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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Symington Plan: A Foreign Service Academy

SPEECH

OF

HON. STUART SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, January 9, 1959

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill for the establishment of a Foreign Service Academy.

As has so often been said, the ultimate future of the world, whether it is to be free or slave, will not be settled on 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.

As a result of their unprecedented efforts to perform diplomatic services by means of these trained representatives, the Communists are steadily winning friends for their side.

And every convert to communism increases the threat to the free world; and to our own way of life.

We hear and read much of the struggle for the uncommitted nations of Asia, of Africa, and of Latin America.

If these areas are lost to communism, it will be increasingly clear that our survival is in jeopardy.

A recent much discussed book, "The Ugly American," reports in story form some of our failures in this field.

The failures in Foreign Service as recounted in this book did not come about because the Communists were 10 feet tall, or more intelligent, but because they were better trained.

Such mistakes by our representatives were not deliberate. Rather they resulted from a lack of background, especially with respect to the language, the history, and the customs of the country in question.

These are basic faults; and if we are to win this struggle they must be corrected.

The measure I introduce today is designed primarily to provide better training for the men and women who represent us abroad.

This Foreign Service Academy Act will establish a 4-year college for the training of our overseas representatives.

This Academy will be under the direction of the Secretary of State, with a board of trustees. I want to emphasize, however, that it is not designed to train people exclusively for State Department service.

The course of instruction will equip graduates to serve in foreign posts with all the branches of our Government which have overseas operations.

Students at this Academy would come from all parts of the country. They would be selected in the same manner as are appointees to the Service Academies.

Surely if we can afford three Service Academies for possible hot war, we can afford one Foreign Service Academy to handle the cold war which is now going on.

By means of the training proposed in this bill, first hundreds, later thousands of dedicated men and women who desire to serve their country effectively will have that opportunity.

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

The bill (S. 15) to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Foreign Service Academy, introduced by Mr. SYMINGTON, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "United States Foreign Service Academy Act."

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to establish and maintain, in the middle western region of the United

States, a United States Foreign Service Academy (hereinafter referred to as the "Academy") for the instruction and training of foreign representatives of the United States Government.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of State may appoint or assign such officers and civilian instructors as the needs of the Academy require.

Sec. 4. The supervision and charge of the Academy shall be in the Department of State, under such officer or officers as the Secretary of State may appoint for or assign to that duty, and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

Sec. 5. In the operation of the Academy the Department of State shall work in conjunction with the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 6. (a) The Board of Trustees shall consist of

- (1) The Secretary of State;
- (2) Two educators of prominence appointed by the President;
- (3) Two Members of the United States Senate, of different political parties, appointed by the President of the Senate; and
- (4) Two Members of the House of Representatives of different political parties, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(b) Members of the Board of Trustees shall be appointed for 2-year terms and shall be eligible for reappointment.

Sec. 7. (a) The authorized number of students at the Academy shall be as follows:

- (1) Four students from each State, two nominated by each Senator from the State;
- (2) Two students from each congressional district, nominated by the Representative from the district;
- (3) Two students from each Territory, nominated by the Delegate in Congress from the Territory;
- (4) Two students from Puerto Rico, nominated by its Resident Commissioner;
- (5) Three students from the District of Columbia, one nominated by each of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia;
- (6) One hundred and twenty-seven students from the United States at large—

(A) One nominated by the Governor of each State;

(B) Seventy-five nominated by the President; and

(C) Three nominated by the Vice President.

(b) No person may be nominated under clauses (1) to (6), inclusive, of subsection (a), unless he is domiciled in the State or Territory, or in the congressional district from which he is nominated, or in the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico, if nominated from one of those places.

(c) If as a result of redistricting a State the domicile of a student, or a nominee, nominated by a Representative falls within a congressional district other than that from which he was nominated, he shall be charged to the district in which his domicile so falls.

For this purpose, the number of students otherwise authorized for that district shall be increased to include him. However, the number as so increased shall be reduced by one if he fails to become a student at the Academy or when he is finally separated from the Academy.

Sec. 8. In order to permit an orderly increase in the number of students at the Academy during the period ending not more than 4 years after the entrance of the initial class at the Academy, the board of trustees may limit the number of students appointed each year during such period.

Sec. 9. The Academy shall operate as a coeducational institution and students shall be appointed thereto on the basis of merit, as determined by a competitive examination to be given annually in each State and Territory, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, at such time, in such manner, and covering such subject matter as the Secretary of State may prescribe. Students shall be appointed in the order of their merit as established by such examination.

Sec. 10. The students of the U.S. Foreign Service Academy shall receive the same pay and allowances as are received by cadets at West Point.

Sec. 11. The course of instruction and training for students at the Academy shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State, and shall be the equivalent of the curriculum prescribed by accredited colleges and universities as a prerequisite to the granting of the degree of bachelor of arts. In prescribing such course of instruction and training, the Secretary of State shall provide that special emphasis be placed on the study of the history, culture, customs, folklore, and language or languages of the nations in which cadets may serve and provide for field studies in such nations. The Academy may arrange to assign temporarily selected students to the Air, Military, and Naval Academies of the United States for instruction in military observation. Upon satisfactory completion of the prescribed course of instruction and training, students shall be granted the degree of bachelor of arts.

Sec. 12. Each student selected for admission to the Academy shall sign an agreement that, unless sooner separated, he will—

(1) Complete the course of instruction at the Academy; and

(2) Accept an appointment and service, as an officer or employee of the United States in any position for which he is qualified by reason of his special training at the Academy, for at least the 3 years immediately following the granting of his degree from the Academy.

Sec. 13. The course of study at the Academy shall, during each year of its operation be organized as follows:

(1) The months of September to May inclusive, shall be devoted to classroom instruction of students at the Academy;

(2) The period from June 1 to June 30, inclusive, shall be devoted to annual leave for all students;

(3) The months of July and August shall be devoted to practical field training for students at the Academy.

(b) Such field training shall consist of assigning students for service positions under appropriate departments of the government, whether within or outside the United States, by a faculty board on field training, with the approval of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 14. (a) Each graduate of the Academy shall be available for appointment as an officer or employee of the United States, in any position for which he is qualified by reason of his special training at the Academy, in accordance with the following priorities:

- (1) The Department of State;
- (2) The Department of Commerce;
- (3) The Department of Agriculture;
- (4) The Department of the Treasury;
- (5) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and
- (6) Any other department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States.

(b) The Secretary of State may, notwithstanding any provision of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, appoint a graduate of the Academy as an officer in the Foreign Service of the United States.

Sec. 15. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

(b) The U.S. Foreign Service Academy shall have power to acquire and hold real and personal property and may receive and accept gifts, donations, and trusts.

Proposed West Point for Diplomats

SPEECH

OF

HON. ALBERT GORE

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 11, 1959

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the distinguished junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] has written a pungent, worthwhile article entitled "Let's Have a West Point for Diplomats," which was published in the magazine *This Week* for August 2, 1959. I found it to be interesting. I feel certain that my fellow Senators and other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD also will find the article logical and the facts presented therein interesting and challenging.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article by the Senator from

Missouri be printed at this point in the RECORD, and I commend it to the attention of the Senate.

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

LET'S HAVE A WEST POINT FOR DIPLOMATS
(By STUART SYMINGTON, U.S. Senator from Missouri)

WASHINGTON.—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 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 eight.

The best students eventually end up in the National Institute of Foreign Languages; and there they are given an intensive 5-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."

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This proposed Academy would establish a 4-year, tuition-free college for the training of oversea 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 oversea 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.

Editorial Comment on Senator Symington's Proposal for a Foreign Service Academy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 14, 1959

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, in view of the widespread interest shown by Members of Congress in an article in *This Week* magazine by Missouri's Senator STUART SYMINGTON proposing the establishment of a foreign service academy to train our diplomats, I am sure the following editorials on the proposal appearing in Missouri newspapers recently will similarly be of interest to the membership:

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Aug. 15, 1959]

LET'S SCHOOL OUR DIPLOMATS

Vice President NIXON told the Russian people in his formal address in Moscow he was amazed at the number of people he met who are studying English. "What we need are millions of American students who understand Russian," he said.

The neglect of foreign languages by Americans is in part behind the proposal of Missouri Senator STUART SYMINGTON to create a school for diplomats, a foreign service academy. It would be to the State Department what West Point, Annapolis, and the Air Force Academy are to our military security.

Fifty percent of our entire Foreign Service officer corps does not have command of even one foreign language, the Senator says.

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

The U.S. Ambassador to Moscow is our only such envoy assigned to a Communist country who speaks the language of the country in which he is stationed.

By contrast, 9 of every 10 Russians sent abroad speak and write the language of the country to which they are assigned.

These are harsh and astounding truths. If this situation persists it can only happen that we will continue to lose valuable ground in international influence and prestige.

In introducing his bill to establish the diplomatic school, Senator SYMINGTON warned that Russia's foreign representatives are better trained.

"Dedicated, intensively trained representatives are at work for the Communist cause throughout the world," he said. "We have

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not matched this effort either in size or degree of training."

The 4-year foreign academy course would admit women as well as future career diplomats who would become eligible for the more than 8,000 jobs overseas. From starting pay of \$5,200 they could work up to top bracket salaries of \$27,500.

The Nation is spending \$40 billion a year to bolster our military defenses, more than \$3 billion annually in foreign aid.

These expenditures are essential, and equally important is it that we spend a few million dollars training our official diplomats to understand the language and culture of the countries we must deal with daily.

We have been far too casual and uncoordinated in our approach to this task. Some of our Government representatives have been the cause for embarrassment with their cocktail-and-canape approach.

The American way of life is a valuable commodity in need of the world's best-trained salesmen.

[From the Mexico (Mo.) Ledger, Aug. 13, 1959]

WEST POINT OF DIPLOMACY FOR THE COLD WAR

"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."

The above is from an article by Missouri's U.S. Senator STUART SYMINGTON. It was published in *This Week* magazine. The article is in support of a bill the Senator introduced last January for the establishment of a foreign service academy much along the lines of West Point for the Army and other similar service schools.

The Foreign Service Academy should, like the service schools, charge no tuition.

Students would be selected on the basis of merit and required to take competitive entrance examinations. The Academy would prepare young men and women to serve in any of the governmental agencies which operate overseas.

The Russians are making a planned, determined effort to develop the most linguistically proficient diplomatic corps in the world.

SYMINGTON said that our 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."

The Senator's suggestion seems to us to have merit.

Why not train for the cold war?

Today we have no such preparation.

Why not prepare the country to meet such trained men from other nations—especially the U.S.S.R.?

Certainly the bill should have the fullest consideration.

We believe in preparedness in this country. Too often it has been almost too late to prepare.

However, the cold war is with us. Russia will see that it continues as long as Russia feels it is profitable to continue it.

Why not meet the Soviet on its own "hearth" and not suffer because we lack vision and are not ready?

[From the Carthage (Mo.) Press, Aug. 6, 1959]

UNITED STATES NEEDS TRAINED DIPLOMATS

Missouri's junior Senator has come up with a solid suggestion which has more merit than 90 percent of the legislation passed by Congress.

Senator STUART SYMINGTON suggests the creation of a Foreign Service Academy—a sort of "West Point for diplomats"—to put a little steel and a little "smart" into our often sluggish and ill-trained Foreign Service. In an article appearing in This Week magazine, a Sunday metropolitan newspaper supplement, the junior Senator declares, "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."

He suggests students be selected on a merit basis and be required to take competitive entrance examinations. The Academy, he says, would prepare young men—and women—to serve in any of the governmental agencies which would operate overseas. He urges the curriculum include not only basic college courses, but also instruction in the language, culture, history, and economy of foreign countries.

SYMINGTON embodied his plan in a bill, S. 15, which he introduced in the Senate last January 9. He accompanied the proposed bill with a thumbnail report on Russian activities in the field of diplomatic training.

The rumored presidential candidate told his upper House colleagues 1,000 young Russians are enrolled in the Soviet Institute of Foreign Relations, supervised by their Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a 6-year study course. "As a result," says SYMINGTON, "9 out of every 10 Russians sent abroad read, speak, and write the language of the country to which they are assigned."

By comparison, SYMINGTON points out, American diplomats are inadequately schooled in the language and culture of the country in which they work, they live an

isolated life among other Americans and are virtually uninformed about local developments around them.

"Asians," he says, "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." He cites statistics which show 50 percent of the entire Foreign Service Officer staff lacks a speaking knowledge of any foreign language and 75 percent of its new recruits are in similar shape.

"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," SYMINGTON declares.

"The ultimate future of the world," the Senator concludes, "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 writer agrees, mainly because of a frightening little personal experience. After successfully passing the tough battery of preliminary examinations for entry into the Foreign Service, he was not contacted for 6 months, then summoned peremptorily from his home in Carthage to Chicago for a final oral quiz before a three-man board of examiners composed of a full consul and two vice consuls.

The consul asked one question: He said, "What, in your opinion, is the basis of U.S. foreign policy as applied to Communist countries?" The writer began a detailed explanation of the factors which he believed influence American policy in Europe, in the Balkans, and in several sections of Asia, but the consul shook his head. He shook it several times and declared the whole thing could be summed up in one word. This floored the writer.

Finally, the writer asked, "Well, what is it, then?" The full consul drew himself up, glanced at his subordinates and announced smugly, "Containment."

The writer came home, figuring anybody who can sum up the U.S. view of the Red world in one word shouldn't be a mere consul—he should be God.

[From the Columbia (Mo.) Daily Tribune, Aug. 3, 1959]

A FOREIGN SERVICE ACADEMY

Senator STUART SYMINGTON spoke out in an article in This Week magazine on behalf of a measure now pending in the Congress, Senate bill 15, which would provide for the establishment of a national academy to train young men and women for the Foreign Service. When he introduced the measure last January 9, Senator SYMINGTON said: "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," and there has been much in the international picture since that time, particularly in the last few weeks, to support that statement. In Moscow, in Geneva, and elsewhere around the world, day by day, decisions are being made which will affect the future of the whole world for many years to come. We work with frantic speed and the expenditure of billions in treasure to build our defenses for tests which may never come, but we do little to prepare our future representatives at world conference tables for negotiations which we know are inevitable—which even now are underway.

We have, as the Senator points out, three academies, the Military Academy at West Point, the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, to train future leaders for the three military services. His bill, Senate bill 15, contemplates establishment of a fourth, a foreign service academy, tuition free and with entrance based upon competitive examinations, for young men and women who wish to prepare for the Foreign Service. In addition to the basic college course, it would offer instruction in the language, culture, history, and economy of foreign countries—a background to provide intelligent communication and understanding of the nations with which we have to deal.

The cost of this move toward international understanding and peace would be trivial compared with what we are spending for education for war. We agree with Senator SYMINGTON's summation of the problem in his magazine article. He wrote: "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 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."

The Great Diplomatic Struggle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VANCE HARTKE

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 11, 1959

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, the battle for the minds of men today lies

largely in the skirmishes of the cold war. And, Mr. President, it is in this area that we have been somewhat negligent.

We have had great difficulty in our years of existence in training a diplomatic corps of dedicated career men. The tradition for this sort of work is not what it should be in this country. For centuries the diplomats of some of our allies have been members of this kind of corps.

Yet, the United States of America has had leadership of the free world thrust upon her. We must rise to the occasion.

One step in this direction, Mr. President, would be enactment of a measure to establish a Foreign Service Academy. Such a proposal was made last January by the junior Senator from Missouri. It is regrettable that no action has been taken by the Senate thus far.

Most of us had the opportunity in recent days to read in This Week magazine an excellent discourse written by the distinguished junior Senator from Missouri. Thereafter, Mr. President, the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette, one of the truly great newspapers of my home State of Indiana, published an excellent editorial in support of Mr. SYMINGTON'S bill.

I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

[From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal-Gazette]

THE GREAT DIPLOMATIC STRUGGLE

The great struggle known as the cold war is to win the minds of men around the world.

The United States is deeply committed in this war. If she loses it, her glory will have departed.

If she loses it, freedom will have to surrender to dictatorship.

America cannot win the cold war without the best and most highly trained diplomatic service in the world.

Dollars alone will not perform miracles. Our country spent \$60 billion since the end of World War II trying to prop up and save the free nations.

Because Americans who were handling this aid program were not properly trained for their jobs much of this money has been wasted.

This costly experience has shown that we need trained diplomats as well as dollars—men who know what they are doing and how to do it.

Of such wise and skillful foreign service America is in short supply.

It is imperative that we increase the supply.

One of our most far-seeing statesmen in the field of national defense is Senator STUART SYMINGTON, of Missouri.

Senator SYMINGTON has fought year in and year out for an adequate military defense and to see that the American citizen gets more value from his defense tax dollar.

But Senator SYMINGTON knows that military defense is not enough—that the cold war must be won by brilliant diplomacy which only highly trained men and women can provide.

That is why he introduced in the Congress last January a bill which would provide for a Foreign Service Academy—a West Point of diplomacy—to train the Nation's ablest young men and women for diplomatic jobs in the cold war.

Senator SYMINGTON has pointed out that 50 percent of those now serving us in that capacity do not speak a foreign language. In addition, they often know little or nothing of the culture and economics of the country where they serve.

This, of course, ought to be corrected.

Inability to speak the language sets up a

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barrier between the American Foreign Service personnel and the people of the countries where they are assigned.

Those selected for the proposed Foreign Service Academy should be the cream of the crop. They must be young men and women who can take the intensive training. They must have good commonsense as well as high academic ability.

Part of the faculty for such a school could be composed of successful retired diplomats who would be able to give the students the benefit of their rich experience. For the training must be realistic.

It is of vital importance that we have the best diplomats in the world because the Soviet Union is giving this sort of training of its prize students the highest priority.

America cannot win with a second-best effort.

In the past our Government has filled diplomatic posts in payment for political debts here at home. There was a time when the country could stand such a haphazard system. But not today.

The American way of life is at stake in the cold war. We have to win it. There is no other choice. Let's give our Foreign Service the best training that the world of diplomacy has ever seen.