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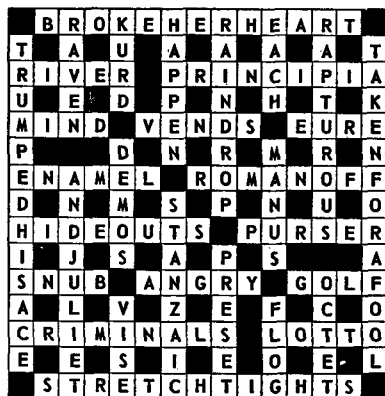


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Solution to

THE REPORTER

Puzzle # 159



Acrostician—

PETER USTINOV

WHO— WHAT— WHY—

LOOKING at the world at this Christmas season, Max Ascoli finds his feelings today adequately expressed in an editorial he wrote some years ago.

The American brand of idealism has sometimes—often with justification—been derided as naive. The Peace Corps, however, has undeniably captured the imagination of our youth and won a special place among our sacred cows. The word "imagination" is crucial in this context for, as **Efrem Sigel** relates in his account of his experiences as a Peace Corps volunteer in the Ivory Coast from 1964 to 1966, many who go off to serve in distant places have a most romantic idea of what lies ahead, just as many of the program planners seem to have an unrealistic conception of the conditions to be faced. The resulting conflict between fact and fantasy, Mr. Sigel says, can be one of frustration. At this point in the young program's development, the planners have much to learn from the comments of volunteers like Mr. Sigel, who has returned to study at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration. This is his first article.

IT'S HARD for Europeans in Africa to do anything right. The Belgians were upbraided for not having prepared the Congo adequately for self-rule. Portugal has been criticized just as much for not granting independence to its African provinces at once. To be sure, "democracy" is not a term that can be applied to Portugal or its possessions, much less to the African so-called states that came hastily into being in the wake of the Congo debacle. But, according to **George Martelli**, Portugal's record is comparatively good and the many rival "liberation" movements that have been fighting each other and the Portuguese for years show far less promise of being able to better the condition of the natives. Mr. Martelli is a British journalist who has reported from Africa as a special correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*. He is the author of *Léopold to Lumumba: A History of the Belgian Congo, 1877-1960* (Verry). . . . Integration problems have come to the suburbs of the North and, as **John R. Wolf** reports from Stamford, Connecticut, they are as stubborn as elsewhere. Mr. Wolf is an attorney and city planner who has worked with the New York City De-

partment of City Planning. . . . As Laos prepares to elect a new Assembly, the country is enjoying a precarious stability. The Royal Army has gained the upper hand over both right-wing and neutralist dissidents and has even made progress in the fight against the Pathet Lao. **Donald Kirk** is a Hong Kong-based free-lance writer for U.S. newspapers. . . . Most of the allies of the United States are conspicuous by their absence when it comes to fighting or even supporting the war in Vietnam. Not so Australia, which has two battalions in combat and, with the victory of the Holt government in the November election, will probably soon have at least one more. The Labor Party made the election a referendum on Vietnam, and **Denis Warner** reports from Melbourne that the voters overwhelmingly backed the Holt war effort. . . . **Martin F. Nolan** claims that he follows all sixty-three comic strips appearing in the Washington, D.C., newspapers. The rest of his day is spent covering the nation's capital for the *Boston Globe*.

Alfred Werner is an art critic and lecturer. He is the author of *Ernst Barlach*, just published by McGraw-Hill. The exhibition of Dutch art Mr. Werner discusses has been seen in San Francisco at the Palace of the Legion of Honor, and is at the Toledo Museum of Art until January 8. It will be at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston from January 21 to March 5. . . . **Roland Gelatt** is the editor of *High Fidelity*. . . . **Jon Swan**, a young American poet living in Holland and working on a book, is the co-translator with Ulu Grosbard of *The Investigation*, the Peter Weiss drama. . . . **George H. T. Kimble**, the eminent geographer, is the author of *Tropical Africa* (available in abridged form in two volumes from Doubleday Anchor) and—*Our American Weather* (McGraw-Hill hardback, Indiana University Press paperback). . . . **Anne Fremantle's** books include *This Little Band of Prophets: The British Fabians* (Mentor-New American Library).

Our Christmas cover is by our art director, **Reg Massie**. The sign on the covered bridge in Green River, Vermont, carries this warning, a common one in New England: "\$2 Fine for Crossing Faster Than a Walk."

NATIONS— emerging and eclipsing



ITALIAN COLONIALISM IN SOMALIA by Robert L. Hess

This colorful history describes the complexities surrounding Italian acquisition of Somalia and colonial rule up to World War II. Hess tells of Italy's dependence on Great Britain in East Africa, and recounts her two experiments in governing through private companies.

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THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE EAST 1800-1914

Edited by Charles Issawi

These sixty-two selections systematically trace the economic transformation of the Ottoman Empire, Iraq, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, and the Sudan from "medieval" to "modern." Half the readings are newly translated from French, Arabic, German, Russian, Turkish, Hebrew, and Italian — many are published here for the first time. This excellent review covers: integration into international commerce, investment of foreign capital, development of transportation, transition from subsistence to market-oriented agriculture, population growth, and the establishment of modern industries.

\$12.50

EDUCATION AND THE QUEST FOR MODERNITY IN TURKEY

by Andreas M. Kazamias

This case study of the role of education in modernization and development of Turkey covers two phases. First, it explores the change from an essentially private system of education to a state, secular one; second, it gives a sensitive and revealing description of education as a means of filling new social roles and as a route upward in society. Particular attention is placed in the impact of the West on a modernizing Ottoman-Turkish society.

\$6.00

DREAMS AND DEEDS

Achievement Motivation in Nigeria

by Robert A. Le Vine, with the assistance of
Eugene Strangman and Leonard Unterberger

This unusually timely study—a psychological delving into the major ethnic groups of Nigeria—is particularly interesting during a time of Nigerian upheaval, with so much resentment and persecution of the Ibo tribesmen. The Ibo, the Yoruba, and the Hausa, traditionally have widely contrasting systems of social mobility. Using schoolboys as subjects, the author analyzes their dream reports and achievement and obedience values.

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WAX AND GOLD

Tradition and Innovation in Ethiopian Culture

by Donald N. Levine

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CORRESPONDENCE

EAST OF SUEZ

To the Editor: I was rather surprised to find in *The Reporter* an article by a well-known archconservative. "East of Suez Up for Grabs," by Julian Amery in your December 1 issue, reads like something out of the past.

Once again a British Conservative's only suggestion for policy is to have the United States take over the job of preserving the remnants of empire in the Arabian Peninsula, Africa, and along the Indian Ocean routes to the East. And the same old bugaboo is raised: if we don't do it, the Soviets will move in, directly or through Nasser.

We must not be taken in. Military bases such as Aden are no longer needed to protect economic interests. The vitality and safety of British overseas trade and investments depend primarily on the efficiency and solvency of the British home economy, which can only be benefited by eliminating the expense of anachronistic outposts.

One does not wish for a take-over of the Middle East oil fields by régimes inimical to the West. Should it happen, however, I doubt that it would have much effect on the supply of oil to Europe, any more than Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal had on the flow of tankers and ocean trade. Whoever controls the oil will want to sell it, and Europe is the logical market.

GRAHAM MONTEAGLE
Washington, D.C.

To the Editor: Julian Amery presents a well-reasoned case against the British Labour government's shortsighted and potentially disastrous military economies East of Suez. I do not think, however, that the United States should attempt to replace Britain in the area. We should rather support the country in other ways, allowing it to stay on where it has unique experience and we have next to none.

HENRY GROSS
Baltimore

VIETNAM

To the Editor: Denis Warner's article "Vietnam: The Ordeal of Pacification" (*The Reporter*, December 1) is one of depth and perception which ranks with the best writing on Vietnam. You could not have printed a truer statement of the situation.

FRAZIER T. WOOLARD
Washington, North Carolina

To the Editor: Denis Warner is in my opinion the most experienced and best balanced reporter covering Vietnam. His December 1 article on the pacification program is heartbreaking in its description of the job to be done, the intelligent and energetic approach of the American planners, and the petty, obtuse obstruction of the Saigon bureaucrats and fat-cat generals. I suppose

it is a classic example, as he says, of the frustrations we face in "the whole effort in Vietnam."

MARIO BIANCHI
Boston

PAUL DOUGLAS

To the Editor: Thank you for your moving and merited tribute to Paul Douglas ("The Reporter's Notes," December 1). His kind of liberalism—and yours—is rare in this overheated age.

MARY VISSER
Detroit

BOLIVIA'S REVOLUTION

To the Editor: Gladys Delmas's "Bolivia: Revolution in Mid-Passage" (*The Reporter*, December 1) is of great interest. All friends of the country will be encouraged by her reports of the enhancement of human dignity and the growth of enterprise within the Indian population, confirmed by those of returning anthropologists who have lived in rural communities.

However, as one who had the good fortune to be in Bolivia at the time of the revolution of 1952 and during the first sixteen months of the revolutionary régime, I would suggest that the following statement requires correction: "The Bolivian revolution, like the Mexican one before it, had devised its program as it went along: nationalizing the mines . . . under pressure from the Communist and Trotskyite unions, distributing land *after* the bloody invasion of the haciendas, enfranchising the illiterates in order to stay in power."

It is certainly true that many haciendas, particularly in the Cochabamba region, were seized by the campesinos *before* the land-reform law was adopted though *after* the triumph of the revolution. Action in this and other fields was no doubt often characterized by improvisation, administrative delay, and response to conflicting interests. Yet the three basic policies—nationalization of the great tin companies, land reform, and universal suffrage—together with the broader slogan of "the incorporation of the Indian in the national life," were all part of the platform on which the MNR (National Revolutionary Movement) contested the presidential elections of 1951, in which it received a plurality but not a majority of the votes. Certainly all of them were proclaimed from the first days of its seizure of power in 1952.

The comparison with Mexico is misleading. After the outbreak of the revolution in Mexico in 1910, some fifteen years elapsed before any substantial amounts of land were given to the people and another ten before the largest distributions were made under President Cárdenas. In Bolivia the land-reform decree was promulgated within fifteen months of the revolution. Indeed, one reason why the Bolivian movement could have a more clearly defined program was precisely that it had before it the Mexican precedent. What the MNR was trying to accomplish, or so

its first Foreign Minister told me, was "the Mexican Revolution without ten years of Pancho Villa."

CARTER GOODRICH
History Department
University of Pittsburgh

HUAC'S MONEY

To the Editor: Your December 1 article by Daniel Rapoport ("The House Loses Patience with HUAC") makes a very persuasive—if unintentional—argument for increasing the appropriation for the House Un-American Activities Committee. It is obvious that the committee, if it were not forced to scrimp and scrape, would be able to rid the country of its most dangerous radicals simply by putting them on the payroll. If Phillip Abbott Luce, for \$1,000, can be persuaded to do a study for the committee of his former associates in the Progressive Labor Party, just think what a few more thousand dollars might accomplish. Mario Savio could be put to work, for instance, on a study of the weird beliefs and habits of university hangers-on. In the quiet atmosphere of the library at Berkeley and with an unlimited HUAC grant, he might at last find his *raison d'être*. The same goes for Stokely Carmichael, if HUAC could assure him adequate means to study the un-American concept of minority power in the stimulating surroundings of the Neshoba County Library in Mississippi. Such largess might effectively change HUAC's image among the younger generation, who would then aspire to receive a coveted HUAC grant, where now the best they can hope for is a scholarship bearing the name of Fulbright.

MARTY LEACH
San Francisco

AFRICAN LEFT

To the Editor: I enjoyed reading Claire Sterling's report on the November meeting of the Organization for African Unity at Addis Ababa ("A Setback for the African Left," *The Reporter*, December 1). Not only was it a vivid and succinct summary of the "let's get down to business" approach that is rapidly gaining ground in Africa these days; it proved a point that the overzealous among us are apt to forget: some situations should be left to work themselves out.

ELEANOR BOGERT
Albany, New York

COVER TO COVER

To the Editor: As a student of political economy, I am ever interested in your fine magazine. Its thoroughness in reporting the facts and analyzing present international and national situations helps me greatly.

Interestingly enough, though, what made me buy your magazine for the first time a few years ago was the cover. Always imaginative, the cover pictures are collectors' items.

WILLIAM K. BERNHARDT
La Salle College
Philadelphia

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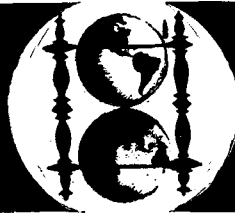
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THE REPORTER'S NOTES

The Manchester Book

"I am shocked that Mr. Manchester would exploit the emotional state in which I recounted my recollections to him early in 1964; and I'm equally shocked that reputable publishers would take commercial advantage of his failure to keep his word." Thus Mrs. John F. Kennedy, recently declaring her intent to bring legal action against the author, serializers, and publishers of *Death of a President*, focused attention on two of the most rumor-ridden documents of recent times: the contract between Manchester and representatives of the Kennedy family concerning his "authorized" version of the Kennedy assassination, and the text of the story he has written. Since Mrs. Kennedy made her statement, a plethora of nameless spokesmen and counter-spokesmen have contributed to the confusion on both subjects, and the New York City publishing world—never known for its ability to keep secrets—has been aflame with its own unauthorized versions of what the book contains.

It is hard to think how the situation could have worked out worse from anybody's point of view. The basic cause of the trouble, copiously commented upon by editorialists everywhere, is almost too obvious to need further mention: namely, the Kennedy family's misguided original notion that an exclusive, "authorized" account of the Dallas tragedy as they thought of it was either feasible or—more important—proper. The results have been predictable: the Kennedy family has brought itself into the position of seeking to censor the Manchester work; speculations as to what has been deleted have cast both the Kennedys and President Johnson in the most unreal light; and the events of Dallas have been further robbed of dignity, as have the persons who were most immediately

and profoundly affected by them.

It is not exactly a secret that at the heart of the present controversy is Manchester's sympathy with those in the late President's entourage who felt that Lyndon Johnson was indelicately prompt in assuming the responsibilities of his new office. Indeed, from the day of the assassination there has been a strange school of thought which held that those government officials, White House aides, and even Secret Service men who immediately put themselves in the service of the new President were somehow disloyal to the man who had been murdered—as distinct from being loyal to the Presidency. It was this feeling on the part of certain Kennedy aides which prompted the resentment—much hinted at in the press—aboard Air Force One, the President's plane, on its return flight from Dallas on the afternoon of November 22, 1963. There is no question that the excessive horrors to which they had all been subjected that day led many to excessive responses. In a way, the Manchester book will put an impossible burden on anyone who wishes to read the events in a fair context; he will have to attempt to imagine not only what everyone from President Johnson and Mrs. Kennedy to their most minor aides witnessed that day, but also what inner turmoil accompanied the sudden loss and—in the President's case—the sudden responsibility.

There is, however, one way of putting the story into context—at least partially—that most readers may not find too difficult. They may be able to look back to their own response to the news from Dallas that day and to all the fear and uncertainty it produced—and then ask themselves whether they were relieved by the knowledge that we had a President.

We all have lived those horrible hours from the first rumor of the

murder to the assassination of the murderer to the funeral of John Fitzgerald Kennedy. The TV reels are there, and from time to time we see excerpts from them again with the same unsurpassable anguish. Do we need now to live those hours and days at the far slower pace of the printed word, together with details that cannot be checked? Why should that tragic woman have thought of taking us into her confidence, of sharing with us those nightmarish hours before and after the assassination? To her has gone and goes the fullest measure of our sympathy and respect. We can do no more.

Vision or Television?

When Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D., Connecticut) opened the second series of his subcommittee's hearings on the Federal role in urban affairs, he noted that "Our dilemma is not that we lack the resources to do the job—but that we often lack the vision." For nearly three weeks, Ribicoff and Senators Jacob K. Javits (R., New York) and Robert F. Kennedy (D., New York), along with a large retinue of reporters, gathered in the Caucus Room of the Old Senate Office Building and listened to thirty-five witnesses, some professionally concerned with urban problems, some not.

With both kinds of witnesses, Ribicoff seemed to be in constant search of the "vision," not to mention the television. "What can society as a whole do for the Negro?" he asked a civil-rights leader. "How would you rearrange our national priorities?" he asked other witnesses. To the developer of a "new town" he put the question of whether the developer could work the same magic in an urban slum, given governmental *carte blanche*: "somebody would have to give you the land, do you think you could devise a plan to put together a city