

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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April 18, 1964

NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM NO. 293

TO: The Secretary of State
 The Secretary of Defense
 The Director of Central Intelligence
 The Administrator of AID
 The Director of U.S. Information Agency

SUBJECT: Language Training for U.S. Government Dependents

It is requested that the Department of State, in coordination with Defense, CIA, USIA, AID, and other appropriate agencies, prepare a report on the subject of language training for U.S. Government dependents who are stationed overseas. The report should include the following information as well as any other information which is considered pertinent:

1. The nature and extent of our present program, in Washington and overseas.
2. An evaluation of the adequacy of our present program.
3. Recommendations for further action.


McGeorge Bundy

cc:
3 Mr. Bundy
Mr. Chase
Mr. Johnson
NSC Files

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Dispatched 4/20/64

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MAY 21 1964

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: NSAM 293: Language Training
for U.S. Government Dependents

Enclosed is a statement of various agencies' activities in the area of language training for U.S. Government dependents. A preliminary report on this matter dealing with the Department of State's activities was forwarded on April 28.

A brief summary of the paper is on the first page.

/s/ John A. McKesson

Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Response to NSAM 293.

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~~SECRET~~ RESPONSE TO NSAM 293: Language Training for U.S. Government Dependents.

SUMMARY

Over 130,000 American women live abroad in a foreign language environment, assigned there with their husbands on official U.S. business. It would serve the national interest for substantial numbers of them to speak the language of the country in which they are living.

Only a few had the good fortune to learn the language which now surrounds them before they received their assignments. Some foreign language training, largely on a space available basis, is already being provided for wives in connection with their assignments overseas. However, it is the considered opinion of the foreign affairs agencies and the Department of Defense that there is a substantial need that is not being met.

The need essentially is for most wives of civilian employees overseas and about 8% of the wives of military personnel to acquire enough proficiency to meet household living needs and limited social courtesy requirements. A reasonable start could be made toward providing this through a minimum of 100 hours of instruction.

Beyond this, approximately 10% of the wives of civilian foreign affairs officers and 2% of the wives of military officers (principally attaches and mission personnel) need higher proficiency to enable them to assist their husbands in handling representational requirements. An average of 400 hours of formal instruction would substantially meet this need.

Training provided at Government expense is currently limited by legislative authority and lack of funds. State, AID and USIA have authority, which needs to be extended, but do not have adequate appropriated funds for the training of dependents. Defense has no authority.

It is recommended that the agencies concerned seek liberalization of legislative authority or new legislation as appropriate, and funds to provide a modest increase in assignment-related language training for wives at Government expense.

It is estimated that the civilian agencies would need approximately \$237,000. Pending completion of a thorough study of the quality and quantity of foreign language training of Department of Defense personnel and their dependents recently ordered by the Secretary of Defense, no annual cost estimate is included at this time.

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DRAFT RESPONSE TO NSAM 293: Language Training for U.S Government Dependents.

The objective of this paper is to explore the need for foreign language training for adult dependents of Government personnel in the field of foreign affairs and to recommend the action required to provide such training for dependents as will make the Government more effective in its international activities.

Change in the nature of foreign affairs has involved large numbers of Americans in official activities overseas and has brought many of them into direct and personal relationship with citizens of foreign countries. With the change, the need for knowledge of foreign languages has become increasingly urgent.

This fact has been fully recognized with regard to employees. It is less widely recognized that language proficiency is also important for wives if they are to assist their husbands in the representation function. It is nowhere more important for the husband and wife to function effectively as a team than when they are representing the U.S. abroad. The wife, if she knows the language, can frequently establish contacts through other women that would otherwise be impossible. Furthermore her husband's effectiveness in his job depends on her ability to manage their overseas home, which often depends in turn on her ability to speak the local language. Her contacts at home during the day may be less likely to speak English than her husband's contacts at work. A knowledge of the language is critical for the wives of officers whose work requires them to establish extensive contacts among local citizens, but it is also useful in some degree for every

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- 2 -

wife living in a foreign language environment, though in certain cases its value to the Government may be marginal.

U. S. Dependents in Foreign Language Areas

Official U.S. personnel living abroad today in foreign language areas are accompanied by about 139,000 adult dependents and 242,000 dependent children. Focusing on the 139,000 adult dependents in foreign language areas, half of them are in Germany; fifteen percent are in French-speaking countries; fourteen percent are in Japan; and seven percent are in Spanish-speaking countries. Other substantial numbers live in countries where the local populace speaks Italian, Turkish, Arabic, Chinese, Greek, Korean, Portuguese, Amharic, Persian or Thai. Ninety-four percent (130,890) are sponsored by the Department of Defense, 2.5% (3,540) by the Department of State, 2.2% (3,100) by AID, .7% (930) by USIA, and .6% (787) by other agencies.

Their Language Training

Before their departure from the U.S. a few of the 139,000 adult dependents now living in foreign language areas had received foreign language instruction in Government-sponsored programs. About 320 had received full-time intensive instruction of 400 hours or more at the Foreign Service Institute or at a branch of Defense Language Institute prior to their departure from the U.S. About 360 had been enrolled in special 120-hour French and Spanish courses for wives at the Foreign Service Institute. About 1050 had had a 20-hour familiarization course at a military base. Since arriving at their

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- 3 -

overseas posts, where they will typically spend 29 months, about 3600 of them have had an average of 70 hours of instruction in part-time language programs sponsored by the Foreign Service Institute at embassies and consulates in foreign language areas. An additional 27,000 have had a 20-hour familiarization course at a military base abroad.

Over 100,000 have had no instruction in Government-sponsored language programs -- though some have studied the local language at their own expense. Recently at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, for example, 43 wives who could not be accommodated in the Government-sponsored French program for employees organized eight classes at a cost of \$19.00 per person for a sequence of 36 hours of French instruction. Seven of these classes are now on their second sequence.

Unanswered in these figures is the question as to how many of these adult dependents had previously learned the language of their present post in high school or college. The number would necessarily be relatively small. The primary objective of most high school and college language instruction until recently was reading. The most popular languages have been French and Spanish, but some 78% of the dependents now living in a foreign language area are in a country where neither Spanish nor French is useful. It is apparent that the contribution which language-competent wives can make to furthering U.S. interests abroad is not likely to be made unless we offer them substantially more instruction in the local language than they are able to get under the present restrictive circumstances.

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- 4 -

Factors Restricting Language Training for Dependents

In order to get language training, dependents must in many cases ride free in programs established primarily for employed personnel, taking the leavings of unoccupied instructor time or space available in employee classes, a fact which tends to restrict both the numbers of dependents who can be enrolled and the number of hours of instruction available to them. The limiting factors are lack of legal authority to pay for dependent training on the part of some sponsoring agencies, lack of money to implement the authority on the part of others, and in some cases lack of motivation on the part of dependents, their participation being entirely voluntary.

Legal Authority and Money for Dependent Language Training

Only the Department of State has explicit authority in law to spend money on language and area training for dependents, obtained through a 1961 amendment to the Foreign Service Act of 1946. When the Department sought to augment language training for adult dependents in FY 1964, however, the House Sub-Committee in reporting out the appropriation bill specifically stated, "The additional funds requested for training of Foreign Service dependents have been denied." Additional funds were not requested for FY 1965.

AID, USIA and the Peace Corps have legal authority derived from the Foreign Service Act of 1946 as amended. Defense, with 94% of the overseas dependents, as yet has no authority to provide language training for them out of appropriated monies nor has any other agency of the Government. In the interest of local morale, AID and USIA, whose

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- 5 -

dependents usually live side by side with State dependents overseas, have reluctantly chosen to place their training on the same limited basis as that imposed on State by lack of funds. Thus, among all the U.S. agencies operating overseas, only the Peace Corps is clearly prepared to provide language training to its staff dependents whenever necessitated by the needs of its programs.

Official Need for Language Proficiency in the U.S.

In addition to the need for training in connection with overseas assignments, it has become apparent in recent years that wives of ranking officers in the foreign affairs agencies who are stationed in the U.S. are frequently required to assist their husbands in representational functions with foreign diplomats and visitors. The knowledge of a foreign language is frequently very useful in these situations since it is often the case that wives of foreign visitors are unable to speak English.

Children and Language Learning

The above remarks are addressed primarily to the matter of providing adequate language instruction for adult dependents. There have been two principal reasons for excluding dependent children from the discussion. First, children who have an absolute need to learn the local language -- no English language schools, no English-speaking playmates -- learn it better in the course of everyday living in the foreign environment than by any course of instruction yet devised.

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- 6 -

Given an absolute need, up to age 12 or 14 they may be expected to learn the local language with near perfection for their purposes in a short period of months which leaves their parents, deprived of the rigorous correction of the playground, wondering how they do it. Second, the immediate and pressing problem is to find ways of helping wives and mothers to gain the speaking knowledge they need to maintain a happy home in a foreign language environment and to participate effectively in representing the U.S. abroad. It appears wise at this point to focus attention on the need to provide more language training for more adult dependents than we have been able to in the past, and to leave for later and separate consideration the matter of language training for overseas dependents in the adolescent age group.

Estimated Need for Language Training

The needs of wives overseas can usually be met with fewer hours of instruction than are required for their husbands partly because they do not need a professional job level of proficiency and partly because once they have achieved a basic foundation in the language they are relatively free to exercise and further develop a knowledge of the language on their own. However a small percentage whose husbands' positions put them into extensive contact with citizens of the host government may need to be able to speak the language fluently. The same is true for the wives of officers with high-level representation responsibilities. Clearly in a different category of need for language training are the wives of many staff and enlisted personnel who do not have such representational responsibility or frequent contact with

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- 7 -

local citizens. Because of these differences, and the large number of enlisted dependents overseas, the training needs, percentage-wise as well as in the actual numbers, vary considerably from agency to agency.

A crash program to offer an appropriate amount of language instruction to all of the wives who could use it to the advantage of the Government would exceed certain realities. Some now overseas will be returning to the U.S. in the near future. The Government would profit little from their training. Others eager for skill in the local language would find themselves unable, with other cares, to take advantage of instruction, no matter how conveniently offered. An additional group, having had no previous education or other experience in learning to speak a foreign language, would continue to avoid the local language, convinced of their inability to learn it.

A conservative plan would provide a modest amount of instruction for those wives, newly assigned to foreign language areas, whose positions call most strongly for talent in the local language. The amount of instruction would be adjusted to the degree of their need. Such a plan is presented below.

The Needs on an Estimated Annual Basis

Previous discussion has sought to describe the sometimes difficult plight of the 130,000-odd American wives living in foreign language areas as an official part of the relatively recent U.S. involvement in world affairs on a person-to-person level. Subsequent discussion is in

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- 8 -

terms of annual rotation schedules -- the women who will be assigned annually with their husbands to replace those now representing the U.S. in a foreign language environment:

	<u>Wives in Foreign Language Areas</u>	<u>Average Residence at Post</u>	<u>Approximate Average Annual Rotation</u>
State	3,540	34 months	1,239
USIA	930	37 months	298
AID	3,100	41 months	899
Defense	121,973*	28 months	52,278
Other	<u>787</u>	34 months	<u>275</u>
	130,330*		54,989

*Excludes an estimated 8,917 dependent parents

Attention is invited particularly to the annualized figures in the third column.

The Need of the Department of Defense Wives

A preliminary estimate, taking into account only the annual rotation factor among the Defense Department wives in foreign language areas, has assumed that 2%, or approximately 1,046, have diplomatic or representation responsibilities in connection with their husbands' assignments. These would be the dependents of personnel in the Military Attache System, international military headquarters, and senior officers of the Military Assistance Advisory Groups or Military Missions. These dependents require approximately 400 hours of language instruction which, though substantially less than their husbands receive, should be enough to enable them successfully to carry out their social obligations and to manage their households.

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- 9 -

The preliminary estimate assumes also that an additional 8%, or approximately 4,182 Defense Department wives assigned to foreign language areas, would require a lesser amount of language instruction to enable them to live in communities abroad where English is seldom encountered or where their husbands' assignments require frequent contact with the indigenous population, though not on the diplomatic level. It was estimated that these dependents would require approximately 100 hours of language instruction. It is judged desirable, though not essential, that many other adult dependents have foreign language training, which could continue to be provided for some on a space-available basis at no additional cost to the Government as at present.

Pending completion of a thorough study of the quality and quantity of foreign language training of Department of Defense personnel and their dependents recently ordered by the Secretary of Defense, no annual cost estimate for Defense is included at this time.

The Need of Civilian-Agency Wives

The jobs of civilian-agency employees in foreign language areas tend to bring both the employees and their wives into contact with local citizens either on the official or the personal plane -- or both. It is assumed therefore that language competence on the part of the wives of all civilian-agency personnel would contribute in some measure to the national interest. It is estimated that 20% would not be

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- 10 -

candidates for language training, either because they cannot enroll for personal reasons or because they already have a satisfactory command of the language. Of the remainder it is estimated that all would need the courtesy level of proficiency which would result from a minimum of 100 hours of instruction and that 10% should receive an average of 400 hours of instruction either because of the difficulty of the language or because they need the higher level of proficiency which would result from the additional instruction. The following table quantifies the annual training needs of civilian-agency wives according to this formula:

	<u>Approximate Average Annual Rotation</u>	<u>Need 400 Hours of Instruction</u>	<u>Need 100 Hours of Instruction</u>	<u>Total Hours Proposed</u>	<u>Hours of Wives^u Training in FY 1964, Mainly Space-Available</u>
State	1,239	99	892	128,800	76,850
USIA	298	24	214	31,000	20,360
AID	899	72	647	93,500	46,790
Others	<u>275</u> 2,711	<u>22</u> 217	<u>198</u> 1,951	<u>28,600</u> 281,900	<u>6,070</u> 150,070

Thus the increases in hours of instruction and in cost over FY 1964 levels to meet the minimum language training needs for civilian-agency wives in the field of foreign affairs would be as follows:

	<u>Proposed Increase in Hours Over FY 64 Level</u>	<u>Increase in Dollars Over FY 64 at \$1.80 Per Hour</u>
State	51,950	\$ 93,510
USIA	10,640	19,152
AID	46,710	84,078
Others	<u>22,530</u> 131,830	<u>40,554</u> \$237,294

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- 11 -

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the U.S. Departments and agencies which send representatives overseas be directed to seek amendments to their existing legislation or new legislation as appropriate, and also to request appropriate funds, to provide needed language training for adult dependents of foreign affairs personnel of their respective agencies.

The intention of this legislation and the use of appropriated funds should be specifically to provide appropriate language training for adult dependents who are assigned overseas or who have a firm expectation of such an assignment or for the wives of ranking foreign affairs officers assigned to the United States who need a knowledge of a specific foreign language to assist their husbands in carrying out their representational functions with foreign diplomats or visitors.

Attachments:

1. Estimated Dependents in Foreign Language Areas - April 30, 1964.

Estimated Adult Dependents in Government-Sponsored Foreign Language Study During FY 1964.

2. Section 701 - The Foreign Service Act of 1946 as Amended.

O/FSI:James R. Frith/Howard E. Sollenberger

May 8, 1964

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ESTIMATED DEPENDENTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE AREAS* - APRIL 30, 1964

	<u>Adult dependents</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total dependents</u>
State	3,540	6,459	9,999
USIA	930	1,800	2,730
AID	3,100	3,000	6,100
Defense	130,890**	225,758	356,648***
Peace Corps	205	513	718
Agriculture	150	200	350
Other	<u>432</u>	<u>691</u>	<u>1,123</u>
Total	139,247	238,421	377,668

* The figures exclude dependents in countries where English is the primary indigenous language. The Defense figures exclude also dependents in countries where English is a non-indigenous but official language.

** Including an estimated 8917 dependent parents.

*** Actual as of September 30, 1963.

ESTIMATED ADULT DEPENDENTS IN GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDY DURING FY 1964

	<u>U. S.</u>		<u>Overseas</u>	
	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
FSI Programs:				
State	33	69	0	791
AID	9	20	0	537
USIA	12	27	0	176
Defense	27	43	0	289
Others	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>85</u>
	81	160	0	1878
Defense Programs	26	307	0	11,551
Other:				
AID	8	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	<u>115</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13,429</u>

Attachment 1

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SECTION 701 - THE FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1946 AS AMENDED

The Secretary shall, in order to furnish training and instruction to officers and employees of the Service and of the Department and to other officers and employees of the Government for whom training and instruction in the field of foreign relations is necessary, and in order to promote and foster programs of study incidental to such training, establish a Foreign Service Institute, hereinafter called the Institute. The Secretary may also provide^{55/} appropriate orientation and language training to members of family^{55/} of officers and employees of the Government in anticipation of the assignment abroad of such officers and employees or while abroad.^{55/} Other agencies of the Government shall wherever practicable avoid duplicating the facilities of the Institute and the training provided by the Secretary at the Institute or elsewhere.

^{55/}Sec. 708(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 464; 22 U.S.C. Section 1041), amended the second sentence as follows: Struck out the words "to the extent that space is available therefor" which appeared after the word "provide"; substituted "members of family" for "spouses"; added the words "or while abroad".

NSAM 293. 2266

orig Chase 4/29
Copy to BOB
via Chase

APR 28 1964

4

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Language Training for Dependents

At the President's press conference on April 16 a question was presented regarding language training of dependents of our officials overseas. I believe the attached memorandum presents a good summary of the efforts we have made on behalf of dependents. We will be pleased to supply any additional information and recommendations, if you so wish.

A reply to NSAM 293 is in preparation.

BHR
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

As stated.

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR U.S. GOVERNMENT DEPENDENTS

The Department of State has long felt that the wives of foreign affairs personnel should be given a fair chance to learn the languages of the countries in which they live. The Department sought and received legislative authority in 1961 for the training of dependents; however, funds requested in subsequent years to implement the authority on the scale which the Department believes is desirable have not been provided by the Congress. In reporting out the bill appropriating funds for the operation of the Department in FY 1964 the House Committee on Appropriations specifically stated, "The additional funds requested for training of Foreign Service dependents have been denied."

The lack of specific funds to provide language training for members of Foreign Service families has had a restrictive effect but has by no means eliminated such training. The Foreign Service Institute has encouraged wives to enroll in any language class in which there are vacant chairs and has reprogrammed its work to make the equivalent of one instructor in Spanish and one instructor in French available to provide separate part-time classes for wives who are about to accompany their husbands on assignments to foreign language areas. By these means 75 wives of State, USIA, AID and military personnel are now receiving instruction in 9 languages at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington. During the last 6 months of 1963, 1172 dependents representing over a dozen Federal agencies received language training usually at the rate of one hour a day in 39 languages at their posts of assignment in training programs sponsored by the Foreign Service Institute.

The Department has sought to be in a position to provide language instruction for substantially larger numbers of dependents and to provide more hours of instruction for each of them. Lack of adequate funds, however, has restricted this program. The principal restrictions have been the following:

1. The training has

1. The training has had to be placed principally on a space-available basis.

2. Most of the training conducted at Foreign Service posts has had to be done on a one hour a day basis. If funds were available to set up separate classes for dependents, a more intensive language program would be provided for them.

3. Because of the wording of the legislation which states, "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," training has been strictly limited to wives whose husbands have a definite onward assignment. The only exceptions to this have been for a few wives of officers at the Assistant Secretary level or higher who need training in a language for representational purposes in Washington. In many cases since no specific assignment overseas is known early enough wives are unable to arrange time for training along with other preparations for departure.

For your information the following is attached:

Attachments:

- A - An information sheet which states the conditions under which wives may enroll in language classes at FSI/W.
- B - Summary of wives now in language training at FSI/W.
- C - Summary of dependent training July 1 through December 31, 1963 in FSI language programs overseas.
- D - Excerpts from operating policy statements on enrollment of wives in FSI-sponsored language programs overseas.



Foreign Service Institute

Attachment A

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

GENERAL INFORMATION ON LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR MEMBERS OF FAMILY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS PERSONNEL

The Foreign Service Institute will, as facilities permit, provide training in the language of onward assignment for the following categories of members of family of foreign affairs personnel accompanying the officer to the post:

First Priority: Wives and other adult dependents (18 years of age and above) of officers and employees who have been notified of overseas assignments and who are assigned to FSI for language training.

Second Priority: Wives and other adult dependents (18 years of age and above) of officers who have been notified of overseas assignments but are not to be assigned to FSI for language training.

Special part-time French and Spanish classes meeting three hours a day for periods of eight weeks will convene at four-week intervals on the same starting dates as the regular 16-week program: i.e., October 7, November 4, December 2, 1963; January 2, January 27, February 24, March 23, 1964, etc. If there is sufficient demand, the initial 8-week course may be followed by a second 8-week course at an appropriately advanced level. Classes will meet either from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon or from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. Tuition, when applicable, is \$212.00 per 8-week session during FY 1964, payable only by the sponsoring agency. Enrollments are approved only for applicants who can be present for the full duration of the course. Part-time instruction in other languages may be offered if there is sufficient demand and as facilities permit.

Full-time intensive training will be offered on a space-available basis in courses established for employees.

Classes will consist of no more than six students and will require a minimum of three students, all at the same level of language proficiency. Classes will meet five days a week. Regular daily attendance will be required with additional time, as necessary, spent in outside preparation at home or making use of the language laboratory facilities at FSI.

The back of this page should be completed for application. Members of family of Department of State personnel should send applications directly to Mrs. Esther K. Greer, Room 2120. Applications from other agencies should be forwarded through and with the approval of the training office of their respective agencies. Additional information on language training may be obtained by calling Mrs. Greer on DUDley 3-3260.

Through the courtesy of the Department of the Army, nursery facilities at nearby Arlington Hall Station on Route 50 near Glebe Road are available at a minimum fee for the children of wives enrolled in courses at FSI. Information is available at the office of the Registrar, FSI, on DUDley 3-4792.

APPLICATION FOR LANGUAGE TRAINING
FOR MEMBERS OF FAMILY OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS PERSONNEL

NAME OF APPLICANT _____ LANGUAGE _____

HUSBAND'S POST OF ASSIGNMENT _____

PREVIOUS LANGUAGE TRAINING: Languages _____

Where _____ Inclusive Dates _____

Can you commit yourself to regular attendance for the full duration of the course?

Special part-time training, 3 hours a day for 8 weeks

*(tuition payable by sponsoring agency)

Space-available full-time training in regular classes meeting 6 hours

a day for _____ months

When will you be available for language training? From _____ To _____

HUSBAND'S NAME _____ GRADE _____ AGENCY _____

HUSBAND'S LANGUAGE TRAINING: Is he presently enrolled in a language class at FSI?

Yes No If so, what language? _____ . If not, does

he expect an assignment to language at FSI? Yes No . If so, what

language? _____ When? _____

TO BE FILLED IN BY TRAINING OFFICE
OF AGENCIES OTHER THAN
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

This application is approved and
such training as can be offered by
FSI is hereby requested.

Signed _____
Authorizing Officer

Agency _____

Date _____

Signature _____

Home Telephone No. _____

Husband's Office Address _____

Office Telephone No. _____

*This application, if submitted by an agency other than State, AID, CIA or
USIA, must be accompanied by a completed DS-755A.

October 2, 1963

STATE:RD - Washington, D. C.

Wives in Language Training
As Of April 20, 1964

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Special</u>	<u>Full-Time</u>
USIA	Arabic		2
"	French	3	
"	German		1
"	Spanish	1	2
"	Thai		1
<hr/>			
State	Bulgarian		1
"	Czech		1
"	French	14	4
"	German		3
"	Greek	1	
"	Portuguese	1	
"	Spanish	5	3
<hr/>			
AID	Spanish	9	
<hr/>			
Defense	French	2	2
"	Hungarian		1
"	Portuguese	2	
"	Spanish	12	3
"	Thai		1
TOTALS		<u>50</u>	<u>25</u>

O/FSI:SKCarlson:4/17/64

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

POST LANGUAGE TRAINING PROGRAMS

Summary report of student training in post language programs during the period July 1 through December 31, 1963:

	Employees		Dependents	Total Number of Students	Stepped-up Instruction a/
	Group Instruction	Individual Instruction			
<u>State Department</u>	1516	634	502	2652	55
<u>Other U. S. Agencies:</u>					
AID	786	103	338	1227	81
USIA	236	178	107	521	16
Agriculture	27	18	11	56	2
MAAG	319	42	61	422	1
Peace Corps	131	12	21	164	13
Treasury	12	11	2	25	2
U. S. Air Force	40	10	34	84	2
U. S. Army	124	30	59	213	4
U. S. Marines	302	6	3	311	3
U. S. Navy	31	15	16	62	2
Others (12 agencies)	134	22	18	174	3
Total	2142	647	670	3259	129
Grand Total	3658	1081	1172	5911	184 a/

a/ Included in Total Number of Students column.

Note: These figures represent training in Post Language Programs at 201 posts. Training was provided in 53 languages.

Employees who received both group and individual instruction are counted once for each enrollment category.

4/17/64

LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR DEPENDENTS AT FOREIGN SERVICE POSTS

Policy Statements:

- Ref. 1: CA-2874, September 28, 1961 (continues in force)
- Ref. 2: CW-10162, June 19, 1962 (continues in force)
- Ref. 3: CA-6321, December 10, 1962 (continues in force).

Ref. 1: IV.F.2 states: "Wives of eligible employees may participate on a space-available basis."

Ref. 2: states the policy on language training for dependents at field posts on or after July 1, 1962 with the significant qualification "to the extent that available funds permit".

Ref. 3: (FY63 Fund Authorizations, Post Language Programs) states "In order to meet the needs for job-related language training to the maximum extent during the balance of fiscal year 1963, it will be necessary to curtail or eliminate training in lower priority categories." Six applicable priorities are then given. Dependent's training is assigned to priority five, that is next to the lowest. In essence, this priority restates the conditions set forth in Reference 2. Its low ranking on the list has in effect meant curtailment and in a few cases elimination of training for dependents in the field at Government expense when funds were low.

O/FSI:FFrauchiger:bsw:rd

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

NSAM 293

Orig Chase 5
4/24

APR 23 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BRONLEY SMITH

Subject: National Security Action Memorandum No. 293

I have noted NSAM No. 293 of April 18, 1964, calling for a review and report by State, in coordination with other agencies, of language training for U. S. Government dependents.

We would like to have the opportunity to review the report and consult with appropriate NSC staff on whatever further analysis and recommendations on the subject are made.

Irving J. Lewis
Deputy Chief
International Division

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 21, 1964

6

TO: McGeorge Bundy

Thank you very much.

LBJ

✓

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 20, 1964

Mr. President:

For information -- a follow-up to
your commitment at Thursday press
conference.

McG. B.

6a

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

April 18, 1964

NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM NO. 293

TO: The Secretary of State
 The Secretary of Defense
 The Director of Central Intelligence
 The Administrator of AID
 The Director of U.S. Information Agency

SUBJECT: Language Training for U.S. Government Dependents

It is requested that the Department of State, in coordination with Defense, CIA, USIA, AID, and other appropriate agencies, prepare a report on the subject of language training for U.S. Government dependents who are stationed overseas. The report should include the following information as well as any other information which is considered pertinent:

1. The nature and extent of our present program, in Washington and overseas.
2. An evaluation of the adequacy of our present program.
3. Recommendations for further action.


McGeorge Bundy

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

(from Thursday press conference)

QUESTION: As you know, we now have a record number of military and diplomatic dependents abroad, well over 700,000. In your concern for the American image and your admirable desire to improve the status of women, don't you think it would be worth the expense to provide language courses for these wives before they go overseas?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is always desirable for anyone to acquire as much knowledge of languages as possible. I haven't given any study to the particular suggestion you make. It seems to be a good one, and I will have it explored.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7

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April 17, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. BUNDY

SUBJECT: NSAM on Language Training

I thought you said you wanted a memo from the President on the above subject, but I'm not sure. Anyway, a choice is attached.

GC

Gordon Chase

my sig is enough
attached: let's send a clean copy of my memo to Pres. for information - a

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Follow up to your commitment that you would attend Thursday Press Conference
4-10

PRESIDENT'S PRESS CONFERENCE

April 16, 1964

QUESTION: As you know, we now have a record number of military and diplomatic dependents abroad, well over 700,000. In your concern for the American image and your admirable desire to improve the status of women, don't you think it would be worth the expense to provide language courses for these wives before they go overseas?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is always desirable for anyone to acquire as much knowledge of languages as possible. I haven't given any study to the particular suggestion you make. It seems to be a good one, and I will have it explored.