in the United Nations. Latin America musters more than double the voting power of Europe. And so does Asia. That was my first discovery at Lake Success. My second was that the dominant note there was anti-colonialism. The English, who had sacrificed nearly everything fighting in the war just ended, were regarded at Lake Success as the arch-villains.

What the war had done was to hasten developments that were bound to come . . . for the significant fact is that the technological gap is closing. India, after a couple of centuries of British rule, has shown that there was no technique known to the British that the Indians could not learn or apply. If there were areas in the world where the techniques were still unlearned, that was due, by and large, not to an inherent incapacity to learn them but because, for some reason or other, the people concerned were not taught or were prevented from learning. . . .

By reason of their centuries of domination, the white races have left their gifts amongst the non-whites. But they have also left resentments. The white man who has not lived amongst non-whites has little idea of the nature and force of these resentments. In particular, he has little idea of how passionately the non-whites are preoccupied with resentments about color and about slights, real or fancied, over color. He would be surprised at how many non-whites live in a nightmare world of wounded self-esteem . . . the point to drive home is that the preoccupation with color was, and still is, most passionate even if most irrational. . . .

The resentment might have been unreasonable, or it might have taken unreasonable forms, but it could never be so unreasonable as a refusal on the part of white men to see the grounds for resentment.

The story of race prejudice and race discrimination on the part of white men is long and shameful. Nor is it yet finished. . . . At the end of the nineteenth century Mahatma Gandhi went to South Africa to practice law among the Indians in Natal. He was not there long before he discovered that, as an Indian, he was a colored man, and as a colored man he was a coolie and so without the rights, including the treasured legal rights, of the normal British citizen. Humiliations and insults, to quote his own words, were heaped on him. He was dragged out of railway carriages, put out of horse coaches, turned away from hotels and shops, cursed, stoned, beaten and imprisoned. As one goes through life one accumulates more and more experience of self-aggrandizement, insincerity, meanness and cowardice among men, and one's hopes about the human race become quali-

(Continued on page 46)

"A book of joyous memories spanning thirty years in the Far East. He met bandit chiefs armed with nothing but a calling card. He upheld the dignity of the United States, all too often on a shoestring budget."

—Christian Science Monitor

Edwin F. Stanton

Former U.S. Ambassador to Thailand

BRIEF AUTHORITY

EXCURSIONS OF A COMMON MAN IN AN UNCOMMON WORLD

"He came as an emissary, and also as a friend. . . . He mixed dignity with warmth and the result was respect and friendship."—EDWARD CASE, *Wall Street Journal*

Endpaper maps. \$4.00 at all bookstores

HARPER & BROTHERS 49 E. 33rd St., N.Y. 16, N.Y.

CARMEL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Establish yourself before retirement. Zoned one acre minimum building sites. Cosmopolitan community; near Monterey Peninsula beaches, golf clubs, yet free from fog and smog. Outdoor living, hunting and fishing. Literature. Write H. D. Robison, Carmel Valley Realty Co.

F.S.O.'s CAN JOIN DACOR—\$4 annually. Monthly Bulletin, Insurance, Employment service, Welfare.

AND DACOR HOUSE—Temporary membership, \$5 monthly. Annual resident membership, \$35. Rooms, meals, social activities.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS RETIRED, Inc.
Dacor House 1718 H St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

EDUCATIONAL CONSULTING SERVICE: A non-profit agency with professional background and Foreign Service participation. Box 248, Sandy Spring, Maryland.

RETIREMENT, INFLATION & COMMON STOCKS

We will be happy to furnish you with a succinct and timely discussion of these interrelated subjects.

SERVICE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Hubert K. Ladenburg, President
(formerly with the Foreign Service)

927 - 15th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Telephone: NA 8-6770
Cable: SERVISCO

Index of the Foreign Service Journal

for 1956

	MONTH	PAGE		MONTH	PAGE
A					
Addresses, Retired Foreign Service Personnel	Sept.	48	Cooper, Gordon—"Forbidden Lands" reviewed by Arthur Lebel	Jan.	36
Additions and Corrections	Dec.	10	Cressey, George B.—"Land of the 500 Million: a Geography of China" reviewed by Gregory Henderson	Mar.	38
Ambassadors, Bismarck and His—Gordon Craig	June	20	Evans, F. Bowen—"Worldwide Communist Propaganda Activities" reviewed by Earl Packer	July	40
Amendments, Junior Officers and the New—Frederic Chapin	Nov.	28	Favorite Recipes of the United Nations	Dec.	46
America, Assignment (editorial)	Jan.	30	Florinsky, Michael—"Integrated Europe?" reviewed by Manfred C. Vernon	May	40
American Assembly, a Report of	July	19	Furnas, J. C.—"Goodbye to Uncle Tom" reviewed by James A. Hulbert	Sept.	38
American Foreign Service Assoc. General Meeting	Nov.	48	Goodrich, Leland M.—"The United Nations and the Maintenance of International Peace and Security" reviewed by Joseph J. Sisco	Mar.	39
American People—Foreign Policy and the Foreign Service—Norman Hannah	Mar.	20	Gsovski, Vladimir—"Church and State Behind the Iron Curtain" reviewed by Earl Packer	June	39
AMP-28 "Wisdom Cannot be Told"—Perry Culley	Mar.	24	Hanson, Earl Packer—"Transformation: the Story of Modern Puerto Rico" reviewed by Clarence Senior	Apr.	40
Among Our Contributors:			Hoehling, A. A. and Mary—"The Last Voyage of the Lusitania" reviewed by Wesley Frost	Dec.	45
Jan. 37, Feb. 12, Mar. 52, Apr. 12, May 42			Hooker, Nancy H.—"The Moffatt Papers" reviewed by Henry S. Villard	Oct.	34
June 6, July 44, Aug. 2, Sept. 14, Oct. 36, Nov. 41, Dec. 59			Horne, Alistair—"Return to Power" reviewed by Hans A. Land	June	40
Andorra, A Trip to Les Vals d'—James Cortada	Oct.	8	Hunt, R. N. Carew—"Marxism Past and Present" reviewed by Earl Packer	Oct.	34
Appointments and Designations			Jessup, Philip C., Adolph Lande, Oliver J. Lissitzyn—"International Regulation of Economic and Social Questions" reviewed by Stanley Metzger	Jan.	36
Mar. 8, April 4, June 4, Aug. 4, Sept. 4, Nov. 4			Joy, Admiral C. Turner—"How Communists Negotiate" reviewed by Manfred Vernon	Nov.	36
Appropriations 1957 (editorial)	Aug.	32	Kaufmann, W. W.—"Military Policy and National Security" reviewed by James H. Bower	June	40
Armstrong, Willis C.—Review of "The Political Economy of American Foreign Policy: Its Concepts, Strategy, and Limits."	Jan.	36	Keene, Donald—"Anthology of Japanese Literature" reviewed by Gregory Henderson	Feb.	38
Art Comes to New State	Dec.	25	Keyhoe, Maj. Donald E.—"The Flying Saucer Conspiracy" reviewed by Arthur L. Lebel	Mar.	39
Art Diplomatique— <i>Le Monde Diplomatique</i>	June	26	Lande, Adolph, Philip Jessup, Oliver Lissitzyn—"International Regulation of Economic and Social Questions" reviewed by Stanley Metzger	Jan.	36
Art of Diplomacy in XVth Century—Wm. Tyler	Apr.	22	Lissitzyn, Oliver, Philip Jessup, Adolph Lande—"International Regulation of Economic and Social Questions" reviewed by Stanley Metzger		
Art, the National Gallery of—Peter Brampton	July	22	Luethy, Herbert—"France Against Herself" reviewed by George A. Coddling Jr.	Apr.	40
Arzac, Daniel N. Jr.—Cambodian Prophecy	Mar.	26	Mallory, Walter—"Political Handbook of the World. 1956" reviewed by Arthur Lebel	Aug.	38
As They See Us—Richard Straus	Aug.	8	Mendes-France, Pierre and Gabriel Ardant—"Economics and Action" reviewed by Sioma Kagan	Feb.	38
Assignment America (editorial)	Jan.	30	Michel, Aime—"The Truth About Flying Saucers" reviewed by Arthur Lebel	Oct.	36
Association Committees	Feb.	10	Mills, C. Wright—"The Power Elite" reviewed by Warrick E. Elrod Jr.	Nov.	34
B					
Backyard, Shenandoah Park for Your—Allen Fidel	July	26	Murdock, Myrtle Cheney—"National Statuary Hall in the Nation's Capitol" reviewed by F. C. deWolf	Apr.	41
Barrows, Gwen—News to the Field			Paine, Robert Treat and Alexander Soper—"The Art and Architecture of Japan" reviewed by Gregory Henderson	July	40
Apr. 30, May 36, June 30, July 34, Aug. 35, Sept. 29, Oct. 29, Nov. 31, Dec. 29			Pine, L. G.—"International Yearbook and Statesmen's Who's Who" reviewed by Francis Colt deWolf	Mar.	53
Barzun, Jacques—A Cultural Revolution	Oct.	37	Preveden, Francis R.—"A History of the Croatian People" reviewed by Arthur Lebel	July	40
Bavenda Land, A Visit to—Mary Alice Holmes	Mar.	36	Raine, Philip—"Paraguay" reviewed by L. D. Watrous	Nov.	36
Belcher, Edith—Washington Post Report	Sept.	22	Reifer, Mary—"Dictionary of New Words" reviewed by Francis Colt deWolf	June	39
Benjamin Franklin—and American Diplomacy (editorial)	June	32	Reiners, Ludwig—"The Lamps Went Out in Europe"	Dec.	44
Berthold, Arthur B.—The Library of the Department of State	May	22	Reischauer, Edwin—"Ennin's Travels in T'ang China and Ennin's Diary" reviewed by G. Henderson	Mar.	38
Bismarck and his Ambassadors—Gordon Craig	June	20	Runes, Dagobert—"On the Nature of Man" reviewed by Arthur Lebel	Apr.	41
Blake, James J.—On Being Plugged In	June	22	Shirer, William L.—"The Consul's Wife" reviewed by Richard Fyfe Boyce	Nov.	34
Cornerstone of Commercial Policy—GATT	Feb.	20	Simons, Anne P.—"The United Nations and the Maintenance of International Peace and Security" reviewed by Joseph J. Sisco	Mar.	39
Bodenhamer, William—cartoon					
Aug. 32, Sept. 28, Oct. 28, Nov. 31, Dec. 28					
Boston, A Miracle In—Hester Hise Henderson	July	38			
Bower, James H.—Review of "Military Policy and National Security" by W. W. Kaufman	June	40			
Brampton, Peter—The National Gallery of Art	July	22			
Bratter, Herbert M.—A Public Member Looks at the Selection Boards	Mar.	30			
Briggs, David—The Revelling Envoys	Nov.	24			
Briggs, Lucy—Review of "The Diplomat's Wife" by Richard Fyfe Boyce	June	40			
Brittain, Martha—Consular Wife, Old Regime	Mar.	40			
Butler, George H.—Group Insurance in the Foreign Service	June	19			
Booksbel:					
Ageton, Arthur A. and Standley—"Admiral Ambassador to Russia" reviewed by William Crawford	Aug.	36			
Bowles, Cynthia—"At Home In India" reviewed by Usha Mahajani	Sept.	32			
Boyce, Richard Fyfe—"The Diplomat's Wife" reviewed by Lucy Briggs	June	40			
Burling, Judith and Arthur—"Chinese Art" reviewed by Joseph M. Upton	Apr.	40			
Cabot, John M.—"Toward Our Common American Destiny" reviewed by Philip Raine	Jan.	37			
Chamberlain, Joseph P.—"International Organization" reviewed by Stanley Metzger	Jan.	36			
Collins, Thomas—"The Golden Years, an Invitation to Retirement" reviewed by John W. Henderson	May	40			

	MONTH	PAGE
Soper, Alexander and Robert T. Paine—"The Art and Architecture of Japan" reviewed by Gregory Henderson	July	40
Standley, William H. and Ageton—"Admiral Ambassador to Russia" reviewed by Wm. Crawford	Aug.	36
Stanton, Edwin F.—"Brief Authority"—reviewed by Kenneth Landon	Aug.	36
Strausz-Hupe, Robert—"Power and Community" reviewed by Arthur Lebel	Sept.	38
Villard, Henry S.—"Libya, the New Arab Kingdom of North Africa" reviewed by F. C. deWolf	June	40
Wayper, C. L.—"Political Thought" reviewed by Manfred C. Vernon	Mar.	38
Whitney, Maj. Gen. Courtney—"MacArthur—His Rendezvous with History" reviewed by John S. Cross	Sept.	32
Wolf, Robert Lee—"The Balkans in Our Time" reviewed by Henry P. Leverich	Dec.	44
Woodman, Dorothy—"The Republic of Indonesia" reviewed by Sioma Kagan	Sept.	38
Woodrow Wilson Foundation & the National Planning Association—"The Political Economy of American Foreign Policy" reviewed by Willis C. Armstrong	Jan.	36

C

Cambodian Prophecy—Daniel Arzac, Jr.	Mar.	26
Campagna, Camping in the—George T. Churchill	Apr.	34
Care and Feeding of VIPs, The—S. I. Nadler	Jan.	32
Career Service for USIA?, A—Robert E. Elder	Feb.	26
Career Service?, Technical Cooperation—William E. Warner	Mar.	22
Chapin, Frederic—Junior Officers and the New Amendments	Nov.	28
Charlick, Carl—Notes on Electing a President	Jan.	21
Christmas Greeting from the President	Dec.	21
Christmas Greeting from the Secretary of State	Dec.	32
Churchill, George T.—Camping in the Campagna	Apr.	34
Cub Scouts International	Aug.	26
Cloetes on Safari, With the	May	6
Codding, George A. Jr.—Review of "France Against Herself" by Herbert Luehy	Apr.	40
Commercial Policy—GATT, The Cornerstone of—James Blake	Feb.	20
Committees, Association	Feb.	10
Consular Wife—Old Regime—Martha Brittain	Mar.	40
Conversation, How to Write the Memorandum of—Robert Rinden	Oct.	21
Coonamble, Weekend in—Anne Dorr	June	8
Cornerstone of Commercial Policy—GATT, The—James J. Blake	Feb.	20
Cortada, James N.—A Trip to Les Vals d'Andorra	Oct.	8
Craig, Gordon—Bismarck and his Ambassadors	June	20
Crawford, William A.—Review of "Admiral Ambassador to Russia" by Standley and Ageton	Aug.	36
Cross, John S.—Review of "MacArthur—His Rendezvous with History" by Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney	Sept.	32
Cub Scouts International—George T. Churchill	Aug.	26
Culley, Perry—AMP 28—"Wisdom Cannot be Told"	Mar.	24
Cultural Revolution—Jacques Barzun	Oct.	37
Cover Photos:		
January—Winter Scene in the Ennstal		
February—Indian Woman in Ecuador		
March—Market Place in Zagreb—Peggy Lane		
April—Floating Down the Nile—Jack Grover		
May—Skiing in the Andes—Jack Grover		
June—Franklin Statue, Paris—USIS		
July—Japanese Woodblock Print—Eiichi Kotozuka		
August—Au Negre Joyeux—Robert Sivard		
September—The Olympic Games—G.T.B. + Lanman Engravers		
October—Baroda, India—Dong Kingman		
November—Medicine Man from French Cameroons—Jacques Lequesne		
December—Georgetown Snows—James McNamara		

D

Danced, Where She—Judith Laikin	Jan.	28
Dangerously, We're Going to Live—Walter Lippmann	Nov.	8
Department of State, the Library of—A. Berthold	May	22
Departmental Troubles, the Lesser Annals of—Andor Klay	May	19
deWolf, Francis Colt—Bookshelf, New and Interesting	Jan. 36, Feb. 38, Mar. 38, Apr. 40, May 40, June 40, July 40, Aug. 36, Sept. 32, Oct. 34, Nov. 34, Dec. 44	
—Review of: Dictionary of New Words" by Mary Reifer	June	39
—"Libya, the New Arab Kingdom" by Henry Villard	June	40
—"International Yearbook and Statesmen's Who's Who," by L. G. Pine	Mar.	53

—"National Statuary Hall in the Nation's Capitol" by Myrtle Cheney Murdock	Apr.	41
Diplomacy, Extra Curricular—Edmund Murphy	Jan.	22
Diplomacy in the XVth Century, The Art of—William Tyler	Apr.	22
Diplomacy, The Lost Art of—Sir David Kelly	Jan.	34
Diplomat, The—Baron Silvercruys	Aug.	20
Diplomatist—Robert Peet Skinner	Feb.	30
Discipline, More on (editorial)	Aug.	32
Distaffees, Do's and Don'ts for—Eddie Hannah	May	26
Distinguished Service Award, Courier Frank P. Irwin to Receive	Feb.	8
Donnelly, Muriel—Overnight in the Holy Sepulcher	Apr.	26
Dorr, Anne—Weekend in Coonamble	June	8
Do's and Don'ts for Distaffees—Eddie Hannah	May	26
Drums, Sabers and Petitions—Edward Mulcahy	Nov.	22

E

Elder, Robert E.—A Career Service for USIA?	Feb.	26
Electing a President, Notes on—Carl Charlick	Jan.	21
Election Year, Foreign Policy in an (editorial)	Jan.	30
Entering the Foreign Service—London Observer	Jan.	6
Envoys, The Revelling—David Briggs	Nov.	24
Extension to State, Plans for the New	Aug.	19
Extra Curricular Diplomacy—Edmund Murphy	Jan.	22
Editorials:		
A Tongue-Tied Service	Oct.	28
Assignment America	Jan.	30
Benjamin Franklin—and American Diplomacy	June	32
Career Development Program	Dec.	28
Foreign Policy in an Election Year	Jan.	30
Inroads Upon an Injustice	June	32
More on Discipline	Aug.	32
Multilateral Diplomacy and the Foreign Service	Nov.	30
New Legislative Proposals and the Open Door	Mar.	32
1957 Appropriations	Aug.	32
Ninth American Assembly Report	July	32
One of our Strongest Bulwarks—in an Election Year	May	32
Our Library is Coming Home	May	32
Policy on Tours of Duty and Home Leave	Dec.	28
Promotions and the Wriston Program	Mar.	32
Remember the Tortoise and the Hare?	July	32
Reorganization and the Staff Corps	Sept.	28
S-3481	Sept.	28
Salute to the Marines	Nov.	30
The Quality of Courage	Feb.	32
Toward Unity or Division?	Feb.	32
Unity and Discipline	Apr.	32

F

Fidel, Allen—Shenandoah Park for Your Backyard	July	26
Flight to Gilgit—Ellen Morris	Oct.	32
Foreign Affairs, Morality and—Howard Trivers	Sept.	21
Foreign Policy and the Foreign Service, The American People—Norman Hannah	Mar.	20
Foreign Policy in an Election Year (editorial)	Jan.	30
Foreign Service, an Old Team: The Marines and—Lt. Gen. Vernon E. Megee	Nov.	21
Foreign Service, Entering the—London Observer	Jan.	6
Foreign Service, Group Insurance in the—George H. Butler	June	19
Foreign Service Scholarship Awards	Sept.	10
Foreign Service Scholarship Announcement	III Cover, Jan.	
Foreign Service, The—Manchester Guardian	Apr.	19
Franklinien, Art Diplomatique—Le Monde Diplomatique	June	26
Freeman, James B.—Sun, Sand, and Study on Riviera	May	20

G

Games, The Olympic—Gerald Warner	Sept.	24
GATT—The Cornerstone of Commercial Policy—James J. Blake	Feb.	20
Gilgit, Flight to—Ellen Morris	Oct.	32
Golf Tournament, World-Wide	Dec.	12
Group Insurance in the Foreign Service—George H. Butler	June	19

H

Hannah, Eddie—Do's and Don'ts for Distaffees	May	26
Hannah, Norman—The American People—Foreign Policy and the Foreign Service	Mar.	20
Henderson Gregory—Review of "Anthology of Japanese Literature" by Donald Keene	Feb.	38
—"Ennin's Travels and Ennin's Diary" by Edwin O. Reischauer	Mar.	38
—"Land of the 500 Million" by Cressey	Mar.	38
—"The Art and Architecture of Japan" by Robert Treat Paine and Alexander Soper	July	40
Henderson, Hester Hise—A Miracle in Boston	July	38

	MONTH	PAGE		MONTH	PAGE
Henderson, John W.—Review of "The Golden Years, an Invitation to Retirement" by Thomas Collins	May	40	Good Management in Personnel Field—Geo. Butler	May	48
Herz, Martin—Some Problems of Political Reporting	Apr.	20	Increased Functions Demand Larger Service—H. G. Torbert Jr.	Feb.	4
Hessler, William H.—The National War College	July	10	Inroads Upon an Injustice—Alvin Bentley	Aug.	46
Hill, Elliott—Maria	Dec.	22	Inroads Upon an Injustice—Horace Remillard	Oct.	52
Holmes, Mary Alice—A Visit to Bavenda Land	Mar.	36	Integration—Two Years Later	July	48
Holy Sepulcher, Overnight in the—Muriel Donnelly	Apr.	26	Irrelevant Concepts—Norman Hannah	Aug.	48
Honor Awards, Department of State	May	4	John E. Peurifoy Memorial—Wm. J. Donovan	Feb.	4
Honor Awards, USIA	Nov.	10	Marvin Will Remembers—Stanley Hornbeck	Oct.	50
How to Write the Memorandum of Conversation—Robert Rinden	Oct.	21	Mr. Dulles on a Career Service for USIA	May	48
Hulbert, James A.—Review of "Goodbye to Uncle Tom" by J. C. Furnas	Sept.	38	Morality and Foreign Affairs—Chester Bowles	Dec.	60
I			More on Efficiency Reports—Stanley Grand	Oct.	50
India, Along the Overland Road to—Guy Wiggins	Aug.	22	More About Consuls—A. E. Clattenburg	Mar.	4
Inroads Upon an Injustice (editorial)	June	32	National Gallery—Joan Dell	Oct.	51
Insurance, in the Foreign Service, Group—George H. Butler	June	19	On Being Plugged In—Wm. Krason	Sept.	59
Insurance, Lower Household and Personal Effects	Jan.	10	On Being Plugged In	Dec.	60
Irwin, Frank P. to Receive Distinguished Service Award	Feb.	8	On Gradual Promotions	Dec.	58
Istanbul, TV Takes Over in—Daniel Newberry	May	28	One Hundred and Thirty Years Ago—Taylor Belcher	July	48
J			Philippine Independence—Edward W. Mill	July	46
Japan, Language Study in—Margaret Morgan	Jan.	25	Quill Driving—Gordon Tullock	Sept.	60
Jones, Lois Perry—News to the Field	Jan.—19, Feb.	19	Rceipts, Statements and Service—Jesse Saugstad	Oct.	52
Journal Board Members, New	Aug.	34	Reports Exaggerated?—Emerson Brown	May	48
Junior Officers and the New Amendments—Frederic Chapin	Nov.	28	Retired Personnel—James B. Stewart	July	46
K			Robert Peet Skinner—Frederic Halsey	Nov.	50
Kagan, Sioma J.—Review of "Economics and Action" by Pierre Mendes-France and Gabriel Ardant	Feb.	38	Rocking Chairs and Carpet Slippers—Edward C. Wilkinson	July	48
—"The Republic of Indonesia" by Dorothy Woodman	Sept.	38	S-3481 and Retired Ambassadors—Arthur C. Frost	Nov.	50
Kelly, Sir David—The Lost Art of Diplomacy	Jan.	34	Saarinén in Grosvenor Square—W. W. Warner	June	48
Kidder, Randolph—Reply to "Junior Officers and the New Amendments"	Dec.	34	September Issue—John Corrigan	Dec.	60
Klay, Andor—Lesser Annals of Departmental Troubles	May	19	Service and the Credit Union—David Gottlieb	Oct.	52
Klong to Klong, From	Dec.	14	Six Months as an Integratee—Roene Brooks	Mar.	4
Kovarsky, A—cartoon	Oct.	29	The American People and Foreign Policy—Wm. A. Root	Aug.	48
L			The Generalist and the "Summum Bonum"—John D. Leonard	Jan.	4
Laikin, Judith—Where She Danced	Jan.	28	The Hare and the Tortoise—Arthur Ageton	Nov.	52
Land, Hans A.—Review of "Return to Power" by Allistair Horne	June	40	The Quiet American—E. R. Mosman	June	48
Landon, Kenneth—Review of "Brief Authority" by Edwin Stanton	Aug.	36	Toothpaste and the Olympics—J. D. Bell, Jr.	Oct.	51
Language Study in Japan—Margaret Morgan	Jan.	25	Tranquility in Sydney—Billy Walker	Nov.	50
Law, Parkinson's—The Economist	Feb.	24	Transferring Retirement Credits—Frank S. Hopkins	Apr.	56
Learning Under the Trees—Margaret Lee Runbeck	Oct.	22	TV in Istanbul—Tonguc Gurcan	Aug.	46
Lehel, Arthur L.—Review of "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy" by Maj. Donald Keyhoe	Mar.	39	Washington Post Report	Nov.	52
—"The Truth About Flying Saucers" by Aime Michel	Oct.	36	While Lightly Turning the Pages	Sept.	59
—"Forbidden Lands" by Gordon Cooper	Jan.	36	Who Goes on the List?—James Penfield	Sept.	60
—"History of the Croatian People" by Francis Preveden	July	40	Wives Orientation Course—Marvin Patterson	June	46
—"Political Handbook of the World—1956" by Walter Mallory	Aug.	38	Wristonization and the FSS—Kington Wayne	Sept.	60
—"Power and the Community" by Robert Strausz-Hupe	Sept.	38	M		
—"On the Nature of Man" by Dagobert Runes	Apr.	41	Mahajani, Usha—Review of "At Home in India" by Cynthia Bowles	Sept.	32
Lesser Annals of Departmental Troubles—Andor Klay	May	19	Maria—Elliott Hill	Dec.	22
Library of the Department of State—Arthur Berthold	May	22	Marines and the Foreign Service, An Old Team—Lt. Gen. Vernon E. Megee	Nov.	21
Lippmann, Walter—We're Going to Live Dangerously	Nov.	8	Megee, Lt. Gen. Vernon E. Megee—An Old Team: Marines and the Foreign Service	Nov.	21
Lost Art of Diplomacy—Sir David Kelly	Jan.	34	Memorandum of Conversation, How to Write—Robert Rinden	Oct.	21
Letters to the editors:			Metzger, Stanley—Review of "International Organization" by Joseph Chamberlain	Jan.	36
A Very Special Quality—William R. Tyler	June	46	—"International Regulation of Economic and Social Questions" by Philip Jessup, Adolph Lande, Oliver Lissitzyn	Jan.	36
A Hapki Coat—Sarah Gereke	Oct.	50	Mill, Edward W.—The Philippine Foreign Affairs Training Program	May	10
After Three Years Away—Guy Wiggins	Oct.	51	Miracle in Boston—Hester Hise Henderson	July	38
Anthology of Japanese Literature—Donald Herbeck	June	46	Missions to Morocco, Three—Howard A. White	Oct.	24
Anticipation—Thomas Graham Jr.	Sept.	58	Morality and Foreign Affairs—Howard Trivers	Sept.	21
Articles on Tangier—Donald Angus	Nov.	50	More on Discipline (editorial)	Aug.	32
As They See Us	Sept.	58	Morgan, Margaret—Language Study in Japan	Jan.	25
Backbone of Our Service—R. Smith Simpson	Sept.	58	Morocco, Three Missions to—Howard White	Oct.	24
Bigger, But Are They Better?	Dec.	58	Morris, Ellen—Flight to Gilgit	Oct.	32
Career FSO's as Chiefs—L. V. Stanford	Feb.	6	Motor Mart—1956—Henry Villard	July	20
Christopher Columbus—Elaine Hejno	Oct.	51	Mulcahy, Edward—Drums, Sabers and Petitions	Nov.	22
Clearance Procedure	Nov.	52	Murphy, Edmund—Extra Curricular Diplomacy	Jan.	22
Do's and Don'ts	June	46	N		
Efficiency Reports	Apr.	56	Nadler, S. I.—The Care and Feeding of VIPs	Jan.	32
Efficiency Reports—David Camon	Sept.	58	National Gallery of Art, The—Peter Brampton	July	22
Elements of Perspective—George Butler	Oct.	50	New Amendments, Junior Officers and the—Frederic Chapin	Nov.	28
Elevation 8,750 Feet	Dec.	58	Newberry, Daniel—The Oiled Pehlivan	Dec.	26
Eugene Meyer Scholarship—Reginald Bragonier	Oct.	51	—"TV Takes Over in Istanbul"	May	28
For Planning and Design	Sept.	59	New Legislative Proposals and the Open Door (edit)	Mar.	32
Friends of Robert McClurkin—Noel Hemmendinger	Sept.	59	Ninth American Assembly Report (editorial)	July	32
From a Den Mother—Kitty Jones	Sept.	59	Notes on Electing a President—Carl Charlick	Jan.	21
FSO Retirement Benefits and Wives—R. O. Waring	Apr.	56	News From the Field:		
George Washington Mitchell—Frederic Halsey	June	48	Addis Ababa—Alice Connolly	Nov.	32

	MONTH	PAGE
Algiers—Donald Davies	Jan.	38
Lewis Clark	Sept.	36
Baghdad	Sept.	36
Bangkok—Marjorie Lasher	Nov.	32
Belfast—George Mitchell	June	36
Bucharest—Eugene Champagne	Mar.	34
Ciudad Trujillo—Wm. Affeld Jr.	Aug.	40
Copenhagen—Mrs. Fred Jandrey	July	28
Dublin—Alice Mahoney	Feb.	34
Guadalajara—Paul Dwyer	Sept.	36
Hague—Dorothy Bell	Apr.	49
Havana	Apr.	48
Kabul—Leila Poullada	July	28
Kingston—P. J. Peterson	Mar.	34
Kuala Lumpur—Benjamin Kramer	Apr. 48, Oct.	30
Lourenco Marques—R. Smith Simpson	Feb.	34
Manila—Rae Marie Dunnigan	June	36
Ottawa—Robert Redington	Mar. 34, Nov.	32
Penang—Charles Tanguy	Oct.	30
Prague—Jennifer Johnson	May	27
Pretoria—Mary Alice Holmes	June	39
Reykjavik—W. E. Knight	Jan.	38
Rome—John Cooper	June	39
Rotterdam—Paul Reveley	Apr.	48
San Salvador—Gene Karst	Aug.	40
Sao Paulo—David Gilsinn	Jan.	39
Sapporo—Evelyn Henderson	Jan.	39
Surabaya—Caroline O'Neill	May	27
Taichung—James Elliot	July	28
Tegucigalpa—Jane Pool	Oct.	38
Tel Aviv—Josiah Bennett	Apr.	49
Wellington—LeVan Roberts	Aug.	40

O

Oilèd Pehlivan, The—Daniel Newberry	Dec.	26
Old Regime, Consular Wife—Martha Brittain	Mar.	40
Old Team: Marines and the Foreign Service—Lt. Gen. Vernon E. Megee	Nov.	21
Olympic Games, The—Gerald Warner	Sept.	24
On Being Plugged In—James J. Blake	June	22
Overnight in the Holy Sepulcher—Muriel Donnelly	Apr.	26

P

Packer, Earl L.—Review of "Church and State Behind the Iron Curtain" by Vladimir Gsovski	June	39
—"Marxism Past and Present" by R. N. Carew-Hunt	Oct.	34
—"Worldwide Communist Propaganda Activities" by F. Bowen Evans	July	40
Panels Meet, Tenth Selection	Oct.	4
Parkinson's Law—The Economist	Feb.	24
Pehlivan, The Oiled—Daniel Newberry	Dec.	26
Petitions, Drums, Sabers and—Edward Mulcahy	Nov.	22
Philippine Foreign Affairs Training Program—Edward W. Mill	May	10
Plugged In, On Being—James J. Blake	June	22
Political Reporting, Some Problems of—Martin Herz	Apr.	20
Post Report, Washington—Edith Belcher	Sept.	22
President, Notes on Electing a—Carl Charlick	Jan.	21
Problems of Political Reporting, Some—Martin Herz	Apr.	20
Promotions and the Wriston Program (editorial)	Mar.	32
Prophecy, Cambodian—Daniel N. Arzac, Jr.	Mar.	26
Public Member Looks at the Selection Boards, A—Herbert Bratter	Mar.	30
Promotions:		
Foreign Service Officers	Feb. 43, Apr. 4, June	4
Foreign Service Staff	Jan. 12, Feb. 12, Apr. 8, July 4, Oct.	12
USIA	Third Cover, Feb.	
Pictures: (Chiefly "Service Glimpses")		
Addis Ababa	Nov.	27
Algiers	July	24
Ankara	Apr.	28
Aruba	Jan.	26
Asuncion	Aug.	24
Bangkok	Aug. 24, July	24
Beirut	Dec.	31
Bonn	Oct.	27
Canberra	Oct.	26
Cardiff	Feb.	28
Chiangmai	Jan.	26
Copenhagen	Jan.	27
Damascus	Sept.	31
Dhahran	July	24
Elisabethville	Aug.	24
Guadalajara	Sept.	30

MONTH PAGE

Hague	Apr.	28
Havana	Apr.	28
Hong Kong	Nov.	26
Kabul	Aug.	24
Kuala Lumpur	Apr.	28
Kuwait	Jan.	26
London	Aug.	24
Luanda	Feb.	29
Luxembourg	Oct.	27
Madras	Jan. 27, Sept.	30
Madrid	Sept.	36
Manila	Jan. 27, June 36, Oct.	26
Manitoba	Nov.	27
Marseilles	May	24
Melbourne	Apr.	28
Monrovia	Oct.	26
Montreal	Sept.	31
New Delhi	May	24
Osaka	Feb.	28
Ottawa	Nov.	27
Paris	Feb.	29
Penang	June	24
Phnom Penh	Feb.	28
Ponta Delgada	July	24
Port Said	May	24
Prague	May	24
Rangoon	Nov. 26, Oct.	26
Rio de Janeiro	Dec.	30
San Jose	Oct.	27
Sao Paulo	Feb. 29, May 24, June	25
Santiago	June 24, Aug.	24
Santiago de Cuba	Feb.	29
San Salvador	Sept.	30
Seoul	Nov.	26
Tangier	June	24
Tegucigalpa	Dec.	31
Tel Aviv	Apr.	49
Tijuana	Sept.	30
Tokyo	June	24
Toronto	Dec.	30
Vienna	Jan.	27
Washington, D. C.	Apr. 28, May 24, June 24, Aug. 24, Sept. 31, Nov. 26, Dec.	30

Q

Quality of Courage, The (editorial)	Feb.	32
-------------------------------------	------	----

R

Raine, Philip—Review of "Toward Our Common American Destiny" by John M. Cabot	Jan.	37
Reading List on World Affairs, 1956	Dec.	48
Remember the Tortoise and the Hare? (editorial)	July	32
Reorganization and the Staff Corps (editorial)	Sept.	28
Reply to "Junior Officers and the New Amendments"—Rauldolph A. Kidder	Dec.	34
Report of American Assembly	July	19
Retired Foreign Service Personnel Addresses	Sept.	48
Retired FSOs Settle Down, Where—Gardner Richardson	Apr.	24
Revelling Envoys, The—David Briggs	Nov.	24
Revolution, A Cultural—Jacques Barzun	Oct.	37
Richardson, Gardner—Where Retired FSOs Settle Down	Apr.	24
Rinden, Robert—How to Write the Memorandum of Conversation	Oct.	21
Riviera, Sun, Sand and Study on the—James B. Freeman	May	20
Runbeck, Margaret Lee—Learning Under the Trees	Oct.	22
Reprints:		
Art Diplomatique Franklinien—Le Monde Diplomatique	June	26
Cultural Revolution, by Jacques Barzun—"Music in American Life"—Doubleday and Co., Inc.	Oct.	37
Entering the Foreign Service—London Observer	Jan.	6
National War College, by William Hessler—Naval Institute Proceedings	July	10
On Safari With the Cloetes—"The Nylon Safari"—Houghton Mifflin and Co.	May	6
Parkinson's Law—The Economist	Feb.	24
The Foreign Service—Manchester Guardian	Apr.	19
The Lost Art of Diplomacy, by Sir David Kelly—"The Hungry Sheep," Hollis and Carter	Jan.	34
We're Going to Live Dangerously, by Walter Lippmann, Woman's Home Companion	Nov.	8

S

S-3481 (editorial)	Sept.	28
Safari—With the Cloetes, On	May	6

	MONTH	PAGE
Scholarship Announcement, Foreign Service	Third Cover, Jan.	6
1956-57	Dec.	10
1957-58	Sept.	26
Scholarship Awards, Foreign Service	Aug.	30
Scouts International, Cub—George Churchill	Mar.	4
Selection Boards, A Public Member Looks at—Herbert Bratter	Oct.	40
Selection Panels Meet, Tenth	Apr.	24
Senior, Clarence—Review of "Transformation: the Story of Modern Puerto Rico" by Earl Packer Hanson	July	30
Service Glimpses:	Aug.	30
Jan. 26, Feb. 28, Mar. 28, Apr. 28, May 24, June 24, July 24	Aug.	24
Aug. 24, Sept. 30, Oct. 26, Nov. 26, Dec. 30	Apr.	24
Settle Down, Where Retired FSOs—Gardner Richardson	July	26
Shenandoah Park for Your Backyard—Allen Fidel	Aug.	20
Silvercrucys, Baron—The Diplomat	Mar.	39
Sisco, Joseph J.—Review of "The United Nations and the Maintenance of International Peace and Security" by Leland Goodrich, Anne Simons	Dec.	47
Sivard, Robert—First and Third Covers, Aug.	Feb.	30
—"Histoire de France"	Sept.	28
Skinner, Robert Peet—A Diplomatist	Aug.	19
Staff Corps, Reorganization and the (editorial)	Jan. 14, Feb. 14, Mar. 12, Apr. 14, May 14, June 14, July 14, Aug. 14, Sept. 16, Oct. 16, Nov. 14, Dec. 16	8
State, Plans for the New Extension to	Aug.	24
Stewart, James B.—"Twenty Five Years Ago"	May	20
Jan. 14, Feb. 14, Mar. 12, Apr. 14, May 14, June 14, July 14, Aug. 14, Sept. 16, Oct. 16, Nov. 14, Dec. 16	Aug.	8
Straus, Richard—As They See Us	Dec.	24
Suez Canal Problem, The—William R. Tyler	May	20
Sun, Sand and Study on the Riviera—James Freeman		

T

Technical Cooperation—A Career Service?—William E. Warne	Mar.	22
Three Missions to Morocco—Howard A. White	Oct.	24
Tongue-Tied Service, A (editorial)	Oct.	28
Toward Unity or Division? (editorial)	Feb.	32
Trees, Learning Under the—Margaret Lee Runbeck	Oct.	22
Trip to Les Vals d'Andorra—James N. Cortada	Oct.	8
Trivers, Howard—Morality and Foreign Affairs	Sept.	21
TV Takes Over in Istanbul—Daniel Newberry	May	28
Tyler, William R.—The Art of Diplomacy in the XVth Century	Apr.	22
—The Suez Canal Problem	Dec.	24
Twenty Five Years Ago—James B. Stewart		
Jan. 14, Feb. 14, Mar. 12, Apr. 14, May 14, June 14, July 14, Aug. 14, Sept. 16, Oct. 16, Nov. 14, Dec. 16		

U

Unity and Discipline (editorial)	Apr.	32
Upton, Joseph M.—Review of "Chinese Art" by Judith and Arthur Burling	Apr.	40
USIA, A Career Service for?—Robert E. Elder	Feb.	26
USIA Honor Awards	Nov.	10

V

Vernon, Manfred C.—Review of "Integrated Europe?" by Michael Florinsky	May	40
—"Political Thought" by C. L. Wayper	Mar.	38
Villard, Henry S.—Motor Mart—1956	July	20
—Review of "The Moffat Papers" edited by Nancy Hooker	Oct.	34
VIPs, Care and Feeding of—S. I. Nadler	Jan.	32
Visit to Bavenda Land—Mary Alice Holmes	Mar.	36

W

War College Selections	July	4
Warne, William E.—Technical Cooperation—A Career Service?	Mar.	22
Warner, Gerald—The Olympic Games	Sept.	24
Washington Post Report—Edith Belcher	Sept.	22
Weekend in Coonamble—Ann Dorr	June	8
We're Going to Live Dangerously—Walter Lippman	Nov.	8
Where She Danced—Judith Laikin	Jan.	28
White, Howard A.—Three Missions to Morocco	Oct.	24
Wiggins, Guy—Along the Overland Road to India	Aug.	22
Will, Marvin, Remembers	Feb. 45, May 44, Aug. 44, Sept.	57
Wilson, Earl J.—Fishing Village in Siam	Dec.	25
"Wisdom Cannot Be Told," AMP 28:—Perry Culley	Mar.	24
World-Wide Golf Tournament	Dec.	12

Z

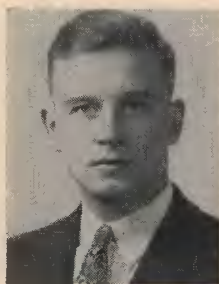
Zebroski, Edna—"Still Life"	Dec.	25
-----------------------------	------	----

New Board Members

FOUR NEW MEMBERS have recently been appointed to the Editorial Board of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL: Patricia M. BYRNE, Edward W. CLARK, Howard P. JONES and Jameson Parker. Currently en route to the field are former Board members Mary Vance TRENT, to Djakarta, and Richard H. DAVIS, to Moscow. Mr. Davis will be Deputy Chief of Mission, Miss Trent will be Second Secretary at the Embassy.



PATRICIA M. BYRNE was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and educated at Vassar College and the School of Advanced International Studies. After 18 months with the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, she was sworn into the Foreign Service on July 9, 1949. She has served in Athens and Saigon, and since January 1955 has been Officer in Charge of Laos Affairs, Office of Southeast Asian Affairs, at the Department.



EDWARD W. CLARK was graduated by Princeton University in 1939 and attended the Cornell Law School. During World War II he was a diplomatic courier before enlisting in the U. S. Navy. In 1946 he was appointed a Foreign Service Officer and has served in the Embassy at Panama, in the Department in ARA, as Principal Officer at Asmara, and now is back in the Department as a personnel officer.



HOWARD PALFREY JONES was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Economic Affairs on July 16, 1955. Prior to that he was concurrently director of the ICA Mission in Indonesia and Economic Counselor of Embassy. He has also served as Counselor and Deputy Chief of Mission in the Embassy in Taipei, and as director of the Berlin Element, Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany.

In February 1956 he was chairman of the U. S. delegation to the ECAFE meeting in Bangalore, India, and has just returned from the Colombo Plan Ministerial meeting in Wellington, New Zealand, where he was deputy U. S. representative.



JAMESON PARKER was a member of the Economic Mission to The Philippines in 1950, and the Division of Public Liaison in the Department in 1951. In 1952 he was appointed Special Assistant to Myron M. Cowen, U. S. Ambassador to Belgium. He was Press Officer with the United States Delegation 10th Conference of the Organization of American States in Caracas, Venezuela, 1954, and Press Officer with the U. S. Delegation Economic Conference, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1954. Since 1954 Mr. Parker has been Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Public Affairs, 1954.

Jordan (from page 25)

into another world, grunted, semi-oblivious to what was happening to him. A man with boots on, supported by two others, was jumping up and down on the edge of a sword placed edge-wise on the dervish's back and held at each end by two more men. The jumping on the upper edge of the sword sank the opposite edge into the flesh of the fakir's back. This time blood did appear: the dervish's back was a red mash and blood oozed down his sides. Thus were the wedding guests entertained before the feast.

After the traditional coffee had been served and the guests had washed their hands, the desert repast called the *mansef* began. Huge tinned copper trays, each carried by six men and each bearing a sheep cut into a few pieces and perched high on mountains of rice, were placed on the rugs in front of us. The upturned head of the sheep, its jaws wide apart, formed the apex of the pyramid. Each guest knelt on his left knee in a circle around the platter and, using his right hand as his eating utensil, ripped hunks of sheep from the carcass and flipped them into his mouth. The rice he kneaded into a little ball and, if he were an old hand at *mansef*, he propelled the rice ball neatly into his mouth with his flexed thumb, as a boy pushes marbles. From time to time the host poured more sheep's fat on to the repast, just enough for the rice to form a cohesive ball before leaving the thumb but not so much that it stuck to the thumb and exploded in mid-air in the act of propulsion. The host ripped out the tongue, a favored delicacy, and laid it before one of the ranking guests. Another guest was given the dubious honor of eating the sheep's eye, and another the fatty tail. When the first circle of diners had had its fill of the platter's offerings, it withdrew for more coffee while the second ranks pitched in on the remains.

South of the Beni Sakhr lands, past the magnificent Crusader castle of Kerak from whence the Crusader Lord, Reginald de Chatillon, sacked rich caravans going to Damascus, is situated the town of Ma'an. Ma'an has been the southernmost terminal of the Hejaz Railway ever since the railway below Ma'an was wrecked by the Arabs in revolt against the Turks during World War I. Lawrence of Arabia led them in their hit-and-run raids. The old Ma'an railway station hotel still stands, operated now by a genial Armenian who fled the Turkish massacres over forty years ago.

The weather was bitterly cold on my first overnight stop there. Icy blasts ripped through a broken pane in the dining room window, laying a coast of fine desert sand over everything. The only heating device was a bottle of bad gin whose contents had some internal thermal value and whose aroma helped overcome the stench of the kerosene lamps. While trying to imagine how things were when Lawrence was there some forty-five years earlier, I was startled to see a man walk in dressed in the *aghal* and *kaffiyeh* of the desert Arab, speaking English with a perfect English accent. He turned out, however, not to be a latter-day Lawrence but the Cambridge-educated *Mutassa-ref* (district governor) of Ma'an. Lawrence in reverse, no less: one of those Arabs successfully bridging the gap between the Old East and the New West without sacrificing certain traditional eastern forms at the altar of western assimilation.

Below Ma'an the approach to Aqaba, Jordan's Red Sea port, reveals a fabulous view of multi-colored geological formations. In the midst is Wadi Rumm, a valley so

picturesque that Lawrence labeled one of his Arab colleagues in "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" "fantastic as the hills of Rumm." A Beau Geste-like fortress manned by the Camel Corps commands the valley, a desert route leading to the Saudi Arabian border.

Off Aqaba King Solomon built the fleet of ships sent forth to acquire gold to gild his great temple in Jerusalem. Here, too, came Roman sailing vessels laden with goods to be trans-shipped by land over a Roman road from Aqaba north through the mountains to Jerash and Philadelphia (now Amman). Palm trees and rustic fishing boats ring the shore. Less than a mile south of Aqaba in no-man's land between Jordan and Saudi Arabia one can look at four countries, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Israel and Egypt, without being in any of them.

To obtain a flavor of life as others live it, the traveler returning from Aqaba, such as I, may elect to go third class in the train north from Ma'an to Amman. The third-class compartment is a hubbub of activity, featuring a cross-section of passengers such as this: two dark-skinned youths, holding hands, munch dried watermelon seeds while chattering happily together; a peasant mother, with bosom partially exposed, patiently and unconcernedly nurses her baby around whose eyes hover a covey of flies; a bearded *mullah* (Moslem priest) fingers his beads in a corner, moving his lips silently, oblivious to the activity around him; a Bedouin dressed in a camel's hair *abayah* (long flowering coat) squats over a pot of coffee brewing on a brazier set on the train's unsteady floor; an old man in rags huddled close to the window bites into a dried crust of bread that he pulls out of a knotted, soiled rag; a handsome, statuesque sheikh with fine delicate features strides down the corridor in his long *abayah*, followed by a young boy of perhaps thirteen with curls down to his shoulders, a dagger protruding from the belt of his *gallabiyah* (male ankle-length dress). Two men have hung up their Aqaba fish on a hook rigged up on the baggage rack. The compartment is a bedlam of noise and the smell of fish and goats mingles with the aroma of garlic and unwashed bodies. At each station stop there is virtually a mass exodus of third-class occupants as men and women relieve themselves unselfconsciously at a judicious distance from the train. Halfway to Amman the traveler is likely to forsake his third-class "flavor" for the comforts and quiet of first class.

Across the Jordan River—on the west side—is what is probably the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world: Jericho, variously called in ancient history the City of the Palms and the City of the Moon God. Skulls 7,000 years old from the pre-pottery Neolithic period recently discovered in Jericho, show it to be even older than once believed. Jericho is the "promised land" that Moses saw from Mount Nebo. Joshua captured it from the Canaanites "and the walls came tumbling down." Here water still gushes from Elisha's Fountain—traditionally the site where Jesus cast his handful of salt, miraculously "healing" its waters.

Antony presented Jericho to Cleopatra as a gift—not just for love but to sidetrack her from taking Judea from Herod. Apparently it was even greener and certainly richer than now.

No journey to Jordan is complete without a visit to the incomparable Jerusalem. Today the city is cut in two between Israel and Jordan but the old, walled city and the

(Continued on page 47)

Operation Deep Freeze (from page 23)

N. Z. Expedition Forming

New Zealand is also planning for an expedition and a base in Antarctica in connection with the IGY and will be at the receiving end of the BCTE which, as is well known, will start its transantarctic overland trek from the Weddell Sea coast southeast of South America in the 1957-58 Antarctic summer. The BCTE, launched for adventure as well as for exploration and scientific purposes, is intended to accomplish what Shackleton in 1914-15 attempted to do and failed: It will make the first overland transcontinental journey via the Pole ever made in Antarctica.

For these purposes, New Zealand will have an expedition of twenty-two men, headed by Sir Edmund Hillary who, not content with the conquest of Mount Everest, now seeks to try the glaciers and peaks of Victoria Land. The New Zealand Government is purchasing a ship for the Expedition, the first vessel capable of navigation in polar seas that New Zealand has ever owned. The lack of such a ship has been one deterrent to New Zealand's taking a more active part in Antarctic exploration heretofore.

New Zealand's ship, a 900-ton especially reinforced wooden vessel built in the United States will be called the *Endeavor*, after Captain Cook's famous ship in which he first came to New Zealand and searched the Southern Ocean vainly seeking the *terra australis incognita*. The modern *Endeavor* served the British Falkland Islands Dependency for several years on runs to Antarctic waters as the *John Biscoe*. It is slightly larger than the *Theron* on which Sir Edmund Hillary accompanied Dr. Vivian Fuchs and a British expedition to the Weddell Sea this past season, but it has less deck cargo space than the *Theron*. Small though it is, the *Endeavor* should be able to give a good account of itself under the New Zealand flag.

New Zealand's base will be on the Western shores of McMurdo Sound, about twenty miles from the U. S. McMurdo Sound base. It will be called "Scott Base" for Captain Robert Falcon Scott, whose epic expedition via New Zealand to the South Pole in 1912, on which he lost the race to the Pole as well as his life, is ever remembered in New Zealand as the epitome of heroism. Many a New Zealand schoolboy can quote the excerpt from Scott's last messages, now inscribed on his statue in Christchurch:

"I do not regret this journey, which shows that Englishmen can endure hardship, help one another and meet death with as great a fortitude as ever in the past."

N. Z. a Generous Host

The US does not recognize the claims of New Zealand or of any other country to Antarctic territory, and several US bases have been and are being set up within Antarctic territory claimed by New Zealand. However, neither of these facts has interfered in the least with the warm friendship and mutual confidence of the two countries which have built up a community of interests in Antarctica that future relationships under IGY and other projects will no doubt further strengthen. In the light of past cooperation it is only natural that the US and New Zealand should continue to cooperate fully in their current Antarctic undertakings.

Like the four previous Antarctic expeditions under Admiral Byrd, U. S. operations in connection with the IGY have made New Zealand their advance base through the courtesy of the New Zealand Government and people.

In the 1954-55 season, the *USS ATKA*, US icebreaker and pathfinding ship for the IGY Antarctic projects, called at Wellington for refuelling and fresh supplies on her way south. The officers and crew were given typically cordial New Zealand hospitality. The Captain of the *Atka*, Captain Jacobsen, will probably be remembered for his reply to a young New Zealand lady correspondent who, on asking him how he broke the ice, received the gentle reply, "I generally drop my handkerchief." Even when one of the *Atka's* helicopters frightened an elephant during an unscheduled visit to the Wellington Zoo, and the frightened animal sat on his keeper's arm, breaking it painfully, there was no lessening in cordiality. The rather unusual damage suit that followed, however, has presented some difficult problems.

In the 1955-56 season, a U. S. Navy task force of seven ships, four of them icebreakers, and six land-based aircraft used New Zealand seaports and airfields as staging grounds for their journey to Antarctica. The ships carried 1800 officers and men and 9,000 tons of cargo and supplies to establish the McMurdo Sound and Little America V bases, and left 166 men in Antarctica to winterover. Three C-54's succeeded in making the historic flight, while three smaller planes attempted it but had to turn back. New Zealand virtually held its breath while the Southward flight was attempted, but by the time of the return flight most people seemed to consider it a normal event.

There were no elephant-and-zoo-keeper incidents in the 1955-56 season. People got rather used to the sight of U. S. helicopters, which in parts of the South Island cooperated by delivering Father Christmas, as New Zealanders call Santa Claus, to distant places.

Exhibition in Wellington by Mr. Haun

On the return visit, an unusual feature was an exhibition in Wellington by an American artist who accompanied the expedition, Mr. Robert C. Haun, of Edgewood, Rhode Island, of paintings of Antarctic scenes. It detracted nothing from the exhibition that the paintings were mounted in frames made from packing cases. The basic snow color had been made from ship's paint which proved more resistant than artist's oils to freezing temperatures. Mr. Haun succeeded in depicting what others could only describe—the wonderful colorings of the Antarctic sky and landscape. His paintings should join the sketches of Captain Scott's great companion, Dr. Edward Wilson, as a nucleus of Antarctic art.

The U. S. expedition was also able to make some return for the warm hospitality it received by transporting three New Zealand specialists to Antarctica and providing them with helicopter transport and other support to enable them to select the site for New Zealand's base this year.

Next Year's U. S. Expedition

The U. S. expedition this year will be even larger than the last. It will include Air Force personnel to operate a base in New Zealand for eight Air Force Globemaster aircraft which will fly supplies deep into Antarctica for bases to be established at remote points by the United States. Again some return for New Zealand hospitality is to be made by our transporting some of the supplies and possibly men of the New Zealand expedition, whose little ship, the *Endeavor* is hardly adequate for the purpose.

Incidentally, the range of some U. S. Air Force planes is such that flights across Antarctica from New Zealand to

Operation Deep Freeze

another land mass may soon become possible. In that event, we may see one day before very long the first round-the-world flight via both Poles!

There will also be cooperation in many ways between the U. S. and New Zealand expeditions in Antarctica itself. The U. S. will operate a central weather and radio station which will aid not only New Zealand's expedition but those of ten or more other nations scheduled to establish some 39 observation posts in Antarctica under the IGY program. And, if all goes as planned, the BCTE party, including New Zealand's George Lowe, another veteran of Everest who is BCTE official photographer, in its journey across the Antarctic continent will drop in at the U. S. polar base for rest and maybe tea or coffee. Thus the South Pole, where no one has been (except in an airplane) since Scott and his men were there in 1912, and where no one had been before except Amundsen and his men in 1911, will become a "busy cross-roads" in 1957-58. The U. S. and New Zealand will also cooperate in the coming season in the establishment of a small base on Cape Adare. Manned by a small party of Americans and New Zealanders, this should prove a valuable guide-post to planes on NZ-Antarctica flights.

Navy Tribute to NZ Hospitality

Given all this, and the long history of New Zealand as a haven for Antarctic explorers, it will not be wondered at that when the U. S. Antarctic expedition asked the American Embassy in Wellington last year what the expedition could appropriately do to show its appreciation to New Zealand for facilities and hospitality, the Embassy suggested presentation of a commemorative plaque to Christchurch Cathedral bearing the following legend:

"Dedicated to the memory of the brave Antarctic explorers whose valour and determination showed the way for all those who now venture in their wake. Presented to the people of New Zealand by the U. S. Navy Antarctic Expedition on behalf of the people of the United States of America."

Above this legend are the Cross and flags of New Zealand and of the United States, and a quotation from Tennyson conveying the intrepid determination of Scott and other Antarctic explorers: "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield." In the center of the bronze plaque is a relief map of Antarctica and New Zealand.

The plaque was dedicated at the Cathedral in the presence of officers and men of the US expedition whose ships were berthed at Lyttelton and whose planes stood on the field at Harewood, only a few miles from Christchurch. The U. S. Ambassador to New Zealand, the Honorable Robert C. Hendrickson, took a leading part in the presentation ceremony and the special church service accompanying it. Admiral George Dufek, Commander of the US expedition's Task Force, unveiled the plaque in the presence of the Ambassador and the Bishop of Christchurch, the Right Reverend A. K. Warren.

It was a moving event. Before and after this ceremony, Ambassador Hendrickson, Admiral Byrd and Admiral Dufek laid wreaths in tribute at the statue of Captain Scott.

New Zealand and the United States are thus quietly setting an example of friendly cooperation in dealing with the great potentialities contingent on the opening up of the last re-

maining unexplored continent, Antarctica. In such an atmosphere, the tasks of the diplomat in connection with Antarctica should be easy. But for scientists and explorers, even with the latest equipment, the Antarctic still offers a severe challenge. In this land of blizzard, of unbelievable cold, of everlasting ice and snow, there are no second chances. Of the South Pole itself, we have Scott's own words, recorded in his journal: "Great God, this is an awful place."

New Delhi *(from page 30)*

The American women left the school after a hospitable cup of tea with the teacher and the committee. Driving back to their homes, they discussed the visit. "Those little girls," said one, "their sightless eyes will haunt me."

"What do you think we should recommend purchasing for this school?" asked another.

"I would like to see them have more Braille equipment, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, I would, but the typewriter appeals to me, too. Think what it would mean to those girls to get employment as typists!"

"The musical instruments appeal to me," said another. "I don't mean just because they would become acceptable musicians, but because it would give them some enjoyment. Can't we try to budget our gifts to get them several things?"

This group of women, one of six teams from the American Women's Club of New Delhi, was visiting institutions for the handicapped. Other teams were visiting schools, nursery and recreation centers, orphanages, hospitals, refugee rehabilitation centers and other institutions working to meet the welfare needs in the Delhi area.

The American Women's Club came into existence at the time of Partition when thousands of refugees from Pakistan poured into the city each day. Concerned with emergency aid of blankets, clothing, and food at first, the Club has gradually broadened its welfare program.

Equipping a polio ward was a major project, and in the last few years the program has reached out to include assistance to more than fifty institutions. Playground equipment, books, looms, sewing machines, medical supplies, hospital equipment and furniture, school supplies, hearing aids are among the many items donated by the Club. A room in a YWCA hostel for working girls was purchased and furnished. And the Braille materials, musical instruments, and the typewriter were given to the school for the blind girls.

Although the Club's emphasis is on its welfare program, it has also stimulated interest, on the part of its members, in the way of life in India. Both in 1954 and 1955, the major fund-raising effort was a fashion show, featuring American styles contrived from Indian fabrics. Indian government officials and exporters were enthusiastic about the shows which they considered a boost to the sale and use of Indian fabrics abroad.

Sale of tickets to the major drive of the year plus the revenue from advertising in the Club's monthly paper, *The News Circle*, has yielded between \$6000 to \$9000 per year. With this budget, the Club has been able to make a real contribution to the welfare agencies of Delhi.

There are also active American Women's Clubs in Calcutta and in Bombay. Wherever in the world American women are living, one can be sure they are making some type of constructive community effort.

Frances McStay Adams

The Racial Factor (from page 37)

fied accordingly. But every now and then one is shown what a noble creature man can become: Oates, on the ill-fated South Pole expedition of Captain Scott, walked out into the blizzard and certain death in order to leave his share of the remaining provisions to his companions; Middleton, the Australian V. C. aviator, one eye shot out and seriously wounded in the body, held on to his ebbing consciousness long enough to fly his bomber back across the Alps and the Channel, to land his crew in safety near Dover beach and then to die. One does not have to agree with all Gandhi did, or to believe that his subsequent career in India was wholly good, to see that Gandhi's heroism during his twenty years in South Africa was of this supreme kind. The little "coolie" lawyer stood up to the white bullies and blackguards and, harder still, to white gentlemen such as Smuts and Botha whom he could admire; suffering and ascetic, he faced overwhelming odds, and, finest of all, refused to fret or to bear ill-will. He went one courageous step yet farther: as a caste Hindu he admitted that the color bar in South Africa was but a form of the Hindu's own behaviour in India towards the millions of Indian Untouchables. Gandhi's life was not unmatched to the tremendous final sentences in Plato's *Phaedo* on the end of Socrates, the bravest, the wisest, and the most upright of men.

Over much of the world today race prejudice, and with it race tension, is weakening. This is true in the United States, and it is true in the West Indies. . . . It is weakening, too, amongst Chinese and other Asians, for it should not be forgotten that race prejudice exists within the non-white as well as the white groups. The average Indian or Chinese would feel no differently from the average European towards the prospect of acquiring a Negro son-in-law, while the African from the Tourregs would look upon marriage with an African from the Bantu with undisguised horror. But the fact remains that race tension has not yet weakened enough for our comfort or our safety. It is particularly explosive in those areas where white minorities dominate colored majorities. . . .

Over much of Africa today, then, white men sleep uneasily of nights, and of days their talk runs to one theme. They are afraid. They are afraid in Tunisia and Morocco in the north; in Kenya on the east; in the Rhodesias in the centre; and in the Union in the south. Their psychology is the psychology of siege. . . . But it is not merely a question of race tension in this or that place, in Kenya or in South Africa or in Guiana; the significant fact is the passionate interest in and excitement about these places and their racial discrimination felt throughout the non-white world. What happens in Africa is important not only for its effect in Africa but also for its effects in Asia. Race discrimination in Africa excites Asia: Indian rajas, mirabile dictu, come to feel a oneness not only with Indian coolies in faraway Natal but even with Bantu laborers. This is an example of the repercussions of race relations that give them so explosive a potentiality in international relations. The white world may not always be able to count on there being a Nehru or a U Nu with the requisite moral authority and the requisite willingness to exercise it on the non-whites in the interests of racial restraint and security.

What can be done about race tension? One great need is to ascertain the true facts about race relations and to set them out intelligibly. Universities, and above all a research university such as the Australian National University, exist

for just this purpose. And academic freedom means that the scholar has the right to investigate all the facts and the duty to state the truth, as he has found it or honestly thought he has found it, without fear or favor and regardless of any outside considerations.

Some of the main questions requiring research are touched on below.

An obvious question to come to grips with is whether the white races are in fact superior to the non-white races. The answers will have to be provided by the biological sciences and by psychology. What is race? What racial differences are there? What is superiority or inferiority? Is the superiority or inferiority, if it exists, of any practical importance? What do people of one race notice or dislike or fear in people of another race? How big a part does economic competition play? Is there any inherent superiority, biological or mental, in a people with a white skin over a people with a dark skin? Does environment—that complex of place, climate, food, social customs, religion, history, and so on—condition human beings more than race?

Much work has been done on these topics and, though much more remains to be done, the scientific indications are that if there really are any fundamental or inherent differences between the mental make-up of one race or another, they are slight in comparison with the similarities. Somatic characteristics such as pigmentation or blood groups seem to confer no superiority or inferiority of consequence. Further, over parts of Europe and much of Asia the races have been mixed for a long time and shade into one another imperceptibly, so that environment seems to be the major factor, in those areas at least. . . .

What is surprising and is not sufficiently realized is that the non-whites also prefer the light skin. . . . The truth is that the Indian caste system is connected with color. . . . The word *varna* (caste) meant 'color' and the *Varnasuram Dharma* (the idea of the caste system) was itself based to some extent on color. . . .

If the different races and the different colors are going to live together they are, in the long run, going to intermarry. . . . On the question of miscegenation, it is enough to remark here that scientific facts as known so far suggest that on the biological side the result is generally an improvement rather than a deterioration, while on the side of mental characteristics, whether in respect of intelligence or temperament, there is no proof one way or the other. . . . Once men and women are brought together, trust one another and follow a comparable way of life, they lose that awareness of significant difference that creates racial fears and racial prejudices. . . . color resentments in non-white countries will for the time being remain the last refuge of the demagogue. The white people therefore must be courteous, even if they are not willing to admit equality. They should give no pretexts to non-white demagogues. In particular, nothing could be more foolish than a universal attitude towards all non-white peoples that lumps together into one all-embracing category the Asians with the Africans, for Asians run the whole gamut in color, culture and temperament, and Africans, though generally black, yet range in color and culture far more widely than is commonly supposed. This is as reasonable as throwing all the bald-headed or all the cross-eyed into a single group, and hostile group at that, because they happen to have one external denominator in common.

Australia has not the same intimate interest in race relations as South Africa or the United States has, but there

The Racial Factor

are two considerations that concern her. In the first place Australia has a colony of her own to deal with in New Guinea. It might be an exaggeration to parody an old saying into "Those whom the gods wish to destroy they first give colonies to," but it is impossible to exaggerate the difficulties without loss of reputation, indeed without getting one's throat cut for one's pains. We can be certain that we will have racial troubles there. We can be certain, too, that what goes on in Africa and the ideologies brewed there will closely influence the attitude of New Guinea natives. In the second place Australia, though populated by white people, lives in a region of the world populated by non-whites. As our Minister for External Affairs and some other of our political leaders wisely recognize, we are a part of South East Asia, and we must live amicably with our neighbors. The good nature and friendliness of the average Australian fortunately predisposes him to being a good neighbor, as Asian students coming to Australia are discovering. . . .

A man's personal experience or observations in the matter of race relations are too subjective to be cited as proof of anything, but they can be cited as evidence. Through the accidents of life I have lived for some years among two Asian people, and for a still longer time among Africans. I also know something at first-hand of American Negroes. From these experiences and observations I have arrived at certain opinions, which I mention for what they are worth. First, attitude to skin color is provoked by something strange to one's past or ordinary ken. But the strangeness wears off quickly. One soon ceases to think of one's neighbor as black or brown or white; one thinks of them merely as good, bad or indifferent—in short, as ordinary human beings. . . . Second, my own experience makes me doubt whether there is any superiority or inferiority inherent in color as such, though I have no doubt, of course, that there is superiority or inferiority in environment and in the product of environment, including that of national groups. On the other hand I do not mean that there are no such things as race or race difference. I believe that peoples do differ substantially among themselves, and I am not convinced that the various peoples are of equal value. But I believe that these differences have little, if anything, to do with color as such, and that in any case the total environment is the main determinant of most, though not necessarily all, of the social qualities relevant to the value of individuals. Third, as regards Africa, the lessons from which should be borne in mind in regard to New Guinea, the treatment of the native is the decisive factor. The difference in the attitude towards the white people, and indeed to life itself, of the African in West Africa and of the African in East Africa exemplifies this truth—Nigeria and the Gold Coast on the one hand; Kenya on the other. Fourth, one of the most dangerous follies in race relations is generalizing about non-whites as though they constituted a single entity. This leads certain people in South Africa to lump Africans (who consist of many different tribes and cultures and temperaments), Indians, Malays, and Chinese together. There is an enormous variety covered by the word "color": in India itself it ranges all the way from black to pure white. What common denominator is there between Mrs. Pandit, the Maharaja of Travancore, the Prime Minister of Burma, the Shah of Persia, Chou En-lai, the Moors, the Kikuyu, the Hottentots, and the Papuans, except the artificial one that we whites create? Fifth, in the world, as a whole, color prejudice is declining. There is to-

day more tolerance, more sympathy, and more mixing between the races than even in my youth, and incomparably more than in the days when Kipling was writing fifty years ago. The bulk of the human race is coffee-colored, and judging by the sale of suntan creams in the white countries this color is not offensive to the whites. But there is still not enough understanding, tolerance and sympathy. And in a few areas the prejudice is worse than it has ever been and it can have only one ending—bloodshed. This brings me to my final personal observation: even if race is proved a reality involving inferiority or superiority, and if in any case, as I fear, it is going to take some time to change attitudes and opinions about race differences, it is common sense and a matter of self-interest to be scrupulously courteous, always avoiding the provocative and always cultivating the conciliatory approach on both sides.

The root of the difficulty about race relations is that they spring from attitudes of mind in which myths and stereotypes play a big role. On the one side we have to deal with *mores* like those in Alabama or the Transvaal, and on the other side with wounded self-esteem. . . .

It is because of wounded self-esteem that some American Negroes can never be satisfied. It is not within human power to give them what they really want—a white skin. They have got to the stage where though their ostensible grievance is against this or that practice, their true grievance is against Fate or Nature. And it is because of wounded self-esteem that in some countries formerly colonies, where the people have not yet had the education or training to run their own affairs properly, they will not admit that they need help from outside. Instead, they give themselves up to an irrational nationalism and xenophobia, and so perpetuate their inferiority.

That is why the subject of race relations, while it needs the attentions of the don, of the academic researcher, needs, also, the call of the prophet. And that is why I, though no prophet, write unacademically, familiarly, and with some urgency.

Jordan (from page 43)

majority of the Biblical sites remain in the latter. There is a grandeur and a sense of history to Jerusalem that is unique and enthralling. Take, for instance, the narrow cobblestone streets and ancient houses of the old city, including especially the Via Dolorosa where Jesus is said to have carried the Cross; the slopes of the Mount of Olives and the Garden of Gethsemane; the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, awe-inspiring because it is supposed to hold Jesus' tomb, yet "macabre, claustrophobic, and probably containing more bad taste, certainly more kinds of bad taste, than any other church in the world;"* the Moslem shrine of the Dome of the Rock, a rotunda covered with gorgeous blue tiles standing on the site of Solomon's Temple and, underneath, the subterranean vaults of Solomon's stables, where once the Jews took refuge from Titus, where 1000 years later the Crusaders hitched their horses, and where 1800 years later cutthroats and criminals hid from the law in the early days of the British Mandate.

Such is the mosaic of the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan.

*Page 195, Edmund Wilson, "A Reporter at Large", *New Yorker*, December 4, 1954.

Another View of

"Junior Officers and the New Amendments"

By JOHN T. WHEELOCK

IN THE NOVEMBER issue of the JOURNAL, Mr. Frederic L. Chapin expressed some apparently deeply felt and widely shared misgivings about future prospects in the service for junior Foreign Service Officers. In the December issue Mr. Randolph A. Kidder replied to the earlier article with a candor which I hope will clear the air and encourage those who share Mr. Chapin's doubts.

As an officer who defers to none in the matter of juniority, let me say at once that I, and in my opinion many others of similar status, do not share in the bleak assessment of our future prospects painted in the original article. It does seem clear to me though, that the misgivings expressed in that article are an accurate reflection of perfectly real and rather widespread doubts among junior officers about the future. Furthermore, it seems to me that there *is* reason for some misgiving if not for the note bordering on despair sounded in the earlier piece.

It is unfortunate that the two previous articles were limited in scope to a consideration of the effects on junior officers of the new eight class system and to a very brief consideration of present lateral entry policies. Mr. Chapin's article attempted to give a logical explanation for feelings of doubt about the future in terms of rigid mathematical computation, which he admitted to depend for validity upon the continued use by our administrative branch of fixed policies on eligibility for promotion and fixed schedules for the meeting of promotion panels. If, as some have predicted, our senior administrative officers are to be replaced by IBM machines, Mr. Chapin is undoubtedly on firm ground. However, it is difficult even for the most case-hardened skeptic to believe that our future personnel chiefs would sit complacently by watching our ablest officers wither and die on the vine, mortally unable to blossom into class 1 officers or career ministers before the actuarial tables catch up with them. It seems only reasonable, on the contrary, that the Department's administrative leaders will determine what they consider to be a reasonable distribution of officers among the existing class structure, whether it contains six or sixteen compartments, and adopt eligibility and promotion policies to accomplish the desired pattern.

Mr. Kidder has not been slow to seize upon the basic difficulty which Mr. Chapin faced in attempting to express his misgivings in terms of the effects of the eight class system as such. He has pointed out the weaknesses of such a presentation so clearly that the casual reader of those two articles might, I fear, come to the conclusion that there were no valid grounds for the concern expressed in the earlier piece.

It seems to me, though, that there are grounds for honest doubts about the future in the minds of many junior officers, and that the real bases for these doubts are rooted not in

the eight class system, but in the whole concept of the recent integration and in the practical consequences of its implementation. No realistic person will waste time rehashing the old pros and cons of this now virtually completed operation. As one officer put it, "the omelet is nearly cooked, it can now be seasoned in various ways, but there is no going back to boiled eggs, whether hard or soft."

But now that the integration is nearly completed, it strikes me that the time is opportune for all of us, and particularly junior officers, to make a realistic appraisal of what it may mean in terms of our individual futures, and to think seriously about what we can do to ameliorate any conditions which represent a real cause for alarm about the future.

Let us begin with what seems to the author to be the very heart of the question, a point made by Mr. Henderson at a recent Foreign Service luncheon, and by Mr. Kidder in his article: Not all officers entering the present Foreign Service should expect to reach the class of Career Minister or class 1; many perfectly competent officers will probably retire at the class 3 or even the class 4 level. While this was true before the integration, it now seems clear that a greatly increased number of officers will eventually retire at the class 2, 3, and 4 levels. I strongly suspect that many officers who are still junior in the service and who entered the old class 6 by written and oral examination have not fully accepted this concept and have not thought through the question of how, if at all, it is likely to affect their own futures. I suspect that their feelings, whether conscious or not, run along the following lines: "I was considerably above average as a student of History, International Relations, and related subjects; even so I had to work like the devil to prepare for the Foreign Service examination. I sweated out the written exam, a long wait before the oral, and another long wait before appointment. Once I was appointed, though, I expected after a few years apprenticeship in visa and consular work to be given a crack at political work of some kind, for which I believed my education had prepared me. I looked eventually to being promoted to class 2, and if things went well, higher. Now I am urged to prove myself in regional and functional specialties, many of which do not appeal to me, and am told a Foreign Service officer will be fortunate if he reaches class 2, and that in any case he must not expect to reach this level until relatively late in his career. Somewhere along the line I was robbed."

The flaw in this line of feeling (I will not call it reasoning because I believe it is more instinctive than rational) is apparent if we are now prepared to accept a truth about the new expanded service which for good reason has not been emphasized during the difficult period of transition we have just gone through. This is that the officer who enters

the service at class 8 by examination in the future will probably not be required to demonstrate as thorough a grasp of formal training in the field of international affairs as was his counterpart of several years ago. This truth, if properly understood, casts no unfavorable reflection on anyone who is now in the service, or who will enter it in the future. Before the integration each Foreign Service Officer was expected to demonstrate that he had mastered the raw material which was helieved essential to fit him for certain jobs which now comprise something like one third of our present foreign service positions. The remaining two thirds of our present positions, some of which actually required similar qualifications, and some of which required different qualifications were filled by officers recruited by other means. The qualifications required for any given position in the new service have not changed, but the method of recruiting for all of the positions has now been standardized into a single examination procedure. It would hardly make sense to require applicants for all positions to demonstrate a thorough grasp of the rather specialized knowledge and skills which are required in only a limited proportion of them. Among those who pass the present examination will be many who have qualifications similar to those required before the integration; also among them will be many who have qualifications of a different sort. This is also true of those officers presently in the recently expanded service.

The fact of the greatly increased number of Foreign Service Officers, and the likelihood that many officers will retire at classes 4, 3, or 2 does not seem to me to alter appreciably the long term prospects in the service for any officer who is now a part of it. If an officer who entered class 6 by examination some years ago is in fact well qualified to fill the type of position he originally aimed for, it seems to me that he will be as likely to attain that type of position as ever *provided the service is well enough administered in future years to assure that his qualifications are not lost sight of in the shuffle of a much larger service.*

This last point seems to me to be the crux of the whole problem. Some junior officers (and some officers who are more senior), believe there is already evidence that the proviso in italics above will not be met. They point to the introduction of the eight class system with its clear implication, pointed out by Mr. Chapin and confirmed by Mr. Kidder that officers in the new service will in fact attain class 3 at a more advanced average age than has been the case in recent years; most of us can point to several colleagues with shorter periods of total service who were integrated at the same class level as ourselves; there is always someone who remembers that Joe Potts flunked the old class 6 exam miserably, and is now two full classes ahead of most of those who passed it the year that he failed; many officers who have spent a considerable portion of their early years at hardship posts are understandably irked to hear a colleague down the hall boast (with questionable accuracy) that "they offered me my choice of Zulasa or Frigida, and I turned thumbs down on both."

It is my conviction that most of these phenomena are temporary and unavoidable results of the major operation that was the integration, and that most are merely normal post-operative complications which will work themselves out in time.

There are, however, some lasting problems which are the inevitable accompaniment of bigness, and which will have

to be dealt with on a continuing basis by our future administrative and personnel chiefs if the wholehearted confidence and cooperation of the officer corps is to be forthcoming. It is the recognition that those problems exist, which I believe constitutes the real basis for such legitimate doubts as do exist among many officers about the future. Fair and effective methods will have to be worked out for discovering which members of the greatly expanded Foreign Service officer corps are best qualified for each of the many and diverse types of position which the service now contains. We must not place an officer who has displayed a genius for preparing budgets but who has little knowledge of the workings of international affairs and no knowledge of the Ruritanian character in charge of the Ruritanian desk or the political section of our Embassy in that country purely as a reward for his past industry in the administrative field. We would probably be badly informed about what is going on in Ruritania, and the man might well be miserable. Similarly the man who can predict what the Kluds will do about the Urdish invasion before they know themselves may be totally incapable of unraveling the tangled threads of citizenship problems or of getting the inventory of furniture completed and the pouches dispatched on time.

We must not permit the unwieldiness of a larger officer corps and the inevitable decline of personal knowledge of the true qualifications of individual officers on the part of personnel staffs to result in a weak and ineffective system for the assessment of the qualifications and the assignment of individual officers. It must not become possible for an officer who lacks the qualities required for a specific position to be assigned to that position *only* because he knows the man who can influence the assignment, or *chiefly* because he has a particularly engaging personality, or *largely* because he is determined to have what he personally wants and is willing to push hard for it. This, I believe, is the real nightmare in the minds of many who are concerned about the future.

To summarize, it seems to me that the many obvious individual inequalities worked by the profound reorganization just being completed should not be a cause of undue concern to anyone in the present service. I can see no reason at present to believe that the able officer will be held back in the long run by any of the administrative procedures recently put into effect. The great expansion of the officer corps will render less effective many of the old personnel and administrative procedures which depended heavily upon wide personal acquaintance in the service. We have not yet found adequate procedures to replace all of those that are no longer effective. They must be replaced, or a vacuum will develop in administrative control which will encourage the growth of practices which will not only be unfair, but which will be inefficient in putting the right man in the right job. We probably have a few years grace in which to work out the necessary new procedures because there still exists a wide degree of personal knowledge of qualifications in the service, and we have for most of those now in the service at least several years of past performance to guide us.

The Foreign Service is a live organization staffed by a body of officers of exceptional and varied talent. Surely it will be capable of solving these problems in a way which will permit it to continue to attract and hold men and women of the required degree of ability to staff its positions effectively.

Letters to the Editor (from page 52)

In reply Sr. Pallares expressed gratitude that the President of the Great United States could spare time from his numerous duties to show such delicate attention to the humble authorities of little Andorra. The letter, he said: "Is prized as a valuable addition to the Archives of Andorra, to be filed therewith in the modest vault in the Council Chamber of the Casa del Valls (House of the Valleys, or seat of government)."

Thence we were conducted to a nearby café where champagne was served, with the usual toasts to the respective governments.

The following day a Committee, minus Seynor Sindic Pallares, conducted us on a visit to the ancient Casa del Valls where we were shown the Vault of Archives, secured by six locks, and which can be opened only when the Councilors of all six parishes of the Republic are present each with his separate key.

Then the Committee suggested a motor trip (in our car, there being no other available) over the only two fairly modern roads. The round trip embraces some 56 kilometers.

On our late return to Les Escaldes, we found the Senior Sindic, Sr. Pallares, leaning against the closed half of the hotel entrance door awaiting our arrival. He had evidently been there quite awhile. He again apologized for what he termed Andorra's poor means of entertainment of official guests; adding that his own time that day had been pretty well occupied with necessary care of a sick cow, to which he must return without delay. So he departed.

Claude T. Dawson
FSO-Ret.

Anderson, S. C.

THE U. S. IN WORLD AFFAIRS

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

DACOR would like to announce a series of lecture and discussion programs on "The Position of the United States in World Affairs." Speakers and panel members include DACOR members and others prominent in the military, educational, business and scientific fields. Admission to the series is \$5.00. Speakers' services have been donated; proceeds will be used for DACOR's welfare activities.

The speakers will include:

Allen W. Dulles, director Central Intelligence Agency; George F. KENNAN, former director Policy Planning Staff, Department of State and Ambassador to Russia; Robert D. MURPHY, Deputy Under Secretary of State; Newton I. Steers, President Atomic Development Mutual Fund, former official of Atomic Energy Commission.

The Honorable Walter N. WALMSLEY, deputy assistant Secretary of State, opened the series on December 6 when he spoke on his experiences in Russia. The next speaker will be Mr. Steers who will discuss "Where the United States Stands in the Atomic Race" on January 10.

Following each lecture, the audience will have the opportunity to address questions to the speaker and a panel of persons well-informed on the subject under discussion. Refreshments will be served in the Library of DACOR House following the lecture programs.

Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr

Washington

"THE HUMAN TOUCHES"

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

My wife's sister sent her the following editorial from the *Hartford Courant* (Conn.). Although written about USIA wives, these comments are clearly applicable to all wives in all branches of the Foreign Service.

My wife would be too modest to send this to the JOURNAL, but I feel that you should have it:

"There is a fascinating section in the latest United States Information Agency report to Congress. The USIA has printed before a few photographs and biographical sections on key representatives in foreign lands. This year it chose to publish the photographs of some who aren't employees of USIA at all—the wives of some representatives abroad. It did so because it has come to recognize and admire the patient work of public relations being done by these women—something, the USIA director has remarked, that lets the United States have two first class representatives abroad for the salary of one. . . .

"It takes a certain amount of zeal to go among the people, to find out all you can about them, make friends, and make use of your own talents. Yet the wives who have done so, and they are many, have found that this is the best of all possible ways to enjoy duty overseas.

"Some of the USIA wives who have been cited just did what they thought the friendly thing to do. They posed for pictures with natives who wanted them to do so, they traveled into small villages and showed an interest in the people, they gave English lessons to people who wanted them. Others were more ambitious; they briefed newly arrived personnel on customs of the country, they have done historical research in the country to which their husbands are assigned, they conducted film shows, assisted local women's groups, performed volunteer service in hospitals and orphanages. These are the human touches that make person-to-person diplomacy succeed. These wives deserve to be cited."

Donald B. Eddy

Isinir

SUMMER VISITORS

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In your "25 Years Ago" column of the October issue Consul DeCourcy reported summer official visitors to Paris totalling nine.

Times have certainly changed in twenty-five years! It would take at least one full issue of the JOURNAL to list the summer visitors to Paris in 1956. Let it suffice to provide you with the following statistics for the period July through October:

1. There were 873 visitors on official orders.
2. There were 193 Departmental personnel transitting Paris during this period.
3. It is interesting to note that included in the above figures were twenty-one American Ambassadors.

Glenn G. Wolfe

Paris

FLIGHT FROM EGYPT, 1956

On Sunday, October 28, all through the Arab countries a strike was declared and every kind of activity stopped. It was a beautiful day in Cairo. Warm, sunny, and for once completely quiet. Most of us felt we had to go into the office anyway since such activities often lead to things which the Government wants to hear about. We were about the only ones travelling on our particular streets at the time—sort of the world to ourselves. By noon, though, even the Arabs couldn't stand it and they began walking and drifting around. But over it all was the calm before the storm.

By the next morning the town knew about an Israeli attack on the northern border of Egypt. Nonessential Americans were notified to leave. That evening we delivered notices and tried to explain to people that they should pack up and go.

The next day found several evacuation planes at the airport. More meetings and more developments. The day passed very quickly. That night anti-aircraft fire started up and the booming made the activities realistic. Nevertheless, no one was quite certain what, if anything, should be done about it, although those really concerned were making plans.

By Wednesday morning the picture clarified. Arrangements were completed for the Navy and Marines to come to Alexandria to pick up the evacuees and some of us from the Embassy plus all dependents and such non-official civilians as could be persuaded to leave. Between ten o'clock and noon the first convoy was assembled and, under the care of Egyptian military police, started across the desert road to Alexandria. My convoy—about twenty-five or thirty cars and eight to ten busses—took off at 2:20 p.m.

The trip of such numbers was slow but otherwise uneventful. It's surprising how boring it can be to be in the midst of excitement. Finally, after a few people bashed their cars together as we proceeded on blue-covered, dim lights, we made Alexandria around 8:30 p.m. The Consulate General assigned us all, promptly, to hotels. Units were still arriving from all over.

The next morning, convoys were formed once more to move the groups on to the ships. The Egyptians were again most helpful, providing escorts and getting us from the hotels to the ships. Unfortunately, there were air raids by this time, during which all cars had to stop. Eventually, though, we arrived at the piers, and were thrilled to see the Marines at the embarkation point. They helped load everyone into small boats and off we went to the three Navy vessels assigned to this job.

I landed aboard the *Chilton*, which ultimately carried about 1150 of the evacuees. Five Egyptian destroyers were anchored nearby—it was their harbor—and as the attacks of British and French planes continued (we could see them swoop down and strike the airfield just across the bay), the destroyers blazed away with all they had. They were very close and I am sure that most people saw and heard more gunfire than they ever had before. Fortunately, the British and French knew exactly where our ships were and had no intention of attacking where we could be damaged.

We couldn't leave the port that night. Some additional evacuees were arriving in the morning; the loading actually lasted until the afternoon of the second day. Then, too, we saw that the Egyptians, for military purposes presumably,

had blocked the harbor entrance with four or five vessels. Some high-level exchanges took place in Cairo, I understand, and the harbor was opened so that we were able to leave between four and five p.m.

Everyone was relieved finally to be getting out to sea. We had been living in most unusual circumstances for over a day. More than 400 men and boys in a dormitory ordinarily used for war-time troop berthing: that is, four bunks high and two side-by-side, with only narrow passages between. Bunks were canvas stretched across iron piping. The Navy fed and treated us to the best: coffee, milk, and specially-baked cakes; fried chicken—a half of a big one on arrival—and other meals that were really a treat from home.

Everyone tried to adjust for it was so clear that the Navy was doing a superhuman job. The biggest laughs came over the Marines gingerly carrying little babies, their setting up a fancy diaper service, and the Navy's building a nursery out of cardboard boxes.

We set up a committee the first day to work with the ship's officers; we had about fifteen leaders and they drew on many unnamed assistants who cleaned up and otherwise organized everything to make the dormitory life more bearable. By the next morning we were in Crete and passengers from the three ships had to be transferred to a single, larger vessel so that the original three could go to lift more persons out of trouble.

One woman and I went aboard the *General Patch* with the ship's Executive officer and did the preliminary planning. In a half-hour, we had passengers pouring on—the total turned out to be 1785. An evacuation team from Naples boarded us the second night; three of us worked with them until about one o'clock in the morning, completing arrangements for the debarkation in Naples the next day.

It's incredible what 6,000 to 7,000 pieces of baggage look like when they are all mixed up and when everyone thinks he could get his own and take care of himself—also what 1785 persons look like after five or six days of such a trip.

Most of the bugs have been shaken out now; people are civil and friendly again; they are buying things, telephoning their husbands, thinking about what they will do on weekends, and sending their children off to school every morning.

—(Written by Philip Haring to his children from Naples, November 17.)

GEORGE WASHINGTON MITCHELL

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I was happily surprised, on opening my June Foreign Service Journal, to find Frederic Halsey's letter about George Washington Mitchell. I am glad that Mr. Halsey took time to pay tribute to a good American and a born gentleman.

On a certain occasion, when we were in Paris, a more or less distinguished American Negro "artist" presented himself in the costume of a desert sheik which he had not taken the pains to remove before calling on some official errand. Washington received this individual, looked him over critically, and then said: "Son, you get right out of here and go home and put some clothes on before you dare to come back to this here Consulate General."

Robert P. Skinner

Belfast, Me.

Letters to the Editors

Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name and address. All letters are subject to condensation.

AN APPRECIATION

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I would like to suggest at this time that special appreciation be expressed for the work of the local employees of the consulates and embassies.

I have six veteran locals on my staff here, one of whom received last year the Distinguished Service decoration, and all have given many years of loyal and valuable service, often under arduous circumstances. I have observed at first hand the contribution of local employees at nine posts over the past thirty-two years, and in my opinion there is no group of employees from which the Government receives so much in return for the relatively small amount of dollars expended. I would not care to be in charge of a busy consular office without at least one or two local veterans, in addition to a number of younger local employees.

Paul J. Reveley

Rotterdam

RETIREMENT PAY

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I would like to go along with Mr. Arthur Frost (FSO-Ret.) in giving vent to the feeling that certain groups of retired FSO's have been discriminated against. Lifting of the limitation of years of service from thirty to thirty-five for computing retirement income, by new legislation, was indeed encouraging; but certainly not for those already retired who had complied with the stipulated conditions of performing service and contributing to the Retirement Fund for more than thirty years.

It is reasonable to think that retired FSO's with lengthy service credit do continue to keep up a keen interest in legislation affecting the Department's personnel. And it is likely they were impressed with the correcting of the method of computing retirement income of those with a longer service record; but how disappointed they must have been with the clause discriminating against themselves. Also there certainly was disappointment on the part of FSO's with thirty-five years service credit (even excluding time and half time credit for pest-hole assignments) who involuntarily retired immediately before the new Act became effective.

It would seem reasonable if the retirement income of all FSO's with comparable service credit (and contributions to the Fund) was non-discriminatory and based on identical regulations, regardless of the date of retirement.

George E. Miller
FSO-Ret.

Atlantic City, N. J.

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

A letter from Arthur Frost in the November issue contains the almost incredible implication that legislation recently

enacted, providing retirement pay up to seventy per cent for service up to thirty-five years, specifically excludes those who retired before the enactment of the legislation.

Having seen references to the possibility of such legislation, I have been waiting hopefully to hear of its passage but have apparently missed the text of the law, if it was printed in the JOURNAL.

With inflation inevitably built into the American economy, the retired officer is bound to suffer from the declining value of the base pay on which his retirement percentage is taken. It is almost impossible to believe, however, that he would be further denied the advantage of participation in the increase in the percentage, simply because he served the extra five years without expectation of gain. As the small boy said to Joe Jackson, "Say it isn't so!"

Bartlett Richards

Washington, Conn.

Editor's Note: Regrettably, it is so. Public Law 828 provides that officers retiring subsequent to the passage of the law shall be eligible for the seventy per cent retirement pay. The provision is not retroactive.

A TRIP TO ANDORRA

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I was much interested in the article in the October issue "A Trip to Les Vals d'Andorra," by James N. Cortada.

It reminds me of the official visit I made to Andorra in May 1933, from my last post, Barcelona, Spain. President F. D. Roosevelt had but recently taken office. Among the first of his ceremonial letters was one in reply to congratulations and good wishes from Molt Illustre Seynor Roc Pallares, Sindic y Procurador General de la Val d'Andorra, which was perhaps a most unusual, if not completely unique, gesture of the government of that small country. President Roosevelt had the Secretary of State send this letter to me for delivery "in such manner as might be most pleasant to His Excellency." This I interpreted to mean "delivery in person," and, accompanied by my wife, proceeded to do so.

Consular visits to Andorra had been made in former years, but my visit, I believe, was the first time a consular officer had been formally received and entertained by the Andorran Government. Incidentally, it was the first, and I may add agreeable, news to the Sindic and his Counselors, that the American Consul General at Barcelona was also accredited to the Republic of Andorra.

Arriving at Les Escaldes we were informed the government delegation was awaiting our arrival at Encamp. We hastened to that town, only to find that the Delegation had, early that morning, suddenly decided to meet us at Les Escaldes. It had not learned of our passing through that town. So we returned at once to Les Escaldes, where, at the entrance to the town, in the middle of the road, we were saluted by the Delegation and cordially welcomed by the Senior Sindic, Sr. Pallares, and Committee. They humbly apologized for lack of a better setting. After the customary verbal formalities, I then and there, also presented President Roosevelt's letter with a few words of thanks for Seynor Pallares much appreciated letter of congratulation on the former's election. Surmising by the expression on their faces that English was not understood, I translated the letter to the Sindic General and Counselors.

(Continued on page 50)



*... may I suggest
you enjoy
the finest whiskey
that money can buy*

**100 PROOF
BOTTLED IN BOND**

I.W. HARPER

since 1872

The Gold Medal Whiskey



THE Prized **BOTTLED IN BOND**
KENTUCKY STRAIGHT *Bourbon*

KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY, BOTTLED IN BOND, 100 PROOF, I. W. HARPER DISTILLING COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

*Supreme
in the Arts
of Public
Hospitality*



Overseas and Latin-American Department:
F. DELL'AGNESE, *Manager*

The **WALDORF-ASTORIA**

CONRAD N. HILTON, *President*

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

The most extensively air-conditioned hotel in the world