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#1 memo	Belk to Bundy C 1 p <i>open 5-30-95 NLS 93-320</i>	4/3/64	A
#9 memo	Bundy to SecState, SecDef... C 3 p	3/13/62	A

FILE LOCATION

NSF, NSAM, NSAM 131--Training Objectives for Counter-Insurgency

Box 1

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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NSAM 131
1
April 3, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BUNDY

SUBJECT: Jim Perkins/The Academy

Perkins had a meeting with the Secretary on April 1, during which he told the Secretary he was eager "to get off the ridiculous stance" of backing an Administration-proposed program if it did not have Administration support. The Secretary recalled that he had originally proposed that an academy be established within the Department but, despite this, when the White House had proposed that the Academy be interdepartmental and autonomous, he was ready to agree. He added that, subsequently, he had discovered there were people in the Department who were "willing to die" to defend Department control; he was caught between the two views and did not, personally, feel strongly one way or the other.

Perkins repeated all the arguments for autonomy, etc., and cited the history of the FSI. The Secretary said he could understand Perkins' point of view, but could not get excited about it, and still felt he could go along with either plan. Perkins again protested his awkward position in chairing a committee formed to support the idea of an autonomous Academy, without assurance that the idea had the full approval of the Secretary.

The Secretary then asked for ten days abeyance, during which he planned to get in touch with Fulbright and Symington to see what could be done. He especially emphasized that Fulbright and Acheson were adamant on keeping the academy within the State Department.

I really think there is nothing we can do for the time being, unless you feel the matter is worth the President's attention. Perkins is not pressing for this, and only you will know whether it might be a wise thing to do.



Samuel E. Belk

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4
NIJ 93-320
By clg, NARA, Date 5-22-95

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

✓ psam 131

March 10, 1964

2

NOTE FOR MR. BUNDY

SUBJECT: The Academy

I have almost nothing to offer on the subject because the situation has not changed since we met with Bob Lee in mid-February. You will recall that, at that time, Crockett and Lee had drafted an answer to a letter Senator Symington had sent to the Secretary on February 3 connecting the Academy with foreign aid. On February 17, the Secretary declined to sign the letter and has not yet done so. You will recall the draft suggested that "the Administration will not object to suggestions that the Academy be created within */italics mine/* the Department . . ."

When Governor Harriman testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee on the Freedom Academy Bill on February 20, he mentioned that the Department would prefer "the National Academy of Foreign Affairs proposal" rather than the Freedom Academy, but he did not go into detail.

This is the situation as it now stands.



Samuel E. Belk

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

February 24, 1964

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NOTE FOR MR. BUNDY

Governor Harriman's testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee on the Freedom Academy Bill apparently went well. According to Bob Lee, the Governor had considerable presence and managed to keep the initiative from the members of this rather difficult Committee. The usual cast of characters was present -- Alan Grant, Henry Mayers, Possony, Dobriansky, etc. When Harriman did allude to training, his remarks were very much in line with the Administration's Academy Bill.

In case you missed it, I have attached the Post's account of Harriman's appearance which apparently is a true account of what actually happened.



Sam Belk

Atchmt - a/s

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NSA 131

THE WASHINGTON POST -- February 21, 1964

Freedom Academy Hit by Harriman At House Hearing

The proposed creation of a State Department favors its Freedom Academy as a graduate school in the ways and wiles of communism was rebuffed yesterday by Under Secretary of State W. Averell Harriman.

"It is not the business of the Federal Government to indoctrinate our citizens," Harriman told the House Un-American Activities Committee.

State Dept. Plan

He noted that one of several similar bills now before the Committee would authorize an independent Freedom Commission, which would run the Academy, to put out text books and films for high school and college use as well.

Rather than a Freedom Academy, Harriman said, the

proposal to set up a National Academy of Foreign Affairs, which would be primarily for the training of Government officials dealing with international problems.

Several Committee members sharply disputed Harriman's contention that a Freedom Academy would be indoctrinating anybody.

Rep. Richard Ichord (D-Mo.) said it seemed to him the State Department's major objection was that the Academy would be operated by an independent Commission.

Rep. Robert Taft Jr. (R-Ohio), sponsor of one Academy bill, testified that the spread of communism shows the vital need for research and training here.

Professor Comments

Lev E. Dobriansky, an economics professor at Georgetown University, discussed the need for an independent agency to operate the Academy in order to overcome Executive "inertia or myopia."

Few Americans, he said, are aware of the totality of the cold war and the ramifications of seemingly minor action.

One such action was the congressional authorization in 1960 for the erection of a statue to Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko, said Dobriansky, who is president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

"Given what they considered an opening wedge provided by several obtuse editorials of a local newspaper, Moscow and its puppets slickly attempted to destroy the project here," he said.

Rep. August E. Johansen (R-Mich), a Committee member, said he wanted the records to show that the local newspaper mentioned by Dobriansky was "The Washington Post."

RECEIVED COPY

February 14, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BUNDY

SUBJECT: Academy Developments

As you will note from the attached letter (given me in greatest confidence), Senator Symington is still pushing the Academy Bill. Bill Crockett and Bob Lee are now drafting a reply for the Secretary's signature, but they are unclear as to how wedded the White House is to an autonomous Academy as against an Academy within the Department. There is, of course, no doubt at all that the Secretary and Fulbright want the latter. Crockett and Lee believe, however, that the Secretary would like to have your view before communicating with Symington. This is the reason for Lee's appointment with you this afternoon.

Another development will require that we move rather fast on getting a final decision on just what is to be done. The House Un-American Activities Committee is going to hold hearings on the Freedom Academy Bill next week and Governor Harriman is scheduled to testify against the Freedom Academy, but he should also have something to testify for.

Jim Perkins is now scheduled to come to Washington on March 10 and has an appointment with the Secretary at three o'clock on that date.

Sam B.

Samuel E. Belk

Atchmnt - a/s

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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NSAM 131

January 31, 1964

5

NOTE FOR MR. BUNDY

On the assumption that you may not have had access to the Times on January 21, I have attached a clipping that will be of interest. The press got Acheson's letter from Senator Jackson's Subcommittee Report on Government Operations which was released on January 20.



Sam Belk

NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1964.

Acheson Against Diplomat Academy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI)—Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, told Congress in a letter made public today that the proposal for a Foreign Service academy was based on "wholly false assumptions."

The bill would set up an academy to give special instruction to Foreign Service officers and to undertake research in foreign policy.

Mr. Acheson, currently a State Department adviser, listed as a false assumption "the one that since all the military services have undergraduate academies and graduate war colleges, the civilians should have a synthesized equivalent."

Instead, Mr. Acheson said, the Government should make better use of the Foreign Service Institute, the service war colleges and private academic institutions.

In a letter to Senator J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Acheson suggested that an administration could not allow the academy's faculty and students to criticize freely the foreign policy then in effect.

That, he said, would be like an auto company fostering public criticism of its current model from its own engineers.



United Press International

Dean Acheson

"It does not take much imagination to picture the field day an academy faculty — indulging its academic freedom on, say, China policy, disengagement in Europe or nuclear arms control—would have afforded the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy in his prime," Mr. Acheson said.

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NSAM 13)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

January 30, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BUNDY

SUBJECT: The Academy

On January 21, I talked to Jim Perkins about the Academy and the essence of what was said immediately follows:

Perkins said he had had several telephone calls from Senator Symington who is "frothing" at the White House, Secretary Rusk, et al, for letting him down by not standing firmly behind the Academy Bill. Perkins said the Senator is now connecting the Academy Bill with foreign aid, and wants Perkins to go with him to Rusk to say that if Rusk has decided he is no longer interested in the Academy as proposed in the Bill, it is going to cost him \$1/2 billion in Aid money because Symington does not really think that the amounts asked for can be profitably spent by unprepared people on unplanned programs. Symington would reiterate that he will not support an upgraded FSI; that such an idea simply is not palatable.

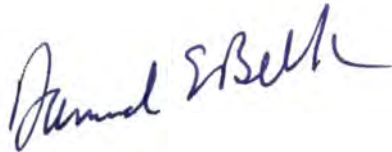
Perkins wants it fully understood that the foregoing would be the consequence if he and Symington undertake the initiative. Perkins personally wants no part of aligning himself with any such plan as Symington's. If he, Perkins, should go to such an interview he would be in the spot of letting Rusk (and himself) down, or of publicly letting Symington down.

He wishes more than ever that you would tell the President how the whole matter stands, including Symington's proposed gambit; then, if the President says he will fight for the Academy, he should call Symington and Fulbright in and ask for their support. If the President is not willing to support it himself, he should call Symington in and explain his reasons for not feeling the Bill should be pushed. Members of the Citizens Committee are constantly inquiring "What do the President and the Secretary really think?" The President and Secretary must speak to the matter -- they are the ones who must move in one way or another.

Perkins recalled that the issue had been stalled since last June, and feels strongly that there must be some deadline for trying to keep it alive. Perkins thinks if you don't push it, it is dead. Perkins is steering clear of Symington until some guidance arrives -- he has no dates in Washington until May (largely for this reason). Perkins insists he is not crying over what decision finally is made -- the only thing that can upset him is lack of decision.

Perkins asked me to tell you that he has decided his own deadline must be March 1. If nothing has transpired by that time, he plans to write you, Rusk, and Symington saying he thinks it far wiser not to try to keep alive such an idea with no political future; that he is writing to disband his committee; if the Administration at a later date is interested in reviving the Academy idea, he will be glad to lend any assistance he can.

End of report.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Samuel E. Belk". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Samuel E. Belk

NSAM 131
Held for
Bundy
7
January 22, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BROMLEY SMITH S

SUBJECT: The Academy

Jim Perkins and I talked about the Academy today and the essence of what was said immediately follows:

Perkins said he had had several telephone calls from Senator Symington who is "frothing" at the White House, Secretary Rusk, et al, for letting him down by not standing firmly behind the Academy Bill. Perkins said the Senator is now connecting the Academy Bill with the Foreign Aid ~~Bill~~, and wants Perkins to go with him to Rusk to say that if Rusk has decided he is no longer interested in the Academy as proposed in the Bill, it is going to cost him \$1/2 billion in Aid money because Symington does not really think that the amounts asked for can be profitably spent by unprepared people on unplanned programs. Symington would reiterate that he will not support an upgraded FSI; that such an idea simply is not palatable.

Perkins wants it fully understood that the foregoing would be the consequence if he and Symington undertake the initiative. Perkins personally wants no part of aligning himself with any such plan as Symington's. If he, Perkins, should go to such an interview he would be in the spot of letting Rusk (and himself) down, or of publicly letting Symington down.

He believes as strongly as ever that Bundy should tell the President how the whole matter stands, including Symington's proposed gambit. Then, if the President says he will fight for the Academy, he should call Symington and Fulbright in and ask for their support. If the President is not willing to support it himself, he should call Symington in and explain his reasons for not feeling the Bill should be pushed. Members of the Citizens Committee are constantly inquiring "What do the President and the Secretary really think?" The President and Secretary must speak to the matter -- they are the ones who must move in one way or another.

Perkins recalled that the issue had been stalled since last June, and feels strongly that there must be some deadline for trying to keep it alive. Perkins thinks that if Bundy won't push it, it is dead. Perkins is steering clear of Symington until some guidance arrives -- he has no dates in Washington until May (largely for this reason). Perkins is not crying over what decision is made -- the only thing that can upset him is lack of decision.

Perkins asked that Bundy be told that he has decided that his own deadline must be March 1. If nothing has transpired by that time, he plans to write Rusk, Symington, and Bundy saying he thinks it far wiser not to try to keep alive such an idea with no political future; that he is writing to disband his committee; if Administration at later date is interested in reviving the Academy idea, he will be glad to lend any assistance he can.

Perkins doubts that Symington will open the subject either with the Department or the White House within the next two weeks. If he is right, we can put the matter up to Bundy when he returns.

Samuel E. Belk

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

January 3, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. BUNDY

SUBJECT: The Academy

Before I called Jim Perkins late yesterday, I talked to Stanley Fike, Senator Symington's Administrative Assistant, who could report only that the Senator was still keenly interested in the Academy and had every intention of pursuing the legislation when Congress reconvenes. Fike referred repeatedly to the Senator's November 1 speech which, if you have not already seen, I have attached. Somewhat later in the day, Fike called me to say that he had just had a call from the Senator in Missouri who was pleased that Fike and I were continuing our dialogue and specifically asked if you would mention the Academy to President Johnson.

I told Jim of the conversation with Fike and Jim now thinks he should wait for a signal from you before calling the Secretary; i.e., should he call the Secretary before you talk to the President or should he wait until you have ascertained the President's view.

I suggest that we urge Jim to call the Secretary as soon as possible and let us know what transpires. This would be helpful to you if or when you broach the subject with the President, because my guess is that the first question the President will ask will concern the attitude of the Secretary. If Jim has talked to him, we will know.

If you agree, I will call Jim and suggest that he proceed with his call to Secretary Rusk. After we get his report we will be able to see more clearly what our course should be with the President.


Sam Belk

Attachment:

As stated.

NSAM 131
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United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Why the Foreign Aid Bill Should Be Reduced

SPEECH
OF

HON. STUART SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, November 1, 1963

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, everyone who has followed the foreign aid program over the years knows the great amount of good it has accomplished, especially during the years shortly after World War II.

Recently, however, and especially after reading the heavy criticisms in the just published report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I have become convinced that parts of this program have now become comparable to coffee—a matter of habit.

My own experience with foreign aid goes back to 1946, when, at the request of former Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, at that time head of UNRRA, I investigated the Chinese part of his program.

Later that year, I met the mayor in Cairo and went over in detail what I had found, reporting that our people said the standard "commission" in China was 20 percent; but that the commission on UNRRA products, in some parts of China had risen to 80 percent.

We can be sure there is no comparable "commission" in our current aid program; but we also know, based on the current Foreign Relations Committee report, that there is a great deal of waste and mismanagement which can only result in less effective results in the actual execution of the program.

In recent years, I have paid visits to Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East. During these trips, I was interested in, and constantly asked about, the foreign aid program.

What stood out consistently was the obvious need for more training for most of the people handling the giving and lending of these billions of dollars of the American taxpayers' money.

It would seem that this matter of adequate training should be of special interest to the Congress, because we are the ones who have been appropriating this aid money—appropriations that now total over \$100 billion, not counting some \$36 billion for offshore military expenditures.

My trips brought out the fact that most Foreign Service members of the

State Department are better trained than other American representatives working in such ancillary agencies of State as the Agency for International Development—AID.

Few people realize, however, the extent to which the great increase in the number of people now representing this country abroad is concentrated in these ancillary agencies. Only recently, one of our colleagues told me that at a station he visited in a foreign land, of 42 American representatives, only 4 were members of the State Department.

After noting the degree of lack of training that was characteristic of so many of these our representatives, in January 1959, I introduced a bill for the establishment of a Foreign Service Academy—S. 15, 86th Congress.

The basic idea behind this proposed Academy, presented nearly 5 years ago, was that if the United States could afford three academies to train its youth for the hot war we all pray will never come, surely it could afford one Academy to train its youth—in this case women would be included—for the cold war in which we are now engaged.

I ask unanimous consent that an article written on this subject in August 1959 be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LET'S HAVE A FOREIGN SERVICE ACADEMY

(Cheers from the author of "The Ugly American": We showed this article to Comdr. W. J. Lederer, coauthor with Eugene Burdick of the best-selling "The Ugly American," which deals with the foreign-service personnel problem. Here's what he says about Senator SYMINGTON's proposal: "Senator SYMINGTON is justifiably worried because too many Americans now stationed overseas are amateurs. In this article he has come up with a solution aimed at making our representatives abroad intellectually vigorous, tough and well-trained. His plan is one of the best long-range methods for keeping America strong I know.")

Since World War II, the United States has spent nearly \$60 billion in an effort to prevent countries from being taken over by the Soviet-Chinese empire.

It is no secret that, because American representatives were not properly trained for their jobs, much of this money has been wasted.

Americans sent to a foreign country too often do not speak or read the language.

How would you feel if a foreign official

came to live in your own town who could talk to you only through an interpreter?

But judging on the basis of admitted linguistic deficiencies of our Foreign Service personnel, this often happens abroad.

WANTED: A FOREIGN SERVICE ACADEMY

The United States should have a Foreign Service Academy to train young people for efficient service in diplomatic missions throughout the world.

We now have three schools—West Point, Annapolis and the Air Force Academy—which prepare our youth for a possible hot war. Surely, we can afford one which will equip them to serve their country in the cold war in which we are now engaged.

The Foreign Service Academy should, like the service schools, charge no tuition. I also suggest that both men and women be eligible to attend and that there be no physical requirements beyond reasonably good health.

In the technological, psychological, political and economic fields, the Communists are planning for the years ahead. We are not.

But in spite of this enormous expense, it was revealed last year by the Advisory Committee of the Foreign Service Institute that:

Fifty percent of our entire Foreign Service officer corps does not have a speaking knowledge of any foreign language.

Seventy-five percent of the new men coming into the Foreign Service do not speak a foreign language.

Llewellyn E. Thompson, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, is the only U.S. ambassador in a Communist country who speaks the language of the country to which he is assigned.

Our representatives don't understand other cultures. Western thinking and standards just don't go over in some of the important countries of Asia and Africa whose cultures have existed for thousands of years, and have developed differently from ours.

Asians have a new phrase: the "Golden Ghetto." To them it means the plush places where American diplomats and other representatives hold their cocktail parties, dinners and other social events.

Because they have been inadequately schooled in the language and culture of the country, our representatives live an isolated life, associating mostly with other Americans. The shifting winds of popular sentiment do not reach them. Our Embassy in Baghdad did not know of last year's coup in Iraq, for example, until it was well under way.

In contrast, the Russians are making a planned, determined effort to develop the most linguistically proficient diplomatic corps in the world. In Russian elementary and secondary schools, foreign languages are compulsory. Bright students begin to study languages at the age of 8.

The best students eventually end up in the National Institute of Foreign Languages;

and there they are given an intensive five-year course. As a result, an estimated 9 out of every 10 Russians sent abroad read, speak and write the language of the country to which they are assigned.

These Russian foreign-service personnel are thoroughly grounded in the culture and economy of those countries, are "experts" before they arrive.

HOW THE RUSSIANS TRAIN THEIR EXPERTS

For some time the Soviets have had an Institute of Foreign Relations, supervised by their Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This Institute is the principal source of their future diplomats. Enrollment is around 1,000; the course is 6 years long. In the third year students begin to specialize in the problems of a particular area. In the final years they study intensively the country to which they have been assigned.

The United States does have some institutions for training diplomats; and some universities have graduate schools with special programs devoted to various regions of the world. The State Department conducts language courses for Foreign Service officers and other interested Government personnel.

But these programs are uncoordinated and casual compared to the training efforts behind the Iron Curtain. It will take years to develop a comparable task force of trained American representatives. But we can and should begin that preparation now.

That is why I introduced in the Senate last January 9 a bill to establish such an Academy, stating: "The ultimate future of the world, whether it is to be free or slave, will not be settled on the battlefields, but rather in the minds of men."

"Dedicated, well-trained representatives are at work for the Communist cause all over the world. We have not matched this effort, either in size or degree of training."

This proposed Academy would establish a four-year, tuition-free college for the training of overseas representatives.

Students would be selected on the basis of merit, and required to take competitive entrance examinations.

Although the Academy would be under the direction of the Secretary of State, it would prepare young men, and women, to serve in any of the governmental agencies which operate overseas.

Besides the usual basic college courses, the Foreign Service Academy would offer instruction in the language, culture, history, and economy of foreign countries.

Its faculty could be drawn partly from the ranks of retired foreign-service officers. To our young people, the latter could transfer the immense value of their personal experience as gained in years of overseas assignments.

Besides producing better trained diplomats, a Foreign Service Academy could also give more of our youth a chance to serve our country. Minor physical handicaps bar a great many brilliant and responsible young men from the military academies. A Foreign Service Academy would give them their chance. And it would offer opportunities to women, too.

A CASE IN POINT

Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, one of the Army's great strategic planners, with a hero's combat record, was an orphan at the age of two. He was adopted into the family of a Pennsylvania coal miner. A college education was beyond his dreams. If Army officers were picked, as nearly all foreign service officers are chosen—from the campuses of our colleges—Jim Gavin would never have had an opportunity to serve his country.

That is why, at the Foreign Service Academy I propose, the students who are successful in the competitive entrance examinations would have their tuition paid by the Government in return for a commitment to serve their country abroad.

If we are determined to remain a free people, we cannot continue to be indifferent to the energetic and effective Communist missionaries Moscow is now sending to the four corners of the earth.

Every Communist revolutionary sent out to infiltrate, divide, and conquer must be matched by a free world advocate of "lasting peace through justice and law"—someone thoroughly trained in the language, the economy and the customs of the country to which he or she is assigned.

Tomorrow is too late. We must start today to train our people to merchandise the most valuable commodity in the world—the American way of life, with its individual dignity and its investment in freedom.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, if the Congress does not take steps to insure that those to whom these billions of dollars are trusted have reasonably adequate training, what right have we to appropriate the money?

The legislation in question was promptly attacked, however, for various reasons by various people; and because the need for better training has now become so obvious, these attacks were hard to understand.

But they were effective. The proposed Academy got nowhere; and so finally, with the premise that half a loaf is better than none, 4 years later, last January, I gave up on my concept of the right Academy and volunteered to introduce a bill that was drawn up by the administration—S. 865.

As will be noted, this latter bill was also drawn up in recognition of the need for more training, even though the nature of the Academy it proposed was basically different from mine.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill in question be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 865

(In the Senate of the United States, February 20, 1963, Mr. SYMINGTON (for himself, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CLARK, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. FONG, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HART, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. INOUE, Mr. JAVRS, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. McGEE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. MOSS, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey, and Mr. YARBOROUGH) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:)

A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Academy of Foreign Affairs, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Academy of Foreign Affairs Act of 1963".

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby finds that the security and welfare of the United States require that our commitment in the struggle for peace and freedom throughout the world continue to be strengthened by the development of better trained and more knowledgeable officers of our Government and others concerned with the increasingly complex problems of foreign affairs. The complexity of such problems is clearly evidenced by the threat of world communism, the rapid emergence of new countries striving to be politically independent and eco-

nomic viable, and new patterns of thought and action affecting the political, economic, and social intercourse among nations.

The Congress further finds and declares that our responsibilities can be fulfilled more effectively by the establishment of an institution at which training, education, and research in foreign affairs and related fields may be undertaken on an interdepartmental basis which would support integrated United States efforts overseas and at the seat of government. The United States can assure that its position as a leader among nations shall be maintained and improved through maximum utilization of its potential by pooling the best of American minds and resources to create a great institution that will carry forward our American tradition of academic freedom and will serve as America's complete and total commitment to freedom and peace in the world.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SEC. 3. There is hereby established the National Academy of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Academy") which shall be an agency of the United States, and shall be located in or near the District of Columbia. The Academy shall be established for the purposes of training, education, and research in foreign affairs and related fields, both in the United States and abroad, and for promoting and fostering related programs and study incident thereto. The Academy shall be maintained for officers and employees of the Government, and others when deemed to be in the national interest.

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SEC. 4. (a) There shall be a Board of Regents of the National Academy of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Board"). The Board shall determine policy and provide guidance to the Chancellor of the National Academy of Foreign Affairs in the execution of the powers, functions, and duties of the Academy.

(b) The Board shall consist of—

(1) the Secretary of State, who shall be the Chairman;

(2) four members designated by the President, from time to time, from among the officers of the United States who are required to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

(3) five members appointed from private life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and

(4) the Chancellor of the Academy.

Members appointed from private life shall be United States citizens of outstanding attainment in the fields of public and international affairs or education. The first members so appointed shall continue in office for terms of three, four, five, six, and seven years, respectively, from the effective date of this Act, and the term of each shall be designated by the President. Their successors shall be appointed for terms of five years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed.

(c) The Board may—

(1) establish visiting committees from among its membership or otherwise to inquire periodically into matters relating to the Academy which the Board desires to be considered; and

(2) call in advisers for consultation.

(d) Members of the Board appointed from private life, and any members of visiting committees or advisers appointed from private life, shall receive compensation at the rate of \$100 for each day while engaged in the actual performance of their official duties and in necessary travel.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Sec. 5. (a) The chief executive of the Academy shall be the Chancellor of the National Academy of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the "Chancellor"). Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, the Chancellor shall have authority and be responsible for the execution of the powers, functions, and duties of the Academy. In accordance with the policies and guidance established by the Board, he shall take such actions as may be required to carry out the purposes of the Academy; correlate the training, education, and research furnished by the Academy with the activities of other Government agencies and with the programs of private institutions; and encourage and foster such programs outside the Academy as will be complementary to those of the Academy. The Chancellor may from time to time make such provisions as he shall deem appropriate authorizing the performance by any other officer or employee of the Academy of any function of the Chancellor.

(b) The Chancellor shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be compensated at a rate established from time to time by the President, based on comparable salaries provided by leading universities. In case of death, resignation, absence, or disability of the Chancellor, a member of the faculty or staff of the Academy designated by the Chancellor shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, perform the duties of the Chancellor until a successor is appointed or such absence or disability shall cease.

SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHANCELLOR

Sec. 6. Under such policies and guidance as the Board may establish, the Chancellor may—

(a) appoint and compensate, as faculty or staff of the Academy, on a full- or part-time basis, such officers, employees, and attorneys as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, in accordance with the provisions of the civil service laws and regulations and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that in the absence of suitably qualified United States citizens, he may appoint and compensate persons who are not citizens of the United States: *Provided*, that when deemed necessary by the Board for the effective administration of this Act, members of the faculty may be appointed and compensated without regard to such laws and regulations: *Provided further*, such members of the faculty shall receive a salary at a rate based on comparable salaries provided by leading universities, but not to exceed the rate provided for GS-18 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended;

(b) arrange, with the consent of the head of the Government agency concerned, for the assignment or detail of any officer or employee of the Government, to serve on the faculty or staff of the Academy, or to receive training or education or to perform research at the Academy. To carry out the purposes of this subsection, the head of any Government agency may, under such arrangement, assign or detail any officer or employee of his agency to serve on the staff or faculty of the Academy, or to receive training or education or to perform research at the Academy. Such assignment or detail shall be deemed to be without prejudice to his status or opportunity for advancement within his own agency;

(c) permit other persons, including individuals who are not citizens of the United States, to receive training or education or to perform research at the Academy when deemed in the national interest; and to provide appropriate orientation and language training to members of family of officers and employees of the Government in anticipation

of the assignment abroad of such officers and employees or while abroad; but such persons and members of family shall not be deemed, by virtue of attendance at the Academy, to be Federal employees for any purpose of law;

(d) make arrangements (including contracts, agreements, and grants) for the conduct of such research and other scholarly activities in foreign affairs and related fields by private or public institutions or persons as may implement the functions of the Academy;

(e) pay the necessary tuition and other expenses of officers and employees of the Government who are attending the Academy, for additional special instruction or training at or with public or private nonprofit institutions, trade, labor, agricultural, or scientific associations, or commercial firms;

(f) procure services as authorized by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$100 each day for individuals, and in addition transportation expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence while away from their homes or regular places of business, as authorized by section 5 of said Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2): *Provided*, That individuals may serve singly or as members of committees: *Provided further*, That contracts so authorized may be renewed annually;

(g) pay travel and related expenses of the members of the Board, the Chancellor, faculty, staff, students of the Academy, members of visiting committees, and advisers to the Board as authorized by section 911 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1136), or by the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 835-842), and sections 1 and 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-1 and 3), or by section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended (37 U.S.C. 404-406), as appropriate;

(h) utilize or employ the services, personnel, equipment, or facilities of any other Government agency, with the consent of the head of the Government agency concerned, to perform such functions on behalf of the Academy as may appear desirable;

(i) acquire in the United States or abroad such real and personal property as may be necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Academy: *Provided*, That the acquisition by lease or otherwise of buildings or parts of buildings in the United States, including the District of Columbia, for use of the Academy, shall be through the Administrator of General Services;

(j) accept, receive, hold, and administer gifts, bequests, or devises of money, securities, or property made for or to the benefit of, or in connection with the Academy, in accordance with section 1021 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 809); and

(k) prescribe rules and regulations governing the function and operation of the Academy, consistent with policies and guidance established by the Board.

PROVISION FOR COPYRIGHTS

Sec. 7. Members of the Board from private life, Chancellor, members of the faculty, and persons in attendance at, or serving with, the Academy shall be encouraged to write and speak on subjects within their special competence, and such writings and speeches other than those required in the performance of their official duties shall not be considered publications of the United States Government within the meaning of the Act of March 4, 1909, as amended (17 U.S.C. 8), or the Act of January 12, 1895, as amended (44 U.S.C. 58).

APPROPRIATIONS AND USE OF FUNDS

Sec. 8. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and when so provided in an appropriation

Act, such funds may remain available until expended.

(b) Funds appropriated for the purposes of this Act or transferred to the Academy by other Government agencies for such purposes shall be available for the exercise of any authority granted by this Act, including, but not limited to: expenses of printing and binding without regard to the provisions of section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U.S.C. 111); entertainment and official courtesies to the extent authorized by appropriations; purchase, rent, or lease of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Academy, payments therefor in advance, and maintenance, improvement, and repair of such properties or grounds; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with furthering the purposes of this Act, including (notwithstanding the provisions of section 9 of Public Law 60-328 (31 U.S.C. 673)) expenses in connection with meetings of persons whose appointment, employment, assignment, detail, or services is authorized by subsections 6 (a), (b), (f), and (h) of this Act.

REPEALS AND SAVING CLAUSES

Sec. 9. (a) Section 701 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1041), is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary of State is authorized to furnish training and instruction in the field of foreign affairs to officers and employees of the Foreign Service and to the Department and to other officers and employees of the Government when such training and instruction are not otherwise provided at the Academy or elsewhere. The Secretary may also provide appropriate orientation and language training to members of family of officers and employees of the Government in anticipation of the assignment abroad of such officers and employees or while abroad."

(b) Sections 702-707 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1042-1047), are hereby repealed.

(c) Section 575(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 963), is further amended by adding the following: "The Secretary may pay the necessary tuition and other expenses for any such officer or employee."

(d) Section 578 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 968), is further amended by deletion of the phrase "at the Foreign Service Institute or elsewhere" from the final clause of the third sentence.

(e) So much of the property, records, unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds held, used, available, or to be made available in connection with the Foreign Service Institute, as established by sections 701-707 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1041-1047), that relate to the work of the Academy, as determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, are hereby authorized to be transferred to the Academy and the Chancellor thereof.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act, all determinations, authorizations, regulations, orders, contracts, agreements, and other actions taken, issued or entered into under authority of statutes repealed by this Act shall continue in full force and effect until modified by appropriate authority.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I ask Senators to note also that the 27 sponsors of this legislation included the entire Democratic leadership, as well as Members from both sides of the aisle.

In addition, with the approval and recommendation of the Secretary of State, a committee was formed, under the chairmanship of Dr. James Perkins, of Cornell University, to support S. 865. The name of this committee was the Committee for the National Academy of Foreign Affairs, and because it is one of

the most eminent and outstanding group of citizens ever gathered together in support of any legislation, I ask unanimous consent that a list of its membership be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Dr. James A. Perkins, chairman.
Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor, Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Dexter Otis Arnold, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs.
Homer D. Babbidge, Jr., president, University of Connecticut.
Elliott V. Bell, chairman of the executive committee, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.
William Blackie, president, Caterpillar Tractor Company.
Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk, United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.
Roger M. Blough, chairman, United States Steel Corp.
Arleigh A. Burke, director, Center for Strategic Studies, Georgetown University.
Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Dr. Robert Calkins, president, Brookings Institution.
Erwin D. Canham, editor, The Christian Science Monitor.
Everett Case, president, Sloan Foundation.
Everett R. Clinchy, president, Council on World Tensions, Inc.
John Thomas Connor, president, Merck & Co., Inc.
Howard A. Cook, president, International House—New York.
John Cowles, president and editor, Minneapolis Star and Tribune.
Arthur H. Dean, Sullivan & Cromwell.
Dr. Elmer Ellis, president, University of Missouri.
John Fischer, editor, Harper & Row.
Marion B. Folsom, Eastman Kodak Co.
James M. Gavin, U.S. Army, retired; president, Arthur D. Little, Inc.
Dr. Robert F. Goheen, president, Princeton University.
Gordon Gray, president, Federal City Council.
Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, U.S. Army, retired; Supreme Commander, NATO; President, American Red Cross.
Dr. John Hanna, president, Michigan State University of Agriculture and Applied Science.
Karl G. Harr, Jr., president, Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc.
Dr. J. George Harrar, president, Rockefeller Foundation.
Gilbert A. Harrison, editor and publisher, New Republic.
Loy W. Henderson, professor of international relations, American University.
Dr. Pendleton Herring, president, Social Science Research Council.
Christian A. Herter, former Secretary of State.
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Frederick Hockwalt, executive secretary, National Catholic Education Association.
Dr. Kenneth Holland, president, Institute of International Education.
C. D. Jackson, publisher, Life magazine.
Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, president, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
Eric Johnston, president, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.
Devereux C. Josephs, New York Life Insurance Co.
Label A. Katz, president, B'nai B'rith.
Dr. Clark Kerr, president, University of California.
Dr. Grayson L. Kirk, president, Columbia University.

Herbert P. Lansdale, Jr., general secretary, National Council of the YMCA of the United States.

Mrs. John G. Lee, president, Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters.

Col. George A. Lincoln, professor of social sciences, U.S. Military Academy.

August Maffry, senior vice president, Irving Trust Co.

William Marvel, president, Education & World Affairs.

Dr. John W. Masland, Jr., provost, Dartmouth College.

George Meany, president, AFL-CIO.

Max S. Millikan, director, Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Emory W. Morris, president, Kellogg Foundation.

Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, chancellor, University of California.

Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit, president, Texas Southern University.

Alfred C. Neal, president, Committee for Economic Development.

Calvin J. Nichols, executive director, World Affairs Council of Northern California.

John B. Oakes, editor, New York Times.

William S. Paley, chairman of the board, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union.

Dr. Don K. Price, dean, Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University.

Dr. C. Herman Prichett, president-elect, American Political Science Association.

Dr. Nathan Pusey, president, Harvard University.

Walter Raleigh, executive director, Young Presidents' Organization, Inc.

Dr. William C. Rogers, director, World Affairs Center, University of Minnesota.

Edith S. Sampson, judge, the Municipal Court of Chicago.

Dr. Paul Sheats, president, National University Extension Service Association, University of California.

Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., president, American Bar Association.

A. M. Sonnabend, president, American Jewish Committee.

H. Christian Sonne, chairman, National Planning Association.

Monroe E. Spaght, president, Shell Oil Co.

Charles M. Spofford, David Polk Wardwell Sunderland and Kiendl.

Frank Stanton, president, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

Charles P. Taft, Taft, Lavercombe and Fox.

Dr. Herman B. Wells, chancellor, Indiana University.

Gen. Thomas D. White, U.S. Air Force, retired; senior military editor, Newsweek.

John Hay Whitney, publisher, New York Herald Tribune.

Dr. Logan Wilson, president, American Council on Education.

Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president, American Assembly, Columbia University.

James David Zellerbach, chairman, Crown Zellerbach Corp.

Mr. SYMINGTON. To the further surprise of all those interested, however, influential people, including members of the State Department old guard who want no change in the current status, circumvented the wishes of the President and the Secretary of State by successfully voicing opposition to even the administration's bill.

One of the three primary reasons, therefore, why I believe the authorization request for money in the proposed aid bill should be reduced, is the fact we have not yet taken steps to properly train the many thousands of additional

people now representing us abroad. It is the quality of the people, rather than the quantity of the money, that really counts.

My second major apprehension about the proposed program results from the fact the United States is spending, and for some years has been spending, far more than its just share in banking the cause of freedom; in Central and South America, in Europe, in the Middle East, in South Asia, and in the Far East; in other words, all over the world.

As I see it, this cannot go on, because in our way of life, our physical strength can only come from our economic strength. It is becoming ever more clear that the generosity of the American people, as expressed in the foreign aid program, a generosity unique in world history, cannot be continued indefinitely without jeopardizing the system we cherish and want to preserve.

The above leads into my third apprehension; namely, the continuing unfavorable balance of payments. The value of the currency of the United States is expressed by gold and backed up by gold; but whereas many countries that have received our foreign aid in billions have now increased their gold holdings by billions, over recent years this Nation has lost some 35 percent of the gold it once held.

There are some economists who believe that this is not a matter of great importance, that we can continue to lose gold indefinitely without adversely affecting our economy. I do not so believe. No professor will ever convince me that this steady loss of gold is anything but a steadily increasing danger to the future of the United States.

We know that offshore military expenditures incident to our being the world banker of freedom, plus the foreign aid program, are two of the primary reasons for this unfavorable balance; and although we are assured, with various plans and programs and charts, that necessary steps have been taken to change this unfavorable balance, the gold continues to run out.

Another consequence of this continued balance-of-payments deficit is that we have now become a debtor nation, with some \$25 billion of current liabilities; and inasmuch as we are now borrowing money from the International Monetary Fund, as well as selling bonds to foreign central banks, it is a fact that we are now being forced to borrow money from foreign countries in order to finance this program of aid to foreign countries.

For these reasons in addition to the heavy criticisms of this bill in the current report of the Foreign Relations Committee, I do not believe we should continue foreign aid on the scale recommended. I do believe we should take whatever steps are necessary to train more people, should emphasize to our friends and allies that they must bear more of the price of freedom; and should also recognize that there is no program more important to the ultimate security of the United States than one designed to reverse, as soon as possible, the long-time continuing unfavorable balance of payments.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 13, 1962

NSAM
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NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM NO. 131

TO: The Secretary of State
 The Secretary of Defense
 The Attorney General
 The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
 The Director of Central Intelligence
 The Administrator, Agency for International Development
 The Director, United States Information Agency

SUBJECT: Training Objectives for Counter-Insurgency

1. The President has approved the following training objectives for officer grade personnel of the departments and agencies indicated above who may have a role to play in counter-insurgency programs as well as in the entire range of problems involved in the modernization of developing countries.

a. The Historical Background of Counter-Insurgency

Personnel of all grades will be required to study the history of subversive insurgency movements, past and present, in order to familiarize themselves with the nature of the problems and characteristics of Communist tactics and techniques as related to this particular aspect of Communist operations. This kind of background historical study will be offered throughout the school systems of the responsible departments and agencies, beginning at the junior level of instruction and carrying forward to the senior level.

b. Study of Departmental Tactics and Techniques to Counter Subversive Insurgency

Junior and middle grade officers will receive instructions in the tactics and techniques of their particular departments which have an application in combating subversive insurgency. This level of instruction will be found in the schools of the Armed Services at the company/field officer

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By Q/m/m, NARA, Date 8/27/93

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level. In the case of the Central Intelligence Agency, this kind of instruction will be offered at appropriate training installations. The State Department will be responsible for organizing appropriate courses in this instructional area for its own officers and for representatives of the Agency for International Development and the United States Information Agency. Schools of this category will make available spaces in agreed numbers for the cross-training of other U.S. agencies with a counter-insurgency responsibility.

c. Instruction in Counter-Insurgency Program Planning

Middle grade and senior officers will be offered special training to prepare them for command, staff, country team and departmental positions involved in the planning and conduct of counter-insurgency programs. At this level the students will be made aware of the possible contributions of all departments, and of the need to combine the departmental assets into effective programs. This type of instruction will be given at the Staff College-War College level in the Armed Services. The State Department will organize such courses as may be necessary at the Foreign Service Institute for officials of State, Agency for International Development and United States Information Agency. All schools of this category will make available spaces in agreed numbers for the cross-training of other U.S. agencies with a counter-insurgency responsibility.

d. Specialized Preparations for Service in Underdeveloped Areas

There is an unfulfilled need to offer instruction on the entire range of problems faced by the United States in dealing with developing countries, including special area counter-insurgency problems, to middle and senior grade officers (both military and civilian) who are about to occupy important posts in underdeveloped countries. A school will accordingly be developed at the national level to meet this need, to teach general (including counter-insurgency) policy and doctrine with respect to underdeveloped areas, to offer studies on problems of the underdeveloped world keyed to areas to which the students are being sent, and to engage in research projects designed to improve the U.S. capability for guiding underdeveloped countries through the modernization barrier and for countering subversive insurgency. In addition, this school would undertake to assist other more specialized U.S. Government institutions engaged in underdeveloped area problems

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(i.e., those conducted by the Foreign Service Institute, Agency for International Development, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Services, including the Military Assistance Institute, and the Central Intelligence Agency) to develop curricula on the non-technical aspects of their courses of instruction.

e. Training of Foreign Nationals

It is in the interest of the United States to provide counter-insurgency training to selected foreign nationals, both in the United States and in their own countries. The emphasis should be placed on those countries with an actual or potential counter-insurgency problem. This training will be given in the following places:

(1) In facilities in the United States operated by the Department of Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency which are available to foreigners.

(2) In special facilities operated by the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development in Panama for the benefit of foreign nationals.

(3) U.S. MAAGs/missions and USOMs in countries with counter-insurgency programs.

2. It is desired that the Special Group (Counter-Insurgency) explore ways of organizing a school of the type described in paragraph 1 d above as a matter of urgency and develop appropriate recommendations. The Special Group (Counter-Insurgency) should also examine the possibility of setting up interim courses at the Foreign Service Institute and/or at the National War College to fill the gap during consideration of a new school.

3. It is desired that the addressees examine the counter-insurgency training which is currently offered in their departments and agencies, and to report by June 1, 1962 upon the adequacy with which it meets the training objectives above. If any deficiencies are determined to exist, the responsible department or agency will report its plan for correcting them.

McGeorge Bundy

McGeorge Bundy

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