

forum

November 1961

MRS. VIRGINIA GRAVES WIESCHHOFF



has been appointed Director of the Forum and will assume her new post on November 1.

Mrs. Wieschhoff, a former teacher and educational administrator, has been associated with the work of the United Nations for many years. She is the widow of Dr. Heinrich Albert Wieschhoff, who was director of the UN Department of Political and Security Council Affairs and political advisor on African Affairs to the late Dag Hammarskjold. Dr. Wieschhoff died with the UN Secretary General and eleven others in the crash of a Congo peace-mission plane on September 18.

In announcing the appointment, Walter N. Thayer, President of the New York Herald Tribune, said: "Last August the Herald Tribune and the Herald Tribune Forum suffered a profound loss in the sudden and tragic death of Helen Waller. I know the many friends of this unique educational

enterprise will be heartened by news of the appointment of Mrs. Virginia Wieschhoff as Forum Director. Her combination of experience in educational and diplomatic circles will most certainly assure continuation of the ever-increasing effectiveness of an institution contributing importantly to international understanding."

Through her close association with her husband's work in the UN, Mrs. Wieschhoff has developed a wide acquaintance among people of many countries. As a teacher, counselor and dean of girls for the public schools of Long Beach, California, she has worked with thousands of young people.

The new Forum Director is the mother of two daughters, Eugenia Ellen, twenty-one, a senior at Pembroke College; Virginia, twenty, a junior at Indiana University; and a son, Hynrich, seventeen, a senior at Bronxville High School.

Born in Caddo, Oklahoma, Mrs. Wieschhoff grew up in Missouri. Her father, Dr. William Graves, was a physician. She was graduated from the

University of Missouri and took her master's degree in child guidance and psychological counselling at Columbia University.

After Mrs. Wieschhoff obtained her master's degree, she taught social studies in Long Beach, and then became a counselor and dean of girls for the Long Beach schools. Married in 1938, she continued her work in psychological testing and maintained an interest in her hobbies of Greek art and archaeology, ornithology and hiking.

When her family moved to Bronxville, New York, eleven years ago, Mrs. Wieschhoff became an active participant in school affairs. She was chairman of a group to study the guidance program which formed a section of the Citizens Advisory Committee on the Educational Program of the Bronxville Schools. Many of the recommendations of her study group have since been adopted.

Dear Alumni,

I am fully aware of the initial sadness which you may feel on receiving this first letter of the season, not from the Director whom you came to know so well, but from a total stranger. All I can say is that I shall try to carry on the same traditions and ideals which you have shared with Mrs. Waller.

With your intimate knowledge of the program in the past, I trust that I may turn to you for any help and suggestions which you may have regarding the future enrichment of the program. I also hope that you will assist in any way possible the new delegate who may be coming from your country this year.

Perhaps we shall have the opportunity to come to know each other personally some time in the future - an opportunity which I shall heartily welcome.

Sincerely,

Virginia Graves Wieschhoff

Virginia Graves Wieschhoff

REUNION IN ATHENS - JULY 1961

MOGENS POULSEN (Denmark '58): The reunion certainly was a great experience I would not have missed. This reunion reaffirmed the thought that the Forum experience does give the delegates a common starting point, by which I do not mean common ideas or agreement of opinion, but rather a similarity in their approach to ideas and persons. The Forum atmosphere contains a catalyst to make you open up your mind and true self more easily than you would otherwise do. This creates an honesty that you feel in man-to-man talks and that forms an important part of Forum friendships. I felt that this intimacy came through very good in the Athens reunion. The climatic preferences of Greece gave a special touch to the reunion. The good warm Greek nights were ideal for late night talks - also the café life. This reunion I did not feel as a reunion, of course, but rather as a new Forum. The important experiences were personal experiences. What remains in my memory, what left its stamp on my person, was not the impact of the reunion as a whole, but a change of separate persons and experiences, which I find satisfying.

FRANCESCO BRIOSCHI (Italy '56): Notwithstanding the lack of adequate facilities and time, I was extremely satisfied with my trip and I have every intention of attending the next, too. After five years it has been great to feel the "Forum Spirit" again.

SOULA EMBEOGLOU (Greece '61): The question "how do you like America?" was turned to "how do you like Greece?" Now I understand better all the Americans who asked me whether I liked the USA or what I disliked from the States. It is natural that everybody likes his own country and is interested in what the others think about it. That's why I so often annoyed many of the delegates asking them whether they like the Greeks, the Greek nature, the Greek food, and everything Greek; even the Greek language. I enjoyed the reunion very much. I'm quite sure that all of us enjoyed it. After the exams we had a nice rest all together, discussing, walking around, bathing, laughing, singing, and, of course eating. All of us had an excellent appetite! We really had a great time. This time the world appeared to me so small. I remember, I was waiting for my Yugoslavian friend at the railway station in Salonica when I saw my friend from the Netherlands strolling there, and after a while my English and my American friends. I couldn't believe my eyes. Now all of them are away again, but soon, after some weeks, some other friends will arrive and will stay with me - my friend from Yugoslavia and from Rhodesia. The world has become so small, or rather we have made the world so small. Our next reunion, which will be held sometime next summer, in Yugoslavia or in Norway, doesn't look far.

DENIS FAVIER (France '61): We had planned a reunion in Paris for people who couldn't go to Athens. But only a very few could come. Fortunately, some delegates were in Paris at the same time. Coming back from Turkey I was walking in the Latin Quarter and I met Mickey (Lipkin, USA '61) who was coming back from Yugoslavia. He called for Jehangir (Malik, Pakistan '61) whom he had met a few hours before. I called for Eric (Dietlin, France '60) whom I had dinner with the day before. Eric joined us with his lovely girlfriend, Lotte (Paludan-

Andersen, Denmark '60) and Jehangir, with another nice girl, France, from Lebanon. We had lots of fun together and spent the evening in "Le Chat qui Peche", a nice night club in the Latin Quarter. On the next morning Genevieve (Martineau, France '56) joined us too. We spent all together a very short time, but it was a great time.

THE UNITED NATIONS

K. R. KRISHNAN (India '58): In discussing the UN's future, let us distinguish its non-political services from its political functions. Its work through its non-political organs like the UNESCO is of the most exciting kind and has met with wonderful success. Through the fund of scientists, doctors, engineers, scholars and sociologists from all over the world that it has created for itself, it has been engaged in fighting disease, malnutrition, backwardness, illiteracy and prejudice throughout the world. Whether it is reducing infant mortality in Africa or providing expert advice on farming problems in Asia, study of sociological problems of ethnic groups, translating classics of the literatures of several languages into other languages, or salvaging the relics in the Nubian - it is using science and the wisdom of individual cultures to create a world community.

Its role as a political instrument for peace, on the other hand, has been dictated and limited by the attitude of its members. An important problem faces the UN - the extent and nature of the influence and control of the UN over a member nation. If the UN is authorized to declare war on a member nation it degenerates into a military alliance and loses the rationale of its existence as an instrument of peace. If a war has to be fought the NATO and the Warsaw Pact can do it much better than the UN and there is no need for the UN to exist. And, if the member nation happens to be one of the great powers, the situation would be ridiculous. The UN cannot pit the forces of the smaller nations against the powers and emerge the winner. In fact, its chief problem is to keep the peace between two such overwhelmingly strong power blocs, each of whom is stronger than all other smaller nations together.

So we must realize - and as an Indian I want to say that all neutrals must realize - that their voting power has no more value than the powers choose to set on it, and so they must not use it to indulge in scathing and wholesale condemnation of one bloc or the other, or both. In short, it is dangerous to push matters to the point where the powers have to choose between compliance with the UN and a militant defiance of its verdicts. There should be more of inquiry and examination, rather than debating triumphs in the deliberations of the UN.

We in India believe that the UN must be strengthened by a scrupulous adherence to its charter, by increasing its resources, by utilizing its international auspices for vigilance and supervision in trouble spots, and by giving it a forceful and utterly dedicated secretariat. Troika is a fanciful plan and we hope that the demand for it will not be pressed.

HOPES FOR THE U.N.

MAHINE PISHDAD (Iran '50): If the UN is to succeed there should be willingness on the part of all nations to give up some of their sovereign rights in the interest of a world order. I think that the UN has failed terribly because it has not been able to enforce its decisions. Rather it has acted as a conciliating agency and as such it has been wonderful in its tireless efforts to plead with nations to be friendly with each other and to keep peaceful relations with each other. To maintain peace there should be disciplinary forces at the disposal of a central agency with the power to use these forces where and when it deems it necessary. It seems to me that, at least for the time being, when every nation wants to enjoy full sovereign rights, the UN had better concentrate its efforts on social and cultural activities. If this is done, I believe a great stride will be made towards the main objective of the UN, which is maintaining peace and order in the world.

JOHAN JORGEN HOLST (Norway '56): There can be no doubt that the present UN crisis is a serious threat to peace. It is a threat to the hopes and aspirations of all those people who feel the organization should be just what its name implies - an organization of united nations. Mr. Hammarskjold gave his life to the task of giving the organization the unity of purpose and execution which he deemed essential. One of the primary tasks of the UN is to provide some protection and security to the smaller nations in the state system. The present Soviet attempt to build political division and the principle of competitive co-existence into the Secretariat will render any effective action from that body politically impossible in the future. It is sad to note that so many of the uncommitted nations do not even demonstrate a commitment to the UN. Their commitment to a tightrope neutrality seems to compel them to move toward the Soviet position in order to remain in the center. It is hard to see that it can be in their long run national interest to weaken the UN.

BRUCE JOHNSTONE (Canada '61): In the eyes of Canada, the UN exists as a concrete alternative to war. In 1957 a suggestion from Canada's Lester B. Pearson led to a UN police force being sent to the Middle East. For several years Canada has been campaigning for disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. This month, for example, Canada was able to put the danger of nuclear fallout first on the agenda of the UN. Perhaps Canada is in a unique position, for at the end of World War II she had both the technology and resources to become a nuclear power. Feeling that one North American nuclear power was enough, Canada declined to develop her own atomic weapons. With the rise of the "Communist threat", however, Washington has applied increasing pressure on Ottawa to accept U.S. atomic weapons for the defense of Canada, and thereby the U.S. Canada's Minister of Defense concurs in this belief, but the official opposition in the House of Commons and Canada's Minister for External Affairs (Foreign Minister) oppose such weapons. The Prime Minister has refused to commit the government to either view. Consequently, a comical situation has arisen with Canada armed to the teeth with American weapons such as the Bomarc, which are useless without atomic warheads. The opposition naturally has been needling and

embarrassing the government on this issue. For this reason Mr. Kennedy's UN plan for limiting nuclear weapon spread was well received as getting the government "off the hook." Such a plan would save Canada from the awesome responsibilities of a nuclear power. But the failure of such a limiting plan places Canada in a position of either rejecting completely Canadian participation in atomic defense of North America or becoming a nation able to "bomb with the best" - a complete negation of the basis of her foreign policy for so many years.

ANDREAS ESHETE (Ethiopia '61): Of all the major UN organizations the ECA (Economic Commission for Africa) being the closest to the immediate African scene, I have chosen to write a few short points about the ECA. Since political freedom is an empty word without economic freedom the duties of the ECA are very important. There is in the central and permanent body a strong lack of harmony between the African and foreign staff. The African is blamed for his laziness and general inefficiency. This, if true, is due to the fact that the African is inexperienced, he has never worked in a properly functioning organization and is perhaps a fresh university graduate, whereas the foreigner is generally very experienced. Whatever the reason, one thing is sure - this disharmony will pull down the standard of efficiency of the whole body.

By holding conferences on things like education, statistics, community development, it tries to rake out a general policy for all African development. Whether these policies are made or not is unimportant, but whether they are being carried out is vital. How much pressure can the ECA apply on the African states? A certain amount, but not enough. One way is to put pressure on individual countries. As important as that is the fact that there is a spirit of inter-country competition. Lastly, it raises individual enthusiasm among members.

Another important field of its work lies in social circles apart from the direct government to government basis. A good example of this is the African Students Economic Conference directed by Dr. Clark of Williams College. This and other such conferences will help to lead to the essential fact that in all the social sciences there will be an African orientation. We don't want to train our students to the situations that prevail in Europe and America, but to our Africa itself. A major field where it is also helping is in helping the growth of external assistance to Africa. In general, although not in the harmony of great efficiency, which a big organization needs, the ECA is doing something for Africa. One major thing should be clear - it is laying down a base from which we could build up.

GRAHAM McINTOSH (Republic of South Africa '61): The UNO is not held in high regard in the Republic of South Africa. This is for a variety of reasons which are in some cases based on self-interest and in other cases on valid objections. Ever since 1946 the Indian and Pakistani governments have insisted that a debate on the treatment of people of Indian and Pakistani origin in the Republic of South Africa be held in the General Assembly. The Republic's

government has always held that this matter is one of domestic interest and expressed the opinion that the United Nations had no business to be discussing this problem. This topic is discussed every year and a resolution condemning the Republic of South Africa is passed every year but it has had no effect.

Another of the biggest objections that the Republic's government has to the United Nations is its handling of the South West Africa affair. South Africa has felt that the UN had no right to take SWA as she is not the legal successor to the League of Nations. The whole legal position will be clarified in a few months, but it seems that South Africa might well lose the case and in this problem South Africa is ruled more by self-interest than anything else. All South Africans have been amazed at the way in which the recently appointed committee on SWA set about its work as well as the South African government's attitude on the problem. As far as the South Africans were concerned the whole committee and its investigations were a farce. To say that the country is in a very dangerous position and that it is a threat to the peace and security of the world is preposterous. That a group of well educated men who were on the committee investigating the position could have come away with the impression that they did is shocking. SWA is no more a danger to world peace and security than India is with its race riots and Syria with its coup d'etats.

One of the most important reasons for South Africa's distaste for the UN is that it feels that it interferes too much in the affairs of internal importance. For this same reason France is against the UN. South Africans are understandably nervous that the UN might march into the Republic if there was some internal unrest in the country. The fact that the SWA Committee could so easily be persuaded to believe what they said that they believed has strengthened this fear. If this committee can do it, why can't a committee do the same, which is advising the General Assembly as to whether it would be expeditious to invade South Africa. They advised the UN about Katanga and the result was a fiasco. If it happened in South Africa it would be more than a fiasco -- the UN force might get wiped out as the Republic appears to have a powerful army and defense force.

The feeling that the UN is becoming a tool in the hands of the Afro-Asian block is widespread in this country. South Africans can't stand being dictated to and with their powerful colour prejudice they would no more listen to the dictates of an organization which they feel is biased in favor of a block which has power outside and beyond its capabilities of sensibly exercising that power, than let Russia meddle in their internal affairs.

Most South Africans respect the UN for the work it is doing in the field of health and other vital necessities, but it is piqued when its proffered assistance is declined because of pressures from the Afro-Asian block. All South Africans were deeply shocked when they read the address of Mr. Slim at his inauguration as President of the General Assembly. There is not much hope when a man who is to be an impartial judge declares himself against one party before the case is even considered. South Africans dislike the UN not because of what it stands for, but because they feel that it has become a tool in the hands of a certain block and because it has abused the things for which it is meant to stand. There are some real internationalists in the country and they firmly believe in

what the UN stands for. Some applauded the entry into Katanga but felt that the UN should have sized up the position before taking the important action which it did take. All South Africa mourned the death of the Secretary General and most of us were shocked at the hysterical outbursts by some Afro-Asian nations.

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

UN Day Message For Youth

The following excerpts are from the UN Day message written by the late Secretary General before his death for inclusion in United Nations Day material provided for school and community observances. It was printed in September and distributed throughout the world.

"We are living again in one of those recurring periods of history when man's energy, spirit of adventure and will for progress carry him to new peaks of discovery and achievement. From the times of the earliest civilizations there have been in different regions and at different epochs, such crests of endeavor which have widened man's horizons both physical and spiritual."

"These times are characterized also by a growing sense of the interdependence of peoples and, above all, by a realization that, apart from many other needs and aspirations shared in common, paramount is the need and desire for enduring peace so that all the world's resources and energies can be devoted to human progress."

"Young people are specifically involved in this challenge, for the future will largely be in their keeping. I am confident they will accept the challenge and that, in so doing, they will find in the United Nations a subject worthy of their most serious study; a cause deserving of their support; and an ideal that matches their youthful faith and enthusiasm."

As I think of the United Nations, I feel a sense of loss and frustration at the death of Dag Hammarskjold. In spite of the deep cold-war split and other divisions within it, under his direction the UN had begun to reveal a surprising ability to reduce problems to a negotiable level and form. The UN had begun to develop a certain delicate touch in dealing with problems where rival interests clashed, and it was Dag Hammarskjold who had fathered this trait. His death may not mean the end of the UN - the world has grown far too used to it to let it die - but it could mean a thwarting of the evolution in its role that Mr. Hammarskjold had initiated.

K. R. KRISHNAN (India '58)

The news broadcast was interrupted and we all heard of Mr. Hammarskjold's death. Mother mumbled a prayer, father's eyes were red with fury at those whom he assumed had caused his death. My

little ten year old sister asked us with marks of sadness on her face, "Why should that man die? The teacher told us that he wanted all people to live." The sting of the tragedy left me confused and unfit to think. I was convinced that if I was asked to die in his place I wouldn't hesitate. He had always fought for the same cause which I deeply worship and believe. The shock was deeply felt by every Jordanian, for to them Mr. Hammarskjold was the successor to Count Bernadotte who was assassinated in Palistine while struggling for the same noble cause. Bernadotte's memory is a holy one for all the people of the Middle East and thus Dag Hammarskjold's memory will occupy the same place, not only in the Middle East, but in all countries of the world who sincerely aim towards peace.

YASAR DURRA (Jordan '58)

AROUND THE WORLD WITH FORUM ALUMNI

in SOUTH EAST ASIA

SAHADYA HONGSKULA (Thailand '60): I still don't understand why the free nations of the west paid so very little attention to Laos until it was too late. And now when half of Laos is under Communism and the other half will surely follow sooner or later, (you can bet it's sooner), the free world begins to take interest by sending the International Control Commission to take a look which, of course, didn't result in anything, for they weren't allowed in the Communist held parts unless with permission. Instead of halting the turmoil with force, the free world tried to halt it with conferences and protocols, knowing full well that the Communists don't care and couldn't care less about such "diplomatic actions". The communists used force - why shouldn't we?

At the SEATO meeting in Bangkok a few months ago the U.S. was the only country in the Western hemisphere who showed concern about the fate of Laos and tried to prevent the Communists from taking over Laos. Why other western nations who are also in the SEATO (namely, England and France) took no notice of the fearful fate of their fellow treaty countries, I don't know. Perhaps it would be better for us if they "remove" themselves from the organization altogether.

Do you really believe that a small country like Laos can become absolutely neutral? Of course, as our Premier Sarit Thanurat says, we have no objection to Laos' neutrality, but we object to the formation of a coalition government in Laos that includes Communists since it would mean eventual Communist takeover. I want everybody to know what danger threatens us and the free world. And may I add that Thailand was backing Prince Souvanna Phouma who was against Communism, but now as everything has gone beserk we have washed our hands clean of everything.

CHODCHOI BOONNAG (Thailand '61): People here are talking and discussing so much about the Laotian situation. Firstly, because we are neighboring countries. Secondly, we do not wish to see this poor nation taken over by the Communists. We don't think it is a fair fight at all. Moreover, perhaps our country would be the next victim. After all, who would be the one to guarantee that it would not happen to us? All of us are wondering why the U.S. didn't do something. Some say that it is merely because they are afraid, and after all, it isn't as important to the U.S. as Cuba is. I know it isn't true, but how many people would think the way I do. Especially those who are in the country.

Have you heard what happened to us? Well, there were some educated people who, inspired by the Communists' propaganda, made themselves leaders and went on persuading people in the Northeast. This part of Thailand is right next to Laos; the people speak the same language. Most of all they face the same problem. That is, that their land is not fertile at all. The Communists tried to unite this part of the country to Laos. Fortunately our government found out about this before it was too late. Guess what happened to the two leaders who dared to say that if their plans worked they would put the King to work just like a laborer. Well, they were put to death. People thought they deserved that punishment. Because the King and the royal families are everything to us, I think it would be hard for the Communists to take over our country. But also, you have to realize that a small country like us could not stand alone. We still have to depend on a bigger nation. Before this we always thought of the U.S. as the only hope of the free world. But now I am sorry to say that things aren't the same as they used to be. People began to doubt what kind of a tiger the U.S. is. One that is made of paper just for the purpose of fooling some stupid cows?

PHALLA KHIM TIT (Cambodia '60): Among the fourteen countries participating in the conference in Geneva to discuss the Laotian situation, Cambodia was one of the members. Everybody accepted to give "neutralism" to Laos. But how could Laos be neutral if the Lao themselves do not agree that Laos should be so? So now, that is the problem. Cambodia is neutral. And she wants to keep that neutralism that our venerated Leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk has worked so terribly hard to get. But here raises the question: Will Cambodia be able to maintain this "neutralism" if Laos will be occupied by Pathet Lao? Well, if that question is being asked of me, my answer will be: NO. And not only Cambodia will lose her "neutralism", but Thailand and South Vietnam as well will automatically become "R". This is not at all what we, Cambodian people, wish for. We want to maintain our neutralism. And in order to maintain it, Laos should also be neutral. Is this possible? Well, Cambodia and the other thirteen countries alone can not make a final decision without the consent of all Laos.

in KOREA

SANGMIE CHOI (Korea '58): Recently Korea has undergone great government changes - from the "first Republic" headed by Syngman Rhee to Chang's "second Republic" following the April 1960 student revolution,

and from the incompetent "second Republic" to the present military government following the May 16, 1961 Military revolution. Following the student revolution we had expected Chang's government to carry out a minimum of the people's desires, eliminating corruption and maladministration of the former Rhee regime. But contrary to our expectations, the Chang government was equally corrupt and so weak and incompetent. The widespread corruption of government officialdom that paralyzed effective growth of the entire economic and social structure of the nation; Chang government officials' involvement in illegal dealings; government's failure to have the initiative in countering communist infiltration; retaliatory measures of the government over their former political opponents, mostly members of the Liberal Party; all these factors made the military coup inevitable.

Many papers said that the coup was successfully performed without bloodshed, that it showed sincerity in its revolutionary pledges, and that it has the full support of the people at home and abroad. The revolutionary slogan is "Crush indirect aggression" through a more tough anti-communist policy. Six basic points of its policy described in the Revolutionary Pledges are: 1) positive and adamant anti-communism, 2) belief in, and firm support for, the UN charter, 3) close, indissoluble alliance with the USA as the leader of free world efforts to combat spreading communist aggression, 4) eradication, once and for all, of corrupt elements of the government and the establishment of a self-supporting economy, 5) intensified efforts to unify the nation in accordance with UN proposals for unification through peninsula-wide elections under UN supervision, 6) transfer of government power to constitutional civilian government as soon as revolutionary tasks have been completed.

Since the coup, remarkable progress has been achieved: corrupt elements dismissed, government offices reorganized on an efficient basis, relief provided for the needy, national reconstruction programs underway, employment of the unemployed, assistance to farmers, no bribery, no favoritism. According to the statement by Chairman Park Chung-Lee of Supreme Council for National Reconstruction released just before our Liberation Day, August 15, the turnover of the government to civilian control is planned for the summer of 1963 for the reason that 1962 will be for reforming and strengthening all institutions and for implementing the first year program of the five year overall economic plan. The new constitution will be promulgated before Mar. 1963. General elections will be held in May 1963: form of government, presidential system; formation of national assembly, unicameral system with 100-120 seats.

Even though we feel restricted in our freedom, we are willing to sacrifice our liberty in order to bring real democracy to Korea. It is our firm belief that the military junta will exert itself to consolidate a foundation for a sound, democratic form of government.

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EUN SOOK LEE (Korea '61): The April 19 revolution certainly was the symbol of our courage to break up and do something. For about one year Premier Chang as a leader of the Democratic Party wanted to use all his sidars and his policy was so weak, even though he acclaimed economic reconstruction. From last year, after Syngman Rhee's resignation, there was a great tendency to communicate with North

Korea by students. In the phenomenon that there is no relation or trade between North and South Korea, the students' idea to communicate with each other sounds so good, but it is extremely dangerous. Premier Chang didn't have any strong policy toward this tendency. Let me tell you why this idea of communication between North and South Korean students is so dangerous. If we have any kind of conference or meeting with each other, the students from North Korea are so well trained and act as an instrument of Communism. And our South Korean students are so 'pure-minded', sometimes, they are not and will not be careful about the North Korean students' hidden purposes for having the meetings. Accordingly, soldiers who do not mind about their sacrifice for our nation, worried about this and took over the government on the 16th of May. They are doing so with justice, which has been rare so long in Korea. Banishing all dishonesty, they are doing so well from big problems to really trivial things. Because of the Forum I have gained the ability to judge things and discuss them. There are some people who are afraid of the too strong policy toward the people, but since this is a period of revolution, I don't blame the new government at all. I just hope in a short time we will have full freedom in everything.

in AFRICA

GERALDINE BRAY (Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland '60): On Tuesday, July 25, a Referendum was held in Southern Rhodesia to decide whether to adopt a new constitution which would mean that the ideal of a 'multi-racial' state in Africa would be partly achieved. The referendum was an overwhelming success for Sir Roy Welensky's United Federal Party, who proposed the new constitution. The new Constitution means that there will be initially at least 15 African members of Parliament, and that number will increase rapidly at each general election until an African majority appears sometime within the next ten years. However, what is important to Rhodesians is that this majority will not be an African one for the sake of having a black government to satisfy cries of certain sections in the British Parliament, nor will this majority cause a Congelike situation, for they will be the best possible people, democratically elected and with a regard for the rule of Law and Justice which has marked the history of Rhodesia so far. In the words of Sir Roy, "The future government of the country will not be Black, nor White, it will be Rhodesian." This is the ideal which will enable the country to settle down and develop in peace.

To further safeguard the various peoples of the country there will be a Bill of Rights included in the Constitution. In this Bill of Rights there will be a clause which forbids discrimination on account of Race, Colour or Creed.

The last two years in Southern Rhodesia have not been good for the country. Economically the situation is bad because of a lack of overseas investment, due to unsettled conditions. The people have been dissatisfied with the 'reserved clauses' in the Constitution which gave England veto powers over the Parliament in Salisbury. Now with the new Constitution these powers are gone and Southern Rhodesia is now independent within the Commonwealth, and still a member of the Federation. It is because of membership in this unit that Southern Rhodesia cannot yet join the UN or send full ambassadors to other

countries. After being self-governing since 1923, Southern Rhodesia has at last attained independence, and moreover, all sections of the people have agreed to the constitution, although the more nationalist element, which is a small one, wanted something more radical. However, the government feels that advancement must go steadily and slowly to have full success, and the vast majority of the people agree.

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COLIN MEREDITH (United Kingdom '48): I have been teaching for the last four years in the small town of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia. It is a charming spot with a European population of some five thousand and an African population of six times that number. The school is for European children. The educational system in Northern Rhodesia is divided strictly on a tri-partite basis. There are the European schools, and as well, separate schools for the African and Indian inhabitants of the Federation. The school system mirrors the division in the society of Rhodesia, for although the ultimate aim is a truly multi-racial society, at the moment it is only a pious dream; a dream which will somehow, quite soon, have to be translated into reality, if continued peace and security for all races is to be maintained.

The problems are great indeed. Among Europeans and the quite large minority of Indians who live in this country, relationships are very friendly and sincere. The educational and financial differences are nowhere very great and indeed as far as the latter is concerned, are often on a parity. It is the very great gulf between the social and economic conditions of the African majority and these other two groups which constitute the main obstacle towards the creation of a harmonious entity. African political aspirations are mainly a symptom of their wish to be raised to the same economic level as all other citizens of the Federation. Most Europeans in Rhodesia are very sympathetic towards this aim in particular, but they remain frightened of the means of achieving it, advocated by so many African nationalist politicians. They argue that a bettering of economic, educational and hygienic standards must largely precede any great advance in political rights. The leaders of the United National Independence Party in Northern Rhodesia and the Southern Rhodesian Independence Party maintain that one man, one vote, is the means by which this economic end can be reached.

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MARITA WESSELS (Republic of South Africa '59): About the political situation in South Africa. We are a republic now, of course, and the whole transition came about peacefully enough, despite the threat of strikes and possible violence. Only our withdrawal from the Commonwealth seems a real tragedy, if only because of the sentimental ties we had with it. Under the circumstances I hardly see how it could have been prevented, however, since we had obviously become an embarrassment to all. At any rate, none of the problems confronting us have been altered or smoothed out in any way. The National Party is still determined to carry separate development to its ultimate conclusion, and as far as the white population is concerned there seems to be little enough support for the only realistic alternative; namely, that of integration and its inevitable results. It is so easy to criticize and oppose the government in power, for

us as well as outsiders, but so difficult for the latter to understand the desperation of our situation. For those who consider the white man an intruder in South Africa, his extermination seems small tragedy; but for those who have put all their faith, industry and plans for the future into our country, it is quite a different matter. Events outside our borders, be it the fantastic bungling in the Congo, terrorism in Angola, or unrest in the Federation, the story is always the same. Each sees in it only proof of his own theories, support for existing prejudices. To us (and this includes myself) it seems more hopeless than ever to hand the government of a country like ours over to the African section and expect to see anything we value remain inviolate. But I also realize only too well that the complacency, isolationism (deliberate and otherwise) and the general atmosphere of narrowmindedness and complete disregard of criticism which exists here, and of course not only here, since we don't seem to be the only country having difficulties, can lead to many things, but hardly to the peace and cooperation for which everyone is clamoring.

A personal note of congratulations to those freedom-riders who have been so much in the news lately. They are courageous and I think it is high time somebody strikes a definite attitude. I wonder if this sounds like hypocrisy, after what I have just said about South Africa. But sincerely, I am sick of being reminded that one must always have consideration for people's prejudices, pander to their ignorance, bigotry and superstition, whether it be racial prejudice, religion, or prohibition. And if no one considers those with open minds and rational convictions, let them fight for recognition.

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GRAHAM McINTOSH (Republic of South Africa '61): Nelson Mandela, who was the general organizer of the general strike (stay-at-home campaign, May 30,31) agreed that it was not the success that he had hoped for, but the many who did not go to work would be the foundation of new protests. The impression we gained, that is, the whites, was that the strike was going to be a great success, and many white women bought up extra stocks of food and generally there was an air of expectancy in the whole country. The police were prepared for large scale demonstrations and were obviously determined to avoid another Sharpeville. The strike was broken in a very efficient way. Firstly, the police banned all meetings. (My mother had to get a special permit to have a birthday party). They then arrested a number of the leaders, but could not find a lot of them. This was followed by the arrest of all people who did not have proof of having a job or people who were obviously loiterers. This, incidentally, lowered the crime rate in Johannesburg quite considerably. A number of firms then announced that they would dismiss all workers who stayed away from work for any reason other than sickness. The strikers were thus free to strike, but with no leaders, no intimidators and some active intimidation from their employers, the strike failed in many centres. What was most interesting was that a lot of whites supported the strike in that some employers gave their employees three days holiday and there was a strong move at the white universities to strike in sympathy with the other members of the community.

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in MALAYA

ISMAIL BIN IBRAHIM (Malaya '60): It is interesting to note the firm stand made by Jayantha Dhanapala, (Ceylon '57) for "their fundamental human right of using their language for administration and education without any fear of victimization or obstruction" in describing the problems of multi-lingual Ceylon. In this respect Malaya is akin to Ceylon, but Malaya's problems are a bit less complicated.

Malaya has a population of approximately 45% Malays, 35% Chinese and the rest Indian, Eurasians, Arabs, Pakistanis, Portuguese, etc. After her independence in 1957 and with the endowments of rights in almost all fields to her citizens through the blessed democracy, there appeared on the Malayan horizon the complication of national unity in education and the formation of the national language. The Malays, who are earliest inhabitants of this country, the aborigines excepted of course, want the Malay language to be the official language. But the Chinese and Indians would like their languages to be official, too. Tengku Abdul Rahman, Malaya's Prime Minister, realized that a small country such as this cannot have many official languages and at the same time enjoy a harmonious communal living. A sacrifice had to be made by all except for only one language. The government thus chose Malay as the national language. Malay is a language used as means of communication in Malaya for centuries between the various races. Malay has won because of its adaptability and its willingness to assimilate new words from foreign languages.

It should be remembered that other languages are allowed to be taught in Government Schools as additional languages. Already, to facilitate the expansion of this language, Malaya had set up a Malay Literary and Cultural Agency to produce and translate text books into the Malay language. To aid this, the national education policy has been redrafted with the national language as the ultimate goal by 1967. In addition, National Language Week (1960) and National Language Month (1961) had been held. During these periods government departments, commercial firms and all citizens are encouraged to speak, write and think in the national language.

At this stage it is not irrelevant to state that the main barrier in the way of a successful campaign to use Malay as the national language is the legacy left by the British colonialist who made the people think that the English language is the only passport to a good job in life. There had never been any attempt at any time to pave the way for an early set up of a national language in this country. Malaya has made a late start in establishing her national language, but it is better late than never.

in LATIN AMERICA

BEATRICE LOPEZ MONESTIER (Uruguay '47): Castro's regime is backed in Uruguay by a resourceful and steady propaganda. The Cuban Embassy and its agents are actively promoting meetings, speeches, publications, trips to Cuba. Day after day the city streets are flooded by paper murals praising the regime and condemning the US and any group or institution that stands in its way, of being fascist or imperialistic. It is evident that such a movement costs much money. This

money is also evidently not raised among the followers in the country who, when affiliated to some of the pro-Castro associations pay a very low monthly fee. The very ideology of it is not liable to recruit donors either among the wealthy social classes or the industry or trade circles. Therefore, the money comes from abroad.

If we analyze Cuban propaganda, we objectively come to this conclusion. They are not only trying to justify what is happening in Cuba, they are also endeavoring to demonstrate that there is a parallel between Cuba's situation before Castro and that of Uruguay at present. They are pressing for a similar solution every time and by every means they have available.

To a certain extent Castro's propaganda is aimed at trying to justify the despotic behavior of his dictatorship, but he is also trying to promote a revolution in Uruguay. In this sense he is actively interfering with our internal politics; he is acting against our sovereignty and alleging an interest in promoting the "social welfare" of the people.

This question of a Communist regime in America is not the US's business only. It concerns all the republics bound by inter-American agreements. Castro is covering his deeds with a flood of propaganda not because of the US, but because of all the Latin American governments and peoples who have pledged not to stand for armed or unarmed aggression to any of the American states. Furthermore, Castro is not looking for the real freedom of people, but for the chaotic disruption of our democratic systems in order to bring about in our countries the same despotic dictatorship he has set up in his. This continuous Cuban and Russian propaganda has stirred up and strengthened a feeling of urgency in the defense of our democracy. This week (10/4/61) our Executive Power will study the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations with Cuba and Russia, or of reducing their diplomatic missions to the same staff and condition of ours in those countries.

in THE MIDDLE EAST

SALIH S. BINGOL (Turkey '56): I set off from Istanbul by train on the 6th of July with my school friends who were going to Germany to work for companies in order to get a practical business experience during the summer months within the program of A.I.E.S.E.C.* One group leader had been appointed by the A.I.E.S.E.C. Committee for every 25 students and I was the leader of one of the groups as a member of the management committee of Turkish National A.I.E.S.E.C. Leaders have to take care of students both during the journey and their traineeship period in foreign countries. As the only official member of the Turkish National A.I.E.S.E.C. management committee in Germany, I also was responsible for all the Turkish trainee students in this country.

*The A.I.E.S.E.C. or Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales provides a very good means for students to learn the point of view of economists and economics students in other countries and to gain experience of industrial conditions there. As far as I know, the first cooperation between undergraduate associations of some thirty economic faculties and schools of economics and business administration from all parts of Europe

dates back to before World War II. Achievements never developed beyond an exchange of information and occasional meetings, however, and the war caused the cessation of all contacts. In 1945 or 1946 Scandinavian countries tried to re-establish these relations. The first and second conferences were held somewhere in the Scandinavian countries with representatives from a great number of countries, including some from Eastern Europe, and these meetings resulted in the foundation of an organization similar to that which is today called A.I.E.S.E.C. The headquarters had been established in Prague, but the organization had to be dissolved again because of the political situation and subsequent events in Czechoslovakia.

At the beginning of 1948 student delegates from various countries met in Stockholm and founded A.I.E.S.E.C. Since this time A.I.E.S.E.C. has grown rapidly and today it consists of 24 member countries in four continents. The exchange of paid traineeships for foreign students is done on a reciprocal basis. Selection is made with close regard to the students' knowledge of languages as well as previous practical experience. The students must usually be at least in their second year of study. The aim of this exchange is to give foreign students an overall impression of a country's economy besides their experience in the firms mostly limited to the special field of business of their host enterprises. This is achieved by lectures, discussions, visits to known companies, sight-seeing tours to famous cities, etc. The trainee also enjoys a good social life.

I myself have been working in the Turkish National A.I.E.S.E.C. management committee for two years and have participated as the representative in the last annual congress in Marseilles. I took part in the seminars in Berlin, Paris and Vienna and returned to Turkey on the 22nd of September.

NEWS REVIEW AND FORUM

To all of you who sent in contributions for the New York Herald Tribune special weekly school supplement -- many thanks. Some of the material has been published, some will appear in future issues. All alumni will receive a copy of the October 23 NEWS REVIEW AND FORUM which was dedicated to the United Nations and contained three articles by Forum alumni.

Many of you have written and asked how you can help the Forum. Here is one way -- insure the success of Forum participation in News Review and Forum. For years one of the objectives of the Forum has been to secure an opportunity for alumni to share their opinions and experiences with American students through a broad medium such as the school supplement. This year we have achieved this privilege -- and responsibility. One piece from each alumnus annually would insure more than enough material. The preceding articles in this issue of the Newsletter are ample testimony of the value and interest of Forum alumni contributions. (Many were written for the News Review and Forum).

John H. Furbay, Director of Trans World Airlines publication "Air World Education" says, "Actually, we can learn more from these Forum

students about what is going on in the minds of the people in their countries than we can by reading Time Magazine. In any case, it supplements what we read here and gives us a little fuller view of what is going on."

Please send in your contributions as often as possible on anything and everything which will provide stimulating and thought-provoking material from sources unique as far as American students are concerned. If you wish something you write to appear exclusively in NEWS REVIEW AND FORUM or exclusively in the Newsletter, let us know.

Special Note: We hope you are not being frightened by this emphasis on material for publishing. Please keep writing us about yourselves personally. It is never dull news to know who has passed an exam or who has had a new baby or the many other things happening to you. You know that nothing will ever be published which may now or in the future embarrass on alumnus. We love hearing from you.

1961 NEWS

ANDREAS ESHETE (Ethiopia): "Our school year is now over (7/26/61) and although I have missed a term of schooling because of the Forum I have succeeded in becoming top of my class. I have started working for my final school leaving certificate exams in December."

SOULA EMBEOGLOU (Greece): "In June I was selected with some other University students to represent our University in an international meeting in Dusseldorf."

PER SEGLEN (Norway): "I have even more friends than before, because now my interests are even wider than before I left. So many things are happening just now that I hardly get time to do anything but read newspapers, besides the schoolwork. Right now there is a big debate in Norway whether we should have atomic weapons or not. Some people, especially the military chiefs, feel that as a member of NATO we should have the weapons, but the vast majority of the people, including me and all my friends, are against it. We have had lots of protest actions and it is now finally decided by the government that we shall not have atomic weapons in peace time. That little black and white sign I saw for the first time on Zoe's coat is now to be seen everywhere.

Sometime ago Johan and Judy Holst had a party to which some of the Norwegian delegates were invited. There I met Lucie (Paus, '57) and Knut (Sogstad, '60) again, and not to forget Johan and Judy's little baby. She's a darling. She was the centre of attention until

she went to bed, and she seemed to be used to it. When the little princess had withdrawn to her sleeping chamber, we started to talk about the Forum. I showed some of my slides and gave a description of the hollabaloo 1961. But strangely enough, they seemed to have heard exactly the same stories before. How could that be?"

JEHANGIR MALIK (Pakistan): "I have to work like the devil to get through an examination in December. I am not yet decided as to what I will major in - most probably Law and Economics. The college to which I am going is Churchill College. It has just been established and I will most probably be amongst the first undergraduates to study here." (Churchill College is in England)

GRAHAM McINTOSH (Republic of South Africa): I am enjoying university life and I am at a very pleasant university. Being in Cape Town is in itself an advantage. At the university we have a large number of Rhodesians as well as over 400 coloured students and a few hundred Afrikaners here, too. I thus can get all points of view. The university staff are also wide awake and progressive. Unfortunately a lot of our staff are leaving the country. Quite a number are taking up positions at North American universities...

... There is a move to start an Africa Universities Magazine for the studying of multi-racial aspects of life. The magazine is looking for contributions on all aspects of multi-racial activity, whether they be political, religious or cultural. An Africa Institute has been started in South Africa and this Institute is looking for contacts in Africa to supply all forms of factual information. The Institute was started in March of this year and is still very much in the teething stages. The fact that it is South African hampers the situation a great deal...

... I spent two weeks on a work camp building churches in a very isolated area of South Africa, and on that camp I experienced once more something of the atmosphere of the Forum."

TAN WEE KIAT (Singapore): "I am now at Williams College, Williams-town, Mass., USA, and it is as beautiful as I hoped."

CHODCHOI BOONNAG (Thailand): "I have been studying all the time, and because I am the captain of the school this year there are many responsibilities to take. I think that the reason why I won the election was partly because I was the delegate to the Forum."

AYZER GEVGILI (Turkey): "Two days after our exams I went to a scout camp, two hours away from Izmir. It was the first girls and boys "together" scout camp in Turkey. All the kids were from different cities, counties and villages. During this camp I rested a great deal, but it really was very successful. The camp director and the other leaders decided to open camp every year as a result of our experience. It was for 15 days. When we were in camp our government "army force" gave our new constitution to referendum. The referendum's result was yes. Now Turkey has a new constitution."

1961 NEWS

First place winner in the 1961 Annual United Nations Competition sponsored by the AAUN (American Association for the United Nations) was 16 year old PAUL WEISSMAN of Englewood, N.J. Dwight Morrow High School. He was a member of this year's top New Jersey State debating team on the topic of "Resolved: that the United Nations should be significantly strengthened."

Paul has won and has accepted an Honorary National Scholarship to Harvard University. The scholarship was given to the top 50 students out of the approximately 1,200 who enrolled in September.

The two winners of the UN competition were invited to attend an evening meeting of the CCUN Institute at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y., where the presentation of the awards were made by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The students accepted the all-expense paid tours of Europe and Mexico rather than the cash awards. The prizes this year were donated by the National Students Association-Educational Travel Inc. and American Youth Hostels, Inc. More than 40,000 students representing nearly 3,000 high schools competed.

1960 NEWS

PEDRO EPHRAIM (Argentina): "I had wonderful holidays and made a marvelous trip all through the Andes, getting to Santiago de Chile. From there, after visiting various beaches and summer resorts, I left southwards to Puerto Montt by train, 1,700 miles. From Buenos Aires I traveled by train 47 hours all through Argentina and the Andes. In Puerto Montt I saw the terrible disasters caused by last year's earthquakes - poor people in the middle of misery. Then I made the most fantastic trip I was ever on during my whole life. I sailed over the Chilean and Argentine lakes, in between snow-covered mountains and volcanos, greenish waters, up to Bariloche, which is correctly called by Americans and Europeans who come down there, South America's Switzerland. I went on many excursions and went trout and salmon fishing. During winter the main sport is skiing, and people from all over the world fly to Bariloche. My trip back to Buenos Aires was terrible and very disagreeable. It took me 39 hours by train with a lot of dust and very high temperatures. When I got back to Buenos Aires it was like an oven - and I had to sit down to study for my Math exams.

I got many answers from universities, and positively from the Wharton School of Finance, but my parents and I have decided that I shall stay one more year at least in Buenos Aires. This is how I got a job at an importing and metal exporting company here in Buenos Aires where I can make use of my languages. This company has branches all over the world. I read the mail that comes from the US, UK, France, Belgium, and I go to the port and see how the goods are unloaded. I am in the section where all the correspondence gets, and I am lucky to read everything. I have written many business letters to New York and London."

JAMES WARD CARVALHO (Brazil): "I still have my job in the Picker X-ray Co. and am trying to save money enough to go back to the States. The friendly wave that was aroused for Castro is dead.

Some people still beef about it, but the anti-American wave has faded. Let's hope it does not arise again."

PHALLA KHIM TIT (Cambodia): "I took a final term exam at the preparatory faculty of the Moscow University and if I pass it I'll be entering the Faculty of Law in Moscow next year. On June 20th my family and I went to Leningrad, Helsinki and Copenhagen."

JOHANNE TURNER (Canada): "This summer I worked as a receptionist in an optical shop and also as stylist for frames. I loved every minute of it. Sometimes people asked me why I didn't wear my glasses. They might think it a little odd that I don't wear glasses at all."

Have you heard about the "Coyne" affair here? It was quite a case concerning the Governor of the Bank of Canada and our Finance Minister, Mr. Fleming. I suppose Mr. Coyne had to resign from his post; nevertheless, the Senate did reject the bill to dismiss him. He was accused of taking large sums of money. That's what it amounts to, but who knows whether he actually did or not. Anyway, I suppose that the House had to be correct, had to be justified in asking him to resign."

GERALDINE BRAY (Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland): "Spent the summer studying International Economics at Columbia University - also trying to write a book - on Rhodesia, of course. Aloy (Nwaogugu, Nigeria '60) and I hope to organize a Forum get-together in New England. With Tek (Neway, Ethiopia '60) and Ben (Kofi, Ghana '58) at Williams, Gus (Fliakos, Greece '59) and Gerhard (Casper, Germany '54) at Yale, Aloy at Amherst, Mickey (Lipkin, USA '61) and Jordan (Arzoglu, Greece '60) at Harvard, and Abbey (Okenla, Nigeria '61) and myself at Smith, we should have a blast! Lynn (Baron USA '60) may also be able to come - at least Penn is not so far away. We will let all Eastern US alumni know about the dates when we find out what are the most convenient."

I was a delegate from Smith to the National Students' Association Conference in Madison, Wisconsin, August 20-28. I was elected New England Region Vice-Chairman for International Affairs. I will be involved in all the International Clubs of all the New England schools, trying to help their own effective programs as well as greeting foreign students and running a reunion in the Spring on International Student Affairs for Americans."

JONA BURGESS (Iceland): "I had a visit from a Ghanaian!!! There was a Ghanaian travelling in Iceland examining the Icelandic fishing industry, and by accident he met a classmate of mine in the other end of the country. She told him her friend had been in Ghana and he came back to Reykjavik and phoned me at once. Of course the whole family got very excited. He spent a Sunday with us, and it was a wonderful day. He was full of charm and completely fascinated us all. He read Nani's speeches from the Forum and he thought they were wonderful. He planned to visit several countries and he put down addresses of several delegates he was going to visit. Isn't it funny? That a Ghanaian will travel between us and bring us fresh regards from each other?"

I am going to study English for a B.A. degree. For this I intend to come back to the U.S. Most people wonder why I don't go to Oxford, but I feel more like going to the States because I know we have so many Oxford-educated teachers here that some American-educated teachers would be good."

BIMAL PARSHAD JAIN (India): Lorraine Kure Hanaway and her husband Bill came to Delhi on Sept. 11. It was simply great.

I gave my final pre-Medical exam in April this year and got my results in May. I passed in the first class, though I did not do as well as I hoped to. Then in June I sat in an entrance examination for admission to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences situated in New Delhi. I stood fifth on the merit list and was lucky enough to gain admission to perhaps the only medical institute of its kind in S.E. Asia. Two of our teachers are Americans and most of the Indian teachers have had their postgraduate training in the USA. Even the system of education here is American, as we have informal discussions in class, a less rigid student-teacher relationship, frequent tests of the quiz type, psychological tests, and so on."

MIDORI KAWAGOE (Japan): "In July I visited Kimiko (Tsuchiya Fujii, Japan '54) at her home in Hiroshima. I saw her baby, Misa. She is cute and looked healthy. Since my summer vacation was over I have been busy at college. I have been learning flower arrangement since June. I take a lesson once a week. There are many ways of arranging flowers, but mine is called "Ikeno-bo", which is the oldest."

SAHADYA HONGSKULA (Thailand): "I finished fifteenth in the high school's final exam. By fifteenth, I mean fifteenth from about 7 or 8 thousand students. I am now taking Political Science at Chulalonghorn University and I may come to the States of Europe next year for further studies."

TAHER KHALIFA (United Arab Republic): "I am attending Occidental College in California on a scholarship, studying political science."

1959 NEWS

NII QUAO (Ghana '59): "Since September 18th I am studying at McGill University in Montreal, Canada."

NALINI NAIR (India): "Sak's letter in the June newsletter (Bisidthisak Subarnbhesaj, Thailand '59) on the Peace Corps is especially commendable. He expresses very clearly what most of the Southeast Asian countries feel on this project. So much depends on the kind of people who come out to help. In India there are many Americans, but they lead such a secluded life. They have their own friends and move about in their own circle. Their children go only to American schools, even though there are many Indian schools and far better ones. All this gives such a wrong impression about the Americans to the layman."

There are a group of young Californian students travelling in India under the "Project India" scheme. There are about fifteen of them, half of them of them travelling in the North and the other half in the South. I have never met such students with so much enthusiasm and realism about them. Their aim is to bring about better understanding and closer cooperation among the youth of the world. They have been going to different colleges and meeting the students formally and informally. They were at our college for just over two hours, and I can assure you that they have already achieved a lot. These students even do manual labor. In fact, a similar team came out here a few years ago and laid the lawn in front of the University here. I had a radio talk with them, where I had to ask them questions about the "Project India". The students seemed so fixed and clear about their ideas. They remain about three months in India, till about September, and then return to California.

On the 4th of July Mr. Withers, the officer in charge of the U.S.I.S. here gave a party for all U.S. returnees, and there the foundation for an Indo-American Society in Trivisindrum was laid.

As you know, India goes to the polls in 1962. While in every other part of India electioneering cries have begun, Kerala is comparatively quiet. We will not be having any elections next year, as we just finished ours after the Liberation struggle in 1960. You might have read about the havoc caused by floods in India. Kerala has also been a victim this year, especially the north of Kerala...

...Mr. John Galbraith (Ambassador to India) was here for a few days and we gave him a rousing welcome. He came here to inaugurate the CARE programme for providing free mid-day meals for primary school children. You cannot imagine how thankful we are for it, and I am sure the children who are benefitting by it will always be thankful to America.

I am engaged to be married. My fiance has gone to London to continue his studies. I will join him next September, after our marriage. In the meantime I am continuing my studies and hope to take my degree in April. Our marriage will be in June '62."

MARIAM DAFTARY (Iran): This summer Jonny Goulden (U.K. '59) and two very nice Oxford friends of his came to Tehran in their worn-out land-rover, and stayed six precious days with me. It was the first time (nearly) in two years since I'd been able to discuss and talk sincerely, seriously, to my heart's desire, about everything, practically. We surely exhausted the political situation here. Fond Forum memories and topics came crowding back. It was great to be able to debate in the famous Forum type...

... Warren Wilson College has given me a two-year scholarship. One of the terms was that I work six weeks before the beginning of college and during Xmas vacation. At present (I may change my mind later), I am considering studying political science and music. Other fields that I might choose are international relations and psychology. The Forum has left its imprint on me, most definitely."

NADIA DOMIAN (Lebanon): Was married to Dr. Raja Y. Asfour, a pediatrician, on July 27, 1961. They are now in the US. Dr. Asfour is engaged in working on his specialization, Nutritional Diseases in Children.

NILS ROGER HARBOE (Norway): "I'm now a sergeant in the Army. During my few days leave at home before going to northern Norway where I am supposed to do the rest of my service, I played soccer with my old club, broke my knee in the game and went to the hospital. It took a few weeks for it to heal. My military service will be over in February and I will start studying soon after."

MARITA WESSELS (Republic of South Africa): "I am at present in my third and final year at the University of Witwatersrand, majoring in Economics and Public Finance. Also I am reading French and Political Studies, though the latter not as a qualifying course. My academic career has hardly been illustrious, but this year I am working hard, and with a purpose. My father has promised each of us children two years post-graduate study in Europe, providing we can prove ourselves able to benefit by it. That means that I will have to get a first class for Economics this year, something not very common here. If I manage it I hope to go to the University of Paris next year, though I still find it difficult to get information as to post-graduate courses offered, and the standard required for admission. I shall probably write to Catherine for help. But at the back of my mind it is still my ambition to study in the United States. I wish to go on with Economics, if possible, specializing in either market research or banking. Unlike most of the ex-delegates, I have few ambitions to serve my fellow-man, whoever that may be, the under-privileged, my country or anybody else. I just simply want to be well enough qualified to get a really good job and do it really well. Is that very un-Forum spirited?"

1958 NEWS

ANGELIKI LAIOU (Greece): "I received my B.A. in History at Brandeis University on June 11. (with a summa cum laude, she said modestly.) During the summer I was at Antioch College doing statistics and making some money. I am now at Radcliffe, where I hope to study for another three years or so."

K. R. KRISHNAN (India): "I am now in my final year for the Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering and shall be graduating in June '62. I like engineering better than I expected and now, three and a half years after the Forum, I think I have been able to make that experience a foundation for much of my thinking."

1957 NEWS

NORMA BLUM (Brazil): Was married to Mr. Milton Moraes on May 25.

SELMA SACUR (Turkey): Was married and is now Mrs. Selma Dai. She is studying Architecture in Istanbul. (All our best wishes).

1956 NEWS

YORIKO KONISHI (Japan): On August 23 I took the Japanese steamer from Los Angeles to Yokohama. (I graduated with a B.A. in Sociology from Western College for Women). I've been staying with my family, visiting my old friends and relatives. I'll start working in Tokyo in November.

Carola Crowley, my hostess in New York, and her older sister Suzanne are very interested in travelling throughout Japan with me on motor-scooters this fall. Our plan is that they come to Japan in late September or early October, when I will have done some preparation for our grand trip. What we would like to do is to write articles for both Japanese and American publication about our experiences and impressions of the trip. There have been a number of articles on Japan published in various magazines and newspapers, but our articles should have certain uniqueness in that the trip is to be done by two American girls with a native Japanese who has had four years of experience of living and studying in the U.S. Besides, this whole project would indicate what our Youth Forum has done and can do for the promotion of international understanding on an individual basis."

1955 NEWS

LEILA MORAES (Brazil): Was married to Mr. Derek Knight on June 17.

GUDRUN ERENSDOTTIR (Iceland): "I got married to an Icelandic lawyer on July 9th and finished law school with good grades in May, so this summer has been very eventful for me. I am working in my husband's law office and like the work very much. I am going to practice law just as he does."

(Our best wishes, Leila and Gudrun).

1954 NEWS

GERHARD CASPER (Germany): "I took my Referendar degree at Hamburg University the middle of June. After that I spent some time swimming in the North Sea and mountain climbing in the Black Forest. I have been back in the U.S. since the middle of September doing post-graduate work at Yale University Law School. More precisely, I am doing research work for my doctoral thesis which will deal with "American Legal Realism". I still need to get accustomed to living on a campus, which seems to be some kind of an academic monastery (though I must admit, a rather secularized kind of monastery)."

MATTANI MOJDARA (Thailand): "I am working as an official of the Ministry of Education, Foreign Relations Department, which deals with all international educational affairs in Thailand; i.e., UNESCO, SEATO, ICA (International Cooperation Administration), especially

with their scholarships and funds projects, educational development in Thailand and international educational exchange programs. I will also be teaching at Chulalongkorn University of Thailand (possibly French and English literature). Aside from this permanent work I am working for the Siamese University Women's Association as one of the Committee members, and the Chairman of the Members' Relations Committee. This Association is a member of the International Federation of University Women. Our main purposes are to promote women's status in Thailand, to help support public schools and poor children, to participate actively in all social work, to encourage international exchange of knowledge, and to arrange educational T.V. and radio programs, both for children and adults. I greatly enjoy my work and activities for they all lead to the most desired international understanding. It is my sole hope to help promote world peace through education and civilization, within the best of my capabilities."

1953 NEWS

JORGE BARGMAN (Uruguay): "Barbara (my wife) is expecting a baby in December and we are both very thrilled. If everything goes as planned it will be born in Uruguay. After six years in the good old U.S.A. it's about time I hit the Pampas and started working to maintain my family."

1952 NEWS

BHINDA MALLA (Nepal '52): She is the first Nepalese woman to be appointed as an officer in her country's Foreign Service. She has taken up the post of Second Secretary in the Nepalese Embassy in Washington. She joined the Nepalese Foreign Office in Kathmandu in 1956.

PURITA VALERA (Philippines): "Thanks for the Directory - it brought immediate results. I received a telephone call from a stranger, YADANA POSTIGLIONE. It turns out she is Burma '50. She is married to Dr. Mario Postiglione who is assigned with WHO in the Philippines. She'll probably be here for the next three or so years. We had lunch together and I suspect we'll be seeing more of each other. She has two children now, aged 7 and 4."

SANTI VIBULMONGKOL (Thailand): "I shall be coming to the U.S. next year for graduate study."

1948 NEWS

PETER EWING (Australia): "Those of us who were in New York in 1948 are probably beginning to feel a little ancient, although I still read Newsletter with great interest. I have not been out of Australia since 1948, but in a fortnight's time will be sailing for London to spend a year at the Royal Marsden Hospital. I met, for the first time since 1948, NORMAY CURRY (Australia '48) in August last year. He is at present lecturer in the Department of Education at the University of Melbourne."

THE 1962 FORUM ALUMNI FELLOWS

Selected to assist the Forum Office in the administration of the 1962 Forum and to work closely with the delegates in schools and communities are: Mahine Pishdad (Iran '50), Dr. Josephine Alice Glen-Doepel (Australia '53) and Jayantha Dhanapala (Ceylon '57).



MAHINE: "Having had an opportunity to improve my English during my stay in the U.S., I was planning to go back to the States to go to college after graduation from high school. My return from the grand Forum experience coincided with the "Oil Dispute" here in my homeland. Things changed a little and I could not carry out my plan then. I therefore went to Teheran University and after receiving my BA degree in English, worked for the University with a group of American professors from the University of Southern California who had come to establish an Institute for Administrative Affairs. My duties and responsibilities were those of an English Secretary, plus meeting visitors, plus some administrative work.

In 1956 I won a scholarship grant to go to the Ohio State University in the U.S. and study towards a Master's Degree in the field of education. Before the academic year started I participated in an orientation program arranged by the American Friends of the Middle East for 43 foreign students, all college graduates, at Bard College, N. Y. This gave me a chance to exchange ideas with people from other nations again and renew the Forum experience.

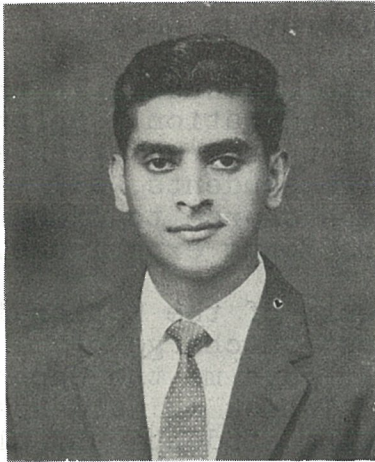
I have been working for the Training and Development Dept. of the National Iranian Oil Company since my return in 1957. I was first in charge of student affairs and the company scholarship program. It gave me the opportunity to put into practice what I learned from courses I took on Guidance and Counseling at Ohio State University while interviewing students and also in the course of pre-embarkation orientation programs that we arrange for them. Since last summer I have been given the responsibility of dealing with the company employees who are sent to the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and other European countries for training. My job title is Section Head for Overseas Training and Company Students Abroad."



JOSEPHINE: After earning her Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery degrees, she served as Junior Resident Medical Officer at Royal Hobart Hospital in Tasmania, and Senior Resident Medical Officer at Wellington Hospital in New Zealand. She says, "When I was a Forum delegate I gained a great deal from close association with the other delegates, which has influenced me profoundly in many ways since. Now, eight years later, having been trained as a doctor, and having grown to mental and emotional maturity as an adult, I feel that I am equipped to repay some of the debt that I owe to the Forum by giving my services to it. Administration, organization

and working in groups all formed a large part of my work on the Board of the University Women's Union (Sydney University) and as a member of the Medical Council of Sydney University.

Prior to the Forum I was unaware that tolerance and understanding of people with differing racial, social, and religious backgrounds were not universally held. It was my Forum experience which brought into sharp focus for me the need for individual "soul-searching" on this point as an essential and vital step in the eventual attainment of world peace and security. For this reason, I have always regarded the Forum as having initiated the broadening of my horizons, and the awareness that all people are human beings with the same inherent right to happiness and equality. Since then, though my field of contact with people is comparatively small when considered on a world-basis, I have, nevertheless, within that field, endeavoured to bring kindness and understanding to the fore when dealing with patients, and have been usually rewarded by their confidence and trust, which are essential, in my work, for proper diagnosis and treatment."



JAYANTHA: "Since leaving the University (of Ceylon) I have been in contact with younger people as a lecturer in the intensive course in English at the University and as a teacher at one of Ceylon's premier educational institutions, St. Joseph's College. At the University I taught English to students of the 17-19 age group and I found my work most interesting because of the keenness of the students and their fresh approach. With the much younger set of boys I teach at St. Joseph's I have opportunities of moulding their young minds through my English and Economics classes. I now realize the enormous amount of good one can achieve as a teacher guiding young minds at an impressionable age, teaching them to be

discriminating when the very environment they live in threatens to infect them with prejudices and false ideas. It is indeed a noble profession which I would select should I fail to enter the diplomatic service.

My immediate plans are to enter the diplomatic service of my country. I believe that Ceylon as an uncommitted nation has a positive function to discharge in the UN and in the achievement of world peace. My ultimate ambition is to work in an international organization like the UNESCO in the unique endeavour to eradicate sickness, illiteracy, starvation and racial prejudice on a world-wide scale.

My Forum experience reasserted the fundamental brotherhood of man and though this may carry the hollow sound of a threadbare cliché, it was a fact that was brought home to me with vividness. It was a maturing experience emotionally and a stimulating one intellectually. I realized the value of travel, the value of first-hand experience as opposed to cynical and facile generalizing. Above all I realized the value of personal relationships as a basis for international understanding and peace. I was able to mould my sense of values and I developed a sensitiveness to prejudice in all its forms, overt and subtle. I have been able in my own circle of friends and relations to gently point out irrational prejudices and cause that 'mind-stretching' that I was privileged to experience."