

UNRRA (EUROPEAN REGION).

Regd. No.

WE 81/1

VOL II

Date of Paper	FROM WHOM
	From 1 MARCH 1946
Date Registered	SUBJECT
1.3.4.6.	COUNTRY WELFARE OPERATIONS. EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

RECORD

26

NOTE. This file must always be passed on VIA the REGISTRY.

83528D) Wt P470/22 5m 7/44 HJR & L.Gp 51

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
Col. Staley	15/5/46				
Mr. Aron	25 JUN 1946				
Mr. Staley	4/6/46				
Mr. Staley	9/8				
Dr. Ambros	10/8				
(21 + 12) 14/11/46					
Dr. Ambros	12/8				
1. Agriculture Branch	15/8				
2. Industrial & Rehab. Div.					
3. Registry					
U.R. Registry	20/8				
Mr. Hamilton	3/10/46				
Mr. Radin					
Miss Bowie	4/10				
Mr. Sargent	4/10				
Mr. Porter	20/12/46				
Registry	1/1/47				

26 13 98

1/4

NOTE. - Do not retain this File unnecessarily.

Reference.....

To : Mr. Gaumnitz.

From : J.M. Bowie.

1. I attach a brief Report on the position under the UNRRA - UNESCO agreement.

2. The information with regard to supplies already procured should be sent to Miss Luffman, Secretary of the Council for Education in World Citizenship, and the cheque for the balance of any expended funds sent to her promptly, as they want to continue with purchases themselves.

3. I think the necessary arrangements could be made with Airmec for the transport charges for non-UNRRA countries, and this would enable us to complete the transaction at an earlier date than would be the case if we agreed to be responsible for payment of transport charges for non-UNRRA countries.

F. Palen
p.p.
J.M. BOWIE.

October, 1946.

HEAD OF CONTRIBUTED SUPPLIES UNIT.

Dictated by Miss Bowie.

U.N.R.R.A. - U.N.E.S.C.O.

Under the agreement made in April between UNRRA and UNESCO, UNRRA undertook to act as the main procuring agency for Educational Relief Supplies to be purchased out of funds contributed to UNRRA or UNESCO for this purpose.

In addition, on the instructions of Washington Headquarters, we agreed to ship any donated Educational Relief Supplies at UNRRA's cost to UNRRA receiving countries.

1. Shipment of supplies.

We were only notified of two gifts of material with the request that we should arrange for shipment. These were certain supplies donated in Canada which we asked Washington to arrange to ship, and a gift of maps made by the U.K. Government. Arrangements are now being made for the shipment of the maps.

2. Procurement of supplies.

The only agency donating money for the purchase of Educational Relief Supplies was the Council for Education in World Citizenship. This Organization first gave £1,000 directly to the Ministry of Education of Poland who handed over to us £932 with a list of equipment which they wished us to purchase. The equipment was :-

307.10.
30 Radio receivers and 13 projectors, → 546.18.11

which were purchased at a cost of £546. 18. 1. (Purchase Order No. D. 6192 and Purchase Order No. D. 6190). The balance of £77. 11. 11. remains with UNRRA belonging to the Polish Ministry of Education. I advised Dr. Drzewieski, on August 27th, and asked for his instructions. These have not come in, and I suggest that this sum be returned to him in order that he may complete procurement himself.

The second gift of £5,000 was made by the Council on the 20th September, to pay for supplies over which there had been a number of discussions with the representative of the Council. Instructions were given to UNRRA as to the amount to be expended not only for each country but for each specific school. Unfortunately, only a part of the desired procurement has been effected. This was due, partly to the difficulties in obtaining the desired materials, partly to the absence of qualified and interested staff in the appropriate procurement Section, and also to the delay in delivery where special supplies had to be obtained.

The only purchases made have been :-

75 Type-writers	at a cost of	£ 1179. 7. 6. (P.A.F. 83),
75 Duplicators	" " " "	405. 0. 0. " "
1,875 Tubes and Duplicating ink		140. 12. 6. (P.A.F. 84),
37,000 Stencils	" " " "	231. 15. 0. " "

The above were bought through the Section dealing with Army Surplus Supplies and came from U.K. Army Surpluses in Italy.

Procurement is still proceeding for the 84 Radio Sets at a cost of 10 guineas each (Purchase Order No. D. 41765) * . 60 of these are to go to non-UNRRA countries, Belgium, France and Holland. Arrangements have been made for these to be packed and shipped individually directly to the schools to which they are donated. The Council is responsible for the cost of packing and shipment to these countries. To the UNRRA countries, Greece, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, UNRRA pays the freight. 75 Stylo Pencils, (Purchase Order No. D. 6227), were also bought and posted, the total cost was £7. 10. 0. The appropriate Section was asked to procure a number of other articles, such as pens, pencils, crayons, etc., but nothing was completed.

and:- (* Purchase Order No. D 41865, and D 41775. -)

This means that approximately £2,153. 15. 0. remains with UNRRA, less the additional cost of shipping Radio Sets to the non-UNRRA countries. Arrangements for the packing, shipment and insurance in this case are all to be made by Air Mec Ltd., the firm providing the Radios and the simplest course would be for them to render the account for that directly to the Council for Education in World Citizenship, 11, Maiden Lane, London, W. C. 2., Secretary, Miss M. Luffman.

J. Maynard Bone.
1946

To Mr Gammitz.
From Mrs Bonie.

Having closed down our C.S. unit
Washington remnants containing the
acceptance of educational relief supplies,
then shipment, of 2 Dec:15.

I do not see how E.R.O. can
accept any more gifts. arrangements
have been made for shipping what
we have accepted, but I have
remembered returning the cash funds
over to the procuring & shipping
educational supplies, since these
have not yet been procured.

Jan. Bonie.

Telephone :

LANGHAM 3090

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION,

EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE,

11, PORTLAND PLACE,

LONDON, W.1.

Reference.....

Your Ref.....

Via Regiones

WF 84/1

ROUTING SLIP

Date 22 MAR 1940

TO:

Miss Amy (St. Place)

FROM:

Wambuo (W + R.)

The attached is sent to you for the following action as indicated by check mark:

1. Comments and return to _____
2. Read and forward.
3. Prepare reply for signature _____
4. For your information *as*
5. Take necessary action. *discussed over the*
6. For filing. *telephone today.*
7. Other action *Please return in 4*
8. _____ *ev. comment.*

Document attached,

U.N.2.4246

4246
page re: names
marked.

Member

22 MAR 1946

Reference

ME 81/1

15th March, 1946.

To: Dr. Ambros.

From: Miss Kernohan.

INDEXED

II

This confirms my telephoned information to you 13.3.46. Mr. Van Hynning agrees with me that this proposition should first be discussed with Dr. Topping. If Dr. Topping approves UNRRA's undertaking this activity the matter should be discussed with Public Information. Public Information is the appropriate office to carry the detail for the next conference of Allied Ministers of Education from the ~~public~~ standpoint. You should advise Public Information that your services are available as supplementary to theirs. Because our reply to Miss Donahay is over due I suggest that you telephone her when the foregoing arrangements are made.

I for one am regretful of this delay. You will recall that when this request came in I suggested these steps.

III.

19/3/46 Discussed with Miss Kernohan. Done 22 MAR 1946
1. To get Dr. Topping cleared in his return - Done 22 MAR 1946
from Paris.
3. X. X.

Done 22 MAR 1946
2. Tell to Public Information Div.
3. Inform Miss Donahay.
Frances Kernohan.
General Secretary

Done 22 MAR 1946
Miss Ambros
17/3/46.
FKK/ls.
IV.

22 MAR 1946
Stopping appt. - we should give all
possible information we can.
Miss Auty Room 1, 11 Pt. Place: we should inform
Donahay first & then pass her to Inform Division. They
have not an awful lot on this line. And picture us, too,
might help.
Miss Donahay: will come Tuesday 26/3/46, 3pm.
T.O.J.

22 MAR 1946
Done

26/3/46:

Mrs Donahoe was today fully
informed about educational, welfare &
leisure problems in relation to
Army Cadets & various
activities. Mrs Valt took part
(for time) in the discussion,
which lasted about 3½
hours(!).

M. W. Amey

26/3/46

Reference.....WE.81/1
MVA/BS/472

To: Mr. Van Hyning (through Miss Kernohan).

From: M.V. Ambros.

Subject: Material for Report on Educational Problems.

INDEXED

Kindly see letter of 4th March from the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education.

It was agreed on 25th May 1945, between E.R.O. and the Commission of Enquiry on Special Educational Problems in Liberated Countries, that Welfare Division would supply extracts from UNRRA reports in all cases where these reports contain matter which is likely to be of interest to the Commission.

The Commission drew up a report (copy of which is attached) in which they included information on UNRRA and it is in the interest of this Administration to supply additional material.

I propose that Miss Donahaye should come to see us and go through some of the papers in this Division related to education in Germany and Austria, most of which are on file WE.50/60; also there is a report on Education in the British Zone on file WE.80/4. If this material is not fully descriptive she should be put in touch with Central Reports Branch for further information.

13th March, 1946.

MVA
M.V. Ambros,
Consultants' Branch.

Copies: 1 Registry
1 Ambros - filing.

And Education of
Files on NC5/8/44.

(566)
Wt24860/2408
2,250,000 8/44
JC&SLtd
Gp736/208
(REGIMEAN)

Code 5-33-0

Q.S. Register copy

Copy on We. 81/1 ✓

CS(E) 26.
GHM/BS.

17th October, 1946.

F.H. Vivian, Esq.,
Counsellor, Relief & Rehabilitation Section,
United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organisation,
Preparatory Commission,
UNESCO House,
19 Avenue Kleber,
Paris XVIe.

Dear Mr. Vivian,

1. Your letter of 20th September, addressed to Miss Bowie, has been referred to this office and reply has been made by us although the direct responsibility for shipment of contributed supplies lies with the Supply Department. It is suggested that in future enquiries concerning shipment of goods be directed to Mr. Fischel, Supply Department.

2. The situation on the shipment of supplies is that UNRRA, E.R.O., will continue to accept contributed supplies for shipping and has the necessary organisation to take care of the movement of supplies to port of embarkation. However, it is expected that no additional contributed supplies will in fact be received and that no shipping will be required.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. A. Topping,
Acting Chief of Relief Services.

Correspondence on this matter originated in Relief Services Dept. after conversation with Mr. Fischel, Supply Dept.



1946 OCT 7 PM 3 09

AG

TR2 135 SHR UNRRA WASHDC 7 OCTOBER 1008A

15240 ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRIBUTED EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES

1. CONTRIBUTED EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES MAY BE ACCEPTED AT UNRRA DOCKS OR WAREHOUSES UNTIL 15 DECEMBER 1946 FOR EUROPE AND 15 MARCH 1947 FOR FAR EAST

2. HEADQUARTERS NOW ESTABLISHING SPECIAL OCEAN SHIPPING RESERVE THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR SHIPMENTS FROM US AND UK FOR THIS PROGRAM THEREFORE PLEASE ADVISE SOONEST

A ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF OCEAN SHIPPING FOR ALL UNRRA RECIPIENT COUNTRIES INCLUDING GERMANY DP OPERATIONS FOR THIS PROGRAM EXCLUDING SHIPMENTS MADE PRIOR ~~5/15~~ 15 SEPTEMBER 1946

B TABLE OF PERCENTAGES SHOWING PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF SUCH SUM AS MAY FINALLY BE ALLOTTED ERO FOR THIS PROGRAM

3. AFTER TOTAL SUM AND TABLE OF PERCENTAGES FINALIZED BY HEAD QUARTERS EXPENDITURES UNDER THIS PROGRAM WILL BE LIMITED COUNTRY BY COUNTRY TO AMOUNT DERIVED BY APPLYING TABLE OF PERCENTAGES TO TOTAL SUM ALLOTTED ERO

15240

1010A

CABLE No.	15240	FROM	Washington
DATED	7/10/46	REC'D	7/10/46
ACTION	Mr. Bowei		
ATTENTION			

Registry

INDEXED

MVA/HB/736
DG 46/2

028/1

TO: Dr. Topping

FROM: M. V. Ambros

M.V.

SUBJECT: Material submitted to the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction.

1. Material submitted for our information only
2. Nothing substantially new - various U.N.E.S.C.O. documents are summarised for the convenience of the members of the Conference. The material is interesting on educational reconstruction in *India*, giving amounts in money and goods collected for this purpose.

There is also a useful list of American Educational bodies and organisations interested in educational relief which might be useful at a later date.

3. General reference to UNRRA and its activities re: education including fellowships.
4. No action indicated at the moment.

i. . R. . . 7/10/46

30th September 1946

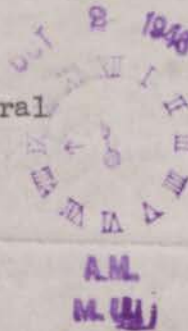


UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

WR 81/1
INDEXED
A7726

Dr. Andrew Topping
Assistant Deputy Director General
Bureau of Relief Services
UNRRA (ERO)
11 Portland Place
London W-1, England



SEP 27 1946

Dear Dr. Topping:

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Educational Policy Committee held on 11 September 1946.

We shall notify you promptly when the Administration has taken final action on the recommendations made by the Committee.



Sincerely,

Charles H. Alspach

Charles H. Alspach
Acting Director
Repatriation Division

Enclosure - Minutes of Meeting of
Educational Policy Committee

No action required
except be prepared for
request per II(2)(a).
C. H. Alspach
4/10/46

EDUCATIONAL POLICY COMMITTEE

Minutes

Meeting - 11 September 1946

I. Present

Harry Lamberton, Office of General Counsel, Chairman
Charles H. Alspach, Repatriation Division
A. S. J. Baster, Office of Economic Advisor
R. R. Brown, Bureau of Services
S. Krzeczowski, Ocean Shipping Division
Frederick G. McMillen, Bureau of Supply
Dr. W. A. Sawyer, Health Division
Robert Blinn, Repatriation Division, Secretary

II. Continuation of Acceptance of Contributed Educational Supplies

The Committee discussed UNRRA's obligation to continue the acceptance, for purposes of ocean shipping, of contributed educational supplies, pursuant to commitments entered into by way of the Joint UNRRA/UNESCO Agreement of 3 April 1946 and subsequent correspondence with ERO and the American Council on Education (as sponsor of the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction).

The Committee recommends that the Administration approve the following minimum action as being necessary to fulfill UNRRA's obligation pursuant to the Joint UNRRA/UNESCO Agreement and subsequent commitments to the American Council on Education:

(1) That contributed educational supplies be accepted, for purposes of ocean shipping, through 15 December 1946 for European countries and through 15 March 1947 for the Far East. Such contributed educational supplies must be at the UNRRA docks or warehouses not later than the dates mentioned above or they cannot be accepted.

(2) That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) be reserved within the Ocean Shipping budget for the expenses incurred in the ocean shipping of such contributed educational supplies, subject to the following conditions:

(a) A cable shall be despatched to ERO asking for -

- (1) An estimate of the sum needed for ocean shipping of contributed educational supplies from the U.K.
- (2) A table of percentages showing the recommended distribution among UNRRA recipient countries, including Germany D.P. Operations, of such sum as may finally be allotted to ERO for this purpose.

(b) The Commission for International Educational Reconstruction shall be asked to submit a table of percentages showing the proposed distribution among UNRRA recipient countries, including Germany D.P. Operations, of such sum as may finally be reserved for shipment of supplies contributed from sources in the United States, including contributions made through the American Book Center.

(c) In order to ensure equitable distribution of the \$300,000 fund among UNRRA recipient countries, the tables of percentages submitted by ERO and the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction shall be reviewed by the Educational Policy Committee, and after review and approval by the Committee and the Administration, shall constitute country-by-country budgetary limitations on the amounts which may be expended for ocean shipping of contributed educational supplies.

(d) Contributed educational supplies heretofore shipped shall not be a charge against this fund.

(e) Charges incurred in connection with the Christmas project of the World Festivals for Friendship, Inc., affiliated with the World Education Service Council (Dr. Schairer), shall not be a charge against this fund.

The Committee further recommends that the following rules be made applicable to the acceptance of contributed educational supplies:

(1) Contributions must be unconditional donations to the governments of the receiving country and must not be rigidly earmarked for particular institutions or groups.

(2) The acceptance by the recipient government shall be obtained prior to acceptance of the contributions by UNRRA.

(3) No religious or political publications will be accepted.

(4) With respect to contributions from sources in the United States, the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction will be asked to serve as the single channel for relations between UNRRA and voluntary agencies interested in contributing educational supplies. If agreeable to the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction, such contributions will be accepted only if they bear the endorsement of the Commission. This ruling would apply to further contributions from agencies, such as the American Book Center, which have heretofore dealt with UNRRA independently. Allocations among receiving countries of supplies not earmarked by the donor and determinations as to priorities among various types of educational supplies would also be functions of the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction.

III. Relations with voluntary agencies in the United States other than the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction.

The Committee agreed that relations with voluntary agencies in the United States, insofar as they relate to the contribution of educational supplies, should be channeled through the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction.

IV. School Desks offered by the Board of Education of the City of New York.

The Commission for International Educational Reconstruction shall be asked to make the decision as to the acceptance of the New York City school desks, and, if accepted, to allocate them among UNRRA receiving countries, in the light of the sum available for ocean shipping for each of the countries and the relative priority of school desks in relation to other educational supplies.

V. China Educational Supply Program.

The Committee agreed that any questions concerning the nature or extent of the justification required for the China Educational Supply Program were not the concern of this Committee, but rested properly with the Bureau of Supply and the Office of the General Counsel.

Signed:

Harry C. Lamberton, Chairman

Robert Blinn, Secretary

C O P Y

A 4453

EW

WR 811

Dr. Harold E. Snyder
Executive Secretary
Commission for International
Educational Reconstruction
c/o American Council on Education
744 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Dr. Snyder:

Enclosed for your information is a report prepared
by Dr. C. S. Anderson on the needs of institutes of
higher education in Poland.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Alspach
Acting Director
Repatriation Division

Enclosure -

R.Blinn:ecm
23 Sept. 1946

c.c. ERO ✓
Dr. Brunauer
Mission to Poland



WK 81/1

→ W. Rearity : Comit. Services : Education ; Amherst - 4 SEP 1946

3 (a) USSR - HOME (v)



MOSCOW 06.00 Date 2.9.46

"Pravda" Leader

"All-National Care for Schools"

Today the new school year begins: 806 technical, agricultural, medical and other high schools will open. There will be about 650,000 high school students, including nearly 195,000 new ones, this year. (Opening of universities in Kishinev and Uzhgorod, medical institute in Vitebsk, conservatoire in Gorky, theatrical institute in Tallinn, physical culture institute in Lvov.) Up to 3,328 technical schools and other special secondary schools will function with over 1,000,000 pupils. Over 16,000,000 children will be taught this year in RSFSR schools.

These figures speak convincingly of the exceptional care shown by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for education, and for training skilled cadres for Socialist construction. The part played by Soviet schools in the new Five-Year Plan cannot be overestimated. They must rear educated and cultured people imbued with high ideals, who will confidently fight for Stalin's plans. The school must rear fighters who will build a Communist society in our country.

Our most important political task is the implementation of the Law on Universal Education. During the war, of course, the schools did not function properly in certain localities. Some children were left outside the schools, and many were compelled to leave. Now we must enrol all children of school age. The central task in school work is the quality of teaching and the end of formalism. Soviet schools must turn out not merely literates, but educated and cultured people, capable of mastering and using their knowledge. Teaching must avoid becoming merely bookish. Our schools cannot tolerate lifeless teaching. The end of formalism is inseparably linked with correct ideological education.

The recent Central Party Committee decision on the periodicals "Zvezda" and "Leningrad" stresses the importance of a correct education approach to the coming generation. The Soviet system cannot tolerate Soviet youth being educated indifferently or in a devil-may-care spirit. It is our task to rear a new generation of people confident in their strength and ready to overcome all obstacles. So we must mobilise and utilise rationally our million-strong army of teachers. We cannot limit ourselves to this work in the schools only. The principles of Communist ideology must follow the youth into their homes, via the Party, the Komsomol, and the parents. Youth must cultivate Communist morals and behaviour at home and school. At present our young people are often quite rude, do not respect their elders, and take a devil-may-care attitude to their duties as Socialist citizens. The fight against this is a major task.

The teacher will have to play a big part in it. He is the educator and friend of the children, responsible for their outlook on life. So the teacher himself must needs improve his political standard, and deepen his scholastic knowledge, and care for the teachers must be foremost in our minds. We must widely popularise the experience of the best teachers, which the Ministry for Education has failed to do up to recently. We must equip the teachers with all the contemporary teaching achievements. Unfortunately the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences has accomplished precious little in this respect so far. To solve these tasks the schools must work in a normal atmosphere. (Criticism of local authorities in some places for failure to provide schools with facilities.) The position regarding the issue of text books is alarming. It is imperative to remove all faults in the shortest possible time, and to create conditions under which schools can function normally. The education of the new generation is a truly all-national task.

MOSCOW 06.45 2.9.46

5. REPORT FROM ARCTIC HYDROGRAPHIC SHIP Comrado Savelyev, captain of the hydrographic ship Murmanets, and head of the All-Union Arctic Institute expedition which is visiting the Barents and Karskoe Seas, has wired our editorial offices: "The Murmanets has covered over 2,500 miles in two months. The scientists on board are studying ice-formations and ice-field changes during summer. The results of our meteorological observations are transmitted by wireless to Arctic stations, as they constitute valuable information for sailors and airmen in the Arctic."

MOSCOW 08.05 2.9.46

Tass Dictation Speed Bulletin for Soviet Provincial Press

Item was: 08.05, Continuation of Rudenko's speech.

MOSCOW 10.00 2.9.46

"Pravda" ReviewProspecting for Natural Gas

Research work with regard to natural gas now extends to many parts of the USSR. The first well has been bored in Astrakhan Province, and large-scale research is being conducted in Stalingrad Province, where natural gas deposits extend to the Don. Three boring parties are working near Anapa on the Black Sea coast, and good prospects are expected in the Pugachev area, Saratov Province, and at Penza, where natural gas will be used as a reserve for the Saratov-Moscow gas pipeline. A gas well 2,000 m. deep is being bored at Gorky, and considerable research work is being done in the Ukrainian SSR.

Other items referred to were: "Pravda" leader: Manuilsky's Press conference; VJ anniversary celebration plans; Moscow Town Council winter house-heating plans; EAM Central Committee Telegram to Security Council; International review on Australian delegation's methods at the Peace Conference.

MOSCOW (FAR EASTERN TRANSMISSION) 10.45 2.9.46

Red Army HourVJ Celebration on 3rd September

The broadcast was dedicated to the VJ anniversary, to be celebrated tomorrow, and consisted of a tribute to the Red Army, Red Air Force, Pacific Fleet, and Fleet Air-Arm, and a brief description of naval and military operations against Japan and the individual exploits of sailors, soldiers and airmen. The broadcast emphasised the necessity of further efforts in keeping watch over the Soviet frontiers and safeguarding the peace-time work of the Soviet people, and also of making the Soviet Army, Navy, and Air Force mightier and stronger.

MOSCOW 12.00 2.9.46

"Pravda" International Review by SergeevaPeace Conference: Australians' Delaying Tactics

Over a month has elapsed since the Peace Conference opened, but unfortunately very little progress has been made.

U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE, Room 311, 33, Davies Street, W.1.

28 AUG 1946

Grosvenor 3422, Ext. 23, 26.

August 21, 1946.

RECEPTION FOR AMERICAN TEACHERS

The English-Speaking Union is giving a reception at 6.0 p.m. Thursday, August 22, at 37, Charles Street, W.1., for 49 American teachers who recently arrived in this country. The press is cordially invited.

These 49 teachers are the second group to arrive from the United States to teach in the United Kingdom under the exchange between American and British schools arranged in the U.K. by the British Committee for the interchange of teachers between Great Britain and the United States.

For the convenience of the press the following list of both British and American teachers is arranged alphabetically and geographically under counties..

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen

Miss A. Clark, Exchanges with
Middle Junior Secondary School
Aberdeen.

Miss F. Pirie,
Skese Street School,
Aberdeen.

Miss I.R. Hoover,
Carlisle High School,
Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Miss I.V. Brockway,
Harding School,
Pine Street,
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Angus

Miss M.S. Love,
Glebelands School,
Lilybank Road,
Dundee.

Miss M.M. Meurer,
Liberty School,
Joslyn Avenue,
Highland Park, 3. Michigan.

Banffshire

Miss G. Hay,
Mortlach Secondary School,
Dufftown,
Banffshire.

Miss J.M. Backus,
Stonewall Jackson High School,
Charleston, 2.
West Virginia.

Clackmannanshire

Miss J.G. Arkieson,
The Academy,
Alva,
Clackmannanshire.

Miss F. Luibrand,
Corbin School,
911, Litchfield Street,
Bay City, Michigan.



SCOTLAND (Contd.)Midlothian

Miss F.W. Atkinson,
Middleton Camp School,
Near Gorebridge,
Midlothian..

Miss A.S. Bailey,
Pennywell School,
Ferry Road Avenue,
Edinburgh.

Miss I.D. Cruickshank,
The Royal High School,
Edinburgh.

Miss C. Woodburn,
Luther Burbank Junior
High School,
6460, North Figueroa St.,
Los Angeles, 42. Calif.

Miss M.L. Jennings,
Oakridge School,
Royal Oak, Michigan.

Miss L. Deerinck,
Elm Place School,
Highland Park, Illinois.

Lanarkshire

Mrs. J. Bell,
Dalnarnock Public School,
Bridgeton,
Glasgow, S.E.

Miss A.M. Murray,
Dalziel High School,
Motherwell,
Lanarkshire.

Miss M.G. Raber,
Central Junior High School,
Allentown,
Pennsylvania.

Dr. S.E. Ainsworth,
University of Wisconsin,
High School,
Madison, 6. Wisconsin.

NORTHERN ENGLANDDurham

Miss I. Blair,
Mortimer Road Primary School,
South Shields.

Miss L. Spiers,
Edwards School,
Bloomington, Illinois.

Lancashire

Miss M.F. Carrl,
Central High School for Girls,
Whitworth Street,
Manchester, 1.

Miss E. Nelson,
Utica Free Academy,
Utica, 3. New York.

Miss J.M. Hartley,
Brookdale Park School,
Newton Heath,
Manchester, 10.

Miss V. Nye,
Weymouth High School,
East Wymouth,
Massachusetts.

NORTHWRN ENGLAND (Contd.)Northumberland

Miss I.F. Davidson,
Pendower Open-Air School,
West Road,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Miss F.M. Purvis,
Central Council Girls' School,
Wallsend,
Northumberland.

Miss M.A. Johnson,
Washington Street School,
491, Washington Street,
Hartford, Connecticut.

Miss W. Schmidt,
Washington High School,
Washington Avenue,
Union, New Jersey.

Westmorland

Mrs. M.G. Macpherson,
Parish Church School,
Kendal, Westmorland.

Miss K.F. Turberville,
The Agnes Mc Reynolds School,
Pensacola, Florida.

Yorkshire.

Miss M. Cure,
Woodlands School,
Oakenshaw,
Bradford.

Miss E.R. Gould,
Racecommon Road Girls' School,
Barnsley.

Miss A. Green,
Fairweather Green Infant School,
Bradford.

Miss G. Lambert,
Lidget Green Primary School,
Cemetery Road,
Bradford.

Mr. R. Parry,
The Grammar School,
Pudsey, Leeds.

Miss F. Truswell,
Morley Street Infant School,
Sheffield, 6.

Miss U. Smurthwaite,
Wasatch School,
1159 East South Temple,
Salt Lake City, 2. Utah.

Miss C. Malcolm,
Port Chester High School,
Port Chester, New York.

Miss M.B. Smith,
Peabody School,
Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Miss F. Kimball,
Arlington School,
9th Avenue & 23rd Street,
Greeley, Colorado.

Miss K. Greaney,
Chevy Chase High School,
Bethesda, Maryland.

Miss R. McLendon,
Gibson School,
Birmingham, 6. Alabama.

MIDLANDSCambridgeshire

Miss C. Ewing,
Coleridge Secondary Modern School,
Radegund Road,
Cambridge.

Miss M. Stoll,
Devilbiss High School,
Upton Avenue,
Toledo, 6. Ohio.

Cheshire.

Miss H. Thorndyke,
Bedford Street Girls' School,
Crewe, Cheshire.

Miss A. Donoghue,
Lincoln School,
35th Street & 60th Court,
Cicero, Illinois.

Leicestershire

Miss K. Homan,
The College of Art & Crafts,
The Newarke,
Leicester.

Miss W. Qualls,
Senior high School,
Mamaroneck Road,
White Plains, New York.

Miss H.M. Hustler,
The Council School,
Foxton,
Market Harborough.

Miss E. Hammer,
Dunedin Elementary School,
Dunedin,
Florida.

Lincolnshire

Miss M. Holmes,
St. Andrew's Secondary Modern Sch.,
Scorer Street,
Lincoln.

Miss E. Sackett,
Alliance High School,
Alliance,
Ohio.

Mr. S.P. Vickers,
The Modern School,
Market Rasen.

Mr. Carlos Loop,
Newport News High School,
30-32nd Street,
Newport News, Virginia.

Northamptonshire

Miss M. Kay,
Henry Gotch Infant School,
Windmill Avenue,
Kettering.

Miss M. Beard,
Thompson School,
567 East Hargett,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

Miss I. Munn,
Kingsey Open-Air School,
Kettering.

Miss E. Johnson,
Cicero School,
2324 South 49th Street,
Cicero, Illinois.

MIDLANDS (Contd.)Nottinghamshire

Miss W. Massie,
The Brunts Grammar School,
Mansfield.

Miss W. Temple,
Senior Girls' School,
Church Drive,
Arnold, Notts.

Miss G. Holcomb,
Binghamton Central High School,
Binghamton, New York.

Miss M. Nickerson,
Haverford Township High School,
Havertown,
Pennsylvania.

Staffordshire

Mrs. R. Hughes,
Church of England School,
Walsall Wood,
Near Walsall.

Miss K. Whitehurst,
Biddulph North Council School,
Biddulph,
Stoke-on-Trent.

Miss A. Karns,
School No. 5 First Street,
Hackensack,
New Jersey.

Miss E. Ewing,
Eakin School,
2400 Fairfax Avenue,
Nashville, 5. Tennessee.

Warwickshire

Miss J. Stewart,
Chapel Fields Junior School,
Olton,
Birmingham, 27.

Miss C. Nix,
The Royal School for the Deaf,
Church Road,
Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

Miss K. Stanley,
Longfellow School,
19th & Denton Street,
La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Miss M. Irving Ferguson,
Monument Street School,
Portland, Maine.

WALESGlamorganshire

Miss N. Davies,
The Senior School,
Treorchy.

Miss A.R. Solomon,
Junior High School,
Highland Park, 3. Michigan.

Mormouthshire

Miss P. Hockey,
Griffithstown School,
16, Ruth Road,
Panteg, Pontypool.

Miss G. Stanton,
New Albany Senior High School,
1020 Vincennes Street,
New Albany, Indiana.

WALES (Contd.)Denbighshire

Miss E. Savage,
Acton Park Council School,
Wrexham.

Miss M. Mahnke,
T.A. Edison School,
Port Chester, New York.

SOUTHERN ENGLANDBerkshire

Miss E. Sibley,
George Palmer Secondary School,
Basingstoke Road,
Reading.

Miss M. Varley,
Van Sickle Junior High School,
1170, Carew Street,
Springfield, Massachusetts.

Buckinghamshire

Miss J. Camp,
Slough High School,
Slough.

Miss A. Brangle,
Bloomington High School,
Bloomington, Indiana.

Essex

Miss V. Crook,
Buckhurst Hill County High
School for Boys,
Roding Lane,
Chigwell, Essex.

Mrs. M. Herbert,
Allentown High School,
17th & Turner Street,
Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Miss F. Waight,
Manor Infant School,
Sandringham Road,
Barking, Essex.

Miss H. Broadhurst,
Maywood School,
6040 Howard Avenue,
Hammond, Indiana.

Miss M. Wickman,
Dawson Junior Girls School,
Ellerton Road,
Dagenham, Essex.

Miss F. Carse,
Rice Junior High School,
Trinidad,
Colorado.

Gloucestershire

Miss A. Turrill,
Colston's Girls' School,
Cheltenham Road,
Bristol.

Miss L. Noble,
Upper Darby Senior High School,
Upper Darby,
Pennsylvania.

SOUTHERN ENGLAND (Contd.)Hampshire

Miss K. Bishop,
Stanmore Junior School,
Winchester.

Miss C. Harry,
Pokesdown County Primary School,
Livingstone Road,
Bournemouth.

Miss V. Spencer,
Hill View Road Infant School,
Bournemouth.

Miss L. Shelton,
Fourth Avenue School,
Hutchinson, Kansas.

Miss H. Evans,
Ohio University,
Athens, Ohio.

Miss O. Everard,
Central Elementary School,
Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Hertfordshire.

Miss B. Burbidge,
Beaumont Boys' School,
Oakwood Drive,
St. Alban's, Herts.

Miss P. Holbrow,
Queenswood,
Hatfield.

Miss R. Johnson,
Junior High School,
Albert Lea,
Minnesota.

Miss H. Mottler,
Fostoria High School,
Fostoria, Ohio.

London and Middlesex

Miss D. Anderson,
Oliver Goldsmith Primary School,
Coniston Gardens,
Kingsbury, N.W.9.

Miss G. Bevan,
West Drayton Primary School,
Station Road,
West Drayton, Middlesex.

Miss E. Davis,
Norwood Green School,
Thorncliffe Road,
Southall, Middlesex.

Miss P. Dredge,
Uxendon Manor School,
Vista Way,
Kenton, Middlesex.

Miss V. Dyer,
Roe Green Junior Mixed School,
Princes Avenue,
Kingsbury, N.W.9.

Mrs. E. Weber,
Eliot Junior High School,
2184 North Lake Avenue,
Altadena, Pasadena, Calif.

Miss J. Davis,
Hack School,
Miller Road,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Miss L. Butler,
Pinkney Street School,
Greenville,
South Carolina.

Miss G. Keiser,
Howard Wilson School,
Leavenworth,
Kansas.

Miss E. Wade,
Eakin Elementary School,
2400 Fairfax Avenue,
Nashville, 5. Tennessee.

SOUTHERN ENGLAND (Contd.)London and Middlesex

Miss G. Eades,
Southfield Road School,
Bedford Park,
London, W.4.

Miss A. Elliott,
Hugh Myddelton L.C.C. Central School,
Corporation Row,
E.C.1.

Miss M. Exon,
Kenmore Park Primary School,
Moorhouse Road,
Kenton, Middlesex.

Mrs. E. Griffin,
Creek Road Secondary School,
Creek Road,
Deptford, S.E.8.

Miss D. Lake,
Hounslow Heath Secondary Modern Sch.,
Cambridge Road,
Hounslow, Middlesex.

Miss M. Mitchell,
Avondale Park School,
Sirdar Road,
Notting Hill, W.11.

Mrs. G. Moon,
Creek Road Secondary School,
Creek Road,
Deptford, S.E.8.

Miss E. Roberts,
Surrey Square Infant School,
Old Kent Road,
S.E.17.

Miss V. Sanderson,
St. Mark's College School,
Fulham Road,
Chelsea, S.W.10.

Miss C. Spivakowsky,
London Fields School,
Westgate Street,
South Hackney, E.9.

Miss R. Marshall,
William R. Nelson School,
5228, Charlotte,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Miss E. Cullen,
Centennial High School,
Pueblo, Colorado.

Miss E. Hunt,
McKinley Junior High School,
325 South Oak Knoll,
Pasadena, California.

Mrs. F. Ford,
Benjamin Franklin School,
Conklin Avenue,
Binghamton, New York.

Mrs. H.R. Miller,
Evanston Township High School,
Evanston,
Illinois.

Miss R. Campbell,
Connecticut Farm Schools,
Stuyvesant Avenue,
Union, New Jersey.

Miss E. Urie,
Hartford High School,
White River Junction,
Vermont.

Miss D. Groesbeck,
Rawson School,
Holcomb Street,
Hartford, Connecticut.

Miss D. Chilcote,
Johnson School,
Barberton, Ohio.

Miss N. Scott,
Carr Junior High School,
Orange,
Texas.

SOUTHERN ENGLAND (Contd.)London and Middlesex

Mr. J. Usborne,
St. Paul's School,
Hammersmith, W.4.

Mr. L. Hamman,
Hamburg Junior High School,
Hamburg, New York.

Miss D. Vallins,
Clapton County Secondary School,
Laura Place,
E.5.

Miss M. Zouck,
Eastern High School,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Norfolk

Miss L. Hamilton,
West Norfolk & King's Lynn
High School,
King's Lynn, Norfolk.

Miss E. Fisher,
Wylie School,
Ashland,
Kentucky.

Somerset

Miss J. Eaton,
The Bath & Wessex Orthopaedic
Hospital School,
Combe Park,
Bath.

Miss E. Thomas,
North Carolina Orthopaedic
Hospital School,
Gastonia,
North Carolina.

Suffolk

Miss P. Ridley,
Copleston Secondary Modern
Girls' School,
Ipswich.

Miss M. Dinsmore,
Ashland High School,
Ashland, Ohio.

Surrey.

Miss P. Margolin,
Lonesome Infant Primary School,
Grove Road,
Mitcham, Surrey.

Mrs. M.B. Smith,
Baltimore Public Schools,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Miss P. Tribble,
County Secondary Girls' School,
Hertford Avenue,
East Sheen, Surrey.

Miss M. Newland,
Central High School,
Charlotte,
North Carolina.

SOUTHERN ENGLAND (Contd.)

Sussex

Miss M. Cook,
Bognor Regis Girls' Secondary Sch.,
Westloats Lane,
Bognor Regis.

Mrs. J. Thomas,
East High School,
Salt Lake City,
Utah.

Miss N. Day,
The Brighton & Hove High School
for Girls,
Montpelier Road,
Brighton.

Miss L. Beck,
Upper Darby Senior High School,
Landsdowne Avenue,
Upper Darby,
Pennsylvania.

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August 21, 1946

EDUCATION MISSION GOING TO GERMANY

INDEXED

WASHINGTON -- Mr. William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, in response to a War Department request, has issued a joint invitation on behalf of the State and War Departments to a number of distinguished American educators to serve as members of the Education Mission to Germany, the U.S. State Department announced on August 20.

The Mission expects to depart the latter part of August and spend about one month in Germany. It will observe and evaluate the education programme of the U.S. Military Government in Germany and will submit a report setting forth the results of its work. "Sending of the Mission is in keeping with the long-range constructive policy on Germany re-education released on August 13, 1946, by the Office of Military Government in Berlin", Mr. Benton said.

A similar mission recently returned from Japan and a report of its findings has been published.

The proposal to send a mission to Germany, which originated with the War Department, received the full approval of General Clay, U.S. Deputy Military Governor.

Members of the Mission, selected by the two Departments in consultation with the U.S. Military Government in Germany and with the advice of the U.S. Office of Education, include the following:

Mr. George F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education, chairman.

Miss Bess Goodykoontz, director of the Elementary Education Division of the Office of Education.

Mr. Henry H. Hill, President of the Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Paul M. Limbert, president of the YMCA College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. Earl J. McGrath, dean of the University of Iowa.

Mr. Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary professor.

The Reverend Felix Newton Pitt, secretary of the Catholic School Board, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Lawrence Rogin, Director of Education, Textile Workers Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. T.V. Smithy, University of Chicago professor.

Mr. Eugene N. Anderson, State Department.

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August 9, 1946

14 AUG 1946

BENEFITS OF DIETARY EDUCATION

WASHINGTON -- Thirty-five years of dietary education paid dividends in the United States during the war and is still paying them, according to a recent survey of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The survey is called "Nutritive Value of the per Capita Food Supply, 1909 to 1945." Published by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in co-operation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, it shows that the diet of the American people has improved over the 37-year period of the survey. This is largely because that diet has become more varied, while the consumption of wheat and other grains and the consumption of meat has decreased considerably.

The survey shows that, during the war and since the war, the amounts per person of calories and protein consumed were less than at any time since the year 1909, which is the first year for which figures are available. Meats and grains, with their high calory and protein content, are the foods sought most for shipment abroad for the relief of famine-stricken countries.

Actually, however, the loss of these foods did not result in under-nourishment on the part of the American people, according to the Department of Agriculture, because of the greater consumption of almost all of the protective foods. While consuming less proteins and carbohydrates, the population of the United States was better nourished than ever before.

"From 1909 to 1945", the report says, "there has been an increase in the per capita quantities of calcium, riboflavin, vitamin A, and ascorbic acid available for consumption in the United States. The greater amounts of calcium and riboflavin came from an increase in milk; the larger quantities of vitamin A and ascorbic acid from an increase in vegetables and fruit. From 1909 to about 1935 there was a gradual decrease in the average amounts of protein, iron, thiamine, and niacin in the food supply largely because of decreasing per capita consumption of meat and grain products. From 1935 to 1945 marked increases occurred in the quantities of all the nutrients available except calories because of the greater consumption of almost all of the so-called protective foods."

"A decline of one-third occurred in the per capita consumption of grain products in the 37-year period," according to the report. "Much of the decrease was due to a 50-lb. reduction in wheat flour. Corn meal consumption in 1945 was only about one-third of the average quantity consumed prior to World War I. For the same period the use of rye flour also declined by 40 percent."

These decided trends in the diet of the American people, which are more economical at the same time that they are more beneficial, are the results of increased public consciousness of the problem of nutrition.

(over)

Near the beginning of the 37-year period under discussion, food research pointed the way to healthier living through varied and well-balanced diet. Many diseases and other deficiencies, especially in children, were traceable to poor nutrition.

For many years, regular food columns in newspapers and magazines have informed the housewife of the results of new research. As discoveries were made and new techniques developed, she could read about them in her favourite column or on her favourite household radio programme. Then the subject was taken up in schools, where home economics became a part of the curriculum with teachers trained at the nation's universities. Home economics clubs were organised among rural girls by the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture and housewives were contacted through women's clubs.

When World War II placed new demands upon food production and use, the Department of Agriculture, the home economics experts and American housewives redoubled their efforts. State Nutrition Committees were formed under the direction of the State universities and each committee organised co-ordination groups to pool the efforts of women's clubs and associations interested in nutrition.

Co-ordination groups were furnished, executive secretaries selected and trained by the Department of Agriculture. The secretaries organised nutrition committees in cities, towns and counties which demonstrated to housewives the advantage to health of balanced diets and taught them to save food at the same time that they served more healthful meals.

The Red Cross taught and is still teaching thousands of classes in nutrition to housewives and other classes are held for women's clubs by the Extension Service and the Farm Security Administration.

Probably the greatest force for spreading nutrition consciousness is the custom of providing warm lunches for school children and factory workers. Such lunches are scientifically prepared and they demonstrate to workers and school children the physical and mental advantages of good nutrition. All these activities are serviced and, in some cases co-ordinated, by the Nutrition Planning Committee in Washington.

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August 6, 1946.

SCHOOLS FOR WAGE-EARNERS IN U.S. COMBINE EDUCATION WITH RECREATION.

WASHINGTON -- Many wage-earners throughout the United States will spend their summer holidays as students at schools and institutes which combine education with recreation.

A Pennsylvania steelworker may be planning his two weeks at the institute which Pennsylvania State College is offering; a mid-western auto worker may take his at the summer school of the Michigan CIO council at a 210-acre camp at Lake Huron, 60 miles from Detroit; and the Southern textile worker may be spending his vacation as a collegian at the University of North Carolina.

These workers, like many others in a variety of trades and industries, will use their one work-free period of the year to attend labour institutes and study courses developed by union officials, government labour authorities, and college faculties. The courses will include such subjects as grievance procedures, contract negotiations, parliamentary rules for union meetings, current world events, and labour history. On the managerial side, students will be informed of manufacturing processes, pricing problems and issues facing employers.

These short sessions (usually of two week's duration) fall within two categories: union institutes and labour schools. The institutes are sponsored by individual unions for their own members and deal with the problems peculiar to the union and industry which each represents. The schools are broader in scope, often combining cultural with labour subjects, and draw their student bodies from both organised labour - including the American Federation of Labour (AFL), the Congress of Industrial Organisations (CIO) and the Independents - and unorganised labour, as well as from college students interested in the labour movement.

Because both labour institutes and schools have a long student-waiting list, enrolment quotas often necessitate giving union leaders first consideration in registering. There is also a correspondingly long waiting list of teachers, who are eager for the stimulus of teaching an interested student body. Then too, many of the teachers regard the labour classes as excellent educational laboratories; for they are unique in that the people attending have a great store of practical training but relatively little theoretical education.

Four labour schools dispersed through various sections of the country offer sessions for workers. They are the Hudson Shore Labour School located on an estate across the Hudson River from Hyde Park in New York State; the University of Wisconsin School for Workers at Madison; the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee; and the Summer School for Office Workers at Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.

Of the four, the Hudson Shore Labour School is the oldest. It celebrates its 25th anniversary this year. First started as the Dryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry, it has since become co-educational and has developed in accordance with new circumstances. The school's purpose is to acquaint industrial workers with their responsibilities and problems as workers and citizens.

(over)

Cognizant of this, educators have shaped the curriculum to cover economics, English and public speaking, dramatics, and there is a workshop, where students concentrate on individual labour problems of immediate concern. Policy making for the school is handled by a Board of Directors which is composed of representatives of organised labour, former students and faculty.

The Wisconsin School, which opens the first part of June and continues until the middle of August, is the only school which is state-supported. It has grown from a summer attendance of about 34 in 1925 to 549 in 1945. The latter enrolment was made up of students coming from 208 cities distributed among 36 states and five Canadian provinces. The average age was 39. The primary function of the school is to implement the worker in his collective relationships with his employer. Its programmes fall into three categories: summer resident, which is the greatest in scope, winter extension and consultative services.

At Monteagle, Tennessee, the Highlander Folk School attracts workers from the Southern States to its summer institutes which are held at present in a big, barn-like house, in cabins and out-of-doors. A building fund, however, with a goal of 70,000 dollars for new buildings to house increasing attendance and allow additional training facilities, was started in 1945.

Both union and non-union white collar workers will attend the Summer School for Office Workers, being held from July 13 to 27 at Lake Forest. This school, started at Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1933, has since held two-week sessions each summer on some college campus, usually in the Mid-west.

But these vacation study periods are not "all work and no play." Both summer schools and institutes offer well-planned recreational programmes. The brochure for the steelworkers' institute at Pennsylvania State, for example, promises: "Time in the afternoon has been set aside for golf, tennis, handball, sort-ball, hiking and picnics. An excellent trout stream adjoins the campus and fishing will be available.

The cost to each person attending the summer sessions averages about 25 dollars a week. This non-prohibitive sum covers room and board in dormitories or fraternity houses. In the case of the institutes, tuition ranging from 10 dollars to 15 dollars for each registrant is paid generally by the union to which he belongs.

These summer projects are but one phase of a labour education programme which extends throughout the nation and is designed to meet the need, brought about by labour's increasing importance in the United States economy, for a union leadership and membership fully informed and technically trained to meet labour's problems and responsibilities.

Courses in labour relations have found their way into the curricula of 75 colleges and universities including Harvard, Cornell, the University of Chicago, and such state universities as Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan and North Carolina. Some among these offer extension courses. Their teachers go to union halls or attend workers meetings and give practical instruction in subjects related to the lives of wage earners. By this means they reach and serve a greater section of workers than is possible through college courses.

Wholly concerned with preparing students for labour leadership is the California Labour School at San Francisco. (There is a similar one at Los Angeles). The school rates high not only in the labour movement but scholastically, and is accredited by a number of universities including Stanford and the University of California.

These various labour education programmes are indicative of the growing general recognition that the workers, whether trade union leader, union member, or unorganised wage-earner, must have educational facilities as easily available and adapted to his needs as they have long been for those preparing for the fields of agriculture or business.

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August 3, 1946

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U.S. TO EXCHANGE STUDENTS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL
ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER NATIONS.

INDEXED

WASHINGTON -- President Truman on August 1 signed the Fulbright Bill which authorises the State Department to use some of the proceeds from surplus property sales abroad for exchange of students with other nations and other educational activities.

The Bill provides that up to 20,000,000 dollars can be earmarked for educational exchanges with any country which buys surplus U.S. property, and up to 1,000,000 dollars can be spent each year in each country where such agreement is made.

The President signed the Bill in the presence of the Assistant Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs, Mr. William Benton, and Senator J.W. Fulbright of Arkansas, author of the Bill.

In a statement explaining the Bill, Mr. Benton said:

"Exchange of students and scholars is, in my judgment, the surest single method, over the decades, for promoting understanding among peoples. The activities of the press, radio, and films are indispensable in the exchange of current information among countries, but the effect of current developments is often ephemeral, and news is often misunderstood for lack of background and context. The solid background acquired by those who study outside of their own countries can provide the basis for truer understanding of other peoples. The beneficent results of the Boxer Indemnity Scholarships, in relationship between the United States and China, provides one of the best examples of this.

"The Department of State has already completed an agreement with Great Britain which will provide 20,000,000 dollars from the sale of surplus property for educational exchanges with the United Kingdom and British Colonies. Similar agreements are now being negotiated for amounts ranging from 3,000,000 dollars to 20,000,000 dollars in the following countries, among others: Australia, New Zealand, China, the Philippines, Burma, India, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Austria, France, Holland, Belgium and Scandinavian countries.

"The Fulbright Bill authorises the following types of educational activities:

"1. American students can be given grants of foreign currencies to be used to pay the cost of higher education or research in foreign countries.

"2. American professors can be given grants to give lectures in foreign institutions of higher learning.

(over)

"3. Foreign students can be given scholarships to study at American non-denominational institutions abroad such as the American University at Beirut, Syria, and Robert College at Istanbul, Turkey.

"4. Foreign students can be given funds to pay for their transportation to the United States to attend American institutions of higher learning.

"It is implicit in the Bill that all of these activities must be financed with foreign currencies. The Bill, therefore, cannot authorize expenses of foreign students within the United States. The Bill is designed to utilize foreign credits in many countries in lieu of American dollars for American surplus property.

"Students who will benefit by this Bill will be selected by a ten-man Board of Foreign Scholarships, which the Bill authorizes the President to establish. The Bill provides that this Board shall include representatives of the United States Office of Education, the United States Veterans Administration, state educational institutions and privately endowed institutions. If the funds are negotiated to the limit of the Bill's potential, and if facilities abroad will be able to handle the students, it is possible that 100,000 or more American students would be sent abroad under this Bill in the next two or three decades.

"Veterans of World War One and Two will be given preference. The Bill requires that due consideration shall be given to applicants from all geographical areas of the United States. It is expected that some type of regional selection method will be devised to ensure that all parts of the United States are suitably represented.

"It is unlikely that any scholarships will be awarded under the authority of this act for the 1946-47 academic year. After the President has appointed the Scholarship Board, and the Board has determined the qualifications for the awards, ample publicity and time should be permitted for all suitably qualified people to make application. It is hoped that grants will be made in the spring of 1947 for the school year beginning in the autumn of 1947.

"While the major effect of the Fulbright Bill will be to permit thousands of American students to study abroad, we should be prepared to welcome thousands of foreign students to our shores. I look forward to the day when we shall have as many as 50,000 foreign students in this country. Senator Fulbright, author of the Bill which was signed today, has seen at first-hand the importance of such student exchanges as a result of his own studies abroad, and during his tenure as President of the University of Arkansas. It is due to his understanding and his leadership that this Bill has been enacted by Congress."

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INDEXED

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Sincerely,

Charles H. Alspach
Acting Director
Repatriation and Welfare Division

Report on Agricultural Rehabilitation
Report on Industrial Rehabilitation

*a) Welf Stat Division: 1908
2) Canal for irrigation to Agriculture & Ind. Subab. M.A. Hamed*

Enclosures - 2
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E. A. Harrison Esq.
Bar. Suffery



REPORT ON WHAT AGREHAB HAS DONE
ON EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

VISUAL AID EQUIPMENT AND FILMS

A minimum of one 16 mm motion picture projector and one 35 mm slide film projector has been ordered for all countries for general educational purposes. Additional projectors have been ordered for several countries planning to use them regionally.

One 16 mm motion picture projector was provided as part of the equipment for each of the fifty area repair shops in Europe. Specialized training films on repair and care of farm machinery were purchased or secured on loan from the Army for use in these centers. One film was secured for each four or five centers as it was felt that they could be easily transferred from one center to another as required for training programs.

The total expenditure for films per country ranges roughly from \$300.00 to \$5,000.00 since some countries have planned more extensive programs for the use of films than others. Films procured have been based almost exclusively on specific requests from the various countries.

The films requested were educational and training films in 16 mm movies and 35 mm slide films on:

1. Food Processing.
2. Farm Machinery.
3. Fishing Methods & Equipment.
4. General Agriculture Films dealing with control and prevention of animal diseases, irrigation, food production, etc.,

Two 16 mm silent motion picture cameras were ordered for Czechoslovakia upon request. Also positive and negative film for producing educational films on farm machinery were ordered. The Ministry of Agriculture planned to produce necessary educational films.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS.

One to eight copies of requested technical books have been ordered for all countries. Larger numbers of a few specialized lists of books have been produced. The expenditure for books from Agrehab budget ranges from \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00, Czechoslovakia and Poland being the two countries requesting the largest number of technical agriculture books and journals.

BULLETINS, CATALOGS AND FREE MATERIAL.

Extensive quantities of catalogs, parts lists, service manuals, operators manuals, charts etc., have been secured from equipment manufacturers, and sent to all countries. Technical bulletins from the Department of Agriculture, State Land Grant Colleges and other educational agencies have been secured and sent to all Missions.

TECHNICAL LABORATORY EQUIPMENT.

Requests for technical laboratory equipment for the rehabilitation of the educational institutions and research stations have been received but thus far funds have not been adequate to permit procurement.

OTHER SERVICES.

The Agrehab Division working with the Department of Agriculture Library and UNRRA's Division of Contributed Supplies has arranged for shipment of all U.S.D.A. publications stored during the war, for various agencies in the receiving countries. This Division has maintained one or more analysts to do necessary research to secure technical information on special problems in response to requests from missions. Much of this has been a service to the mission personnel. In some cases the Mission has been requested to secure the information for technical individuals and groups within the various countries. Most of this material was secured free of charge in bulletin form, or from agriculture specialists on UNRRA staff or the staff of Agricultural Institutions in the U.S. Material purchased for Mission personnel was charged against administrative budget of the requesting mission. That for the use of the technicians of the country was charged against relief supplies.

17 July, 1946.

Report of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division
Industrial Rehabilitation Services Branch

Relief operations have been governed by consumption standards considered basic for maintenance of the population and for a rapid resumption of local production of relief goods and essential services. The finished goods shipped by UNRRA for this purpose have in some cases included commodities not normally imported. Certain commodities had to be imported at a higher rate than before the war. For instance, trucks and spare parts, as well as road repair machinery, are intended to facilitate internal distribution of UNRRA supplies and to insure distribution of whatever local supplies are available in areas normally serviced by railroads, or by animal power.

The aim of industrial rehabilitation is to encourage local production of relief goods, thereby decreasing imports of finished goods. The nature of rehabilitation supplies has been determined by the methods adopted for achieving this objective, namely, preventing deterioration of existing facilities (transport, power, water supply, factories and shops), and restoring wholly destroyed plants and installations. Also, in exceptional cases where undeveloped local resources exist, materials and equipment or production units, such as portable sawmills, are being shipped since the new production thus created precludes large imports of finished goods essential to relief. In shipping the portable sawmills, several of the assisted countries can now produce locally materials unobtainable in the supplying countries. Important economies in funds and shipping space have been obtained by this method.

The requirements for supplies received at Headquarters have been reviewed and alternative solutions have been developed in some cases in terms of the potential productive capacity expected to result from limited quantities of industrial supplies. Therefore, the question of how these rehabilitation materials and equipment are utilized in local production assumed primary importance. Technical assistance can be considered a potential local output of essential goods and services to be added to UNRRA's contribution in relief and rehabilitation supplies.

During the second quarter, the program for Industrial Rehabilitation Services was approved. This program has two parts: (a) Expert personnel, and (b) technical supplies or training aids (films, handbooks, engineering instruments, etc., procurement of which is to be made according to the requirements of a country and the funds available from its supply budget.

The Industrial Rehabilitation Services personnel budget provides a pool of 78 specialists. The present categories of personnel according to specialists are tentatively developed on the basis of (a) major categories of industrial rehabilitation operations and requests received for technical assistance in connection with delivery of supplies; (b) the requirements anticipated in light of the progress of rehabilitation, as for example, improvement of present coal production and rate of repair for transport means. Justification is required in these same terms which also provide the basis for equitable allocation of personnel among countries by specialization and number of persons.

Preliminary discussion of requirements for personnel and supplies were held with representatives of governments and UNRRA Missions. Budget allocations

for technical supplies and training aids have been set up, and programs for personnel are expected to be finalized during the first weeks of the third quarter.

The principal activities in this field have centered on requirements arising from deliveries of highway transportation, and construction repair equipment. To date there have been recruited and sent to Yugoslavia ten construction repair equipment specialists, and an additional automotive repair shop specialist to Poland to assist in the operation of a combination automotive base repair shop and training center set up within the Polish Mission. In connection with personnel for Yugoslavia, training films and projector, parts manuals, and construction manuals were also sent. For all countries we are procuring and shipping catalogs, manuals, spare parts lists obtained from the U.S. Army and from manufacturers which have supplied automotive and construction equipment to UNRRA. Approximately 24,400 copies of manuals and parts lists dealing with equipment and spare parts and covering military surplus purchases alone are being received and prepared for dispatch to the assisted countries. These items are vital in assisting technicians overseas in the assembly, operation and repair of equipment. Upon completion of these shipments, technical information and training aids in these two fields will have been largely covered. The programs now being worked out by the Governments and Missions are expected to cover principally the remainder of the major industrial fields. A master library of all materials shipped is maintained at Headquarters.

At the present time, basic lists of manufacturers of industrial equipment and supplies are being compiled. Similar lists of training films are

being built up; these deal with specific operations of equipment, mining, and the like. This information is forwarded regularly to the assisted countries.

As part of the work, the Division is also assisting in carrying out the UNRRA Fellowship Program. There will be placed in industry and in Government agencies, approximately 56 out of the total of 170 men and women qualifying for specialized training in the United States and Europe under the Fellowship Program. Eleven persons have already arrived, and have worked out their programs, which relate directly to rehabilitation requirements in their respective countries. Interviews with members of the engineering staff in Headquarters are arranged so that the best possible placements can be made. Meetings with qualified persons inside and outside UNRRA are also being arranged for purposes of technical discussions.

In accordance with the Administration's policy of facilitating exchange of technical information helpful to rehabilitation, reports made by Industrial Rehabilitation specialists as well as by the UNRRA Fellows will be made available to Member Governments. These reports will embody facts and findings pertinent to specific problems in the field of industrial rehabilitation.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

WR 81/11

INDEXED

MAY 29 1946

4677

RECEIVED

3 JUN 1946

U. N. R. & A.
MAIL UNIT

Dr. Andrew Topping
Deputy Chief, Relief Services
Welfare and Repatriation Division
170A. Great Portland Street
London, W. 1., England

Dear Dr. Topping:

With reference to your letter of 10th May 1946 in which you informed us you had not received the report of the conference held in Washington on March 11th and 12th, we are enclosing another copy herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Alspach

Charles H. Alspach
Acting Director
Repatriation and Welfare Division

Encl. 1

No action required
M. J. G. H.
25 JUN 1946



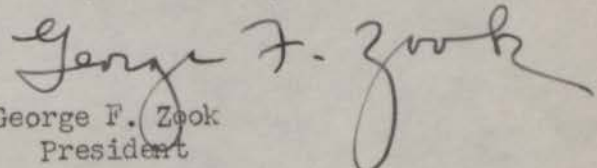
AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
744 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

March 18, 1946

My dear Colleague:

I am sending you herewith a copy of the statement adopted by the representatives of a number of educational organizations who participated in the conference called by the American Council on Education, March 11-12, 1946, on Educational Rehabilitation in the Devastated Countries.

Yours very sincerely,


George F. Zook
President

STATEMENT ADOPTED BY THE
CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
CALLED BY THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Washington, D. C.
March 11-12, 1946

Preamble

Educational rehabilitation is a necessary part of the total process of relief and rehabilitation for children, youth, and adults in the devastated countries.*

Under present limitations UNRRA cannot be expected to meet essential educational needs in the devastated countries. Moreover, under present plans it will conclude its activities within the ensuing year. UNRRA is equipped, however, to facilitate the transportation of educational materials and supplies to some of these countries.

UNESCO is undertaking to compile and to make available the information necessary for a comprehensive plan of educational rehabilitation in the devastated countries which should be of very great value. But UNESCO is not set up to secure from member governments the necessary funds to operate a program of educational rehabilitation.

The voluntary agencies of general relief cannot be expected under present circumstances to devote more than a small portion of their resources to educational rehabilitation. This proportion may increase as the most necessary elementary needs for food, clothing, and shelter are met. But it cannot be assumed that the contributions of these organizations to educational rehabilitation will ever be sufficient.

It must, therefore, be concluded that the voluntary educational organizations will have to assume a large part of the heavy responsibility for developing and carrying on a comprehensive program of educational rehabilitation for the devastated countries.

* The term, "devastated countries," will be used throughout this report to refer to the countries whose educational programs have been impaired by the war.

To the great credit of a number of educational organizations, extensive and varying programs of educational rehabilitation are already under way. While these agencies have demonstrated effective methods of providing educational relief, their efforts are not nearly sufficient, and other educational associations must, if possible, develop appropriate programs of action in this field or lend support to existing efforts.

The need for educational rehabilitation in the devastated countries is so serious as to call for the most effective cooperative program on the part of all educational associations in the United States operating at all levels and in all areas of education.

On the basis of these premises the Conference adopts the following plan for promoting programs for educational rehabilitation in devastated countries through the voluntary educational agencies. This plan is not designed to satisfy those needs for educational rehabilitation which the respective governments may properly be expected to assume.

Central Coordinating Committee

The Conference recommends the organization of a central coordinating committee consisting of individuals interested in education and representative of education at all levels.

The committee may appoint such sub- or advisory committees as it deems necessary to carry out its functions.

The committee is to be appointed by the American Council on Education in consultation with member organizations and other educational groups.

The Functions of the Committee

1. To secure and make available to the cooperating educational organizations and the country as a whole a picture of the educational needs in all devastated countries.
2. To promote and coordinate the educational rehabilitation activities of all educational organizations which can and should participate in educational rehabilitation.
3. To advise the schools and colleges about appropriate channels and agencies for educational rehabilitation and relief, and to recommend the scope of activities of the various agencies.
4. To maintain continuous and cooperative relationships with UNO, UNESCO, UNRRA, and such other governmental agencies as may be concerned with the problem.
5. To supplement where necessary the facilities of established organizations in the implementation, the procurement, the transportation, and the delivery of supplies to devastated countries for educational rehabilitation.
6. To facilitate the provision of those services essential to educational rehabilitation, including the sending of educational missions, the provision of fellowship assistance, and the promotion of related projects.
7. To encourage the development of better international and intercultural understanding through the activities engaged in by the schools and colleges in the field of educational rehabilitation.

Finance

The administrative expense of the central coordinating committee may be financed by contributions from educational organizations and/or foundations.

Registry OUT FILE

XXXXXXXXXXXX
MUSEUM 6898 x 17

WR81/1
MVA/281/562

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
170A. Great Portland Street

DES NO 3892

10th May, 1946

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

14/5/46
SS

To: The Chief of Relief Services
Washington

From: Deputy Chief of Relief Services
European Regional Office

Re: Conference on Educational Rehabilitation
in liberated areas.

Attention: Mr. C. H. Alspach

Referring to your letter of the 15th March
(Your Ref. A2461) in which you informed us of the
conference held in Washington on March 11th and 12th,
1946, you kindly promised us a report of this
conference. We are wondering if this report has
been despatched, as we have failed to receive it
to date.

Ma.
Dr. Andrew Topping
Deputy Chief, Relief Services
Welfare and Repatriation Division

WR. 81/1.
MVA/ALS/511.

6th April, 1946.

TO: Chief of Mission - Ethiopia

Attention of: Mr. E.C. Jandy.

FROM: Director, Welfare & Repatriation Division, London.

Subject:- UNRRA - UNESCO RELATIONSHIP.

1. Re your letter of March 25th, 1946.
2. Attached please find the UNRRA press communique, giving the up-to-date position of UNRRA-UNESCO relationship.
3. UNRRA is represented on the joint Committee by three representatives, covering Relief Services, Supply and General Council's office.

Encl.

Copy: Mr. Van Hyning
Registry
File-Ambros

Pro dono:

- Copy 1) Ethiopia Mission - Mr. Langrod
2) Dr. Topping

3rd April, 1946..... No.12.

P R E S S C O M M U N I Q U E .

UNRRA - UNESCO PREPARATORY COMMISSION AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Joint Committee Formed

An Agreement has been signed between the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Both these agencies agree to collaborate on all problems of educational relief (embracing scientific and cultural needs) in the devastated countries belonging to the United Nations, and to this end have set up a Joint Committee.

The covenant was signed for the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, President, and Professor Julian Huxley, Executive Secretary, and for UNRRA by General R.E. Lewis, Deputy Director-General, and Mr. Dudley Ward, General Counsel. When the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO is dissolved, the permanent organisation will, with the approval of the General Conference, take on its powers and obligations.

The division of work for the two agencies requires UNRRA to act as the Joint Committee's main operating agency in the field, while UNESCO secures support and provides details of requirements to governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental agencies and stimulates their efforts to meet these needs.

The extent of world requirements is so vast that every possible support of funds and material supplies, varying from pencils and maps to cinema projectors and technical apparatus, will be necessary from government departments of every member state as well as official and private agencies already working in these fields.

The Joint Committee has already issued invitations to the world's foremost international agencies operating in the field of educational relief with a view to co-ordinating their activities.

DESPATCHED BY
REGISTRY

WR 71/1. Copy on 81/1

Despatch No: 107

9/4
6th April, 1946.

TO: Chief of Mission - Ethiopia.

Attention of: Mr E.C. Jandy.

FROM: Director, Welfare & Repatriation Division, LONDON

SUBJECT:- UNRRA - UNESCO RELATIONSHIP.

1. Re your letter of March 25th, 1946.
2. Attached please find the UNRRA press communique, giving the up-to-date position of UNRRA-UNESCO relationship.
3. UNRRA is represented on the joint Committee by three representatives, covering Relief Services, Supply and General Council's Office.

Encl.

Pro domo

Copy 1) Ethiopia Mission → Mr Langrod.

Copy 2) Dr Topping.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

INDEXED

WR 81/1

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
March 25, 1946

Letter No. 14

Dear Sir,

For Attention Mr. G. Rabinoff - Welfare Division

Recently we received the Progress Report for December 1945. In II 279, mention is made of an Inter-Allied Conference of Ministry of Education. We are particularly interested on the extent and limitations of UNRRA's operation, not only as it pertains to Europe, but Ethiopia as well.

Can you let us have the benefit of whatever policy has been worked out in this matter?

Yours faithfully,

Willard Z. Park
Willard Z. Park
Chief, UNRRA Mission to Ethiopia

Originated by:
Edward C. Jandy, Welfare Division

The Personal Representative of the Director General
UNRRA
11 Portland Place
LONDON, W.1.



1) Letter in 14 min
Honri
2) Reply 5 APR 1946
Maur

ref 671/1

U.N.R.R.A.

EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE

ROUTING SLIP

Date 21 MAR 1948

TO: *J. D. King*

FROM: *Wamler*

The attached is sent to you for the following action as indicated by check mark:

- ☐ 1. Comments and return to _____
- ☐ 2. Read and forward.
- ☐ 3. Prepare reply for signature _____
- ☒ 4. For your information.
- ☐ 5. Take necessary action.
- ☒ 6. For filing. *WT*
- ☐ 7. Other action _____

To W. B. Reilly:

Was the report received
already, pl.?

{ WA: Not received me
ERO

10 MAY 1948

Ambler,

10 MAY 1948

Please ask Miss Howie
at

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

INDEXED

WR
8/1/1
A2461

MAR 15 1946

Dr. Andrew Topping
c/o Health Division
UNRRA (ERO)
11 Portland Place
London W-1, England

Dear Dr. Topping:

The conference on Educational Rehabilitation in Liberated Areas held in Washington on March 11 and 12 in 1946, authorized the American Council on Education to appoint a central coordinating committee, which will have the oversight of the collection of supplies and materials for educational rehabilitation in devastated countries.

The report of the conference will be available shortly and we will send a copy to you as promptly as possible.

Meanwhile, we are inclosing a copy of the agenda and the list of the organizations reported at the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Alspach

Charles H. Alspach
Acting Director
Welfare Division

10/5/46
Reminder of report sent.

Enclosure 2
Agenda
List of organizations at conference

Seen 21 MAR 1946
no action indicated till
the receipt of the report.
21 MAR 1946

RECEIVED
20 MAR 1946
U. N. R. R. A.
MAIL UNIT

3

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
744 Jackson Pl., Wash.6, D.C.

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN LIBERATED COUNTRIES

Jefferson Room
Mayflower Hotel
Washington, D. C.

March 11-12, 1946

- ✓ I. Opening Statement
- ✓ II. Types of Needs
- ✓ III. The Organization of Voluntary General Relief Activities
- ✓ IV. Educational Rehabilitation Activities of Voluntary Agencies
- ✓ V. The Activities and Limitations of UNRRA
- ✓ VI. The Role and Activities of UNESCO
- ✓ VII. Relationships Between UNRRA AND UNESCO

VIII. A Coordinated Program of Educational Rehabilitation
Activities by Voluntary Agencies

Coordinating the Activities Engaged in by
Various Agencies

Stimulating Activities

Relationship to UNRRA and UNESCO

Financing a Coordinated Program

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
144 Jackson Pl., Wash. 6, D. C.

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL REHABILITATION IN THE LIBERATED AREAS

Jefferson Room
Mayflower Hotel
Washington

March 11-12, 1946

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Representative</u>
American Association of Junior Colleges	Winifred R. Long
American Association of School Administrators	W. H. Lemmel
American Association of Teachers Colleges	H. A. Sprague
American Association of University Professors	Robert P. Ludlom
American Association of University Women	Kathryn McHale
	Helen Hosp
	Helen D. Reid
American Book Center for War Devastated Libraries	Kenneth R. Shaffer
American Junior Red Cross	Livingston Blair
American Red Cross	Margaret Hargrove
American Home Economics Association	Gladys Wyckhoff
American Vocational Association	L. H. Dennis
Association for Childhood Education	Mary E. Leeper
	Mamie Heinz
Association of American Colleges	Guy E. Snavelly
National Association of Secondary School Principals	Paul E. Elicker
National Catholic Educational Association	James E. Cummings
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	Agnes Samuelson
National Education Association	William G. Carr
National Research Council	George Darling
Social Science Research Council	Paul Webbink
U. S. Office of Education	C. O. Arndt
U. S. Department of State	Theodore Andersson
	Nathan W. Becker
	B. M. Cherrington
United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration	Charles H. Alspach
	Robert Blinn
	Charles Ernst
	Leonard Henninger
	Michael Lubbock
	Harold E. Snyder

The following organizations were invited, but were not represented:

Association of American Universities
Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes
Association of Land-Grant Colleges
Institute of International Education
National Association of State Universities
National Council of Independent Schools
American Council of Learned Societies
Council of Chief State School Officers

WES/1
✓ CONFERENCE OF ALLIED MINISTERS OF EDUCATION

CHAIRMAN : The Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, M.P., *Minister of Education of Great Britain*
Ellen Wilkinson

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY ON SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS
IN LIBERATED COUNTRIES

DIRECTOR : J. A. Lauwerys

3-5, SALISBURY SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone : CENTral 6461.

4th March, 1946.

Dear Dr. Ambros,

RECEIVED
6 MAR 1946
U. N. R. R. A.
MAIL UNIT

You were so kind when the Commission was preparing its report on special educational problems in liberated countries for the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education as to allow our assistant secretary, Miss Jones, to consult your files for the purpose of obtaining information which would be of use to us in the drafting of our report.

Now I should be very grateful to you if you would allow me to come myself for further information, as it has just been decided by the Preparatory Commission of UNESCO to have the report (of which you were sent a copy) re-written, in book form, for the British and American public. The object of publishing it in such a form is to create an interest in the educational problems of European children and also to raise funds to meet their needs. Much material of a kind to stir the imagination and rouse the sympathy of the general public must have accumulated in your files since Miss Jones' visit in November which could be incorporated in the book to help make it a truly human document.

If you will allow me to come round and select such material, perhaps you would ring me at my office (Central 6461) some time this week? I should be extremely grateful.

See minutes: MWA/472 of 13/3/46

and Min Kerstan-Lambert of 15/3/46

no reply in writing received

22 MAR 1946

Yours sincerely,
Radia Donahaye.
DONAHAYE

✓
Discussed with Mr. Kewchen 7/3/46

M. Kewchen

7. MAR 1946

ALLOTMENT ADVICE

FISCAL YEAR Continuing

DATE 7 February 1946

TO: **Charles H. Alsopach, Acting Director
Welfare Division
Headquarters Office**

REFERENCE:

ALLOTMENT ORDER NO. 1-002-01 REVISION NO. none

ACTIVITY Technical Books and Periodicals

BUDGET PERIOD Continuing

YOU ARE HEREBY ADVISED OF THE FOLLOWING ALLOTMENT FOR purchase of technical books and periodicals
for distribution in countries which are recipients of UNRRA relief and rehabilitation
services. To be charged to Relief and Rehabilitation Services.

FUND Operations

ACCOUNT CODE _____ ACCOUNT TITLE Operations Expense

CODE	EXPENSE CLASSIFICATION	FORMER	INCREASE	DECREASE	NEW
0	PERSONAL SERVICE				-----
1	TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE				-----
2	COMMUNICATION				-----
3	GENERAL SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS				\$100,000
4	GENERAL EQUIPMENT				-----
5	OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICES				-----
6	SPECIAL SERVICES				-----
	Note: This allotment is to be funded from U. S. Non- convertible credit.				
TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALLOTMENT ORDER					\$100,000

(See Attachments for Comments.)

APPROVED R. G. A. JACKSON
Sr. Deputy Director General

TITLE

WELFARE DIVISION

7 February 1946

To: Mr. Burton E. Palmer -- Acting Deputy Director General -- F. & A.
From: Charles H. Alspach -- Acting Director -- Welfare Division
Subject: Request for Allotment for Technical Books and Periodicals

1. Supplementing my memorandum to you of 28 December 1945, and to meet your requirements, the Welfare Division requests that an allotment order in the amount of \$100,000 be authorized for the procurement of technical books and periodicals, as defined below in the language of the General Counsel, to be furnished to recipient governments on the basis of requests submitted by such governments through the UMRRA missions.

2. The General Counsel defines this particular category of educational supplies in the following language:

"The following are the types of training materials which the Administration may provide (slightly modifying Mr. Eugent's recommendation):

"(1)" Technical books and periodicals" useful in and for purposes of improving the ability of the country:

- (a) to produce or to process relief and rehabilitation materials;
- (b) to care for the mentally or physically ill, pregnant women or nursing mothers, infants, the handicapped or the maladjusted;
- (c) to prevent or control epidemics;
- (d) to construct, maintain and administer health and welfare institutions." (See memo to Jackson from Davidson "Educational Policy" dated 21 December 1945).

3. Procedures for carrying out this project will be as follows:

Requests submitted by UMRRA missions will be received by the Welfare Division which will be responsible for screening. In carrying out this responsibility, the Welfare Division will consult the appropriate technical staff of the Administration. Firm requisitions will then be submitted to the Administrative Services Division for procurement.

4. On the basis of presently available information, it is not anticipated that any additional allotment will be required with respect to technical books and periodicals.

5. It is our present plan that any requests from recipient governments in the second category, namely, "laboratory apparatus and materials", would be handled as part of the regular program of operations and that no special funds would be requested for this purpose.

6. With respect to the third category - basic supplies for general education - specifically, "pens, pencils, paper, ink, and chalk", some question has been raised as to whether such items fall properly within the scope of UNRRA, and more especially whether US funds can be used for their procurement in the light of the legislative history of the US appropriation for UNRRA. Although no request is being made at the present time for the procurement of items falling within this category of educational supplies, you might be interested in knowing, for the purpose of projecting your budget estimates, that it is our present intention to ask for a budget allotment of approximately \$500,000 for the procurement of such items if the competent authorities should ultimately rule that UNRRA funds may be used for this purpose.