

Foreign Service

JOURNAL

NOVEMBER 1957

35c



IMPORTED *Elegance*

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by *Schenley*



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SCHENLEY INTERNATIONAL CORP., N. Y. C.

9 Transistor TRANS-OCEANIC

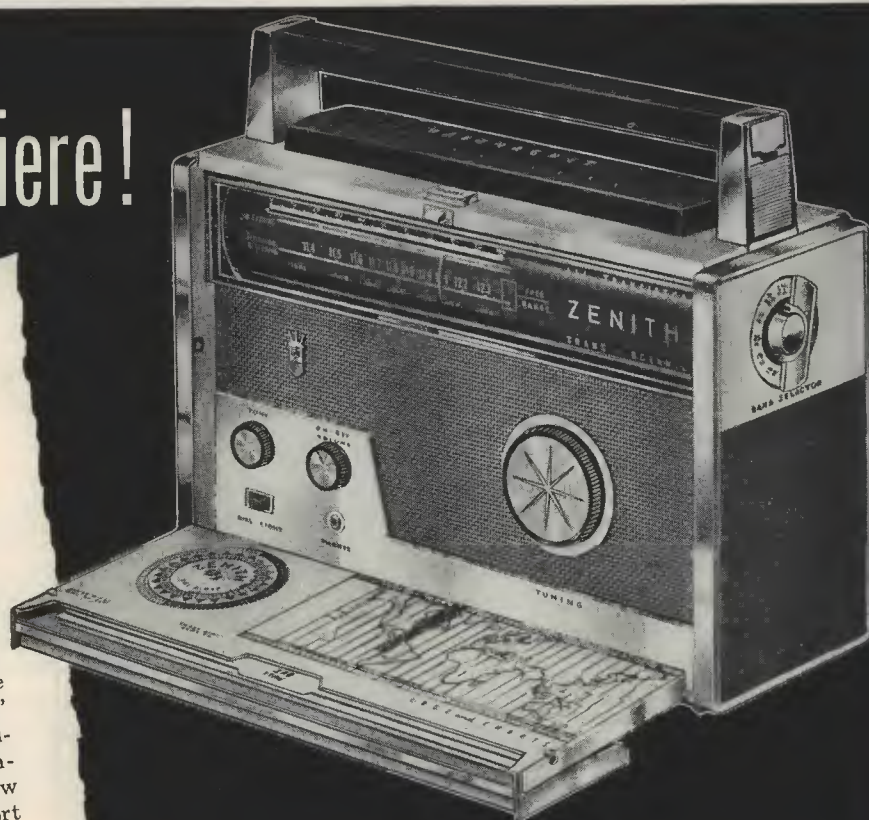
STANDARD AND SHORT WAVE PORTABLE RADIO

Smallest and lightest band-spread short wave portable ever produced

World Premiere!

Here is the
ALL TRANSISTOR version
of the world-famed
Zenith Trans-Oceanic®
... the original short wave
portable radio

With hundreds of thousands of owners throughout the world, the original Trans-Oceanic Short Wave Portable has been tried, tested and proved for over 16 years. Companion to diplomats, world-travelers, explorers! Its list of owners reads like an International "Who's Who." Now, as a companion to this world-famed Trans-Oceanic, Zenith announces with pride the fabulous new ALL TRANSISTOR Trans-Oceanic Short Wave Portable Radio.



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POWERED WITH 9 TRANSISTORS TO TUNE IN THE WORLD...

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BEAUTIFUL, REGAL, RUGGED... engineered as soundly as a shock-proof watch. Tropically treated to perform even in high jungle humidity.

3 BUILT-IN ANTENNAS... the handle itself telescopes to a vertical Waverod® Antenna for short wave reception. Wavemagnet® Antenna for local broadcasts. Another Wavemagnet Antenna is removable to attach to window in planes, trains, automobiles.

8 SUPER SENSITIVE BANDS... including International Short Wave, Standard Broadcast, Marine, Weather, Amateur Short Wave. Civil defense frequencies indicated.

ROTARY BAND SELECTOR... spread-band, slide-rule dial. One knob tunes all 8 bands. Dialite for operation under poor lighting conditions.

NEW LOG CHART COMPARTMENT IN FRONT PANEL... lists major short wave stations in the world, with their frequencies and hours of best reception.

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



The **Firestone** NYLON "500"

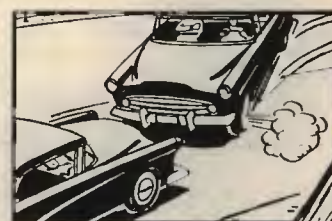
Protects Against Impact

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



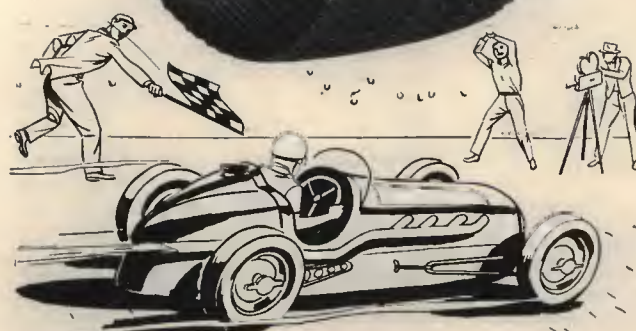
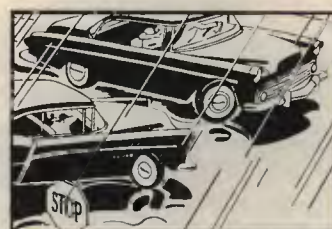
Protects Against Punctures and Blowouts

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



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



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

FIRESTONE INTERNATIONAL AND INTERAMERICA COMPANY

Foreign Service JOURNAL

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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 Editors of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL 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 and full page pictures.

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BANANA BOAT by Paul Child

Last month the Journal cover featured Paul Child's photograph of the Sotheby auction rooms in London. This month his cover shows the unloading of a banana boat in Boston. He painted this back in the twenties. For more recent work of this talented artist-photographer see page 56.

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LENGTH OF SERVICE AWARDS

33 Years

Bozcali, Ali Nur Istanbul

30 Years

Grout, Lucy M. Ottawa
Neshter, Susie Istanbul
Papadopoulo, Christine Istanbul

15 Years

Evans, Gillespie London

10 Years

Allen, Eleanor W. London
Blocker, Harwood Washington
Boyd, Roland London
Brady, William London
Briggs, Rose London
Brown, Vivien London
Crook, John London
Davenport, Rosemary Washington
Edwards, Ted London
Evans, Bowen London
Feild, Marie London
Flaherty, Francis Washington
Gausmann, William London
Haig, Robert Washington
Harlow, William Washington
Jameson, Keith London
Maddox, G. H. London
Melvin, Kathleen London
Meyer, Ira Washington
Munsing, Stefan London
Nicholas, Ashley J. Washington
Norry, Vivienne London
Phillips, Nancy London
Temple, Eric London

ICA Distinguished Public Service Award

Murphy, John E. Washington
Saccio, Leonard J. Washington
Sheppard, William J. Thailand

ICA Meritorious Service Award

Engle, Byron Washington
Laffin, W. Alan Washington
Loren, E. Allen Thailand
Tyson, Robert W. Washington
Berry, Eugene J. Lebanon
White, Alfred D. Washington

Outstanding Efficiency Award

Sato, Tugiko Washington

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*Why Foreign Service Personnel prefer the
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- (2) It offers family accommodations
- (3) One room, kitchen and bath, completely furnished apartments, air conditioned
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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.

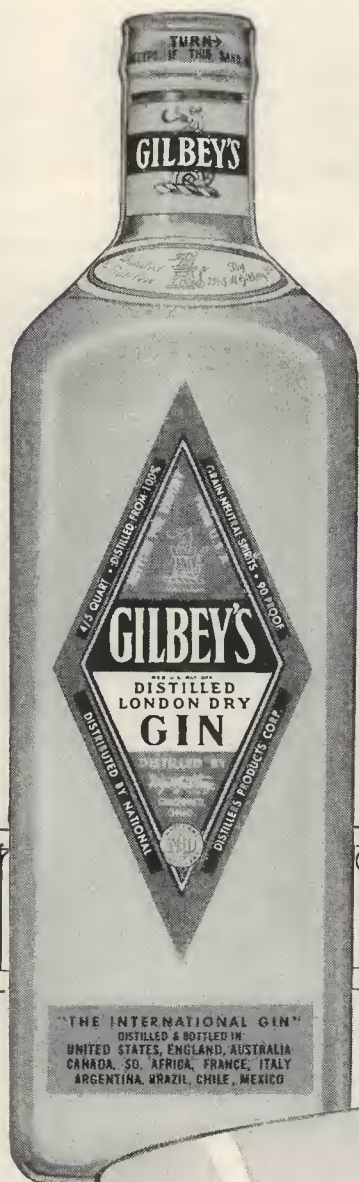
CAPT. & MRS. MARSHALL McKIBBIN, Mgrs.

CHANGES IN ADDRESS should include APO number and be directed to the Circulation Manager of the JOURNAL, in advance when possible. It is no longer possible to replace copies lost because of being sent to the old address.



Everywhere it's served ...
the world agrees on

"GILBEY'S please"



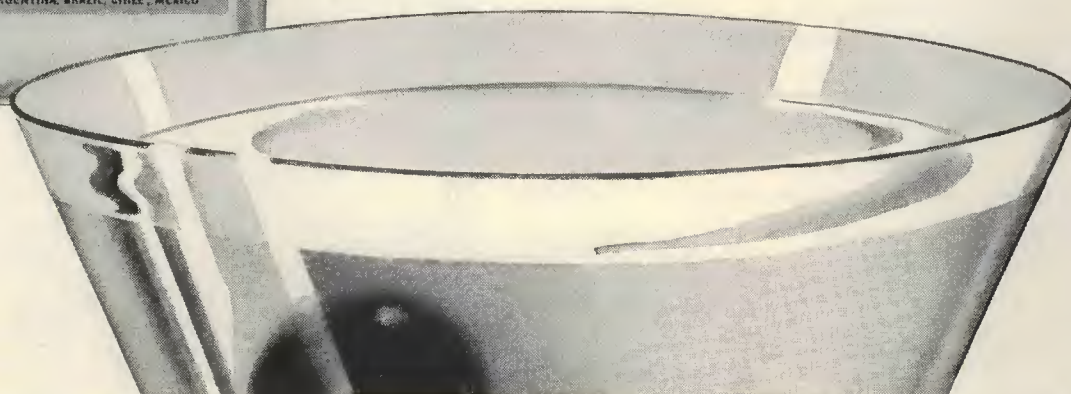
• It's so DRY and CLEAR ... so smooth and mellow ... perfect reasons why millions everywhere say, "make it with Gilbey's." Whether at home or abroad, you always can depend on Gilbey's to give every gin drink the RIGHT TASTE. Put some aside today!

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90 PROOF

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71G



To Accent Your Wardrobe . . .

FASHION ACCESSORIES FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON

Compliment and complete your wardrobe with properly coordinated accents from Farnsworth-Reed. We offer an unusual variety of imported and domestic accessories, many made especially for Farnsworth.

FARNSWORTH NECK WEAR

Hand-knitted silk ties from Italy, exclusive at Farnsworth-Reed. Some with hand crocheted miniature polka dots in a harmonizing colour. \$5 and \$5.50.

Other knits . . . \$3.50

An unusually fine selection of hand printed heavy weight foulard silk ties imported from England. \$2.50 and \$3.50.

Authentic hand blocked dusty tone Ancient Madder ties from England, a very heavy weight silk. \$5.

FARNSWORTH SHIRTS

A fine selection of oxford shirts. Several colours in English regimental stripes with button-down collars as well as white, navy blue, tan, and scarlet solids. \$5.50 and \$5.95.

KEENS/BRITISH HATS

Farnsworth-Reed proudly offers a complete selection of Keens/British hats made from the finest English felts. \$15 to \$20.

Purchases handsomely gift wrapped.

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Chwat, Norbert

Stockholm

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(for special acts during evacuation from the Middle East)

Ancora, Umberto	Naples
Del Buono, Antonio	Naples
Mazzaccoli, Mario	Naples
Napoli, Giuseppe	Naples
Spora, Vincenzo	Naples

BIRTHS

BERGUS. A daughter, Priscilla Mary, born to Mr. and Mrs. Donald C. BERGUS, September 11, 1957, in Washington, D. C.

CASH. A son, James Harvey, born to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Cash, September 1, 1957, in Montreal.

CERTOSIMO. A daughter, Doris Gale, born to Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Certosimo, September 9, 1957, in Washington, D. C.

DEWITT. A daughter, Kathleen Elizabeth, born to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd L. DeWitt, June 1, 1957, in Washington, D. C.

HELMAN. A daughter, Deborah Gail, born to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald B. Helman, September 17, 1957, in Washington, D. C.

KEELEY. A son, Christopher John, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Keeley, September 12, 1957, in Washington, D. C. The baby is a grandson of Consul General and Mrs. James H. Keeley, Palermo.

MCNAMARA. A daughter, Ellin Elizabeth, born to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Terry McNamara, June 4, 1957, in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MEYER. A daughter, Nancy Elizabeth, born to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Robert Meyer, July 19, 1957, in Schenectady. Mr. Meyer is a student at the University of Chicago this year.

SEDGLEY. A daughter, Melinda Grace, born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Sedgley, September 5, 1957, in Alexandria, Virginia.

SIMS. A daughter, Mary Gillian, born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sims, August 27, 1957, in Washington, D. C.

MARRIAGES

BEATY-PATTON. Mary Ann Patton and Carl E. Beaty, both Staff Corps members of the Embassy Staff in Paris, were married in the American Church, June 29, 1957.

CARPENTER-GENTZEL. Dorothy A. Gentzel, Staff Corps, and William T. Carpenter, Jr., Foreign Service Officer, were married at Ft. Myer, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1957. Mr. Carpenter is now assigned in Taipei.

TEELE-BARTON. Shari M. Barton and Thurston F. Teele, Foreign Service Officer, were married June 15, 1957, in New York City.

IN MEMORIAM

CLARK. DuWayne Clark died August 15, 1957 in New Canaan, Connecticut. He was Counselor of Embassy in Stockholm at the time of his retirement in 1954.

GRADY. Henry F. Grady, first American Ambassador to independent India, died September 15, 1957, aboard the USS President Wilson. Mr. Grady also served as Ambassador in Greece and Iran.

CARPENTER. Fred W. Carpenter, confidential secretary to President Taft, died August 28, 1957, in San Francisco. Mr. Carpenter was American envoy to Morocco, 1910-12, and to Siam, 1912-13.

You don't need lots of hot water . . . the

NEW **EASY** AUTOMATIC

washes clothes clean (really clean!)

even in COLD water!

EASY RIVIERA AUTOMATIC WASHER



It's true!

The new EASY RIVIERA AUTOMATIC WASHER gives you *three* wash water settings—hot, warm or *cold*. And even with cold water washing, your clothes come out sparkling clean—a joy to behold. The reason? EASY's famous "Spiralator" washing keeps clothes moving in a spiral path so that *all* clothes are washed in *all* parts of the

tub. It's *active* washing without harsh over-scrubbing.

See the new EASY Automatic Washer for yourself. See how safely—and *efficiently*—you'll wash woolens, synthetic fabrics, all manner of delicate things at EASY's Cold Water Setting. See the *extra* careful washing you get with EASY's two wash cycles, two spin speeds—for normal and Fine Fabrics.

Only EASY gives you this cleaner-than-clean washing—this complete fabric protection—and does it all automatically.

EASY LAUNDRY APPLIANCES

Division of the Murray Corporation of America, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Semi-automatic— spin dries as it washes! **EASY SPINDRIER**

No other semi-automatic washer does so much . . . so fast . . . so well. While you wash a load of clothes in one tub, another full load is damp-dried in the other tub. A full week's laundry takes only an hour.

Only EASY gives you swing faucets that let you save hot, sudsy water for re-use, and a Fingertip Control Center for quick, convenient operation.



ATTENTION FOREIGN SERVICE ASSN. MEMBERS

Tropical & fall weight clothing and
furnishings—in all sizes—in
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Wash'n wear summer clothes by Palm Beach
—Haspel—Griffon—& others

Complete formal wear

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WRITE FOR CATALOG

AFSA

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

Membership increased again during the past year to a total of 4,881 on September 6, 1957, as against 4,649 on September 13, 1956. The following tabulation shows the division of membership by categories:

COMPARATIVE FIGURES ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP		
Membership	Sept. 13, 1956	Sept. 6, 1957
ACTIVE	3139	3425
ASSOCIATE	1493	1438
(Paying membership)	4632	4863
Honorary Members and Officers	17	18
	4649	4881

A net increase of 232 members
Associate membership now includes 894 representatives of ICA, USIA, Agriculture and Defense.

Approximately 185 Associate Members and 139 Active Members were suspended from membership in accordance with the Resolution approved by the General Meeting of June 26, 1952. Under this Resolution members who are in arrears for one year or more in payment of dues at the beginning of any fiscal year shall be dropped from the rolls of the Association. Reinstatement is made upon application, payment of dues and approval by the Board of Directors. Since July 1, 1957, 28 Active Members and 14 Associates have been reinstated, a total of 42.

The large number of Associate memberships suspended is primarily because Foreign Service personnel of other agencies joined the Association because they wished to use the Personal Purchases service to purchase automobiles at a discount. Persons who are interested only in purchases are now being informed that Association membership is not necessary, and that they can deal directly with automobile manufacturers. The Association desires to have a continuing membership.

The financial situation of the Association again showed an increase in net worth on June 30, 1957. The Auditor's report shows a net worth on that date of \$97,092.73 as compared to \$89,383.14 on June 30, 1956, an increase of \$7,709.59. Revenues of the General Fund of the Association and the Journal combined exceeded expenses by \$7,709.59, compared to \$10,713.32, the previous year. The Scholarship Fund was operated with neither loss nor profit during the past year, all revenues (\$6,990.00) being expended for scholarships. Of the total net worth of the Association, the General Fund and Journal combined account for \$60,866.28, and the Scholarship Fund for \$36,226.45, the same as the previous year. The comparative figures for June 30, 1956, were \$53,156.69 and \$36,226.45.

The total income from dues and subscriptions rose from \$41,740.18 in fiscal 1956 to \$45,790.62 in the last fiscal year. The increase resulted primarily from expanded membership. Consequently, the income of the General Fund exceeded expenses by \$4,205.06, a decrease of \$7,034.76 over the results of the prior year. This decrease is accounted for primarily by salary increases, an additional allotment of 50c to the Journal for each member's subscription and a final advance to close out the Revolving Fund of \$5,832.25. However, it is expected that a substantial portion of this advance will be reimbursed as collections of outstanding bills are made by the Association. The Journal increased advertising during the past year from \$32,358.69 to \$37,370.60. Despite increased production costs and salary expenses, the Journal operated at a profit of \$3,504.53 against a net loss last year of \$526.50.

The Association continued a conservative investment policy, placing its excess funds in United States Government securities or savings accounts protected by Federal Deposit Insurance. Income from investments during the year totaled \$1,994.28. The entire sum was allotted to the Scholarship Fund for the coming year.

The activities of the American Foreign Service Association Revolving Fund were terminated on August 15, 1956, in accordance with Departmental decision, and the fund has been liquidated as noted above. Strenuous efforts will be made to collect outstanding accounts due in order to reimburse the Association for advances made for this personal service.

There is attached a copy of the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenues and Expenses as of June 30, 1957, which were appended as Exhibits A and B of the report of the Association Auditor, Mr. James G. Jester, C.P.A., submitted on September 9, 1957.

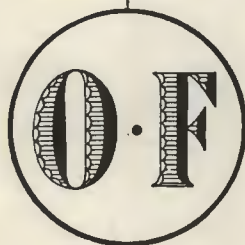
Thomas S. Estes
Secretary-Treasurer
American Foreign Service Association

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION BALANCE SHEET — JUNE 30, 1957

	ASSETS		
	General Fund and Journal	Scholarship Fund	Combined
Cash on hand and in bank checking accounts	\$ 7,869.44		\$ 7,869.44
Cash in savings institutions	45,271.89	\$16,257.73	61,529.62
Accounts receivable	103.99		103.99
Due from General Fund and Journal		219.16	219.16
American Foreign Service Association Revolving Fund	667.75		667.75
Investments:			
U. S. Government securities, at cost	12,333.51	25,035.63	37,369.14
State Department Federal Credit Union		2,537.15	2,537.15
Due from members of book club	268.01		268.01
Furniture and fixtures	\$10,216.44		
Less: Reserve for depreciation	5,921.32		
	4,295.12		4,295.12
TOTAL ASSETS	\$70,809.71	\$44,049.67	\$114,859.38

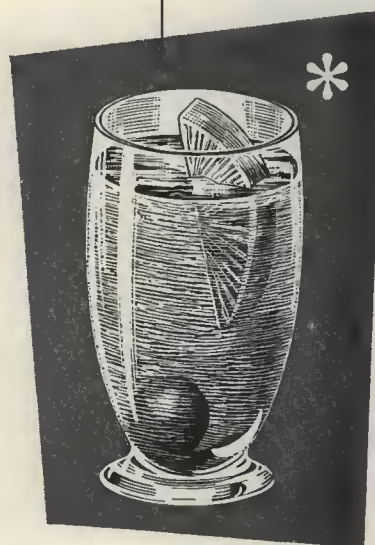
(Continued on page 10)

JUST RIGHT!



Not too dry, not too sweet

*A whisky sour made with Old Forester
is a drink that cheers —
and one to cheer about!*



For its unmatched bouquet, its full-bodied goodness, Old Forester is the bonded bourbon whisky that sets the standard for all Kentucky whiskies — grand in a mixed drink . . . and simply superb when served straight!

As fine in quality, as elegant in flavor as it was in 1870, the year the first Old Forester was created, it is "America's guest whisky" — a promise of good cheer! Try it tonight — 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: 1 Park Ave., New York 16, U.S.A.
Cables: EXFORESTER, NEW YORK



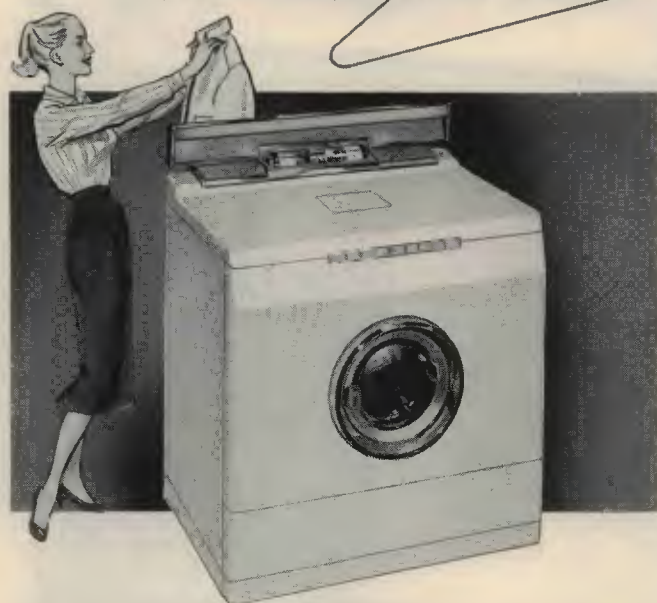
Juice of ½ lemon, 1 teaspoon
sugar, 1 or 2 jiggers of Old
Forester. Shake well with ice.
Strain into delmanica glass,
garnish with fruit.



*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.*

Washes and dries clothes so wrinkle free

you use hangers instead of an iron!



PHILCO-BENDIX DUOMATIC

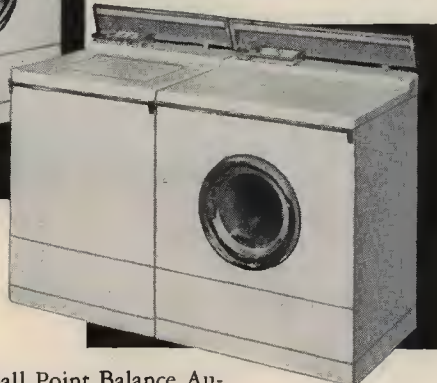
WASHER DRYER COMBINATION

Washes and dries clothes in one automatic operation. Gets clothes sparkling clean, lint-free . . . and so free from wrinkles that many need no ironing. Exclusive automatic Power Soak loosens heaviest soil.



Only PHILCO-BENDIX offers so many new ways to work free wash days!

Gyromatic. The original lint-free washer features selection of 5 wash water temperatures; Exclusive Automatic Power Soak.



PHILCO-BENDIX

CUSTOM TWOSOME. Ball Point Balance Automatic Washer guarantees a softer, cleaner, lint-free wash. Matching Wrinkle-Free Dryer dries many clothes ready to hang up.

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REFRIGERATORS • FREEZERS • WASHERS AND DRYERS • YOUNGSTOWN
KITCHENS • MICROWAVE

AFSA

Treasurer's Report (from page 8)

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Deferred income:			
Dues active	\$ 4,670.57		\$ 4,670.57
Dues associate	1,291.03		1,291.03
Journal subscriptions	3,314.43		3,314.43
Deposits from members of book club	339.03		339.03
Entertainment reserve	109.21		109.21
Due to Scholarship Fund	219.16		219.16
Scholarship contributions and interest appropriated to subsequent period		\$ 7,823.22	\$ 7,823.22
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 9,943.43	\$ 7,823.22	\$ 17,776.65
Net Worth—Exhibit B	60,866.28	36,226.45	97,092.73
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	\$70,809.71	\$44,049.67	\$114,859.38

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1957

	General Fund	Journal Fund	Scholarship Fund	Combined
Revenues:				
Dues and subscriptions	\$28,118.52	\$17,672.10		\$45,790.62
Advertising		37,370.60		37,370.60
Extra copy sales		162.50		162.50
Scholarship contributions:				
Donors			\$ 4,995.72	\$ 4,995.72
Interest appropriated from savings accounts of the General Fund and Journal			710.82	710.82
Income from investments			1,283.46	1,283.46
Foreign Service Club income	450.50			450.50
Miscellaneous income		20.55		20.55
Total revenue	\$28,569.02	\$55,225.75	\$ 6,990.00	\$90,784.77

Expenses:				
Salaries	\$11,300.83	\$16,786.73		\$28,087.56
Taxes	777.07	1,010.42		1,787.49
Printing		25,654.61		25,654.61
Engraving		1,930.71		1,930.71
Articles, photos and illustrations		1,942.55		1,942.55
Rent	1,200.00	1,200.00		2,400.00
Depreciation on furniture and fixtures	762.89	254.32		1,017.21
Stationery and supplies	939.16	1,248.34		2,187.50
Telephone	304.21	360.82		665.03
Accounting fees	120.00	120.00		240.00
Scholarships			6,990.00	6,990.00
Club house maintenance and expense	412.79	412.80		825.59
Promotion	75.44	129.00		204.44
Memorials	138.03			138.03
Entertainment and travel	730.28			730.28
Foreign Service Club expenses	401.76			401.76
Personal purchases	346.47			346.47
Advertising commissions		350.13		350.13
Cost of liquidation of revolving fund	5,832.25			5,832.25
Miscellaneous	1,022.78	320.79		1,343.57
Total expenses	\$24,363.96	\$51,721.22	\$ 6,990.00	\$83,075.18
Excess of revenues over expense	\$ 4,205.06	\$ 3,504.53		\$ 7,709.59
		4,205.06		\$ 7,709.59
Net Worth—June 30, 1956		53,156.69	\$36,226.45	\$89,383.14
Net Worth—June 30, 1957 Exhibit A		\$60,866.28	\$36,226.45	\$97,092.73



"The individual freedoms in our Bill of Rights are the supreme benediction of American democracy: they must be uncompromisingly defended to the death."

Arthur H. Vandenberg

CONCERNING A

**V
I
P** **'WHO' JUST ARRIVED**

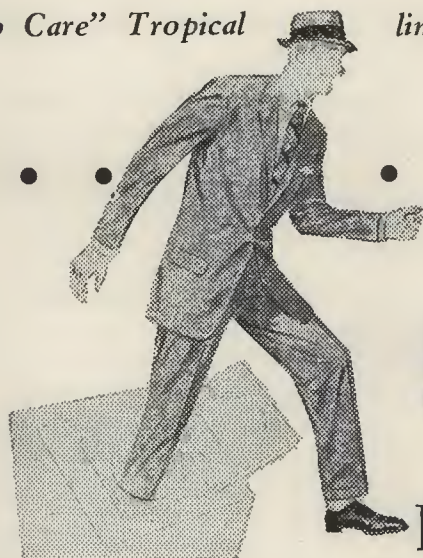
It isn't Jerry, Bill or Ed on another globe-trot, no—they're much too busy raising the SSS flag over our new building soon-to-be-opened.

In fact, this V.I.P. isn't a "who" at all—but a **Very Important Paper**—the sheet of swatches of the great **SSS WASH 'N' WEAR LINE FOR 1958**.

This swatch sheet (and our new catalog) were mailed to your administrative officer.

Mr. Administrative Officer: If you *didn't* get it . . . if you *don't* see it and *show* it—for *Very Important Personal* appearance sake—ask us for your copy!

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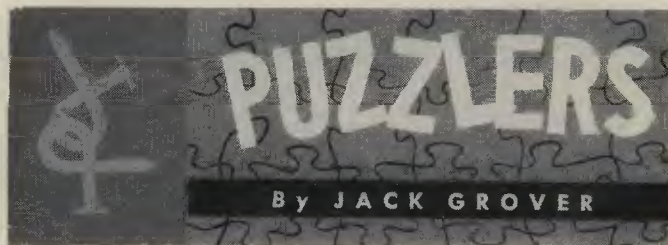
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Washington, D. C. WO 6-4012

AFSA

ON September 24, 1957 the Electoral College of the AFSA met in New State to elect the President and Vice President of the Association and the members of the new Board of Directors. Perhaps for the first time all members of the Electoral College were able to be present.

Previously elected by ballot by the Association, the College consisted of: E. Tomlin Bailey, Herbert S. Bursley, Hugh S. Cumming, C. Burke Elbrick, Thomas S. Estes, Loy W. Henderson, Fred W. Jandrey, Randolph A. Kidder, Max V. Krebs, E. Allan Lightner Jr., Robert McClintock, Robert D. Murphy, Robert Newbegin, Joseph Palmer 2nd, G. Frederick Reinhardt, William M. Rountree, Roy R. Rubottom, and Joseph C. Satterthwaite. C. Burke Elbrick was elected chairman.

Edward T. Wailes and Joseph C. Satterthwaite were elected President and Vice President for 1957-58. Four of the outgoing Board of Directors were elected to the new Board whose members now include: Norbert L. Anschultz, Findley Burns Jr., Stanley M. Cleveland, Thomas S. Estes, Randolph A. Kidder, Max V. Krebs, E. Allan Lightner Jr., Robert H. McBride, G. Frederick Reinhardt, and Margaret J. Tibbetts.

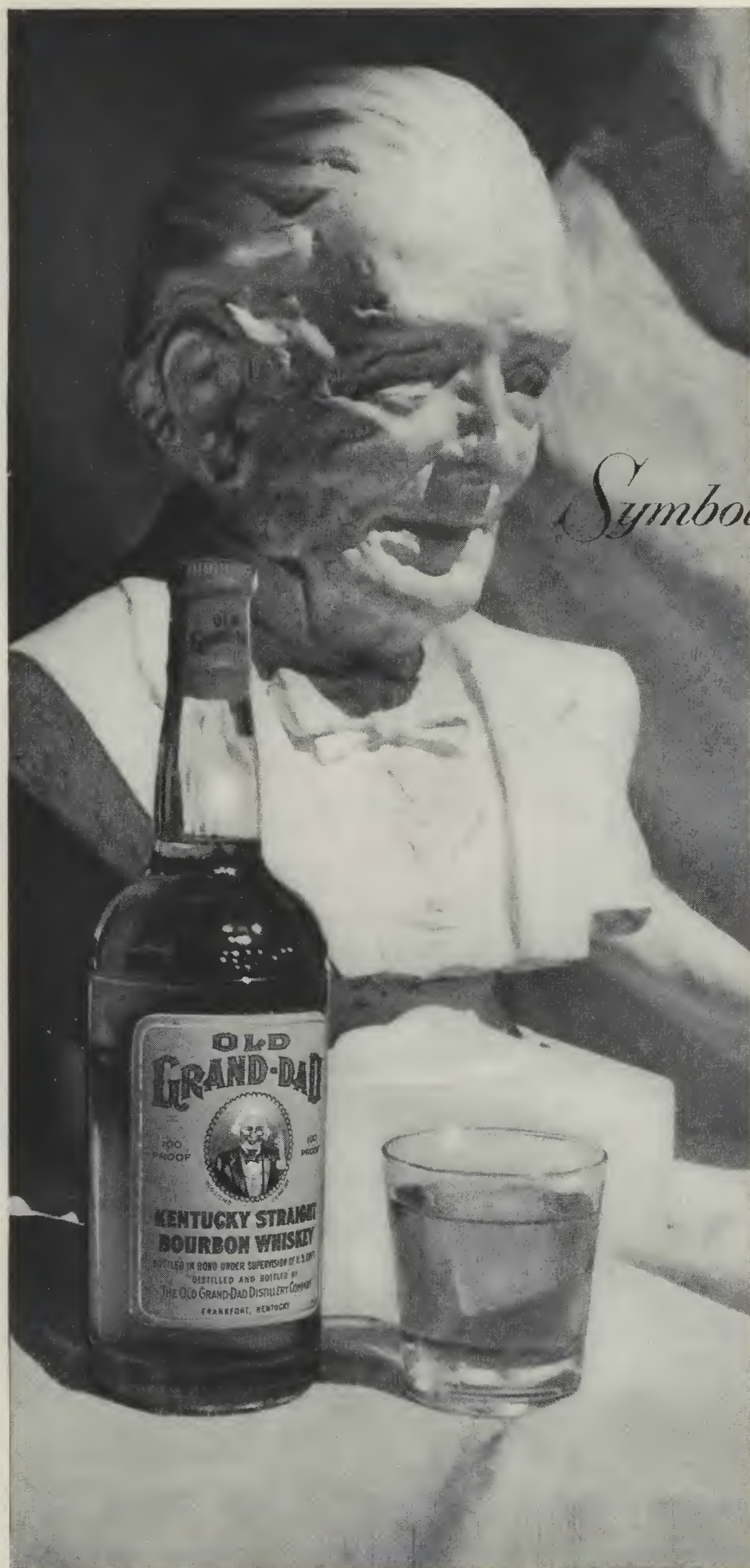


The Hotel Bill

IN A SMALL eastern town, one cold and snowy night, three travelers became stranded. They registered for the weekend in the town's only hotel. There was but one room left and, willy-nilly, they had to share it. The clerk, a rather unpleasant young man, charged them ten dollars each—in advance. They felt this was much too much, but what could they do about it?

As they left early Monday morning, the bellboy came up to them with five one-dollar bills and an apology from the owner of the hotel. This reduction from the \$30 was for the inconvenience of having been crowded together. Each of the three took a dollar bill, reducing the expenditure of each to nine dollars. The two remaining dollars they gave to the bellboy. Figuring three times nine is \$27; plus the two dollars the bellboy pocketed, the total is \$29. What became of the mysterious dollar between the \$29 and the original \$30?

For the answer to this puzzler see page 57.



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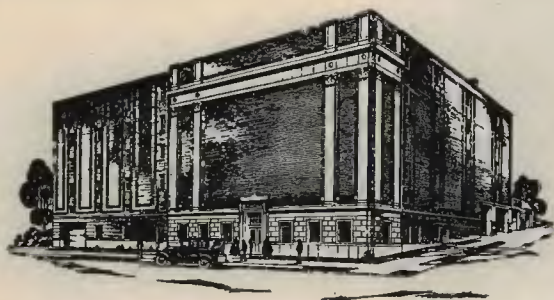
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MARVIN W. WILL
Director of International Services

VARIETIES 1957

At the USIA-State Recreation Association Varieties this past spring "My Fair Lady" provided the tune and S. I. Nadler the lyrics for one of the most popular songs of the evening:

WITH A LITTLE BIT OF LUCK

Chorus: Larson, Berding, Washburn, Shelton

*Larson: The Law gives us authority a-plenty
To get the nation in the proper groove;
The law gives us authority a-plenty,*

*Chorus: But . . . with a bit of dragging feet,
With a bit of dragging feet,
Someone else will always make a move!
If you drag your feet,
If you drag your feet,
Someone else will always make a move!*

(Vamp)

*Berding: We're often asked to analyze a crisis,
To tell what counter-measures we have planned;
We're often asked to analyze a crisis,*

*Chorus: But . . . With a bit of double-talk,
With a bit of double-talk,
You don't really have to take a stand!
With some double-talk,
With some double-talk,
You don't really have to take a stand!*

(Vamp)

*Washburn: Now, congressmen are prone to ask us questions . .
To which it's somewhat sticky to reply;
Now, congressmen are prone to ask us questions,*

*Chorus: But . . . With a passing of the buck,
With a passing of the buck,
You won't be the one to testify!
If you pass the buck,
If you pass the buck,
You won't be the one to testify!*

(Vamp)

*Larson: We get that federal insurance cheaply
Add: Berding Your family will be always housed and fed;
Add: Washburn We get that federal insurance cheaply,*

*Chorus: But . . . With a little bit of luck,
With a little bit of luck,
With a bit of luck, you may drop dead!
With a bit of luck,
With a bit of luck,
If your family's lucky, you'll drop dead!
(First Finish—Applause)
(Encore)*

Larson: We get promotions solely on our merit:

Add: Berding If you work hard, advances never stop;

Add: Washburn We get promotions solely on our merit,

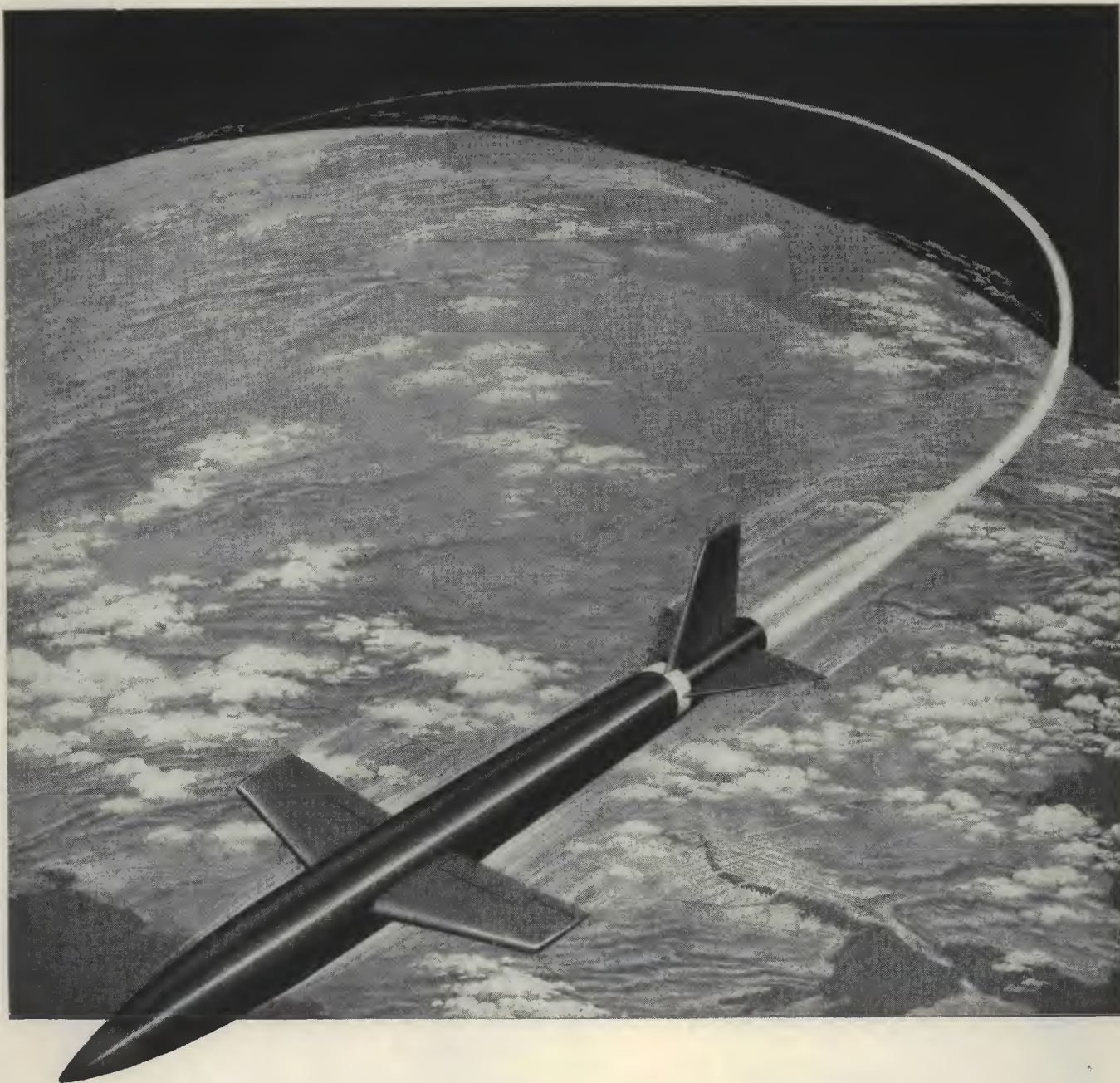
*Chorus: But . . . With a little bit of pull,
With a bit of pull,
You can skip it all and start on top!
With a bit of pull,
With a bit of pull,
With a bit of pull, you'll start on top!*

*(On last three lines of chorus cast starts pushing piano off stage.
At end of song, Larson takes down "Executive Conference" sign.
Curtain)*

(Encore)

*Chorus: A bureaucrat is meant to serve the people,
In a selfless, dedicated way;
A bureaucrat is meant to serve the people,
But . . . With another job at night,
With another job at night,
You can feed your family anyway!
With another job,
With another job,
You can feed your family anyway!*

(Curtain)



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AFSA

The following report by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Foreign Service Association was read by E. Allan Lightner, Jr. at the Association's first luncheon meeting of the new season on September 26, 1957.

THE PAST YEAR, judged by the normal yardsticks of membership growth, volume of business, committee activities, etc., has been a successful one for the Foreign Service Association. Your outgoing Board of Directors, who are sitting here at the head table today, have met every two weeks in the conduct of the Association's affairs and the JOURNAL Board and the Association's six standing committees have discharged their duties with considerable success. Nevertheless, this should be a time for more than statistical stock taking. The 1956-57 Board, as it goes out of office, asks itself the question: How could we have done more to serve the interests of the membership of the Association?

That question is really academic as far as this Board is concerned but it could be quite a challenge for the new Board, if it wishes to ponder such fundamental questions as the proper role and responsibilities of the Association. We have recognized the changes that have taken place in the Foreign Service and in the size of the Association's membership by adopting a revision of our By-Laws. We probably now should take a fresh look at the kind of Association we should have and the direction in which it should grow. What should be its relation with the Department? With the public and with the Congress? How active should it be in taking positions on issues affecting the Service? Is it doing enough to help new FSO's adjust to the Foreign Service career? At its last meeting the Board agreed to pass on to the new Board a recommendation that it consider several such questions as a matter of priority.

Progress Report

Several progressive steps taken by the Association during the past year were projects that we inherited as "unfinished business" from Harry Villard's Board. As you know, the long overdue revision of the By-Laws, just referred to, was adopted at the special General Meeting last May 9. As explained at that meeting and in the July issue of the JOURNAL, the new By-Laws represent a significant improvement in our organization—nothing spectacular but a better and up-to-date foundation on which to operate.

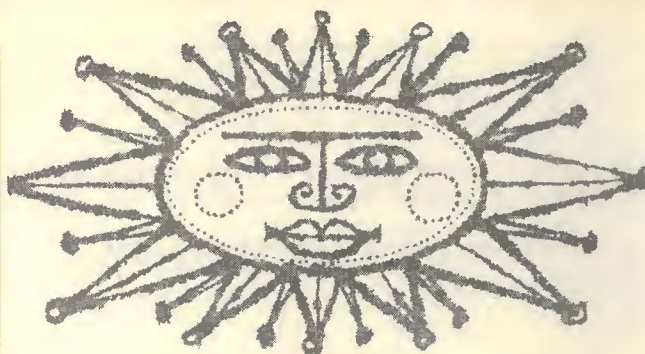
Our Board was also able to put into effect the recommendation of previous Boards to enlist the services of an experienced, high-level General Manager to head up the permanent professional roster of Association employees. We were fortunate that Mr. David McK. Key, retired FSO and former Ambassador and Assistant Secretary of State, was available for this important job which, incidentally, absorbed the position of Business Manager of the JOURNAL, long held by Mr. George H. Butler. Fortunately, Mr. Butler's valued services to the Association have not been lost entirely, as he continues as Manager of the Protective Association.

As you know, the Association has also long supported the idea of a television series on the Foreign Service. The prospects of a year ago fell through but were revived last winter when CBS Film Sales, Inc. agreed to produce a series of 39 weekly, half-hour shows about the experiences of Foreign Service officers. The Department and the Association offered their full support to this venture, which seems to be shaping up, slowly but surely. Since Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce has agreed to act as the show's narrator, a good deal of rivalry has grown up among several potential sponsors, each of whom wishes to get behind the program. However, production of the first so-called pilot film has not yet been completed and it may be another six months or more before this program actually goes on the air. Its success still depends to a great extent on receiving a continuing stream of story synopses from individual members of the Foreign Service. The contributions of active officers are particularly needed as we have little prospect of tapping the experiences of the retired officers whose association, DACOR, supports an entirely different TV project.

I am going to take this occasion to clarify one point that has already been the subject of some misunderstanding. We all want any such TV program to give the American public a better understanding of Foreign Service life—problems, achievements and just work-a-day tasks. CBS undertakes this and has agreed not to produce anything that has not been approved by the Department. On the other hand, we, on our side, must recognize that this is a venture of private American capital in an entertainment industry, catering to the public as a whole. These shows, therefore, cannot be documentaries such as might be produced for the edification of a captive audience. The result is that all parties continue to give lip service to the idea of obtaining stories reflecting typical Foreign Service experiences. Yet the stories that are just naturally selected, and the majority that are being submitted, are the type that verge on the melodramatic: war stories or events that took place in other periods of unusual tension. I want to record this situation for two reasons. One, to plead to a few geniuses for story material that somehow or other succeeds in dramatizing descriptive, meaningful episodes that are not necessarily all blood and thunder or cloak and dagger. And secondly, I hope you will recall these remarks when you find that the series may be more of an adventure series than you would like.

This Board, like its predecessor, is going to pass on again as unfinished business the question of new and larger quarters for the Foreign Service Club and Association offices. The Association is not in a position to acquire a building of its own and we continue to await hopefully the availability of rental space in a large, modern hotel that is planned for the Foggy Bottom area. This was just about the situation last year, but the prospects for the construction of such a hotel are now somewhat better than they were a year ago. In this connection a special committee has been appointed to investigate the feasibility of acquiring some kind of club facilities outside of Washington, ranging from a real country club to more modest facilities. The report of this committee will be made to the new Board.

(Continued on page 52)



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BY

JAMES B.

STEWART

The Teaser and the Tapper

The Sadie Moore-Anne O'Neill yarn in the June column about prohibition days in Old State, reminded Ambassador Francis White of the following: "I arrived at my office one morning and found Jones, the messenger for the Latin American division, hiding behind my door quite agitated and pale. I asked him what was wrong and he said that he was hiding until I came because the police were coming to get him. 'That good-for-nothing ol' Lee swore out a warrant for my arrest.' He went on to say that Lee was always pestering him and nagging him and that that morning, as he was filling my thermos bottle, Lee came in and said, 'Hello, String Beans, how is you? You don't look very properly fed.' 'And Mr. White,' said Jones, 'that was just more than anybody could take so I jes tapped him over the head with a milk bottle. I didn't really hit him, I jes tapped him over the head, but ol' Big Lee swore out a warrant for my arrest.'

"I 'phoned Charles Lee Cooke, of ceremonial and protocol fame, who took charge of just about every chore in the place. He called the police and said that we would produce Jones. Cookie and I took him in a cab to the hoosegow where there was a hearing. We vouched for the usual good conduct of Jones and he explained the 'aggravated' circumstances. The case was dismissed.

"This was the same Jones who, one day just before Christmas, said to me, 'Mr. White, this sure am going to be a very merry Christmas.' I said that I was delighted and asked what plans he had. He replied: 'Well I am going to call on my girl, then I am going to take her to dinner, then to the theater, and then I is going to take her home. It sure am going to be a very merry Christmas.'"

* * *

Brief's: Vice Consul Homer M. BYINGTON, Jr., and his young bride have been welcomed back to Habana with many dinners and dances. On the way from Washington to Miami, they burnt out eight spark plugs on their new Ford. What was the cause—speed or honeymoon nervousness? asked Gus Ingram, the Journal Editor.

► And then there was the case of Vice Consul Milton K. Wells. He also had his troubles driving to his post in Ensenada. At Pecos, Texas, the road was under fifteen feet of water and the only hotel was overflowing too!

Of Interest to Taipei

Commercial Attaché and Mrs. Karl L. Rankin visited the wilds of northern Greece, making the donkey-back trip from Ioannina to Kalabaka. At Preveza, Mr. Rankin checked the W.T.D. information he had obtained earlier in the summer for an American citizen concerning her prospective bridegroom.

25 Years Ago



PILCHER-WILLIAMS. Married at Yokohama on September 12, 1932, Vice Consul James Byrd Pilcher and Miss Harriet Elsie Williams of Cordele, Georgia. Mr. Pilcher is stationed at Hankow, China.

Wanted: An "Emily," "Clare" or "Perle."

An FSO wrote to the JOURNAL suggesting that someone write a book on etiquette for the use of the Service. Note: We understand that the book has not yet been written.

Successful Candidates in '32

Hector C. Adams, Jr., John K. Emmerson, Andrew B. Foster, Elbert G. Mathews, Edward E. Rice, T. Eliot Weil, and Ivan B. White.

From Post to Post

Jack D. Neal from Bluefields to Mexico City
Joseph F. McGurk from Port-au-Prince to Department
Edmund J. Dorsz from Yokohama to Kobe
Herbert S. Bursley from Izmir to Kingston
Franklin C. Gowen from Palermo to London
Paul C. Squire from Kingston to Newcastle-on-Tyne
George H. Winters from Department to Habana

* * *

What Next?

Former Ambassador, Pen Davis, recalls this incident of the deaf mute inventor who called on him in Berlin: "We had to communicate by writing notes to one another in German. He had a revolutionary automobile he wanted to patent in the U.S. This wonderful machine would run without any gasoline and was something quite unheard of. How does it go, I wanted to know. In beautiful German script, he replied triumphantly, 'This automobile is electric.'"

25 Years Ago and More

THE SECRETARY GIVES THOUGHT TO HIS OLD AGE: "What pay will keep the Secretary of State off the lecture platform? William Jennings Bryan (his Cross of Gold speech won him the presidential nomination) is much criticized for devoting part of his vacation-time to lecturing. He maintains he would be only too glad to spend it resting, but he needs more than his \$12,000 a year if he is to provide for his old age." (44 years ago in the *Rocky Mountain Herald*.)

And More Recently

From The Stork To The Ring: George Fuller, reporting on his Southern trip in the May *DACOR Bulletin*: "... this time we were only able to reach Birmingham for the marriage of Meredith Meloy to our son, Gregory Fuller, presenting the couple with Jim Stewart's column in the *April Journal* which just arrived in time to announce Gregory's birth "25 years ago."

* * *

Holiday Egg nog Time: Thanksgiving through Christmas, according to the brochure published by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

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Parkinson Looks at Retirement: 1

The London Economist recently published another startling discovery by the author of Parkinson's Law which the JOURNAL is reprinting with their permission

SOME RECENT events have raised in our minds the question: at what age should a man retire? This problem has been the subject of many commissions of inquiry, but the evidence heard has always been hopelessly conflicting. Where the retirement age is fixed at 65, successors of the man who retires will always have found, by experience, that mental powers and energy show signs of flagging at 62.

This would be a most useful conclusion to have reached had not a different phenomenon been observed in organizations where the age of retirement has been fixed at 60. There, we are told, people are found to lose their grip, in some degree, at the age of 57. Similarly, all men whose retiring age is 55 are known to be past their best at 52. It would seem, in short, that efficiency declines at the age of R minus 3, irrespective of the age at which R has been fixed. This is an interesting fact in itself, but not directly helpful when it comes to deciding what the R -age is to be.

It may, however, serve to suggest that the investigations hitherto pursued have been on the wrong lines. Let us therefore struggle to set them along the right ones. The fact is that the age of retirement should not be related in any way to the man whose retirement we are considering. It is his successor we have to watch.

According to our researches, a business man will pass through the following stages in a successful career:

- (1) Age of qualification = Q
- (2) Age of promotion = $P (Q + 10)$
- (3) Age of authority = $A (P + 8)$
- (4) Age of achievement = $AA (A + 7)$
- (5) Age of distinction = $D (AA + 9)$
- (6) Age of dignity = $DD (D + 6)$
- (7) Age of wisdom = $W (DD + 3)$
- (8) Age of obstruction = $OO (W + 7, \text{ which is also } Q + 50)$

The above scale is governed by the value of Q , which is to be understood as a technical term. It does not mean that a man at Q knows anything of the business he will have to transact. It is the age at which a professional or business career begins, usually after an elaborate training which has proved profitable only to those paid for organizing it. It will be seen that if $Q = 22$, our business man (let us call him X) will not reach OO (the age of obstruction) until he is 72. So far as his own efficiency is concerned, there is no valid reason for replacing him until he is 71. But our prob-

lem centers not on him but on Y , his destined successor. How are the ages of X and Y likely to compare? To be more exact, how old will X have been when Y first entered the department or firm?

This problem has been the subject of prolonged investigation. Our inquiries have tended to prove that the age-gap between X and Y is exactly fifteen years. (It is not, we find, the normal practice for the son to succeed the father directly). Taking this average of fifteen years, and assuming that $Q = 22$, we find that Y will have reached AA (the age of achievement) at 47, when X is only 62. And that, clearly, is where the crisis occurs. For Y , if thwarted in his ambition through X still retaining control, enters, it has been proved, a different series of stages in his career, following upon stage 3. These stages are as follows:

- (4) Age of frustration (F) = $A + 7$
- (5) Age of jealousy (J) = $F + 9$
- (6) Age of resignation (R) = $J + 4$
- (7) Age of oblivion (O) = $R + 5$

When X , therefore, is 72, Y is 57, just entering on the age of resignation. Should X at last retire at that age, Y is quite unfit to take his place, being now resigned (after a decade of frustration and jealousy) to a career of mediocrity. For Y , opportunity will have come just ten years too late.

The age of frustration will not always be the same in years, depending as it does on the factor Q , but its symptoms are easy to recognize. The man who is denied the opportunity of taking decisions of importance begins to regard as important the decisions he is allowed to take. He becomes fussy about filing, keen on seeing that pencils are sharpened, eager to ensure that the windows are open (or shut) and apt to use two or three different colored inks. The age of jealousy reveals itself in an emphasis upon seniority. "After all, I am still somebody." "I was never consulted." "Z has very little experience." But that period gives place to the age of resignation. "I am not one of these ambitious types." "Z is welcome to a seat on the Board—more trouble than it is worth, I should say."

The theory has been advanced that the age of frustration is also marked by an interest in local politics. It is now known, however, that men enter local politics solely as a result of being unhappily married. It will be apparent, however, from the other symptoms described, that the man still

A review of the new "Parkinson's Law," by C. N. Parkinson will be published in an early issue.

(Continued on page 35)

U.S.A. ON DISPLAY

By JOHN EYRE HANLIN



With Sputnik, the Russian satellite, rushing around the world at 18,000 miles an hour, the infantry could soon become as obsolete as the camel corps while the need for America's being better understood overseas becomes greater daily. One of the most effective ways of presenting the USA discovered to date has been the traveling exhibit or trade fair, Government sponsored, which in all corners of the globe is reaching both the literate and the illiterate, and giving millions the feeling of having had a glimpse of the United States. More important emissaries than the things exhibited, and longer remembered by the exhibition viewers, perhaps, are the personnel manning these shows.

IT TAKES A peculiar combination of scholar, executive and showman to run a venture like the American exhibit at the 26th Poznan International Fair this past summer. Paul Medalie, who at one time spent eleven years as a consular official in the United States Foreign Service, seems to have the combination. For certainly the American exhibit was the most talked about "show" that Poland has seen in many a year.

Medalie estimates that about 100,000 Poles visited the exhibit daily. The writer would gladly testify that another 100,000 probably would have, if they could have. As far as the writer could see, it was the only exhibit that had police protection in force. The area had to be roped off and about fifty police were assigned to keep order. Not only was it difficult to visit the exhibit, it was hard work even to view the tentlike structure from the outside.

The combination of art, science, politics and seemingly impossible obstacles which have to be overcome at the spur of the moment, in Medalie's job, would be enough to crush many men ten years his junior. After putting on several now, another being in Zagreb, he appears amazingly calm, but his wife, Trudel, occasionally has a doctor order him to bed.

Once, after a rough day preparing for the fair, Medalie took one of his younger assistants back to the hotel room

with him to finish up some odds and ends, and finally released him shortly after midnight, laden with tasks to execute first thing in the morning after "sleeping on them." The bleary assistant staggered to his room, fell into bed, and was awakened at six o'clock by Medalie, asking, cheerfully, what "he had dreamed up during the night."

"He's up every morning at five o'clock," his wife says, "and by five-thirty he is on his way to the fair grounds. Really, I'm a widow. Many a night he doesn't get back to the hotel until midnight."

In talking to Medalie you can see at once one mental trait in which he differs from most of us: he's quick-witted. Take the case of Ambassador Joseph E. Jacob's opening address on American Day at the Fair. With Medalie holding the microphone, a Polish-American was on hand to give a running translation of what the Ambassador was saying.

The Ambassador smiled to the crowd and began his address. There were about 300 hand-picked Poles present, most of whom knew no English. The Ambassador spoke for about a minute, then turned to the Polish-American to translate. The man had frozen dead. His face was gray and sharp and really looked as if he weren't even flesh and blood. He continued to stare into space with a rigid expression.

Medalie immediately grabbed the ball. "I'm sorry," he said to the wide-eyed motionless crowd, "I thought I could translate Ambassador Jacob's words . . . but I see they are too difficult for me. I'll have to have one of my assistants come up on the platform and do the job." He turned and nodded to one of the Poles hovering in the background.

"That was quick," I said. "How did you know to have that man there?"

"It was just a hunch," he shrugged.

All told, Medalie has twenty-four years of government service behind him and four years in private business. As a young man, he was crazy about law and after graduating from the University of Chicago, he took a law degree at Georgetown. Besides doing criminal investigation for the Department of Commerce and serving as a consular official,



At Tokyo a ship's model with part of the hold cut away shows how U. S. soy beans are transported overseas.



At Barcelona in June crowds pressed 'round to see the frozen food. Samples of U. S. cooked poultry were served.

he spent three years with the OSS in Spain during the war. But really, the older Medalie has this new kind of show business in his blood. "I just love my work," he keeps insisting.

Even the Russians apparently admit that the American exhibit "had something." As the Fair became lop-sided, with the crowd streaming to the American end, the Russian director of the Soviet exhibit sent cameramen over to record the phenomenon.

"Can we take pictures?" they asked.

"And how!" Medalie told them.



Porkers were popular with children at Poznan.

Medalie did not exactly enter this strange new business by decision: he was more or less dragged into it. But how he could like it after getting into it, is beyond the writer. For eleven months every year, apparently, the Medalies intend to live out of suitcases in Communist lands. Mrs. Medalie receives no travel allowance even though she certainly plays a considerable part in the success of the exhibit, too.

The 1957 Poznan exhibit played up the woman's side of American life and this accounted for much of its success. Although the American "team" has an interior decorator on hand, Mrs. Medalie frequently adds that inexplicable woman's touch . . . adjusting pictures, arranging flowers, pointing out errors in kitchen procedure. She also occasionally relieves over-worked assistants, enabling them to take a day off to lick their wounds.

"If he likes it, I like it," Mrs. Medalie said. "My main task, however, is to get him to eat. Once the fair begins, he stops eating."

Actually, what is probably little realized, the Medalies arrived in Poznan in December, 1956 to begin preparations for the 1957 June event. Medalie first went over the fairgrounds, then negotiated for 50,000 square feet of land. The American exhibit was about as far from the entrance as it could be. Had it been in a more choice position, however, the entire fair might well have been disrupted.

Medalie must also make a concentrated study of the fair regulations. These concern, for example, how much space there must be between exhibits and the width of paths leading from exhibit to exhibit. Medalie found that the Polish regulations follow those of Yugoslavia, almost word for word. The Poznan undertaking cost the Government about \$500,000, but much of its equipment can be used again. It is highly likely that there was a considerable amount of theft with such tremendous crowds inspecting small items such as waffle irons, vacuum cleaners and portable radios.

Medalie, however, apparently was prepared for this. The writer, in attempting to get some kind of a picture during the height of the stampede, borrowed a chair from one of

(Continued on page 55)



THE FLEA OF ABU MAJUB

By JENÖ HELTAI

The author of this intriguing parable, a famous Hungarian playwright, poet, novelist and editor, died a few weeks ago at the age of eighty-five. A leading representative of Western culture in Hungary, he was awarded the Chevalier's Cross of the French Legion of Honor. He wrote "The Flea of Abu Majub" during Hungary's World War II Nazi occupation. In view of its moral, with its applicability to all totalitarian systems and to public complacency toward them as they begin their rise, publication was impossible at the time. The text, however, in typewritten and mimeographed copies, came to be disseminated throughout Hungary, and the author, together with his wife, was arrested. According to Paul Ignatus, noted Hungarian writer who escaped to the West after the recent Hungarian revolt, "The Flea" points up "the conflicts of our time and the powers behind them," but Heltai's language is such that "not even the most inventive translator could bring home in full the charm of his style, the rhythm and character of his sentences." Below is the first English translation of the story, by Andor Klay.

HUNDREDS OF YEARS AGO, in the days of the righteous caliphs, when Harun al Rashid's ancestors and descendants roamed the streets of Baghdad in disguise to see the misery of the people with their own eyes and hear its complaints with their own ears, there lived in a nameless little village of distant Arabia a wise old man named Abu Majub. The village was too small for his wisdom, but so was the whole wide world, because nothing was a secret to him in heaven or on earth. He not only studied the Koran zealously in the service of Allah and the Prophet, but could also decipher the ancient tomes sealed sevenfold; he knew the hidden powers of herbs and the mysteries of the stars, understood the language of the birds and was familiar with the one thousand seven hundred and fifty devious ways of untrustworthy women. As would beseem a pious man of charitable soul, he freely gave good advice to those in trouble, shared his last morsel with beggars and stray dogs, fasted and chastised himself and sought protection in prayer and meditation against worldly vanities and temptations, though to do so was somewhat unnecessary since these dangers could no longer threaten him. He was far too old to find pleasure in dissipating with the lords of society or in mischievous sport with pretty girls. Nonetheless, his back did not bend under the burdens of age and wisdom. Gaunt and lean was Abu Majub, a composite of skin and bone and beard—a tremendous white beard. In this beard, in this snowy forest, there lived by the grace of Allah a carefree and contented little black dot: a flea.

Nothing ever happens against the will of the Almighty. Allah designates our places in the world: Abu Majub's in the nameless little village and the flea's in the beard of Abu Majub. This too manifests the wondrous wisdom of the Creator.

Everyone else would have crushed the flea to death. Abu Majub, however, not only tolerated it, but even thanked Allah several times each day for having mercifully placed in the jungle of his beard only a single flea instead of, say, a tigress and her cub.

But the flea misinterpreted the infinite patience of the sage. It became arrogant and reckless, unnecessarily jumping about and disturbing the peace. Its narrow mind failed to comprehend that Abu Majub was endeavoring to find favor in the eyes of Allah by bearing his harsh fate with saintly meekness, unprotestingly, in placid resignation. It deluded itself into believing that the wise man was overcome by the irresistible charm of its personality. Hence it bit and stung him with hundreds and thousands of bites and stings, until Abu Majub finally grew tired of the vile harassment; caught the flea and addressed it with these quiet words:

"Thou ingrate, I have had my full measure of thy carousing. And so has the Father of all creatures. He gave me my patience, and now he has taken it away. I will not kill thee, even though I could do so, because not even a hundred deaths would be fair retribution for the tortures with which thou hast afflicted my days and nights. Go thou in peace and look for another fool. No longer shalt thou have room in my beard."

And he threw the flea out the window.

In that very instant there was passing under the window a multitudinous caravan of merchants and their attendants

with an immense flock of camels. The caravan was transporting to Damascus silk and pearls, also rugs and precious stones, gold-embroidered caftans, kerchiefs and scarves, earrings and bracelets along with the slave girls to enhance them, for delivery to prominent and wealthy customers, viziers and other court dignitaries. And as the caravan was passing through the village, the drivers made ear-splitting noise, gesticulating wildly and spurring the camels in order to discourage robbers from attempting a raid. At this hue and cry the village folk gathered by the roadside and watched the caravan, each viewing it with his own eyes and thinking his own thoughts about it. One of them invoked Allah's blessing upon the merchants, another envied them for their treasures, a third calculated the profits that would be made in the Damascus Bazaar, while a fourth groaned for the slave girls who were like the silver moon as it slowly ascends the white marble stairway of clouds, above the palm trees and minarets, toward the highest pinnacle of the skies.

Among the gaping bystanders there was a woman, a beauty among beauties and a good-for-nothing among good-for-nothings. This wench took a fancy to one of the young drivers, and observing that all were distracted by the great excitement, she approached him and whispered in his ear:

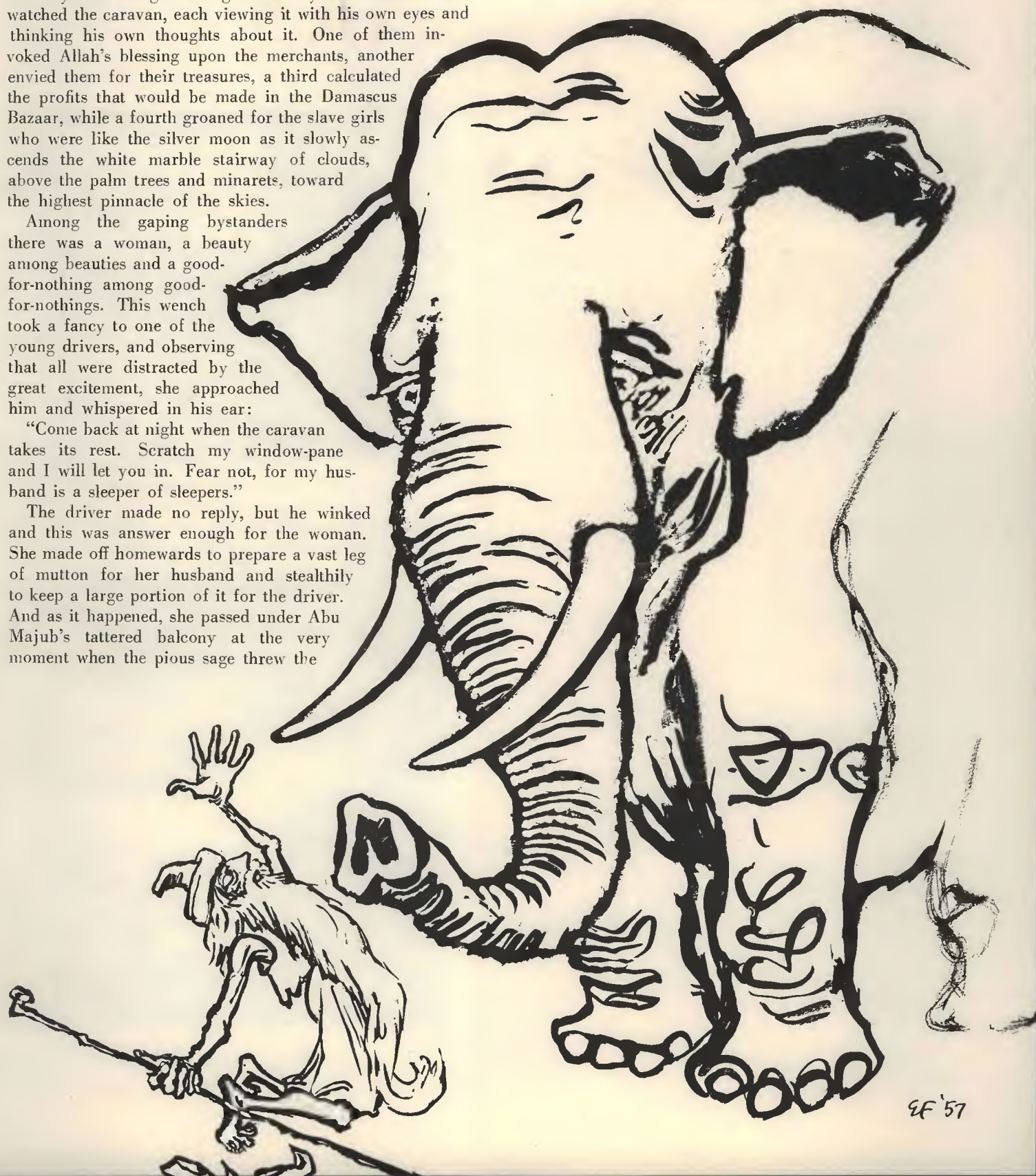
"Come back at night when the caravan takes its rest. Scratch my window-pane and I will let you in. Fear not, for my husband is a sleeper of sleepers."

The driver made no reply, but he winked and this was answer enough for the woman. She made off homewards to prepare a vast leg of mutton for her husband and stealthily to keep a large portion of it for the driver. And as it happened, she passed under Abu Majub's tattered balcony at the very moment when the pious sage threw the

impudent flea out the window. It was foreordained that the flea should drop onto the woman, bite her neck and adroitly conceal itself in a fold of her garment. In this manner the woman carried the flea home with her.

When the flea, transported to the kitchen, saw the huge turn-spit and the roaring flames underneath, it became terrified. It dared make no move, but at night when the driver embraced the woman in the darkness of the chamber it decided to abscond. In the wild joy of anticipated freedom it

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Service Glimpses

1. Montevideo—The 15th annual running of "Crossing of the Americas" which began at the doorway of the U.S. Embassy and ended at the portico of the Ambassador's residence, a distance of nine kilometers through Montevideo's streets, was won this year by a plasterer from the Interior: Alberto Sande of San Jose, who ran the distance in 27' 32.7" to beat a field of some fifty participants representing clubs from all over the country. The race, first of the season and a traditional event of Uruguay's Fourth of July celebrations, was capped by Ambassador Jefferson PATTERSON's presentation of trophies to Winner Sande and runner-up Vitervo Rivero. Oreste Volpe of the Athletic Confederation (left) looks on.

2. Turin—New offices for the ninety-year-old Consulate in Turin were officially inaugurated on July 4 of this year. Participating in the ceremonies were the Mayor of Turin, Avv. Amedeo Peyron, Robert B. MEMMINGER, Supervisory Consul General for Italy, and Consul Charles K. MOFFLY. From 1840 to 1867, Turin, capital of the Kingdom of Sardinia, was the home of an American Legation.

3. Manila—En route to Kuala Lumpur where they attended the investiture ceremonies of the new nation of Malaya, Undersecretary of State, Christian HERTER and Special Ambassador James RICHARDS stopped in Manila. They are shown here at Malacañang Palace visiting with President Carlos Garcia and Ambassador Charles BOHLEN.

4. London—Sir James Bowman, chairman of the National Coal Board; Joseph GODSON, labor attaché at the Embassy; and A. Bowman, manager of the mine, accompanied Ambassador John Hay WHITNEY at the time of his visit to the Durham Coal Field. The Ambassador spent several hours in the mine. (For a change of pace, Ambassador and Mrs. Whitney accompanied Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip on their October visit to Washington.) Photo: courtesy, *Coal* magazine, London.

5. Mexico City—Ambassador Robert C. HILL recently presented Service Award Certificates to USIS personnel. From left to right: Jack McDermott, public affairs officer; Lee M. Hunsaker, press officer; Daniel Garcia, motion picture officer; Elizabeth Brown, administrative assistant; Betty Cody, assistant motion picture officer; Leo Moran, administrative officer; Ambassador Hill; Howard Shetterly, radio and TV officer; Luz Zea, director of educational projects; Feliciano Cortes, assistant publication distribution supervisor; Mrs. Mauda Sandvig, director of Benjamin Franklin library; Horace Edwards, acting cultural attaché, and Earl J. Wilson, information officer. All received 10-year awards with the exception of Mr. Moran who received a 20-year award.

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EDITORIAL PAGE

Diplomacy As a Profession

MUCH has been said and written of late on the subject of ambassadors, career and non-career—some of it objective, some partisan, and some inaccurate. Members of the Foreign Service will be interested to read the balanced, moderate, and perceptive discussion of this question presented by former Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce in an article entitled "The Ambassadorial Issue: Professionals or Amateurs?" appearing in the October issue of *Foreign Affairs*. Neither a career diplomat nor an amateur, Mrs. Luce admirably personifies the middle category which she calls "the foreign affairs expert." From this vantage point she has surveyed the field on both sides of the question, has sloughed away much of the inaccurate verbiage which has appeared of late and has correctly pointed out that there is only one valid criterion for the selection of American ambassadors, i.e., that the United States should be represented abroad "by the best qualified man who can be found," whether he be of the career Service or not.

Mrs. Luce goes on to demonstrate that there is ample room for the distinguished public figure to serve his country as an "amateur diplomat" as is evidenced by an illustrious parade of Americans starting from Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. Many of the basic qualities of a successful career diplomat can be found outside the career Service, while the non-career distinguished citizen frequently has other qualities and background to contribute to our diplomacy. On the other hand, it is only reasonable to expect the professional will, as Mrs. Luce puts it, "most likely" be the best qualified person. Furthermore, if we are to realize the objective that ambassadors be "the best qualified men available," it is important that the choice of ambassadors to fill certain expensive posts not be limited to the relatively small number of Americans who are financially in a position to afford to spend from \$10,000 to \$50,000 a year over and above their salary and allowances in order to perform the job effectively. (Mrs. Luce says she spent \$30,000 a year in Rome over and above her salary and allowances.) It might be noted that such a financial limitation disqualifies not only most career Foreign Service officers for appointment to these particular posts, but gravely narrows the choice among the non-professionals whose services might otherwise be available.

With all of this, it is hard to disagree. By writing her article, Mrs. Luce has performed a useful service which could hardly have been performed by anyone lacking her variegated experience in public life and in diplomatic work.

However, by implication and probably unintentionally, the article does raise another question: Is there such a thing as an identifiable profession of diplomacy, the qualifications for which differ from the qualifications for other professions? Starting from the fact that our Constitution provides that the number one and number two American diplomats will be the President and the Secretary of State, neither being career diplomats in the strict sense, Mrs. Luce goes on to expand the list of "amateurs" to include the members of Congress, the 30,000 civilian employees of the United States Government abroad working for such agencies as Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, ICA, USIA, etc., and the many thousands of American businessmen, missionaries, engineers, technicians, and tourists who are abroad each year. Clearly, if the diplomatic profession is assumed to comprise this vast multitude of people, then the question of appointments to eighty ambassadorial positions becomes relatively unimportant. As Mrs. Luce says, "it is impossible to see how our democracy could conduct its foreign policy without the organized and unorganized assistance of amateurs." What is overlooked is the fact that, although an engineer working on a hydroelectric project in a foreign country does make an impact which has a bearing on the total effect of our diplomacy, nevertheless, he was sent abroad as a professional engineer and not as an amateur diplomat. The vast numbers of Americans who live and work abroad may, in a loose sense, be described as amateur diplomats, but this is incidental to the fact that they are professional businessmen, economists, engineers, doctors, teachers, etc. They are assigned abroad to perform in the field of their professional skill. By the same token, there is a professional diplomatic skill which is desirable in officials sent abroad specifically for the purpose of conducting diplomatic relations between the U. S. Government and the governments of other countries. Ambassadors also may be amateur or former teachers, engineers, doctors, lawyers or technicians but they are assigned abroad to perform as diplomats.

Elsewhere in her article Mrs. Luce analyzes the Foreign Service officer efficiency report, listing thirty-eight "qualities" and "factors" on the basis of which each Foreign Service officer is rated by his superior. After listing such "qualities" as ability, experience, and general usefulness and such "factors" as accuracy of observation, effectiveness of expression, negotiating ability, tactfulness, etc., Mrs. Luce quite reasonably concludes that the efficiency report "offers

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WASHINGTON LETTER

By GWEN BARROWS

"Pinch-Penny Diplomacy"

(Reprinted from the Washington Post)

NOW THAT Mr. Gluck has assumed his ambassadorship in Ceylon, it would be unfortunate if the issue of inadequate ambassadorial allowances slips into the back pages along with the news that Mr. Gluck has mastered the intricacies of Ceylonese nomenclature. The State Department has repeatedly made specific requests for additional diplomatic allowances, but this year, as in the past, the requests were stricken in the House and only partially restored in the Senate. Under Secretary of State Herter pointed out recently that in many missions the traditional July 4 open house for visiting Americans "costs just about as much as a year's representation allowance." . . .

Many members of the Senate are sympathetic to the Department's plight, and, given a push, the House might prove a little less obdurate. Mr. Herter presented the interesting statistic that the British Ambassador to the United States received nearly twice as much in allowances and salary than does his American counterpart at the Court of St. James's. The American Ambassador receives a salary of \$27,500; additional allowances raise the figure to \$60,404. Great Britain, however, budgets \$102,872 in salary and expenses for the British Ambassador to the United States. This is indicative of the problem. It is sheer fatuity for the House to slash representation allowance requests on the self-righteous pretext that only "whisky money" is involved.

The State Department, now in process of readying its budget, has the resources for presenting an effective case for higher allowances. With the memory of Mr. Gluck's ordeal still relatively fresh, the Department ought to find an interested audience if it makes a vigorous presentation to the next session of Congress.

Pinch Penny Diplomacy: Whence the Pinch?

Discussion of "Pinch Penny Diplomacy" was carried further in the *U.S. News and World Report* of September 20, 1957 which presented some of the representation problems at the big posts: London, Paris, Rome and Tokyo. "Paris annually gets about 700 'congressional visitors'—more than the total membership of Congress. These include wives and staff members of congressional committees. In addition, Paris is visited by about 1,300 Government officials and 1,000 private citizens for whom special treatment is requested by the State Department or by members of Congress. Other, unannounced 'Very Important Persons' turn up regularly among the 300,000 tourists who

descend on Paris every year." It pointed up the dilemma the diplomat faces by quoting an American Foreign Service officer, "When a Senator or Representative visits your city, you're in a dilemma. If you fail to arrange luncheons and dinners in their honor because the entertainment allowance is low or exhausted, most Congressmen are offended. But if you do entertain them—as usually happens—they go back to Washington and slash State Department appropriations because American diplomats are living so high on the hog. They oppose what they call whisky money for diplomats—that is, the money they expect you to spend to entertain them when they go abroad."

Writing from Austin, Texas, in reply to this article "Can Diplomats Do Business Without Cocktails," Byron White, Foreign Service Officer from 1941 to 1951, says: "Observations of Foreign Service personnel indicate that the depreciation of what realists—or cynics—describe as 'whisky money' is well founded despite incomplete statistics, chiefly relating to a few wealthy Ambassadors, to the contrary. For example, in Havana, where living costs were high I was engaged for more than two years in trade promotion work. I got data for and wrote market reports of interest to U.S. businessmen and which had as their chief end-users the Department of Commerce and Agriculture. About a third of such reports a man prepares in a year is given an end-user rating. In my job I wrote twenty reports in Cuha averaging 35 pages that were rated excellent by the State Department, about 30 rated excellent by one or more end-user but given no consensus rating, and 190

(Continued on page 57)



"When an error is made, Spencer, we do not comment on it by saying, 'Somebody made a boo-boo.'"

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Our Association:

What Should It Do?

What Can It Do?

By MARTIN F. HERZ

WHEN ONE leafs through old issues of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, as a group of us were recently required to do in connection with an assignment for the Foreign Service Institute, one comes upon a remarkable number of letters and statements about the function of the Foreign Service Association, and quite a number of them are expressions of dissatisfaction or exhortations to action which never came. A group of colleagues and I have therefore tried to go over this record in an attempt to come up with conclusions that might lead to a discussion in these pages. For it may not be amiss to try to redefine, or at least reinterpret, the functions of the Foreign Service Association.

Few of us know it, but our Association is the lineal descendant of the old American Consular Association which was founded in 1918 and whose publication, the *American Consular Bulletin*, originally proclaimed as its function the advancement of American business interests abroad. After the Rogers Act went into effect, when the Consular Corps was amalgamated with the Diplomatic Corps, the American Foreign Service Association came into being in 1924 as an unincorporated, non-profit, voluntary organization designed to "foster esprit-de-corps" among its members. When the Association was incorporated, in 1951, this objective was expressed a bit more clearly in the following words:

"... to promote in all lawful, legitimate and appropriate ways the advancement of the welfare of the members of the Foreign Service of the United States Government or, as otherwise designated, in the American Foreign Service who shall become members of this Association including the welfare of their dependents or their designated beneficiaries; to foster among them an esprit-de-corps; to advance in every possible way the intelligent, efficient and skillful discharge of their duties of their occupation; to advance and safeguard their economic interests; and generally to encourage and promote better more satisfactory employment conditions for them."*

Nobody would quarrel with this admirable statement in the Certificate of Incorporation, although the words "lawful, legitimate and appropriate" are obviously subject to widely varying interpretations. While this is an oversimplification, it seems that one can distinguish between the militant or Young Turk school, which would like the Association to do just what its Certificate of Incorporation says, and the conservative or Old School Tie school (which, for brevity's sake, we shall call Old Tie school), which holds that this is hardly possible in view of the special status

occupied by the Foreign Service Officer—because he owes a particular loyalty to his superiors and is the repository of a special trust. It is the purpose of this article to try to suggest that a compromise between these two schools is possible and desirable, and that it is time that the Old Tie school realize that a man can be the responsible and disciplined repository of a special trust and yet not neglect his legitimate interests.

There was a time, not so long ago, when the Foreign Service Association was actually located on the premises of the Department of State, where it ran the Foreign Service Lounge and made itself otherwise useful in a number of ways. The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, which is an activity of the Association, was also then published on the premises of the Department. This arrangement, of course, served to underscore the argument that the Association could hardly be a militant defender of the interests of the Foreign Service since it was, in a way, part of the Department. It is interesting to note that this arrangement ended as a result of congressional criticism. In the House hearings on the 1948 appropriation bill, the following exchange took place between Representative Karl Stefan of Nebraska and Mr. Selden Chapin, then Director General of the Foreign Service:

MR. STEFAN: "Mr. Chapin, several times I called your attention to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The Foreign Service Association is a private organization, is it not?"

MR. CHAPIN: "Yes, sir."

MR. STEFAN: "I noted that when we had this item up before, the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL had in its masthead 'Headquarters, Editorial Office, Department of State.' Have they changed that? Where are they located?"

MR. CHAPIN: "They are still in the Department."

MR. STEFAN: "Now, take the postal people, they have an association. They are not in the Post Office Department, and there are other associations like the Foreign Service Association. They are in private buildings, and they pay for their own light, heat, rent and so forth. I think the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is a fine publication. It makes great reading matter for the employees. It is well gotten up. Let me ask you who are the people it circulates among."

MR. CHAPIN: "It is circulated largely among the Foreign Service and the friends of the Foreign Service..."

MR. STEFAN: "I am not objecting to the JOURNAL. I think it is a fine magazine. But I do not see why your association could not go ahead and have its own private office and so on... I think... it should divorce itself from all government activities as do the mail clerks, or the postal clerks, and others."

MR. CHAPIN: "I agree with you, Mr. Chairman, and furthermore, I think they have maintained a strong editorial policy, or could have maintained a stronger editorial policy if they moved out..."

Here, then, we had a statement from a ranking member of the House of Representatives, comparing the Foreign

(Continued on page 46)

*Italics are not to be found in the originals. They are supplied by the author of this article, for emphasis. Martin F. Herz was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1946 and has just completed the Mid-Career course at the Foreign Service Institute.



Security Steel Liftvan in Hong Kong

TO REPEAT WHAT WE SAID LAST MONTH—

STILL ANOTHER REDUCTION in the cost of annual insurance is now available to members of the Foreign Service Association. With the special policy made available first in 1953, a discount of 10% of premium (\$50 maximum) may now be allowed when a \$25 deductible provision is included and of 15% of premium (\$100 maximum) with a \$50 deductible. This preserves your protection against real loss and eliminates claims which are smaller than the cost of processing—and gives you the saving.

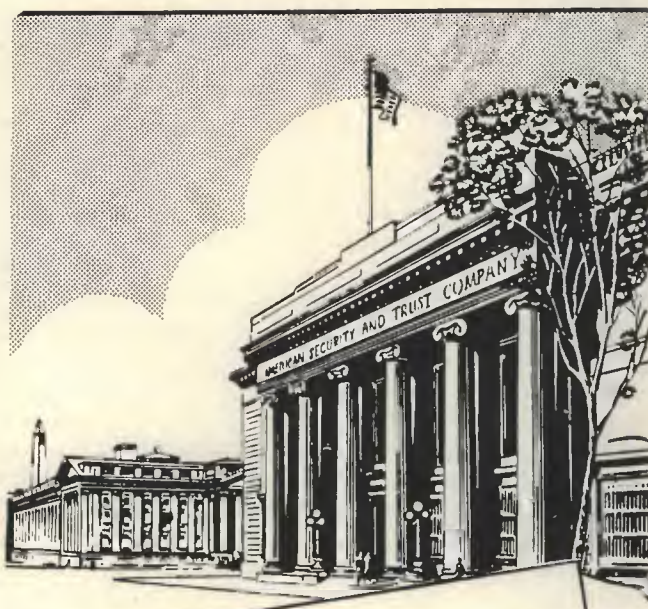
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The Flea (from page 25)

jumped upon the driver and began to sting and bite him. The infuriated driver lit a lamp to look for the wicked pest and kill it. The light awakened the husband, sleeper of sleepers though he was. Before the driver could escape, the husband grabbed a dagger, threw himself on the villain and stabbed him to death. The woman ran out into the night, her wailing roused the village folk and her screams reached the caravan which was camping some distance away. The driver's companions invaded the house and bludgeoned the husband to death. In the resulting uproar the flea opportunely vanished.

AT THE BREAK of dawn friends of the dead husband mounted their horses, soon overtook the caravan and in blood-thirsty revenge attacked and stabbed the drivers. The merchants who came to the aid of their drivers were massacred in turn. The attackers abducted the camels and returned home rich with booty: the silks intended for the Damascus Bazaar, the pearls and the precious stones and the galaxy of slave girls.

Some of the gravely wounded merchants and drivers staggered to their feet and dragged themselves to the neighboring village. Vowing death to the murderers and robbers, they incited the population, engaged strong men and offered high reward, thousands of gold pieces, if they would but destroy the guilty village. And so it transpired. One village plundered the other, and the other retaliated, and death made a good bargain both here and there because it received without cost what is dearest. And the savagery and the din of battle were heard far and wide.

The people of village after village came forth, followed by the people of the towns, some friend, some foe, some helping these and others helping those, trampling down crops here, setting minarets on fire there. One half of the country devastated the other half, and the other half of the country devastated the one half, and the holy priests lost their green turbans, the viziers their offices, the sultans and caliphs their thrones and their crowns. And for seven years the people mercilessly killed and murdered each other with sword and arrow and spear, and no one knew any longer why they fought: that it was because of a flea.

After seven years the Father of Time had enough of the senseless bloodshed, opened the eyes of the blind and the ears of the deaf, ordered the arrows back into the quivers and the swords into the scabbards and the daggers into the belts. One remnant of the country made peace with the other remnant, and the other remnant with the one remnant. The people embraced one another and erected splendid new mosques for the glory of Allah, and the holy priests again donned their green turbans and the sultans their crowns.

The righteous caliph summoned the sages and the scribes and commanded them to compile at once the history of the savage, bloody and miserable Seven Years' War for the edification of all peoples and nations for all time to come, in Arabic and in Persian and also in the tongues of the

Chinese, the Jews and the Hindoos, in order that centuries later no one should dare to make excuses by claiming that he could not understand it.

The sages and the scribes went to work, querying and searching and delving more and more deeply into the history of these bloody years. They forged their way through the struggles of the civil war, back to the battles of the towns and villages; descended from the battles of the towns and villages down to the clash between neighboring hamlets and crept on through the narrow gap of that clash to the massacred caravan; thence to the murdered husband and slain driver and at last to the common widow of the two unfortunate fellows. Soldiers and eunuchs were immediately despatched to the nameless little village to find the woman and drag her before the throne of the caliph. And the accursed village was given the name "Mother of Carnage."

The woman prostrated herself before the caliph, touching the floor with her forehead, and at the caliph's command sobbed her story with heart-rending lament and recriminations: how her jealous husband killed the driver who had lit a lamp to search by its light for the flea which had tortured him with hundreds of bites and thousands of stings. And the woman swore that it was not a familiar flea, not a domestic insect, but a wicked alien termite whom she herself had innocently carried home from under the balcony of Abu Majub, where it had pounced upon her, bit her neck and concealed itself in a fold of her garment, by the will of Allah.

THE SAGES and the scribes listened to the narrative with great wonderment and frequent shaking of their heads. In their souls there was fervent gratitude to Allah for leading them to the flea and Abu Majub's beard, the source of all trouble, misery, bitterness and suffering. And the caliph did not know whether to weep or laugh, to punish or pardon. But in any case, he sent his soldiers to capture Abu Majub



The Flea

and ordered the woman flung to jail where she should meditate upon her sins in the unclean company of spiders and rats and other repulsive vermin, until black Saracens should come to seize her and sew her up in a sack and throw her into the great fishpond as a delicacy for the pikes of the Court.

Such, then, was the fate of the woman who was a beauty among beauties and a good-for-nothing among good-for-nothings. And no one shed a tear for her because all the tears had long since drained from the eyes of the people. The very last drop was wept away during the seven-year massacre.

NOW, CONCERNING the wise Abu Majub: as soon as he heard the stamping of feet and the rattling of weapons, he knew at once that the soldiers had come because of the flea. Intimidated, trembling in fear of the caliph's wrath, he tucked his wonderful beard under his arms so that it would not hinder him when running, leaped out the window and with the miraculous speed of his long and ancient legs slipped away from the soldiers.

He raced through villages and towns, plains and mountains, forests and pastures, with his noisy pursuers always behind him but unable to get even within bow-shot. It almost seemed as though he would make good his escape when he suddenly found his way hopelessly blocked by a formidable body of water, an angrily running river which he could not hope to swim across. The pursuing soldiers formed a halfcircle around him to prevent him from running farther along the bank of the river either right or left, either up or down. And the circle gradually tightened. Abu Majub, perceiving that he had reached the end of his road, sank to the ground and began to pray in a loud voice:

"Allah is my helper and the Prophet my protector!"

In that instant a gigantic elephant trotted out of the shrubbery. Its height was not below that of Mount Kaf, its blackness not less deep than the blackness of the night, its trunk like a minaret, its tusks like the columns of a mosque. The elephant lifted Abu Majub, placed him between his ears and plunged into the water right under the nose of the astounded soldiers. And some of the waves timidly avoided him, others humbly licked his feet, as he waded through the river. With each step he left a mile behind him, yet two days and two nights passed as he carried between his ears Abu Majub who from the height of the clouds and the proximity of the stars scanned the distant opposite shore.

When they finally reached safe ground, the elephant put him down and Abu Majub, making salaam after salaam, addressed him as follows:

"Emperor of Elephants, King of Tusks, Prince of Trunks, how shall I express my gratitude for your generosity in saving my miserable life?"

The elephant laughed, and his laughter sounded like thunder on a hot summer day:

"You already showed your gratitude long ago, o wise Abu Majub. You proved it when you took mercy on me

and did not kill me even though you could have done so."

Abu Majub shook his head in astonishment.

"If you insist, Ruler of Animals, it must indeed be so. But I know nothing about it. Tell me who you are that I may include your name in my prayers."

The elephant laughed again, and now his laughter was like the fearsome roar of a thousand waterfalls. Winking foxily with his small eyes, he said:

"I am surprised that you fail to recognize me. Why, I am—the flea. *Your* flea. It was your tolerance that enabled me to fatten, swell and expand to my present size."

Abu Majub collapsed in numb stupefaction and paralyzing astonishment. And then Allah enlightened his mind. The foolhardy sage realized that he might still rectify everything by preventing the further growth of the elephant—by destroying him without delay. He rose and looked around for a cudgel or a rock or some other object suitable for the purpose. But the elephant sensed trouble, raised his trunk and gently trumpeted at Abu Majub. And the gentle trumpeting was like the raging of a windstorm and the fury of a tempest. It swept Abu Majub to a respectable distance, and the elephant with terrifying gallop disappeared into the forest.

Abu Majub wanted to run after him; but he was tired, he was weak, he was old, he was cowardly, and he was wise. So he contented himself with glancing sadly after the elephant and heaving a deep sigh:

"It should have been done when he was but a flea!"

(Translated from the original Hungarian by FSO Andor Klay, author of "Daring Diplomacy.")

Parkinson's Law

(from page 21)

in a subordinate position at 47 (or equivalent) will never be fit for anything else.

The problem, it is now clear, is to make X retire at the age of 60, while still able to do the work better than anyone else. The immediate change may be for the worse but the alternative is to have no possible successor at hand when X finally goes. And the more outstanding X has proved to be, and the longer his period of office, the more hopeless is the task of replacing him. Those nearest him in seniority are already too old and have been subordinate for too long. All they can do is to block the way for anyone junior to them: a task in which they will certainly not fail. No competent successor will appear for years, nor at all until some crisis has brought a new leader to the fore.

So the hard decision has to be taken. Unless X goes in good time, the whole organization will eventually suffer. But how is X to be moved? For the benefit of our many readers now at the age of authority, but not yet in top command, an article [next month] will set down the modern, scientific, humane and uncounterable methods of how to get rid of the boss.

From the Field:

Whirlwind at Aleppo

By BETTY W. ATHERTON

THE WHIRLWIND known as Dr. Paul Dudley White blew into the Middle East in early May this year. He'd planned to attend a conference in Beirut that month and arrived a week early to examine and aid Prime Minister Sami Solh who had had a heart attack. From that time on, Dr. White was famous in this part of the world for his ministrations to the Prime Minister rather than for those to President Eisenhower!

The original purpose of Dr. White's further travels in the Middle East was as a goodwill gesture. But the Prime Minister's recovery was news and the original purpose of the visit was forgotten in the wave of publicity accorded Dr. White.

From the moment word was received in Aleppo that Dr. White's itinerary included a day here, telephone lines buzzed. Within a week, my husband, Roy, American Consul in Aleppo, had received innumerable telephone calls as well as personal visits. All pertained to the possibility of a private consultation with Dr. White.

The Medical Syndicate, on its own initiative, sent out invitations for a dinner honoring Dr. White; there was considerable rivalry among the medical groups and the National Library as to where and when Dr. White might lecture and be accorded a reception; a private dinner party was arranged for him at the home of Rev. McMullen, President of Aleppo College (at whose home Dr. White was staying overnight); and finally, invitations were sent out for a small reception for doctors at the home of the American Consul.

It was no small task to diplomatically reconcile all interested groups as well as to reserve some time for private consultations with parents whose children had serious heart conditions.

Eventually, the schedule was finalized and carefully planned to the last minute. It was formidable enough to weary the youngest and most energetic of men.

Dr. White was to leave Damascus Monday morning, before noon. He had previously promised one of his Syrian students in the States that he would make every effort to visit the student's parents in Hama. Hama is located on the road from Damascus to Aleppo, about two-thirds of the distance from Damascus. Dr. White had allowed an hour for lunch, thus setting his Aleppo arrival time at four-thirty.

But lunch in Hama takes longer than one hour. Such an occasion calls for elaborate plans, extensive preparation of food, and many courses. It is neither prepared nor eaten quickly.

At four o'clock, Roy received a call from Dr. White saying he expected to be leaving Hama shortly and would

arrive in Aleppo about six-thirty—the time he was due for the conference with the Medical Syndicate.

From six-thirty until seven-thirty, Roy waited on the veranda of the Consulate for the first glimpse of the Doctor's car. My special assignment was to telephone the Syndicate President as soon as the Doctor arrived, so the President himself could come and escort Dr. White to the conference. Next, I was to telephone Mrs. McMullen, telling her that Dr. White was here, but he'd be so many minutes or hours late to the seven-thirty dinner at her home. Then I was to drive to the McMullens and help entertain the other dinner guests, one of whom was a former Syrian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, until Dr. White and Roy appeared after the conference. Another complication was the fact that the reception for doctors was scheduled for nine o'clock in our home. Although Dr. White would undoubtedly be late for that, Roy had somehow to gulp down his dinner and be back home to receive the Syrian doctors.

Precisely at the moment that Dr. White was due for dinner, he stepped out of the car in front of the Consulate. Ten minutes later, all phone calls having been made, and he having had a chance to wash up after the dusty ride, he and Roy left with the Syndicate President for the conference. I dashed to the McMullens.

Looking as fresh as if he'd just had a good night's sleep and a healthy bike ride (which he advocates for everyone), Dr. White appeared at the McMullens at nine o'clock. Roy, looking less fresh, but still going, had fifteen minutes to eat and hurry home to greet the doctors.

The dinner, for Dr. White and hence for all of us, was a leisurely one. He enjoyed it thoroughly, regaled us with tales of his whale fishing; propounded in layman's language his new theory about heart disease; told us of his experiences directly after World War II, and generally relaxed. During dinner, one of the guests casually mentioned his own heart condition. Dr. White promptly asked for a blood pressure gauge, but, there being none available, he suggested that the guest wait until after he had returned from the reception. He would then give him an examination—borrowing a gauge from one of the reception guests.

Rev. McMullen escorted Dr. White to the reception at ten-fifteen. There the Doctor answered questions, exchanged ideas, and became completely absorbed in the discussions.

It was eleven-thirty when Dr. White began the examination of the dinner guest! The rest of us sat around, worn out, making idle conversation with no small effort.

The heart-condition guest reentered the room beaming and reassured. His wife whispered to me that the Doctor's

(Continued on page 38)

Beatings prove they're unbeatable...

GOODYEAR'S NEW 3T NYLON CORD TIRES!



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The result: triple-tempered 3T Nylon Cord—stabilized at its point of maximum strength and resiliency. This makes it more durable and blowout resistant.

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THE WORLD OVER, MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER MAKE!

NEW 3T NYLON CUSTOM SUPER-CUSHION

GOODYEAR

Super-Cushion, T.M., The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, U. S. A.

advice had been the same that she'd been giving for several years—less food, more exercise. Of course, coming from such a famed heart specialist, it had more significance. The wife quietly listened to her husband's praises of Dr. White. She was properly impressed with the advice.

What Dr. White did from midnight, when we went home and collapsed, until the following morning was told us by Mrs. McMullen. She said his light was still burning at one a.m. and that he was up and dressed by six in the morning.

The schedule for that morning included a quick tour of Aleppo College, breakfast at six forty-five, three consultations, a formal visit to the Muhaffaz (Governor General of Aleppo), a brief sightseeing tour of Aleppo, and departure from Aleppo at ten-thirty.

While seeing the College, Dr. White glanced into one of the lecture rooms where a biology class was in session. He spied a diagram on the blackboard, his eyes lit up, and he plunged into the classroom. To a stunned but impressed group of students, he gave an impromptu, twenty-minute lecture.

The consultations were most appreciated by the parents of the young children with heart conditions. They showered Dr. White with gifts, as the dinner guest and the Medical Syndicate had previously done.

It was ten-forty when Dr. White and his party arrived at the airport. I had taken our two sons, Michael, an energetic, talkative nine-year-old who plans to be a doctor; and Reed, our five-year-old, to meet the Doctor. Upon being introduced, Mike managed to stammer out a "how do you do" and a "yes sir," but beyond that he was overwhelmed and simply stared at this wonderful doctor.

Turning to Roy's mother, Dr. White queried, "Didn't you say you were from Longmeadow, Mass.?"

"Why, yes," she replied.

"I know Longmeadow well. Excellent bicycle paths and special sloping curbs. I talked to Governor Furcolo just before I left the States, about a bicycle path along the Charles in Boston. We must get America back on its feet. I'm going to Chicago when I return and attend the opening ceremonies of new bicycle paths in that city. That's what we need in America. More Americans riding bicycles. More exercise."

Hat in hand, last-minute gifts tucked under his arm, camera slung over his shoulder in traditional tourist style, Dr. White boarded the plane at eleven. He was due in Beirut at twelve, to see the Prime Minister again. That evening he was to fly to Baghdad where he had a patient to visit. Another patient was accompanying him on the plane so they might have a consultation in the skies over the Middle East.

We, being thirty years his junior, went home and had a long, long siesta. As whirlwinds go, he went; and left an exhausted but impressed group of people behind. Things will never seem quite the same again in Aleppo—leisurely Aleppo.

Despatch Delights

Tesoreria

WHEN SUPERVISING the work of the Auditing Department in the Tesoreria, the writer found conditions so unsatisfactory that some attempt was made to correct the situation. This was reported to you verbally for your prior approval.

The Tesorero, although he maintained a desk in another section of the bank, actually spent most of his time and did most of his work within the main safe. The loose packages of money are kept here. Whenever the Tesorero was working within the main safe all doors were left open and there appeared to be a steady flow of people entering and leaving. Such people included attendants, cashiers and other employees.

The Jefe of Emision y Canje, Assistant to the Treasurer, maintained his office in the other safe where the mutilated money, boxes of unsigned currency, coins and other funds used for change are kept.

The unrestricted flow of people in and out of the safe maintained by the Jefe was as great as the flow of people to the office of the Tesorero. In addition, boxes of money were piled up in the hall of the safe and at other points. Also there was in excess of 15,000,000, "grubniks" in bills which had already been perforated but which could not be burned because of regulations of bank restricting the amount that could be destroyed each week.—*From an official document sent from a country whose identity must remain unknown.*

From James Russell Lowell

A despatch from James Russell Lowell, American Minister to Spain, to William M. Evarts, Secretary of State.

Legation of the United States
Madrid
February 6, 1878

No. 66

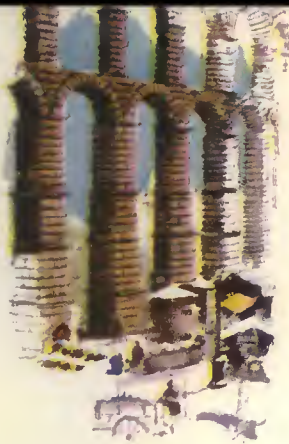
The Honorable

William M. Evarts,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

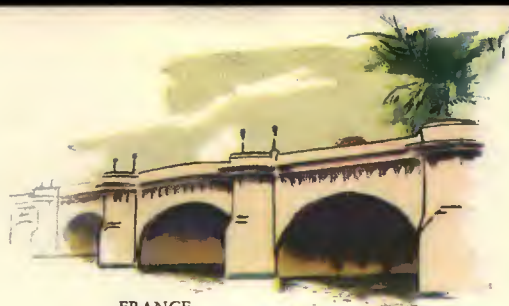
Sir:

One of the devices of Foucarde which came within M. Silvela's own knowledge when in another Department of the Government, is so ingenious and amusing as to be worth recounting. The Frenchman's object was to smuggle petroleum into Madrid without paying the "octroi." To this end he established his storehouses in the suburbs, and then hired all the lean and least mammalian women that could be found. He made good all their physical defects with tin cans, filled with petroleum, thus giving them what Dr. Johnson would have called the pectoral proportions of Juno. Doubtless he blasphemed the unwise parsimony of Nature in denying to women in general the multitudinous breasts displayed by certain Hindu idols. For some time these seem-

(Continued on page 44)



SPAIN
Roman Aqueduct, Segovia



FRANCE
Pont-Neuf, Paris



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



ITALY
Rialto Bridge, Venice

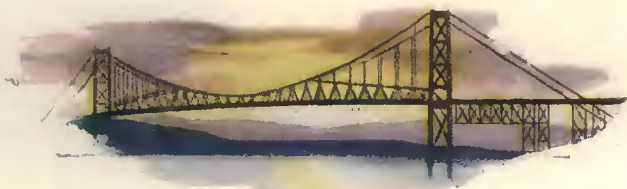
Throughout the world
more people buy **Seagram's V.O.**
than any other imported whisky.



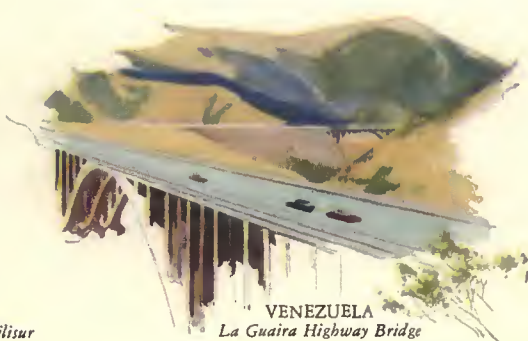
ENGLAND
Tower Bridge, London



JAPAN
Kintai-Kyo Bridge, Iwakuni City (Yamaguchi)

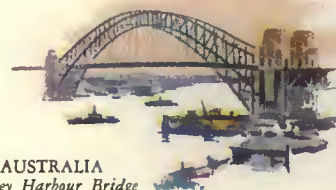


BRAZIL
Florianopolis Bridge

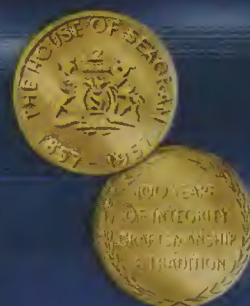


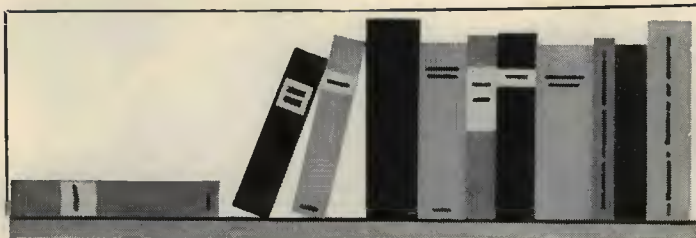
SWITZERLAND
Landwasser Viaduct, near Filisur

VENEZUELA
La Guaira Highway Bridge



AUSTRALIA
Sydney Harbour Bridge





THE BOOKSHELF

The Short Reign of Pippin IV: John Steinbeck, published by The Viking Press Inc., New York, 188 pages, \$3.00

Reviewed by FLORENCE T. DOWLING

The author has indulged in a bit of buffoonery, apparently as much for his own amusement as for ours, fabricating out of the political situation in France, a tall tale of the contemporary, and temporary, reestablishment of monarchial rule in France.

Pippin, a retiring middle-aged scion of an ancient line of nobility, a serious astronomer by avocation, turns out to be the only acceptable choice to be king and his sense of patriotism finally overcomes his reluctance to be drafted for the job. Once he is crowned, Pippin approaches the job as a job, with all the serious intent he has devoted to his nightly astronomical pursuits. He thinks that, as king, he ought to rule. This turn of affairs makes him politically unacceptable to those who imposed the monarchy on him, thinking he would serve their purposes.

The tale by no means makes the book. It merely provides the setting for the onstage appearance of a cast of Frenchmen, and one American, who end up what they start out to be, in delightful procession: Pippin's wife, who sees no reason why the royal household shouldn't be run on a tight budget; his worldly-minded daughter, whose existence either as a striving sophisticate or as the Crown Princess, adds nothing to the world; his worldly-wise uncle, Pippin's only friend and confidant, who knows how to turn a fast franc out of his antique business; a nun, retired to a convent from the Folies, whose foremost concern is to ease the pain in her feet; plus guards and gardeners, carriage makers and costumiers, politicians and plain people, and samplings of noble hangers-on who move into Versailles with or without baggage, depending on the state of their prosperity, all anxious to be maintained as royal household pets.

The book is easy and entertaining reading—and rereadable.

"Nightmare of the Innocents," by Otto Larsen, published by Philosophical Library, New York, 1957, 240 pages, \$6.

Reviewed by ARTHUR L. LEBEL

Kiberg, Norway, is a small community of Norwegian folk, mainly fishermen. In 1940, when this story begins, most of them had embraced the Soviet Communist faith and never entertained any doubts as to its political, social and economic beneficence.

This book is a narrative by one member of that community, Otto Larsen. It records the day-to-day events of Larsen's life from the fall of 1940, when he volunteered to do espionage work for the Soviet, against the unwanted Germans who had occupied Norway, until the fall of 1953 when he was released from a Soviet labor camp and returned home. His was a most extraordinary series of experiences when judged by the normal standards of logic.

His first experience after volunteering his services to the Soviet was to be confined for several days during which he was subjected to continuous, merciless questioning and cross-examination. Then, without any explanation, he was sent to be trained as a spy. After training he was incorporated in a group of undercover agents and sent to Norway with full equipment, supplies, etc.

For two or three years Larsen lived undercover in Norway and sent the Soviet intelligence data about the German Army. Then suddenly, again without any explanation, he lost all contact with the Soviet headquarters. After attempting vainly for about a year to renew his contact he finally decided to make his way back to Murmansk, his headquarters. This was a perilous undertaking, because of the continuous risk of arrest and imprisonment by the German or other authorities. Upon arriving in Murmansk he was arrested, imprisoned, questioned ruthlessly again, charged with spying against the Soviet and ultimately sent to a slave labor camp. All without any evidence or logical reason. Larsen's narrative about Russian life in slave labor camps is most detailed, most objective, but free from emotional treatment.

In 1953, Beria's arrest had repercussions in practically all the Soviet concentration camps where political prisoners were being held. Larsen was one of those who were released and sent back home. It took three full months to accomplish the journey and during this time Larsen suffered the most agonizing fear that the Soviet would change their mind and send him back to the labor camp.

This narrative contains no gory details of tortures, and it is concerned with something more than the bestiality of keepers of concentration camps. The writers of the introduction to the book say that if the book proves anything unusual it is the fact that the Soviet attitude of hostility toward the West is not so much impelled by political ma-

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neuvering as it is by a profound fear for their own continued existence. The latter is scarcely understood by the Western mind but "Nightmare of the Innocents" presents evidence to support this theory.

The New Class: an Analysis of the Communist System, by Milovan Djilas, Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 1957, 214 pages. \$3.95

Reviewed by ABRAHAM ASCHER

What makes "The New Class" by Milovan Djilas an important book is of course not only its content but the identity of the author. A former Vice-President of Yugoslavia, Djilas is only the second person who has occupied a high political position in a Communist state to undertake an extensive analysis of Communist society, Trotsky having been the first. But the difference in the analyses offered by Trotsky and Djilas is significant. The close collaborator of Lenin repudiated only certain of the excesses of Stalinism; he still maintained, during the 1930's, that Soviet Russia was a socialist state merely suffering from "bureaucratic distortions;" he still had the hope and the expectation that these distortions could be removed, thus paving the way for a full realization of the Marxist ideal of a classless, egalitarian social order. All that was needed was a change in the Soviet leadership. Djilas, however, having witnessed the consolidation and extension of the Stalinist system, repudiates the Communist state lock, stock and barrel and, even more interesting, rejects certain vital tenets of Marx and Lenin. He sees the roots of present-day Communist oppression not in a momentary perversion of desirable ideals but in the emergence of new élites wielding their monopoly of political power in their own interest.

The thesis Djilas expounds in this devastating critique of Communism has long been set forth by Western observers. He points out that when the Bolsheviks seized power in 1917 in backward Russia they acted contrary to the Marxist precept that a revolution breaks out only when there is a conflict between rising economic forces and an archaic political structure which acts as a brake upon the further development of those forces. In Russia it was the Communists who took the initiative in bringing about the vast economic transformation that had previously been regarded by them as a precondition for the assumption of power by the working class. Having achieved this, they became the core of what Djilas describes as the ruling class under communism, the so-called "political bureaucracy." The power wielded by this new ruling class is enormous—in some respects even greater than that of any previous ruling classes in history—because it has a direct monopoly over both the entire economy and the political apparatus. And its preoccupation with the maintenance and enhancement of its material and social privileges, declares Djilas, provides the key for an understanding of the Communist order. "All changes by the Communist chiefs are dictated first of all by the interests and aspirations of the new class, which, like every social group, lives and reacts, defends itself and advances, with the aim of increasing its power."

Abraham Ascher is in the Division of Functional Intelligence.

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In pursuing this general goal the ruling class has established a "reactionary despotism," characterized by a high degree of inequality, with the upper strata enjoying a much higher standard of living than the vast majority of the population, sizeable numbers of whom live on the brink of abject poverty. To maintain its privileges and to prevent disaffected elements from organizing themselves into an opposition, the ruling class has set up totalitarian control over all aspects of national life, such as trade unions, education, science, literature, means of communications, etc. Djilas asks a number of searching questions that challenge certain fundamentals of Communist and Marxist ideology: "What can the unfortunate physicists do, if atoms do not behave according to the uniformity of opposites and their development into higher forms? What of the astronomers, if the cosmos is apathetic to Communist dialectics? What of the biologists, if plants do not behave according to the Lysenko-Stalinist theory of harmony and cooperation of classics in a 'socialist' society?" Fearful of rejecting official dogma, scholars are "forced into opportunism and compromises with regard to science."

For the West, Djilas' book hardly contains any revelations. But in underdeveloped countries, where many are given to dismissing descriptions of Communist reality by Western scholars as "propaganda," the analysis of a disillusioned ex-Communist, at one time at the very center of power in a Communist state, may have a considerable impact. It is also likely that the book will be widely read—

(Continued on page 42)

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The Book Shelf (from page 41)

even if clandestinely—in Yugoslavia, Poland and probably in other East European countries, where it may act as an additional spur to those demanding a loosening of the bonds with Moscow.

Political Behavior, A Reader in Theory and Research,
by Heinz Eulau, Samuel J. Eldersveld, and Morris Janowitz.
The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois, 1956, 421 pages, \$7.50.

Reviewed by LEE T. STULL

Political reporting in the Foreign Service, being policy and problem oriented, is performed by officers who perforce, if not by inclination, are practitioners not theorists. Consequently, this self-consciously theory-oriented "Reader" on political behavior may seem extremely remote from the daily pursuit of facts. However, in Goethe's words, theory is involved in the fact. Also, to paraphrase the "Reader," a profession like an individual may in some measure be known by the theories it keeps, or more properly by the manner in which it keeps them.

The behavior approach of the "Reader" assumes that political analysis is concerned with social interaction within a total society. Therefore, while political analysis may be limited for practical purposes to the fulfillment of political roles and the pursuit of political goals, actual political behavior is a function of personality, social organization, and culture. Other assumptions are that theory and research are interdependent and that political behavior is susceptible to systematic analysis. Fact-finding and theorizing are combined in a reciprocal relationship in which categories and hypotheses order, and are derived from, facts. In this process, precise methods of analysis are applied in so far as practicable. These several assumptions are developed in the "Reader" by fifty-four contributors. The fields covered comprise political process and political behavior, requisites of political analysis, orientations toward the political process, agents and techniques of political power, arenas of political decision-making, and frontiers of theory. There is an exhaustive bibliography on methodology.

The "Reader" is the only sourcebook available in the field of political behavior. Since the editors have attempted to include representative work, a cover-to-cover reading enables one to form an impression of the accomplishment in that field. This can be an interesting and stimulating experience, well worth the effort of coping with the psychology, sociology, and cultural anthropology involved in the interdisciplinary focus. Having said that, it is necessary to add that the "Reader" is markedly biased toward Western, rule-of-law, industrialized societies. This bias is disappointing in a work otherwise distinguished by catholicity and eclecticism. It also should be noted that the sourcebook is not likely to have much direct applicability to the Foreign Service reporting situation. This is not a "how-to-do-it" manual. But the careful reader will be rewarded by theoretical insights and methodological clues which should prove fruitful to his analysis. At least the "Reader" enjoins the conclusion that the reporting officer's understanding of political behavior is governed by his understanding of its relationship to human behavior as a whole.

The Book Shelf

The Rock Pictures of Europe, by Herbert T. Kühn (Translated from the German by Alan Houghton Broderick), Essential Books Inc., Fair Lawn, New Jersey. \$7.00.

Reviewed by ELIZABETH G. JACKSON

Art of the Ice Age, created by men of the Aurignacian and Magdalenian cultures existing in western Europe prior to 10,000 B.C., has in the last century come into its own and is now being accepted as the precursor of all occidental art. Mr. Kühn, a leading German archaeologist, has presented the story of these pictures and engravings preserved for posterity on the walls and in the debris of inaccessible caves in a stimulating and even fascinating book. Through the discovery and analysis of this art the curtain of the unknown which has concealed the early origins of man has been pushed back many millenia, and our European ancestors have so risen in stature that now this race may with justice be classed as *homo sapiens*.

The format of "The Rock Pictures of Europe" is excellent. There are 144 well executed line drawings and 80 page plates in black and white to illustrate the text. The pictures are concerned chiefly with hunters and the hunted, but have many religious connotations which suggest that these paintings and engravings were addressed to the divinities, and marked places of sacrifice where cult ceremonies were performed to secure success both in the hunt and in procreation. Even today the tradition of occult magic and ancient

religion lurks about these caves and the early Christian Fathers were so concerned over their influence on the minds of men that they superimposed crosses or other Christian symbols on the drawings in an attempt to exercise their power.

It seems conclusive from a study of this Ice Age art, so far the earliest art known to man, that these first artists gained their inspirations from animal life rather than from nature. Flowers and trees are conspicuous by their absence. The scratchings made by bears on the rock walls of the caves apparently led men also to scratch and draw. Some of the oldest drawings on the walls are simple copies of the human hand, then outlines of animals and men were developed slowly over unknown ages of time until at the end of the Ice Age whole battles or hunting scenes were stretched across ten or more feet of the walls. Until these drawings were discovered and accepted, art was believed to have started in the Near East. Now we know that it is much older than the pyramids, older than Mycenae and the Acropolis, and older than even the lost towers of Babylon.

Although Mr. Kühn's book is brief, he covers adequately the Cro-Magnon art of southern France, Levantine Spain, the Scandinavian countries, and Russia. *The Rock Pictures of Europe* is written as an illuminating essay on the origins and development of art, avoids technical terms and tedious controversies, and provides an excellent introductory source book.

LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING WITH THE SERVICE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

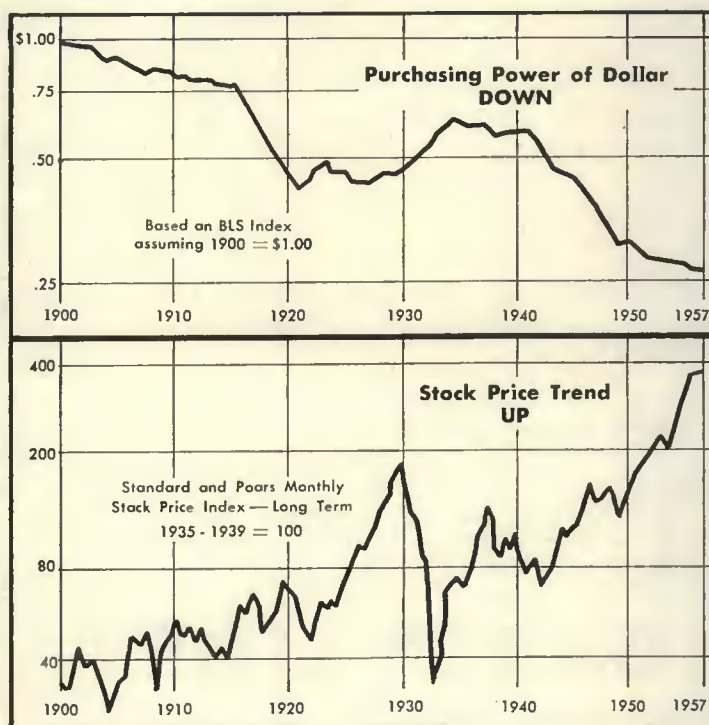
The purchasing power of the dollar has been in a long term decline. Hence the value of savings accounts, bonds, other fixed income investments and insurance has decreased by 2/3 since 1900 and by 1/2 since 1939.

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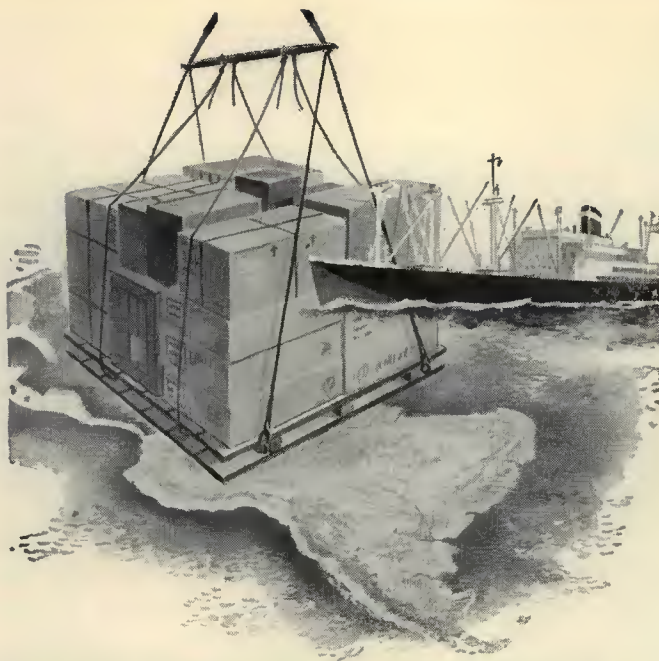


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Despatch Delights *(from page 38)*

ing milky mothers passed without question into the unsuspecting city and supplied thousands of households with that cheap enlightenment which cynics say is worse than none. Meanwhile, M. Foucarde's pockets swelled in exact proportion to the quaking breastworks of the improvised wet nurses.

Could he have only been moderate! Could he only have bethought him in time of the *ne quid nimis*! But one fatal day he sent in a damsel whose contours aroused in one of the guardians at the gates the same emotions as those of Maritornes in the bosom of the carrier. With the playful gallantry of a superior he tapped the object of his admiration and—it tinkled. He had "struck oil" unawares. Love shook his wings and fled. Duty entered frowning; and M. Foucarde's perambulating wells suddenly went dry.

With a gentleman so ingenious the Spanish Government is perhaps justified in being on its guard. Even Charity has eyes and ears.

I have the honor to be, etc.

J. R. Lowell
Minister

"VISITING BUSINESSMEN"

THE PRACTICE of keeping the U. S. Foreign Service informed of current trade interests and the identity of agents or distributors traveling abroad is a very practical one, states E. E. Schnellbacher, Director of Trade Promotion, Bureau of Foreign Commerce. He points out that the commercial staffs in the Foreign Service are thus better able to provide the information needed by business inquirers.

Mr. Schnellbacher, who is now in the Union of South Africa as the leader of the U. S. trade mission to that country, reports the U. S. business travelers are not using the on-the-spot facilities of U. S. Embassies and Consulates to the extent that they might. The commercial officers of these posts are working for the improvement of U. S. commercial relations, and cooperation with business travelers is most desirable.

He cited the U. S. Consulate General at Nairobi, Kenya, as an example, which is in a new building, well located, and staffed by officers capable and interested in providing high level service to visiting businessmen.

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce, on request, will alert the U. S. Embassies and Consulates of the travel plans of U. S. businessmen. This permits the staffs regularly responsible for commercial activities to anticipate the arrival of the travelers and to undertake any necessary preliminary inquiries. Anyone wishing to take advantage of this service should discuss his plans with the nearest Field Office of the U. S. Department of Commerce or with the Trade Development Division, Office of Trade Promotion, Washington 25, D. C., as early as possible.

The Consulate General at Nairobi has expressed an interest in learning of the U. S. firms currently represented in Kenya, East Africa. The name and address of each local representative, the territory covered, and a description of the products handled should be furnished to the U. S. Consulate General, Nairobi, Kenya.—*Foreign Commerce Weekly*, Washington

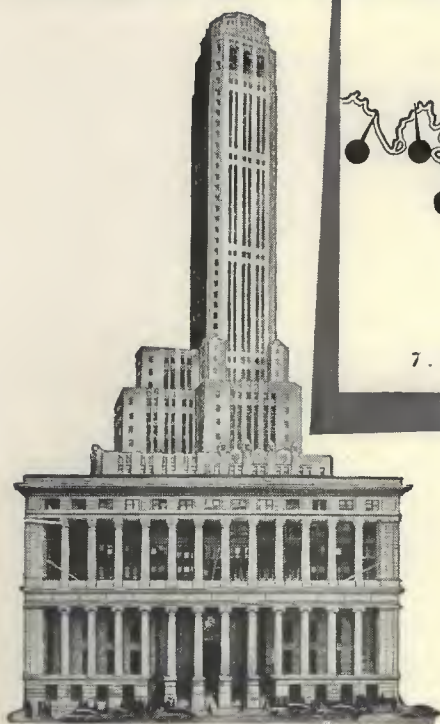
PAPERBACKS REPORT: II*

THE PAPERBACK situation continues as reported in these columns recently; only difference, more than ever before. Add to Penguin's pet projects a 2-editions plan. Example: Robert Graves's translation of *Pharsalia*, out in regular Penguin for 85c, also in sumptuous \$4 format. Also Graves's translation of Suetonius' *The Twelve Caesars*, available for 85c, \$4. Suetonius is one of the best gossips ever. And don't forget Penguin's freshly translated *War and Peace*, 2 vols. boxed, essential. . . . Pocket Books (630 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 20). Heavy on books that are also movies. Best sellers: Erle Stanley Gardner, Dr. Spock, Webster (his *Pocket Dictionary*), Dale Carnegie, Zola (*Nana*). Ask for Permabooks list. . . . Popular Library (10 E. 40 St., N.Y. 16). Sells fiction best—*Auntie Mame*, Remarque's *Three Comrades*, *Augie March*. All-time best seller: *I'll Cry Tomorrow*. Looks big: Orwell's *Keep the Aspidochelone Flying*. . . . Rinehart Editions (232 Madison Ave., N.Y. 16). The classics, Top of sales list: *Huckleberry Finn*, *Moby Dick*. Much in demand: *Lord Jim*, *Sister Carrie*, *The House of the Seven Gables*. . . . Sagamore Press (50 Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y. 20). New house issues *American Century Series*—"milestones of American life between 1830 and 1930." Fiction, nonfiction, much of it not easily available. Excellent

format, interesting introduction. Suggestion: Huneker's *Ivory, Apes and Peacocks*. Read for delight, information, follow up the names Huneker mentions. . . . Universal Library (Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 B'way, N.Y. 10). "We try to reach a mean between mass market and esoteric titles. Our criteria: lastingness, critical acclaim, in some cases old books which have been neglected." In demand: *The Web and the Rock*, *You Can't Go Home Again*, Homer Smith's *Man and His Gods*. Coming up: *The World of Aldous Huxley*. This is a richly serious list. . . . Vintage (501 Madison Ave., N.Y. 22). Alfred A. Knopf issues Vintage, and that means that Vintage has a list of great taste. It is composed not only of books published by Knopf but of titles heretofore unavailable inexpensively. (Occasionally Knopf publishes, apart from Vintage, paperbacks that concurrently appear on its hard-cover list. Delightful example: *Snow Country*.) Typical Vintages: Stravinsky's *Poetics of Music*, Highet's *The Art of Teaching*, Ford's *The Good Soldier*, Steegmuller's *Flaubert and Madame Bovary* (read with his brilliant translation of *Bovary*—Random House). Suggestion: Mansfield's *Short Stories* introduced lovingly by Elizabeth Bowen.

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Our Association

(from page 32)

Service Association (perhaps somewhat unflatteringly) with a special interest group; and a statement from a ranking officer of the Foreign Service and member of the Association, admitting that the Association could speak out more vigorously for its members if it severed its organizational connection with the Department of State—which was then done.

One need, incidentally, not be of the opinion that the Association should take on the role of a labor union to note that such a role would, nevertheless, be neither illegal nor unusual. The personnel of other Government departments do have unions. As a matter of fact, it may be noted in passing that the Foreign Service itself had a union, over twenty-five years ago: the unlamented Local 349 of the Federal Employees Union, which published a magazine entitled *The Foreign Service Employee* and which passed out of existence not because it did anything irregular but because there was simply not enough interest in an organization of this sort at the time.

TO POINT up the difference between the approaches of the Young Turk and Old Tie schools, let us look at an exchange of letters published in the April, 1953 issue of the JOURNAL. Here an F.S.O. in Rabat gave his opinions why the Association would have a hard time increasing its membership, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Association gave a measured reply.

The Young Turk F.S.O. wrote: "If the Foreign Service Association really wants more members, it will apparently have to broaden its appeal and prove that there is 'something in it' for Foreign Service employees if they give the Association more backing. . . . If the Association would show more consistency and breadth in its efforts to improve the lot of the Foreign Service personnel, the latter would be more enthusiastic about dipping into their slender assets in order to join. . . . Reprehensible as it may seem, the 'esprit-de-corps' . . . of many of us Foreign Service members is directly related to our present working and living conditions, and our present professional and financial status, as well as our hopes for their eventual improvement. Despite the many positive accomplishments of the Foreign Service Association, it is vulnerable to criticism in respect to the above. For whatever reason, it does not have a known record of sustained campaigning and accomplishments in improving the lot of the Foreign Service employees."

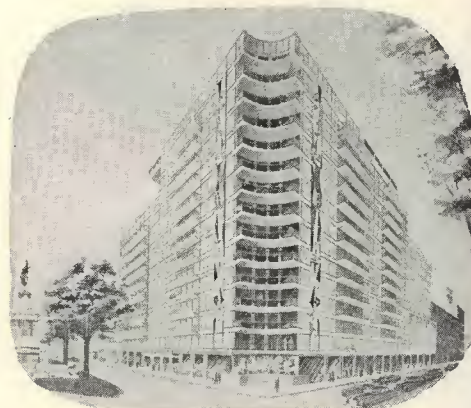
The Old Tie board member replied by first pointing to the actual activities of the Association beneficial to the Service: provision of group insurance, publication of the JOURNAL, maintenance of a revolving fund, the Foreign Service Club, personal purchases, loans, Foreign Service luncheons, book discounts, scholarships and provision of "an essential unofficial channel for expressing the Foreign Service viewpoint." He pointed to the informal efforts on behalf of the Foreign Service by senior officers and Association members who are assigned to the Department. He said that the Young Turk's letter "raised the issue of the degree to which the Association should act as a militant trade union type of organization" and saw several objections to that approach.

(Continued on page 48)

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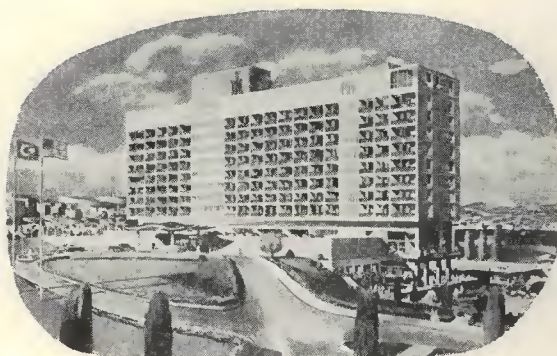
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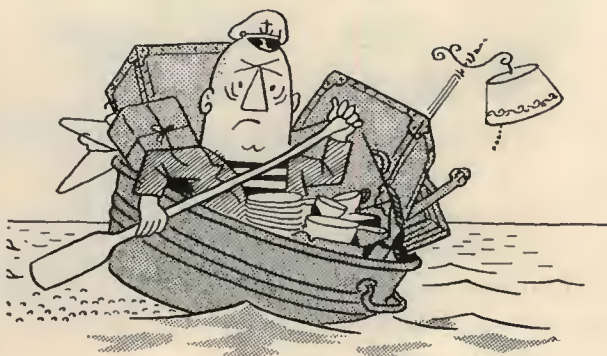


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Our Association (from page 46)

FIRST, THE Old Tie spokesman wrote: "the Secretary of State is . . . responsible for the directing and administering of the Foreign Service. The loyalty of the Foreign Service to the Secretary as its chief precludes any action on the part of the Association which would run counter to his decisions or to the decisions of those who are authorized to speak for him. This is and must be . . . the basic philosophy of the Association."

Secondly, he continued, the Certificate of Incorporation of the Association states that "no part of the net earnings or of the principal of this Association shall be diverted to carrying on propaganda or in otherwise attempting to influence legislation," which is interpreted as "precluding the Association from lobbying in favor of any legislation."

Thirdly, "a balance has to be maintained with respect to conditions of employment between the Civil Service, the Armed Forces and other United States Government Services and the Foreign Service. The Bureau of the Budget as the staff arm of the President is responsible for maintaining such a balance as well as for making exceptions to the general pattern of compensation when circumstances warrant."

And fourthly, the Old Tie spokesman stated, the officers of the Association are very busy men and cannot do everything at once, and after all they get no compensation for their efforts. Nevertheless, the Association was looking out for the interests of the Service "by serving as a channel for conveying to the Department the views and ideas of the Service and seeing that they are taken into account in the process of decisions affecting the Service." In conclusion, his reply stated that it takes idealism to be in the Foreign Service and its personnel "at the present time have to look to intangibles such as satisfaction in an important and interesting job well done as partial compensation, or they will be unhappy in the Service."

IN A MOMENT we shall examine these points critically in an attempt to suggest a compromise between the Young Turk and the Old Tie schools. It remains, however, to recall a more recent and perhaps even more authoritative expression of the latter point of view, by a distinguished former directing member of the Board, in the June 1955 issue of the JOURNAL where he said:

"As concerns the American Foreign Service Association, it is the professional organization in the field of foreign affairs, similar in character to legal, medical, engineering and other professional organizations. One of its primary objectives is the integrity and growth of a professional career foreign service based on qualifications and merit. . . . From this point of view, there is a moral duty on the part of Foreign Service personnel to join the Association and to help its work. While the Association brings many benefits to its members, the question to ask is 'What can I do to strengthen the Association?', not 'What will I get from membership in the Association?'"

Now, our working group would submit that there are lots of things which the Association can do differently and better, and most of them should be unobjectionable to the Old Tie school while highly welcome to the Young Turk element. These things may be set down in eight propositions which, it it hoped, will arouse comment from Association members:

Our Association

1. As a "professional organization" similar to those in the legal, medical or engineering professions, the Association can do many things to advance and defend the interests of its members without taking on the negative characteristics of a "militant" trade union. Nobody is proposing activity by which presumably is meant the making of "demands" and effective bargaining, and arguments against it may be readily granted—but they are not really relevant. The American Medical Association, for instance, is not a trade union but an organization representing a highly dignified profession, but this does not prevent it from speaking out very strongly at times. The idea of a union for the Foreign Service may quite properly seem inappropriate to a majority of Association members, but this does not mean that they would not welcome an occasional measure of militancy on the part of the Association's Board in championing their interests.

2. It is true that the Foreign Service owes a special loyalty to the Secretary of State, consisting as it does of persons who enjoy a special trust. However, while the Association may not oppose a political decision once it has been taken by the Secretary, it can quite properly—as it is doing now—inform and urge the Department with respect to possible administrative measures respecting the Foreign Service; it can publicly support the Secretary in positions he is taking with respect to the Service; and it can generally inform public and congressional opinion in matters concerning us. A distinction must be made here between the Secretary's actions in the field of foreign policy, which the Foreign Service must support and implement as a matter of course, and administrative actions affecting the Service, in which the Association can and should properly interest itself, particularly when they involve only "decisions of those authorized to speak for the Secretary." It would be a rare case indeed when the Secretary himself might place himself in opposition to the interests of the Foreign Service—but should such an occasion arise (as, for instance, in the hypothetical case of a Secretary of State proposing to abolish the Foreign Service), then the Association should regard itself preeminently qualified and obligated to rise to a dignified but effective defense of its membership. This, however, raises another question.

3. Nobody knows to what extent the Board of Directors has a mandate to speak for the Association membership on any particular issue. This is a weakness which can be remedied. The Association can, through the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, solicit (in bold-face type, in a special box on the editorial page or at the beginning of the "Letters" column) expressions from the rank-and-file on specific pending questions concerning them. Letter-writers should be encouraged to group several Association members behind them. Association members should be made aware that one can address the Association also with letters not destined for publication. JOURNAL correspondents could be requested in circular letters to canvass opinion in the Field on matters of interest to the membership. Persons who have specific ideas on what the Association should or could do ought not to be backward in soliciting the votes of their friends when

(Continued on page 50)

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C. J. Mack, Vice President & General Manager

Our Association (from page 49)

the elections to the Board of Directors are held. A bit of the spirit of working democracy might do the Association much good.

4. If the Certificate of Incorporation of the Association precludes it from informing Congress about the problems of the Foreign Service, in the sense of "attempting to influence legislation," then the Certificate of Incorporation should be changed. As a matter of fact, however, the Certificate only precludes the expenditure of funds for such a purpose. But no expenditure is necessarily required. The interpretation, therefore, that the Certificate of Incorporation completely precludes the Association from making its voice heard on Capitol Hill would seem unnecessary. The question is not whether it is legal for the Association to concern itself with Congressional attitudes toward the Service, but how this can be most effectively done. Some feel that it can only be done by a new organization, a Foreign Service League. Others feel that there are some things which the Association can do—if they are done judiciously. This leads to another point.

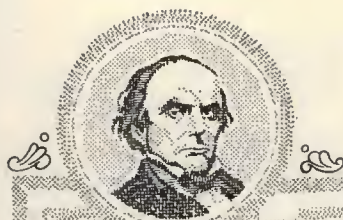
5. There are those who feel that it would be not only improper but also dangerous for Association members to approach individual Members of Congress with respect to pending issues—such as, for instance, appropriations for representation. But the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL in an editorial in April 1948 stated: "We suggest that Foreign Service Offices returning from their posts on leave or consultation meet with interested members of Congress for an off-the-record briefing session on conditions abroad. Such first-hand reports, we believe, would be of great value to the recipients and at the same time afford an opportunity to F.S.O.'s to gauge the tenor of public opinion at home..." Now, if it is assumed that an F.S.O. is a constituent as well as a public servant and that he would not reveal classified information to unauthorized persons, there should be no obstacle whatever to his seeing his elected representatives upon returning from overseas. There are indications that such visits are, in fact, welcome on Capitol Hill and encouraged by the Department. Without itself engaging in "lobbying in favor of any legislation," the Association could properly and profitably encourage returning F.S.O.'s to see their representatives and could inform them on incidental points which might be stressed in the interest of the Foreign Service at large.

6. The argument that "a balance has to be maintained with respect to . . . the Civil Service, the Armed Forces and other Government Services" is interesting, but it is not one that need be made by a member of the Association Board. The Civil Service and the various armed services have most effective spokesmen for their particular interests. Although a very prominent exponent of the Old Tie school expressed horror in a letter to the JOURNAL of April 1949 at the idea that the Foreign Service might regard itself as an "elite corps set apart from others," there are quite a

few among us who feel that this is precisely what we should be doing: Indeed, not only should the Foreign Service be an elite corps of public servants, but the special conditions under which it operates can be quite properly made to justify special benefits, for instance in such matters as retirement, where our relative position has deteriorated even while in other respects it has advanced. An important letter on this latter subject in the March 1953 JOURNAL (incidentally, by another prominent exponent of the Old Tie school) made the kind of points which returning F.S.O.'s, in conversations with Senators and Congressmen, might profitably stress in the interests of the Service, if encouraged to do so by the Association.

7. The Foreign Service Association should not hide its light under a bushel with respect to some of the fine things it is currently doing for its membership: For instance, it should boldly publicize the fact that members can obtain any book (except textbooks) at a 20% discount by ordering it through the Association—even if that means that the JOURNAL must refuse advertisements from book-mailing firms. In addition, the Association could disseminate to its members (and not just to the various Administrative officers) information on opportunities for advantageous personal purchases. (Or the JOURNAL might print such a list as a supplement sent to Association members.) Some may feel that the Association lacks sufficient staff for such services. However, if increased stress were laid upon them, membership would undoubtedly increase, thus bringing the necessary funds. The Association seems quite solvent at the present time, and this should encourage it to strike out into new fields where it can make itself useful to its membership.

8. This leads us quite naturally to the question whether the members have any right to expect such services, or whether they do not rather owe an obligation on their part to support their Association without expectation of rewards. This seems to me, as the French put it, *une question mal posée*. One may emphatically second the view of the distinguished former Board member, that members of the Foreign Service have an obligation to support and strengthen the Association. But surely this need not exclude the view that the Association is no more than the sum total of its parts—that, in other words, it does and must represent its membership in a very direct and real sense. The Association cannot be something apart from its membership, which the membership must "strengthen" without expecting anything in return. We should all strengthen the Association *in order that it may properly strengthen us*. The more we will take an interest in the Association, the more it will take an interest in us. This is primarily a problem of inter-communication. When we start looking upon the Association as our own eyes and ears and voice in Washington, then the Association will be better able to act as such. We must let it know what we want, and the Association should constantly encourage us to do so.



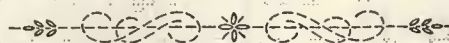
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AFSA

(from page 17)

Now, if I may, I shall tell you briefly of the activities of the JOURNAL and of our standing committees during the past year. You have the Secretary-Treasurer's report before you and I need hardly go over it here except to mention that our membership now stands at 4,881, a net increase of 232 as compared with a year ago. Our income continues to increase but so did expenses. Nevertheless, we had an excess of revenues over expenses of nearly \$8,000. The net worth of the Association as of June 30 was over \$97,000 and total assets nearly \$115,000. Our investment policy has been conducted on the inherited ultra-conservative lines of the past, but the Board has recommended that the new Board consider a somewhat less conservative investment policy, along the pattern of that followed by private educational institutions, and the like.

The circulation of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL reached an all-time high and advertising has continued to increase. We expect big things of the JOURNAL during the coming year under the leadership of the new Editorial Board Chairman, Mr. Robert McClintock, who succeeded an able predecessor, Mr. William R. Tyler, during the summer.

The *Committee on Education* under the chairmanship of Mr. Douglas N. Forman, made more scholarship awards this year than ever before: 20 awards worth over \$8,000. Funds were increased during the year when the Association received a generous gift, a \$30,000 trust fund, from Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr, in memory of her revered husband. (Parenthetically, you might be interested in knowing that your Association presented a memorial plaque in honor of the Honorable Wilbur J. Carr to Hillsdale College in Michigan, and Mr. Burke Elbrick, our President, dedicated this plaque at the commencement exercises at the College last June.) Ambassador Robert Woods Bliss made another \$1000 gift for the two scholarships that were awarded in his name, and the Overseas Service Scholarship of \$750 was made available again this year by an anonymous donor. Six scholarships worth \$3000 were made directly from the funds of the Association and the JOURNAL. The Committee helped in many other ways, besides scholarships, to assist and counsel Foreign Service parents with their educational problems. The Committee worked closely with the Educational Consulting Service, which, incidentally, was started by retired members of the Foreign Service.

The *Personal Purchases Committee*, under the chairmanship of Mr. Dwight Dickinson, stepped up its important activities during the past year. It revised and added to the list of manufacturers and firms offering products at courtesy discount prices to Foreign Service personnel at home and abroad. It processed 313 orders for automobiles placed by members of the Association and conducted a voluminous correspondence.

The *Committee on Retired Foreign Service Personnel*, under the chairmanship of Mr. Herbert S. Bursley, has been in touch with the Legislative Committee of DACOR and has supported the latter's proposals for increased pen-

AFSA

sions and other benefits for retired Foreign Service personnel. The Board of Directors of the Association endorsed these proposals and submitted them to the Department of State for consideration and comment. In June, Deputy Under Secretary Henderson expressed the Department's appreciation for the initiative that had been taken by the Association and DACOR in this matter.

The **Foreign Service Club Committee**, under the chairmanship of Miss Helen R. Nicholl, redecorated and to a considerable extent refurnished our Club rooms. The club facilities continued to be used extensively, particularly by the Junior officers group, who were extended the privilege of using the club rooms without charge, and by the Foreign Service Institute classes. Sixty-four paid parties were held.

The **Entertainment Committee**, under its chairman, Mr. S. Roger Tyler, Jr., arranged nine monthly luncheons here at the Fort McNair Officers Club. Average attendance, as you know, has been high, over 200. Among the guests of honor and speakers were Admirals Wooldridge and Strauss, the Honorable Clare Boothe Luce, Herbert Hoover, Jr., Governor Herter, Loy W. Henderson and Allen Dulles. The Committee also arranged four receptions for the new Foreign Service officers and their wives.

The **Welfare Committee**, under the chairmanship of Mr. Terry B. Sanders, Jr., is one of our most useful and pos-

sibly less well-known committees. Its members perform a Good Samaritan role that is tremendously appreciated by scores of Foreign Service people who spend lonely and painful hours at the Bethesda Naval Hospital. Mr. Sanders and each of his committee members regularly each week visited the personnel of the Foreign Service, USIA and ICA who were hospitalized at that hospital.

I also want to pay tribute to the **Ad Hoc Elections Committee**, under Mr. Leon L. Cowles, Chairman, who so competently handled the preliminary work leading to the recent election of Association officers for the coming year. This was a particularly thankless chore which deserves all the more appreciation on that account.

May I now ask the officers and Board members, the Committee Chairmen, Committee members, the JOURNAL Board, our General Manager and all other members of the Association's and JOURNAL's faithful and competent permanent staff—in fact all workers in the vineyard—to stand up and take a bow.

I believe the new Board of Directors will not take it amiss if in closing I remind our members here and in the field that greater membership participation in the affairs of the Association is needed. During the past year we were not prodded or otherwise given very many suggestions, nor did we hear many complaints. This is your Association and your ideas and active support will be most welcome.



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USA on Display (from page 23)

the exhibits. He was immediately pounced upon by an alert Polish guard who suddenly appeared from nowhere.

It is Medalie and his press assistant Phil Evans, of Seattle, Washington, who can take credit for introducing the press conference to Polish provincial journalists. It was one move that will probably haunt Polish officials for the rest of their governmental lives.

"At first," Evans said, "they asked no questions. They took the information we gave them and that was it. But then, as the days slid by, we began to insist that they become inquisitive. As a result, we eventually got to the point where we had need of a USIS library and a staff of researchers."

The Polish press, radio and television covered the American event thoroughly. Their main criticism, which took many a press conference to overcome, was that the United States was displaying "luxury goods" which the ordinary American could not hope to own. Actually, this was not so. But the criticism in the early days of the Fair even strayed beyond the Polish borders, oddly, and into the Western press which was covering the event.

Some private American businessmen attending the Fair even believed this to be the case. And the fact that you could only with difficulty get near the area to see what was being displayed did not help matters. However, what had been a handicap at first eventually turned into a triumph. For Medalie and Evans had a point to pound away at: that the average American *can* possess all these wonderful gadgets. This early misconception had been dissipated by the time the writer left Poznan.

The Poznan fair was Phil Evans' first governmental experience. Two weeks after joining the Department of Commerce, he was sent to Poznan to assist Medalie. Evans is a graduate of the University of Washington and for two years he wrote a column from Switzerland, "Report from Europe," for the *Milwaukee Sentinel* and the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. Later, he was director of the World Affairs Council of Seattle and a commentator on KOMO, Seattle. In 1956, he ran for Congress on the Republican ticket.

Evans, who serves as the public relations specialist, has his problems, too.

"One real rough one," he grinned, "was to explain to a Polish woman why she couldn't sleep in our model house at night. 'Why not?' she kept insisting. 'A whole beautiful house . . . and no one living in it.'"

The former journalist admits that he finds Medalie's 18-hour days rather distasteful. In the eight weeks he had been in Poznan, he had not had a free day. "I was afraid my nerves would begin to flap," he said. "So now, my wife and I start off the daily stint, if possible, with a tennis game at daybreak."

One gets the impression that the entire American team is in Poznan for the same reasons a Salvation Army lass enters a saloon: to do good works. Medalie, himself, is an actor who cannily underplays his own role in the fair. "The real credit," Medalie said, "should go to Ambassador Jacobs

who has worked so hard to bring us here. If it is a triumph for anyone, it is his triumph."

Medalie also highly praised Reino Aarnio, the American exhibit's architect, who lives in New York City. There was only one thing that Aarnio didn't take into account, apparently, and that is that 100,000 men and women would attempt to enter his tent-like structure all at once. (The Poznan police didn't either!) Upon at least two occasions, the plate glass windows in the front of the building were pushed through by the press of the crowd. Then, as the Fair progressed and the exhibit's reputation grew, Medalie had to close off the upstairs exhibit which featured, for example, what American women can do with a sewing machine and those mysterious things called dress patterns.

"We couldn't take a chance," Medalie said. "If the structure had fallen under the weight of the crowd, a wonderful exhibit would have turned into a disaster."

Medalie is afraid of things falling down on top of people and with good reason. In Zagreb, a cement roof caved in shortly before the exhibit was to open. It was to have featured a "new type of American construction," he laughed.

"There we were," he shrugged, "the sun shining through a glaring hole in our ceiling. There was no time to re-do the roof. Not only was the fair about to open, the cement we were using was awful reluctant to dry. We faced disaster."

Quickly, Medalie had workmen smooth off the edges around the cave-in. Then he constructed a sign telling the visitors that the hole was there so that they could see how "the new type of American construction looked on the inside as well as on the outside."

The director loves to collect little stories like that one . . . or this one. Shortly after the exhibit opened in Poznan, a Pole complained to Medalie that Communist-made safes were better than American safes.

"Safes?" Medalie asked. "We have no safes on display."

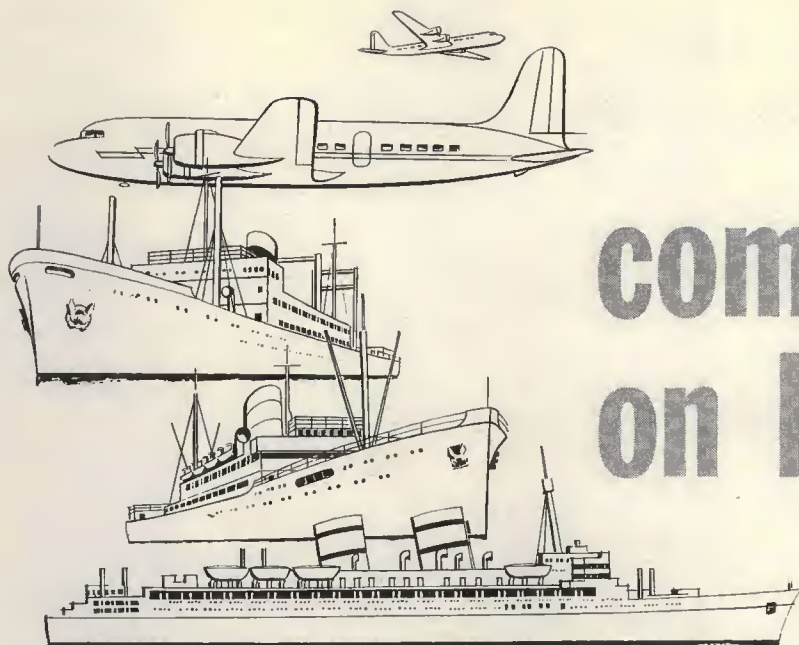
Insisting that Medalie did, he led him into the exhibit room. "Well, what's that then?"

He pointed to a deep freeze.

(Continued on page 57)



Over 100,000 attended the Poznan fair daily.



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USA on Display (from page 55)

The connections leading to the deep freeze went on the blink later in the day and the food began to spoil. Medalie began to give the food away, but then had to change his mind. It almost created a riot and police couldn't hold back the crowd.

"It takes a month to strike a fair," Medalie said, speaking of the work afterwards that involves transportation and packing. It sounds as intricate as making a watch. "Transport is a big problem. Usually we find that something hasn't arrived . . . something we need badly."

The entire team believes that the "woman's angle" is going to become the backbone of the national exhibits. And an exhibit without the "woman's angle" won't draw crowds. It seems likely that the Russians will now have to streamline their exhibits. Poznan proved, above everything else, that machine tools cannot compete with household appliances.

"Oh yes," Medalie concluded. "Remember that style show we put on? The wardrobe belonged to my wife."

Washington Letter (from page 29)

reports in 2 years. The State Department can verify that this was a greater than average quantitative and qualitative record.

"I was given \$225 for the two years to entertain Cuban officials and businessmen, local U. S. businessmen, and others. I spent about \$25.00 out of my own pocket. Actually, I needed to give no parties. I did not entertain the great majority of people who gave data for my reports. Those who were my party guests would have helped anyway.

"An analagous situation existed among colleagues in all posts where I served. Much is printed about expensive Fourth of July parties. Yet at Santiago de Cuba, and likely elsewhere, our Consuls held parties for the Fourth at their homes on a cooperative basis. Each American guest donated about \$5 toward drinks and food and Cubans came free. With few exceptions, at most Embassy and Consular parties attended, by far the greatest number of guests were U. S. Foreign Service personnel and their wives. In other words, staff friends of the host! Periodicals fail to point out that diplomatic personnel buy wine, whisky, and other spirits abroad at distillery prices minus the tax. When I was in Canada, White Horse Scotch was \$1.30 and Corby's Rye 70¢ a fifth, a fifth of retail prices. U.S. cigarettes cost 90¢ to \$1 a carton. Diplomats receive full tax and large retail price discounts on most things they buy abroad. Officers whom I have known who were not engaged in jobs which might require cultivating people bought from 5 to 20 cases of spirits annually. . . . It is common knowledge that some Officers in the Service in effect sell part of their cigarette/whiskey supplies by giving part of them to their servants, thus being enabled to pay them smaller wages in money.

"Newsmen abroad usually have small entertainment funds, if any. Sometimes they are more prompt than an

Embassy or Consulate in rapidly and factually reporting meaningful news. Their accuracy is probably due to a large degree to their not needing whisky money to do their jobs."

We would very much like to publish reactions to Mr. White's remarks in our Letters to the Editor column, in an early issue. So far as the members of the Editorial Board are concerned, to whom we showed it, Mr. White's comments are not justified by the actual facts of Foreign Office of Foreign Service experience.

Writers' Fees

In the recent past several of our writers have asked that checks for their articles be turned back to the JOURNAL, and indeed, the high quality of much of the JOURNAL material can be directly attributed to the generosity of contributors of both articles and art work. We were told very recently, too, that the author of "Challenge and Response in U.S. Policy" in the current *Foreign Affairs Quarterly* had turned over his check for it to the Association's Scholarship fund.

Attention All Poets

A Poetry Contest on the subject of Japan has just been announced by Charles E. Tuttle Company of Rutland, Vermont and Tokyo, Japan. The entries "considered most worthy of preservation" will be published in book form and in addition prizes will be awarded: 1st prize, \$100; 2nd prize, \$50; 3rd prize, \$25. And seven honorable-mention prizes of \$10 each. The contest opened last month and will close March 31, 1958. Entries or requests for further information may be addressed to the Tuttle Company at either Rutland, Vermont (28 South Main Street) or Tokyo (15 Edogawa-cho, Bunkyo-ku).

PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST

The deadline for submitting entries in the International Photographic contest sponsored by the State-USIA Recreation Association has been extended to January 15, 1958. Earlier stories in the Recreation Association's *Communiqué* and the Department's *Newsletter* had announced the closing date as November 15, 1957.

In response to many inquiries, Julian A. Garrett, director of the contest, has announced that the cost of reproduction makes it impossible to accept color-photographs. Black and white negatives taken from color transparencies are acceptable.

The contest, whose theme is "The People We Live With," is open to all personnel of State, USIA and ICA—both American and local employees. To be eligible for the contest, pictures must concern people. Still lifes, landscapes or other material of a purely pictorial nature are not within the scope of this contest.

Answer to Puzzler on Page 12

The figuring goes the wrong way. The total expenditure, including the tip, was \$27. The two dollars the bellboy got makes the difference between the \$27 and the hotel bill of \$25.

◀ RHINE CASTLES LOST IN THE MIST by Paul Child

At this section of the Rhine, not far from legendary dragon country, the Rhine is often filled with fog, yet it is more heavily travelled than most highways and is used by the Swiss, French, and Dutch as well as the Germans. Mr. Child took this photo while on his recent tour of duty as Exhibits Officer in Germany.

Letters to the Editor (from page 60)

Of the 285 new Foreign Service Officers tested by the Foreign Service Institute last year, 36 had some degree of proficiency in either Arabic, Chinese, or Russian, although only nine could attain a "useful" level. Should not men like those other 27 be encouraged to bring their knowledge up to the "useful" level first rather than having them learn one of the Big Three? The argument will be made, no doubt, that there are more posts where the FSO can acquire a knowledge of French, German, or Spanish than of Arabic, Chinese or Russian. The fact is, however, that there are already twice as many posts where Arabic is the major language than where German is, and the number will probably continue to grow.

Foreign Service Circular 227 should, in my opinion, be amended to include Arabic, Chinese, and Russian as "major" or "widely-used" languages, which they certainly are. The languages of the Congress of Berlin are still important, but in this twentieth century conferences are also held in places like Cairo, Panmunjon, and Moscow.

Robert Gerald Livingston

Washington.

"FOREIGN SERVICE OFFSPRING"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

A little over a year and a half ago, some young people from Foreign Service families formed, with the help of Foreign Service mothers, a group which they named "Foreign Service Offspring."

The main purpose of this group has been to bring together young people of college age (i. e. 18-30 yrs.) who come from Foreign Service families and who are currently in the Washington D. C. area.

During the past year, several parties were given at DACOR House. One was in May a year ago, and the most important one was last Christmas. These were both buffet dinners and dancing.

Our next gathering is scheduled to take place two or three days before Christmas, 1957.

I do hope that everyone who will be in town then will get in touch with the group as he is cordially invited to all our activities.

Adeline Chase
F.S.O. Chairman,
4024 Calvert Street, N. W.

Washington 7, D. C.

Stuart Chevalier Chair

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The *Los Angeles Times* of September 5 announced that Mrs. Stuart Chevalier has established a grant of \$300,000 for the Stuart Chevalier Chair in Diplomacy and World Affairs in memory of her husband who died in 1956. This

program will be undertaken at Occidental College in Southern California under the direction of a staunch friend of the Foreign Service who is known to many of our members, Dr. Graham H. Stuart, former Professor of Political Science at Stanford University, the author of many books on the Service and the Department of State.

M. C.

Washington

PUBLIC CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Below is a copy of a postcard received by John P. Meagher, Chief, Public Services Division, from a citizen who previously had directed a letter to the Secretary on a matter of some current concern to him. I believe it would be of interest to many of your readers who have handled public correspondence.

"Dear Sir:,

I did not address any communication to you. Sir, when I address a communication to the Secretary that is just who I mean to get it. I never heard of you before in my whole life and for you to say that it had been delivered to appropriate offices to me means the round file (waste basket) and if it went to any other person than to whom it was addressed then you are transgressing on my rights under the Constitution of the United States of America. If you have intercepted my card that I sent to the Secy. then I seriously object to any of the money that I am assessed and have to pay in taxes being paid to you as salary. There is no point of me writing my beliefs to anyone if some bureaucrat is going to intercept it. My vote does not even count against a bureaucrat. If you have done as it seems then I do not think that you ought to be living off of tax money."

I have deleted the name and address of the protestor.

Maurice S. Rice

Washington

"CRISP AND BRIGHT"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

To underscore my gratification at the choice of the new chairman of the Editorial Board, may I offer the following:

Washington, '57

I went to the National Archives to see
If what I had written since '23,
Was safely filed away.
It's there alright as crisp and bright
As on the day it first saw light,
Still waiting to be read.

W. J. Gallman, Ambassador

Baghdad

interesting proof that the main qualifications for a good ambassador are the same as they are for a good anything: they are human qualities." She goes on to say:

"We have only to review the above list of the human qualities desirable in a professional to see that these same qualities are equally valued in the non-professional. They are possessed in a greater or lesser degree by any man who has risen to eminence in public life, or who has made a notable success in any enterprise or profession which calls for continuous teamwork, and wide and fruitful contacts with his fellow citizens."

Without quarreling with Mrs. Luce's conclusion, it seems to the JOURNAL that it proves too much. While these are indeed universal qualities to be desired in any occupation, the content of these qualities varies with the profession. In Platonic theory there may be an abstract ideal called "Experience" but in real life a man must be experienced in *some-thing*. The "experience" of a lawyer, doctor, or farmer is not identical with that of a career FSO, whose experience is specifically in the field of foreign affairs and diplomacy. The negotiating ability of a competent business executive is not necessarily identical with that of a competent ambassador. Negotiating a commercial contract or a business merger is not exactly the same as negotiating the settlement of an explosive territorial dispute involving several countries having widely differing backgrounds, military potentials, and political problems. The skill of an advertising agent dealing with the consuming public in the United States is not necessarily interchangeable with the skill required of a diplomat in dealing with the sensitive and occasionally inflamed emotions of a foreign public to which American ways are strange. Accuracy of observation is desirable in all professions, but the Foreign Service officer is rated on his ability to observe situations in a particular foreign country. In short, is it not true that through a lifetime of work in diplomacy, both at home and abroad, dealing constantly with the whole spectrum of foreign affairs, a man can develop a kind of professional skill, a wealth of experience and a depth of understanding which he could hardly have acquired in some other way?

The JOURNAL agrees that "all [ambassadorial] posts in all areas, should be as open to him [the career officer] as they are to an amateur." Mrs. Luce bases her view on the belief that because a career man has devoted a life of discipline and hard work to the Service, has undergone danger and made sacrifices, and has risen to the top of his profession on merit, "he is entitled to reap its proper rewards, the prestige, the position, the power, and the pay of an ambassador." The JOURNAL believes that the United States should always be represented abroad by the man most qualified to do so, and is confident that the Service can produce such men. A Foreign Service officer should not be appointed to an ambassadorship simply as a reward for years of loyal and faithful service. If he is to be appointed it should be because his particular professional skill equips him to represent the United States better at a particular post than any other person then available. The justification for the fact that two-thirds of our ambassadors today are career men, is the fact that their professional skill as trained, experienced diplomats qualifies them to serve

in the posts to which they have been assigned. If there is no such specific identifiable profession as diplomacy, the qualifications and attributes of which can be distinguished from those of other callings, then there would seem to be little reason to have a career Foreign Service. On the other hand, if there is such a specific skilled profession as diplomacy, and the JOURNAL believes there is, then it should be possible, for purposes of study, to separate it and its practitioners from all the myriads of other equally important but different kinds of professions and people whose activities abroad, in Congress, in business, and in government influence our foreign policy.

ADDRESSES OF RETIRED PERSONNEL

The following additions and corrections bring the list printed in the September issue up to date. Further changes of address will be held for publication next September.

Bailey, Waldo E.
512 High St.
Jackson, Miss.

Boucher, Hiram A.
Route #1
Mechanicsville, Md.

Coville, Cabot
3016 O St. N.W.
Washington D.C.

Crook, Linton
810 Riverside Drive
St. Clair Beach
Tecumseh, Ont., Canada

Deike, Mildred V.
2901 16th St. N.W. Apt 23
Washington D.C.

Foster, Andrew B.
Box 62
Norwich, Vermont

Funk, Ilo C.
315 Gilbert Ave.
Menlo Park, Calif.

Harrison, Landreth M.
3236 Alabama Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Hester, E. D.
1126 E. 59th St.
Chicago, 37 Ill.

Janz, Rohert
Box 282, Rollins College
Winter Park, Florida

Klieforth, Alfred W.
4261 Trias St.
San Diego, Calif.

Latimer, Frederick P. Jr.
347 Marmona Drive
Menlo Park, San Mateo County
California

McFall, Hon. Jack K.
% Foreign Service Mail Room
Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

Oakes, C. Hawley
2848 McGill Terrace N.W.
Washington D.C.

Rhoades, Otis W.
400 Fairview Ave.
Frederick, Md.

Smyser, William L.
161 Isabelle St.
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Stevens, Francis B.
841 Union St.
Schenectady, N.Y.

St. Clair, Dorothy
Chelsea Hotel
222 West 23rd St.
New York, 11, N.Y.

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Letters to the Editor

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

"DON'T DISSIPATE IT"

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As an FSO who has spent enough time in Bethesda Naval Hospital to qualify for the rank of Captain, or at least of Full Commander, let me underline the item on page 13 of the July 15 issue of the Foreign Service Newsletter entitled "Sick Leave Provides an Insurance Which You Can't Afford to Buy." Therefore, don't dissipate it with "I didn't feel very well yesterday so thought I had better stay at home."

Dwight B. Horner

Washington

GLOSSARY BY SEVAREID

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

If the following "Glossary of Glibness" by Eric Severeid hasn't appeared in the JOURNAL, it should, for the edification of your readers. Severeid said in his CBS broadcast:

We have long thought that somebody should issue a handy guide for us millions of office workers, and somebody has. We don't know the name of its compiler, but it seems to serve equally well in governmental and private office work, and here it is, in part:

A PROGRAM: This means any assignment that can't be completed in one phone call.

To EXPEDITE: This means to confound confusion with commotion.

CHANNELS: The trail left by inter-office memos.

Co-ORDINATOR: The guy who has a desk between two expeditors.

CONSULTANT: Any ordinary guy more than fifty miles from home.

To ACTIVATE: To make carbons and add more names to memo.

To IMPLEMENT A PROGRAM: Hire more people and expand the office.

UNDER CONSIDERATION: This means "Never heard of it."

UNDER ACTIVE CONSIDERATION: "We're looking into the files for it."

To NEGOTIATE: To seek a meeting of minds without a knocking together of heads.

A CONFERENCE: The substitution of conversation for the dreariness of labor and loneliness of thought.

RE-ORIENTATION: Getting used to work again.

RELIABLE SOURCE: The guy you just met.

INFORMED SOURCE: The guy who told the guy you just met.

UNIMPEACHABLE SOURCE: The guy who started the rumor originally.

WE ARE MAKING A SURVEY: We need more time to think of an answer.

LET'S GET TOGETHER ON THIS: I'm assuming you're as confused as I am.

GIVE US THE BENEFIT OF YOUR THINKING: We'll listen to what you have to say as long as it doesn't interfere with what we've already decided to do.

WILL ADVISE IN DUE COURSE means "If we figure it out, we'll let you know."

And CLARIFICATION means to fill in the background with so many details that the foregoing goes underground.

It all gives me a sort of nostalgia for old Foggy Bottom.

W. T. Turner

Bombay

"MAJOR" LANGUAGES

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Foreign Service Circular No. 227 of August 16 ("Language Policy, Proficiency and Training Programs in Foreign Service") is an amazing document. It warns us (Paragraph 4.12) that the acquisition of a "useful" knowledge of one "widely-used" or "major" language will be "expected" of all Foreign Service Officers within the next five years.

This is a good idea. Incredible, however, is the language policy makers' definition of "widely-used" or "major" languages. These are considered to be French, German, and Spanish. All others are dismissed as "second languages," the acquisition of which will only be "encouraged"—after the Big Three. (To be sure, Paragraph 4.13b hints somewhat obscurely at exceptions: if a language other than French, German or Spanish is acquired first, one of these "normally" will be studied second.)

Why are not Arabic, Chinese and Russian included as "major" languages? Chinese and Russian are spoken by more people than any of the Big Three, and both are official languages of the UN. Arabic is spoken by as many people as French. Surely it would be to the advantage of the Foreign Service to make every possible effort to encourage the few officers who have proficiency in these less-known but still widely-used languages.

(Continued on page 58)

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